

ANCIENT ECHOES



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John Benedict, Editor

CONTENTS

<i>KEMOSABE: A Rich Multicomponent Site, Kerr County, Texas.</i> Steve Stoutamire and Marvin Gohlke.....	1
<i>Site Report for Excavations at 41GL498, Gillespie County, Texas, 2019</i> Mike McBride.....	15
<i>41KR754, A New Paleoindian and Diverse Multi-Component Site, Kerr County, Texas.</i> Mike McBride, Francoise Wilson and Steve Stoutamire.....	31
<i>Archeological Investigations of Site 41KR600 on Quinlan Creek, Kerr County, Texas.</i> Bryant Saner, Jr., Woody and Kay Woodward and John Benedict.....	53
<i>History of the Sabinas Brewing Company</i> Bryant Saner, Jr. and John Benedict.....	69
<i>Wren Cemetery, A Historic African American Family Graveyard in Kendall County, Texas</i> John H. Benedict.....	79
Book Review: <i>The Lost City of the Monkey God</i> , by Preston Douglas Reviewed by John Benedict.....	95

ABOUT THE COVER: Drawing made from a pictograph at the Hatfield Shelter, 41KR493 by Bobby Rector

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Dedicated to Marvin, Trei and the Gohlke Family



Marvin Gohlke and his son, Trei, enjoying a day in the dirt.

This 2020 edition, Volume 8, of the Ancient Echoes is dedicated to Marvin Gohlke. Since joining the organization in 2013, shortly after moving to the Kerrville area, Marvin has worked tirelessly to promote the organization's main mission of educational outreach and site work. As a former board member and current Principal Archeologist for the Hill Country Archeological Association (HCAA), Marvin has helped educate the public about professional archeological standards and has supervised sites as Principal Archeologist to help landowners understand their archeological sites.

Marvin is a member of the Texas Archeological Society and was also chosen to be a Texas Archeology Steward by the Texas Historical Commission in 2016. As a representative of the State through the Steward's affiliation he took on a grander responsibility to convey proper ethics and standards of professionalism to the public through outreach and site work. In 2019 he was chosen to be on the Board of Directors of the Gault School of Archeological Research at the University of Texas, Austin.

Marvin has generously donated access to his ranch for archeological investigation by the HCAA which has resulted in it being recognized by the Texas Archeological Association as the location for its 2020 Annual Field School. Marvin has always provided the HCAA with a building facility at this ranch for the HCAA to conduct its lab work. Without Marvin's efforts and contributions, the HCAA would not have become the quality and State recognized organization that it is today.

Thank you.

Tribute to T. Grant “Woody” Woodward



1931-2019

Woody was a charter member of the Hill Country Archeological Association (HCAA), founded in 1999. Over the years he served as President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Field Coordinator, field equipment builder and transporter. He was a member of Texas Archeological Society and of Southern Texas Archeological Association. He, his wife Kay, and Bryant Saner provided training classes on field and lab methods for HCAA. He served as an Archeological Steward for the Texas Historical Commission from 2002 through 2017 and was awarded with the Norman G. Flagg and Jim Word awards for his service. He contributed to the Texas archaeological literature, as co-author of a study on metal arrow points from Kerr, Kimble, and Kendall Counties. He also authored an article on a hafted biface from southern Brewster County.

Woody was often described as gentle and quiet, but always a helpful and kind man, with an infectious smile. He was also an artist, a design engineer, a wood carver, a round dance teacher and he served in the Navy. He was a caring father and grandfather, as well as soul mate for his wife Kay, with whom he shared archeology and so many other interests. He left a wonderful legacy for so many and is deeply missed.

KEMOSABE: A Rich Multicomponent Site, Kerr County, Texas

Steve Stoutamire and Marvin Gohlke

ABSTRACT

This paper is an interim report on the Kemosabe archeology project and will summarize the results to date. Included will be the estimated temporal range of the multiple intermittent occupations at the site by prehistoric Indians, the diagnostic lithics and their temporal spans, the entire lithic tool kit analyzed, and the faunal and floral material recovered to date. Preliminary interpretations of site subsistence will also be discussed. Kemosabe has also been chosen by the Texas Archeology Association as its 2020 Field School location, but due to the cancelation of this year's TAS field school, Kemosabe is now planned for June 2021. Much more site material and interpretations will come from this event.

INTRODUCTION

In November of 2013 the owner of the Kemosabe private property (Figure 1) approached officials of the Hill Country Archeological Association regarding an investigation of the archeological content of the property. Initial efforts to investigate the property were led by Mr. Bryant Saner, serving as Principal Investigator for the HCAA. Surface Pedestrian Surveys by Mr. Saner and his team of select HCAA members yielded an apparent dense population of lithic tools and projectile points over a wide area. Several dense accumulations of surface Fire Cracked Rock also suggested that there were multiple middens on the property.



Figure 1. Location of the Kemosabe Archeological Site Complex.

Initial hand excavated test units were opened on the northern part of the property in early 2014. These would become the basis for recording site 41KR739 (Figure 2). This was a disturbed midden area where operations were suspended when the crews realized that virtually all the materials excavated were out of context.



Figure 2. The three state recorded sites within Kemosabe; and the geological line of section.

HCAA crews then undertook a shovel test survey using a power auger, to locate subsurface cultural areas in the highest artifact density surface areas. At this time Mr. Steve Stoutamire assumed the position as Principal Investigator for the project. After the auger tests had further defined subsurface cultural areas, backhoe trenches (BHT's) were dug. One of the trenches passed through what appeared to be the largest midden of the four middens identified by the auger tests. Other backhoe trenches, auger tests and hand dug units proceeded from this point during the period of late 2014 to December 2019. These investigations produced excellent results, yielding a diverse dart point and tool assemblage, multiple discrete fire hearths and other cultural materials. Based on the diagnostic dart points and two C14 dates from hearth charcoals, the span of intermittent occupations for the site is 7420-7280 cal. BP to 800/400 BP (Figure 3).

All the excavations at the site complex were done by members of the HCAA and lab work for the materials was done on site at the property's ranch house. During the course of the investigations on the property there were three archeological sites recorded with the State, 41KR735, 41KR739 and 41KR744 (Figure 2). Subsequent to these recordings, and more work at the complex, it was determined that all sites are contiguous, in effect forming a single site on the property.

LOCALITY AND SITE ENVIRONS

The Kemosabe complex is an 88-acre private property located on the south side of the Guadalupe River, west of the Kerrville city limits (Figure 1). Bear Creek also passes through the northern portion of the property. The property contains historic ranch and outbuildings as well as

foundations of historic ranch buildings which no longer exist. Approximately 75% of the property is a broad river terrace, whose underlying sediments are a mixture of clay, silt, sand, gravel and cobbles with an average elevation of 1,660 feet. The remaining portion of the property consists of a hill with a maximum elevation of 1,820 feet. The hill is principally covered with native grasses, cedar and oak while the bulk of the broad river terrace is an open field consisting of native grasses. The streams within or adjacent to the property are bordered by hard woods within their valleys.

The Kemosabe complex is 0.6 miles upstream of the Gatlin Site (41KR621) and occupies the same river terrace as Gatlin (Figure 1). The Gatlin site was an accidental discovery by the Texas Department of Transportation as they began operations for construction of Highway Spur 98 in approximately 2000. Operations were stopped and a cultural resource management company was brought in to do shovel tests, backhoe trenching and controlled hand excavations of the site within the Right of Way for the proposed highway. After almost seven years from site discovery the excavations and analysis of materials yielded an amazing complex of culture marking intermittent occupations of prehistoric Indians from 7570-7420 cal bp to 1300-1070 cal bp at the site (Figure 3). In subsequent literature Gatlin was hailed as one of the most significant Early and Middle Archaic sites ever found in the southern Edwards Plateau of Texas (Houck et al. 2009).

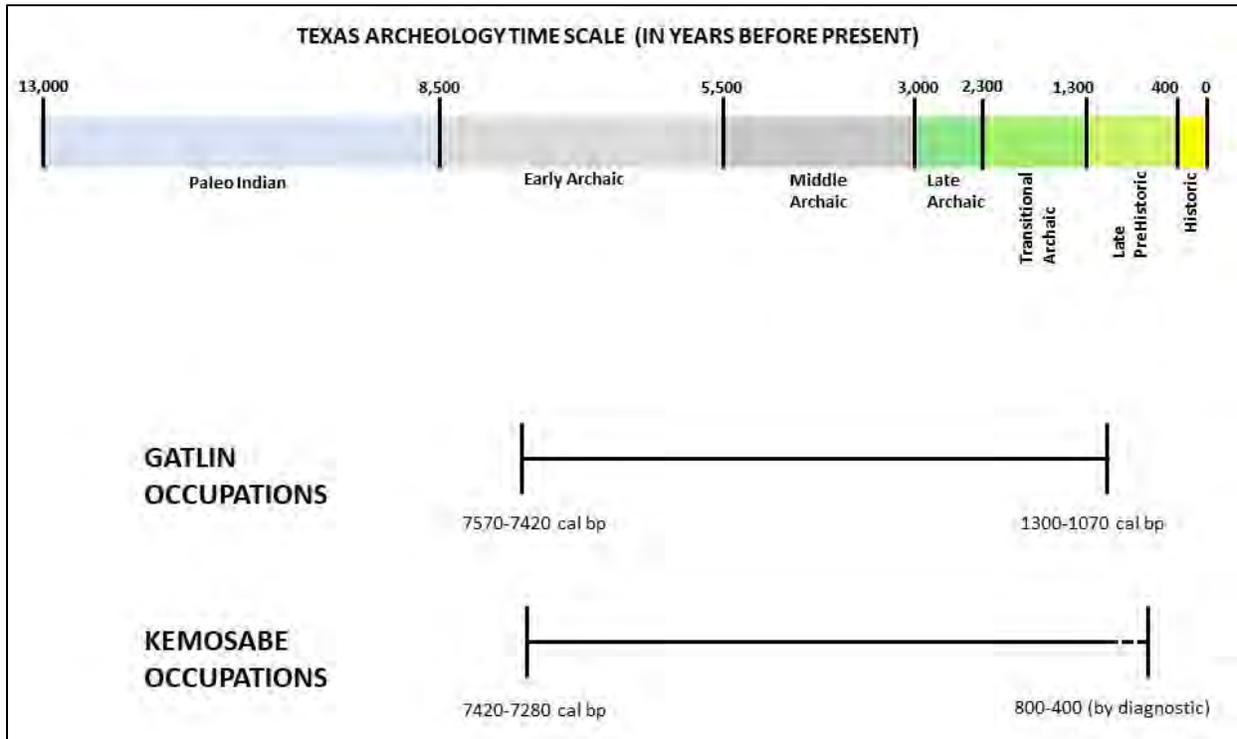


Figure 3. Temporal span of occupations at the Gatlin and Kemosabe sites.

SITE CONSTRUCTION AND GEOARCHEOLOGY

The Guadalupe River and, to a much lesser extent, Bear Creek provided sediments to the Kemosabe area from Late Pleistocene to recent, via multiple flood events of those streams which created terrace deposits of different ages (Figure 4). In order to understand the stratigraphy at the

site and its relation to cultural remains, we constructed stratigraphic columns and performed sediment granulometric analyses from BHT's, excavation units, cut banks of the Guadalupe River, Bear Creek and the arroyo which cuts through the eastern side of the property. Figure 4 depicts our interpretation of the stratigraphy at Kemosabe. This is very similar to the stratigraphic interpretations at Gatlin by Abbot (2008) and Frederick (2008). Charles Frederick also visited the Kemosabe project, reviewed our interpretations and agreed that they were essentially the same as at Gatlin (personal communication 2015). Figure 4 illustrates that there are four river terraces at Kemosabe and that the deposits of T3 and T2 have been partially eroded away leaving only portions of their original extent. At the time of construction of T3 and T2 the Guadalupe River typically had more flood waters due to wetter climates, and the river had a wider expanse of meander across the valley (Frederick 2008). The bed of the river was also higher in elevation than it is now.

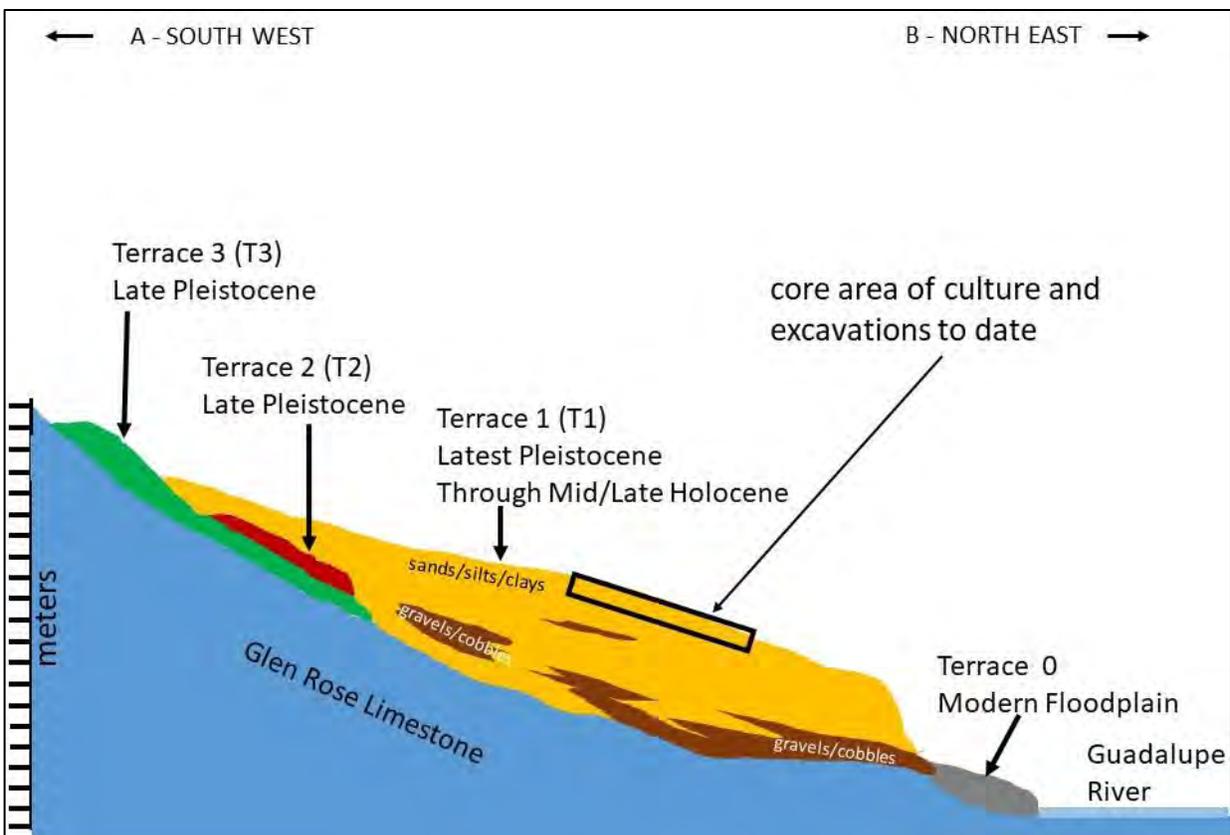


Figure 4. Composite geologic cross section, Kemosabe complex (vertical exaggerations 10x).

Prehistoric Indians began to use the site in the Early Holocene, based upon time diagnostic dart points found there. It is possible that some Late Pleistocene occupations also occurred but that cannot be proven at this time. Based upon the work to date, the cultural deposits at Kemosabe average only one meter in thickness below the Terrace 1 surface (see Figure 4). The oldest of the diagnostics found in situ are Early Archaic Gower and Baker points. A broken Laguna point found in the subsurface would also establish this age, but it was found out of temporal context at only 19

centimeters below surface. Four broken bases of Paleoindian points, Midland and Angostura, were also found on the surface. Within the one-meter interval of archeology deposits there is approximately 8,000 years of culture preserved. This represents a very compressed site where, on average, sedimentation had occurred at only 0.0125 centimeters per year or, 1.0 centimeter/80 years. With perhaps hundreds of intermittent occupations at the site, it is easy to see how artifacts left at each occupation could be mixed with artifacts of other occupations hundreds of years apart before they were adequately buried by river flood sediments and sealed into the deposits. However, the sedimentation by over bank deposits did not occur at a steady rate due to sporadic flooding caused by climate changes.

SITE INVESTIGATIONS

Initial investigations began on the property in late 2013 by the Hill Country Archeological Association. Surface Pedestrian Surveys were made over much of the property to determine areas of artifact density. Once done, the Pedestrian Survey indicated areas to be further investigated with shovel tests, to determine subsurface culture density.

There were 156 preliminary tests performed. A power auger and a backhoe were used to perform these. The results indicated that the highest density area of culture was located on the T1 surface in the north central portion of the property (Figure 2). At this time areas within the Kemosabe property were recorded with the State as 41KR735, 41KR739 and 41KR744. Only later, after further work on the property, was it realized that there was culture over the entire property and that these three recorded sites actually constituted one large site.

The HCAA then proceeded to investigate the site stratigraphy by examining cut banks in the adjacent Guadalupe River and Bear Creek, and the arroyo which cuts through the properties east side (Figure 5). Stratigraphic columnar sections were created and granulometric analyses were done on selected stratigraphic intervals. Later, backhoe trenches and hand dug test units were sampled in order to perform sediment granulometric analysis.

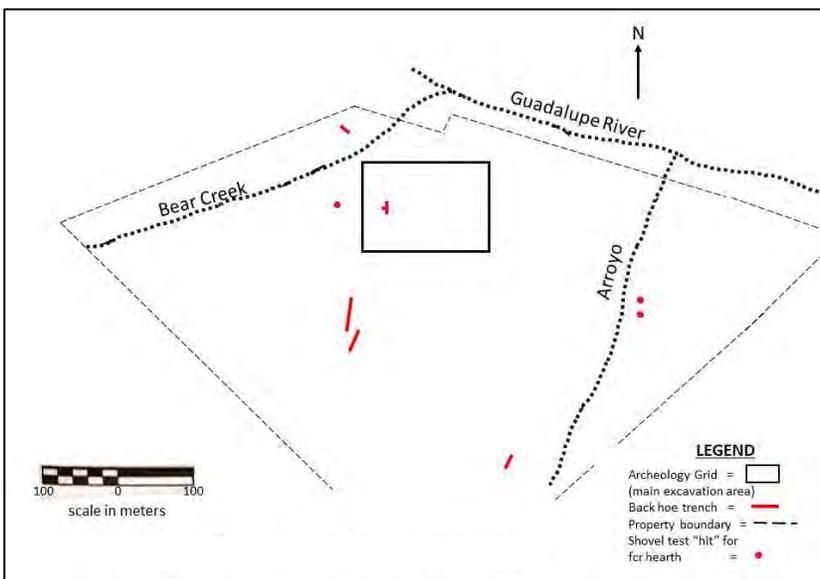


Figure 5. Kemosabe property showing key control points.

All the test units were excavated in the areas of highest artifact and feature density (Figures 5 and 6). The only exception to this was the early 2014 test units opened in disturbed deposits of 41KR739 (Figure 2). A total of 84 square meters were hand excavated by trowel and shovel, in ten-centimeter levels. This yielded approximately 70 cubic meters of cultural deposits which were screened and analyzed. Deposits from two backhoe trenches through the main midden (Figure 6) were also screened and analyzed. The estimated volume of deposits from the two BHT's was 12 cubic meters. All excavations yielded a diverse assemblage of diagnostic dart points (Figures 7-12), stone tools and features (Table 1).

Archeological investigations have been suspended at Kemosabe since December 2019, and preparations for the TAS Field School there have begun. Some of this preparation will involve at least 3 more BHT's for control. The Field School will begin in June of 2021.

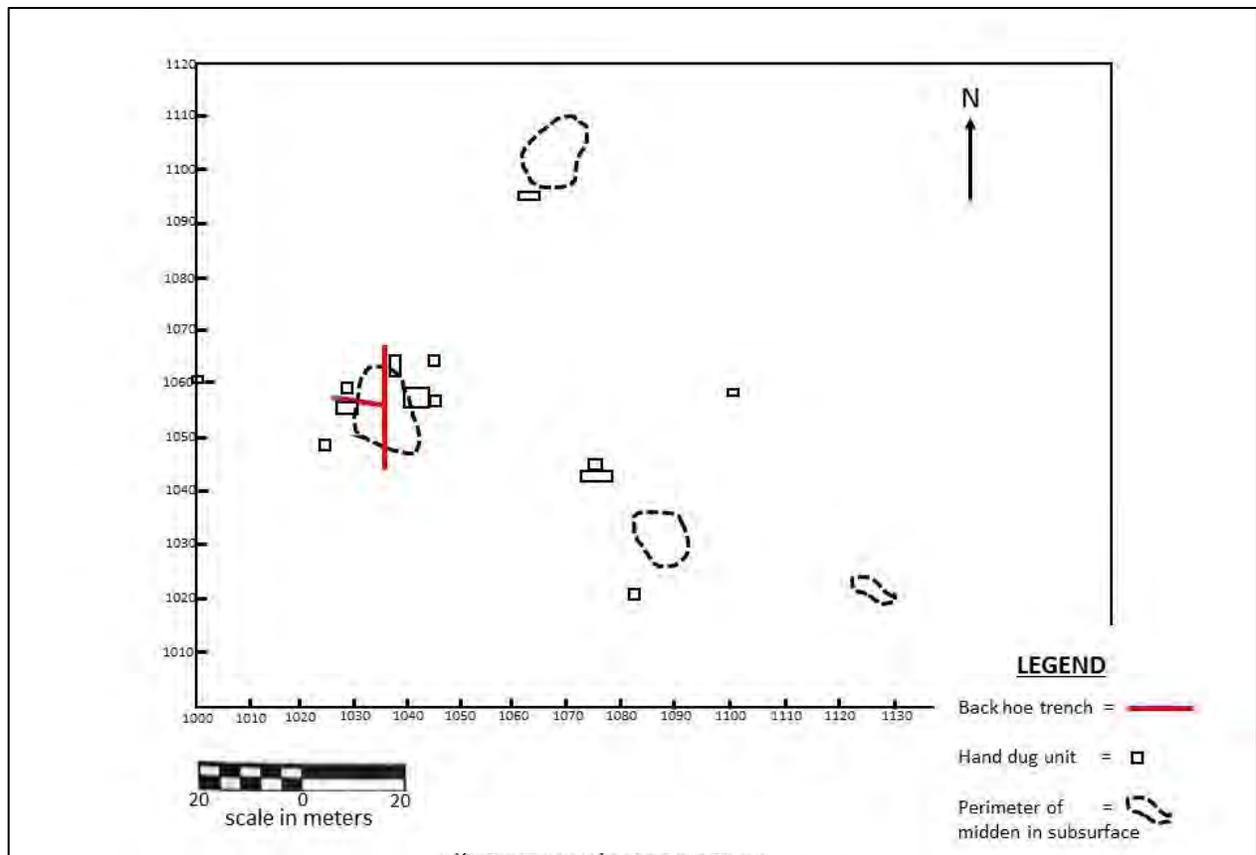


Figure 6. Primary excavation area.

MATERIALS EXCAVATED: ANALYSIS AND SUMMARY

All artifacts were processed through the HCAA lab at the Kemosabe ranch house. Final identifications were made and entered, with provenience, into a Final Lab Catalog for the project. All together there were 85,394 artifacts cataloged, including dart points, flake and other stone

tools, and debitage (Table 1). There were 23 Features recorded (Table 1), of which four were FCR middens ranging in diameter from 10 to 20 meters. Fifteen of the Features were discrete FCR hearths which ranged from 0.5 – 2.0 meters in diameter (Figures 11 and 12 as examples). Two of the Features were “borrow pits”. One cluster (0.5 meter by 0.3 meter) of rounded limestone pieces (2-5 centimeters diameter) was recorded. Perhaps the pieces had been used as boiling stones. A final Feature consisted of one 0.5 meter diameter area of burned soil.

Tables 1-4 compare the results of investigations at Kemosabe to the Gatlin Site (41KR621) which is just 0.6 miles east and down river from Kemosabe. Gatlin received extensive analysis by fifteen experts from various archeology and related disciplines of the lithics and organics recovered, and these entire results are presented in Houck et al (2008). We made rough estimates of the volume of soil deposits excavated and analyzed at Gatlin (Houck et al 2008) to be 160 cubic meters. There appeared to be no reliable estimated amounts in the publication. We also estimated volume of soil excavated and analyzed at Kemosabe. The purpose in doing this was to compare the artifact, feature and organics densities of the two sites.

Table 1 summarizes all the materials excavated at both sites while Table 2 summarizes the artifact density per cubic meter of excavated soil at each site. Table 2 also indicates that chipped stone tools such as dart points, flake and core tools are less dense at Kemosabe than at Gatlin.

Table 1. Comparison of cultural material at Kemosabe versus Gatlin.

<u>category</u>	Kemosabe to date	Gatlin (finals)
bifaces	405	1085
cores	172	383
projectile point totals	162 (24 types)	409 (26 types)
typable	84	300
untypable	77	109
debitage		
waste flakes	84,103	149,620
utilized and/or modified flks	511	380
TOTAL FLAKES	84,614	150,000
manos, metates, nutting stones	41	15
features recorded	23 (includes 4 middens)	37 (includes 1 midden)
bone /teeth fragments	59	3,835

Table 2. Comparison of artifact density per cubic meter of deposit excavated at Kemosabe and Gatlin, and percentage of artifact denseness, Kemosabe compared to Gatlin.

<u>Category</u>	Kemosabe (to date)	Gatlin (finals)
bifaces	4.9 (72% as dense as Gatlin)	6.8
cores	2.1 (88% as dense as Gatlin)	2.4
projectile point totals	1.98 (78% as dense as Gatlin)	2.55
utilized and/or modified flks	6.2 (261% denser than Gatlin)	2.38
manos, metates, nutting stones	0.5 (532% denser than Gatlin)	.094
features recorded	0.28 (122% denser than Gatlin)	0.23
bone /teeth fragments	0.72 (3% as dense as Gatlin)	23.9

Conversely, it appears that utilized/modified flakes and features are denser at Kemosabe than Gatlin.

The number of dart point styles appears to be very similar at the two sites (Tables 1 and 3). Both sites exhibit styles typical of central Texas forms (see also Figures 7-10). Bases of four Paleoindian points (two Midlands, one Angostura, one possible Midland) were found at Kemosabe but were surface finds, thus no context could be established. One complete Big Sandy Paleoindian point was found in subsurface at Gatlin but considerably out of temporal context (Oksanen et al 2008).

Tools typically associated with plant processing such as manos, metates and nutting stones are much more abundant at Kemosabe (532% denser) than Gatlin. The biggest material discrepancy between sites is that Kemosabe yielded only 3% as much density of animal bone/teeth as at Gatlin.

Table 3 indicates that prehistoric Indians at both sites were using essentially the same chert sources, and both sites had areas used for mid to late stage lithic reduction. Likely, cherts from the river or nearby outcrops were worked to mid stage at procurement areas, then finished as tools and points at the site.

Table 4 compares other aspects of two sites. Deer, buffalo, rabbit, small mammal and fish remains were found at Gatlin but only deer remains were found at Kemosabe, and these in very

small quantities. Houck et al. (2008) indicate that items such as end scrapers, Clear Fork tools and gouges were found at Gatlin. Far fewer end scrapers and gouges were found at Kemosabe and no Clear Fork tools were found there.

In summary at this stage of our investigations, both Kemosabe and Gatlin have similarities but there are some obvious differences. Kemosabe seems to have a tool kit and feature assemblage more closely associated with plant processing than animal processing (abundant nutting stones, manos and metates, four middens, and only 3% as dense bone recovered than Gatlin). Gatlin, on the other hand, contains a tool kit such as end scrapers, Clear Fork tools, gouges, flakes and tools with use wear analyses (Table 4) indicating animal processing. Abundant bone and teeth material, and the tool assemblage led Houck et al (2008) to conclude that Gatlin’s primary subsistence usage over the millennia was animal butchering/processing.

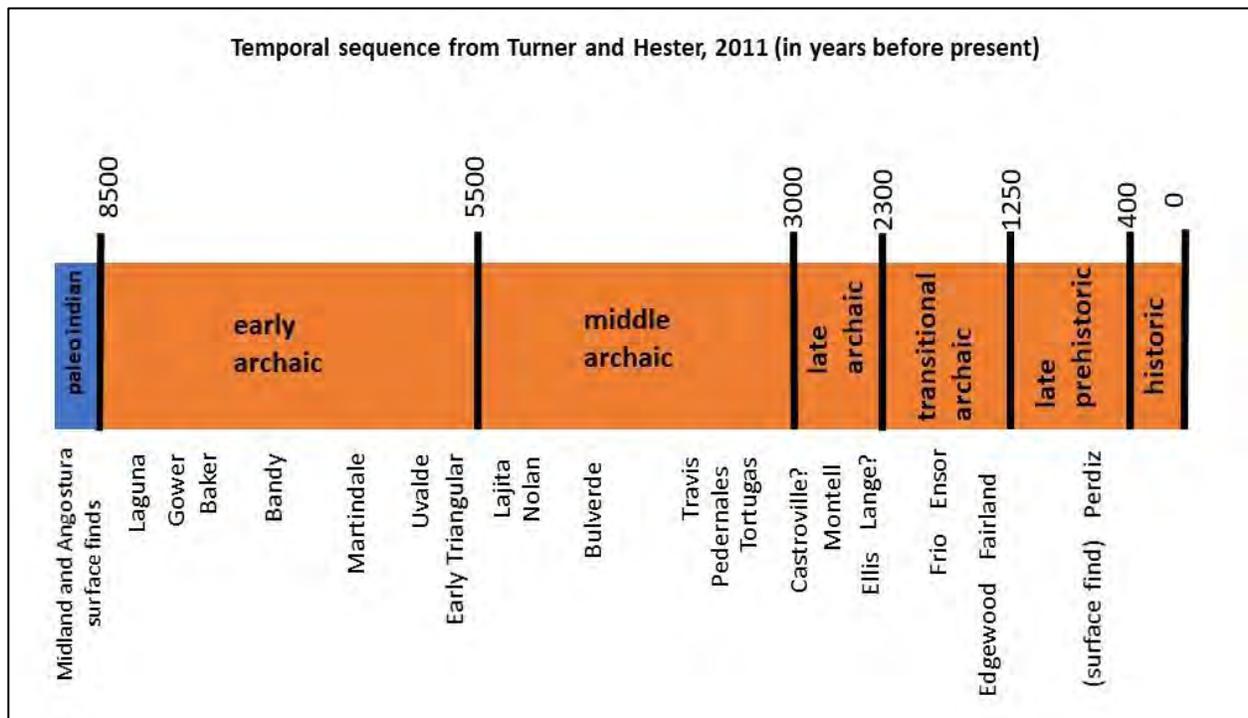


Figure 7. Point types found at Kemosabe and their relative temporal positions.

Table 3. Comparison of stone and artifact types at Kemosabe versus Gatlin.

	Kemosabe (to date)	Gatlin (finals)
<u>Lithic Assemblage</u>		
chert sources	Guadalupe River cobbles and local Edwards outcrops	same as Kemosabe
<u>Chipped Stone Tools</u>		
flake population	indicates mid-final stage lithic reductions and re-sharpening	same as Kemosabe
Tools/weapons projectile points	24 point styles (very similar to Gatlin)	26 styles (very similar to Kemosabe)
scrapers, knives core tools, gravers perforators, drills	reasonable population represented	some difference from Kemosabe, eg. <i>end scrapers, Clearfork Tools And Gouges much denser than Kemosabe</i>
utilized and/or modified flakes	<i>denser than Gatlin</i>	less dense than Kemosabe

Table 4. Overall Comparisons of Kemosabe to Gatlin.

	KEMOSABE	GATLIN
<u>Use Wear Analysis Of Tools/Weapons</u>	no professional analysis yet done	<i>Professional analysis indicates butchering as main wear pattern</i>
<u>Non chipped stone tools</u>		
nutting stones, manos and metates	<i>much denser than Gatlin</i>	less dense than Kemosabe
<u>Features</u>		
FCR Middens	<i>4 total, denser than Gatlin</i>	1 total, less dense than Kemosabe
discrete FCR	<i>denser than Gatlin</i>	less dense than Kemosabe
hearth, burned soil, rounded stone cluster		
<u>ORGANIC REMAINS</u>		
faunal material	59 fragments bone and teeth (<i>white tail deer, remainder indet.</i>)	<i>3835 fragments bone and teeth (primarily white tail deer, with buffalo, rabbit and fish)</i>
plant material	seeds, but limited analysis to date	<i>walnut/hickory hulls, hackberry, oak wood</i>
stratigraphy, sedimentology, geomorphology, geoarcheology	same at both sites	same at both sites

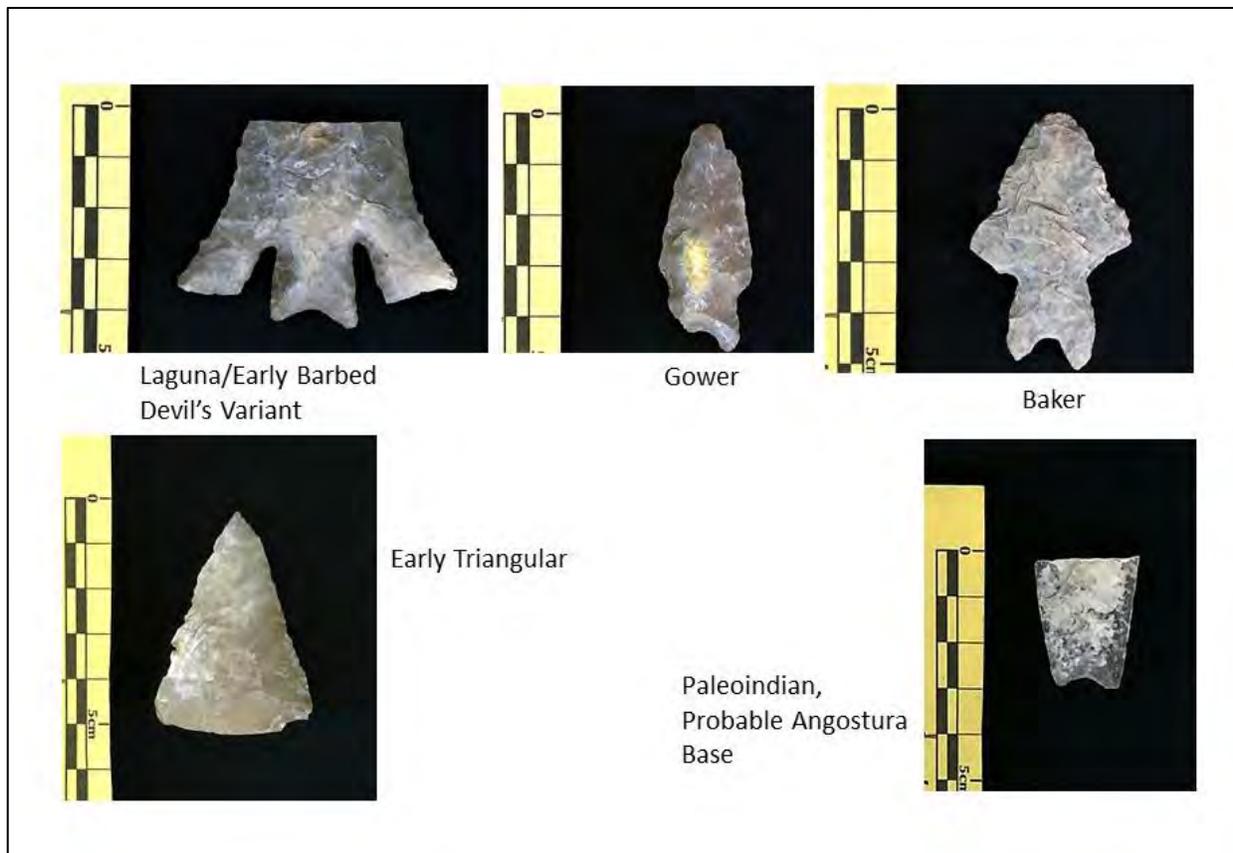


Figure 8. Examples of Paleoindian and Early Archaic dart points found at Kemosabe.

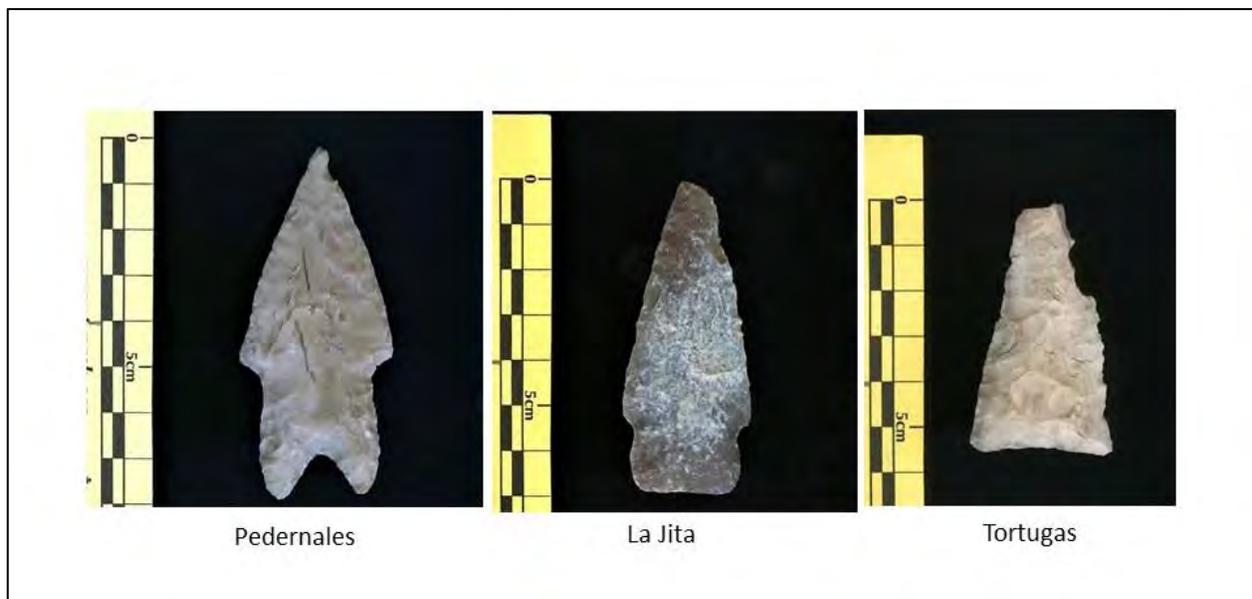


Figure 9. Examples of Middle Archaic dart points found at Kemosabe.



Figure 10. Examples of Late Archaic and Transistinal Archaic dart points, and a Late Prehistoric arrow point found at Kemosabe.

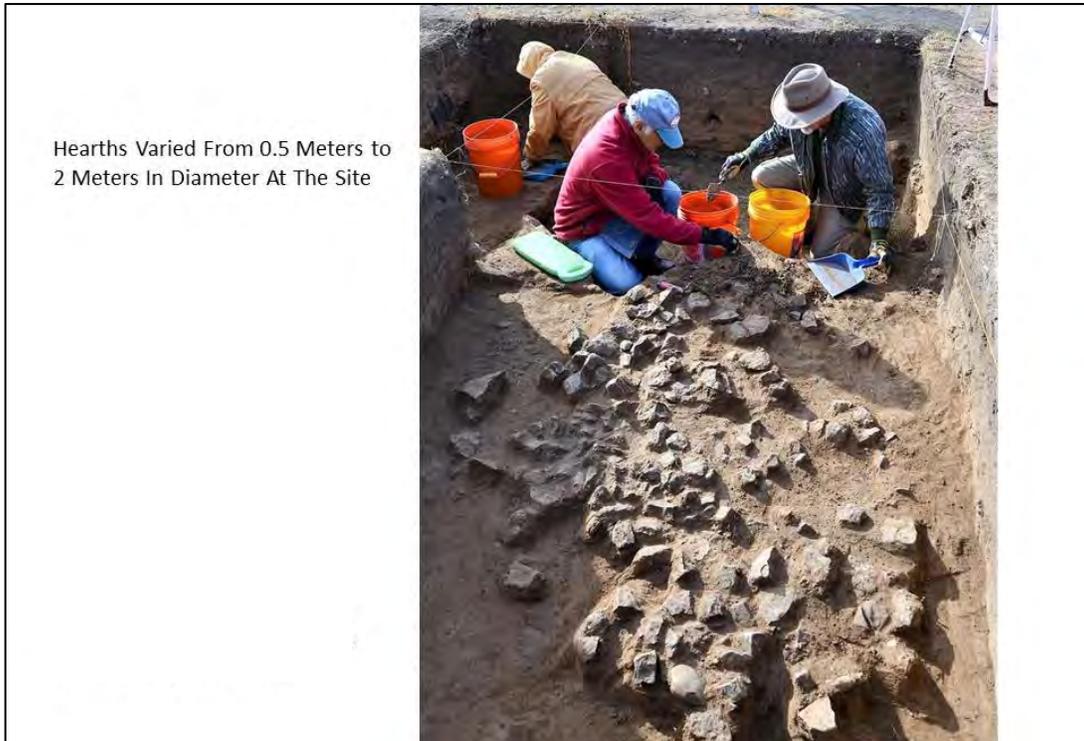


Figure 11. Example of typical FCR Hearth, Early Archaic level.

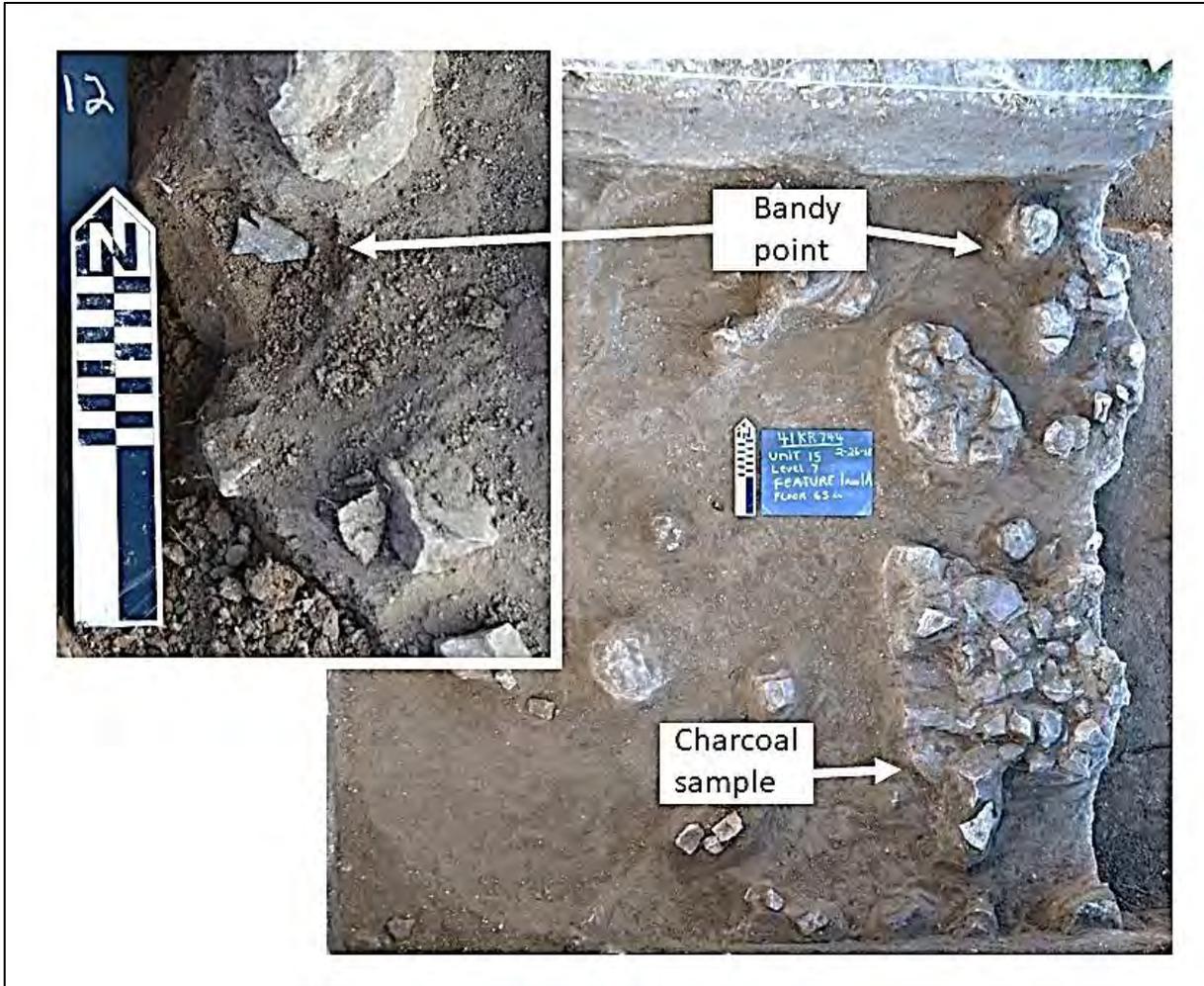


Figure 12. FCR hearth, feature 1 of unit 15. Early Archaic feature at 60-65 cmbs. Associated charcoal yielded 2 sigma calibrated dates of 7,420-7,280 BP. Bandy dart point associated with the feature.

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Site Report for Excavations at 41GL498, Gillespie County, Texas¹, 2019

Mike McBride

ABSTRACT

During winter and spring of 2019, Hill Country Archeological Association (HCAA) performed field work investigations of a prospective pre-contact occupation site in Gillespie County, Texas. In early 2019, at the request of the landowner, several areas of the property were surveyed, identifying prospective occupation areas. Coordinated by Tiffany Osburn, Texas Historic Commission Regional Archeologist, the site was registered with the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) and assigned the trinomial identifier 41GL498. Within a total property area of approximately 30 acres, three backhoe test trenches were independently dug by the landowner, which produced evidence of lithic reduction activity, as well as a prospective rock hearth feature. HCAA members performed surface collecting, excavations, and back dirt screening at and around each of the trench sites during multiple-day field work sessions during the month of March, 2019. Excavations were limited to one of the trenches; but surface collecting of the area around the trenches produced a representative assemblage of lithic cultural material, mainly chert debitage, bifaces in varying stages of manufacture, expedient flake tools, and tested chert nodules. The single diagnostic point type recovered *in situ*, a well-made Nolan point, suggests at least one early occupation event in the Middle Archaic Period (4000 – 2500 BC) (Turner et al. 2011). Notably, the excavation of the rock hearth feature (Feature 1) produced prospective evidence of a deliberate process of heat treatment of chert.

INTRODUCTION

In 2018 and early 2019, a conversation developed between Tiffany Osburn, Texas Historic Commission Regional Archeologist, and a landowner in Gillespie County. The conversation involved concerns about land damage which would be part of a large pipeline project planned by Kinder-Morgan (K-M), a large energy infrastructure (pipeline) company. The project, which began land-clearing and construction in March 2020, will lay a 42-inch natural gas pipeline directly through Gillespie County, with little deference to individual landowners wishing to preserve their Hill Country land.

¹ NOTE: Due to a confidentiality requested by the landowner, the site location, identifying names, and other unique location data are not included in this report.

Tiffany brought several HCAA members into the conversation, with the purpose of surveying the landowner's property for archeological sites, which if present might influence K-M to move the planned pipeline right-of-way away from the property. Arrangements were made for a site visit, and in January, 2019, Tiffany led a group of HCAA members on a pedestrian survey on the property, and adjacent area. The group identified several lithic procurement and manufacturing open workshop areas, a burned rock midden (BRM) on adjacent property, and very broad scatters of lithic debitage and expedient tools as evidence of cultural activity. A preliminary site map was drawn, Tiffany completed a site data form to register the site with the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL), and the site was assigned the unique site trinomial identifier 41GL498.

During the month of February, 2019, the landowner independently dug 3 short backhoe trenches in various areas of his previously-surveyed cultivated field. Visual inspection of the backdirt, as well as the remnant trench walls, showed much evidence of lithic debitage, expedient tools, and biface reduction and breakage.

Recognizing the site as a valuable candidate for an HCAA fieldwork project, as well as helping the landowner in his concerns and influence with K-M, a follow-up fieldwork project was begun. As an HCAA Principal Investigator, I (Mike McBride) began management of this project, with oversight by Steve Stoutamire and the HCAA Fieldwork Committee. With enthusiastic support from the landowner and his family, excavation and documentation took place in March, 2019. A lab session was held in October, 2019 at the HCAA lab facility in Kerrville to fully analyze and record the artifact assemblage.

SITE DESCRIPTION

41GL498 is located in central Gillespie County, Texas. The property investigated by HCAA is on the south bank of the Pedernales River, and includes a modern homestead and outbuildings, and an approximately 20-acre cultivated field. The landowner has asked that the exact location of the site be kept confidential (Figure 1)².

The surface topography is made up of a broad (approximately 2km long and 300m wide) river terrace along the southern bank of the Pedernales River at an elevation of approximately 1650 ft. above mean sea level (FAMSL) (Google Earth Maps, 2018). The terrace is backed on the south by a slope and a higher terrace at 1680 FAMSL.

² NOTE: All figures, photos, and charts by the author, except where noted.

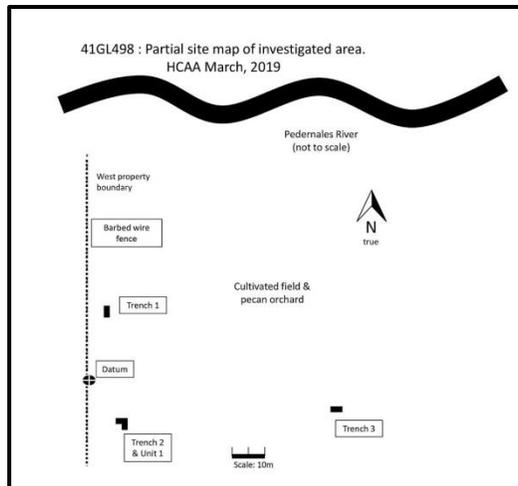


Figure 1. Site map for HCAA investigated area of 41GL498.

The biotic environment is typical Live Oak-Savanna composed of Mesquite, Ashe Juniper, prickly pear cactus, various types of yucca, and native and introduced grasses. Stands of mature Live Oak, Sycamore, and Pecan are heavy in the bottomland area near the river, and stands of Live Oak exist in selectively non-cleared areas of the upland. In the investigated terrace area, the landowner has established a new pecan orchard. Also present are rabbits, deer, turkey, small game, and fish, all typical of the Central Texas Hill Country and river bottomland.

SITE INVESTIGATION

The focus of this investigation was on the rapid recovery of data to establish the archeological context and importance of the site, thereby influencing K-M to change the pathway of their pipeline project. The trenches previously dug by the landowner offered the most productive short-term data collection opportunity; therefore, the research plan was to investigate the trenches and the area adjacent to them.

The initial session days for HCAA field work were March 7-9, 2019, with 8 HCAA members participating. A primary datum was established and GPS coordinates were recorded. Each of the 3 backhoe trenches were plotted, measured, and recorded for site mapping. The site investigation strategy was prioritized on 3 elements:

1. Detailed assessment of each of the 3 trenches, looking for artifacts and features embedded in the walls or at the bottom of the trench, and soil characteristics of the wall profiles.
2. The landowner's digging of each trench produced significant backdirt piles around each trench. Most of the backdirt had evidence of chert flakes and other lithics, so all of the piled dirt would be screened, and artifacts recorded.

3. The focus area of the 3 trenches was 1-2 acres, and there was considerable walking between the trench areas by the entire crew. Since the area had been cultivated numerous times, the ground surface was littered with various disturbed lithic scatters. While walking in the area during the work days, each member performed very informal surface collection of possibly significant artifacts. Those surface finds (all were lithic artifacts) were assessed, and lithics that showed significant or partial diagnostic characteristics were recorded for the site assemblage.

Trench 1: Located approximately 27 meters north of the primary datum, on a heading of 17° magnetic (mag). Dimensions were approximately 1 meter wide, 1 meter deep, and 3.7 meters long on a north-south axis of 347° mag. Walls of the trench were troweled to expose the soil profile and any features or embedded artifacts. Loose dirt from the bottom of the trench, along with all of the piled backdirt was screened. The west wall of the trench showed a thin layer of fire cracked rock (FCR) at a depth of approximately 40cm, but was not further investigated due to time constraints. No other prospective features were noted. The screened dirt yielded a significant amount of lithic debitage (Attachment 1).

Notably, in all trenches, all alluvial material consisted of fine to coarse-grained soils; not present were water-carried cobbles or pebbles of any size, perhaps denoting terrace formation by multiple low-energy flooding/silting events.

Trench 2: Located approximately 21 meters southeast of the primary datum, on a heading of 145° magnetic. Dimensions were approximately 1.4 meters wide, 0.6 meter deep, and 2.7 meters long on an east-west axis of 83°. Walls of the trench were troweled to expose the soil profile and any features or embedded artifacts. Loose dirt from the bottom of the trench, along with all of the piled backdirt was screened. (Figures 2 & 3).



Figure 2. Trench 2 area, looking south.



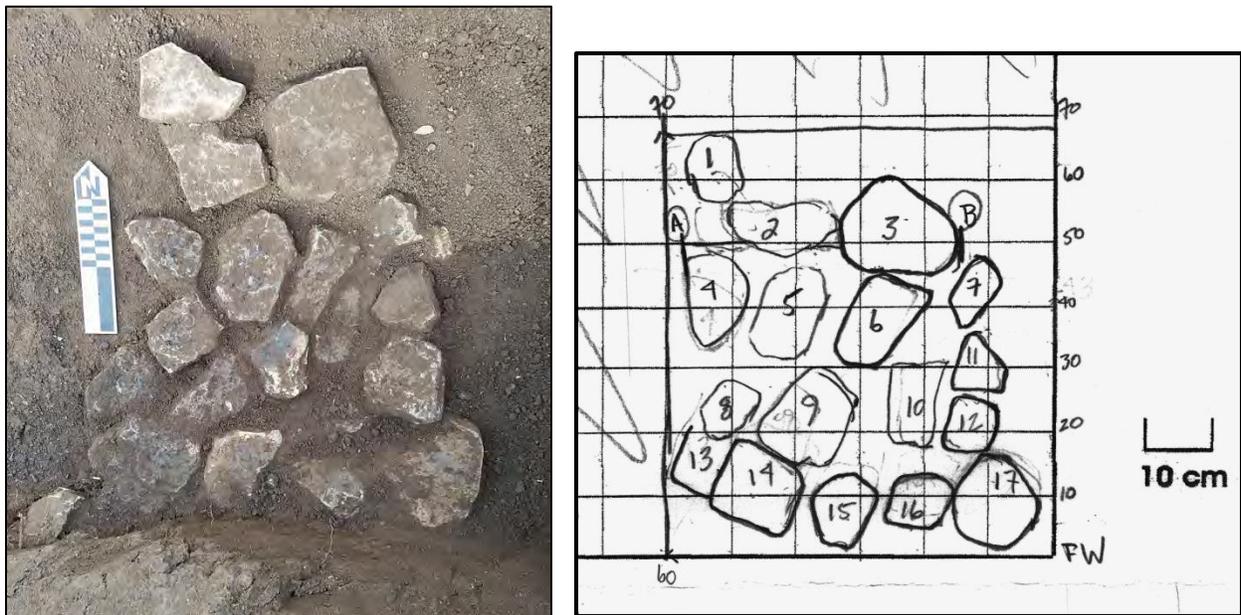
Figure 3. Trench 2, looking east. Note the partially excavated Feature 1 within the trench.

The most noticeable element at the bottom of Trench 2 was a layer of apparent FCR that had been struck by the landowner's backhoe bucket. Recognizing the possible importance of the rock layer, the landowner stopped digging the trench, thereby limiting any disturbance to the possible feature. Being the most significant *in-situ* find of all 3 trenches, we determined to concentrate on this trench for further excavation.

Beginning with brushing the overall surface of the rock layer, it became clear that the rock feature (recorded as Feature 1) was hearth-like, well organized, well layered, and appeared to be undisturbed. I continued to define and pedestal the individual stones, as well as clean up the trench walls, with all dirt from the interior being separately screened. The perimeter rock grouping was excavated to determine the degree of isolation of the feature, or possible association with other artifacts or feature details. None were found.

Individual stones were numbered and mapped, and the top layer of the assemblage was photographed. Depth measurements were recorded at several points of the rock layer; those varied from 58cm to 67cm. Within the trench width of approximately 1 meter, the overall dimensions of the layer, on a north-south axis, were 67x60cm (Figures 4a & b).

Notably, several of the perimeter flat rocks were laid at lifted angles to produce an overall basin structure to the feature. Also notably, it became clear that the feature continued beyond the south wall of the trench.



Figures 4a & 4b. Trench 2, Feature 1: initial phase excavation and field drawing of individually numbered stones. (Drawing by Françoise Wilson)

After cleaning, defining, and recording the top rock layer, I systematically removed about ½ of the individual rocks in a north-south line to determine a profile of the feature. A second well-organized flat rock tier was found and the individual rocks were numbered, mapped and photographed. Depth measurements were taken, and the overall depth of both rock layers was 58cm to 75cm below surface (Figures 5a & b).



Figure 5a. Feature 1, Level 8 excavation.

*Figure 5b. Feature 1, Level 8 excavation, profile.
Note perimeter stones tilted into a basin-shaped structure, and embedded chert nodule.*

Part of the second rock layer was removed to continue profiling excavation, and several well-preserved pieces of charcoal were found directly under the bottom rock layer at 75cm. Those were recorded and bagged.

Continued troweling in the profile produced a single, partially bifaced tabular chert nodule at a depth of approximately 76cm. The nodule was in direct association with the center rocks of the bottom layer, and apparently placed carefully before the lower layer of rocks was placed (Figure 6). On-site visual inspection of this nodule showed orange-brown heat patination with no evidence of fire-cracking, heat crazing, or “popping” (Figure 13). No other chert, charcoal, or FCR was found in association with this chert nodule.

Continued troweling was through loamy dark tan soil, and produced only a few pieces of debitage below the chert nodule. However, a single, well-made Nolan Point was found at a depth of 88cm, approximately 12cm below the center of the rock layers (Figure 7). Excavation in this portion of the feature ended at 90cm in sterile soil.



Figure 6. Feature 1, embedded chert nodule.



Figure 7. Feature 1, Nolan Point.

The remaining feature rocks were systematically disassembled without finding any further significant lithics or charcoal. The area under the feature was excavated out to the boundary of the trench walls on the north, east, and south perimeter. Including the previously excavated feature area, this formed an approximate 1x1meter area that was excavated to a depth of 90cm. This yielded minor debitage, but no further significant features or artifacts (Figure 8).



Figure 8. Feature 1, north area profile within Trench 2.

Trench 3: Located approximately 83 meters east of the primary datum, on a heading of 96° mag. Dimensions were approximately 1.5 meters wide, 1 meter deep, and 2.7 meters long on an east-west axis of 74° mag. Walls of the trench were troweled to expose the soil profile and any features or embedded artifacts. Loose dirt from the bottom of the trench, along with all of the piled backdirt was screened. The trench walls showed various layers of soil differentiation in color and composition, ranging from light tan to dark brown, and fine-grained alluvial loam to grainy fine gravels. This was interpreted by Steve Stoutamire as multiple events of river flooding and silting upon the terrace structure. A well-formed chopping tool was extracted from the south trench wall at a depth of approximately 80cm. The material is fine-grained Edwards tabular chert, 15x8x1cm in size (Figure 17). No features or other artifacts were identified in the trench walls.

Unit 1: Having completed the above investigations over 3 days (March 7-9), it was clear that part of Feature 1 continued into the south wall of Trench 2. We then planned a second work session, which took place March 27-29, with 11 HCAA members participating.

Concentrating on the area of Feature 1, a 2x2meter unit - designated Unit 1 - was established in order to extend the southern wall of Trench 2, which prospectively would expose any further remnant of Feature 1. Notably, the unit dimensions were not exactly square in order to accommodate the odd axis of Trench 2. On 2 successive days, Unit 1 was excavated to Level 4, yielding relatively light debitage, a few modified flakes, but no significant artifacts or features (Figure 9).



Figure 9. Unit 1, sub-unit, and Trench 2 (rear).



Figure 10. Unit 1, sub-unit, continuation of Feature 1, southern part.

Due to time constraints it was decided to continue excavation only in the northeast 1x1meter quadrant of Unit 1. Excavation continued in this sub-unit through Levels 5 to 8 (41cm-80cm depth). The top of the southern remnant of Feature 1 was found in Level 6 at a depth of

57cm, corresponding to the previously excavated northern component. The remainder of Feature 1 was exposed in Levels 6 and 7 at identical depths as previously excavated. The individual rocks were numbered, mapped, and photographed (Figure 10).

This southern portion of Feature 1 aligned exactly with the previously excavated northern portion, thereby completing exposure of the entire feature. The final dimensions of the feature were approximately 108x65cm. In this southern part of the feature, it was apparent that the basin structure of the rock placements had been disassembled in antiquity, as only 2 clusters of the aligned stones remained *in situ*, with the remainder scattered or missing (Figure 11 & 12).

The 1x1 meter area under Feature 1 was further excavated to a depth of 90cm to match the previously excavated area in Trench 1. Soil associated with Feature 1 and below it yielded moderate debitage, modified flake tools, and possible charcoal, but no diagnostic artifacts or features.

(L) Figure 11. Detail of southern part of Feature 1. Note tilted stones as part of original basin structure.

(R) Figure 12. Photo mosaic of completely excavated Feature 1.



SITE ANALYSIS AND SUMMARY

Artifacts from 41GL498 were cleaned and recorded during a lab session at the HCAA lab in Kerrville on October 21, 2019 (Attachment 1). The lithic assemblage includes representative samples and ratios of lithic procurement, and manufacture and use of expedient tools stone tools. These would have been expected to be present in ancient open-air campsites and food processing camps in this region along the terraces of the Pedernales River, in Archaic and Prehistoric Period times.

The single diagnostic Nolan point (Attachment 2, Figures 14a & 14b) gives a possible chronological anchor in the Middle Archaic Period, but with limited context (Turner et al 2011:142). However, the depth of Feature 1, i.e., an occupation surface occurring at 70-75cm depth, suggests that the occupation event associated with the feature should be Middle Archaic as well, when compared to similar sites. (see Houk et al. 2008; Benedict and Saner 2017; McBride 2017).

However, in this limited data set, 2 important elements (and questions) are important to pursue further.

1. The investigation of the 3 trenches showed relatively deep occupation evidence. Whereas, with many occurrences of these type river terrace occupation sites, are those Archaic occupation layers found much “shallower”? The very limited diagnostic evidence of a single Nolan Point (Middle Archaic) at a depth of 88cm possibly points to a relatively “deep” site with many occupation and flooding/silting events along this terrace.
2. The *in situ* recovery of the chert biface seems to be unique in a brief review of Hill Country site reports. We have documented clear evidence of deliberate preparation and placement within the heating structure, and successful heat treatment of the biface. Much more comparative literature and data research is needed (see Hester and Collins 1974; Patterson 2002).

In summary, this site is similar to other open hunter-gatherer occupational BRM sites across central Texas Hill Country (Collins 2004; Kelly 1947; Weir 1976). Nearby recorded sites present a similar time period of use and characterization of lithic procurement sites, lithic scatter sites, and seasonal or short-term camp sites (Moore: 1983, 1985; see also Site 41GL12, Texas Archeological Site Atlas). Human occupation in the region throughout the Late Pleistocene and Holocene Periods was facilitated by reliable water sources, resulting in plentiful game and fish resources, year-round and seasonal plant sources, and ubiquitous availability of high-quality Edwards chert for toolstone.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many thanks to our landowner and his family, for their enthusiastic support of our work. His and his family's interest and participation made our field work very enjoyable and productive. Thanks also to Steve Stoutamire for his help and expertise in producing this report. John Benedict has been an ongoing resource with his field work participation, providing constant reference resources and personal support, and doing the final review and editing of this report. Finally, to all the HCAA members who participated in the field work, as well as a very productive lab day, my personal thanks for your enthusiasm and support of this project. However, any errors in this report are solely my own.

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ATTACHMENT 1

41GL498 HCAA Fieldwork March, 2019:							
Summary of <i>in situ</i> & screened artifacts (see Notes)							
Trench/Unit	Level	Flakes <4cm	Flakes >4cm	Flakes Mod	Biface	Point	Comment
Trench 1*	surface	506	17	1	0	1	Fragment, Poss Marshall Unident Flake Point
Trench 2*	surface	395	4	18	3	1	
Trench 3*	surface	199	0	13	3	0	
TR 2 in situ	9	0	0	0	0	1	Nolan Pt
TR 2 in situ	8/9	258	49	8	0	0	
Unit 1 <i>in situ</i>	1	137	122	42	0	0	
Unit 1 <i>in situ</i>	2	0	120	7	0	0	
Unit 1 <i>in situ</i>	3	119	121	18	0	0	
Unit 1 <i>in situ</i>	4	123	1	1	0	0	
Unit 1 <i>in situ</i>	5	30	0	3	0	0	
Unit 1 <i>in situ</i>	6	28	0	0	0	0	
Unit 1 <i>in situ</i>	7	47		15	0	0	
Unit 1 <i>in situ</i>	Total	484	122	39	0	1	

Notes:

1. Recorded surface artifacts (*) were recovered from screened dirt piles in association with each trench.
2. Surface finds from the informal pedestrian surveying were collected, lab-analyzed, and recorded in the final lab catalogue.

ATTACHMENT 2
Significant Artifacts Recovered



Figure 13 a & b. Chert nodule recovered from Feature 1, approximately 73cm. Edwards tabular chert with orange/tan heat patination. 9.1x6.1x1.7cm.



Figure 14 a & b. Nolan Point recovered from Feature 1, approximately 88cm. Edwards chert with possible heat alteration. 7.5x3.7x0.7cm.

ATTACHMENT 2 cont.



Figure 15 a & b. Unidentified uniface point recovered from Trench 2 surface dirt. Edwards chert. 4.1x2.7x0.4cm.



Figures 16 a & b. Stage 6 biface, medial-distal fragment, recovered from Trench 2 surface dirt. Edwards chert with probable heat alteration. 7.1x23.9x1.0 cm.

ATTACHMENT 2 cont.



Figure 17 a & b. Tabular Edwards chert nodule modified into a chopping tool. Trench 3, south wall, depth 80cm. 10.8x9.5x107cm.

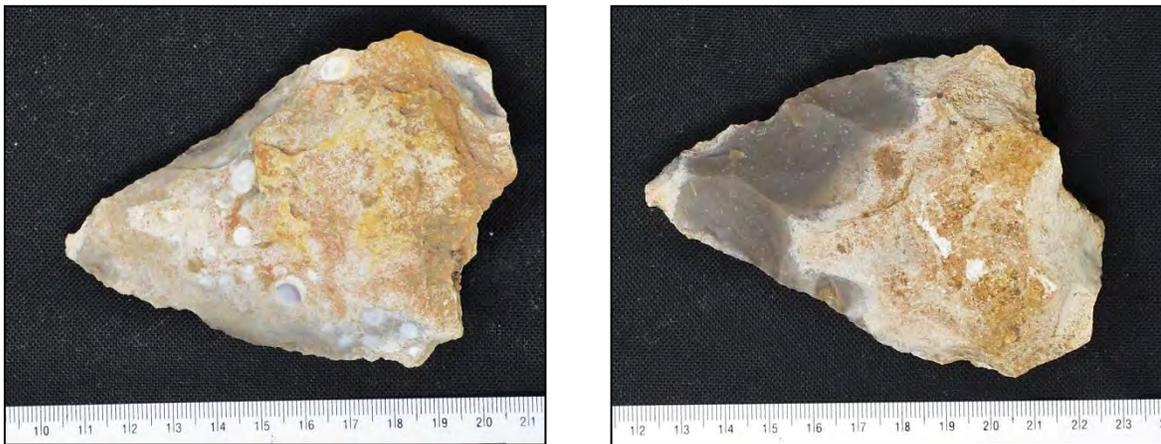


Figure 18 a & b. Modified Edwards chert nodule. Trench 3, surface backhoe dirt. 10.1x7x3cm.

41KR754, A NEW PALEOINDIAN AND DIVERSE MULTI-COMPONENT SITE, KERR COUNTY, TEXAS

Mike McBride, Françoise Wilson, and Steve Stoutamire

ABSTRACT

Since July 2018, the Hill Country Archeological Association (HCAA) has performed field work investigations at a multi-component site in western Kerr County, Texas. At the invitation of the landowner, several areas were investigated, then surveyed, identifying one small rock shelter site and a second site containing two burned rock middens (BRM). The BRM site was chosen to investigate in detail, and excavations have taken place on a regular basis since December 2018. This paper is considered an interim report since operations are ongoing at this site. The site has produced a remarkably rich assemblage of lithic artifacts, faunal material, and trade items such as Caddo pottery sherds, which likely came from Northeast Texas, and obsidian which came from Malad, Idaho. The diagnostic point types recovered in situ suggest recurring occupations at the site from Middle Paleoindian, approximately 10,250 BP, to Late Prehistoric Toyah Phase, 800 to 400 BP. A C14 analysis from bone material associated with one of the Middle Paleoindian Saint Mary's Hall (SMH) points yielded a date of 10,248-10,193 calibrated years before present (cal BP). This date significantly adds to the knowledge of the temporal span of the Saint Mary's Hall type.

INTRODUCTION AND SITE ENVIRONS

The BRM site (41KR754) is located on a gently sloping river terrace on the western side of the North Fork of the Guadalupe River (Figure 1). The site contains two middens and an occupation area with surface lithics. While the entire ranch covers 103+/- acres, the BRM and occupation areas contain approximately 7 acres. The entire southern side of the site is bordered by a limestone bluff varying from 20-40 feet in height. There is a second site on the ranch which is to the southeast of the BRM site. It is in a small canyon which feeds into the main Guadalupe River valley. This second site is a small rock shelter, only 3-5 meters deep, with a small midden at the drip line and cultural lithics on the shelter floor. No rock art has been noted in the shelter. Evaluation of this site has just begun by HCAA personnel.

The BRM site has an average elevation of 1938 feet above sea level (fasl), with an elevation range of 1925-1950 fasl. Before HCAA's involvement at the site the land had been used for range and as a nut orchard. The major drainage within the area is the Guadalupe River. The site's principal soil is a Mollisol, specifically Doss Silty Clay (Dittemore et al, 1986). The surface texture of the soil is a silty-sandy clay loam. The soil sediment origin in the main site area is alluvial, while adjacent to the limestone bluffs the soil is principally of colluvial origin.

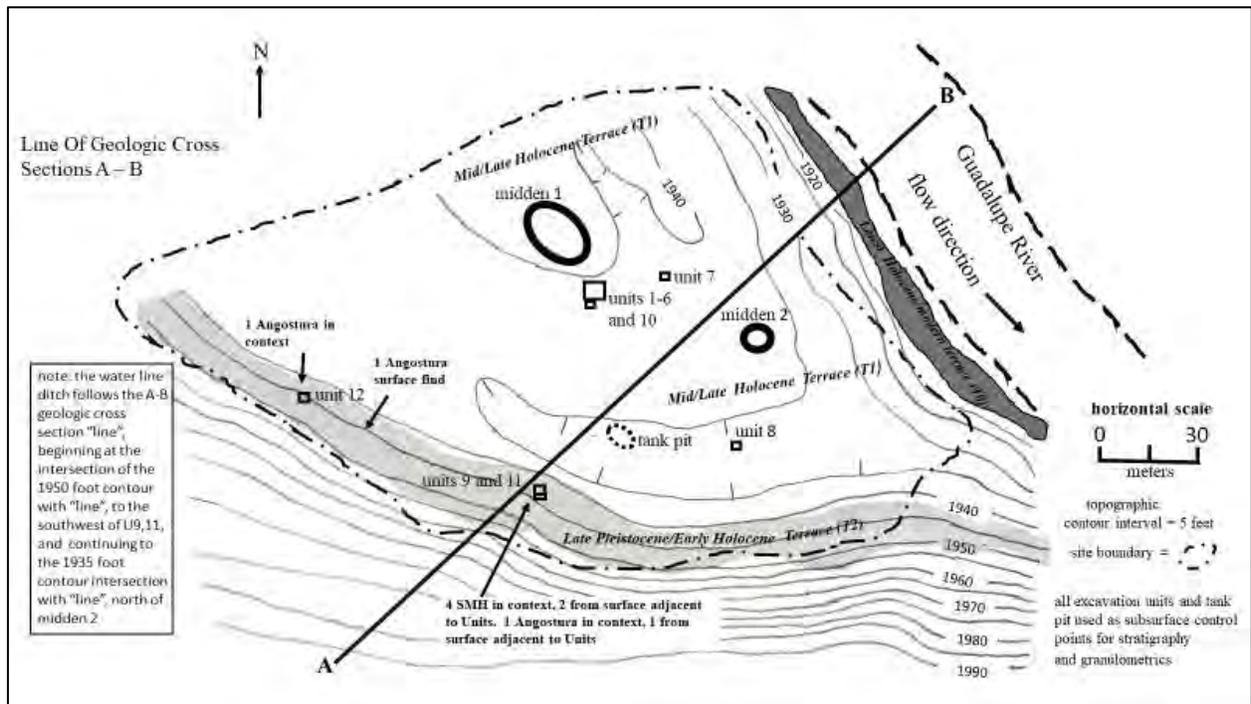


Figure 1. Site Layout Of 41KR754

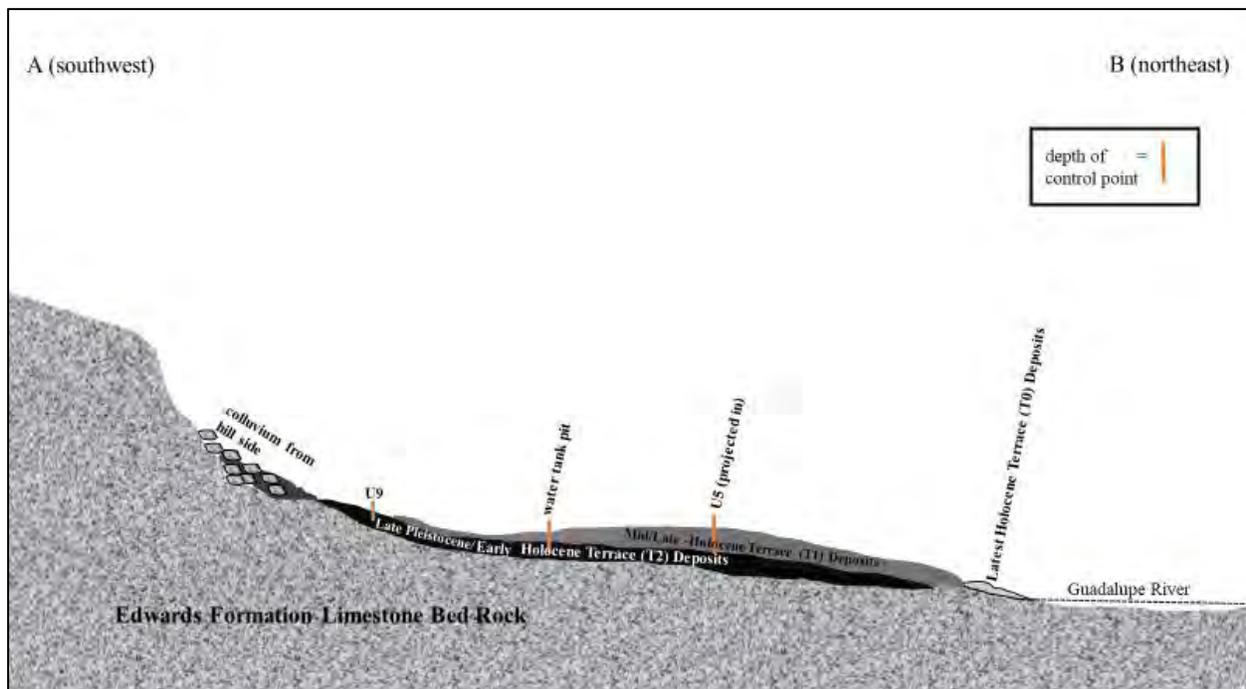


Figure 2. Geologic Cross Section A to B Showing Stratigraphy of Site with Key Control Points. Note the Vertical Scale is Exaggerated 7X.

The alluvial deposits forming this terrace site are from Guadalupe River flooding and are of Pleistocene and Holocene origin (Figure 2). Ashe juniper and nut trees sparsely populate the site area and native grasses are the principal ground cover. Outcrops of chert within local Edwards limestone and river cobbles of Edwards chert in the adjacent river areas were available to ancient knappers for tool making.

DISCUSSION

In mid-July of 2018, HCAA members Marvin Gohlke, Jr., and Craig Mangham performed an initial pedestrian survey of the property and performed preliminary mapping. At the request of the property's owner, the location of this site will be kept strictly confidential and no material within this report identifies the property's location.

Principal Investigator Steve Stoutamire, who had been the initial contact with the property owner, joined in subsequent survey activities with Messers Gohlke and Mangham after an Archeological Investigation Agreement was signed with the owner. Two separate sites were mapped and subsequently recorded with the State of Texas in March 2019. A small rock shelter (41KR755) and an occupation site with two BRM's (41KR754), were identified as areas which could be further investigated. After discussion with the landowner it was jointly decided that the BRM area (41KR754) should be partially excavated to provide the owner with a better understanding of the detail of archeology on the property.



Figure 3. Early excavations (February 2019) exposing fire cracked rock hearth (Feature 1) where numerous dart points and bison bones were found.

As part of the HCAA's program to train members to be Principal Archeologists, Françoise Wilson was assigned to manage this project in 2019 with oversight by the HCAA Fieldwork Committee. The first excavations within 41KR754 began in December 2018 and have continued to present (see Figures 1 and 3). To date a total of twelve hand excavated test units (unit) covering 38 surface square meters have been opened by HCAA crew members, utilizing both trowel and shovel, and excavating primarily in intervals of ten centimeters (Figure 1). All artifacts have been carefully bagged with provenience, given field sack numbers and then cataloged. Fortunately, the owners have shown a keen interest in the ongoing operations and have attended multiple sessions of the field work at 41KR754.

To date several lab sessions for the 41KR754 materials have been conducted at the HCAA lab facility in Kerrville, where numerous diagnostics have been identified along with other stone tools (Figures 4, 5, 6 and Table 1). Abundant amounts of late stage reduction flakes, many of which display use wear, have also been recovered. Excavations have also produced various organic

items such as bones and teeth from buffalo, deer, and a large bird (possibly wild turkey), a canid, and miscellaneous freshwater mussel shells (Figure 8). Trade items have also been recovered (Figure 7), including several cultural flakes of milky colored quartz (likely vein quartz from granites in Mason or Gillespie County, Texas) and clear quartz, with a more distant source. Caddo pottery sherds from East Texas, and two cultural flakes of obsidian, whose core likely came from outcrops near Malad, Idaho (Figure 7) are also represented.

The most significant find at the site thus far has been the accidental discovery in July, 2019 of a St. Mary's Hall Middle (SMH) Paleoindian point. This occurred when Craig Mangham discovered the dart point in a soil heap which came from a water line trench recently dug by the property owner. To date a total of six SMH points have been recovered along with four Angostura Late Paleoindian points. These have come from the water line trench, excavation units 9, 11 and 12, and the surface area contiguous to these excavation units (Figure 1). Four of the SMH points were recovered from subsurface, as were two of the Angostura. All others were surface finds. The Angostura style point is younger than the SMH type and Turner et al. (2011) state that its temporal span ranges from 8,805 BP to 7,960 BP from sites in Caldwell and Bexar Counties.

Table 1. Summary of Projectle Points Discovered at 41KR754.

Temporal Position *	Point Type	# Recovered
Late Prehistoric (Toyah Phase)	Perdiz	12
Late Prehistoric (Austin Phase)	Scallorn	1
	Sabinal	1
	Edwards	1
Transitional Archaic	Edgewood	4
	Frio	5
Late to Transitional Archaic	Marcos	1
Late Archaic	Shumla	1
	Montell	5
	Castroville	2
Middle Archaic	Marshall	3
	Pedernales	7
	Bulverde	2
Early Archaic	Uvalde	1
	Early Triangular	1
Late Paleo Indian	Angostura	4
	St. Mary's Hall	6
* From Turner et al. 2011		



Late Prehistoric Arrow Points. Bottom & Upper Right, Perdiz (5). Upper left, Edwards.



Transitional Archaic Dart Points. Edgewood (4).



Transitional and Late Archaic Dart Points (left to right). Frio (2), Montell (1) & Marcos (1).



Middle Archaic Dart Points (left to right). Bottom, Pedernales (3). Top, Bulverde (1) & Marshall (2).



Early Archaic Dart Points (left to right). Uvalde (1) & Early Triangle (1).

Figure 4. Examples of arrow and dart points from 41KR754.

A C14 date range was obtained from bone material (Figure 8) which was associated with one of the SMH points at 41KR754 (Figure 5). This yielded a Two Sigma calibrated date of range of 10,248-10,193 BP (Appendix A). Thomas Hester (2017) describes various sites in Central Texas containing SMH points. He considers there to be only one site, other than our 41KR754 discussed here, to have a reliable C14 date for associated SMH in good context (personal communication 2020). This site is 41BX1396 (Brackenridge Park) which is in north San Antonio. The C14 date for this SMH was determined using associated burned bone and provided a calibrated date range of 10,490-10,230 BP.

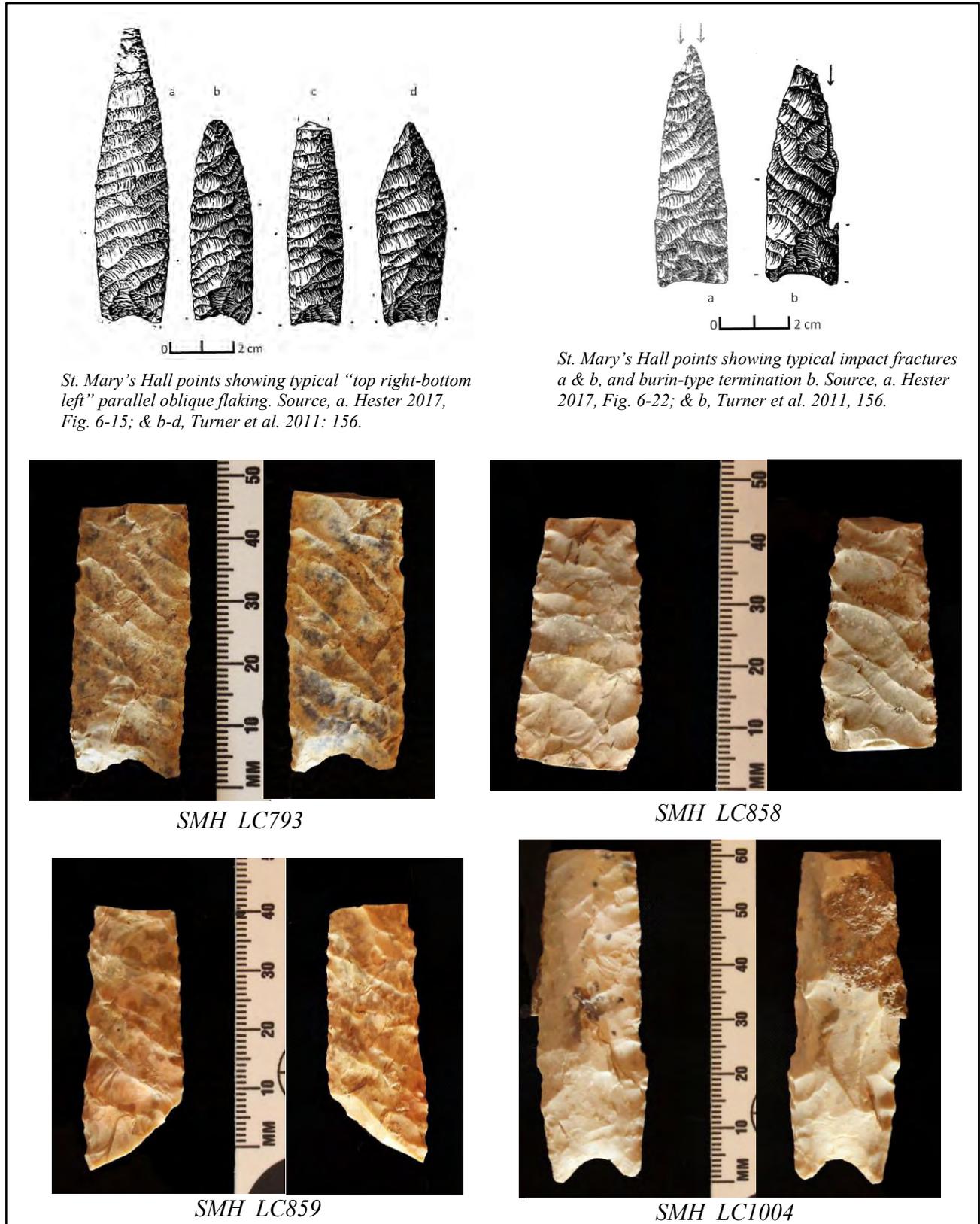
The discovery of the first SMH point prompted an analysis of soils from the water line trench which then led to analysis of soils in unit 9 and the water tank pit (Figure 1). Recognizing calcification levels within the soil profiles as a soil age indicator and employing granulometric analysis of selected sediment samples, it appears obvious that all of the Paleoindian points have come from deposits of a Late Pleistocene to Early Holocene (LP-EH) terrace (Figures 1 and 2). Except for the narrow strip of outcrop of this terrace, its remainder is buried beneath younger Holocene sediments (also granulometrically analyzed) which form the major terrace at the site (Figures 1 and 2). Units 11 and 12 have recently been opened within the LP-EH terrace and have thus far yielded one St. Mary's Hall and one Angostura point in context.

Description of Significant Artifacts

The notable variety of unique artifacts recovered thus far at 41KR754 includes Paleoindian projectile points, a base tang biface, shaft straighteners, as well as a large assemblage of faunal remains. Additionally, non-local objects of ceramic, quartz crystal, and obsidian give evidence of regional interactions with long distance trading networks. This section will highlight and provide our analysis of these important artifacts and faunal remains. Where indicated, individual artifacts are referenced by their HCAA Lab Catalogue numbers (LCxxxx). In all measurements, W= Width, T= Thickness, W/T= Width to Thickness Ratio.

The most significant find at the site thus far has been the accidental discovery in July, 2019 of a St. Mary's Hall (SMH) Late Paleoindian point. This occurred when an HCAA member discovered the dart point in a soil heap which came from a water line trench recently dug by the property owner. To date a total of six SMH points have been recovered, along with four Angostura Late Paleoindian points. These have come from the water line trench, excavation units 9, 11 and 12, and the surface area contiguous to these excavation units (Figure 1). Four of the SMH points were recovered from subsurface, as were two of the Angostura. All others were surface finds.

The Angostura type point is younger than the SMH type and Turner et al. (2011) state that its temporal span ranges from 8805 BP to 7960 BP, from sites in Caldwell and Bexar Counties. A C14 date range was obtained from bone material (Figure 8) which was associated with one of the SMH points at 41KR754 (Figure 5, LC1004). This yielded a Two Sigma calibrated date of range of 10,248-10,193 BP (Appendix A). Thomas Hester (2017) describes various sites in Central Texas containing SMH points.



St. Mary's Hall points showing typical "top right-bottom left" parallel oblique flaking. Source, a. Hester 2017, Fig. 6-15; & b-d, Turner et al. 2011: 156.

St. Mary's Hall points showing typical impact fractures a & b, and burin-type termination b. Source, a. Hester 2017, Fig. 6-22; & b, Turner et al. 2011, 156.

SMH LC793

SMH LC858

SMH LC859

SMH LC1004

Figure 5. Late Paleoindian Saint Mary's Hall Points. Lower SMH Photos are from 41KR754.

He considers there to be only one site, other than our 41KR754 discussed here, to have a reliable C14 date for closely associated SMH in good context (personal communication 2020). This other site is 41BX1396 (Brackenridge Park) which is in north San Antonio. The C14 date for this SMH was determined using associated burned bone and provided a calibrated date range of 10,490-10,230 BP (Hester personal communication 2020).

Other recovered point types represent the millennia of recurring occupations at the site. Besides the Late Paleoindian points (SMH & Angostura), all other periods of Texas archeological chronology are represented; from Late Prehistoric, through Transitional, Late, Middle, and Early Archaic (see Table 1 and Figure 4).

Due to the relatively moderate amount of data on SMH points, as compared to other unique Paleoindian artifacts, special detail is included in our documentation, as well as high quality photos of the assemblage, to date. We hope that this data will be useful for further study of the SMH point type and its context.

Analysis of SMH points (Figures 5, 6 and Table 2)

Morphology

St. Mary's Hall points are generally paleo-type lanceolate, long and narrow with parallel sides. A unique diagnostic element is parallel oblique flaking. Of the scores of SMH images reviewed for this article (>75), the vast majority exhibit oblique flaking in a “top right-lower left” (TR-LL) pattern, with the opposite “top left-lower right” (TL-LR) pattern appearing very infrequently (Figure 5).

Bases are moderately concave and bifacially thinned with several thinning flakes running vertically up the proximal part of the blade. Hafting side areas, as well as basal edges are moderately to heavily ground. Basal thinning and edge finishing were the final knapping step, as the vertical thinning flake scars impinge on the oblique flake scars (see Hester 2017:171). Further detailed morphology has been well described in previous literature (Collins et al 1998:324-328; Turner et al 2011:156-157; Lohse 2013:40; Hester 2017).

Blade width varies from 17mm to 29mm with an approximate mean of 21.5mm; and thickness varies from 4.5mm to 9.4 with an approximate mean of 6.5mm (Table 2) (see also Collins et al 1998: Table 13-7; Turner et al 2011:156; Hester 2017: Tables 6.1, 6.7, 6.9). This yields a width-to-thickness ratio (W/T) of 3.3. The majority of the mass is concentrated in the center of a biconvex profile, providing point rigidity and strength. However, with thin parallel sharpened edges, impact fractures along one or both edges are common, as impact energy at the tip is diverted along the edges of the point, peeling the sharpened edge from one or both sides down the length of the blade, commonly ending in a burin-type termination (Figure 5) (Turner et al 2011:156; Hester 2017:169). Saving for a simultaneous snap bending break, which would end the useful life of the point, such a fracture was often repaired by re-sharpening the affected edge, thus extending the point's useful life. Further details of point manufacture and technology are discussed below.

Individual point analysis was done using magnifications of 5X to 20X. Estimates for specimen residual completeness was done using average lengths of complete points in previous literature, producing a mean length of 64.5mm (Hester 2017: Tables 6.7, 6.9; Lohse 2013, Appendix A:98-100).

Table 2. Comparative Measurements for St. Mary’s Hall Points At 41KR754 and other Reported Sites.

41KR754	LC#	L(mm) ¹	W(mm)	T(mm)	W/T
	793	44	18	5	3.6
	858	41	19	6	3.2
	859	47	19	6	3.2
	1004	63	22	11	2.0
	1005	22	18	5	3.6
	1346	49	16	n/a	n/a
	1358	63.5	18	5.5	3.3
Mean²			19.0	6.4	3.1
St. Mary's Hall			19.7	6.1	3.2
Wilson Co Sand Pit			21.9	6.3	3.5
Spring Lake			21.0	6.2	3.4
Wilson Leonard			22.2	6.7	3.3
Plainview			22-26	4.5-7	-
Bonfire			20-22	4.6	-
Note: Other site data adapted from Hester 2017: Table 6.1					
¹ No samples represent complete points.					
² LC1346 fragment not included in Mean calculations					

LC793

A very thin, approximate 30-40% medial-proximal fragment with a snap or bending fracture (Figure 5). Manufacture failure is suspected, due to the lack of basal and hafting grinding or dulling, and no hafting element polish. No use-wear is evident on either side of the blade. The bend or snap fracture was likely caused by a small crystal inclusion embedded at the site of the break, causing a weak spot that failed due to flaking pressure and a hinged flake termination. Flaking pattern is parallel oblique TL-LR.

LC858

An approximate 30-40% medial fragment with snap or bending fractures at each end (Figure 5). The median ridge on both faces on the blade is offset to the “right”, due to heavier final thinning flakes being taken off the “left” edges to complete the oblique pattern. The final

double snaps seem to be simultaneous fractures, as both snaps forced the proximal and distal ends in the same direction in linear relationship to the medial fragment, and ended the use life of the original point. No use-wear is observed on either edge. Recovery of the fragment in a “camp” setting, along with the double snap fractures, may give evidence for manufacturing failure, or perhaps trampling, rather than use failure. Flaking pattern is parallel oblique TL-LR.

LC859

An approximate 30-40% medial fragment with a snap fracture at the distal end of the fragment and a perverse bending fracture at the proximal end (Figure 5). The triangular profile shows possible manufacture using a long flake or small spall. The point may have sustained a previous impact fracture that removed a very thin length of one edge. Some minor re-sharpening is evident, along with minor asymmetry on the distal 75% of the fragment. The perverse fracture happened during an attempted refurbishing in camp and ended the use life of the original point. Perverse fractures on thin bifaces such as this are commonly due to twisting force failure during manufacture or refurbishing (Whittaker 1994:163-165; Collins et al 1998:538,540; Whittaker & Kaldahl 2001:43,48). Flaking pattern is parallel oblique TL-LR.

LC1004

A robust, approximate 50-60% medial-proximal fragment, with a snap or bending fracture, probably caused by impact (Figure 5). The original point (or a previous iteration) had sustained previous damage as evidenced by a re-sharpened impact fracture on 2/3rds of the length on one blade side. The impact fracture removed a long, thin length of one side edge, which was re-sharpened with beveling flakes causing hinging on one face, and light retouch on the opposite face. This re-sharpening caused asymmetry for about 2/3rds of the remnant blade section. The hafting area is well defined by an area of grinding on each stem side, as well as termination point of the impact fracture and re-sharpening flaking. When originally recovered, the piece was almost totally encrusted in calcic soil. Careful treatment with dilute HCL removed the majority of the encrustation, leaving a small amount for illustration. Notably, flaking pattern is parallel oblique TR-LL, unlike any other recovered specimen at this site to date.

LC1005

A small basal fragment. The basal concavity, basal thinning flake scars, and one lateral edge are intact (Figure 6). The thinning flakes impinge on the parallel oblique flake pattern present across the width of the piece (see Weber’s communication in Hester 2017:171-172). Both lateral sides and the basal edge are well-ground to accommodate the haft. The original piece sustained both an impact fracture that removed a thin section of a lateral edge terminating just short of one basal ear, as well as a snap fracture which prospectively happened at the top of the haft. These fractures ended the usable life of the point, and no re-sharpening or repair is present. Flaking pattern is parallel oblique TL-LR.

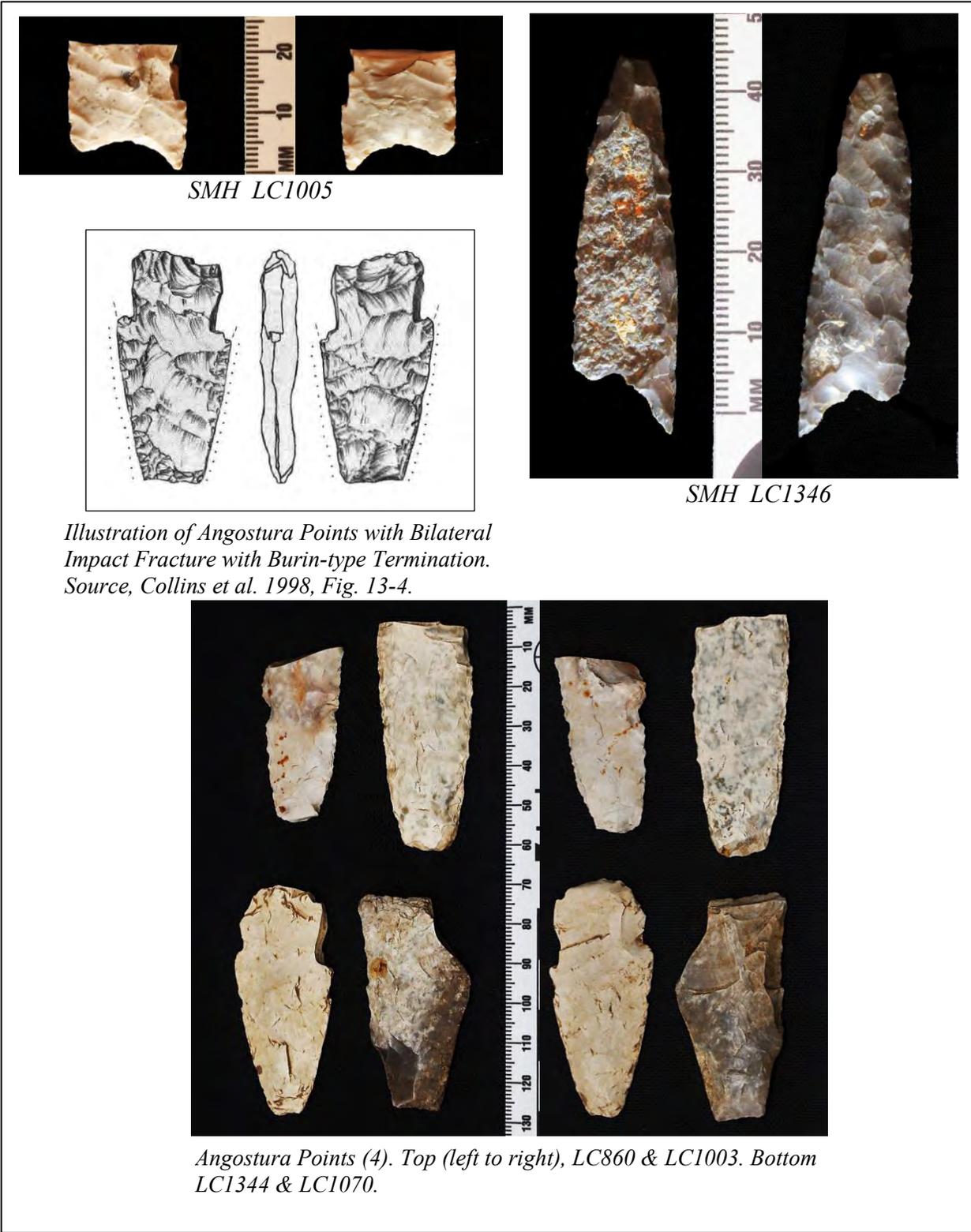


Figure 6. SMH and Angostura Paleoindian Points From 41KR754 and an Illustration of a Burin Impact Fracture.

LC1346

A well-worn, highly refurbished, partial point with most of one edge and part of the base missing (Figure 6). This fragment is black, fire-popped and internally heat crazed; however, several diagnostic elements are intact. One face and the entire edge, along with enough of the basal cavity, remain to assess the remnant morphology. Reconstructing the remnant length-to-width shows less than ½ of the original piece remaining. Intact portions are approximately 40% of the basal concavity, an entire lateral edge, the heavily re-sharpened distal tip section, and clear evidence of oblique flaking across the remnant face. Basal edges are well-ground, with thinning flakes impinging on the oblique flake scars. Heavy re-sharpening with bevel flakes toward the tip. Flaking pattern is parallel oblique TL-LR.

Comments on SMH

All but LC1346 are heavily patinated, showing light-tan to cream color surfaces LC793 and LC859 are made of very fine grained translucent brown chert, showing through the patination under a bright light source. As shown on LC1004, several of the surface-find points, as well as both of the subsurface points were heavily encrusted with calcic soil residue, removed with dilute hydrochloric acid. As noted above, the vast majority of reviewed SMH point illustrations from a number of Central Texas sites show the top right-lower left (TR-LL) parallel oblique flaking pattern. Notably, all but one example in our assemblage (LC1004) exhibit the opposite TL-LR pattern.

In personal flintknapping experimentation, one of the authors (McBride) pursued the theory that the different patterns may have evidenced “handedness” in the knapper. Variations in angles of biface holding and pressure flaker angles were tried with an initial conclusion that the top left-lower right pattern seemed to favor a right-handed knapper. Via personal communication with several other expert knappers, including a left-hander, the demonstrated consensus was that the opposite top right-lower left pattern was more natural and comfortable for a left-hander.

However, in a comprehensive experimental setting of knapping experts, Hirth et al (2003) demonstrated that both patterns were naturally achieved by differences in holding and flaker angles, all by right-handed knappers. Further evidence discounting a bias toward handedness is that, if the top left-lower right pattern signifies a left-handed knapper, it is highly unlikely that the Late Paleoindian Period in Central Texas was overpopulated with left-handed humans, given that left-handedness occurs in only 10% of world- wide populations (de Kovel et al 2019). Hence, we assume that differing manufacturing techniques were taught and learned by various individuals and groups, with the overreaching constant being the common morphology of the long parallel-sided lanceolate blade, obliquely flaked, with a ground, moderately concave base.

A final observation is the seeming frailty of SMH points. Most have a width-to-thickness ratio of approximately 3, a “bulky” type point in most cases, however, the length-to-thickness relationship and general morphology seem to make the point type highly vulnerable to snap breaks, given the force generated by an atlatl projectile in flight. Indeed, the vast majority of reviewed data (including 5 of our 6 specimens) is collected from mid-blade snap fragments, with a great paucity of pristine, whole points.

We speculate that this fault may be mitigated by 2 manufacturing techniques. First, as noted above, the biconvex profile with thin sharpened edges may have resulted in a repairable impact fracture peeling one of the edges off of the blade, rather than a mid-blade snap fracture. Second, the ubiquitous parallel oblique flaking pattern may add structural rigidity to the point. Rather than be a solely aesthetic detail, the mini-ridges of the flake pattern traversing obliquely across the blade may be reinforcing “ribs” that overcome some of the bending force that causes a snap fracture. We look forward to further experimentation.

Comments on Angostura Points (Figure 6)

All 4 specimens are proximal fragments. All are heavily patinated with small side notches on LC860, LC1003, and LC1344 indicate the distal end of the haft, with the notches accommodating binding material. The point use life was ended on all 3 with snap breaks at or near the distal end of the haft. LC1344 also sustained an impact fracture peeling off one sharpened edge, ending in a burin-type termination as described above (Figure 6).

The initial use life of LC1070, a thicker proximal fragment, was ended by a catastrophic combination of a snap fracture near the distal end of the haft, as well as 2 impact fractures along both sharpened edges, both terminating below the end of the haft. Heavy use-wear is evident along one margin of the snap break, indicating use as a scraper, possibly before removing the fragment from the haft. Interestingly, at some much later time, the discarded remnant was partially reworked with bevel flaking on 1.5cm of a side edge ending at the basal edge. The bevel flakes removed a section of the patinated surface, and a fresh, unpatinated surface of the grey-brown chert remains. Use-wear is evident along the more-recently sharpened edge.

Since no specimen from 41KR754 in the current SMH and Angostura assemblage is complete (or more than 50% of the original piece), the collection might be described as “battered, burned, and broken, and perhaps best regarded as “camp site discards” for which complete points were substituted” (Hester 2017:150, 153).

Comment on the Broken Tang Biface LC449 (Figure 7)

Base-Tang Biface with a manufacturing error that removed 75% of the biface’ top edge in a long impact fracture. The fracture likely occurred during the punch-notching of the top basal notch. Nonetheless, the tool served its purpose as a cutting and scraping instrument. Most of the fracture scar was left untouched, but minor re-sharpening was done on the top distal edge and the top basal corner. Both the top re-sharpened areas and the bottom cutting edge show moderate to heavy use wear and re-sharpening. No further notching attempts were made. (L=10.1cm, W=5cm, W=1cm). This specimen was found in the Late Archaic level of the unit 1 area.

Shaft Straighteners (Figure 7)

Within the tool kit found at 41KR754 are two broken shaft straighteners. These were within Late Archaic deposits associated with Montell and Castroville points, and *Bison bison* bones and teeth. According to Turner et al. (2011) the shaft straightener was typically oblong, made of

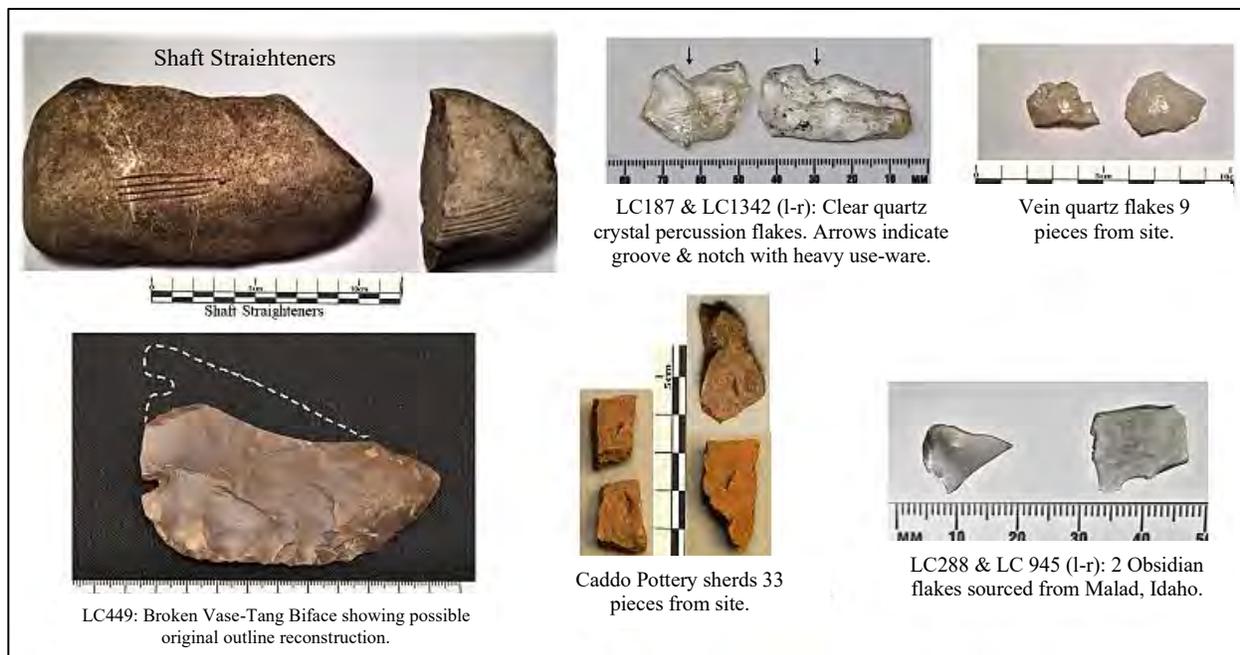


Figure 7. Examples of Tools and Trade Items From 41KR754.

limestone and had perpendicular shallow incised grooves and sometimes had a large transverse groove. Many of these specimens show a pinkish color to the limestone which indicates that they were heated. It is thought that these tools were heated and then arrow, or atlatl shafts were placed on them to straighten the shafts. Turner et al. (2011) also state that similar shaft straighteners are found in the Southwest and in California. Kroeber (1925) indicates that similar looking shaft straighteners were used in California on arrow shafts.

Turner et al. (2011) and Thomas Hester (personal communication 2020) state that most of the shaft straighteners recovered in Texas were not found in context and that there is uncertainty whether they were used on arrow or atlatl shafts. Since the two shaft straighteners found at 41KR754 are clearly associated with the Late Archaic zone of the unit 1 area, then it would imply that these specimens were used as atlatl shaft straighteners.

Trade Items (Figure 7)

A number of cultural pieces found are not native to the Kerr County area, thus their presence at 41KR754 suggests that there was trade occurring with items from long distance sources to this site. These are more fully described below.

Pottery

Thirty-three pottery sherds were recovered within the first 15 cmbs (centimeters below the surface) in the unit 1 area. Four of these have fingernail incisions on surfaces (Figure 7), and all of the 33 pieces are bone tempered. The four with incisions have been identified by Dr. Tim Pertulla as Caddo, and possibly from a Kiam Incised Jar. Likely the other 29 pieces are also Caddo due to their bone tempering. All of the pottery sherds were recovered within the first 15 cmbs of

the unit 1 area and were associated with Toyah and Austin Phase arrow points recovered from that area.

Quartz

Two specimens of clear quartz crystal were recovered, one in unit 5 and the other a surface find. LC1342 is a prismatic percussion flake (L=4.1cm, W=2cm, T=1cm), with a pressure-flaked notch in one side margin (Figure 7). The notch, and margin area around the notch, shows moderate to heavy use-wear. Lighter use-wear is evident on other edges.

LC187 is a thin irregular percussion flake (L=3cm, W=2.2cm, T=0.6cm). The flake release caused a natural notch on one side. Heavy use-wear is focused in the narrow notch and lighter use-wear is evident on other edges.

Notably, by comparison of remnant cortical surfaces on each flake, it is possible that both were struck from the same core. More so the mystery as LC187 was recovered in situ in unit 5, approximately 25 cmbs, and LC1342 is a surface find over 50 meters away.

These two clear quartz pieces likely came from a core of “macro crystalline” quartz crystal, which can be very clear. Although clear quartz crystals are occasionally found in voids (geodes) within the Edwards Limestone of Central Texas, they are typically small (less than 5mm in diameter). A much larger piece of clear quartz crystal would be needed to yield the flakes described above. Possible source areas for quartz crystals of this size would be the Ouachita Mountains of southern Arkansas and southeastern Oklahoma. Other possible sources include eastern New Mexico and northern Mexico.

Additionally, 9 flakes of milky colored quartz up to 3 cm in diameter have been recovered. The core material likely came from vein quartz from weathered granite outcrops in nearby Mason and Gillespie Counties. All quartz specimens are cultural flakes (both percussion and pressure), representing multiple knapping events of larger pieces of this unique material.

Obsidian

The most interesting trade item found at the site is obsidian. To date, there have been two cultural flakes recovered (LC288 & 945) (Figure 7). LC288 was analyzed by Dr. Michael Glascock at the Missouri University Research Reactor Lab, who reported that its outcrop source was Malad, Idaho. LC945 was examined by Dr. Thomas Hester, who also received the lab report for the first flake. He concluded that the second flake was likely from the same outcrop source (personal communication 2020). Hester has entered the initial specimen (LC288) in his Texas Obsidian Project catalogue as #284.

Faunal Material (Figure 8)

Bison

Fragmentary long bones, possibly from humerus, femur or metapodial of *Bison bison* (Figure 8) were found within and immediately adjacent to Feature #1 (Figure 3) and within the Late Archaic level. Lower molars, a calcaneum, astragalus (Figure 8) and terminal phalanges (hooves) were also recovered there. The different sizes of the terminal phalanges combined with the height and wear on lower molars suggests that at least two bison (a juvenile and adult) were

processed here. There were no remains of bison rib, vertebra, pelvis or skull within this area of the site. With only leg bones and lower molar parts at the site it suggests that the bison were killed elsewhere and the portable and meat rich portions of the animal were brought to the site for processing.

The 3 bone fragments associated with the SMH and C14 date appear to be portions of a bison sized animal (Figure 8). Two of the fragments are of either humerus, femur, or metapodial, and the third fragment most closely compares to a scapula fragment. The long bone fragments all have thick walls indicating that they are not from deer which have much thinner walls. There were also two other similar sized, thick walled fragments of leg bone that were slightly deeper than the three fragments shown in Figure 8. With a date of 10248-10193 cal BP for the most closely associated bones to the SMH, it suggests that these could be remains of *Bison antiquus*.

Canid

A canine and lower molar of a canid, either a wolf or domestic dog (Figure 8), were also found below Feature #1 (Figure 3). A very fragmentary mandible was associated with the teeth, but the bone was in such poor condition that it could not be recovered. Unfortunately, the dentition of wolf (*Canis lupus*) and domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*) are so close that differentiating them is difficult, unless one has more of the skull for comparison. Canid remains in Texas prehistoric sites are present but not common. Bement (1994) describes remains of a complete skeleton of domestic dog in association with human remains in the Bering Sink Hole cemetery in northern Kerr County. He also lists remains of wolf and coyote (*Canis latrans*) within the sink hole sediments. In his 1994 publication he lists a total of 12 Texas Counties where remains of *Canis familiaris* have been recovered from archeological deposits.

Turkey

Within unit 1 and its offsets there were also several bones recovered of a large bird (Figure 8) within the Late Archaic level. These bones compare most favorably to the radius and ulna of turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*). We suggest that the presence of the middle wing bones of the turkey do not represent a significant food source, but rather a portable source of the long flight feathers (pinions) commonly used for both arrow and atlatl projectile fletching. No specimens of humerus, femur, tibia/fibula or vertebra were found of turkey, supporting the idea of the radius/ulna as a portable source for pinion feathers. HCAA Founding Member Bobby Rector (2009) reports turkey being among the faunal assemblage at 41ME34 in Medina County, and Yates et al. (1999) report bones of at least 2 individual turkeys at 41CM104 in Comal County. Additionally, Quigg et al. (2014) report on evidence of bird butchering in the flake tool assemblage at 41LM50 in Lampasas County.

Deer & Unidentified

Teeth and broken leg bones of deer, and some remains of a small unidentified mammal were also recovered from the deposits of units 1-6 and unit 10.

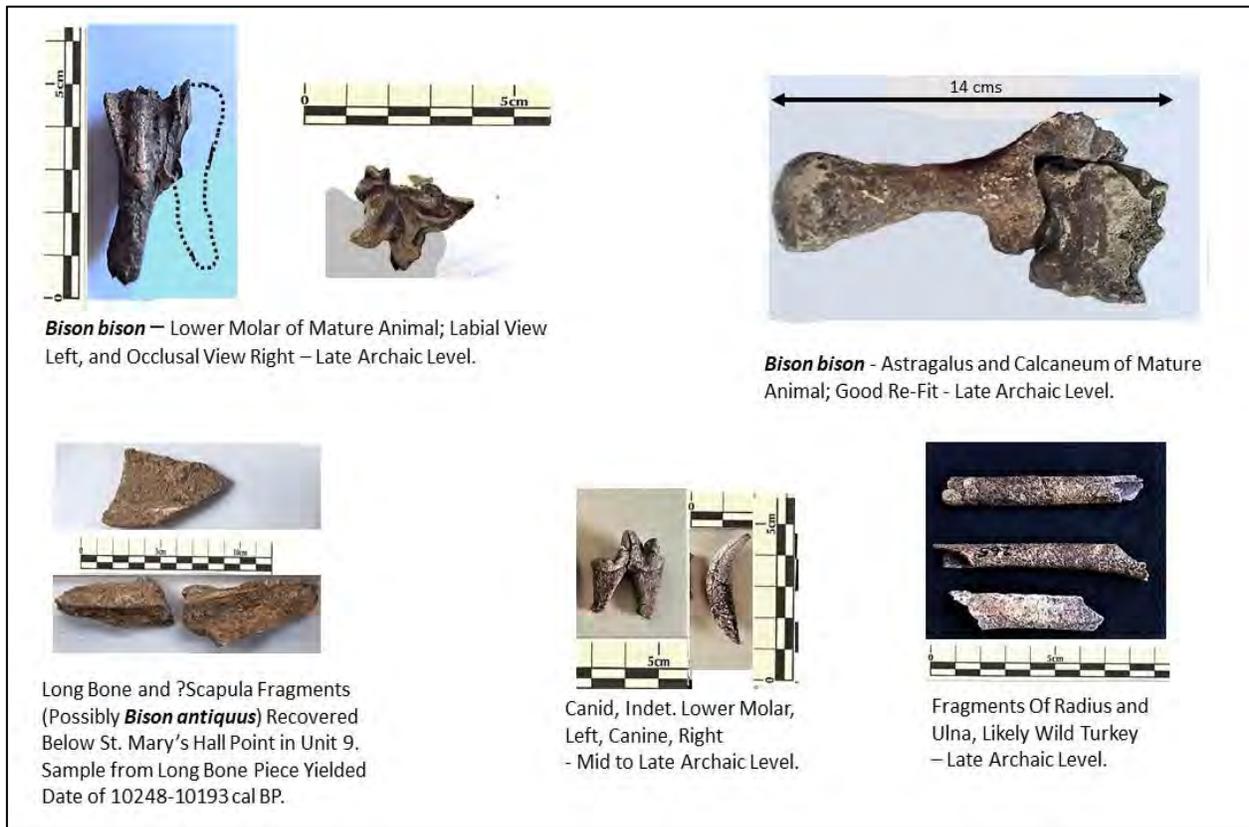


Figure 8. Examples of Faunal Bone and Teeth From 41KR754.

The presence of these various genera represents a wide range of animal exploitation in site occupation events.

SUMMARY

Site 41KR754 presents evidence that potentially makes it unique to central Texas. Clearly the site was used periodically over many millennia by semi-nomadic indigenous peoples who left diagnostic dart and arrow points and a variable stone tool kit.

Occupations were at least from Late Paleoindian, 10248-10193 cal BP (from bone associated with one of the SMH point) to Late Prehistoric Toyah Phase (800-400 BP), evidenced by Perdiz points. The radiocarbon date obtained from the associated bone with one of the SMH points provides valuable data to the temporal span of this unique lanceolate point and may be only the second occurrence of a closely associated SMH with C14 datable material (bone). Both plant baking (evidenced by the BRM's) and animal butchering and cooking were also practiced at the site.

While there is a reasonable representation of typical Central Texas dart and arrow points from the Middle Archaic to Late Prehistoric, it is notable that only two Early Archaic dart points (an Early Triangular and Uvalde) have been recovered at 41KR754. We expect more artifactual representation of the Early Archaic Period with continued excavations at 41KR754.

With ten Late Paleoindian points found to date from a relatively small area, and based on the geoarchaeological interpretations, there is likely potential for greater numbers and perhaps older Paleoindian point styles to be recovered. This evidence of the arrival of some of the earliest colonists of the Early Holocene Period reflects the highly habitable environment that was present throughout Texas at the time. The artifactual progression from the Late Paleoindian SMH and Angostura, into the Archaic and Late Prehistoric (10,250-400BP) indicates the continued suitability of the Central Texas environment throughout the Holocene.

Items such as the Caddo pottery, quartz crystals, and the obsidian flakes indicate that the intermittent occupants of the site were part of a mobile network that interacted with long-range traders. Once obtained, the exotic objects were likely traded internally and dispersed within the Hill Country bands.

Interactions between the Caddo of East Texas and Toyah hunter-gatherers in Central Texas are well documented (Fields 2017, Perttula 2018, Quigg et al 2014, Selden et al 2020). Caddo pottery was a favored ceramic trade item for both groups, and “The absence of Southwest trade sherds coupled with the often present Caddoan sherds indicates the primary direction of interactions of the Toyah groups was to the northeast” (Quigg et al 2014:31). As an exchanged trade item, a Caddo preference was the fine chert material ubiquitous to Central Texas. The majority of the Caddo heartland is mostly void of fine toolstone, thereby facilitating such commerce (see Fields 2017, Quigg et al 2014, and Selden et al 2020).

This report reflects an initial phase of HCAA research at the site. With the landowners’ enthusiastic support, we will continue our efforts to uncover the rich data that we believe the site holds.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to thank the landowners for graciously allowing the HCAA to perform archeology investigations on this unique site.

We also wish to thank Dr. Thomas Hester for his identification of the St. Mary’s Hall points and his insight on the temporal placement of the St. Mary’s and Angostura types. Dr. Hester also made assessments identifying the outcrop origin of the obsidian.

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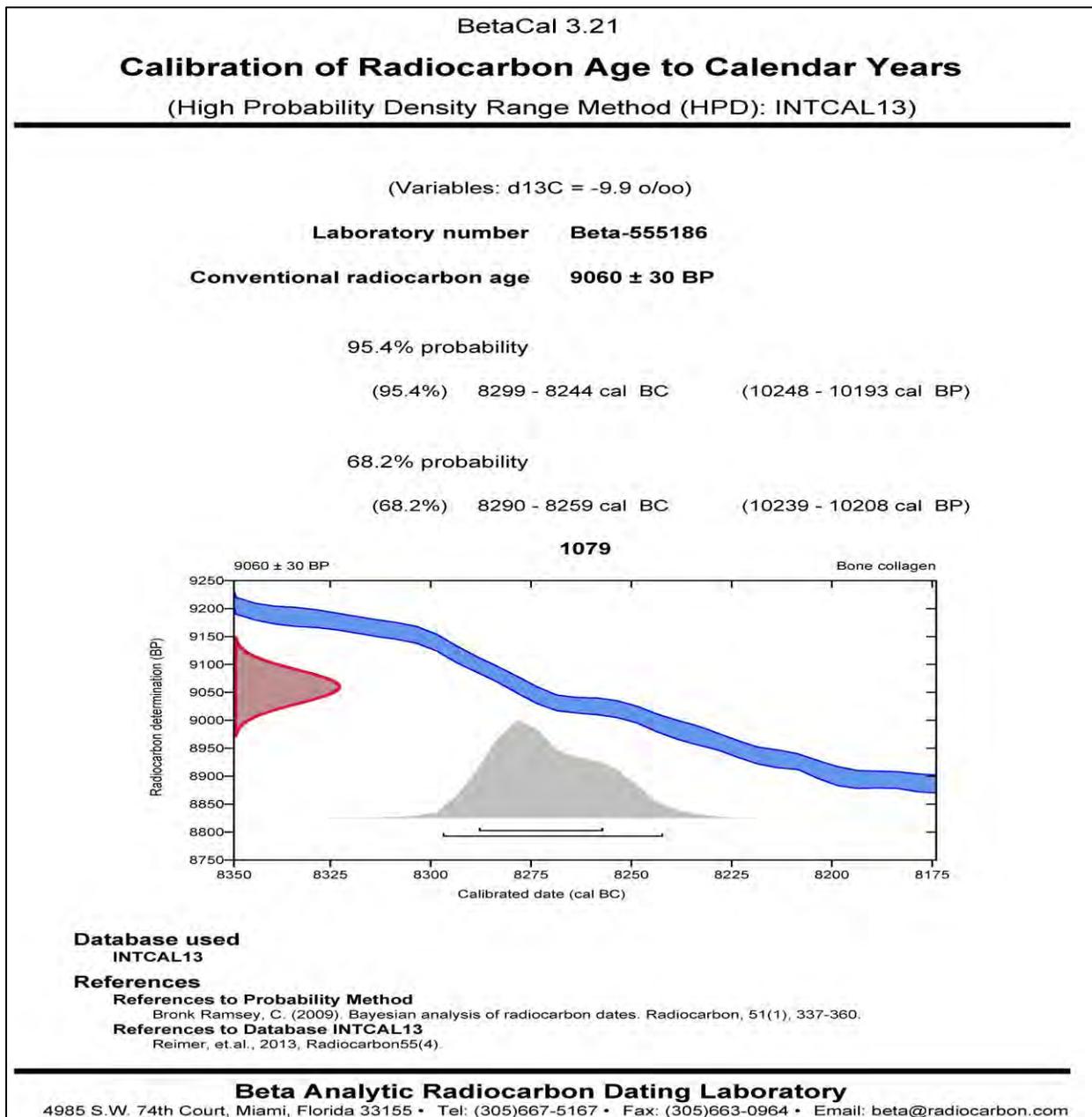
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APPENDIX A

Beta Analytic C14 Age Data for Burned Bone Associated with an in situ Saint Mary's Hall Point at 41KR754, 2020.



Archeological Investigations of Prehistoric Site 41KR600 on Quinlan Creek, Kerr County, Texas

Bryant Saner Jr., Woody¹ and Kay Woodward, and John Benedict²

ABSTRACT

In 2003 the Hill Country Archeological Association began surface surveys of a ranch on Quinlan Creek. During the surveys 4 prehistoric archeological sites were discovered. Two of these sites, 41KR604 and 41KR643, were chert quarry sites, 41KR601 was a multi-component occupational campsite, and 41KR600 was a larger multi-component occupational campsite with a BRM and a quarry area. Hand excavations of 1x1 m test units were conducted at 41KR600. The diagnostic artifacts collected from the surface surveys across the ranch and during the excavations represented time periods from middle archaic to late prehistoric, 5,500 to 400 years BP. Lifeways of prehistoric Indians on this ranch are thought to be typical of the Hill Country.

INTRODUCTION

In May of 2003 the owners of a ranch north-east of Kerrville contacted the authors, Bryant Saner, and Kay and Woody Woodward with the Hill Country Archeological Association (HCAA). The owners invited the authors to visit their ranch home and view a collection of prehistoric chert artifacts they had found on their property near Quinlan Creek. (The ranch is hereafter referred to as the “the Ranch” to protect the owners’ privacy.) After viewing their collection of arrow and dart points, and a metate, we walked with the owners north on the property to a terrace overlooking Quinlan Creek where they had surface collected many of the artifacts in their collection. Here on the surface we discovered abundant fire cracked rock (FCR), a burned rock midden (BRM), chert debitage from tool making, and chert tool fragments. These indicate this area was a prehistoric occupational site. A metate was also found here by the owners, close to the BRM. Also nearby was a deposit of native chert cobbles, which was likely used by these prehistoric peoples to procure toolstone to knap tools and projectile points.

We discussed with the owners surveying all the Ranch property and recording this site and any other significant sites that we might discover during our survey. They readily agreed. This project was to involve participation of all interested HCAA members. Thus, began a new HCAA project and great relationship with the owners. Studies at the Ranch began in the spring of 2003 and ended in the fall of 2007. Bryant Saner, and Woody and Kay Woodward served as co-Principal Investigators.

¹ Woody Woodard passed away on November 7, 2018.

² The fourth author, John Benedict, wrote much of this article and photographed the artifacts discovered during this study. He was not a member of HCAA at the time of the study.

In 2006 we expanded the project activities to include school children for a three-day field school session in July. Our purpose was to introduce them to the science of archeology, and provide training and experience in archeological methods (Figure 1). This field school activity fulfills part of HCAA's mission: to educate the public regarding Hill Country archeology and provide the public an opportunity to experience the methods used to conduct archeological research in the field.

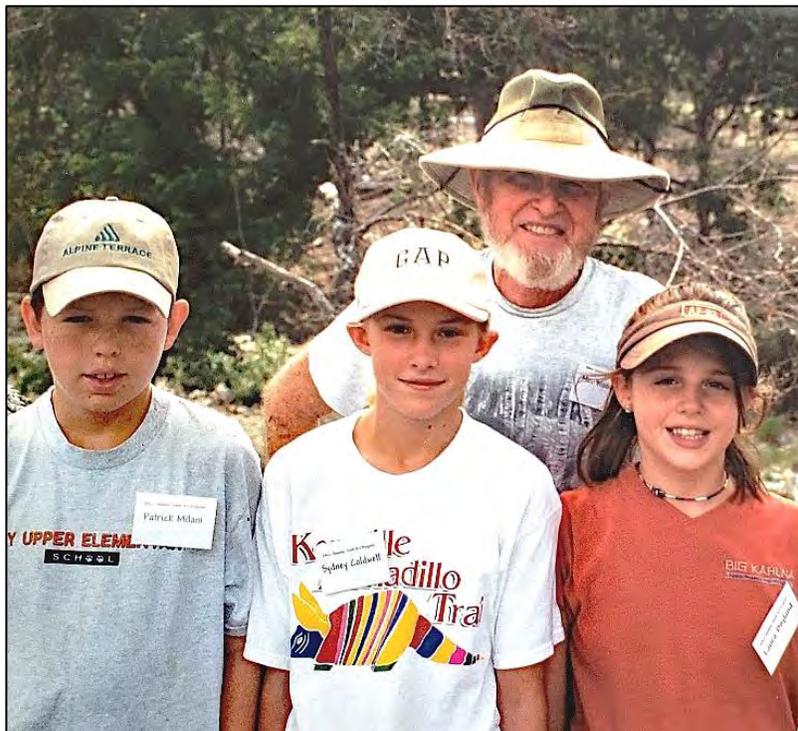


Figure 1. Youth in training (L to R) Patrick, Sydney, and Laura, with mentor Woody Woodward in back. Assisting with the 41KR600 TU excavations, 2006.

During subsequent visits HCAA members conducted walking surveys of the property, discovering 3 more sites making a total of 4 sites discovered on the Ranch (Figure 2). These sites were recorded at the University of Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory (TARL) and given trinomials. The first site visited with the owners was recorded as 41KR600, other three sites were recorded as 41KR601, 41KR604, and 41KR643 (Figure 2).

LOCALITY AND SITE ENVIRONS

The Ranch property is approximately 50 acres in size and roughly rectangular in shape (Figure 2). It is located north of Kerrville on Quinlan Creek with several unnamed drainages entering Quinlan. Two of these side creeks and Quinlan are spring fed. Prehistoric Indians were likely drawn to these permeant water sources where game and plant life were abundant.

The elevation of the Ranch varies from 1,850 to 2000 feet above mean sea level (famsl). It consists of uplands, canyon walls, valley floors, and creek drainages. Quinlan flows south from the Ranch though Kerrville, east of Sidney Baker St., and eventually empties into the Guadalupe River.

The general soil association is Eckrant-Rock Outcrop consisting of very shallow (1 to 20 inches deep) undulating hilly and steep, clayey and loamy, cobbly and gravelly soils, with rock outcrops on uplands (Dittemore and Coburn 1986). Geologically the area is Edwards Limestone,

Segovia member on the hills and in outcrops (37% of surface area), with low terrace deposits consisting of very shallow rocky cobbly Eckrant soils that are interspersed with the rocky limestone outcrops (Barnes 1981). The soils were deposited on the limestone bedrock by alluvial and colluvial processes. Slopes are steep, 8 to 30%, and subject to high erosion. Soils are classified as shallow poorly developed mollisols that form in grasslands.

The biotic province is known as the Balconian and is defined by the combination of geology, climate, and plant and animal species present (Blair 1950). The vegetation is typical hill country oak-cedar-grasslands with riparian vegetation along the spring fed streams, such as sycamore, walnut, cedar elm, pecan, and several species of oaks. Animal life is also typical of the Hill Country.

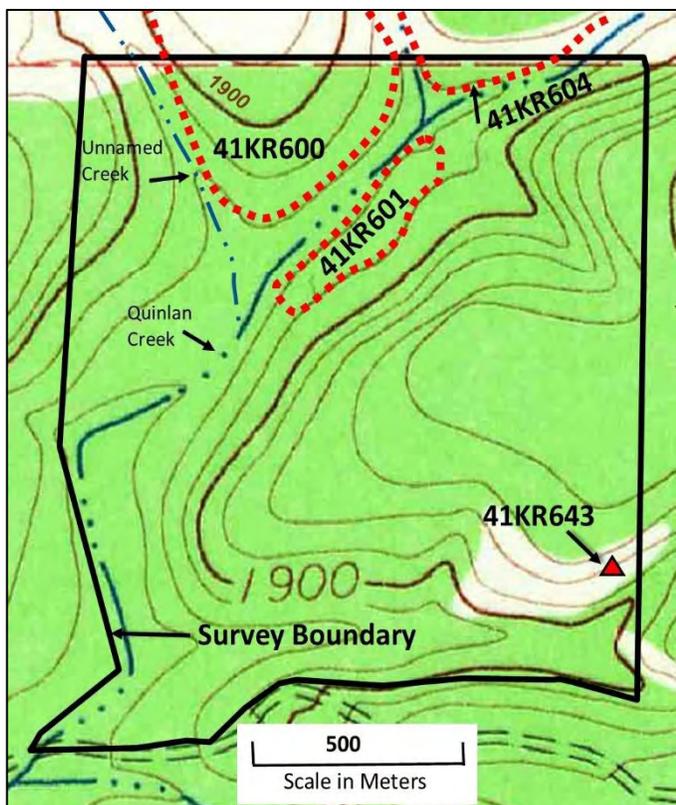


Figure 2. The Ranch property survey boundary and archeological site boundaries (red dotted lines), Kerr County, Texas.

SITE INVESTIGATIONS

During the walking surveys of the Ranch a number of isolated chert artifacts were discovered on the surface away from the 4 sites. Representative forms collected were³: 7-late stage thin biface fragments, 5-mid-stage thick biface fragments, 1-biface gouge, 2-untypable points, 2-Frio dart points (2,200 - 1,400 ybp [years before present]), 1-Castroville dart point (2,800 - 2,400 ybp), and 1-Early Triangular dart point (5,800 - 3,900 ybp) (Figure 3). The chert artifacts found across the Ranch and at the 4 sites appear to be knapped from Edwards chert. Some of this toolstone may have been locally obtained from the nearby Quinlan Creek gravels as well as the three hillside quarry areas with natural deposits of chert. The surface artifact finds for each site are briefly discussed below with the site.

41KR600 was the site revealed to us by the owners. This site area of the ranch was recently cleared of brush and cedar which was burned in Area 1 on and near the BRM. The brush clearing disturbed the surface (Figure 3).

³ All artifact types and time periods of use by prehistoric cultures is based on Turner et al. 2011.

Due to the slope on which 41KR600 is located the soils have suffered some erosion, thus partially deflating the site. This in combination with the brush clearing has exposed some artifacts on the surface. The site is also being eroded on the east side by Quinlan Creek.

An objective of our site investigation was to record 41KR600 before it further erodes into Quinlan Creek (Figures 5 & 7). This was accomplished by establishing test units and conducting careful hand excavation and documentation of what was unearthed, centimeter by centimeter.



Figure 3. View north in site 41KR600 from Area 1 in the south across Area 2 towards Area 3 in the north.

The site occupies a triangular shaped area located at the north end of the ranch property, on the west side of Quinlan Creek. The site dimensions are about 180 meters N-S by 210 meters E-W (Figures 5 & 7). The north border for the site is the ranch property line which is clearly marked by a fence. The north third of the site consists of a surface quarry where the valley floor along Quinlan Creek rises quickly from 1,860 to 1,920 famsl (feet above mean sea level) to form a hill. On the surface of this hillside were chert cobbles, eroded from the exposed limestone bedrock. This hillside is a quarry area based on the presence of scattered cobbles, cobbles tested by prehistoric Indians, primary and secondary flakes, a few large thick biface quarry blanks, and some thick biface fragments which are likely quarry blank manufacturing failures. The quarry area appears to continue north beyond the fence onto the adjoining private property. We did not have permission to survey this neighboring property.

A large lithic scatter area was found on the surface south of the quarry area (Figure 5 & 7). The lithic scatter was bordered on the west by an unnamed creek, and on the south and east by another unnamed creek and Quinlan Creek. Within this lithic scatter were 2 areas of FCR, one of which was a burned rock midden. The BRM is approximately 6 m N-S x 8 m E-W and rises above the surrounding surface 10 cm. It is located on a terrace 20 feet above Quinlan Creek.

Initial walking surveys of the surface of 41KR600 discovered areas with a medium density of chert debitage, FCR, fragments of chert tools, complete and fragments of preforms, a few large biface fragments, dart and arrow point fragments and a metate. A total of 21 representative artifacts were collected from the surface: 1-Edwards arrow point base fragment (1,100 – 900 ybp), 1-Scallorn arrow point (1,250 – 800 ybp), 1-untypable arrow point, 1-Frio dart point base fragment (2,200 - 1,400 ybp), 1-Ensor dart point (2,200 - 1,400 ybp), 1-Montell dart point base fragment (2,800 – 2,400 ybp), 1-quarry blank, 1-core tool, 1-sandstone mano/hammerstone, 2-quartz crystal

fragments, and 10-bifaces consisting of small and large, thick and thin, and early and late stage reduction forms. (Figures 6 & 11).



Figure 4. Representative artifacts discovered on the surface during a walking survey of the Ranch outside of the 4 sites. Artifact A, possible Early Triangular dart point; B, untyped dart point fragment; C, thick biface base fragment; D & G, Frio dart points; E, untyped dart point; F, biface distal fragment; H, thin biface; I & J, biface distal fragments; K, gouge/Clear Fork tool; L, biface fragment; M, biface; N, thick basal biface fragment.

These artifacts suggest the site was occupied periodically from 2,800 years ago to about 900 years ago, just 400 years before Columbus arrived in the Americas. Based on the Early Triangular dart point found just downstream from this site we can guess that Indians were on the Ranch as long as 5,000 to 6,000 years ago.

This site recording project was considered a salvage investigation because no previous investigations had been conducted here and the site was being lost as it erodes into Quinlan Creek. Due to the abundance of surface artifacts, FCR, lithic scatter, and presence of a BRM we

Figure 5. Sketch map of northern area of the ranch showing the three sites. Note in 41KR600 the three archeological areas: Area 1 with a BRM and lithic scatter where the TU excavations took place, Area 2 with widespread lithic scatter and some FCR, and Area 3 with evidence of lithic procurement (Map not to scale).

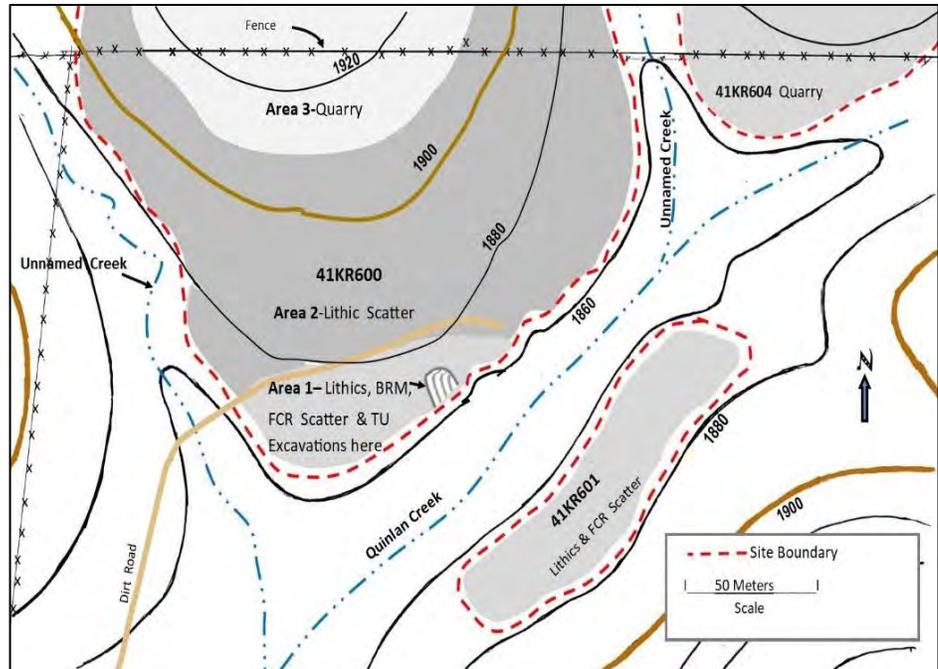


Figure 6. Representative artifacts discovered on the surface of site 41KR600 during a walking survey. A, Scallorn arrow point; B, Edwards arrow point; C, Frio dart point; E, Montell dart point; F, G & H, biface distal tip fragments; I & J, biface base fragments; K & L, thin bifaces; M & N, thick bifaces; O, sandstone mano/hammerstone; and P, core tool.



decided to conduct careful hand excavations of the soil deposits across Area 1. Excavations of artifacts and features in stratified soil deposits can provide more complete information regarding when the site was used and what activities took place here. We hoped this would provide a more useful archeological record for the site.

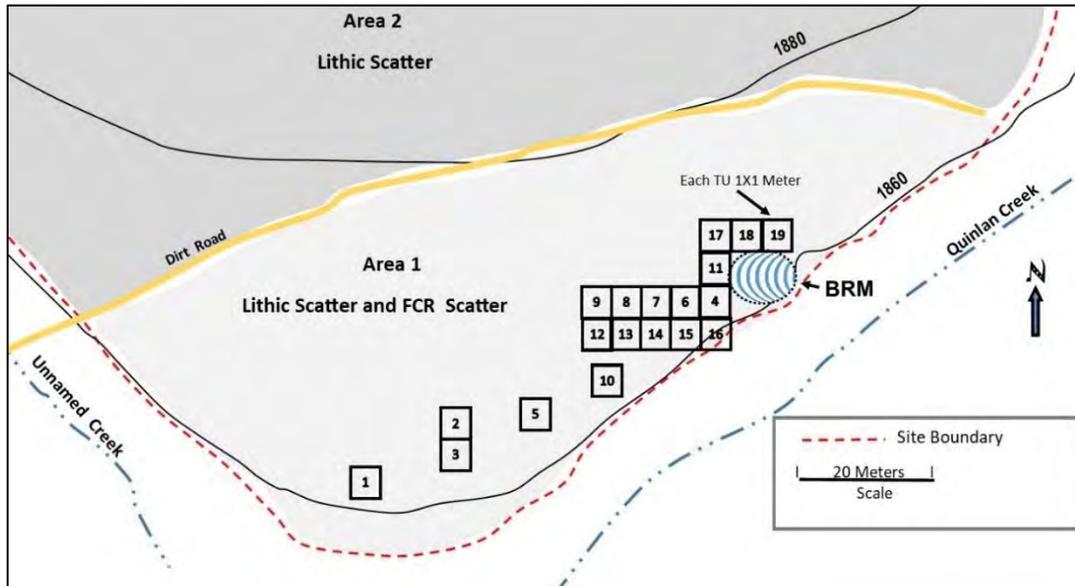


Figure 7. Sketch map of the general layout of the test units across Area 1 of the 41KR600 site. The text units were 1 x 1 meter, so the TU's on the map are not to scale. The BRM dimensions are about 6 meters N-S x 8 m E-W.

We began the excavations by laying out 1x1 meter Test Units (TU) which were excavated over the next 4 years. On June 9, 2003 we began placing TUs in the locations that were most likely to provide the information we were searching for time periods of use and activities carried out here. A total of 19 TUs were spread across the occupational area (Figure 7). Excavation of these TUs was conducted in 10 cm levels by hand using trowels, and the soil and artifacts were separated using ¼ in. screens (Figure 8).

Approximately 40 visits were made by HCAA members to complete the surveys and excavations. During three visits in



Figure 8. Field crew excavating a test unit at 41KR600. Excavators were (L to R) Fritz Ozuna, Adele Junkin, Emma the owner's dog, Woody Woodward, and Tom Miller. Taken on September 27, 2003.

July of 2004 and two in July of 2006, we were accompanied by 6 to 10 children, 6th thru 8th grades. They were carpooled by HCAA members to the 41KR600 site and instructed in archeological methods. Then learned “hands-on” how to excavate these TUs, each TU having a teacher/mentor for 2 to 4 children (Figure 1). The children were from the Kerr Arts & Cultural Center, Summer Youth Art Camp program in Kerrville.⁴

The excavations of all TU's, except 16, were completed by September 20, 2007. A summary of all TU findings is presented in Table 1. The artifacts discovered in these excavations



Figure 9. Artifacts recovered from the 18- test units excavated in site 41KR600. A, possible Cuney arrow point; B, Ensor dart point; C, Tortuga dart point; D, Montell dart point; E, Bulverde dart point; F, Edwards arrow point; G, Ensor dart point; H, uniface scraper; I, biface distal fragment; J, Almagre dart point base fragment (Hester believes these are Langtry preforms); K, edge modified biface; L, biface utilized; M, burned clay; N & O, bifaces utilized; and P & Q, core tools.

⁴ Kerrville Arts & Cultural Center, 228 Earl Garrett St., Kerrville, TX, <https://kackerrville.com/>

and during the surface survey of 41KR600 were dart and arrow points, tools, fragments of projectile points and tools, and the debitage from knapping these.

Total features, chert debitage and artifacts discovered during the excavations were 3,155 of which 3,085 were debitage (Table 1). One of the features discovered was the BRM (not included in the table). The 2 possible cooking hearths discovered during the excavation of the TU's in Area 1 were relatively small hearths and poorly formed (Figures 10A & 10B). They were both associated with the BRM feature (Figure 5 & 7). Based on all the TU excavations the cultural deposit depth is relatively shallow, starting at the surface and usually ending at 20 cm bs (below surface). The diagnostic artifacts found during these TU excavations were: 1-Cuney arrow point (800-300 ybp), 1-Edwards arrow point (1,100-900 ybp), 2-Ensor dart points (2,200-1,400 ybp), 1- Montell dart point (2,800-2,400 ybp), 1-Almagre dart point (4,000-3,200 ybp), and 1-Bulverde dart point (4,000-3,500 ybp) (Figure 9).



Figure 10 A. Feature 1, possible hearth, TU-4, Level 2, facing north.



Figure 10 B. Feature 2, possible hearth, TU-18, Level 2, facing north.

The periods covered by these points are Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Transitional, and Late Prehistoric (Turner et. al. 2011, p.51). The most unusual finds were two small knapped quartz crystals discovered during the surface walking survey (Figure 11). These maybe debitage ecofacts or artifacts and are sometimes found at Late Historic sites in the Edwards plateau associated with arrow points. You have to wonder what the crystals were used for? The crystal on the left has red stains similar to red ochre. Some archeologists have argued that ochre used in archeological context should be considered an artifact (Northam 2013) because of its many prehistoric uses in rituals and utilitarian ways such as sunscreen, paint, insect repellent, body decoration, and an adhesive component (Tarlach 2018, Wikipedia 2020).



Figure 11. Two quartz crystal artifacts found on the surface of 41KR600. The crystal on the left is 15 mm x 10 mm, the right is 8 mm x 15 mm. The left crystal appears to have a red stain like red

Table 1. Results of Excavations in TU's1-15, 17-19, Site 41KR600, 2003-2007

Unit No.	Level	Level cm bs	Debitage No.	Artifact No. and Type	Feature	Other	Total
1	1	0-10	847	1-Tortuga Dart Point, 5-Bifaces, 1-Core Tool, 1-Metate	--	2-Quartz Frag.	857
	2	10-20	232	1-Cuney Arrow Point, 1-Biface, 3-Cores	--	--	237
2	1	0-10	127	1-Biface	--	--	128
	2	10-20	4	--	--	--	4
	3	20-30	1	--	--	--	1
3	1	0-10	290	1-Montell Dart Point, 1-Biface, 1-Edge Modified	--	FCR ⁵	293
	2	10-20	83	--	--	--	83
	3	20-30	5	--	--	--	5
4	1	0-10	8	--	--	FCR	8
	2	10-20	57	1-Bulverde Dart Point, 4-Bifaces, 1-Core Tool	Hearth#1	FCR, 5-Burned Clay	69
5	1	0-10	299	1-Edwards Arrow Point, 1-Untyped Arrow Point, 5-Bifaces, 1-Core	--	--	307
	2	10-20	29	--	--	--	29
6	1	0-10	92	1-Biface, 1-Core	--	--	94
	2	10-20	25	--	--	--	25
	3	20-30	3	--	--	--	3
7	1	0-10	87	1-Biface	--	--	88
	2	10-20	18	--	--	--	18
8	1	0-10	66	1-Enser Dart Point, 1-Biface	--	--	68
	2	10-20	65	--	--	--	65
9	1	0-10	122	1-Enser Dart Point	--	--	123
	2	10-20	12	--	--	--	12
10	1	0-20	44	1-Biface	--	--	45
11	1	0-10	63	--	--	FCR, 1-Burned Clay	64
	2	10-20	42	1-Biface, 1-Core	--	FCR, 2-Burned Clay	46
12	1	0-10	67	1-Biface, 1-Edge Modified Flake	--	--	69
	2	10-20	7	--	--	--	7
13	1	0-10	39	--	--	--	39
	2	10-20	16	--	--	--	16
14	1	0-10	147	5-Bifaces	--	--	152
	2	10-20	4	--	--	--	4
15	1	0-10	9	1-Scraper	--	--	10
	2	10-20	29	1-Biface, 1-Core	--	--	31
16	Not Excavated						
17	1	0-10	34	--	--	--	34
18	1	0-10	43	1-Uniface Flake	--	--	44
	2	10-20	5	1-Large Flake	Hearth#2	FCR	7
19	1	0-10	22	1-Almagre Dart Point, 1-Biface	--	FCR	24
	2	10-20	42	1-Edge Modified, 2-Bifaces	--	FCR, 1-Burned Clay	46
Total			3,085	57	2	11	3,155

41KR601 is located directly across Quinlan Creek east of 41KR600 and is an open multi-component campsite site similar to 41KR600. It is located on an alluvial flood terrace above the creek. Soils and environment are similar to 41KR600. The site dimensions are 180 m NE-SW x 20-50 m NW-SE. The site is fairly level and follows the creek (Figures 2 & 5). Artifacts discovered and collected during the surface survey were: 1-Enser dart point (2,200-1,400 BP), 1-Castroville dart point base fragment (2,800-2,400 BP), 1-possible Williams dart point base fragment (4,500-3,000 BP), 2-chert gouges/Clear Fork tools, 1-scraper, 11-bifaces in various states of reduction, 2-biface quarry blanks, 1-untypable projectile fragment, one broken mano, scattered FCR, and

⁵ FCR were not counted in the totals because the numbers of FCR were not counted during excavation.

debitage consisting of primary, secondary, and tertiary flakes. A total of 19 representative artifacts were collected (Figure 12). These artifacts tended to be spread evenly across the site with no obvious areas of concentration. A steep hill forms the southeast border of the site. Colluvial soil deposits have washed down and collected at the base of this hill and may be covering archeological deposits. No shovel tests or TU excavations were conducted here. This site could be an extension of 41KR600 and could have been used as an occupational campsite where cooking and lithic work took place just as at 41KR600. This site is thought to be a multi component occupational site.

41KR604 is located north east just across an unnamed creek from the quarry area on the 41KR600 site (Figures 2 & 5). 41KR604 appears to be the southern tip of a large quarry site that extends up the south facing valley wall and hilltop area, and continues north for some distance on the other side of the property line that is marked with a fence. The portion of the 41KR604 site north of the Ranch property line could only be visually examined from a distance because we did



Figure 12. Representative artifacts discovered on the surface of site 41KR601 during a walking survey. A, Ensor dart point; B, Castroville dart point; C, possible Williams dart point; D, gouge/Clear Fork tool; E, Scraper; F, biface distal fragment; G, biface base fragment; H, biface mid-section; I, biface distal fragment; J, biface; K, biface distal fragment; L, biface base fragment, M & N, biface quarry blanks.

not have permission to cross the fence on to the adjoining property. This site slopes upward from an elevation of about 1,860 fmsl to 1,880 fmsl. The site dimensions on the south side of the property line are 120 m E-W x 40 m N-S. It appears to extend at least another 40 m north of the fence. Artifacts discovered at this site by visually examining the surface on both sides of the property line were, tested and untested chert cobbles, several cores, occasional primary and secondary flakes, and a few tertiary flakes. This site is similar to the quarry area in 41KR600.

41KR643 is located about 420 meters south east of 41KR600 across Quinlan Creek (Figure 2). The site is another small quarry area located on the limestone bedrock of a valley wall at about 1,930 fmsl. The site dimensions are 16 m N-S x 5 m E-W. Artifacts observed here were typical of an infrequently used quarry site, a few scattered tested and untested chert tabular cobbles, several primary flakes with cortex, a tested nodular cobble, and a biface quarry blank fragment.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Surface surveys and excavations of the Ranch discovered chert artifacts, lithic scatters, fire cracked rock from cooking, and FCR hearths and cooking oven midden features. These indicate periodic use of the ranch by prehistoric nomadic hunter-gatherers over many years, who were attracted here by the water, toolstone, and food resources.

Prehistoric peoples likely walked upon this ranch going from one place to another, or when hunting for food and fiber plants, game or toolstone, or other resources. They also perhaps camped here at 41KR600 and likely 41KR601 where they cooked and produced wood, hide and stone tools and dart/arrow points. Some of the stone tools discovered here show edgewear and/or resharpening. The Clear Fork tools and scrapers discovered suggest woodworking and possibly hide preparation took place here. These 4 sites are typical of prehistoric sites across central Texas based on studies by Weir (1976), Black et al. (1997), and Collins et al., 1990. Use of hot rock cooking ovens began in the Early Archaic period, about 5,000 years ago (Black et al. 1997) which corresponds to the earliest points found here.

We can speculate prehistoric Indians stayed here over several nights because it requires 48 hours to cook sotol and yuccas in a hot rock and soil ovens, plus the time to collect and prepare the plant food to be cooked, to prepare the oven, and process the food after cooking it. Historic Indians have been recorded cooking bases of yuccas/agaves, then using mano and metate they would grind nuts, berries and dried meat together with the cooked plant bases to form sweet nourishing cakes. These cakes were dried, stored and eaten over days like a biscuit. Plant foods commonly cooked in these hot rock and earthen ovens were prickly pear cactus pads, acorns, wild onions, agaves and/or yuccas (Black et al. 1997). However, we have no evidence as to what plant or animal foods were cooked here in this oven site on the Ranch.

During excavations we did not find animal bones that could represent the remains of animals eaten by prehistoric peoples as have been found at other nearby sites (Houck et al. 2008). Likely the remains of meals eaten here decomposed or were consumed by animals or washed away

rather than being preserved under sediment during river flooding as at some other sites (Houck et al. 2008).

We can conclude that the Ranch has been used infrequently by prehistoric hunter-gatherers starting about 5,800 years ago until perhaps 400 years ago, based on the dart and arrow points discovered here (Table 2). This includes all prehistoric time periods except Paleoindian (Turner et al. 2011). The excavations at 41KR600 suggest they camped there and utilized hot rock cooking. The burned rock midden remains of multiple hot rock cooking events and archeological deposits surrounding the midden are relatively shallow and compressed, likely due to low soil deposition rate at this location. These geological conditions, specifically the soil depositional conditions did not provide for ideal stratification of the site artifacts and ecofacts.

Table 2. All Projectile Points Found on the Surface and in Test Units during our investigations of the Ranch, Kerr Co, Texas.

Artifact	Point Type	Archeological Period	Time Utilized BP	Number Found*
1	Poss. Cuney Arrow	Late Prehistoric	800-300	1
2	Edwards Arrow	"	1,000-1,100	1, 1*
3	Scallorn Arrow	"	800-1,250	1*
4	Frio Dart	Transitional Archaic	1,400-2,200	2*
5	Ensor Dart	"	1,400-2,200	2
6	Montell Dart	Late Archaic	2,400-2,800	1
7	Castroville Dart	"	2,400-2,800	1*
8	Tortugas Dart	Mid to Late Archaic	2,000-3,200	1
9	Poss. Williams Dart	"	3,000-4,500	1*
10	Bulverde Dart	Middle Archaic	3,500-5,000	1
11	Almagre Dart**	"	4,000	1
12	Early Triangular Dart	Early Archaic	3,900-5,900	1*

Points marked with an asterisk () were found on the surface somewhere on the ranch, not in TU's at 41KR600.

**The Almagre dart point is thought by some to be a preform of the Langtry dart point (Turner et al. 2011).

These 4 sites on the Ranch are typical of prehistoric sites found across central Texas based on studies by Black et al. (1997), Collins et al., 1990, and Weir (1976). The lifeways of these prehistoric Indians, as represented by the types of tools, tool making and cooking processes, and likely their culture, seem typical of this geographic region (Houck et al. 2008, Rector 2001).

In conclusion we are particularly pleased that local youth were able to participate in these investigations. They said they enjoyed their experience, had fun and learned a lot about how to excavate. But it was more work than they expected. We certainly enjoyed their participation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful and thankful to the landowners for their time and allowing us to survey their ranch and spend years excavating site 41KR600. We also thank the many HCAA members who participated to make this project successful. Only a few will be named here in alphabetic order: Jose Contreras, Stephanie Ertel, Adele Junkin, Tom Miller, Fritz Ozuna, Ed Rendon, and Paul Smith. We especially thank the 29 youth that came to the site to learn and help excavate test units. It was wonderful to have these young folks participating and enjoying archeology.

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History of the Sabinas Brewing Company

Bryant Saner, Jr. and John H. Benedict

ABSTRACT

For thousands of years beer has been a part of human cultures around the world. German immigrants brought their skills in brewing lager beer to Texas in the 1840's. This article is the history of one of these immigrant families, the Haegelins, and their experiences in building breweries and producing beer in Kansas, Mexico, and Texas in the 1860's thru the 1940's.

INTRODUCTION

Beer is one of the oldest and most widely consumed alcoholic drinks in the world. Making and consuming beer, or any fermented beverage has been a tradition in many cultures, and apparently developed independently around the world (Raley 1998, Wikipedia 2020a). Beer was, and still is believed to have spiritual and health benefits. The earliest archeological record of beer production is possibly 13,000 years old and comes from the semi-nomadic Natufians that lived near today's Haifa, in Israel. A 3,900-year-old Sumerian poem honoring Ninkasi, the patron goddess of brewing, contains perhaps the oldest surviving recipe for beer made from barley bread. Many prehistoric American Indian cultures produced and consumed beer like beverages from fermented corn, agave, cassava, and/or persimmon (Raley 1998).

Beer was produced on a domestic scale in European cultures for at least 5,000 years, apparently by women as well as men (Raley 1998). By the 7th century AD it was being produced using barley and sold by European monasteries. Most historic cultures produced beer at home where it was consumed, and for special occasions such as rituals, religious holidays, feasts, or weddings. In Europe and the United States before the 1800's, wherever there was an inn or saloon there was commonly a brewery nearby to provide beer for its patrons (Arnold & Penman 1933). Beer brewed before about 1860 was unpasteurized and did not store well. It needed to be consumed when it is first brewed, or it spoiled. Domestic production in the home ceased to be significant by the late 1800's due to the industrial revolution and the development of pasteurization, railroads and refrigeration, all of which made commercially produced beer inexpensive and available everywhere.

The first Europeans colonists to the Americas brought their love of drinking beer with them as part of their culture (Arnold & Penman 1933, Raley 1998, Stack 2003). In Texas the first truly commercial breweries were started by German immigrants, brewing their favorite lager beers (Hennech & Etienne-Gray 2016). These breweries were located in Texas towns that developed a significant German population during the great German migration to Texas, beginning in the 1840's. Towns like Austin, Bastrop, Boerne, Brenham, Castroville, Fredericksburg, Houston, New Braunfels, San Antonio, Victoria, and Waco opened commercial breweries beginning in the late 1850's (Hennech & Etienne-Gray 2016). These commercial German breweries were commonly associated with a nearby inn or saloon as in the case of the Menger Hotel in San Antonio in the mid 1800's (Hennech & Etienne-Gray 2016, Struck 2016). The hotel owner, William A. Menger,

owned the *Western Brewery* (1855-1878) located at 237/239 Blum St. on the Alamo Square very near his hotel. The barrels of beer are said to have been brought by tunnels under the street to the Hotel cellar to chill and age. The beer was cooled by the thick stone walls and the cold spring water flowing through the nearby Alamo Madre ditch. German lager beers required ageing under cool temperatures for 1-9 months. There was no refrigeration until after 1860, so most beer brewing in Texas was done in the cooler months of the year. Then it was stored and aged in cellars and spring houses cooled by spring water.

We cannot be sure which Texas brewery was the first to become commercial. The 1850 census lists 19 breweries and distillers, but they were small “mom and pop” domestic businesses selling locally, and not considered commercial. Most historians consider Menger’s *Western Brewery* (1855-1878) in San Antonio to be the first truly large-scale commercial brewery in Texas (Hennech & Etienne-Gray 2016, Van Wieren 1995). Menger built the brewery before his hotel.

The following article is a brief history of one of these industrious German immigrant families, the Haegelins, their efforts to make a living brewing beer in America, and the history of their *Sabinas Brewery*.

THE SABINAS BREWERY

The *Sabinas Brewing Company* operated in San Antonio, Texas for six years from 1933 to 1939. It was owned and managed by the Haegelin family. The family and brewery came to San Antonio from Kansas via Mexico (Haegelin 1981, Saner 1976, Underwood 2018). The following is the story of how it came to be in San Antonio Texas.

In 1866 Josef Florian Haegelin (1846-1893) (Fig. 1) came to America from the Grunern, in the state of Baden, Germany, he was 20 years old (Hagelin 1981, Underwood 2018). He had learned the brewing trade at Frankfort-on-the-Main in Germany before coming to America. Shortly after Josef arrived, he went to worked for two years as a maltster at the *Nunning Brewery* in St. Joseph, Missouri under foreman Herman Ziebold (Haegelin 1981, Van Wieren 1995 p. 184). They became close friends and in about 1869 Josef married Herman’s sister, Emma.



Figure 1. Josef F. Haegelin, 1846-1893.

Shortly after he was married Josef was offered the position of foreman in *Young’s Brewery*, in Atchison, Kansas (Underwood 2018 p. 14, Van Wieren 1995 p. 117). It was a good opportunity, so Josef and Emma moved to Atchison, Kansas. But he was not content. Josef was a knowledgeable brew master and was thinking of owning and managing his own brewery. So he partnered with his brother-in-law Herman Ziebold in 1871 and they purchased a brewery in Atchison from John Stamm (Fig. 2).

The new “*Ziebold & Haegelin Brewery*” operated from 1871 to 1901 producing a beer known as “Home Favorite” (Underwood 2018, Van Wieren 1995 p. 117). They had a very

prosperous business until 1886 when Carrie Nation and the temperance movement succeed in convincing the Kansas legislature to prohibit the sale and consumption of any alcohol in the state. The “Dry” law went into full effect in January 1901. To keep their brewery open, Josef and Herman continued to sell beer illegally with the unofficial support of the local sheriff and governor. Both were friends. Josef and Herman also battled the temperance movement in the courts, all the way to the supreme court, and lost in 1890 (Underwood 2018 p.17). The cost, financially and emotionally to Josef and Herman left them broken men.



Figure 2. Ziebold (or Zibold) & Haegelin Brewery Newspaper advertisement, late 1880's.

Herman Ziebold died in 1891 and Josef in 1893. Josef was only 46 years old and left Emma a widow with eight children. Josef's sons, especially Karl, blamed the US government for their father's early death (Underwood 1996). Three of Josef's sons, Joseph Florian Jr. (1872-1957), August Henry (1875-1963), and Karl “Kelly” (1880-1939) carried on their father's brewery business until 1901 when the Ziebold & Haegelin Brewery was forced to close as Kansas “went dry” (Haegelin 1981, Underwood 2018).

In 1902 Karl went to work for *M. K. Goetz Brewery* in St. Joseph, Missouri and later managed a saloon in Anadarko, Oklahoma. At the same time, Joseph, Jr. went to work for *Anheuser-Busch* in St. Louis, Missouri. Being enterprising young men, they saved a substantial amount of money from their brewery jobs and winnings from betting on fighting chickens and racehorses, their favorite pastimes. They were working and saving to buy or build their own brewery.

About 1903 Karl decided to attend the Texas Brewery Convention and while there met Otto Koehler, the owner of the biggest brewery in Texas, the *Pearl* (Hennech & Etienne-Gray 2020, Underwood 2018). Otto told him about Mexico, “Opportunities are endless for those tough enough to endure the unsettling state [conditions] of Mexico” (Underwood 2018, p. 23).

Karl went to Sabinas, Mexico in 1904, to look at the prospects for establishing a brewery there. He checked in to the Plaza Hotel and had a warm beer with his dinner—it tasted as bad as it made him feel. He became sick almost immediately and the hotel manager called for the local doctor, an American, named Henry Payne. Payne warned Karl not to drink the local beer because it arrived by train from elsewhere in Mexico and was spoiled due to lack of refrigeration and pasteurization. Karl told Payne he was planning on opening a brewery in Sabinas and Payne suggested he negotiate with the Senator Venustiano Carranza who was overseeing the foreign industrial program in this region of Mexico. As a foreign investor, the program gave Karl tax benefits, a voice in community decisions, and a military contingent to guard his business (Underwood 2018 p. 26).

Sabinas is situated about 75 miles south of Piedras Negras and Eagle Pass, Texas. Karl chose Sabinas for its location at a railroad junction, and because it was only 4 hours from

Monterey by train where he could sell his beer. Also, Piedras Negras and the American border were only 3 hours away by train. Karl's motto was "once the beer is brewed sell it immediately no matter what obstacles [are] encountered" (Underwood 2018 p. 18). Most importantly Sabinas had clean mountain water, ideal for brewing. It also had a population of Americans that he could associate with.

Karl met with Carranza, a very ambitious and prickly politician who eventually became his protector. In 1905 Karl entered an agreement with Carranza to produce quality pasteurized beer that would be shipped with ice to keep it cold, across much of the region. As well as provide beer locally along with ice from his ice plant. There was no refrigeration or ice production in Sabinas at the time. Karl also agreed to sell the beer at a set price and employ at least 25 local workers.

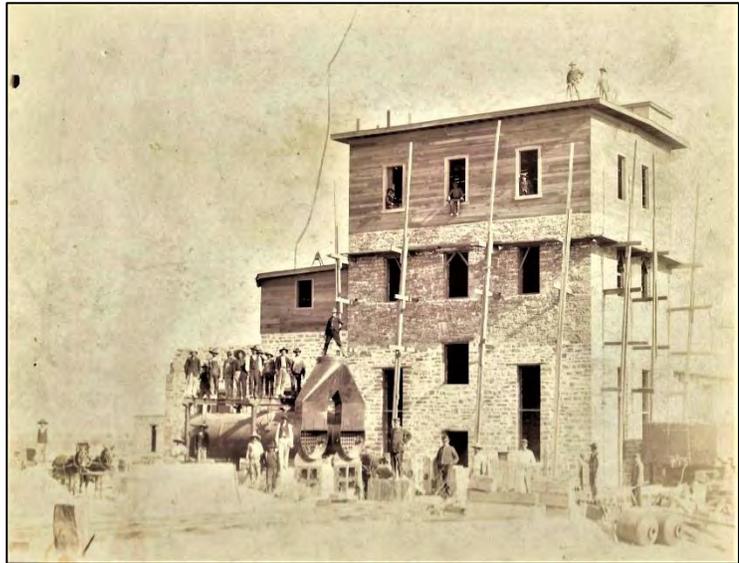


Figure 3. Construction of the Sabinas Brewery, 1906. Photo provided by Charlie Haegelin.



Figure 4. Sabinas Especial Beer.

Karl saw this as a great opportunity. In 1906, with the money he had save earlier, he bought 200 acres of land and warehouses along the Sabinas River. He began building his plant (Fig. 3) using some of the brewery equipment and tanks from the old Ziebold & Haegelin Brewery in Atchison, Kansas (Underwood 2018 p. 26). He quickly built the first brewery in Sabinas which he called, "COMPANIA CERVECERIA SABINAS", in English "SABINAS BREWING COMPANY". By 1907 a Pilsner type of lager beer flowed by the barrels at their Sabinas brewery (Underwood 2018 p.27). The beer produced was called "ESPECIAL SABINAS", in English "SABINAS SPECIAL" (Fig 4).

Karl also produced soda water and put in an ice plant to make block ice which he sold and delivered by wagon throughout the area, along with his beer. For the first time residents were able to store perishable food in an ice box. His water filtration system for the brewery also supplied purified drinking water for the local community. Eventually all the operating expenses for the plant were paid from the money obtained through the sale of soda water and ice (Saner 1975, 1976). Consequently, the money from beer sales was mostly profit. Karl used the profits from the brewery to build a nice home, pay off debt, and buy out his investors.

Karl returned to Atchison, Kansas briefly in 1909 to marry Carrie Becker and bring her to Sabinas—she was shocked by the culture and living conditions (Underwood 2018). She found it a "dusty dirty wasteland where beggars were

common, people urinated in the streets, and the town plaza had a sewage stench. She felt unsafe.” (Underwood 2018 p. 31) Luckily for Carrie, Karl encouraged his older brother, Joseph F. Haegelin to partner with him in the brewery, and in 1912 Joseph agreed to become the Sabinas brew master. Joseph had recently graduated with a Brewmeister Diploma from Hantke’s Brewer’s School in Milwaukee. And to Carrie’s delight Joseph had married Carrie’s older sister, Amelie Becker and he brought her to live with them in Sabinas. Carrie and Karl had two children, Charles Haegelin (1913-2003) and Dorothy L. Haegelin (1915-1951) (Fig. 5).



Figure 5. Carrie, Charles, Dorothy, and Karl Haegelin, about 1920 (left to right).

In 1910 a revolution broke out in Mexico following a presidential election. By 1916 the infamous revolutionary leader General Pancho Villa became the enemy of Venustiano Carranza, who had become governor of northern Mexico and Karl’s protector (Underwood 2018 p. 35). There was a decade of fighting among the various revolutionary factions. Carranza became president of Mexico from 1917 to 1920.

At times there was fighting on brewery grounds. Fortunately, the Sabinas brewery survived the revolution remarkably well (Figs. 6 & 7). In part because Karl came to know many influential Mexican businessmen, military officers and government officials. This allowed him some protection and to enter many business ventures in Mexico that under ordinary circumstances he could not have been involved in.

The years in Mexico were full of excitement. In 1920 Pancho Villa, the famous Mexican revolutionary, captured Karl Haegelin and held him for ransom (Fig. 8). Villa demanded 20,000 pesos (\$10,000) for Karl’s release. Finally, after three days Haegelin wrote Villa a check for the amount he wanted as a “forced donation.” Karl had intentions of stopping payment upon his release. In the meantime, Mexican officials promised Pancho Villa and his gang amnesty if they would release Haegelin unharmed. Villa took full advantage of the situation, taking both offers. By the time Karl was returned, Villa had cashed Karl’s check through several businesses in Northern Mexico. Cancellation of the check now could cause financial difficulties for these firms. So Haegelin let the check pass to prevent detrimental effects on his brewing operation and others. Luckily 1924 the Mexican Government reimbursed Karl the entire sum he had paid to Villa.

When prohibition was imposed in the United States in 1919, profits increased greatly at the brewery. By 1931 the business was doing so well that Karl opened another brewery under the same name, *Sabinas Brewing Company*, and an ice making operation in the city of Lerdo, Durango, Mexico. Lerdo is located about 200 miles southwest of Laredo, Texas. Eventually Karl’s



Figure 6. The Sabinas Brewery in Sabinas, Mexico. Side facing the train tracks. Photo likely taken in the 1920's.

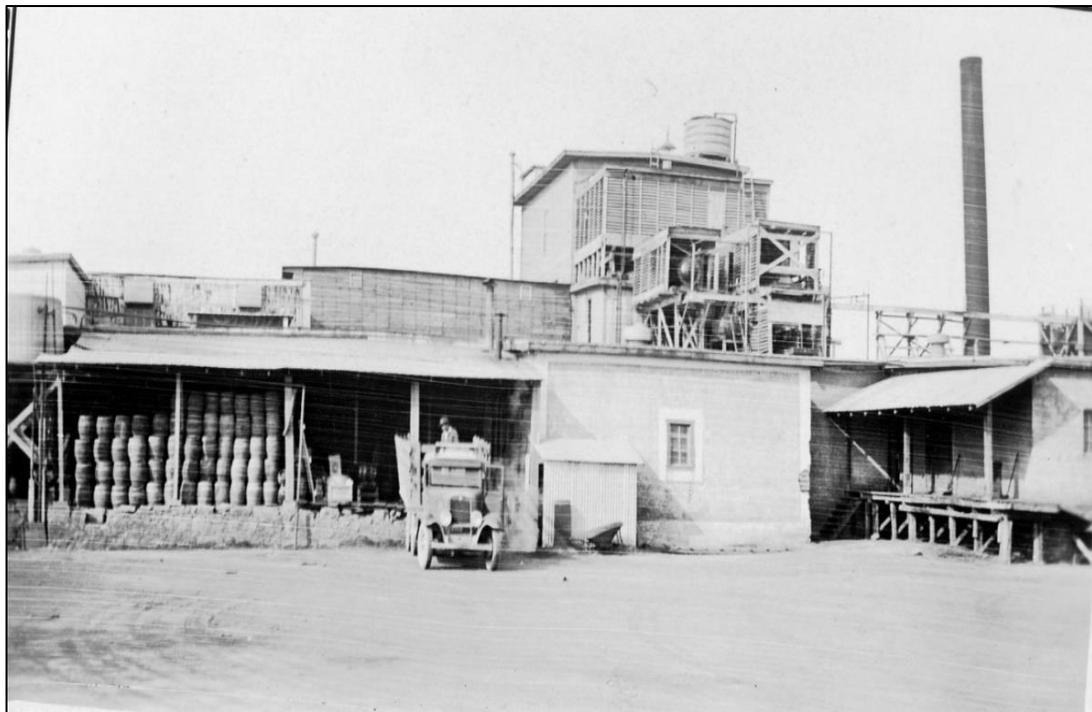


Figure 7. Sabinas Brewery, in Sabinas, Mexico. Showing loading dock and beer being loaded on a truck for delivery. This is the opposite side of the brewery from previous figure. Photo likely taken in the 1920's.



Figure 8. This is the first photo taken July 29, 1920 after General Pancho Villa surrendered. Villa and the Haegelin family identified these people as (bottom row from right to left): Karl “Kelly” Haegelin owner of the Sabinas Brewery wearing a hat; Gen. Pablo Garza; E. H Anderson, Karl’s cousin visiting from Atchison, Kansas; General Pancho Villa; the last two are unknown. In the back row are more of Villa’s officers (from right to left) Gen. Juan Ruiz, unknown officer; Gen. Nicolas Fernandez; the next three men are unknown; the lady is Karl’s older sister Mrs. Edith Gilkison of Atchison Kansas who was visiting; and last is Gen. Jamie Quinones (Underwood 2018 p. 56).

son, Charles A. Haegelin, managed the Lerdo operation (Saner 1975, Underwood 2018 p. 59). They were delivering beer by train and truck to Lerdo, Monterrey, Matamoros, Piedras Negras, and Saltillo—business was booming.

In 1927 Karl bought out Joseph’s interest in the *Sabinas Brewing Company*, and Joseph and Amelia move to San Antonio, Texas. They took Karl and Carrie’s children with them so the children could go to better schools and live in a safer environment. Joseph went to work for *Pearl Brewery* in San Antonio (Underwood 2018 p.61).

With the repeal of prohibition in 1933, Karl decided to move back to the United States and build a brewery in the San Antonio area near their children. Karl sold his home and brewery in Sabinas, Mexico to Benito G. Ortegon, the *Carta Blanc Brewery* distributor for that region (Underwood 2018 p. 61). In 1933, Joseph and Karl purchased land about one half mile south of downtown San Antonio for the new plant. It was located at 600 Simpson St. which was later renamed 600 Lone Star Blvd. (Van Wieren 1995 p. 370). This was a good site because there were several artesian wells on the property, good rail facilities, and proximity to the downtown area and the German community in the King William district.



Figure 9. Special Sabinas Beer brewed by the Sabinas Brewery, San Antonio, Tx, 1934.

The new *Sabinas Brewing Company* consisted of several buildings; a main building of four stories, a building to house the bottling works, and a boiler house. Some of the brewing equipment was brought from the breweries in Mexico. Karl used his influence with the Mexican business associates to get the equipment across the border with little difficulty. The new Sabinas brewery in San Antonio represented a total investment of approximately \$350,000, a substantial sum in the early 1930's (Underwood 1996 p. 61, Saner 1976). On July 31, 1933 a charter was issued to the new company, thus a new era of brewing in the Haegelin family began. The first beer came off the line March 17, 1934. It was call "SPECIAL SABINAS BEER" (Fig. 9). Later, in 1935, "TRAVIS EXTRA PALE" was added to the production line (Fig 10). Travis was the only beer that the *Sabinas Brewing Company* put in cans, starting about 1936 (Fig. 11)

Both brands were produced until 1938. They were distributed throughout Texas and several locations in Oklahoma. However, by 1938 the depression had taken its financial toll on the San Antonio operation. The Haegelin family had complete responsibility for the brewery's debts. They were on the edge of bankruptcy. Consequently, the only way for the brewery to stay in business was to bring in outside interest. Donald W. Reynolds bought 60% of the Sabinas' stock in January 1939. The name was changed to *Champion Brewing Company* in February 1939, and produced a beer called "Champ" (Van Wieren 1995 p. 370). It was changed to "Champion" in the summer of 1939.

Unfortunately, by the summer of 1939 the brewery was in very bad financial condition. The outside money and name changes had not helped. In August of that year only 500 barrels were produced, while the capacity was 1800 barrels per month. Likely the major problem accounting for the brewery's situation was the aged lager tanks. They were old and made of wood. Cracking of the wood in these tanks made proper cleaning impossible. As a results wild yeast began to flourish in these cracks. This caused the beer to become cloudy and taste unpleasant. No one would drink such a beer.

In the latter part of 1939, Andes Soriano agreed to purchase the *Champion Brewing Company* for what amounted to \$159,000 (Underwood 1995 p. 62). Soriano had a large interest in the *San Miguel Brewery* located in the Philippines, the *Muehlbach Brewery* in Kansas City, Missouri, plus a multitude of other investments. Soriano saw a good future in this brewery. The plant was relatively new, it had an excellent location and there was great potential for sale of a good locally produced beer. The brewery was purchased in October of 1939.



Figure 10. Travis beer brewed by the Sabinas Brewery, San Antonio Tx, 1935.

Now for the rest of the story. In February of 1940 the name of the brewery was cleverly changed to the “*Lone Star Brewing Company*” selling “Lone Star Beer” (Saner 1975, Underwood 2018, Wikipedia 2020b). This name was acquired from the owners of the old Lone Star Brewing Company located at 120 Jones Ave. that had gone out of business with prohibition (Banas & Poling 2015 p. 62, Van Wieren p. 370). Today the first *Lone Star Brewery* buildings are home to the San Antonio Art Museum at 200 West Jones Ave.

Karl’s son Charles A. Haegelin stayed on working for the owners of the “new” *Lone Star Brewing Co.* formerly the *Sabinas Brewing Co.* According to Charles, the Lone Star beer recipe was essentially the Sabinas beer recipe and the label on the first Lone Star beer bottles had the words “has its origins back to Sabinas” (Saner 1975, Underwood 1996). Since 1940 the Lone Star beer brand has grown to be one of the major brands in Texas. A wonderful legacy to the Haegelin family of brewers.

Today the Lone Star brand name is owned by Pabst Brewing Co. and brewed by Miller Brewing Co. in Ft Worth, Texas (Anonymous 2020, Underwood 2018, Wikipedia 2020b). And the old *Lone Star Brewery*, AKA, the former *Sabinas Brewing Co.* at 600 Lone Star Blvd. rests empty and quiet, a pleasant reminder of its past days of brisk brewing of German lager beers!



Figure 11. Travis Beer brewed at the Sabinas Brewery in San Antonio, Tx, 1936.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are especially thankful to Mr. Charles Albert Haegelin, son of Karl Haegelin, for sharing his historic photos of the Sabinas Brewery and Pancho Villa, and his lifetime of experience in the brewery business with his father, his uncle Joseph Haegelin, and the first operators of Lone Star Brewing Co. We also thank Charles Underwood, a grand nephew of Karl Haegelin, for his monograph on the Pancho Villa kidnapping of Karl and history of the Haegelin brewing legacy.

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Wren Cemetery, A Historic African American Family Graveyard in Kendall County, Texas

John H. Benedict

ABSTRACT

The Wren Cemetery is a Historic African American Cemetery with over 122 grave sites representing more than 30 different African American family names from Kendall and the adjoining counties. Slightly under two and a half acres in size including an access road, the Wren Cemetery served as the family burial ground for a community of families living on their own adjoining homesteads in the late 1800's after they were freed from enslavement. These properties formed a somewhat isolated, 600-acre community, which I will call the Wren Freedom Colony. In this colony, former enslaved folks could farm and ranch, socialize, raise their families, find support and spouses, and learn to cope with their changing social status after emancipation in 1865. The cemetery is embedded within the Wren Freedom Colony and those interred here are related by birth or marriage to the Wren family. The earliest known burial was 1899 and the most recent 1999. This cemetery is recognized as a Historic Texas Cemetery by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) and will soon have a THC Historic Marker to tell the story of the Wren Cemetery and Community.

INTRODUCTION

In the summer of 2018, several Hill Country Archeological Association (HCAA) members, Stephen Bishop, Frank Binetti, Tom Harrigan, and Francoise Wilson, and I, the author, visited the 1850's homestead of Johann Schertz (1823-1860) and Johann's grave site. It is located on Spring Creek Road, 3 miles north of downtown Boerne in Kendall County. In addition to purchasing two plots in the newly formed town of Boerne in 1852, Johann was a member of the Schertz family that helped settle New Braunfels and Schertz, Texas (Mergele 2009). While there, we were told of a large historic African American cemetery located on the adjoining property to the east, called the *Wren Cemetery* (Figure 1). The same day, I visited the cemetery and discovered it was composed of the graves of former enslaved African Americans, their family members, and descendants. After being freed one of these former



Figure 1. Descendants of Wren Family, Gloria Thompson (left) and May Herndon (right), at the Wren Cemetery entrance.

enslaved folks, Alex Wren, had acquired this property and lived here! Most surprising, many of those buried here had been enslaved in Kendall County.

I had no idea there had been slaves in Kendall County, I assumed because the county was settled primarily by German immigrants who opposed slavery, that slavery would not exist here. I was wrong. After investigating the history of this cemetery, I decided to record it with the county clerk and the Texas Historical Commission (THC) as an Unknown Cemetery. Then in 2019 I recorded details of the cemetery with the THC as a Historic Texas Cemetery. Currently some of the descendants of those buried here are working on obtaining a THC Historic Marker to tell the story of this cemetery and the families that once called this land home.

My purpose in writing this paper is to introduce you to the historic Wren cemetery and the people that are buried there, and in so doing answer the question of “*how this historic African American Cemetery came to be here in Kendall County?*”

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE WREN CEMETERY

The Wren Cemetery is named after Alex (or Alexander) Wren (or Wrenn) and his wife, Charlotte Manning (1848-1940) who once owned the property where the cemetery is located (Figure 2). Alex Wren was a teenager perhaps 14 years old when he arrived in 1852 in the Curry’s Creek community, just 15 miles NE of Boerne (Jonas 2012). This was just a few miles west of present-day Kendalia. He along with at least 19 other enslaved folks, including his parents, Benjamin “Ben” (1806-1884) and Catherine “Kitty” Wren (1815-1880), and 7 siblings arrived with their owner, Methodist Parson Daniel Rawls (or Rawles) and his family (Gray 1949 pp. 169-171). Rawls bought land and settled with his family and slaves to farm and ranch on what is now called Rawls Creek. It is a tributary of Curry’s Creek. Parson Rawls was relatively wealthy for the Curry’s Creek-Kendalia area. He helped establish the Methodist Church in Blanco and built the first cotton gin in Kendall County.

Today when I drive FM473 and cross Rawls Creek I think about these enslaved families that lived here and wonder what their life was like. The ruins of the Daniel Rawls home and one of the slave cabins are still standing as a reminder of the past.

Alex Wren was born June 1, 1838 in Louisiana and died on June 14, 1924 in Boerne according to his gravestone. His brothers and sisters were: **Burrell** born Aug 1832 (married Millie Riley), **Ezekiel** born 1833 (married Mary ?), **Milly** born 1835 (married Louis Hemphill), **Amanda** born 1846 (married Richard Street), **Nicodemus** born 1846 (married Lucy Meadows), **Mary Jane** born 1855 (married Alvin Coleman), **Mary Ann** born 1859 (married Daniel Blair—all were born into slavery.



Figure 2. Dedication Memorial to Alex Wren for the gift of the cemetery to his family. Glynn Wrenn was one of Alex’s many grandsons. Located in the Wren Cemetery.

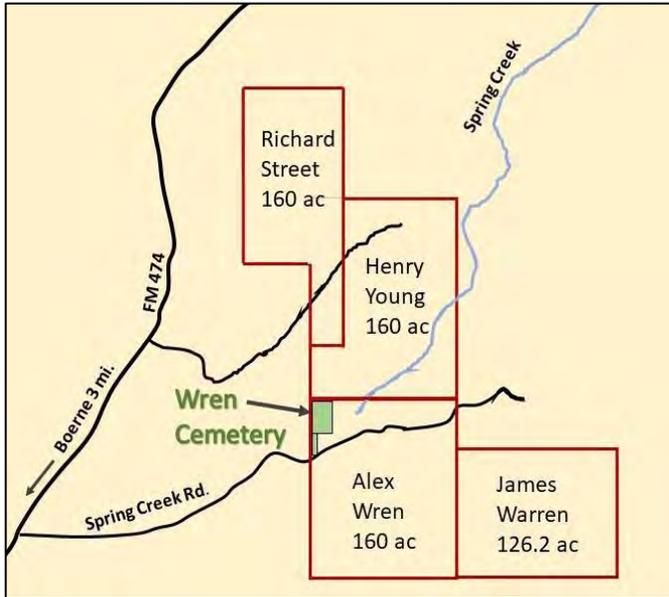


Figure 3. The Wren Colony properties consisted of at least four properties outlined in red. The Wren Cemetery (in green) is located on the former Alex Wren property. The entrance to the cemetery is at 50 Spring Creek Rd. 3 miles north of Boerne.

About 1865, as soon as he was free Alex married Charlotte nee Manning who was born in Mississippi in 1848. Beginning in 1873 or earlier Alex and Charlotte homesteaded, through a Pre-emption Land Grant or Land Patent from the governor, a 160-acre piece of public land just 3 mi. north of Boerne (Benedict 2019, Kretzmier 1977). The Wren Cemetery is located on this land (Figures 3 & 4). Alex and Charlotte raised their 18 children here. Other former enslaved African Americans also acquired large tracts of land by Preemption Land Patent adjacent to Wren forming a community or colony, where they worked together and raised their families. These “Freedom Colonies” were common across the South following June 19, 1865 when all enslaved African Americans were declared free (Roberts 2019)—by 1900 there were 3 rural and 2 urban Freedom Communities known in Kendall County.

After the Civil War, formerly enslaved African Americans numbered around 4 million across the USA, and at least 89 were freed in Kendall County (US Slave Census records for 1860). The total population of Kendall County was estimated at 1,100 in 1864 (Moon 2019). Surprisingly, slaves composed about 8% of this population. Of the counties adjoining Kendall, Bexar County had the largest number of slaves, 1,193 at that time.

As was typical of the 1800’s, when a family member passed away, they were quickly buried on the family property, and over time this practice resulted in a family cemetery (Jordan 1982). This allowed early settlers to keep their deceased loved ones close, where they could visit their memory and final resting place. There are more than 100 known family cemeteries in Kendall County including the Wren Cemetery and two additional small African American cemeteries that contain relatives of those buried in the Wren Cemetery (Anonymous 1983).



Figure 4. Graves of Alex and Charlotte Wren in foreground. Visitors are (L to R) Virgil Hardin and May Herndon, descendants of Alex and Charlotte, and County Judge Darrel Lux, 2018.

Alex and Charlotte Wren set aside 2.4 acres on their 160-acre homestead for the Wren Cemetery, and a roadway from Spring Creek Road to the cemetery (Figure 3) (Harwell 2018). Today it can be accessed by a paved driveway beginning at 50 Spring Creek Road. The Wren Cemetery is a family cemetery with approximately 122 burials of family members, most of whom are related to one another by birth or marriage (Anonymous 1983, Benedict 2018). The family members buried here are Alex and Charlotte Wren, Alex Wren's siblings and children, many of Alex and Charlotte Wren's 18 children and their spouses, and some of their more than 50 grandchildren and their spouses and children. Family names of those interred here are *Benson, Blair, Brown, Buirst, Butler, City, Clark, Davis, Dilworth, Edmondson, Eggleston, Ferrell, Hemphill, Hillyer, Holmes, Houston, McClure, Meadows, Norman, Raybon, Smith, Spears, Street, Thomas, Warren, Washington, White, Wilburn, Wilson, Williams, and Wren*. Surprisingly, Alex's mother and father, Kitty and Ben, are not buried here. Instead they are buried in a small African American family cemetery in what was the Wasp Creek African American Colony which they helped found on Preemption Land. It is located near the town of Welfare, about 10 miles north west of the Wren Cemetery.

In 1924 shortly after the death of her husband, Alex Wren, Charlotte sold their 160-acre homestead but set aside the 2.44 acres containing the cemetery and the road leading to it.¹ Census records for 1910 list Charlotte as living in Boerne, in the "Flats" community, as head of household in a rented home with 6 family members. They were her son-in-law "Ray" Rayborn (or Raybon) and his wife, Malinda "Tillie," nee Wren, who is one of Charlotte's daughters, and Rayborn's two children who are Charlotte's granddaughters, Sarah (or Sara) Etta "Doretta" (see Figure 11 for her photo at school) and Elizabeth Raborn, Bella Banks nee Wren another of Charlotte's daughters, and Bella's daughter, Mardie, another of Charlotte's granddaughters.

In 1925 Charlotte deeded the 2.44 acre cemetery property to the "Boerne Colored Cemetery Association" to oversee the cemetery in perpetuity.² The first trustees were, Ben Ferrell (1877-1946), Sam Warren (1871-1939) and Willie Davis (1861-1933). Ben and Willie were sons-in-law of Charlotte. Ben Ferrell had married Emma Wren and William Davis had married Ida Wren. Sam Warren was related to Charlotte through his sister Lizzie Warren who married Peter Wren. They all lived in the Flats. In 1989 a caretaker, Rene Gibbons, was appointed who lived on the cemetery property until January 2020 when she died.

When I visited the Wren Cemetery in 2018, I found 122 possible grave sites. However only 68 of these had gravestones or metal funeral markers clearly identifying who was actually buried there. The grave markers range



Figure 5. Headstone for Peter Wren (1865-1899). First born son of Alex and Charlotte Wren.

¹ Deed Records 1924, Kendall County Clerk, Volume 41, Pgs.7-18.

² Deed Records 1924, Kendall County Clerk, Volume 41, Pgs. 184-185.



Figure 6. The Street family owned 160-acre property near the Wren property in the Wren Colony. During his later adult life Burrell lived in the Flats with his family. His father Richard owned the farm in the Wren Colony.

from very elaborate polished granite to simple homemade headstones to metal funeral markers. The earliest clearly marked burial was Peter Wren's, born 1865 and died 1899 (Figure 5). He was Alex and Charlotte's first born. There are several home-made carved tombstones (from limestone) with footstones that are possibly older. The most recent burial was Jewell "Sandy" Benson, born 1920, died 1999. Jewell lived in the Flats in Boerne as did many others buried here. Jewell had married Jenette Davis who was the daughter of William Davis and Ida Wren, another of Charlotte's daughters. The Davises lived in the Flats at 406 Lott St. for most of their lives.

The most complete list of those buried in the Wren Cemetery records the names of 102 individuals.³ Hal Harwell (2019) with the Genealogical Society of Kendall County and May Herndon, a Wren descendent, have developed family trees for the Wren Family that provide extensive genealogical information on those buried in the Wren Cemetery and their descendants, up to the present.

Many graves are marked with beautifully inscribed and polished granite headstones, and many have a concrete base for the headstone to rest upon. Some plots have large gravestones with concrete borders, while others have only the metal funeral home markers. Most of the granite tombstones are made of grey granite but some are of reddish or pinkish stone. A few are of marble, fieldstone (limestone), or wood. The wood markers have deteriorated with time and are unreadable. Almost all the graves in this cemetery face towards the east with the headstones on the west or head end of the grave. Frequently family members are placed close together sometimes in family plots, and sometimes outlined with a curb of cement. A number of tombstones have



Figure 7. Headstones of Alex and Charlotte Wren. Note the porcelain portraits of each at the top center of the stone.

³ <http://www.txgenwebcounties.org/kendall/cwrenn.htm>

both husband and wife listed on the same large stone (Figure 6). Many gravestones also have a porcelain portrait of the deceased. Most portraits are in excellent shape. Both Alex and Charlotte Wren have very good porcelain portraits on their gravestones (Figure 7).

Some Wren Cemetery grave sites can only be identified by the presence on the ground of a 7 to 8 ft. oval of loose fist-sized limestone rocks surrounding a deep depression where the soil has sunken over time as the casket deteriorated and the soil settled.

Interestingly, there are several ancient hand carved headstones and footstones, that appear to be carved from local limestone (Figure 8). These may be earlier than Peter Wren's 1899 burial. Sadly, there are many graves with only the metal plate and stake provided by the funeral home, but nothing remains on the metal plate to identify the person buried under these markers. Even more distressing is that other African American cemeteries are present in Kendall County, and across Texas and the southern states, which are undocumented, uncared for, and unprotected.

Based on death certificates and other records there are three veterans buried in the Wren Cemetery: John Warren (1847-1917) (Figure 9), a Civil War Soldier; Jack O'Neil Wren (1894-1918), a Pvt. Co. B. 507th, Eng. NA. World War I Army; and Isaac William Meadows (1916-1972) World War II Army. John Warren acquired and farmed the 126.2 acres of Patent Land adjoining the Wren, Street and Young properties (Figure 3). Because Jack O'Neil died in World War I his name is listed on the Boerne War Memorial in Veteran's Plaza at 801 S. Main St. in Boerne.

Today the Wren descendants have established a non-profit association to manage the cemetery, named the *Wren Cemetery Preservation Association*. They plan to maintain the cemetery as a historic and sacred burial ground representing Wren family history in central Texas from the 1850's thru 1999 (Street 2020). There will be no more burials in the Wren Cemetery.



Figure 8. Possibly the oldest graves in the cemetery are made of wood or hand carved limestone. Note the footstone and headstone in the right foreground.



Figure 9. This headstone is for John Warren's son, Samuel (1871-1939) and his wife Laurina nee City (1873-1958) who were living with their children in the Flats in Boerne in 1930. See their children in Figure 11.

HISTORY OF THE WREN FAMILY IN KENDALL COUNTY

Boerne and Comfort were German Communities and most Germans opposed slavery. However, there were other smaller communities in Kendall County made up of Anglo-Americans, who migrated to Texas beginning shortly after 1846 when Texas joined the US. Some of these European Americans brought their slaves with them from the old southern plantation states. They also brought their slave culture and mindset with them. These immigrant southerners developed small farming and ranching communities along the Guadalupe River and some of its tributaries from the coast to Kerrville. In Kendall County they established farms from the Guadalupe up Curry's Creek to just northwest of Kendalia—where good farmland was available for raising crops, especially cotton, with enslaved people. They settled near Blanco, Comfort, Center Point, Fredericksburg along the Pedernales River, and San Antonio.

By 1860, 77% of heads of households in Texas had been born and raised in the old south. Texas was very much a southern confederate state. About 25% of Texas families owned 1 or more enslaved people—owning 1 to 3 was most common. According to the US Census of 1860, there were 182,566 slaves in Texas and their number was growing rapidly.

You may be wondering what life was like for the 89 African American slaves that were freed here in Kendall County, many of whom are interred at the Wren Cemetery. It was difficult!⁴ They came out of slavery with little material wealth and were severely handicapped by white attitudes, and lack of social status and education—most former slaves could not read or write. Can you imagine trying to carry on your life today as an adult with a family to care for without being able to read or write?

To make their human condition worse, governments, especially in the southern states including Texas, quickly enacted laws to restrict and separate the African American population from the white population—known as the Jim Crow Laws.⁵ Because of these laws, African Americans in Kendall County had to develop their own schools, churches, business, and places to socialize. This is in part why they formed their own communities or “*Freedom Colonies*” or “*Freedmen's Colonies*” (Figure 10) here in Kendall County where acceptance was greater, persecution less, and lynching of African Americans unheard of.⁶



Figure 10. African American Freedom Colonies in red, located in and near Kendall County beginning in 1870's.

⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery_in_the_United_States

⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jim_Crow_laws

⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lynching_in_the_United_States

Formerly enslaved Black Texans aggressively pursued land ownership after the Civil War in secluded locations in Texas. More than 600 freedom colonies have been discovered in Texas (Roberts 2019). Nevertheless, the lives of freed African Americans were almost as difficult as their previous life in slavery (Fehrenbach 2000, Mason 1998, Mears 2009).

Once freed, they worked hard, saved and bought or acquired Preemption Land to build their homes, farms, and freedom colonies. Three rural Freedom Colonies are known to have formed in Kendall County: the **Simmons Creek Colony** (553 ac. total) near Kendalia made up of at least six families, including City, Gilmore, Wren, and Reily; the **Wasp Creek Colony** (280 ac.) near Welfare made up of possibly 13 families, including Meadows, Wren, and Blair; and the **Wren Colony** (600 ac.) made up of at least four families including Wren, Warren, Young, and Street. Their properties adjoined (Figure 3). Two urban colonies or communities also developed, the **Comfort** and **Boerne Flats Colonies**. These are thought to have developed a few years later than the rural colonies, as the African American folks in the rural colonies began to move off the farms and into nearby towns. There were also two other rural colonies just outside Kendall County, the **Peyton Colony** east of the city of Blanco, and the **Lane Valley Colony** southwest of Comfort.

The Boerne Flats settlement developed in the “Irons’ and Graham’s Addition” after 1887. In 1885 Capt. D. S. Irons and Henry Graham purchased the 65 acres that would become known locally as the “Flats Addition” or simply “the Flat.” By 1887 Irons and Graham had subdivided it into the streets and lots similar to what you see today. They began selling them to the public on April 5, 1887 at a very grand public auction held on Boerne’s Main Plaza (S.A. Daily News 1887). However, the development did not quickly mature into the home subdivision Irons and Graham had hoped for.

Sometime between 1887 and 1910 the former African American enslaved folks and their children began moving off the farms owned by their parents in Kendall and surrounding counties. They wanted their own homes, good schools, churches, and a better life.

The Flats Colony might better be called a Community. It was located on the west side of Cibolo Creek more or less between School, Hosack, San Antonio, and Theissen Streets. The 1930 US Census lists 18 homes in the Flats owned or rented by African American families. This census records about 43 African Americans living there at the time. Many of these families were from the Kendall county freedom colonies. The Flats community was a racially mixed community of Europeans, Africans, and Hispanics. Boerne was segregated and had implemented the “Jim Crow Laws” although the white European population here was divided on segregation.

Due to racial segregation most African American communities across Texas had to provide their own schools and churches, and like the European settlers, they first used their homes for these activities. African American social life tended to revolve around the church. The African Americans living in these communities were very concerned about educating their children, worshiping God together, and finding a way to make a living. They knew their children needed an education to survive in post-emancipation America.



Figure 11. Students at the Royal School in the Flats 1920. Most of these children lived in the Flats. Starting at the bottom left, they are John Warren, Charles Warren, Samuel Warren, Perry Houston, Lorenzo Brown, Felton Brown, next row starting at left, Sarah Etta Raborn, Minnie Houston (face missing), Juanita Warren, Lillian Washington, Nettie Davis, Annie Houston, Dorothy Biggs, Glenna Mae Houston, Pearl Houston, next row, Elmora Dorin, Maudie Clark, Lola Warren, Florence Wren, Mrs. Armstrong (teacher?), Amy Warren, Ima Mae Houston, and Margaret Washington. Identified by Diane Taylor of Boerne 2018.



Figure 12. Frankie Ferrell (1903-1989), cook, maid, caregiver, and friend of Diane Taylor. Photo taken after 1960. She had two children who were not allowed to attend Boerne public school in 1958, but later were permitted.

The African Americans in Flats Community built or acquired the buildings for the Royal School (Figure 11) and Mt. Nebo Baptist Church between perhaps 1900 to 1910. Both structures are homes today and are thought to be located at their original sites, the church at 503 W. Graham St. and the school at 623 O’Grady St. The Mt. Nebo Baptist Church in San Antonio was known to send a preacher and choir to conduct services at the Mt. Nebo Church in the Flats. Both the church and school were likely used by the members of Wren Colony since these facilities were only 3 miles from the colony. Also, by 1910 many Wren family members had moved to the Flats including Charlotte. Charlotte first rented starting some time before 1910, then for \$200 dollars purchased lot 136 at 518 O’Grady St. in Feb. of 1914. She built a home there and helped care for her adult children and grandchildren—she was a remarkable person.

Miss Frankie D. Glenn in her book, *Reminiscences*, talks about her life as a white child living in the Flats with her family beginning about 1922 (Glenn 1994, pp. 43-44). Her favorite childhood neighbors in the Flats were Aunt Charlotte Wren, and her daughter Aunt Ida, and Ida’s daughters, Hattie and Nettie Davis, and Adam Warren. Frankie said, “*Some people are important markers in our landscape of life. They add weight to our sense of place and belonging. These neighbors were very meaningful people to me.*” Nettie Davis married Jewel Benson and they lived on Irons St. most of their adult lives. Ida married William M. Davis and lived in the Flats at 406 Lott St. She worked as a nurse and midwife for Drs. W. T. Reeve and J. F. Nooe. Dr. Reeve lived in the Flats beginning in about 1902, at 402 Herff St. near the intersection with O’Grady St. (Glenn 1994, p. 25). Miss Glenn and her family bought the Reeve’s home after the doctor died in 1922.

Dr. Reeve was the second Mayor of Boerne beginning in 1911.⁷ His home in the Flats was very close to the homes of Charlotte and her extended family.

By 1930 Charlotte Wren had sold the old Wren homestead on Spring Creek Rd. and was living in the Flats in her own home thought to be located at 518 O’Grady St. At this time she was 84, head of household, working as a laundry woman, and had her son, Grant Wren, was living with her. Also living with her were two teenage grandchildren, Charles O’Neal Wren and Christian Wren, and a boarder, Perry Houston. Perry attended the Royal School in 1920 (Figure 11).

Diane Taylor nee Davis⁸ of Boerne has fond memories of attending Mt. Nebo Church services in the 1950’s as a white girl in the care of Frankie Ferrell, who was the Davis family’s maid and cook, and Diane’s caregiver (Figure 12). Frankie had married Eugene “Buddy” Ferrell who was the son of Benjamin Ferrell and Emma Wren. Frankie and Buddy lived at 518 Graham St. in the Flats in the 1950’s and are buried in the Wren Cemetery.



Figure 13. One-room schoolhouse in Welfare, Kendall County, about 1900.

The small African American Colony in the town of Comfort formed much like the Flats community. At first, the Comfort African American Community held school in homes. Then in about 1910 they acquired a schoolhouse that was located on Altgelt Street where most of the African American Community lived (Stewart 2006). The Simmons Colony is said to have had a schoolhouse too. The Wasp Creek Colony could use the Welfare Community one-room schoolhouse (Figure 13) after 1905, but only when the classes for white children were not being

held. This was not a practical solution. Keep in mind this was 40 years after emancipation!

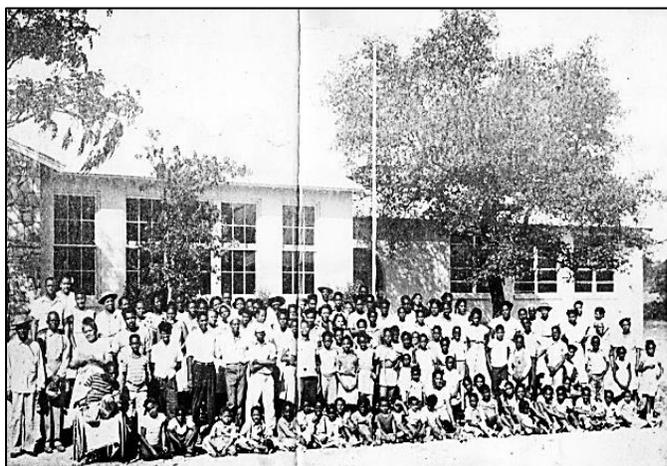


Figure 14. The Doyle School for African American students in Kerrville, May Day 1947.

Because the children of these African Americans were excluded from the white public schools, over time a number of African American families moved to communities where there were better schools with a broad curriculum for their children, like the Doyle School in Kerrville (Figure 14). Today the Doyle School, located at 110 W. Barnett St., is a community center. Before the Doyle

⁷ Minutes of Boerne City Council Meeting confirming W.J. Reeve as new mayor 4-11-1911.

⁸ Personal Communication, Diane Taylor, Boerne, TX, 2018.

School there was the Cabbage Hill School, a one-room schoolhouse similar to the Royal School. The Doyle school began about 1909 and was closed in 1966 when African American students were integrated into public schools with the white students in Kerrville. Compared to public schools for white children, the early schools for African American children suffered from a lack of funding and quality of textbooks, teachers, and facilities.

The types of jobs held by the Wren family living in Kendall County after emancipation are listed in the census records. Many initially worked for their former slave owners as well as developing their own farming, ranching or other businesses, or for the county. Keep in mind they had been the backbone of the labor force in the south for generations. The women commonly worked as *Domestics*, serving in homes and businesses, or as *Clothes Washers* working from home or in businesses. Some worked as *Teachers* at the Royal School, or as *Midwife* or *Nurse*. Men worked as *Labors* on farms, or for other businesses or the county, or as *Farmers* or *Ranchers* on their own farms, or *Cooks* for the local hotels and restaurants, or as *Delivery Men*, or *Freighters* some furnishing their own wagons and livestock to pull the wagons, or as *Saddle Makers*, *Teachers*, *Charcoal Makers*, *Shingle Makers*, or *Cattle Buyers*.

As an example of how these folks in various colonies were connected to the Wren Colony let's look at the genealogy of the professional African American football player Jesse Van Stokes (1944-2019) who died in San Antonio last year. He was born in Kendall County and raised in the



Figure 15. A photo of Comforts African American Community about 1955. Left to right: John Stokes, Walter Stokes (Nellie's husband), little boy is their son, Jesse V. Stokes, Arthur Lee Bolden, his mother Marguerite Bolden, Nellie Stokes, little boy is Garland Blanks (grandson of Walter and Nellie), Mrs. Wallace (sister of Rev. Thomas), Rosie and George Bedrod, Rev. Walter Thomas, Mrs. Brody (sister of Rev.), boy is J. W. Stokes, and last lady is unknown. Photo courtesy of Gregory Krauter a resident in the community.

Comfort Colony by his parents, Walter Stokes (1897-1978) and Nellie nee Washington (1901-1971) (Figure 15). Nellie was raised in Fredericksburg in the African American community that formed there. Her mother, Lucinda Street (1878-1921), was raised in the Wren Colony. Lucinda was the daughter of Amanda Wren (1846-1899), who was a former slave of Danial Rawls, and the sister of Alex Wren. Amanda married Richard Street (1843-1904) who owned 160 ac of Preemption Patent Land near Alex Wren's property in the Wren Colony. Nellie eventually moved with her children to Kerrville so they could go to the Doyle School. She is buried at Mt. Tivy Cemetery in Kerrville.

Everyone has hopes and dreams. Glynn Wrenn (1902-1987), one of Alex and Charlotte Wren's more than 50 grandchildren, wanted to be a postman (Figure 16) (Edwards 2004). He grew up in the Flats in Boerne and went to the Royal School. When Glynn was age 12 his family moved to west San Antonio and bought a dairy farm. He knew becoming a postman required a good education, so he worked hard at school.



Figure 16. Glynn Wrenn, teacher, deacon, postman, and Army Veteran.

After he graduated from high school in San Antonio, he was admitted to Prairie View College where he graduated in 1936. He then spent 2 years in the army following which he finally realized his dream. In 1938 he became a postman in San Antonio. His wife, Elizabeth T. Wrenn (1902-1973)⁹ graduated from Prairie View in 1938. She became a teacher in San Antonio and went on to obtain a master's degree in Administration & Supervision. She became a principal in the San Antonio School system. After her 41 years of teaching she was so loved and admired that the Edgewood School District honored her by naming a San Antonio school after her—the E.T. Wrenn Middle School (Figure 17).



Figure 17. Logo for E. T. Wrenn Middle School, named after Elizabeth T. Wrenn.

By the year 2000 most African Americans including the Wren family and their descendants had died or moved out of Kendall County. A few African Americans still live in the Peyton Colony in Blanco County. This colony's Mt. Horeb Baptist Church (Figure 18) and school buildings are still there. The church continues to have services most Sundays. They have a large active cemetery with about 176 graves, including many Wren, City, and Hardin family members related by birth or marriage to folks in the Wren Cemetery and other cemeteries in Kendall, Kerr, Bexar, and Gillespie Counties. Hiram City (1837-1896), who owned property and lived in the Simmons Creek Colony in Kendall County for a time, was the postman for the Peyton Post Office for many years. He had also been one of Daniel Rawls' enslaved folks, along with the Wren family when they all arrived in Kendalia area. Hiram married Rachel Hines, who was from the Peyton Colony.

By the year 2000 most African Americans including the Wren family and their descendants had died or moved out of Kendall County. A few African Americans still live in the Peyton Colony in Blanco County. This colony's Mt. Horeb Baptist Church (Figure 18) and school buildings are still there. The church continues to have services most Sundays. They have a large active cemetery with about 176 graves, including many Wren, City, and Hardin family members related by birth or marriage to folks in the Wren Cemetery and other cemeteries in Kendall, Kerr, Bexar, and Gillespie Counties.



Figure 18. Mt. Horeb Baptist Church today in the Peyton Colony, Peyton, Blanco County, Texas.

⁹ https://wrenn.eisd.net/about/history_of_wrenn_ms/elizabeth_t_wrenn

Some early members of the Kerrville African American Community have stayed, and that community has grown over the years. Many are related to the 30 families buried in the Wren Cemetery and in the Tivy Mountain Cemetery for African Americans in Kerrville, as well as the small African American Cemeteries associated with the Lane Valley Colony. Moreover, marriage and birth relationships exist between the Wren cemetery members and the more than 1000 enslaved African Americans freed in Bexar County and the Freedom Colonies that developed there (Mason 1998). As you can see the members of these many Freedom Colonies interacted within and between colonies just as the European communities around them did, although they were almost invisible to these European American Communities.

In summary we can see the three greatest challenges for these emancipated African Americans in Kendall County and elsewhere in the US were, (1) being accepted as social equals by white European Americans, (2) obtaining a good education, and (3) finding jobs that were meaningful with fair pay. Their search for these things caused many to move away from Kendall County. They were part of the great African-American migration to major US industrial centers, a move that took place from about 1900 into 1950's and is still going on!

After 1900 this migration from the Hill Country was fueled, in part, by the boll weevil as it invaded the Hill Country and began making cotton farming unprofitable. The boll weevil problems were compounded by the 1930's depression, followed by the drought of the "dust bowl days" from about 1930 to 1940. These events created the perfect storm that forced African American families, as well as white families across much of America to find new sources of income, and more suitable and enjoyable places to live. Many farmers, both black and white lost their farms. Also, at this time racial tensions and prejudices were high and influenced many African Americans in southern states to migrate to friendlier northern and western states (Fehrenbach 2000, Mason 1998, Mears 2009).

Our memory of formerly enslaved African Americans and their persecution was recently ignited by the events surrounding George Floyd's death in the hands of a police officer. As I write these words (June 6, 2020), the public protests and mob violence over Floyd's death are sweeping the country. It seems America has more work to do to change social attitudes and bring equality to African Americans.¹⁰

My hope is that by memorializing, respecting, and helping to preserve the Wren Cemetery and its history, we give humanity and dignity to those who are buried there. Perhaps in a small way this contributes to the healing, understanding and reconciliation of our society's injustice to African Americans, past and present.

¹⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racism_in_the_United_States

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This paper was developed with the dedication, assistance and leadership of a great many people. To all these kind and thoughtful folks, thank you for making this paper possible. Yet, there is so much more to tell regarding the struggles, racial prejudice, heartbreak, and successes of the first African Americans in the Texas Hill Country. This could have been a book.

First, I have to thank Bryden Moon for teaching me how to research historic articles, and encouraging me to write and talk about what I learned of the Wren cemetery history. And a special thanks to Hal Harwell who provide the Ancestry.com Wren Family Tree to guide me in understanding the Wren family genealogy and those buried in the cemetery. Hal also provided me so much more of Wren Family history, and he, along with the kind folks at the Kendall County Genealogical Society brought living Wren descendants to Boerne in 2018 and 2019 to visit their historic cemetery and to celebrate being among the First Families here in Kendall County along with the original European families arriving in the 1850s and 1860's.

To the many others who contributed in different ways, thank you. I will list you folks in alphabetic order: Val Anderson for her excellent editorial review; Frank and Kathy Binetti for assistance in surveys and talks; Bonnie Bonnet for help with talks; Stephen Bishop for starting this odyssey; Clifton Fifer for sharing Wren and Jesse Stokes (his cousin) family information; Skip Griffin for making me aware of the Wren Cemetery, Bob Grassie and Denise Dever for help with cleaning the cemetery; Rene Gibbons the caretaker of the cemetery for assisting me in many ways; Virgil Hardin and May Herndon for sharing Wren family information; Darlene Herrin, and the folks in the Kendall County Clerk's office for help with researching deed records and; Mike Howle for researching the property locations for the colonies in Kendall and Kerr Counties; Pete Krauter for information on the Comfort and Lane Valley Colonies; Jenny McWilliams at the Texas Historical Commission; Margaret Morries and the wonderful folks at the Heritage Foundation of Comfort for information on the Comfort African American Community/Colony; Robin Stauber and the Patrick Heath Public Library, Boerne, for sharing historic records; Royal Street for sharing Street and Wren family history; Diane Taylor for photos and information on the African American families living in the Flats in the 1950's; the local Boy Scout Troop for cleaning the cemetery; and Charlie Wetherbee for researching property deeds and taking photos. Finally, special thanks to my wife, Sharon, for helping in so many ways, and especially for her patience with my long hours in the "cave" working on this manuscript. I apologize to anyone I have left off this list.

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BOOK REVIEW

THE LOST CITY OF THE MONKEY GOD: A True Story

By Douglas Preston

Grand Central Publishing, N.Y., 2017

Reviewed by John Benedict

March 2020

This book is about the wonderful and frequently terrifying experiences of journalist, Doug Preston, in 2012, when he joins an exploration team of archeologists, scientists, photographers from National Geographic, and British and Honduran soldiers to search for, find, explore, and photograph the Lost City of the Monkey God in the mountainous jungles of central Honduras.

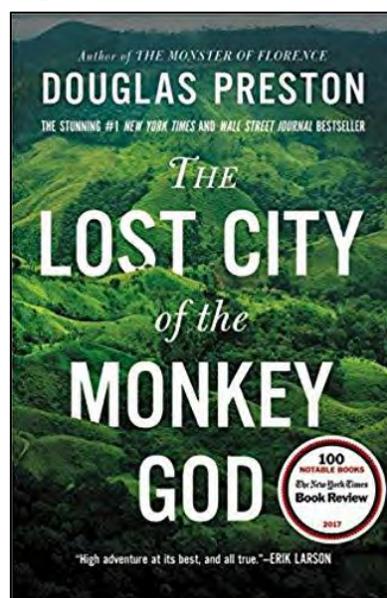
They venture into the region called, La Mosquitia, an unexplored region where as much as 80% of the cocaine destined for the USA passes through—a land controlled by drug cartels and nature. The challenges to locate this city were great and involved, the Honduran president and politicians, swamps, mountains, rivers, the dreadful and deadly Fer-de-Lance, biting flies, and disease—and petty rivalry between archeologists.

The search really begins with stories whispered since the days of the Spanish Conquistadors of an ancient lost city in the jungles of central Honduras. The stories describe an immense palatia city, constructed of brilliant white stone and filled with treasure! The lure has attracted adventurers and fortune hunters for hundreds of years. The city is said to have statues, some of monkey-like creatures!

Local Indians told early explores the city was cursed and those that entered it would sicken and die. In 1940 a bold Journalist, Theodore Morde, searched the jungles of Honduras for the Lost City and returned with hundreds of artifacts and intriguing tales of the City, but committed suicide without telling anyone where it was located!

Preston's exploration party of reporters, archeologists, photographers, and scientists used advanced lidar carried in the belly of a shaky old aircraft to see through the rainforest canopy and map the terrain. They found the Lost City and with great difficult managed to explore some of it and conduct limited excavations. But the price is high for all of the team. Most become infected with a disease that dinosaurs had. The area mapped for the city turns out to be far larger than anyone expected. And the culture, based on pottery, hieroglyphics, sculptures, and building construction, is believed to be an entirely new culture, not local Mayan!

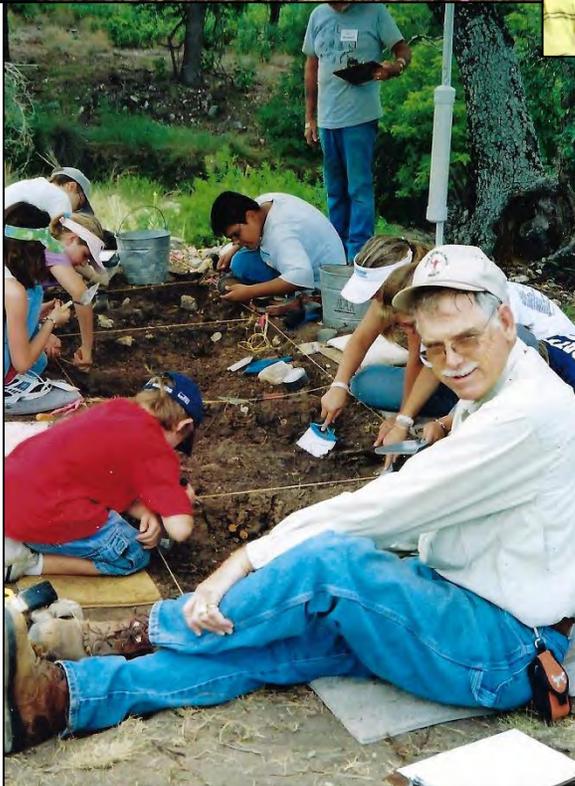
This story is true, shocking, suspenseful, and filled with extraordinary adventure—it documents one of the great archeological discoveries of this century. While it explores an archeological mystery it also culminates with a second startling medical mystery, not unlike today with COVID19. This book was a #1 New York Times and Wall Street Journal bestseller. I loved it.



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The Paul Smith Memorial Scholarship Fund was established in 2018 to fund scholarships while honoring the memory of Paul Smith, a member who passed away in December of 2017. He was an active and loved member of HCAA. This scholarship program is supported by donations from Gwen Smith (Paul Smith's surviving spouse), Don Smith (Paul Smith's surviving brother), HCAA members, and contributions from the HCAA general fund in memory of Paul Smith.

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THE HILL COUNTRY ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The Hill Country Archeological Association (HCAA) is a non-profit organization. Our main purpose is to bring people together who have an active interest in the archeology and prehistory of the Texas Hill Country, in an atmosphere conducive to the exchange of information and ideas. Foremost, in our activities, we promote recording and preservation of archeological sites, and offer proper training in archeological field and laboratory methods.

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