

HILL COUNTRY ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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GENERAL MEETING

Saturday

July 21, 2012

12:30 pm at

Riverside Nature Center



Texas Archeological Society is named a Preserve America Steward

Announcements on the Texas Archeological Society's webpage and the Preserve America Steward website reveals that Texas Archeological Society has been named a Preserve America Steward.

Twenty-one Preserve America Stewards from all across the nation have been officially designated and recognized for their exemplary volunteer efforts to care for historic resources around the country since the program was announced in 2008. Other groups from Texas include the German Texan Heritage Society, the Texas Historical Commission (THC) RIP Program, and the THC Texas Archeological Stewards Network.

The Texas Archeological Society promotes study, preservation and awareness of Texas archeology. The Society encourages scientific archeological exploration and research, the preservation and conservation of archeological materials and sites, and the interpretation and publication of the data attendant thereto. To accomplish this mission and goals, the Society among other things, creates training opportunities for students of all ages and informs the com-

munity of their archeological heritage and values.

The Texas Archeological Society is dedicated to the study and preservation of the historic and prehistoric aspects of Texas' past. The Society has 1,500 members, and has been in existence since 1929. The TAS is devoted to research, public education, and the preservation of our state's history.



Texas Historical Commission profiled HCAA members, Kay and Woody Woodward, as valued members of the Texas Archeological Stewardship Network. The entire article can be read by going to the following website:

<http://www.thc.state.tx.us/stewards/stwoodward.shtml>

SPEAKER FOR July 21 HCAA MEETING is Dan Potter speaking on *Bed-rock Mortars*. Dan received a bachelor's degree from Northwestern University and a master's degree from Harvard, both in anthropology. His archeology work has included projects in New England, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Texas, Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, and Africa. Dan Served on the board of directors for the Hill Country Land Trust, a non-profit, non-governmental organization dedicated to the preservation of hill country farm and ranch land. Now retired, Dan worked at the Texas Historical Commission and at the University of Texas (both in Austin and at UTSA).

Archeology Field and Lab Courses for 2012

By Steve Stoutamire

Final day of training for the HCAA 2012 Field and Lab Methods course.



Stephen Bishop, Judy Carswell and Ed Rendon are the trainees (over pit) and Woody is looking on.

Upcoming Events:

- **12,000 Years of Life on the San Antonio River. June 16th to August 12th.** Unique exhibit highlighting many remarkable archeological finds discovered as part of the San Antonio River Improvements Project. Piper Memorial Wing
- **Lithics Workshop for HCAA August 18** at Riverside Nature Center.
- **150th Anniversary of the Civil War at the Nueces River—Folk Opera, Memorial Service, Meal and Symposium. August 10-11.**
www.fortmartinsscott.org
- **Texas Archeology Association Annual Meeting Oct 26-28**



Lithics Workshop Set for August 18 at Riverside Nature Center

Steve Tomka, PhD., will teach a Lithics Workshop for the Hill Country Archeological Association on Saturday, August 18, 2012. The Workshop will run from 9:00 am to about 12:00 pm on Saturday the 18th of August, at the Riverside Nature Center in Kerrville. Dr. Tomka is also willing to discuss any artifacts that HCAA members have in their possession and answer any questions during and after the training session. The class room at the Riverside Nature Center will be open from 8:00 AM to 1:00 PM. This training is to help us identify/classify artifacts found on surveys, and better describe them for site registration and writing reports in Ancient Echoes and elsewhere.



Bone awls used for leatherworking or basket-weaving.

These are made from deer metapodial (ankle) bones and have smoothed and polished tips from wear. Photo by Steve Black.

Identity of First Americans Questioned

excerpted from livescience.com article written by Wynne Parry, LiveScience Senior Writer



Western Stemmed points

"Ancient stone projectile points discovered in a Central Oregon cave complex have cast new light on the identity of the first Americans.

For some time, these first Americans were believed to have belong to a single group, called the Clovis culture, named for the New Mexican site where their distinctive, 13,000-year-old projectile points were first found.

The points shown in the photo are a type known as Western Stemmed points. They are narrower and lack the distinctive flute, or shallow groove, found on Clovis points. Researchers believe the two types of points represent different technologies, produced by different cultures.

Dating these Western stemmed points accurately was key, since others like them have been found elsewhere; they are common on the U.S. West Coast and in the Great Basin of Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Oregon and California.

They were generally believed to be younger than Clovis points. Radiocarbon dates put the coprolites and other organic samples located near the Western stemmed points at more than 13,000 years old and points show them to be as old or older than Clovis points found elsewhere. adding weight to the concept that there were multiple cultural influences here during the Pleistocene when the Americas were first colonized."

The research is detailed in the (July 13) issue of the journal Science.

Pictorial Report Field Crew

Photos by Joe Luther



STEPHEN BISHOP GPS QUARRY SITE
41KR22



LITHIC QUARRY AT 41KR22



EXCAVATING MIDDEN #2 AT 41KR22
Woody, Stephen and Kay



EXCAVATION MIDDEN #2 AT 41KR22



CONRAD TRENCHES THE OLD STORE FOUNDATION SITE



GREAT DAY FOR METAL DETECTORS
SUBSURFACE FINDS AT OLD STORE SITE
LATE 19TH CENTURY ARTIFACTS



HIGH WATER MARK 1932
SECOND TERRACE AT 41KR22



TERRY MCTAGGERT GOT THE GOAT



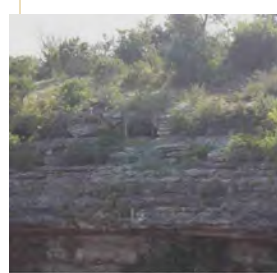
TRENCHING THE SITE OF THE OLD STORE



CAVE #1 AT 41KR22



CAVE #2 AT 41KR22



CAVE #3 AT 41KR22



KAY WOODWARD AT 41KR22

LIPAN APACHES IN THE TEXAS HILL COUNTRY

By Joseph Luther

Published by the Kerrville Daily Times 8/23/2010

Lipan Apache Warrior in the Texas Hill Country
By Fredrich Richard Petri circa 1850.



The last Lipan Apache raid in Kerr County occurred near Center Point in 1876. For the Apache, this was just another skirmish in a conflict lasting more than 150 years, ever since the Apache had come to the Hill Country early in the 18th century.

An Apache tribe, calling themselves Náizhan ('ours,' or 'our kind'), roamed through Texas raiding and pillaging other tribes and especially the white settlements. They spoke Athapaskan, a language common to Indians in Alaska and Canada. The easternmost group, those destined to play a most important role in Texas, became known as Lipan Apaches.

The Lipan Apache, which roamed around the Texas Hill Country, were true Plains Indians who were pushed southward by the Comanche in the eighteenth century. With the establishment of San Antonio de Béxar Presidio in 1718, the Lipans began raiding Spanish herds in order to capture horses for hunting and warfare. By 1720, the Spanish government maintained more soldiers in San Antonio than had been employed throughout the conquest and subjugation of the Aztec and Inca empires.

The Spanish mounted formal military campaigns against the Apache from San Antonio into the Hill Country. One such campaign may have included the legendary 1732 fight at Bandera Pass. Although the Spanish searched for and destroyed many Lipan encampments, they could not defeat the Lipans, who countered with terrifying raids.

The Hill Country around modern Kerr County was called by the Spanish "*Lomeria Grande*" – Big Hills. All the country west of the Balcones Escarpment was considered *Apacheria* – an area inhabited by the hostile Lipan Apache. The words "*Lomeria*" and "*Apacheria*" became synonymous. An 1805 map of Texas shows an Apache *rancheria* located on the Verde Creek, between the creek and Bandera Pass. The term *rancheria* was used by the Spanish to denote a large settlement or encampment of Indians. Other maps show "*Apacheria*" centered on the Kerr County vicinity.

In 1828, Jean-Louis Berlandier visited their principal settlement, known as the *Labor de los Lipanes*, the Lipans' Field, near the headwaters of the

Guadalupe River. Berlandier was part of the Mexican Boundary Commission and compiled authoritative information on over forty Native American tribes in the territory surrounding San Antonio.

First the Spanish and then the Mexicans, the Texas Rangers, and then the US cavalry all fought the Lipan Apache, who in turn also had to fight the Comanche. The Apache were defending their homeland against intruders. This was classic "unconventional" warfare – mostly a war of terrorism through ambushes and small raids. The brutal and savage practices of the Apache spread great fear through the ranks of settlers, missionaries and soldiers moving into the Hill Country.

Continually hunted and harassed by the Comanches, the Lipan Apaches often made alliances to strengthen their defenses. The Spanish built missions for them including Mission Santa Cruz de San Sabá, now Menard; Mission Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria del Cañón, now Montell; and San Lorenzo de la Santa Cruz Mission, now Camp Wood. The Texas Rangers employed them as scouts, the most famous being Chief Flacco, The Younger, who rode with Captain John Coffee Hays. Such alliances were never lasting.

In 1848, Texas Indian Agent Robert Simpson Neighbors began relocating the Lipan Apaches to the Upper Guadalupe River. As surveyors began pushing into the upper Guadalupe and Medina River country, the Lipans responded by staging raids on the settlers' homes and herds. One such raid occurred in 1848 at the ranch of William "Big Foot" Wallace whose ranch was located on

Continued on p. 6

Continued from p. 5

Wallace Creek between Kerrville and Medina. About the same time, Joshua Brown and the shingle makers were driven away by Indians at what is now Kerrville.

The Texas Rangers warred with the Lipans throughout the Hill Country during the days of the Republic of Texas. When Texas was admitted to the United States, the army assumed responsibility for protecting the frontier. In January 12, 1853, Lt. Col. St. George Cooke, commander of the Second Dragoon Regiment, did battle with the Lipans near the headwaters of the Guadalupe River. The US Second Cavalry, stationed at Camp Verde and Camp Ives from 1856 to 1861, fought numerous skirmishes with the Lipans around the Hill Country.

The US Army prevailed and the Lipans were concentrated on a reserve near Fort Mason in 1852 and on a reservation along the Brazos River in 1854. Many Lipans who escaped reservation confinement fled to Mexico and conducted raids into the United States in the 1860s and 1870s. Their defiance resulted in prolonged military operations against them, most notably by the US Fourth Cavalry, which had a unit stationed in Kerrville in the mid-1870s. To bolster protection, the Frontier Battalion of Texas Rangers was organized in 1874 with a post at Camp Verde.

Virtually exterminated by smallpox, starvation and relentless warfare, the Lipans dwindled to a small number by 1900. Today, Lipan Apache descendants presently live among the Mescalero Apache in New Mexico and the Tonkawa and the Plains Apache in Oklahoma. The Lipan are not a federally recognized tribe, and little of their culture remains.

Several eyewitness accounts of the Lipan Apaches are available. Of locality relevance is F.M. Buckelew's tale of capture in 1866 and subsequent life among the Lipans. Another is Herman Lehmann's *Nine Years among the Indians 1870-1879*. Both of these men were from the local area. Also of note is Berlandier's *The Indians of Texas in 1830*, which contains his notes of travels through the Kerr County area and the character of the Lipan Apaches.

RESOURCES

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Buckelew, F.M. and T.S. Dennis. *Life of F.M. Buckelew: The Indian Captive*. Bandera: Hunter's Printing House. 1925.

Campbell, Randolph. *Gone to Texas: A History of the Lone Star State*. : New York: Oxford University Press. 2003.

Dunn, William H. "Apache Relations in Texas 1718-1759" in *Texas Historical Association Quarterly*, Vol. 14, pg. 198.

Lehmann, Herman. *Nine Years among the Indians 1870-1879*.

Edited by J. Marvin Hunter. Von Beockmann-Jones Company. 1927.

Schilz, Thomas F. *Lipan Apaches in Texas*. El Paso: Texas Western Press. 1987



WHATIZIT?

If you know or just care to make a guess, please send your answers to jluther@stx.rr.com

A use for Jackrabbits



With a lack of animal skins to make clothing, the people at Hinds Cave made the most of jackrabbit skins by cutting them into strips and weaving them into a net framework to make a rabbit fur blanket. This example from a West Texas shelter illustrates the type of blankets used during cold weather. *TARL Collections, Photo by Steve Black.*



POINT FROM LITHIC SCATTER SITE

BI-FACE LITHIC ARTIFACT
QUARRY SITE

POSSIBLE, MAYBE, HEARTH STONE



LITHIC SCATTER AT QUARRY SITE



LITHIC QUARRY SITE

**Pictorial
Report
Field Crew
Photos by Joe
Luther**

HCAA FIELD CREW AND HOSTS
HCAA-KR23A GEOLOGY BRIEFING
EDWARDS LIMESTONE

WALL ART CA 1920s - HISTORIC BARN

Walking out to feed the goats and horses through persimmon trees whose branches were now hitting my head led to the discovery that the bush was laden with little hard green fruit. I wondered what uses of the persimmon have been documented by the archeological record among the early inhabitants of the area. The following article from History Beyond Texas, provided answers. ... Editor

Texas Persimmon

Diospyros texana Scheele
Ebenaceae (Persimmon Family)



Texas persimmon is a shrub or small-tree that produces black berries. Its astringent fruit was used for food and medicine, and its tough wood was used to make digging sticks. The bark is smooth and gray, sometimes peeling off in thin sheets. The male and female flowers grow on separate plants, and when persimmon are ready to harvest, it is not uncommon to see a barren tree standing next to a tree laden with fruit. Texas persimmon is widespread and abundant throughout the South Texas Plains (Everitt and Drawe 1992). Texas persimmon fruit is remarkably acidic (Tull 1987:213). Surprisingly, the documented medicinal uses of the plant far outnumber notations of its food use. Read on to explore the many uses of this interesting little shrub.

Archeological occurrence. There are no reported occurrences of persimmon seeds from archeological sites located in the South Texas Plains, primarily because so few archeological excavations have been conducted there. However, persimmon seeds are abundant in the well-preserved rockshelter deposits of the Lower Pecos, located just to the west of the area (Alexander 1974; Dering 1979; Irving 1966). The seeds have even been found in coprolites (dried human feces) from Hinds Cave (Williams-Dean 1978), obviously having passed through the digestive

tract of an overeager berry consumer. Tools made from persimmon wood were identified in the deposits of Hinds Cave near the Pecos River, and from Shumla Cave Number 5 on the Rio Grande.



Food use. Texas persimmon is a rare case where the weight of the archeological evidence for indigenous use far outstrips the ethnographic documentation. While archeological specimens abound, there is only one mention of Texas persimmon in the ethnographic literature, and it is listed under the obsolete name, *Brayodendron texanum*. The authors briefly mention that the Comanche ate raw persimmons (Carlson and Jones 1940).

Medicine. The fruit of Texas persimmon is similar to that of eastern persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*), and the uses were probably similar as well. The primary difference is that the Texas persimmon is much darker and even more astringent and acidic than its eastern relative. A brief examination of the ethnography of eastern persimmon suggests other possible uses of the Texas persimmon.

Perhaps most important is the use of the fruit as an astringent for treating sores in the throat and mouth, practiced by the Cherokee. They also used that quality of the fruit to treat hemorrhoids, and they chewed the bark to treat heartburn (Hamel and Chiltoskey 1975).

The author learned the intense acidic and astringent qualities of Texas persimmon on a hot August afternoon. Hiking, hot, and out of water, this author (then a graduate student) decided to eat several persimmons to slake his thirst. This was not a good idea, because his mouth felt drier for the trouble, and his stomach, empty of water, had a problem with the acidic quality of the persimmons, which resulted in the discovery of the emetic qualities of the fruit. This application is not mentioned in the ethnographic record, but no further confirmation is needed.

Author's name not given

HILL COUNTRY
ARCHEOLOGY
ASSOCIATION

HCAA BOARD WILL
MEET SATURDAY
MORNING,
JULY 21, 2012 AT
10:00 A.M. AT RIV-
ERSIDE NATURE
CENTER. MEMBERS
ARE WELCOME TO
ATTEND.

HCAA
P.O. Box
290393
KERRVILLE, TX
78029-0393

Help yourself and the HCAA while you shop for new and used books on all aspects of archeology. When you go to our HCAA web site,

<http://www.hcarcheology.org>,

you will find a link to Amazon.com to help you browse for and purchase books.

The link is: [Archeology Books Available Here](#)

A REMINDER

The HCAA is thankful that many landowners allow us to survey their property for archeological sites. We should constantly remind ourselves:

All artifacts found on their property belong to the landowner. HCAA members keep no artifacts.

If an archeological site is identified on the landowner's property, the location of the ranch should remain confidential.

We visit a property only with the owner's permission.

We do not hold a land-owner liable for injuries which occur while on their property.

We encourage and enjoy the participation of the landowner in our activities.

PLACE
POSTAGE
HERE

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED