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## Archaeology Beneath the Greens: An Archaeological Assessment of 41KR573, 41KR574, and 41KR575 at the Scott Schreiner Municipal Golf Course in Kerrville, Texas

Robert R. Rector

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Archaeology Beneath the Greens: An Archaeological Assessment of 41KR573, 41KR574, and 41KR575 at the Scott Schreiner Municipal Golf Course in Kerrville, Texas

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**ARCHAEOLOGY BENEATH THE GREENS:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 41KR573, 41KR574, AND  
41KR575  
AT THE SCOTT SCHREINER MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE  
IN KERRVILLE, TEXAS**

By

**Robert R. Rector**



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**TAC  
DAP PERMIT #2130**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT No. 5**

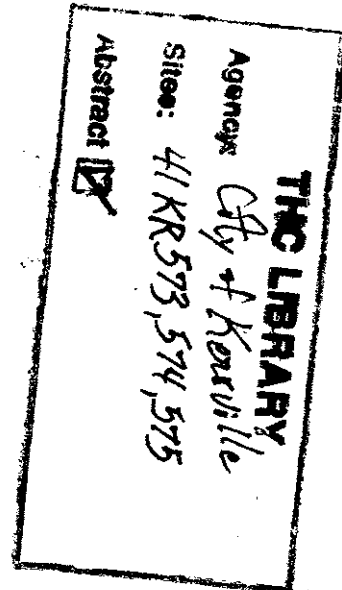
**RECTOR AND ASSOCIATES  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES**

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## ABSTRACT

The 1999 renovations at the Scott Schreiner Municipal Golf Course offer a unique opportunity for both the golfing community and the archaeological researchers involved with prehistoric settlement patterns along tributaries of major rivers in south-central Texas. For the golfers, an improved course will be available, for archaeological research, a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to evaluate subsurface deposits along Quinlan Creek in downtown Kerrville is available.

Since the golf course was established in 1924, many surface modifications are present. No archaeological investigations have been conducted in the area, however, many artifacts have been recovered by golfers. Through provisions in the Antiquities Code of Texas (Texas Administrative Code, Title 13 Part 2, Chapter 26, Rules of Practice and Procedure), assessments must be done to evaluate the impact on buried deposits during this 1999 renovation procedure. Limited areas were scheduled for soil removal and potential site destruction. However, excavation of sprinkler trenches to a depth of two feet across the landscape will allow us to evaluate the extent of unknown buried sites along an area of Quinlan Creek that has never before been available for study.

During the course of the investigation, nine areas of potential sites were investigated, with three (41KR573, 41KR574, and 41KR575) uncovered with intact deposits, and reburied to prevent further destruction. However, due to previous construction activities, the majority of these sites have been destroyed to the extent that renders them inadequate for inclusion as a candidate for a State Archaeological Landmark status.

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Scott Schreiner Municipal Golf Course (SSMGC); formerly known as the Kerrville Country Club Golf Course prior to 1933, and later changed to the Heart Of The Hills Golf Course, and has undergone many changes since its inception in 1924. Much of these modifications were done prior to concern for cultural resources, or Federal and State legislation for protection of existing historic and prehistoric resources. In addition, in 1933, the Kerrville Country Club was privately owned and therefore, not subjected to any regulations.

In 1933, the City of Kerrville acquired the facility and the 184 acres fell into the control of the Parks and Recreation Departments jurisdiction. When plans were proposed for major modifications to improve the condition and playability of the course in 1999, the City Council and other agencies were involved with a myriad of issues to fund the project through various methods. In addition, State legal issues were addressed by the City prior to the renovations. One of these is compliance of an Antiquities Study on the property.

However, since the City acquired the property after years of modifications and land altering activities had been done, the opportunity to protect unaltered sites in areas along

the course had long since past. Presently, the nature of this course renovation; building up the surface and maintaining it for years to come, also lends to protect buried deposits during and after the design plan is in place.

Plans for the golf course renovation included removal of topsoils from three areas and added to existing surfaces to build up greens and other areas. Traditionally, shovel testing in all areas should be done to evaluate subsurface deposits in the areas of topsoils to be removed and areas to be covered. However, a more timely and cost efficient proposal was developed to expedite the survey so the project could proceed within the time needed for grass proliferation during the upcoming growing season.

Backhoe trenching was substituted for shovel testing in areas of borrow pits. Negative results in backhoe trenching in combination with monitoring of excavation of borrow pits insured sites that might be encountered were saved by ceasing construction activities. This allowed us to protect the integrity of any soils that contained any cultural materials and insure soils removed for placement across the course were not from archeological sites.

After these soils had been moved to their respective build-up locations, and prepared golf course features are in place, excavations for sprinkler trenches (to a depth of 24") were done. Project specifications allowed us to know the depth of the new soil deposits in relation to the present land surface. In addition, two parallel trenches on each green allowed us to evaluate each green across the area for buried sites to a depth of two feet. We had the unique opportunity to test this area for unknown sites, and beneath areas of previous modification by golf course personnel in the past.

By the monitoring of this project, and documenting what is uncovered by this improvement project, we had the opportunity to identify the location of buried sites and protect them from future construction renovations or potential destruction.

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## INTRODUCTION

The possibility of being able to participate on this project intrigued me for several reasons. As a child I was introduced to the world of archaeology by finding an "arrowhead" while swimming in the Guadalupe near Seguin, Texas, in the early 1950's. This early experience spread to future interest in the early 1960's when I opted to look for "arrowheads" in plowed fields adjacent to the lakes we fished on Town Creek in Kerr County. Today, those sites have been covered with slabs, foundations and driveways.

The modifications of these areas were not unexpected. As the expansion of Kerrville into the rural community grew, ranchland slowly began to be sold for the development subdivisions. As the population expansion continues outward into the once rural areas, unknown archeological sites will undoubtedly be impacted in the future.

The Scott Schreiner Municipal Golf Course is an example of this type of threat. The Golf Course was built in 1924 with an initial nine holes. The new Golf Course was featured in the local magazine Grinstead's Graphics in October of that year. Photographs of golfers on the new greens reveal a surrounding environment that is similar but different than the Golf Course of today. Archaeological studies during the 1920s was in it's infancy and major projects such as Howard Carter's discovery of the Tomb of King Tutkanhamun was hitting the news and capturing the imagination of thousands of new archaeological enthusiast. On the local scene, archaeological sites in the area were in the thousands and in the way. These sites may have not been considered anything but an enigma to the occasional artifact collector who lived in a town of less than 2,000 residents at the time.

It was 40 years later that a comprehensive structure for grouping and establishing dates with artifact types was developed. By using relative dating techniques with recovered organic materials, that artifacts could be used to establish a 'fingerprint' of the niche in the past when these artifacts were probably made. In the last 30 years, giant strides and technological developments have enabled us to formulate theories and attempt to reconstruct the archeological sites to better understand them. Unfortunately, damage done to these previously disregarded sites remains an enigma in itself. Today's archeologists are faced with reconstructing modern activities as well as prehistoric.

In the past 75 years, many changes and landscape activities have occurred at the Golf Course, and most recently in the addition of nine holes to the north of the existing nine in 1968. That expanded 18-hole Course included more movement of buried deposits from one area to the next for fill, topsoil and landscaping. This is repeated in 1999 with this renovation. With little or no documentation on previously recorded landscaping activities, we are left with no design plans to suggest what present day soils were relocated from a specific 1924 or 1968 location.

The relocation of soils from an intact archeological site poses many problems for today's Cultural Resource Management (CRM) investigator. One of the most serious of these issues is to determine the source of the deposits. This is more complicated by the

fact that we have no records to retrace previous landscaping activities other than oral histories of previous employees involved and golfers that played the course before the 1968 expansion, and remember the places where artifacts were found. That in itself is a shaky premise to rely upon, since these individuals are not archeological researchers and might not be able to recognize a site from a shoebox.

This report will attempt to record what was found by the current restorations and renovations through testing of areas called 'borrow pits' (BP) used for better topsoil to be spread across landscaped areas and to locate potential undisturbed sites found during earth-moving activities. Rector and Associates realize that our function at the site is purely one of monitoring activities at the Course and identifying intact cultural deposits and protecting them from destruction. Additionally, we recognize the fact that although many disturbed deposits are not in context with their original locations but may be of value to CMR investigators in the future.

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

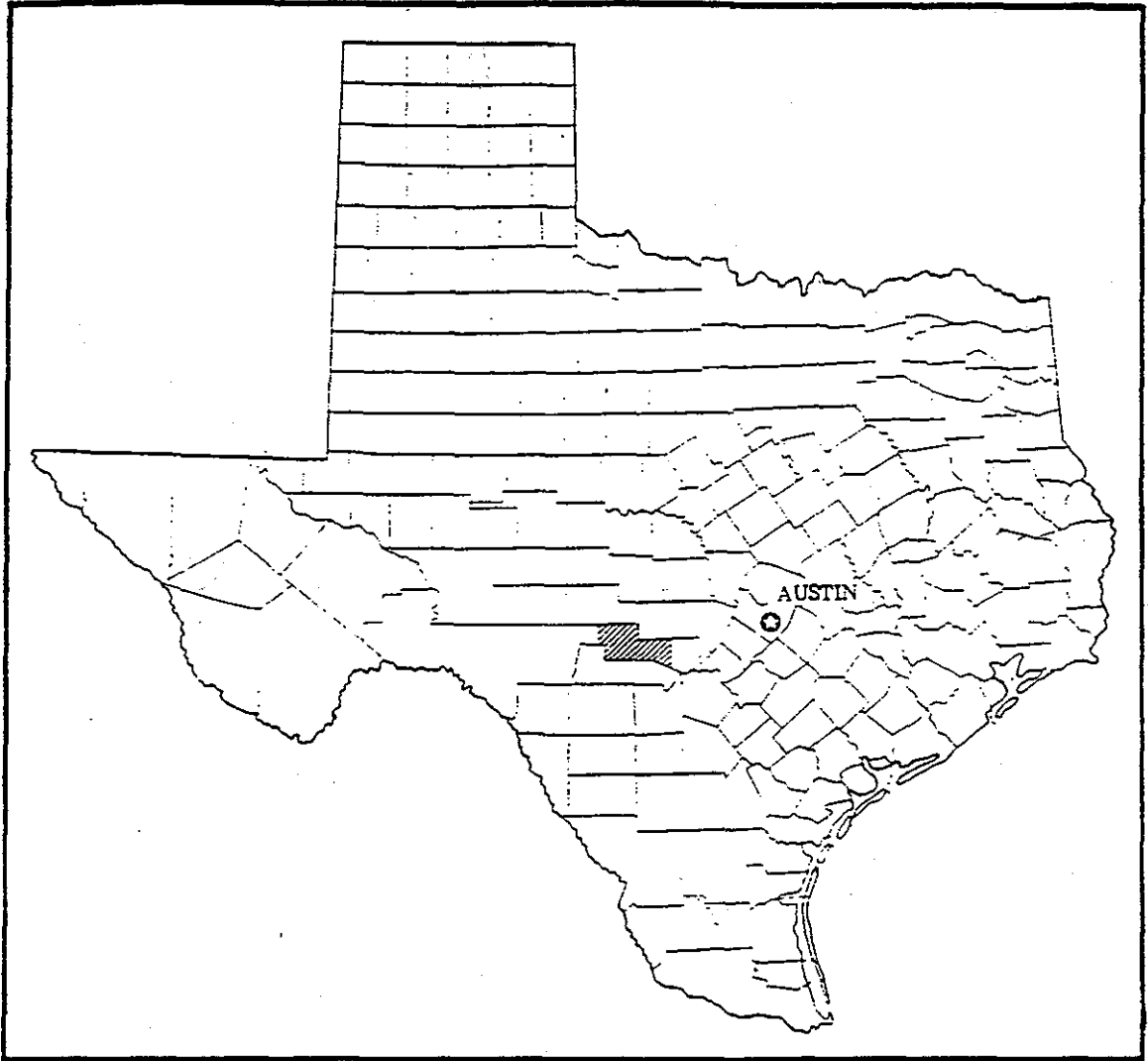
Kerrville is located 60 miles to the northwest of San Antonio, Texas, in the central Edwards Plateau region (Map 1). Located on the Guadalupe River roughly 20 miles from its headwaters, Kerrville's topography ranges from 1400 MSL on the river basin to 2400 MSL on the rocky hilltops (Map 2).

The area is covered by a variety of tree species, however the Scott Schreiner Golf Municipal Course has removed most trees on the natural surface during golf course construction in 1924 and 1968. Natural species still remaining on the greens areas include Honey Mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), Live Oak (*Quercus fusiformis*), Cedar (*Juniperus ashei*), Hackberry (*Celtis laerigata*), Black Willow (*Salix nigra*), and Eastern Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) (Tull and Miller 1991).

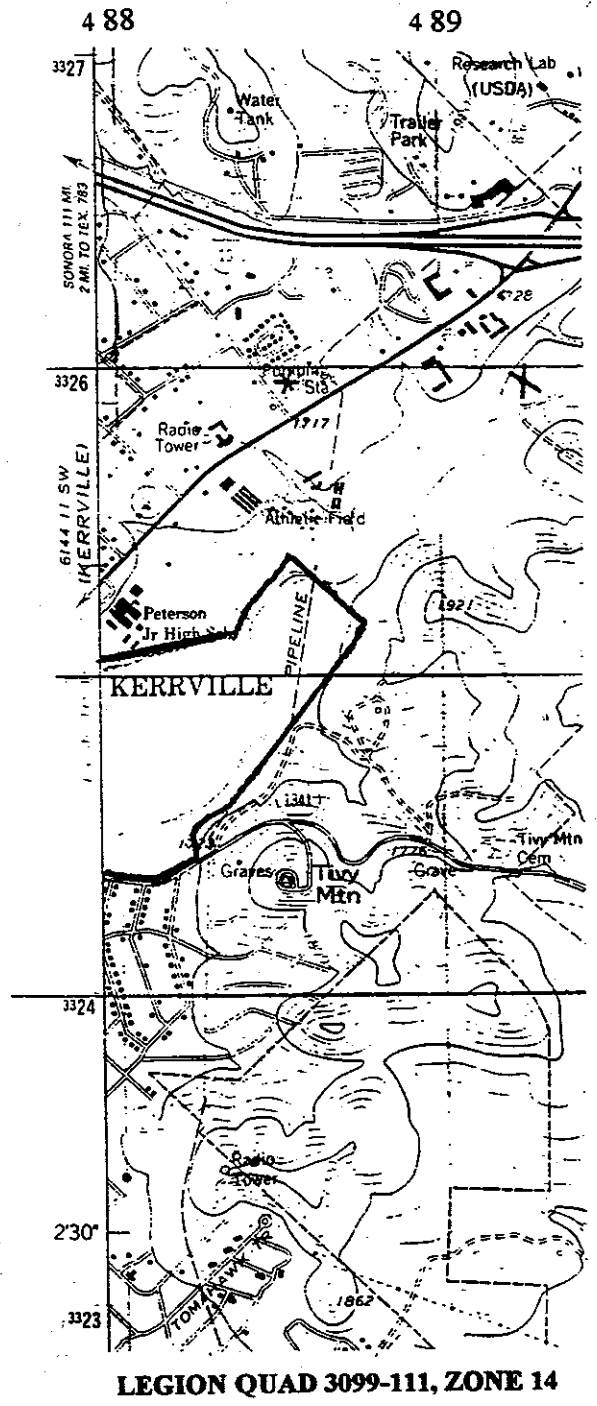
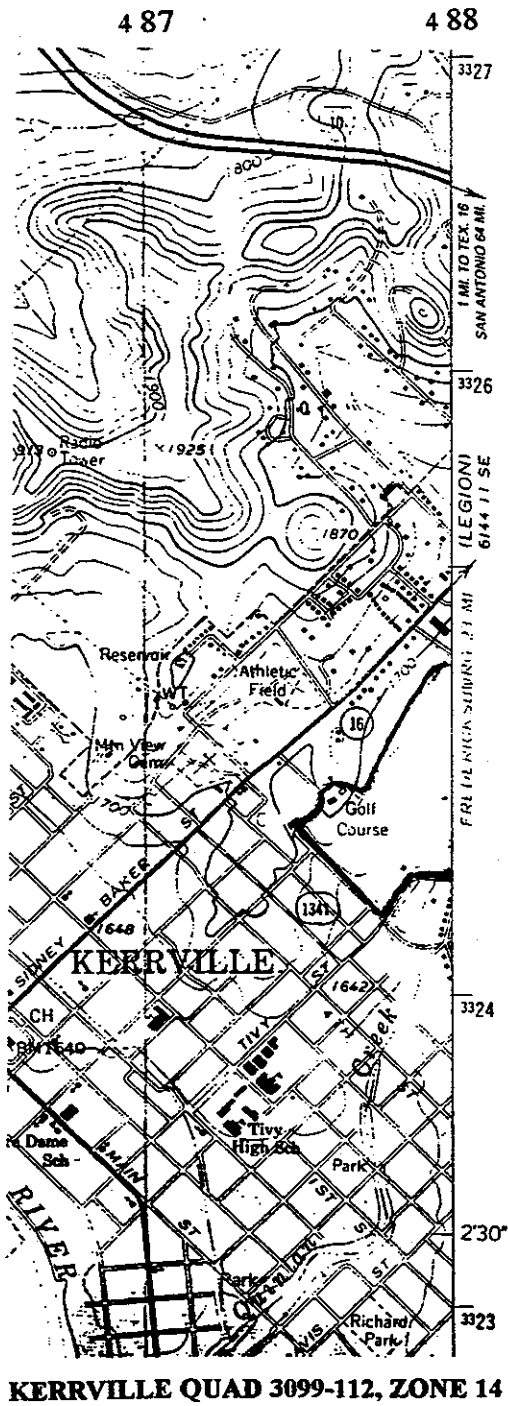
Alterations of the area since 1924 have resulted in the elimination of certain faunal species that contribute to destruction of landscaping activities. However, certain species still exist and have adapted to the current environment. These include various species of rabbits, ground squirrels, racoons, skunks, opossums, and whitetail deer. Aquatic species include a variety of freshwater fish, turtles, and nutrea. In the prehistoric past, bison, antelope, black bear, and mountain lion were present in the area but have since disappeared due to increasing human populations.

## GEOLOGY

The Golf Course is located in a watershed valley with hills composed of Lower Cretaceous Edwards Limestone and Fort Terrett members that possess veins of high quality Edwards cherts that occur exposed in the bedrock around the crest of the hills. The topography of the County ranges from steep sided canyons in some areas to gently sloping broad valleys. The major stream is the Guadalupe River, which is located one



Map 1: The location of Kerr County in Texas. (Courtesy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation Service)



Map 2: USGS Topographical Maps (7.5) of the project Area. (actual size) Scale: 1=24,000

mile to the south of the Golf Course. The course is located on Quinlan Creek that flows from north to south into the Guadalupe River.

Soils on and around the Course are classified as Eckrant-Kerrville-Rock Outcrop (Very shallow to relatively deep, gently undulating to hilly and steep, clayey and loamy, cobbly, gravelly soils, and rock outcrops on uplands). Major soil types on the course include Krum-Urban Land Complex (KuB, 1-3% slopes), Doss Urban land complex (DsD, 1-8% slopes) and Urban land-Okalla complex (Uk, rarely flooded). The elevation of the County ranges from 1400 MSL to 2405 MSL in the western part (Dittmore and Coburn 1984). The Golf Course elevation range is from 1600 MSL to 1723 MSL.

## CLIMATE

Currently, the City of Kerrville, and Kerr County receives an average of 29.8 inches of rain per year, with heaviest precipitation in May and September. Temperatures range from highs of +/- 94°F in July and +/- 46°F in January. The County has a growing season 213 days.

However, when Native Americans first arrived in the area, the climate was much different. Near the end of the Ice Age 35,000 – 22,000 BP (Before Present), the area was cool enough for plant species such as Spruce and Pine to flourish. These conditions lasted during the Wisconsin Fullglacial period (22,500-14,000 BP) until a drying trend occurred during the Lateglacial period (Bryant and Holloway 1985). This climatic situation was in place when the first Native Americans arrived (Paleoindians) 14,000 to 10,000 years ago (Kelly and Todd 1988).

The area stabilized much as it is today around 4000 years ago. However, a period of wetter and colder conditions occurred between 2000-650 BP (500 BC to AD 1300) that allowed southerly migrations of bison herds into the area and would be an added resource for the Native American populations (Dillehay 1974; Shafer 1986). Diagnostic artifacts found at the Scott Schreiner Municipal Golf Course (SSMGC) suggest that the area was occupied before this cooling event occurred, and the climate was similar to today.

## HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND OF THE AREA

### HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

The land that is now the Scott Schreiner Municipal Golf Course was deeded to Benjamin F. Cage (Certificate No. 11 for 640 acres, Survey 116) as a land grant following the battle for Texas Independence at San Jacinto as an award for participation in the battle in 1836. Benjamin F. Cage was killed by Indians near San Antonio in 1839 before the land was awarded to him, so the land was given to his heirs. Joshua Brown, a shingle maker who had lived in Fredericksburg, and moved to Comfort, and later surveyed the river 20 miles upstream. He found numerous large cypress trees along the Guadalupe and decided to make his shingle-making camp at this location. He purchased

the land from the B. F. Cage family (now the Beck family through Cage's mother) who then lived in Indiana. Brown and his wife Sarah moved to the area with other shingle-makers and established the town of Kerrsville, named after James Kerr, another San Jacinto veteran (Kerr County Abstract 1929).

After his purchase of the land on June 11, 1856 for \$1500, Brown donated parcels of his land for development of a public square, a church and streets once settlers started moving into the area. At that time there were still marauding bands of Comanche raiding settlements, however, as more settlers arrived, raids decreased. As time progressed, Joshua Brown sold off more land to these new settlers (Bennett 1956).

Kerrsville was eventually shortened to Kerrville, and through the aid of prominent entrepreneurial spirits of founders like Charles Schreiner, Christian Dietert, and others, the community of Kerrville grew. By the turn of the century, private property ownership of the B. F. Cage Survey No. 116 had expanded within the one-square mile limits of the original land grant purchased by Joshua Brown in 1856. In 1922-23, the Kerrville Country Club Association was formed under the direction of Sid Peterson who owned some of the property

#### PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Kerr County has had Native American occupation dating back to the Late Pleistocene (9200 B.C.)(Turner and Hester 1993:51). Diagnostic artifacts; such as Clovis projectile points, have been documented by various researchers (Priour 1985; Saner 1995). Documented projectile points such as Plainview, Barber, Golondrina and Angostura indicate a Late Paleo-Indian presence as well (Hester et al. 1973; Rector 1993).

At the beginning of the Early Archaic period (6500 B.C.) an altithermal episode caused a change in climates to warmer and drier than exist today and in Paleo-Indian times (Bryant and Holloway 1985). The change in climates, along with the extinction of many big game species (mammoth, mastodon, *Bison antiquus*) caused changes in subsistence strategies from big game hunting to hunting smaller animals and gathering floral resources for survival. Artifact design changed from lanceolate styled dart points to stemmed varieties such as Martindale, Uvalde, Gower and triangular points.

The Middle Archaic period (2500 B.C.-1000 B.C.) signaled the end of the altithermal episode and climates stabilized much as they are today. Once again, strategies for survival are thought to have changed. Intensification on plant resources is thought to have occurred and along with population increases. During the Middle Archaic period, burned rock midden (BRM) use began as subterranean pit ovens that created accumulations of discarded burned limestone rocks after each cooking episode (Black 1989:18-28). Diagnostic artifacts of the Middle Archaic period include Pedernales, Marshall, Lange, and Bulverde projectile points. The majority of the artifacts found at the golf course are from this period.

The Late Archaic period (1000 B.C.-A.D. 700) signaled a shift to cooler climates and less reliance on plant resources. Bison are thought to have migrated from the north more frequently, and may have been a more reliable faunal resource. Projectile point styles became broader, with styles such as Montell, Marcos, and Castroville. Around A.D. 300, projectile point styles changed again to smaller, expanding stem types such as Ensor, Frio and Darl (Weir 1976a).

The end of the Late Archaic period is reflected by a change in weapon technology and tool types. The Late Prehistoric period (A.D. 700-A.D. 1700) is denoted by the introduction of the bow and arrow. It is thought to have been introduced by two waves of immigrant bison followers from the north and is categorized by two Phases. The first wave (Austin Phase) occurred between A.D. 700 to A.D. 1300 by southerly migrating bands that may have come in conflict with existing local groups. Scallorn arrow points found in burials suggest that warfare was the cause of death during this period. Whether these conflicts were caused by aggressive intrusion over territorial lands, or personal disagreements that may never be known (Prewitt 1983).

The second wave (Toyah Phase) began around A.D. 1300. These people are thought to have originated in the northern plains and northwest and brought a lifestyle that was heavily reliant on bison exploitation. The tool technology included specialized tools for bison butchery and the use of ceramics. Toyah Phase diagnostic artifacts include Perdiz arrow points, four-beveled bifaces and Leon Plain ceramics (Johnson 1994).

After the Spanish had established missions in south Texas, the local Native American groups in the area (now called Coahuiltecan after their linguistic group) either migrated south or retreated into the missions for protection against more aggressive groups from the north and west (i.e. Comanche and Apache) who by now had acquired horses and were highly mobile. These mobile bands continued their raiding parties after Anglo settlement in Kerr County in 1856. The final Comanche raid in Kerr County occurred on October 5, 1878, when four children of the Dowdy family were killed while tending sheep (Bennett 1956:186-187).

Much of what is known about the prehistoric past of the area is through generalized artifact data for central Texas. Since no written records exist for the periods before Spanish settlements, little can be learned about social customs and organization in this region except speculations through comparisons with studied and recorded groups elsewhere. The earliest records were those by Cabeza de Vaca about his seven-year trek across Texas in 1528 to 1535 (Hodge 1907), and other Spanish explorers.

#### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE QUINLAN CREEK DRAINAGE AREA**

The Quinlan Creek drainage area is typical of other tributary streams in the area. Many archaeological sites line the terraces and upland areas out of the flood zone. These sites include short-term campsites to long term burned rock middens and open campsites that appear to have been reused by different groups for generations. Adjacent to the Golf



Course property line, upstream to the north is 41KR155, a burned rock and lithic scatter on a high terrace above and to the west of Quinlan Creek. 200 yards to the north of 41HR155 is 41KR24 (the Pueblo Hills Site) that was tested and excavated in 1972 by the disbanded Hill Country Archaeological Society. The site consisted of a burned rock midden and associated hearth field. Diagnostic artifacts include a small percentage of Early Archaic bifaces, with a majority of Middle and Late/Transitional Archaic dart points (Pedernales, Lange, Bulverde, Marcos, Montell and Castroville). A few Austin Phase Late Prehistoric arrow point fragments (Edwards and Scallorn) were also recovered (Arti-Facts 1972).

Other prehistoric sites that have been tested or monitored in the area show similar assemblages in artifact styles and site types. Since the area along Quinlan Creek and the areas along its the Guadalupe River lies within the city limits, urban development has been responsible for the destruction of most of the sites in this area. Thanks to the efforts of concerned avocational archaeologists in the past, these sites were monitored during their destruction, or participants were questioned and artifacts collected were observed and noted. The following is a list of the disposition of the recorded sites shown on Map 3:

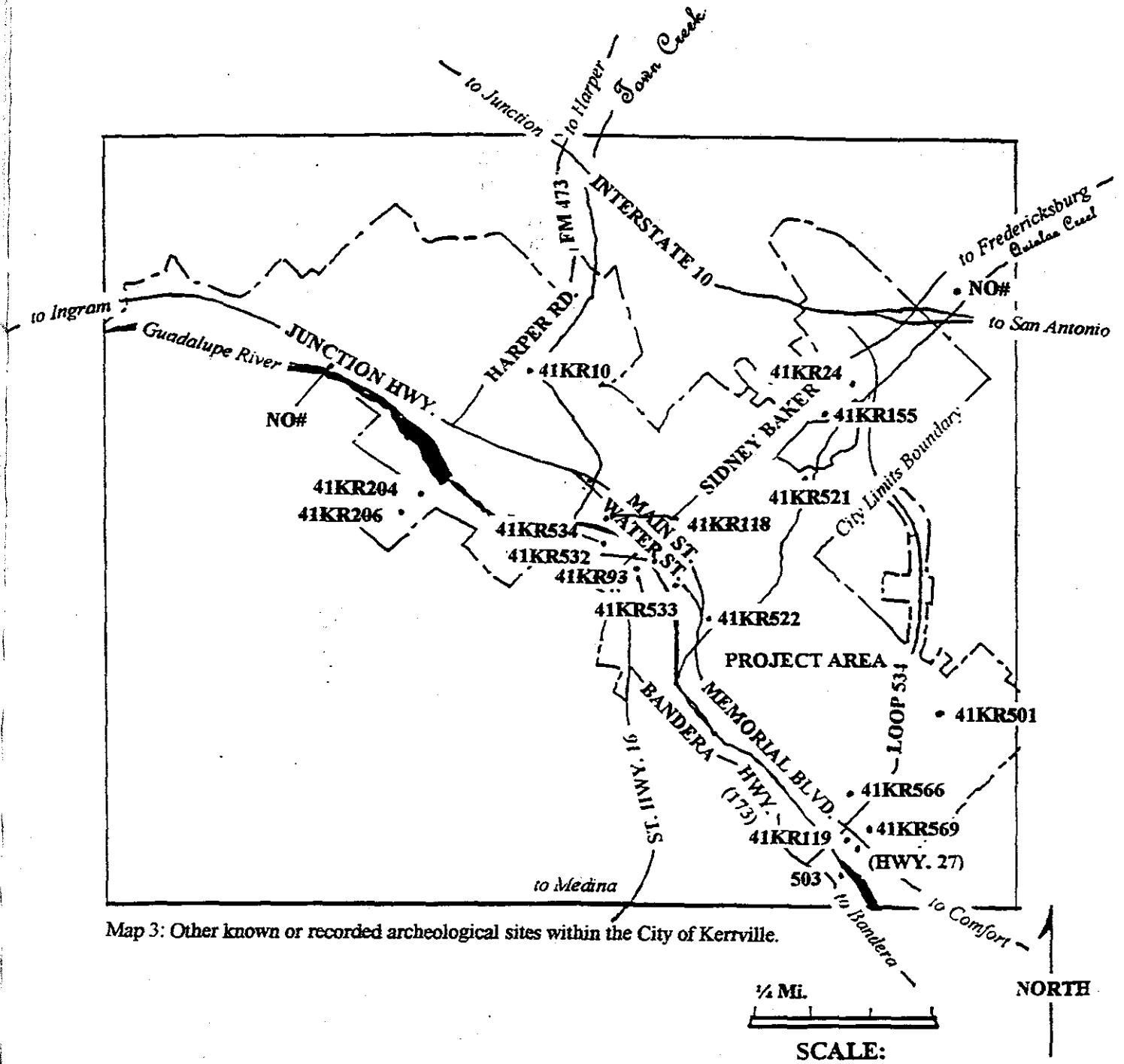
**41KR24:** Tested by the Hill Country Archaeological Society (HCAS) in 1972 before construction on the Pueblo Hills Subdivision began. The site is now covered by a home and motel parking lot.

**41KR155:** A lithic/FCR scatter recorded in 1997 by Bryant Saner, Jr., and left undisturbed.

**41KR521:** A burned rock midden and associated hearth field bulldozed and destroyed by the development of the West Lake Hills Subdivision in the mid-1950s. Today the entire area is covered with homes and residential streets.

**41KR522:** This site is located at the confluence of Quinlan Creek and the Guadalupe River. In the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, this land has been the site of the Glen Rest Cemetery. The primary part of the site is located in the area where the creek meets the river, and due to landscaping activities, it is unclear if the area contained a burned rock midden or was a large open campsite. Over the past hundred years, employees and grave excavators have amassed large collections while digging plots and maintaining the grounds. Even today, artifacts are recovered in new plots on the cemetery.

**41KR118:** The Beck Apartments Site was excavated in the early 1970s by the HCAS prior to the construction of the apartment complex. The site consisted of a large burned rock midden on the north terrace above the Guadalupe River. No documentation can be found on the investigation, however, former members who were present, and monitored the construction activities, describe artifacts from all prehistoric periods were present. The site is currently covered by cement and asphalt.



Map 3: Other known or recorded archeological sites within the City of Kerrville.

1/4 MI.

SCALE:

NORTH

**41KR119:** This site is named the Legion Hut Site because the original burned rock midden was located to the west of the American Legion Hall in Legion, Texas, a subdivision to the west of the Quinlan Creek junction with the Guadalupe River. To the east of the Legion Hall is another burned rock midden on the west side of a drainage arroyo that flows into the river. The HCAS also investigated this site and found Middle Archaic diagnostics. Today, the burned rock midden to the west of the old Legion Hall is covered by a new Legion Hall, and the midden to the east (on the west side of the arroyo) is on County owned land and had been used as a dump site for old machinery, oil, sludge, asphalt and trash. However, in 1997 the State was made aware of the damage being done to the site and the County Commissioners ordered that no further dumping or activities be conducted at that location.

**41KR533:** The Whitfield Scott Site is located one mile to the south of the Golf Course. This site was shovel tested and excavated as part of the Schreiner College Archaeological Field School in the Spring Semester of 1996. Since the site is on the property of the first settler of Kerr County; Joshua Brown, and known as Kerrville's first County Seat, and later owned by prominent businessman; Whitfield Scott (who built a Victorian era home on the site in 1880), the site had both historic and prehistoric components. Following the field school, volunteers with Rector and Associates completed the prehistoric evaluation with a series of 24 test units in an "+" configuration for two more years (Rector 1999).

The site consisted of a series of overlapping hearths 10 to 15 cm below surface with a 10 cm layer of soil above the limestone bedrock below the 10 to 15 cm thick features. All artifacts below the features were heavily patinated Middle Archaic diagnostics, while those within and above the features were un-patinated Late/Transitional diagnostics. However, a few patinated Middle Archaic diagnostics mixed within the hearths and were most likely a result of hearth excavations for new construction by Late Archaic inhabitants.

To determine why the Middle Archaic diagnostics at 41KR533 have a high degree of patina, whereas the same period artifacts one mile to the north at the Golf Course do not, soil test were conducted at both locations for differences in soil chemistry. Patinas (also referred to as weathering rinds) are difficult to assess because of the many different factors that cause them to develop. Soil chemistry, chemical composition of the chert itself, moisture retention in the chert, and ultraviolet-light exposure (sunlight) over a long period of time are all factors (Luedtke 1992: 107-112). However, it is assumed that these materials would have the same local chert sources, chert chemistry, and moisture retention. The results of the soil chemistry analysis from the two locations by the Upper Guadalupe River Authority Environmental Laboratory in Kerrville, revealed there was no difference in the two test samples. This suggests that the reasons for the difference for weathering rinds may have been location. The heavy patinas on the 41KR533 artifacts may have been the result of an exposed bedrock outcrop elevated above the terrace above the Guadalupe River. Repeated exposure to direct ultraviolet light before natural elements covered them, and later Late Archaic groups built hearths over them, might be the answer. Whereas, artifacts from the same period at the Golf Course sites may have had human forces (through BRM construction, hearth construction, site debris, etc.) and

natural factors (grass proliferation, soil erosion or flood events) that buried these artifacts. These factors might have had a shielding effect from the sunlight. This is an *observation and needs further research to suggest as fact*. However, it suggests one more enigma from the Golf Course investigation.

**41KR534:** This site was recorded in 1997 by Murray Beadles; a former HCAS president. The site is a burned rock midden located across the Guadalupe River to the south of 41KR118 on the grounds of the Kerrville State Hospital. A small house and yard sits atop the site and little damage has been done to subsurface deposits. No testing has been attempted.

Due to urban development, 50% of the recorded sites in close proximity of the Golf Course have been destroyed, and two (25%) have been documented, and have or will soon be destroyed by development. Only two (25%) remain intact, untested sites.

### **THE SCOTT SCHREINER MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE BACKGROUND**

A fire at the courthouse in 1899 destroyed many records of any owners until 1900. County Deed Records (1933, Vol. 58:424) indicate that Sid Peterson purchased the land for the "Kerrville Country Club" in 1923 in three tracts. The first tract was from Theo. Hand (26.5 acres) to the east of Quinlan Creek, the second from M. G. Taylor (48 acres) to the west of Quinlan Creek, and the third from Theo. Holdsworth and wife Rosa (2.7 acres). Additional land purchases from Theodore Holdsworth, M. G. Taylor and E. H. Turner made up the remainder of the land needed for the new Golf Course. The remaining part of the current Golf Course area is located in Survey No. 115 to the northeast of Survey 116. Part of the property was already owned by Sid Peterson and an additional 48 acres was purchased from Thomas Hand on June 19, 1924 for future expansion. In 1934, the City of Kerrville bought the Course from the Kerrville Country Club Association for \$800, and the name was changed the Heart of the Hills Golf Course (Kerr County Deed Records, 58:424). The first nine holes of the course were completed in 1924.

The history of the area of the Golf Course before 1923 remains a mystery, since it was rumored to be a holding pen area and slaughterhouse facility for a meat market which was located in Kerrville around the turn of the century. Since the area was considered to be 'out-in-the-country', no photographs have been found or records of this facility have been located. However, during soil removal on the east side of Quinlan Creek (in the areas of new green #6)(Map 3), remnants of historic debris (white-ware fragments and window glass) were observed suggesting a dump area or structure location, which would have been on the original Thos. Hand property. The slaughterhouse area is located on the area previously owned by the M. G. Taylor land that may have had a private facility and there is no record if this was part of a business. Additional reinforcement to the livestock holding area was in the area of GC5. At this location, moist soil deposits revealed a distinctive aroma of a pigpen. Unusual darker soils permeated the intact brownish soils in the shape relative to the size of a hog wallow.

Golf course designer Joe Finger related he had encountered this same thing on a course he designed in San Antonio.

After purchasing the land for the Kerrville Country Club in 1923, the Board of Directors ran out of funds to successfully to operate the facility by 1933. In that year the City Council was approached to take ownership of the facility as a community facility for the residents. This was approved by the City Council, and was purchased by the City (County Deed Records, 1933, Vol.58: 424). From this point on, records are sketchy about what and when the City did on Golf Course modifications. When the name changed to the Scott Schreiner Municipal Golf Course is unclear, however, Scott Schreiner was on the initial Board of Directors, and very instrumental in the Course development and named in his honor. I have not been able to find any informants who remember this transition, even though I remember it as the Heart of the Hills Golf Course when I moved here in 1958. I have not been able to determine the date of the name change to the Scott Schreiner Municipal Golf Course. However, through historical research, we have located copies of photographs that show the Course as it appeared in 1924 (Grinstead's Graphics 1924). These photos reveal a lot about the changing environment of floral species on the hills in the background of the photographs (Plates 1-12).

## FIELD METHODOLOGY

Once construction plans were completed, Rector & Associates was given maps of the areas to be affected by the renovation. The 36" X 51" contractor's development map was reduced to an 8½" X 11" format, to record daily renovation activities on site (Map 4). Since the Course had been altered by the initial construction in 1922 to 1924, and again in 1968, our task was to monitor construction activities and recognize undisturbed archeological deposits when uncovered. We had no knowledge of prior soil relocation or previous landscaping activities since records were not kept or saved since the golf course was built in 1924. Therefore, our investigation relied upon evaluation and examination of the current excavations that occurred in 1999. In some cases, interviews with golfers who had played the course for years was conducted to understand the terrain of the areas affected by the addition of the last nine holes in 1968. These interviews were informal and revealed little useful information, other than where some artifacts had been found in the past.

Initial work consisted of placing backhoe trenches in areas of proposed borrow-pit locations where topsoil will be removed to other locations. In addition, during the course of the monitoring, Golf Course personnel and City Utility employees placed additional trenches that were also inspected. By the end of monitoring soil excavations, twenty-nine test trenches or utility trenches were inspected and documented (Map 5). Monitoring of irrigation pipe trenches was also conducted that served as a linear 'shovel test' that extended for a length of over 17 miles across the 183 acres of the Golf Course (Mike Bell, personal communication).



Mayor Adkins Driving Off Number One Tee

Plate 1: Number one tee in 1924.

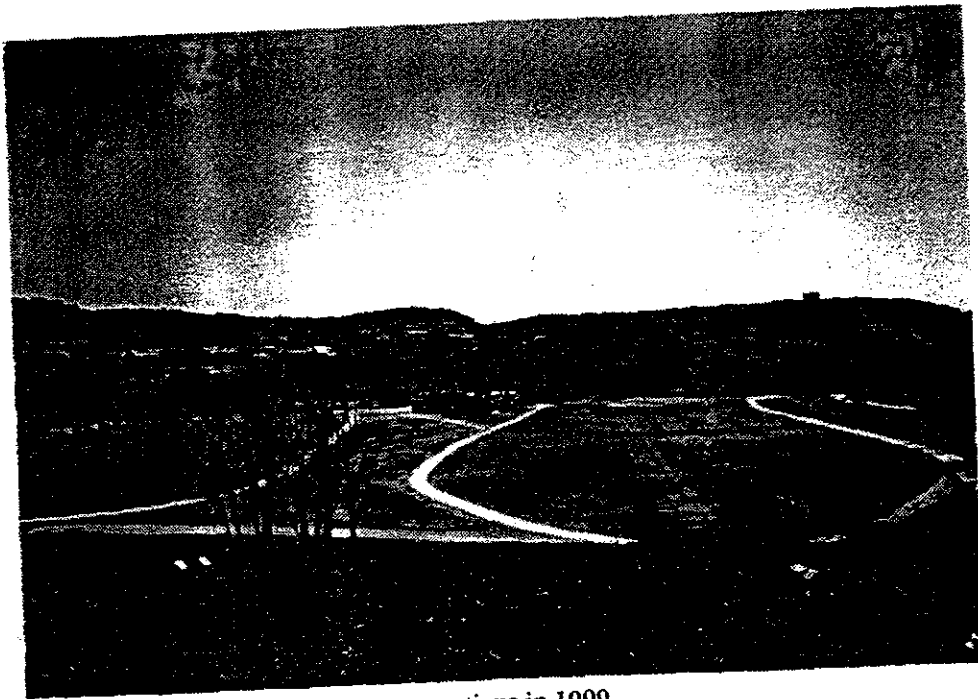
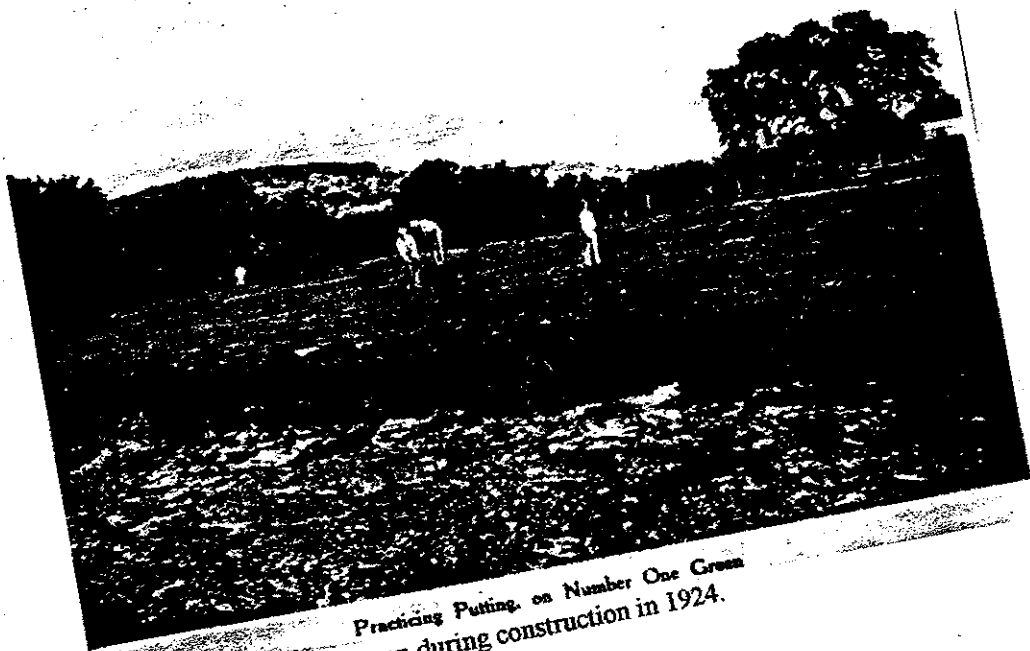


Plate 2: Same location prior to renovations in 1999.



Practicing Putting, on Number One Green  
Plate 3: Number one green during construction in 1924.



Plate 4: Same location in 1999.



E. H. Prescott, President Chamber of Commerce, Getting ready to make drive off Number Three Tee  
Plate 5: Number three tee in 1924.



Plate 6: Same location in 1999.





Sinking Long Put on Number Two Green

Plate 7: Number two green facing clubhouse in 1924.

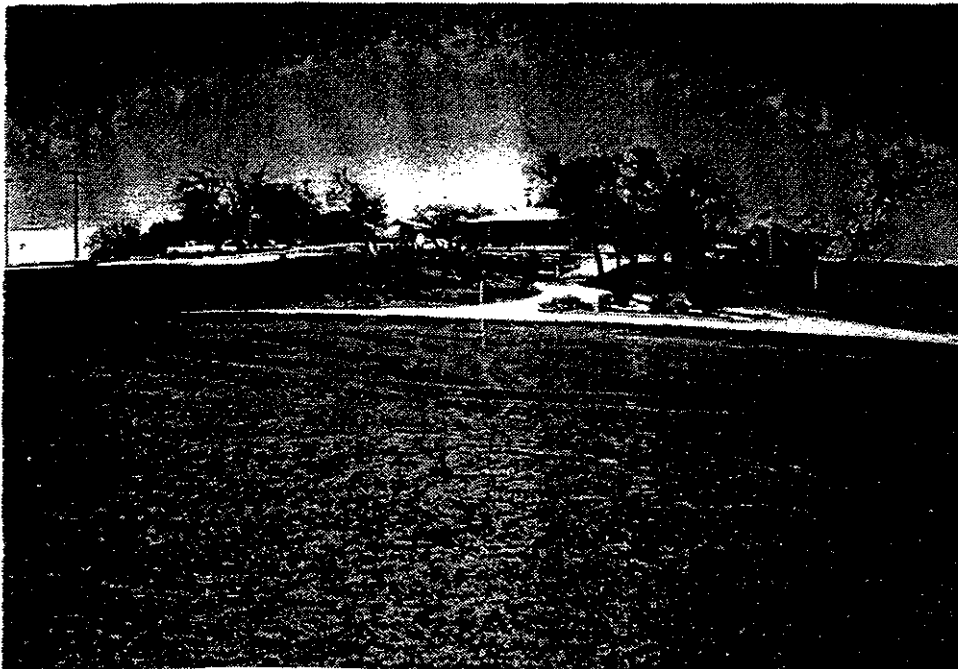


Plate 8: Same location in 1999 facing clubhouse/pro shop.



Spoty Number Three Green. Across Water Hazard  
Plate 9: Number three green looking east across Quinlan Creek.



Plate 10: Same location in 1999.



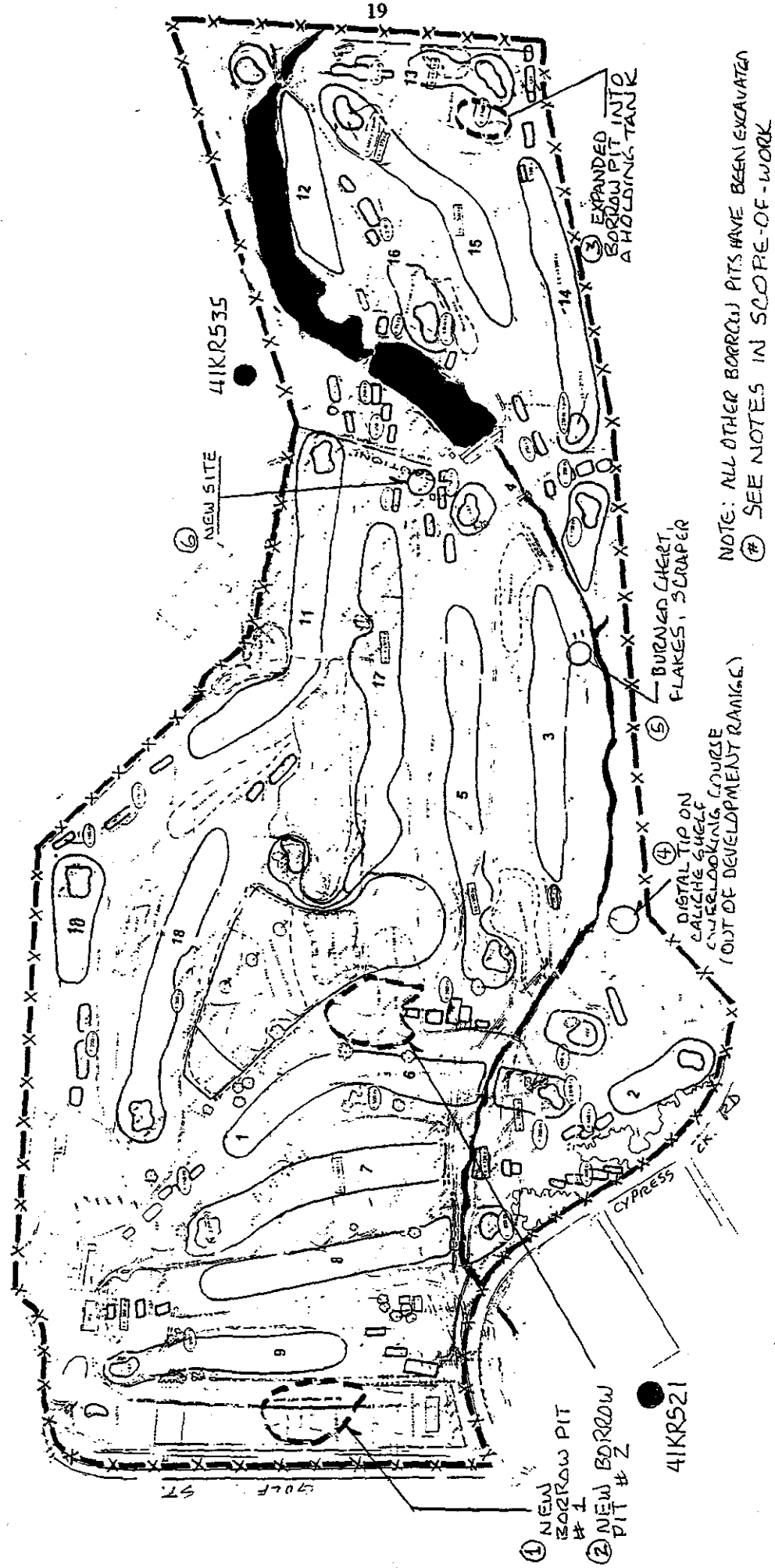
Plate 11: 1924 photograph showing erosion along Quinlan Creek.



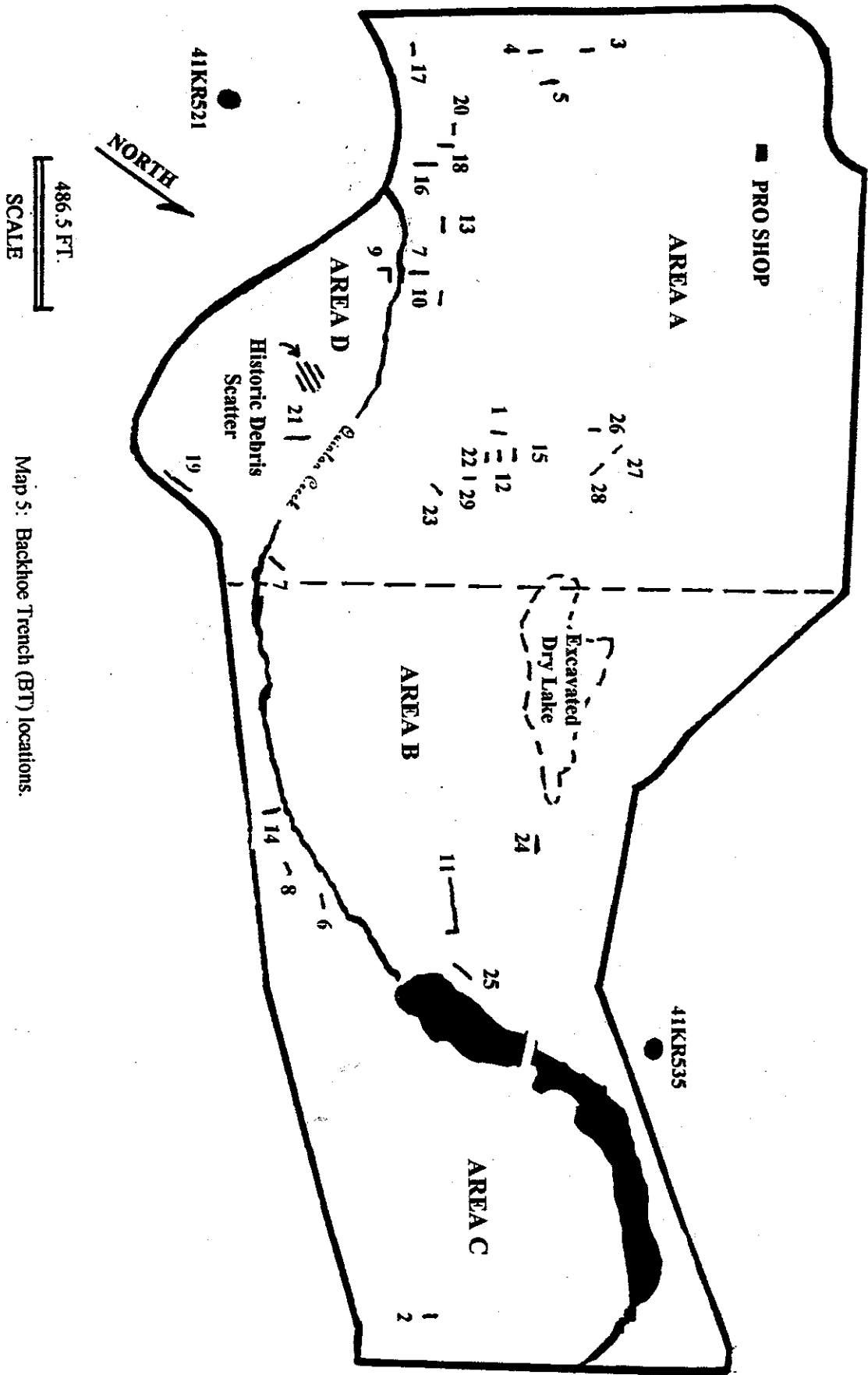
O. J. (Pete) Dobkins, Professional in Charge, Making Put on Number Four Green, with Tivy Mountain in Background  
Plate 12: 1924 photograph of unimproved landscaping surrounding green four.

# SCOTT SCHREINER MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE PLAN CITY OF KERRVILLE RENOVATIONS 1999

B. RECTOR 2-15-99



Map 4: Contractor's Map of the project area.



Map 5: Backhoe Trench (BT) locations.

An initial inspection of the property by myself, Archeological Steward Bryant Saner, Jr., City Parks and Recreations Director Dennis Kneese, and Golf Course Manager Danny Cullin, revealed apparent artifacts located on the surface in various locations. These locations were noted and given a temporary site designation for future inspection and evaluation once subsurface trenching events occur. Our site designations were labeled as Golf Course 1 thru 9 (GC1-9)(Map 6). Resulting tests on these areas, and other trenching activities revealed that some of these sites are not what they seemed to be.

### BACKHOE TRENCHING

Prior to the start of construction, backhoe trenches were placed in three areas that were scheduled to be for topsoil sources. Borrow pit area one (BP1) was located at the south end of the Course along Golf Street in Area A (Map 5). Three trenches were placed in this location. Borrow pit area two (BP2) is located in the center of the Course and evaluated by a single trench. Borrow pit three is located in Area C across Quinlan Creek in an area that will be excavated to serve as a reservoir to hold fluent water piped in from the Kerrville Sewer Treatment Facility for irrigation purposes. One backhoe trench was placed in this area. No cultural deposits were found in these trenches.

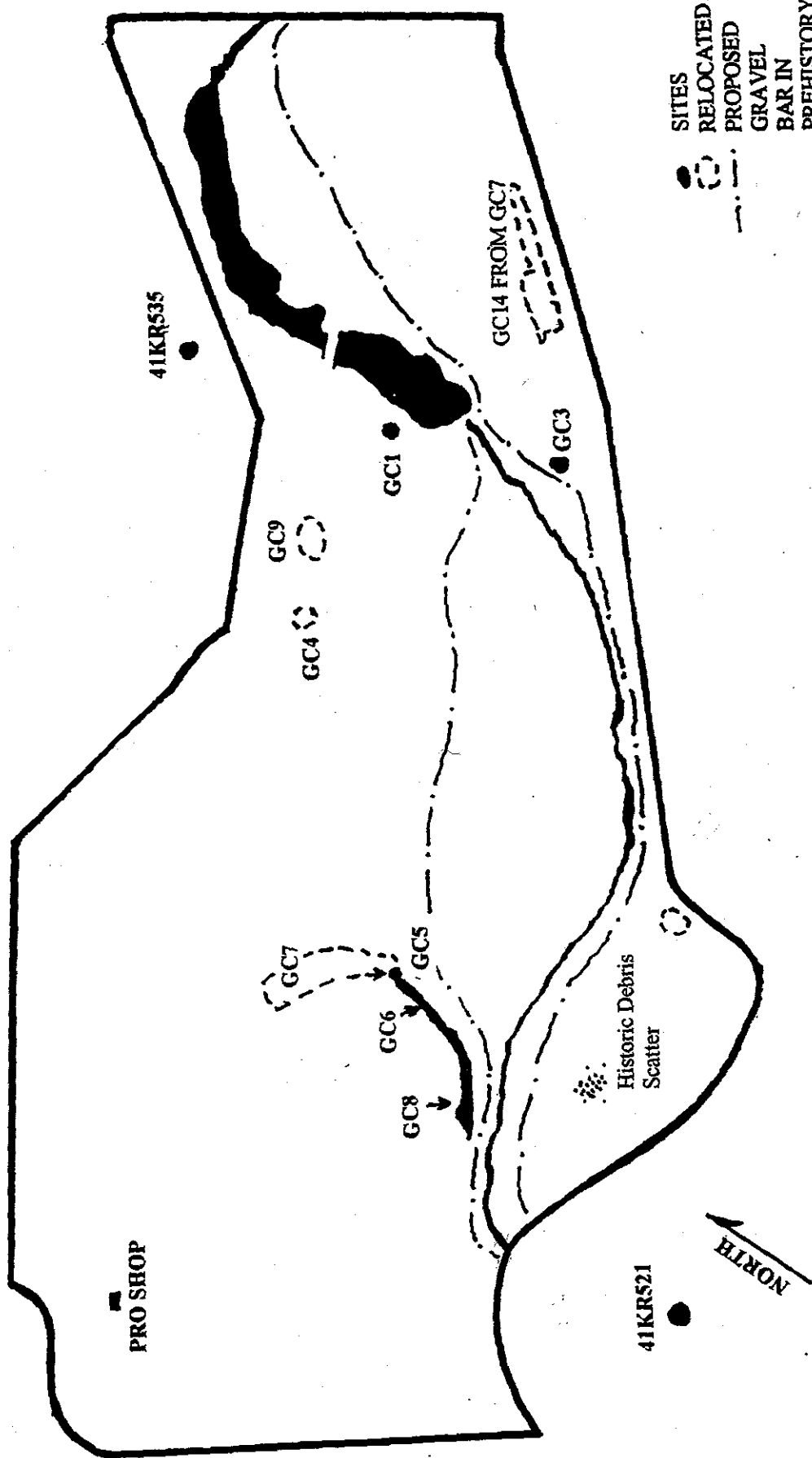
Initial backhoe trenches in areas of proposed borrow pit areas revealed that topsoil in the area are soils imported to make a level playing field. This is evident by the mottled mix of clayey soils that range from 10YR3/1 to a 10YR4/3 Munsell matrix. Additionally, 1924 photographs of the Grinstead's Graphics article shows a view of Green 1, that indicates a two foot deep layer of fill was deposited over a gravel surface (Plate 3). Three trenches were placed in this area with no traces of cultural deposits other than historic pipelines encountered.

### BORROW PIT EXCAVATION MONITORING

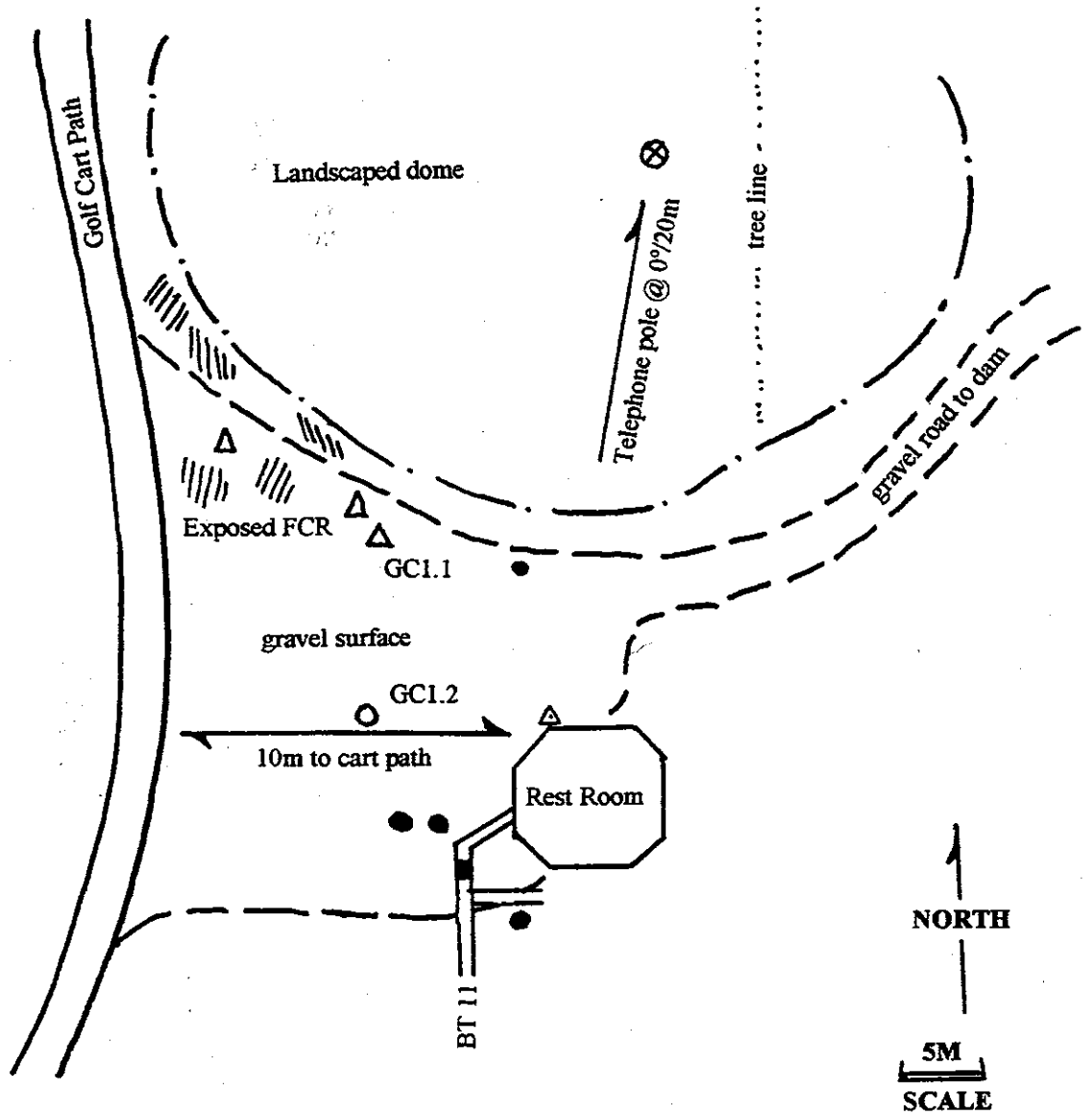
None of the borrow pit areas tested by trenching contained buried cultural deposits except for one. Topsoil removal in the BP 2 area (Map 4) revealed cultural deposits below the surface. However, these deposits appeared to be placed above existing greens as previous landscaping activities (Map 6)(BT 1,12,15, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29). Monitoring soil removal allowed us to cease excavation of topsoil until we could determine that landscaping activities in the past used archeological deposits as fill for new green construction (See GC5 and GC7)(Figure 13).

### SPRINKLER TRENCH MONITORING

Sprinkler trenching and installation was done by a Nebraska-based contract firm. A crew of seven excavated trenches four inches wide and 18" to 24" deep. Initial trenches were located in areas that were not scheduled for soil removal or borrow pit areas. Areas that were newly landscaped were trenched next. Monitoring of these areas was not



Map 6: Site locations in relationship to sprinkler trench subsurface gravel deposits.



**KEY:**

- △ = Lg. biface fragments.
- = Dart point
- = Biface fragments

Old Green # 6 (new green # 4)

**Note:** Some artifacts were not collected because not diagnostic.

Map 7: GC1 Site Map. (41KR573)



considered as critical since these areas were disturbed with re-located soils that had been tested previously. One subsurface site was discovered (GC8) during the initial trenching process.

Sprinkler trench observations also allowed us to establish the extent of subsurface gravel deposits that suggests an ancient Quinlan Creek streambed wash (Map 6).

## **OBSERVATIONS**

During the course of this investigation, nine areas were identified as potential archeological sites (Map 6). These were given field numbers corresponding to the order of their discovery. Due to the nature of golf course landscaping modifications over the span of 75 years, caution in evaluation by surface appearance and artifact discoveries was disregarded until confirmation by subsurface examination. Even the subsurface evaluations of suspected sites was misleading, as will be explained in the following discussions and interpretations of each site examined.

### **Historic Artifacts**

Soil removal on green four in Area B (Map 6) uncovered an area of historic debris. There is no evidence that suggest that these artifacts are associated with a structure, trash dump, or brought in as fill. The artifacts were just beneath the grass surface and confined to a five-meter radius area with no subsurface deposits. No records were found suggesting the locations of structures in this area, thus, associations with historic events cannot be connected with specific data in relationship to these artifacts.

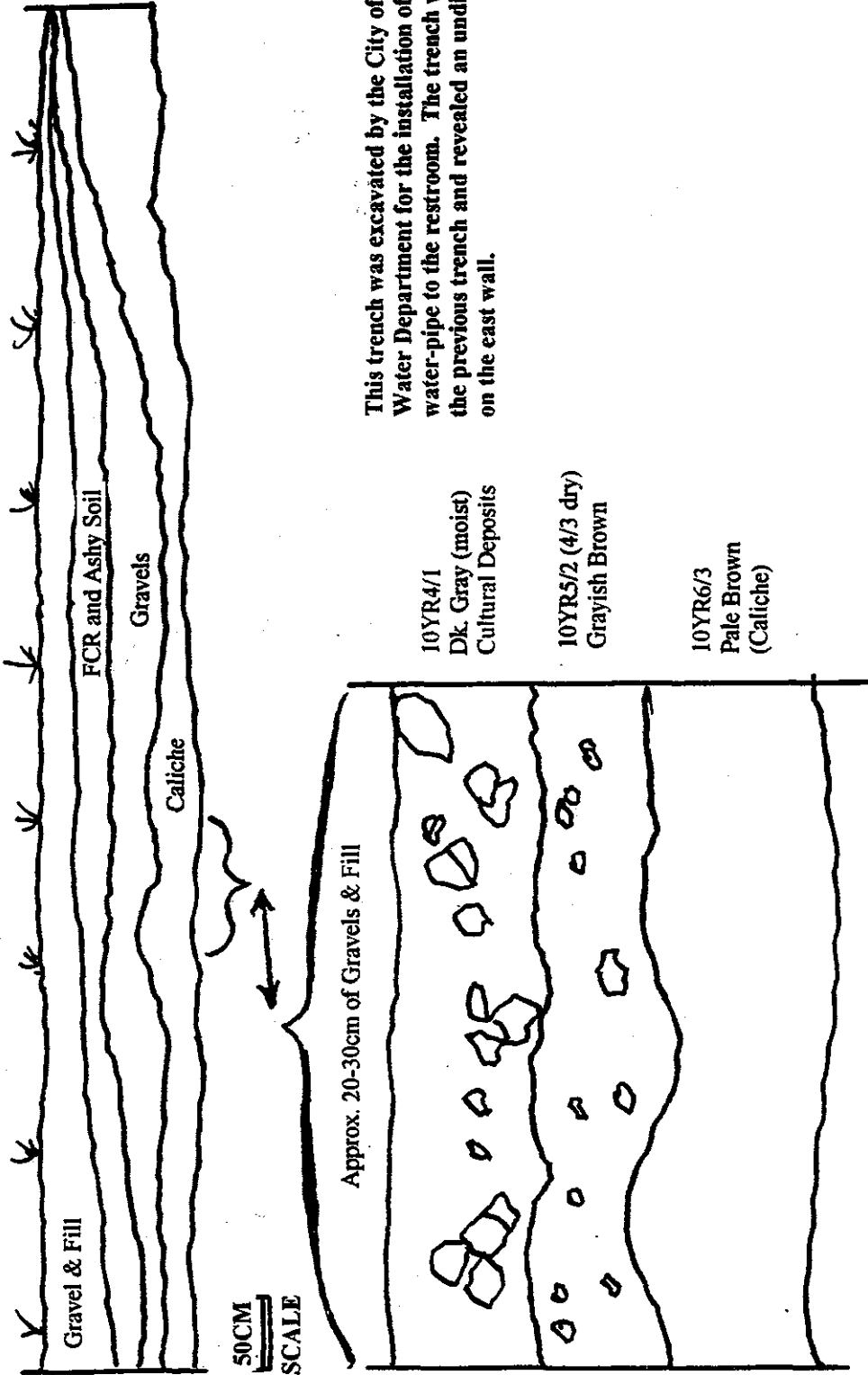
Therefore, the items were considered as isolated historical artifacts. They were inventoried in the field and recorded. The items included square and round nails, broken window glass, three fragments of a crockery vessel lip that fit together (avacado colored with crazing beneath the glazed surface), and 15 whiteware plate fragments.

These appear to be deposits from household trash, however, there was not enough to suggest that this was an established dump site, and therefore, may have been imported as fill from elsewhere. This area was not designated as a site and artifacts were not collected. Unfortunately there were no maker's marks of other diagnostic characteristics to link these artifacts to a specific time period when they were made or discarded.

### **Golf Course 1 (GC1):**

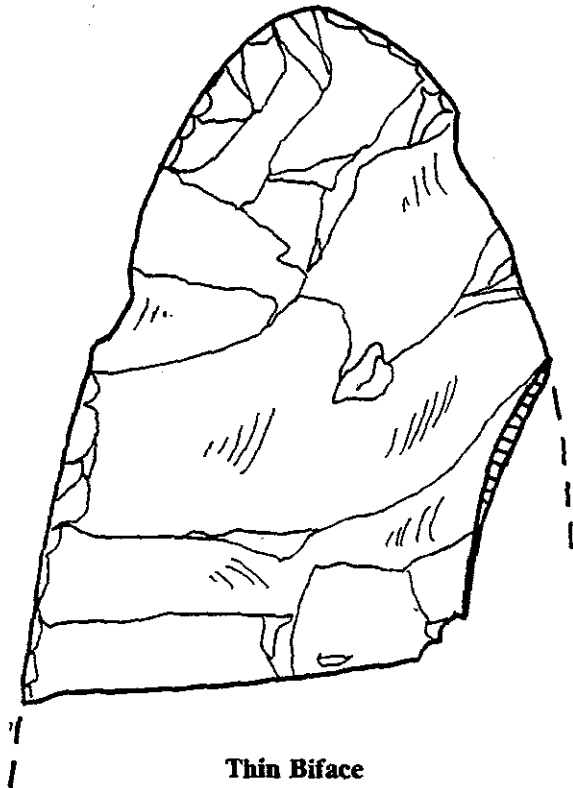
This site was located by surface artifacts in the gravel surface adjacent to the north of the back restrooms at the Course. This site is called the Rest Area Site due to its location next to the facility. The site is located on the west side of Quinlan Creek on a high terrace. The presence of large biface fragments and other worked tools and debitage, along with fire-cracked rocks (i.e. conjoins) appeared to be an indicator of a possible

UTILITY TRENCH PROFILE BY GC1 (BT11)



This trench was excavated by the City of Kerrville Water Department for the installation of a new water-pipe to the restroom. The trench was wider than the previous trench and revealed an undisturbed profile on the east wall.

Figure 1: City utility water line trench profile and profile of a one meter section by the restroom.



**Thin Biface  
Distal Tip  
GC1.1  
98 X 72 X 7  
Gray**

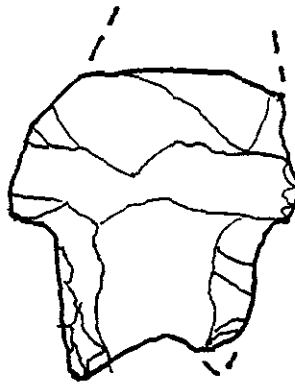


**Pedernales  
GC1.2  
45 X 42 X 5  
Tan**

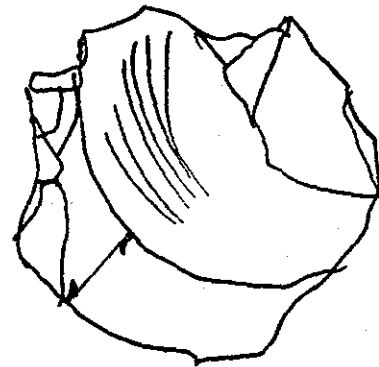


**Distal Tip  
GC1.3  
32 X 15 X 5  
Patinated over Brown  
(Paleo-Indian)**

Figure : Artifacts from GC1

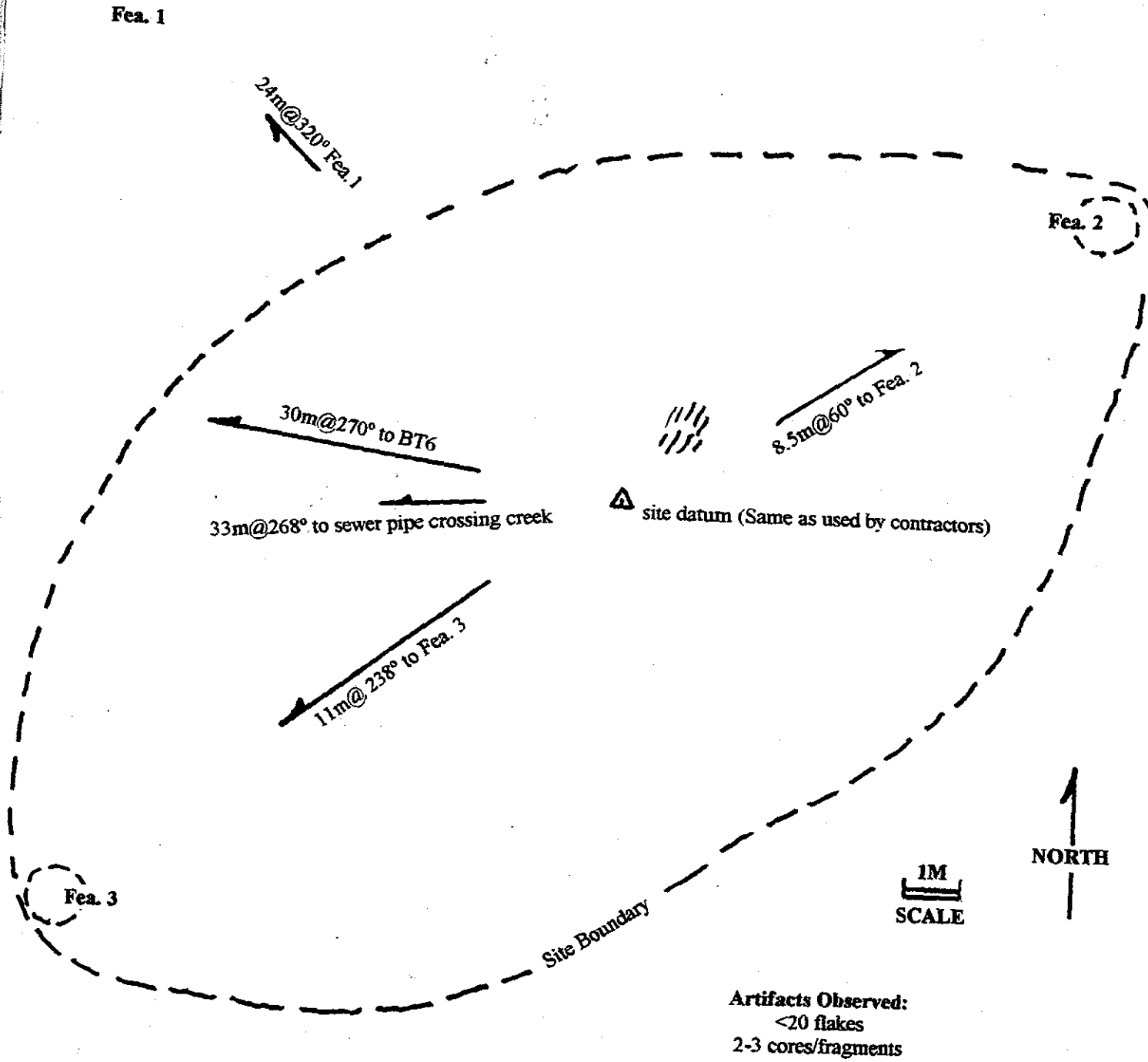


**Pedernales  
GC8.1  
35 X 35 X 7  
Gray**



**FRESHWATER  
MUSSEL  
FRAGMENT  
48 x 40 x 5**

Figure 2: Artifacts from GC1 and GC8 (41KR573 and 41KR574).



Map 8: GC3 Site Map. (41KR575)

burned rock midden beneath a domed feature at that location. During City installation of new water lines to the restrooms, evidence of an undisturbed cultural layer that contained FCR and artifacts suggested this location contained intact buried cultural deposits (Map 7) (Figure 1). A Middle Archaic biface (Pedernales) was located near the large biface fragments, and a distal tip of a Paleo-Indian biface (identification by transverse/oblique flaking pattern) was excavated during BT11 trenching (Figure 2).

Backhoe trenching on the domed area to the north of the restrooms was planned. This trenching was to evaluate if indeed the feature was a midden, or another landscaping feature as was discovered in GC4. However, irrigation trenching would cut through the feature in the near future, and those would be used as our testing method since they would be less destructive. Unfortunately, the trenching occurred ahead of schedule and our crew was not there for subsurface inspection. Soil covering the trenches was a darker gray than the surface soils and similar to the soils at the base of the area where the artifacts were found. Therefore, on the basis of artifacts found at the base of the midden-like feature, along with numerous FCR (some being conjoins), and the intact strata containing ashy soils, FCR and lithic debris in the water trench, this area is considered to be a site.

**Status:** Positive; 41KR573

**Comments:** Due to the proximity of the site in relationship to the topography of the landscape, this location appears to be a prime place for a site to be found. Even though surface deposits may be misleading, the utility trenching provided undisturbed profiles outside of previous trenching. We feel that deposits recovered on the surface are from previous disruptions of an existing site, and trenching activities exposed undisturbed portions of the site that are still intact.

**UTM Coordinates:** N 33 24 46 / E 4 88 12 Legion Quad, 3099 111, 1982

### **Golf Course 2 (GC2):**

This site was also discovered during the initial inspection of the Course. However, the location of this possible site is located on an escarpment out of the construction area, and near the property fence-line on the east side of the Course (Map 6). During inspection of the drainage channel above Green Two, a bifacial distal tip was recovered from an erosional wash area. Flaking patterns and heavy patina suggested this artifact is from the Paleo-Indian period. Inspection of the area above the wash revealed two heavily patinated interior flakes. However, the area is heavily disturbed by bulldozing activities from a new home under construction across the fence. The impact of that construction may have contributed to the placement of these artifacts.

**Status:** Ruled out as a site.

**Comments:** Due to the nature of the location of the (Paleo-Indian) biface in the erosion area, and disturbed area above, these artifacts are considered to be isolates with unknown original proveniences.

**UTM Coordinates:** N 33 24 40 / E 4 88 05 Kerrville Quad, 3099 112, 1982

### **Golf Course 3 (GC3):**

Across Quinlan Creek approximately 100 yards to the south east of GC1, previous green #6 is to be modified into new green #3. This requires removal of the previous built up green surface and lowering the natural surface for a new buildup of topsoil for green #3. A backhoe trench (BT6) was placed on the western edge of green #6 with negative subsurface results.

Monitoring of soil removal from the modified areas of green #6 revealed an undisturbed surface approximately 15 cm below the built up green. Scraping machinery uncovered remnants of a possible hearth and numerous chert flakes (Map 8) (Figure 3). Consultation with the contractors prevented any further excavations and damage of the area. Excavations to the east of the area continued until two additional hearth features were uncovered (Figure 4). Once again consultation with contractors modified plans to build up over the deposits leaving them intact.

This site (GC3) is an expected location for archeological deposits being on a high terrace above the creek. It is uncertain what damage was done during the construction of green #6 in 1968, however, two of the features appear to be intact with minimal damage.

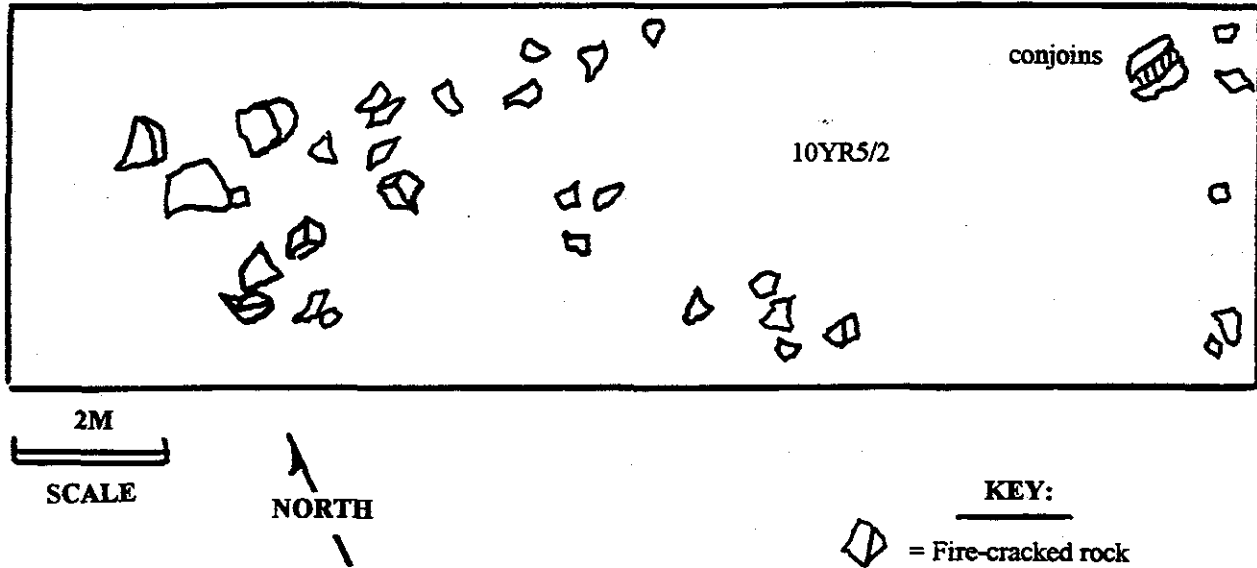
**Status:** Positive; 41KR575

**Comments:** The placement of the features (hearths) suggests that this area was used as a campsite area rather than a long term or high-activity area such as burned rock midden campsites. No diagnostic artifacts were found. Artifacts observed but not collected include core fragments, primary, secondary, and tertiary flakes (some show use-wear), and two quarter-sized yellow-brown ochre nodules.

**UTM Coordinates:** N 33 24 6 / E 4 88 12 Legion Quad, 3099 111, 1982

### **Golf Course 4 (GC4)**

GC4 was located by surface deposits in a dirt short-cut road area between cart paths on old greens #7 and 15 (Map 6). The shortcut is to the south of a conical feature that resembles a domed burned rock midden 1.5 meters high and 10 meters across. Contractors were informed about the site potential and agreed to avoid the area until after testing. However, excavation crews were apparently unaware of this. Upon arrival at the course several days later, an unoccupied scraper was parked on top of the feature, and

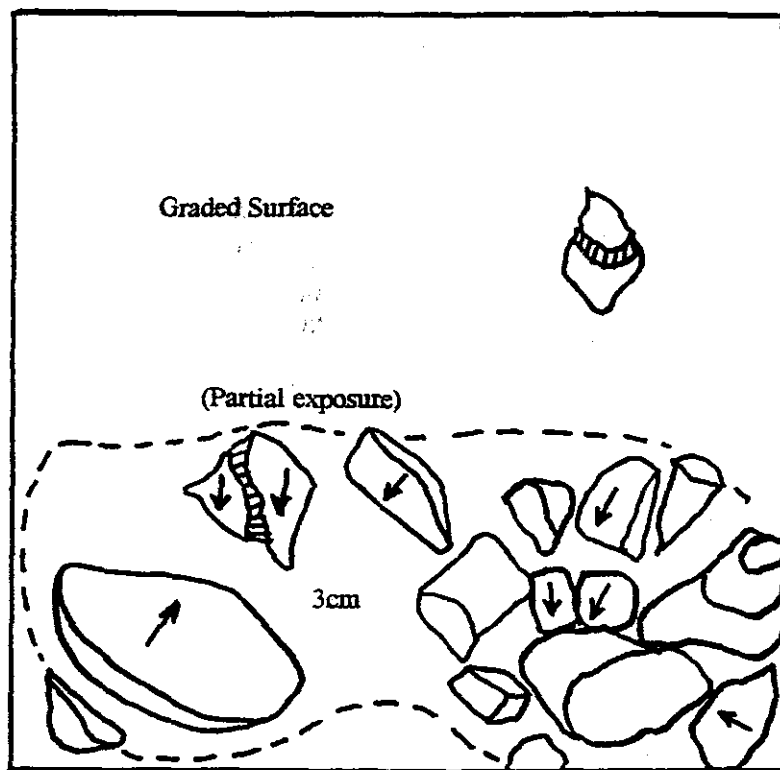


**ARTIFACTS OBSERVED:**

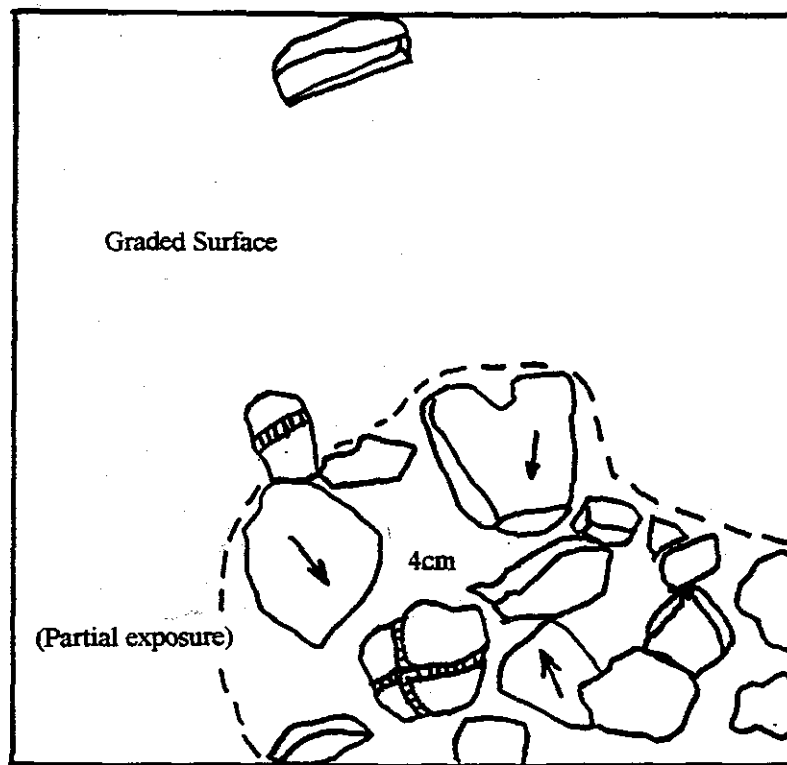
- >15 flakes (primary-tertiary)
- 1 core fragment
- 2 utilized flakes
- 2 orange/brown ocher nodules

**Note:** This site was discovered during monitoring of the soil removal at old Tee #5. Construction was halted and construction plans were modified to add fill over this feature and the other two to the southeast. Feature 1 was discovered 15cm below the imported topsoil (10YR3/2) and were in a brown clay loam (10YR5/2) lense approximately two to four cm above a caliche surface (10YR6/4). No diagnostic artifacts were found.

Figure 3: GC3, Feature1 plan at 41KR575.



GC3, Feature 2

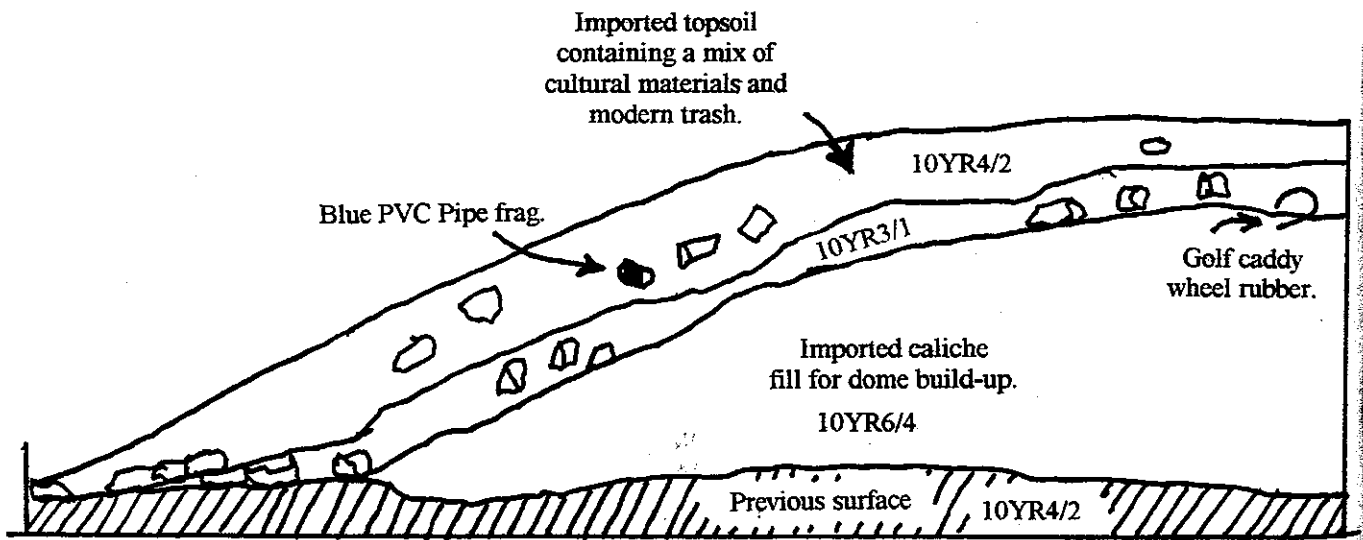
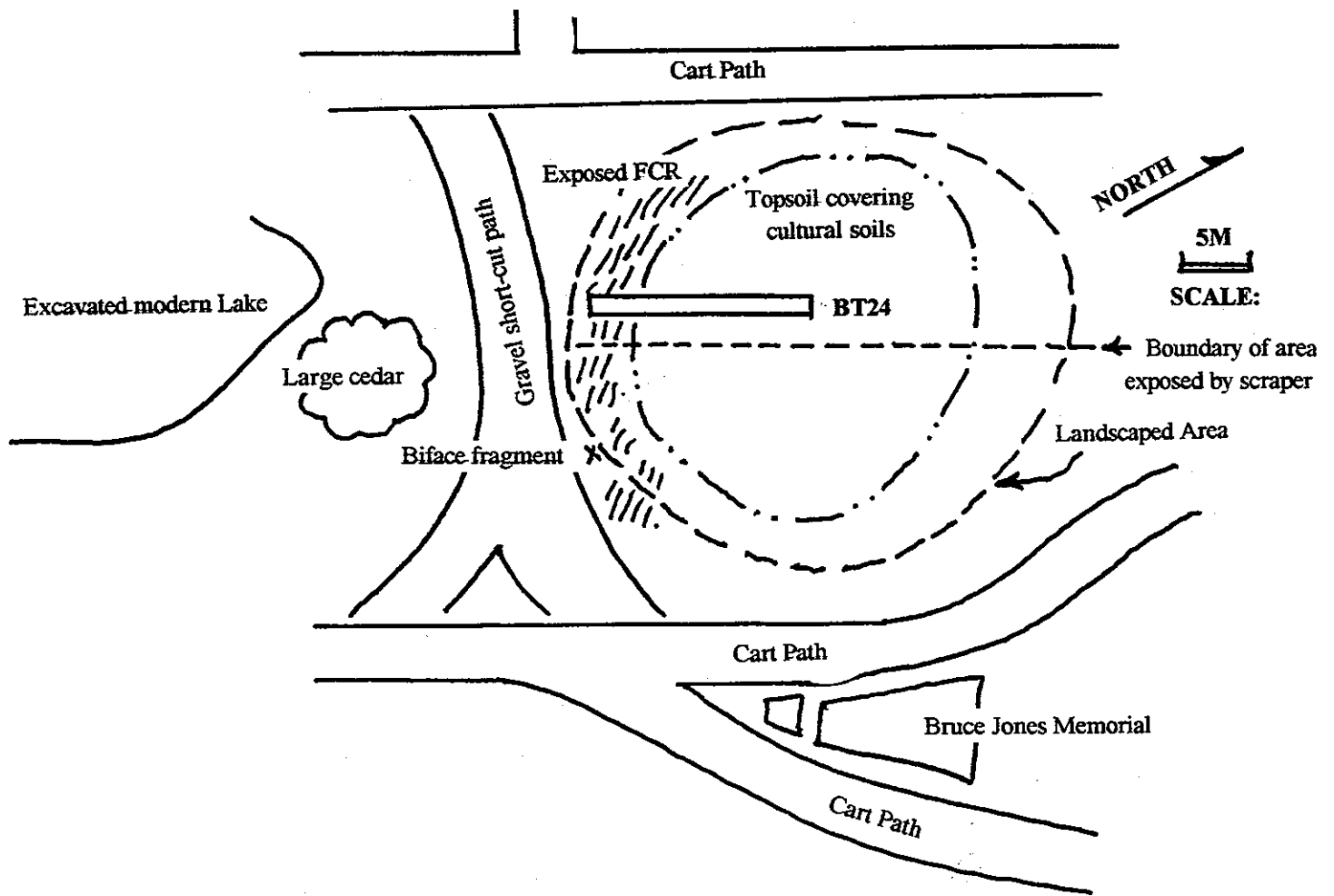


GC3, Feature 3

10 cm  
SCALE

Figure 4: GC3, Feature 2 and 3 feature plans at 41KR575.





KEY:

 = FIRE CRACKED ROCKS

Figure 5: GC4 test trench profile showing artificial buildup.

had scraped the grass surface off of the eastside of the dome. The exposed area contained artifacts similar to burned rock midden deposits (FCR, lithic debitage, bifaces, and tools). Diagnostic artifacts included a Middle Archaic biface (Pedernales).

Golf course personnel informed us that golfers frequently found artifacts in the area. However, they were sure that the feature was a landscaping feature made from soils removed from the dry lake to the south during or after the 1968 renovations.

To test this feature, a backhoe trench was placed from the ground surface on the southern side to the center in a southern direction. The backhoe trench revealed that the feature is an artificial landscape creation with imported caliche dome fill on the original ground surface covered with artifact and cultural material filled soils 10 to 15 cm thick (Map 6)(Figure 5). Reinforcement of this assumption that the cultural deposits are imported fill material is the discovery of a rubber caddy wheel tire above the caliche and below the cultural material.

**Status:** Negative

**Comments:** Since testing showed that this feature is recent in origin, a question remains as to the origin of the cultural materials used as fill.

**UTM Coordinates:** N 33 24 70 / E 4 89 90 Legion Quad, 3099 111, 1982

### Golf Course 5 (GC5)

Backhoe trench #1 (BT1) was placed in the general area of GC5 with negative results (Map 5). The area was designated as borrow pit area two (BP2) since previous soil testing by course designers showed deep deposits of usable topsoil. However, when soil removal began, monitoring of the area revealed artifacts and FCR exposed in a mix of three to four different soil types. Three additional backhoe trenches (BT12, 15 & 22) were placed across the immediate area at intervals when soil removal indicated the possibility of intact deposits (Map 5). All of these indicated mixed soils with little cultural deposits. However, when soils were removed to the north east of the tested area, two intact hearths and the remnants of a burned rock midden was discovered (Map 9).

The 10 m X 20 m area around the intact deposits was flagged and contractors were informed that the site was not to be disturbed. The two intact hearths were photographed and documented (Figures 6, 7, 8) and an additional backhoe trench (BT 29) was placed to the north of the burned rock midden floor. Deposits only extended five centimeters below the grass surface with undisturbed brown soil beneath (Figure 9). Artifacts recovered in and around the area are Middle Archaic diagnostics (Pedernales, LaJita)(Figure 10) and modified flakes, cores, and core tools (choppers). Only diagnostic bifaces and distal tips (for refit attempts) were collected.

BT29

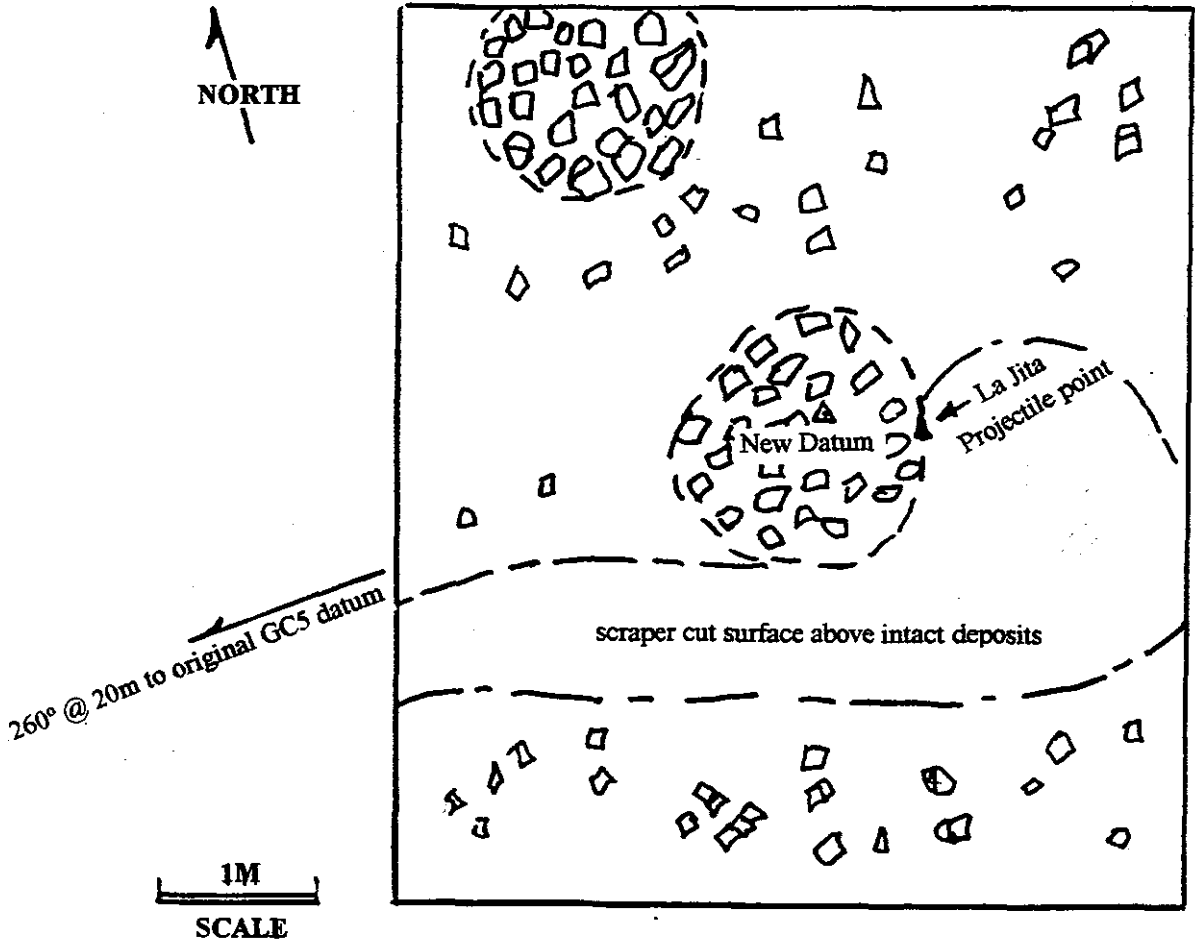


Figure 6: Feature 1 plan at GC5 (41KR574).

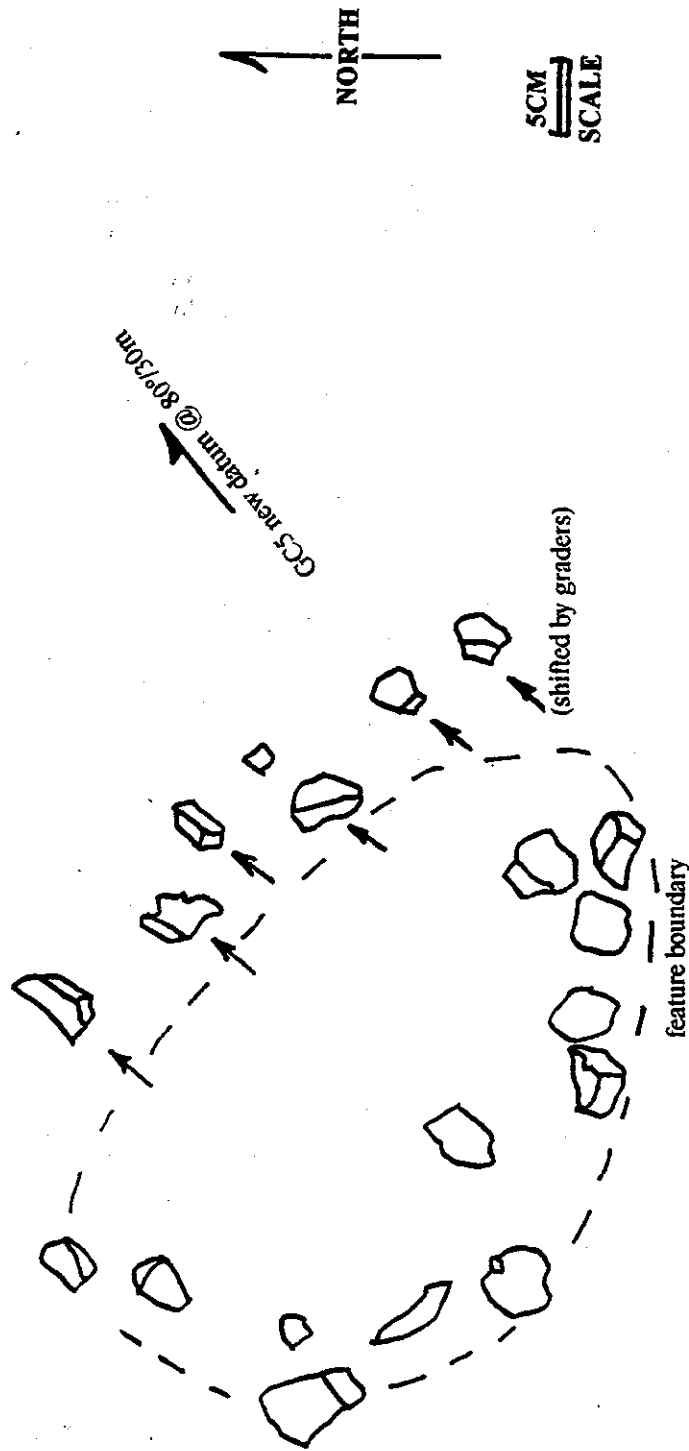


Figure 7: Feature 2 plan at GC5 (41KR574).

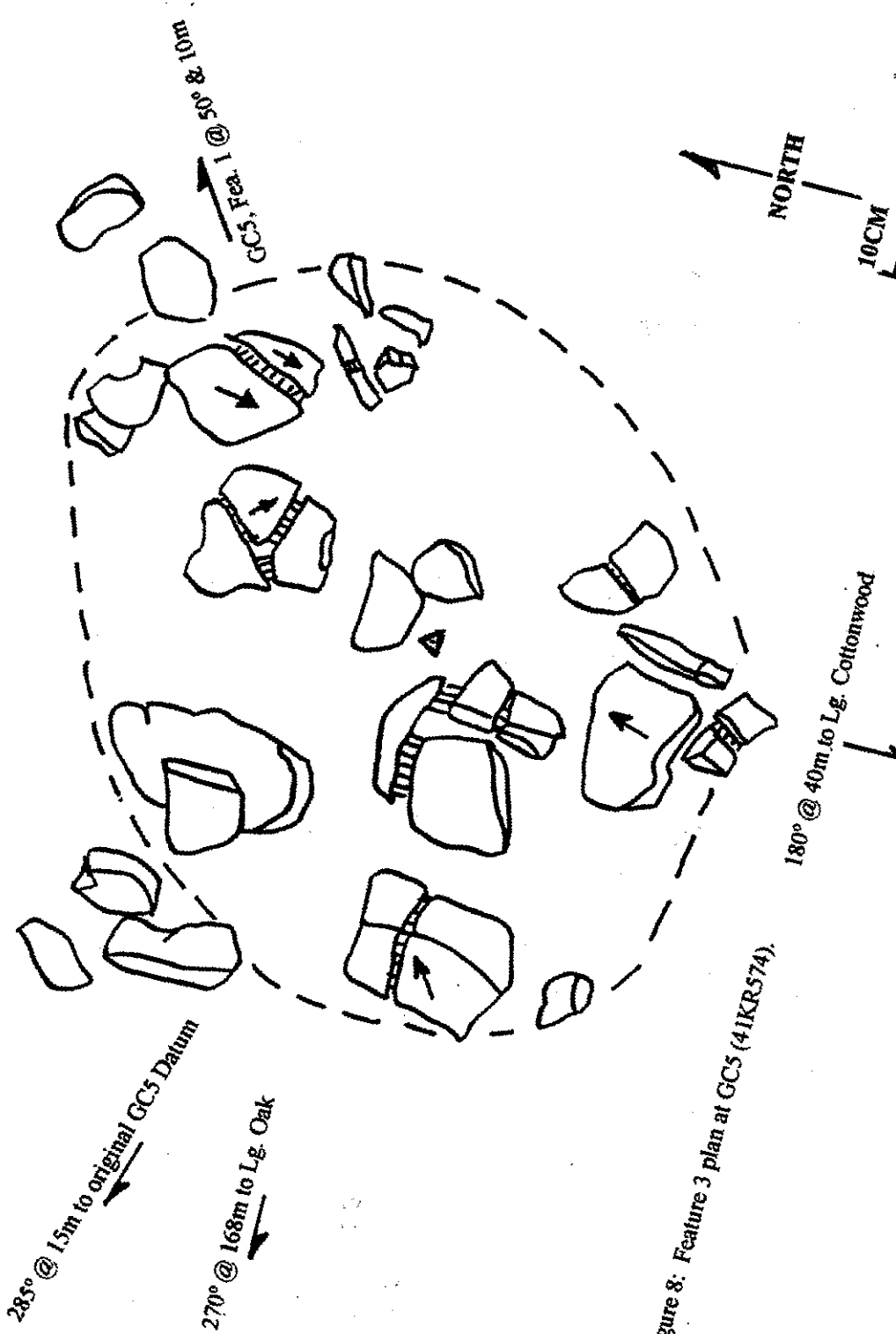


Figure 8: Feature 3 plan at GC5 (4IKR574).

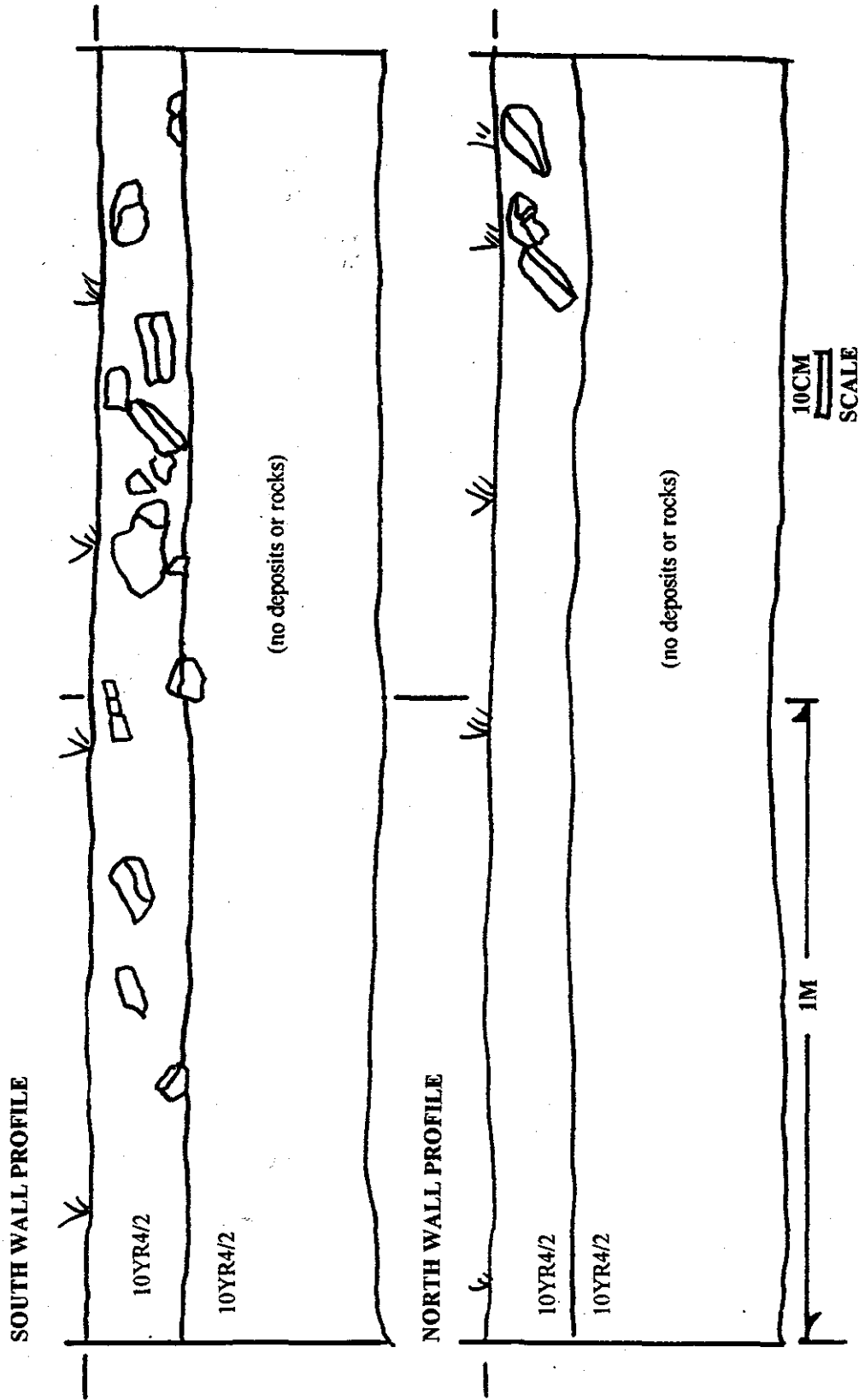
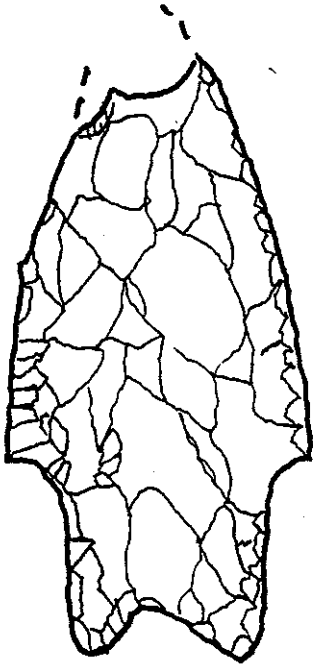
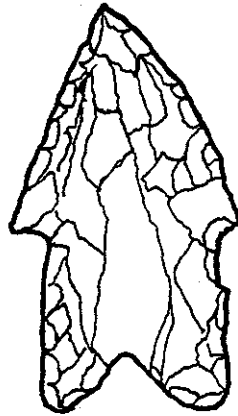


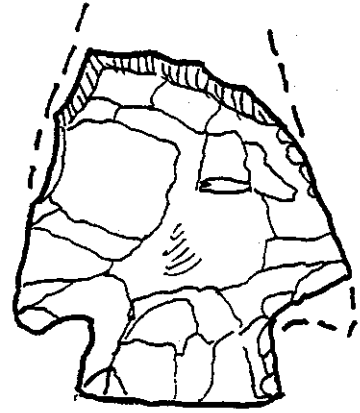
Figure 9: Backhoe trench (BT 29) wall profiles by Feature 1 at GC5.



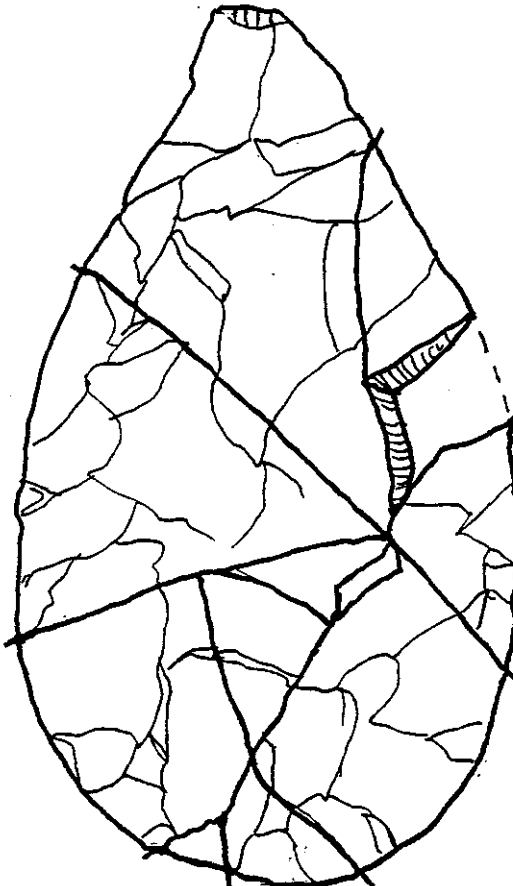
**Pedernales  
GC5.1  
80 X 37 X 9  
Med. Tan/Brown**



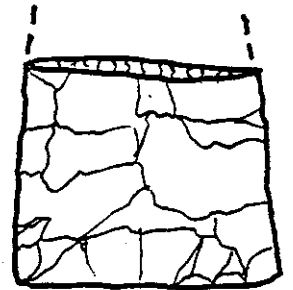
**Pedernales  
GC5.2  
54 X 29 X 7  
Med. Tan/Brown**



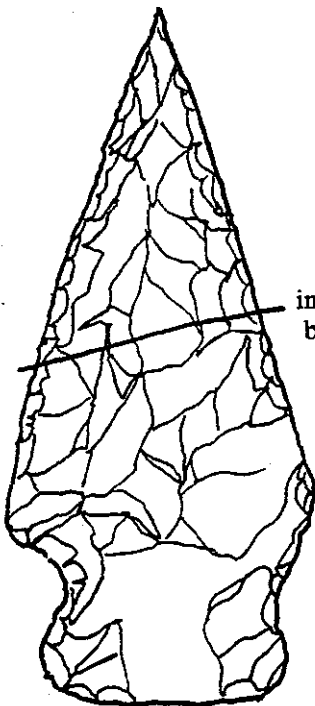
**Lange?  
GC5.8  
45 X 45 X 8  
Med. Gray  
(poss. Castroville  
variation)**



**Crushed Preform  
GC5.10  
110 X 65 X 11  
Med. Grayish  
Brown  
(found in bulldozer  
path, in 8 pieces, 3  
missing)**

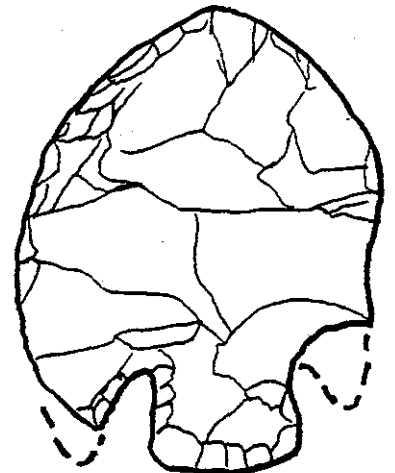


**Triangular Base  
GC5.11  
30 X 32 X 6  
Brown**



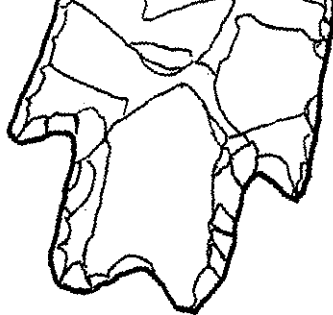
**La Jita  
GC5.9  
Translucent  
Lt. Brown**

in situ  
break

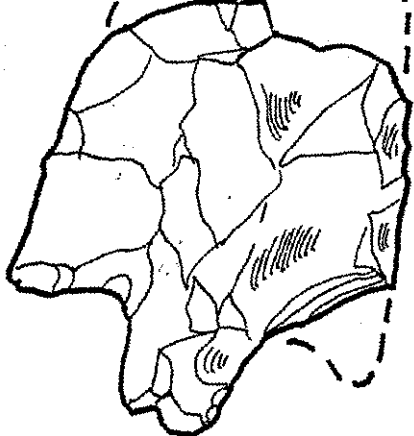


**Unidentified  
GC5.12  
62 X 48 X 6  
Black  
(similar to small  
stemmed Castroville)**

Figure 10: Artifacts from GC5 area.



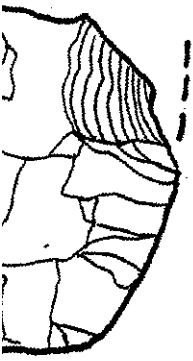
**Pedernales**  
**GC5.14**  
60 X 40 X 7  
Med. Tan/Brown



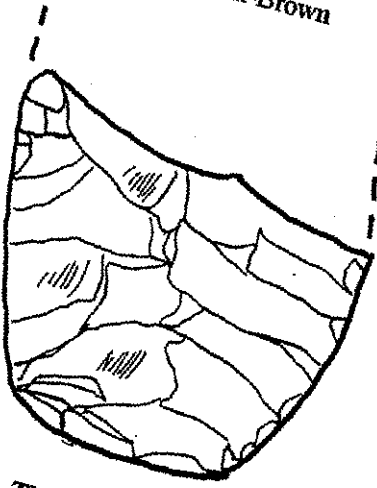
**Langtry**  
**GC5.15**  
55 X 50 X 4  
Redish-Brown



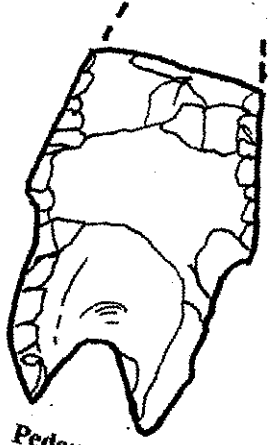
**Pedernales**  
**GC5.16**  
53 X 32 X 4  
Lt. Tan



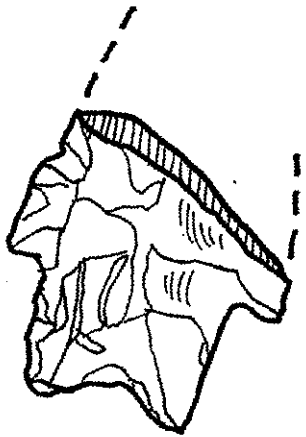
**Base**  
7



**Thin Biface Base**  
**GC5.18**  
47 X 46 X 8  
Mottled Brown



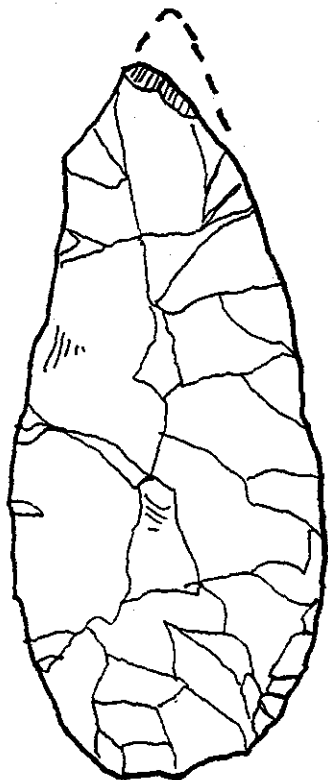
**Pedernales**  
**GC5.19**  
47 X 30 X 7  
Bluish-Brown



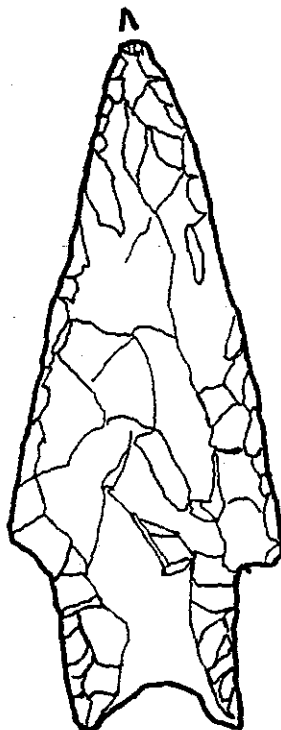
**Pedernales**  
**GC5.20**  
53 X 30 X 5  
Mottled Med. Brown

**Pedernales**  
**GC5.25**  
38 X 36 X 4

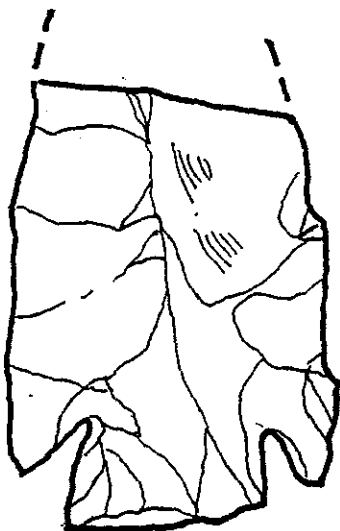




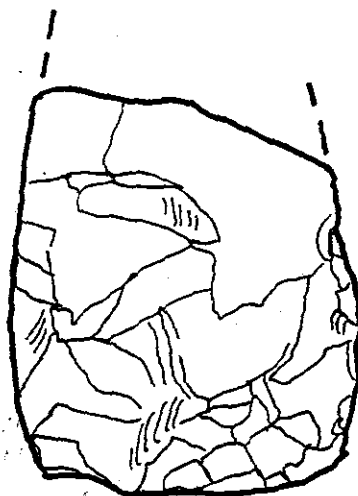
**Small Blade**  
**GC5.23**  
 62 X 42 X 17  
 Black



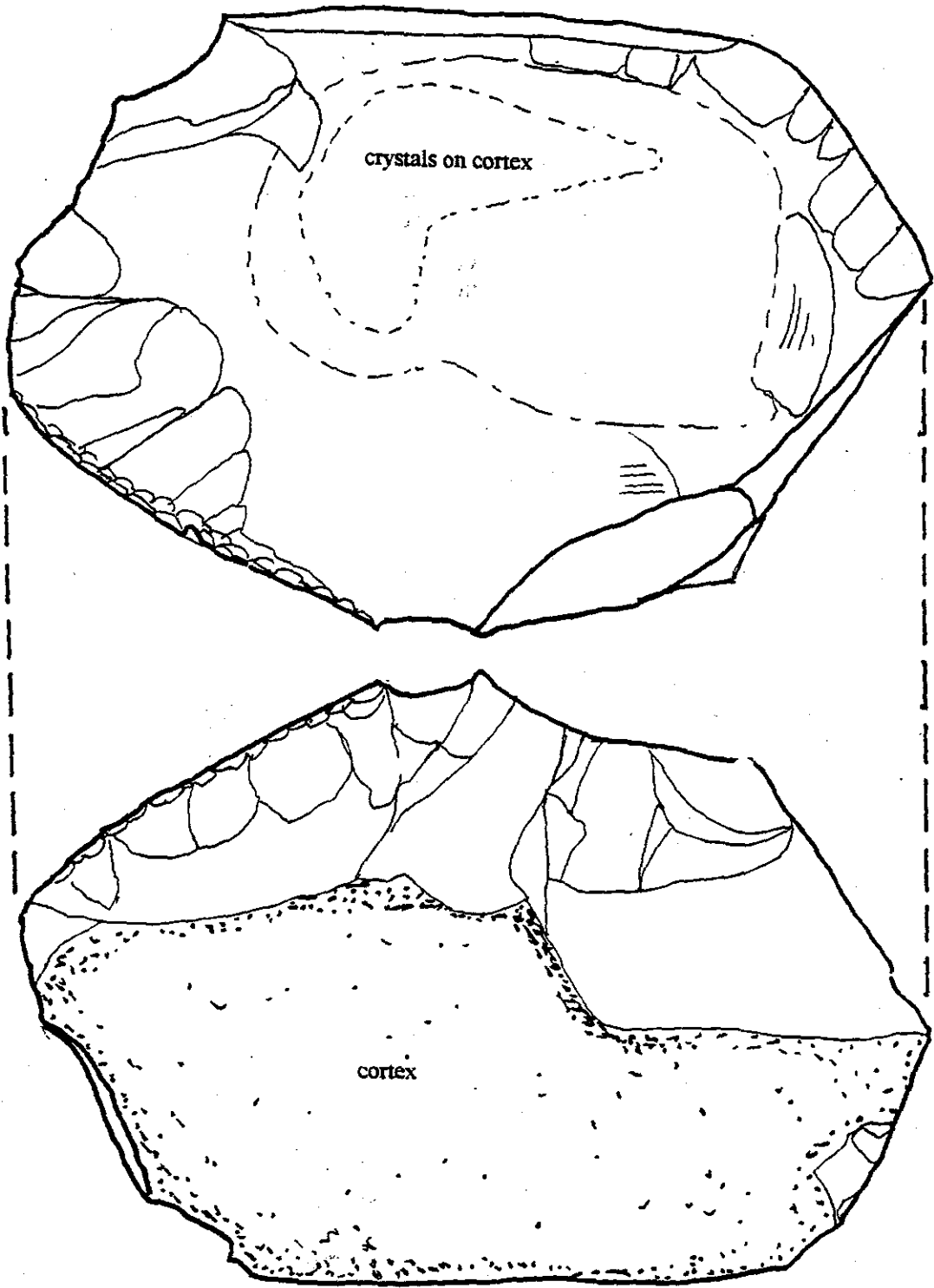
**Pedernales**  
**GC5.24**  
 90 X 34 X 10  
 Tanish Brown w/ Speckles



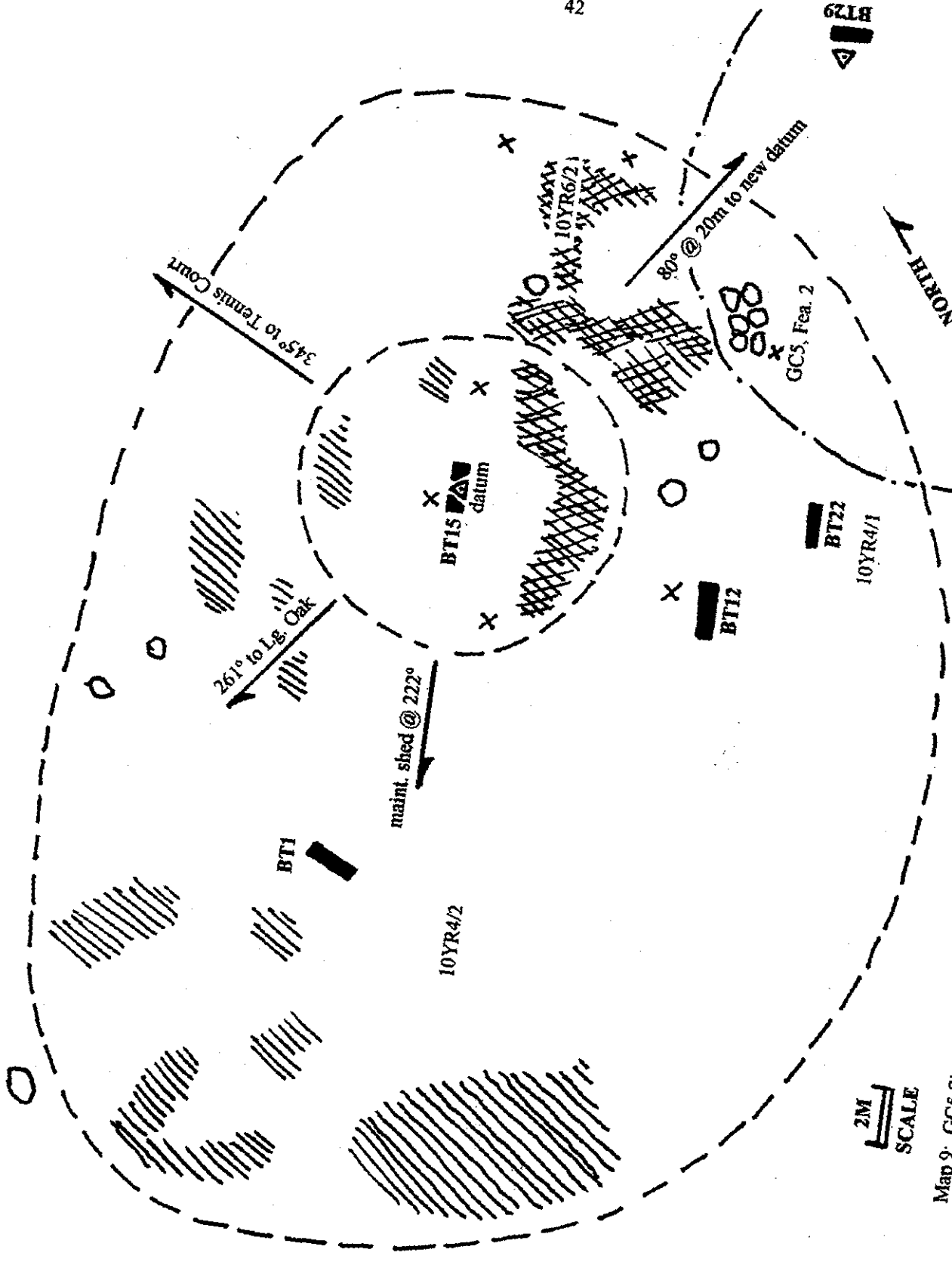
**Marcos**  
**GC5.26**  
 60 X 43 X 8  
 Med. Brown  
 (semi-translucent)



**Rounded Base**  
**GC5.27**  
 50 X 46 X 8  
 Lt. Brown



Core Tool  
GCS.22  
98 X 133 X 26  
Lt. Tan



KEY:  
 CHERT  
 FCR  
 LT. SOIL  
 GRAVELLY

Map 9: GC5 Site Map (41YR6/2)

BT15  
 ▲

NORTH  
 ↑

2M  
 SCALE

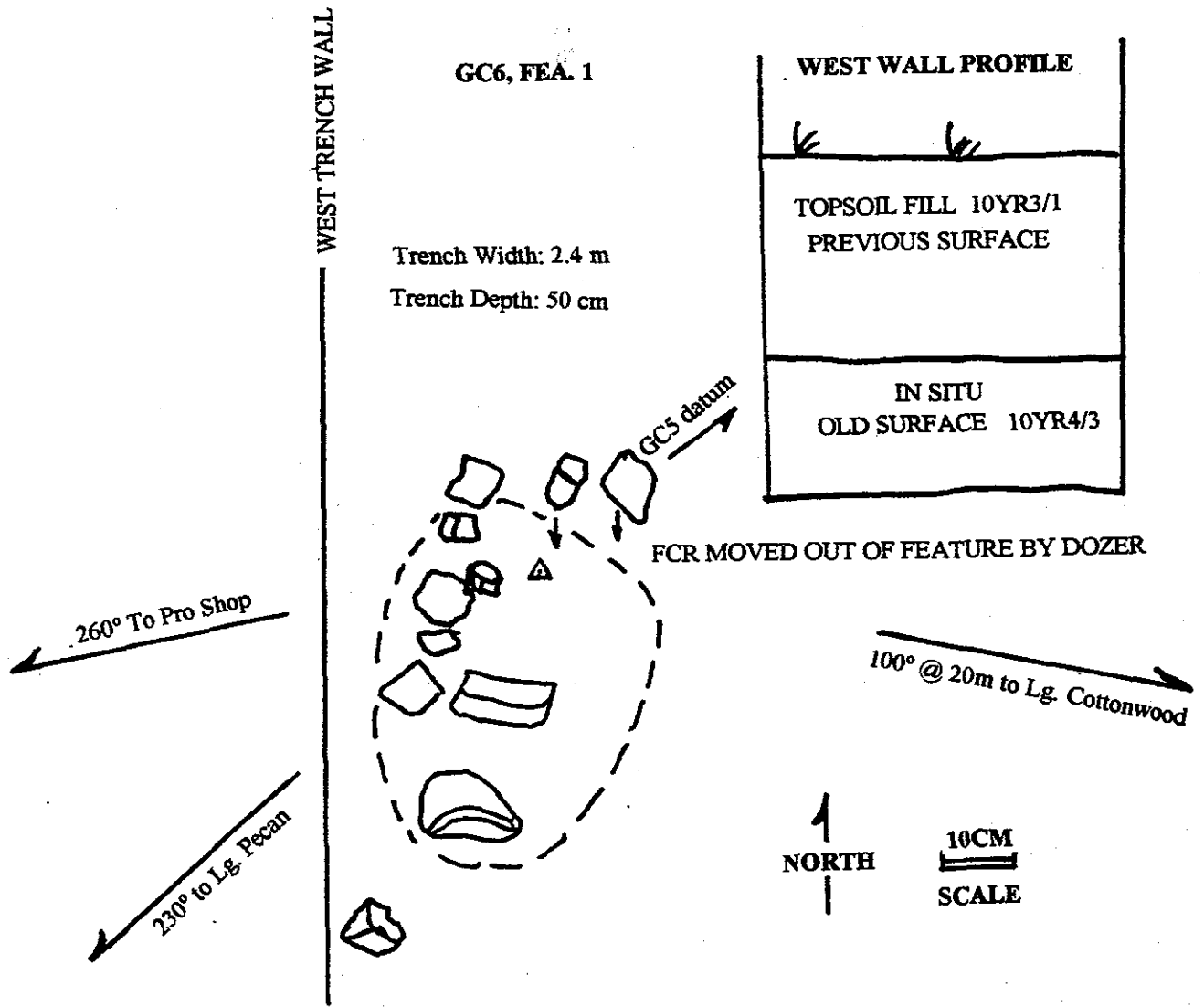


Figure 11. GC6, feature plan at 41KR574.

**Status:** Positive; 41KR574 (Trinomial designation includes GC6 and GC8)

**Comments:** This site was problematic throughout the investigations at the golf course. As additional soil removal around the site progressed, a pattern began to evolve that suggested the area is connected to previous topsoil acquisition. These connections will be addressed in the report summary.

**UTM Coordinates:** N 33 24 45 / E 4 87 86 Kerrville Quad, 3099 112, 1982

### **Golf Course 6 (GC6)**

Scraper operations along the golf path of old green #8 revealed a cluster of FCR at 50 cm below the built up surface of the old green. This cluster was on top of the caliche surface below the imported soils. Although the scraper blades had dislocated some of the FCR from their original placement, scrape trails in the moist caliche indicated their original positioning and extent of roll. Therefore, a reconstruction of their original location is possible.

This site is located approximately 45 meters to the south of the GC5 area and might be associated with those deposits. Artifacts associated with the feature include assorted flakes and core fragments.

**Status:** Positive; an extension of 41KR574

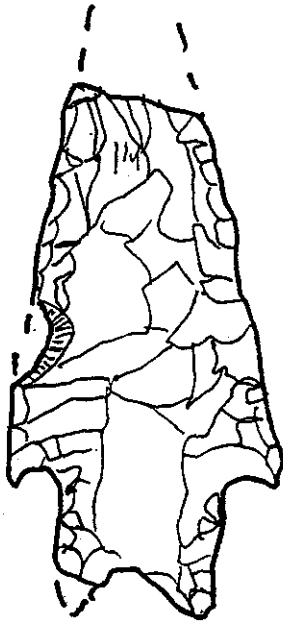
**Comments:** This feature (Figure 11); although 50 cm below the current surface, is basically at the same elevation as the GC5 features. Since we had no transit or EDM available to verify this assumption, we relied on visual observations for this conclusion. Unfortunately, no diagnostic artifacts were recovered to link the two sites chronology.

**UTM Coordinates:** N 33 24 50 / 4 88 10 Kerrville Quad, 3099 112, 1982

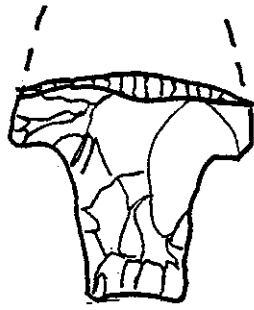
### **Golf Course 7 (GC7)**

This location extends to the west and southwest of the GC5 area. Cultural deposits were uncovered by scraping machinery on one pass across the surface. Construction was halted until the area could be evaluated. The area is approximately 20 to 30 meters from GC5, and covers an area approximately 40 meters in an east/west direction and 30 meters in a north/south direction. On the old course, the area encompasses the landscaped area and sand trap for old green 16 and will be the new practice green on the new course.

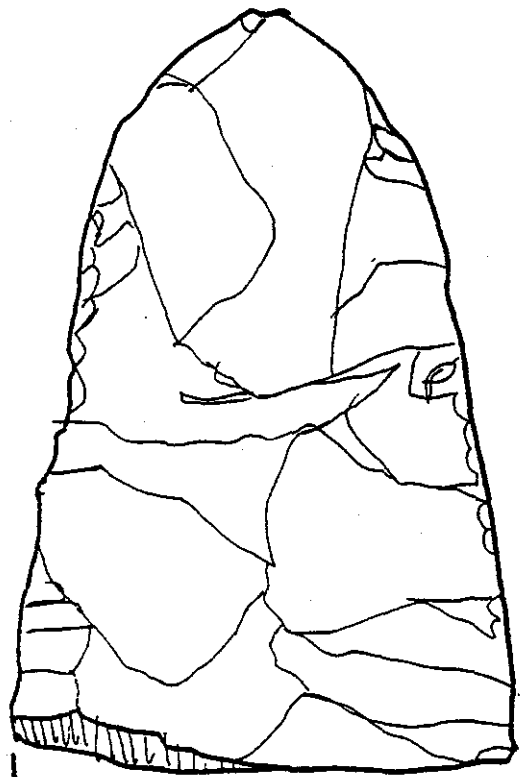
Artifacts collected were Middle Archaic diagnostics (Pedernales, Langtry), with large core tools (scrapers), preforms, cores, and flakes noted but not collected (Figure 12).



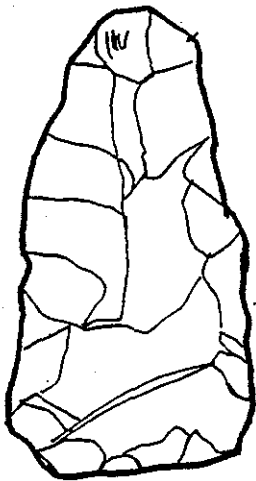
**Pedernales  
GC7.1**  
68 X 37 X 7  
Med. Grayish  
Brown



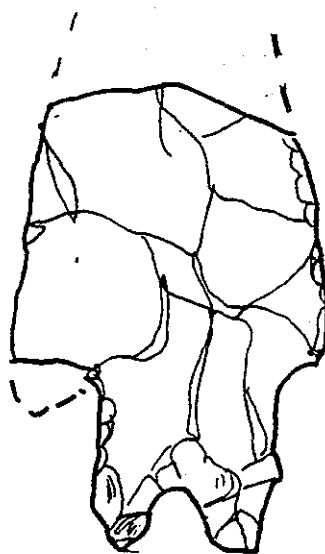
**Langtry  
GC7.3**  
30 X 30 X 6  
Translucent  
Lt. Brown  
(same as GC5.9)



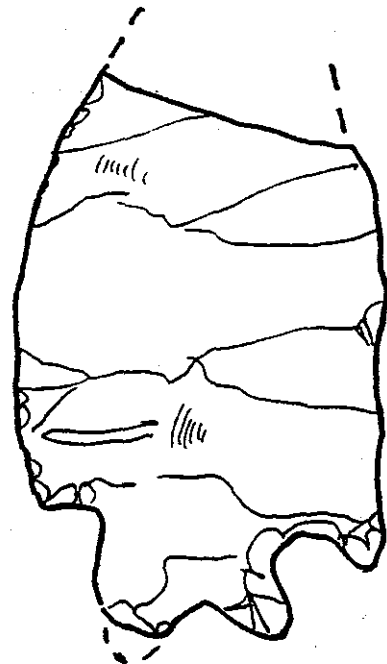
**Large Thin Biface  
Distal Tip  
GC7.4**  
110 X 63 X 8  
Light Tan  
(heat-treated)



**Preform  
GC7.6**  
62 X 30 X 8  
Translucent  
Lt. Brown  
(same as GC5.9  
& GC7.3)



**Pedernales  
GC7.5**  
60 X 40 X 7  
Dk. Brown w/  
Tan Mottles

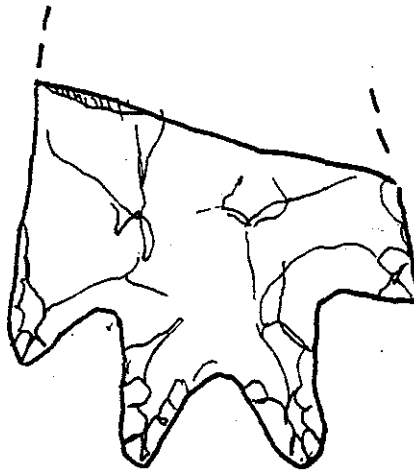


**Pedernales  
GC7.16**  
75 X 48 X 7  
Caramel Tan

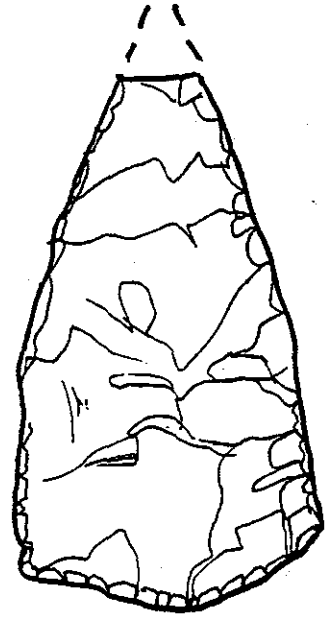
Figure 12: GC7 artifacts recovered from the disturbed cultural bearing soils.



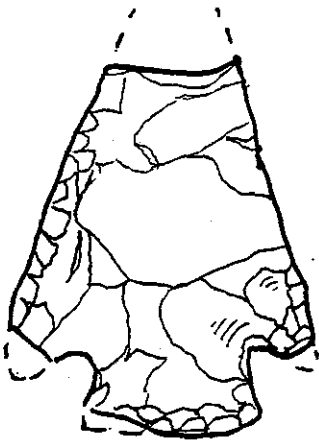
**Pedernales**  
**GC7.17**  
 57 X 30 X 7  
 Dk. Gray



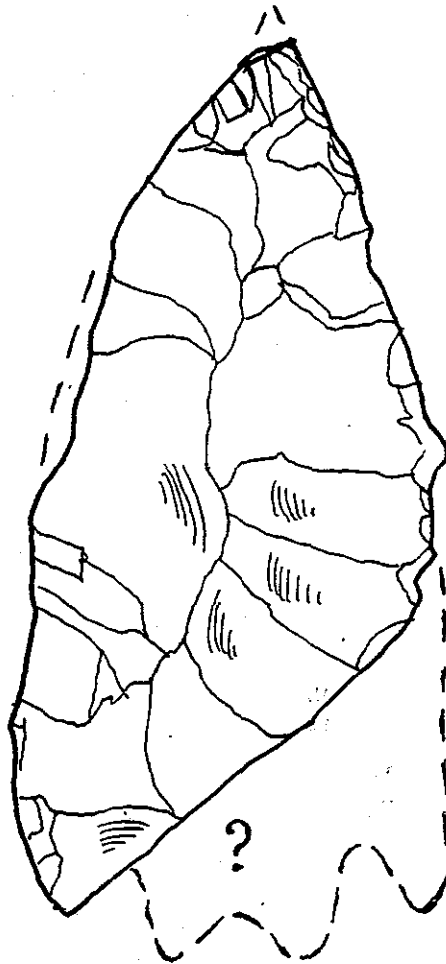
**Pedernales**  
**GC7.18**  
 50 X 54 X 5  
 Black



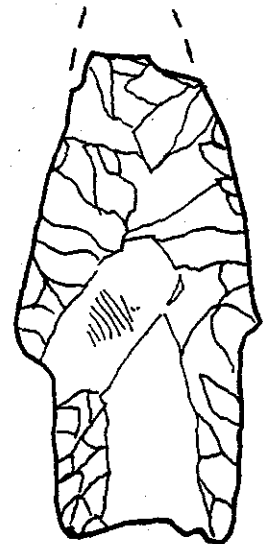
**Un-stemmed Biface**  
**GC7.20**  
 70 X 39 X  
 Lt. Bluish Gray  
 (heat-treated)



**Marcos**  
**GC7.24**  
 50 X 41 X 6  
 Med. Brown



**Lg. Biface Distal Tip**  
**GC7.25**  
 104 X 55 X 10  
 Med. Tan



**Pedernales**  
**GC7.36**  
 65 X 32 X 7  
 Dk. Brown

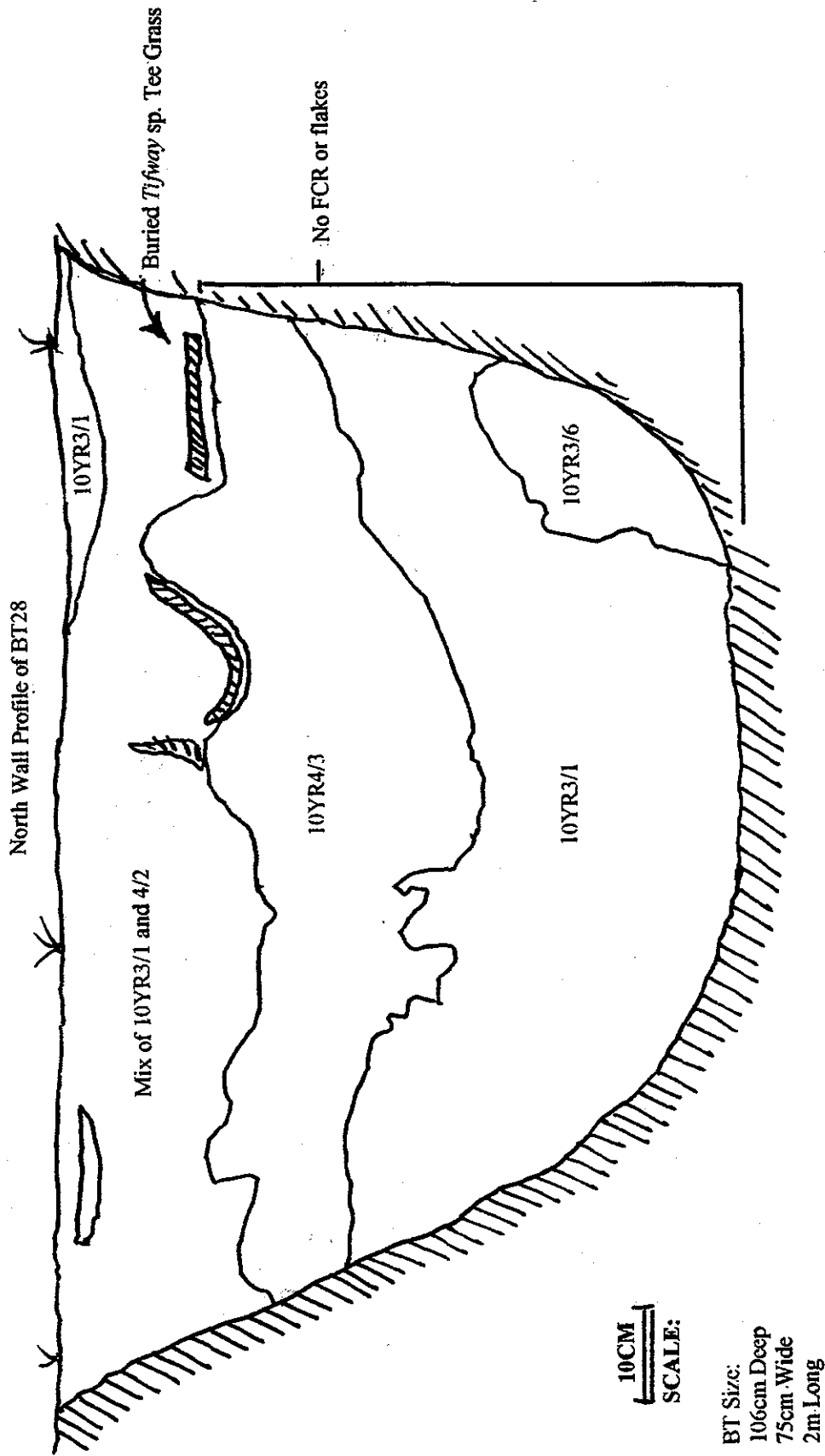


Figure 13: Soil profile of BT28 north wall at GC7 showing disturbed soil layering.



**Status:** Ruled out as an intact site. Cultural debris appears to be deposits from GC5 spread across the area for landscaping purposes.

**Comments:** The area appeared to be a mix of cultural bearing materials and areas of caliche and mixed soils. Two backhoe trenches were placed in the area below and to the north of the sand trap (BT 27 & BT 28)(Figure 13). The tests showed a 10 to 15 cm layer of cultural deposits overlying a thin tee green grass (419 *Tifway* sp., Danny Cullins, personal communication), suggesting the cultural deposits were spread out as landscape fill over previous grass surface. An additional backhoe trench (BT 26) was placed above the sand trap revealing additional cultural deposits mixed with lenses of sand.

GC7 was considered as relocated cultural deposits and therefore, out of context. Construction work was allowed to proceed, and the cultural bearing soil was removed for topsoil and piled in an area adjacent to GC5 for relocation across the course. However, the area was monitored while soil removal was in progress, and significant artifacts collected or noted. Later monitoring revealed that the entire mound area surrounding and below the sand trap was constructed of relocated cultural bearing soils.

The soils appear to be spread out in an east to west direction from GC5, which may have been its source. To attempt to verify that the artifacts may have originated from the GC5 area (and perhaps broken in transfer) a refit strategy was adopted to try and identify broken bifaces from each location. This refit strategy continued throughout the project.

In addition, the relocation of the soils removed from around the GC5 and GC7 areas was monitored and followed to its new topsoil locations. Observations and collections continued until the soil was covered by sterile soils. The relocated areas were documented and mapped for future information.

**UTM Coordinates:** N 33 24 60 / E 4 88 10 Kerrville Quad, 3099 112, 1982

### **Golf Course 8 (GC8)**

Trenching for the main sprinkler line along the terrace ridge on the west side of Quinlan Creek revealed a layer for fire cracked rocks and chert approximately 20 cm below the surface in undisturbed soils (Figure 14). A Middle Archaic biface (Pedernales) was found in the back dirt (Figure 2). The trench runs in a north/south direction. Later monitoring of sprinkler trenches that run in a westward direction from the terrace ridge indicated areas of FRC clusters (hearths) with numerous chert flakes and two limestone manos in the back dirt. These deposits extended 10 meters to the west 20 cm below the surface.

**Status:** Positive; an extension of GC5 41KR574

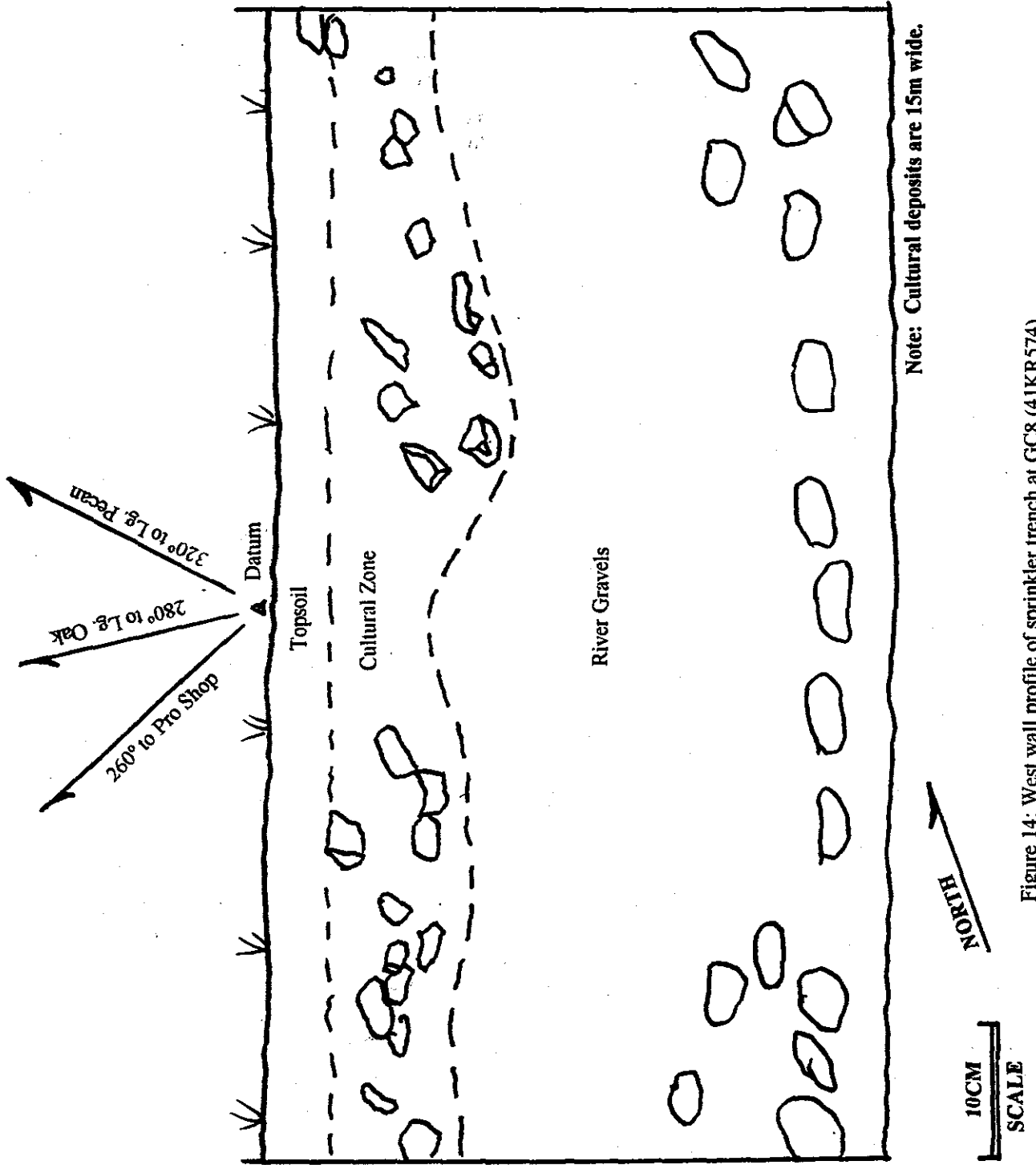


Figure 14: West wall profile of sprinkler trench at GC8 (4IKR574).

**Comments:** Since these deposits are approximately 20 meters to the south of GC6 and 65 meters south of GC5, it is possible that all three of these sites are associated with each other and recorded as such.

**UTM Coordinates:** N 33 24 48 / E 4 88 12 Kerrville Quad, 3099 112, 1982

### **Golf Course 9 (GC9)**

**Status:** Ruled out as a site

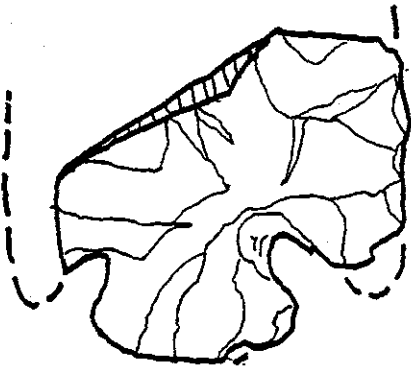
**Comments:** The subsurface deposits contained FCR and chert, however, there were no artifacts present (i.e. tools). The three to five soil types were mixed to a degree that suggested several sources were used when the previous green (Green 15) was constructed. One of these sources may have been from an archeological site and would be the source of the FCR. However, the cherts observed were crushed or burned rather than flakes, suggesting that the source may have been a previous land clearing burn area.

**UTM Coordinates:** N 33 24 66 / E 4 89 88 Kerrville Quad, 3099 112, 1982

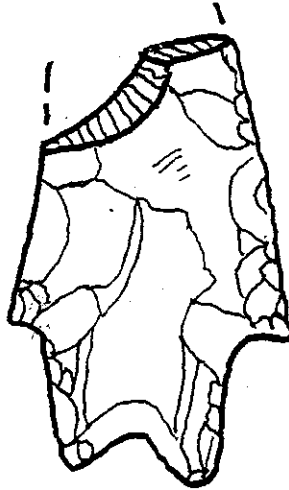
### **Golf Course 14 (GC14): Relocated Archaeological Deposits**

Because cultural deposits have been displaced by previous golf course renovation projects, it is critical that future researchers know of these locations and not interpret them as new sites. Therefore, a map of the relocated cultural bearing soils is included in this report (Map 10). Of the nine areas tested, only GC5 and 7 were seriously affected by soil relocation. Since GC5 is suspected to have been the source of the deposits in GC7, all relocated deposits moved around the Course are thought to be from that location. The area of GC5 and 7 were considered to be one of the major borrow pit areas because previous soil tests by course planners showed deep topsoil existed in that area. Unfortunately, this meant that the area was extremely important as a soil source for the contractors. After backhoe testing revealed which areas were disturbed, those areas were used as fill, and intact areas were protected.

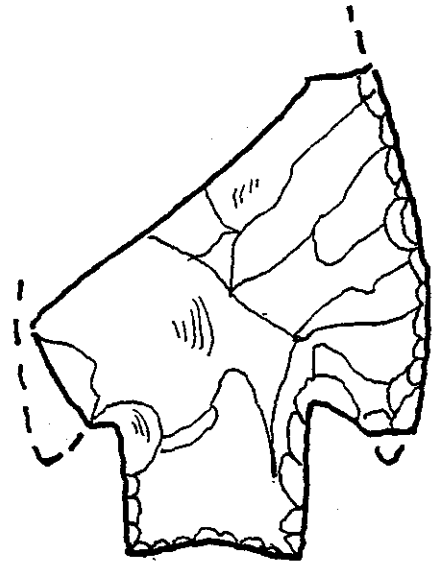
The soils were removed and placed in three large retaining piles until the soils were transported to other areas across the Course. The majority of the culturally bearing soil was redistributed back across the area of GC7 (now the practice green) and was transported across the creek to the thruway of the new Green 14 in the northeast part of the Course (labeled GC14 for the green number). The redistribution of soils at both GC7 and GC14 was monitored for exposed artifacts and documentation of non-diagnostics and collection of diagnostics before earth moving equipment returned and possibly damage intact artifacts. The advent of several hard rains aided the location of artifacts during this process on both areas (Figure 15).



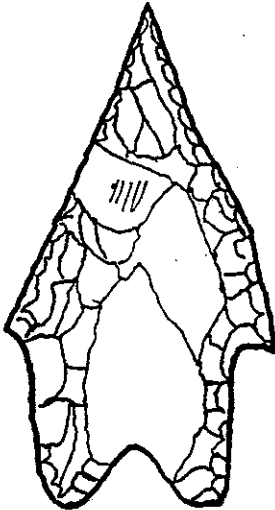
**(Unidentified)**  
**GC14.1**  
 45 X 45 X 8  
 Tan



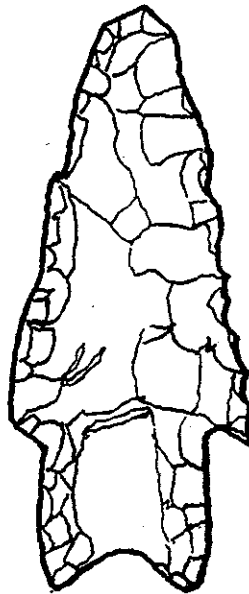
**Pedernales**  
**GC14.2**  
 47 X 34 X 6  
 Med. Brown



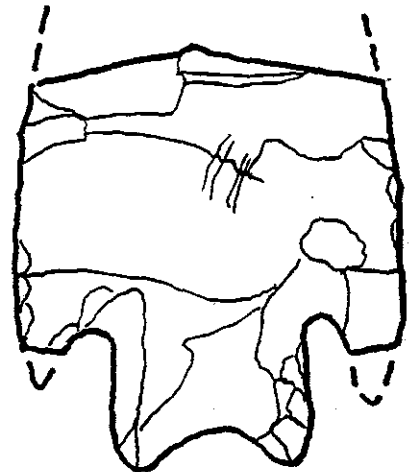
**Pedernales**  
**GC14.3**  
 66 X 55 X 4  
 Med. Gray w/  
 Lt. Gray Stripes



**Pedernales**  
**GC14.6**  
 68 X 34 X 6  
 Med. Brown

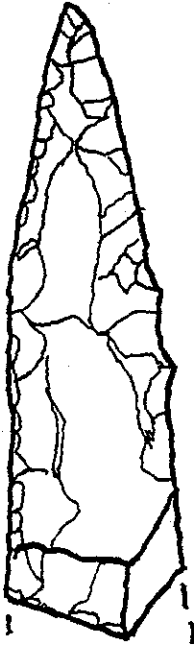


**Pedernales**  
**GC14.7**  
 78 X 30 X 7  
 Med. Gray w/  
 Lt. Gray Specks



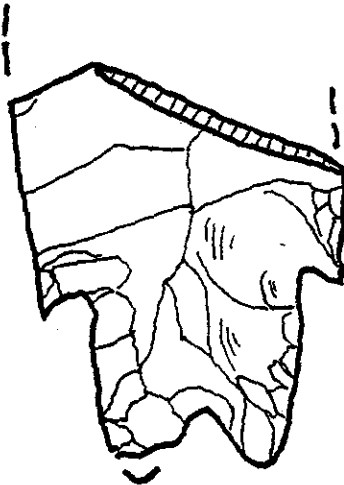
**Pedernales**  
**GC14.8**  
 55 X 50 X 7  
 Lt. Brown w/  
 Tan Mottles

Figure 15: Artifacts from GC5 and 7 recovered at GC14.

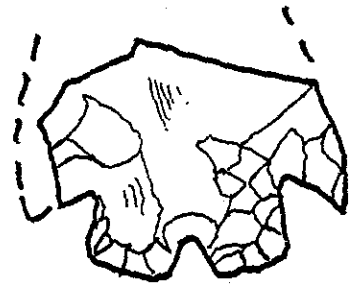


attempted  
repair

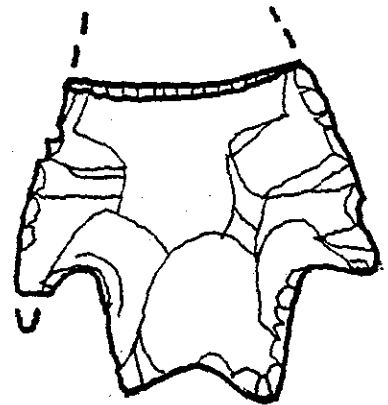
**Distal Tip**  
**GC14.9**  
84 X 23 X 5  
Med. Grayish-  
Brown



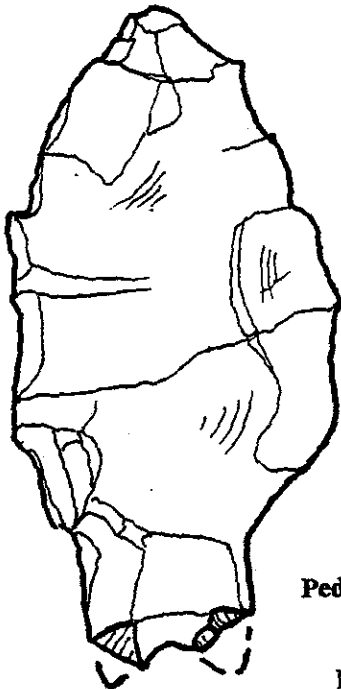
**Pedernales**  
**CG14.11**  
53 X 42 X 8  
Lt. Tan



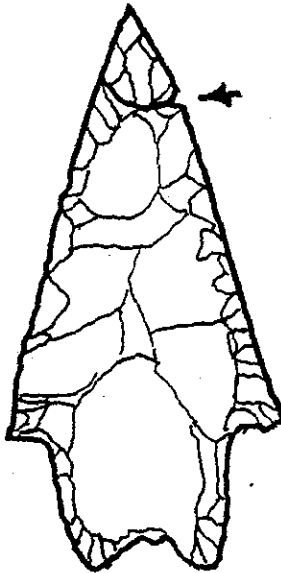
**Montell**  
**GC14.12**  
33 X 40 X 5  
Black. Non-local



**Pedernales**  
**GC14.16**  
25 X 48 X 7  
Med. Brown



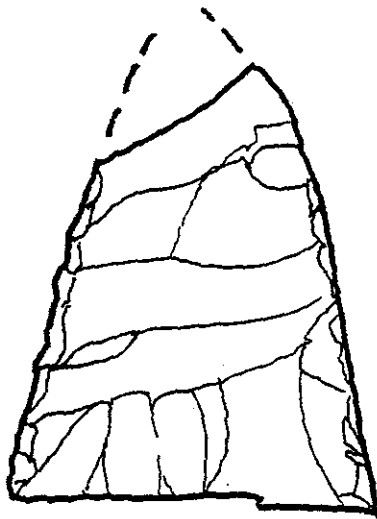
**Pedernales preform**  
**GC14.13**  
65 X 43 X 6  
Med. Brown w/  
Tan Mottles



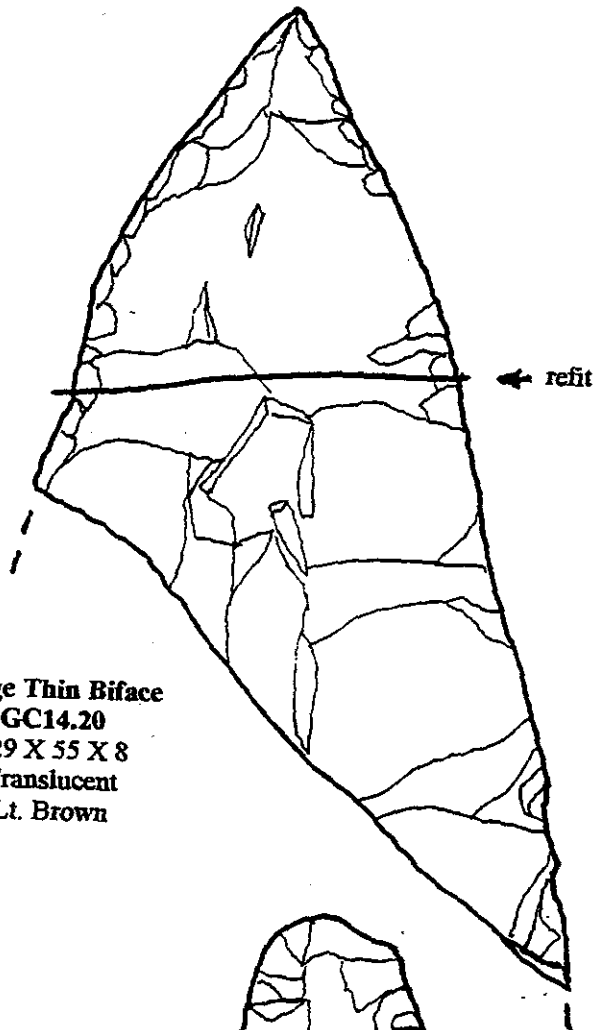
**Pedernales**  
**GC14.15**  
74 X 35 X 5  
Bluish-Brown



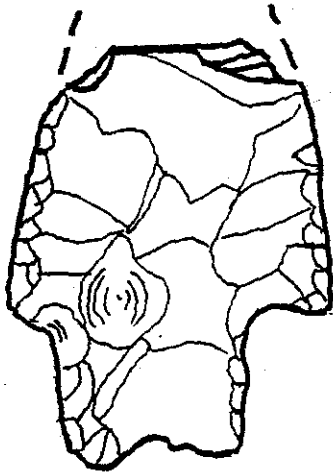
**Barber**  
**GC14.17**  
47 X 27 X 8  
Non-local Gray



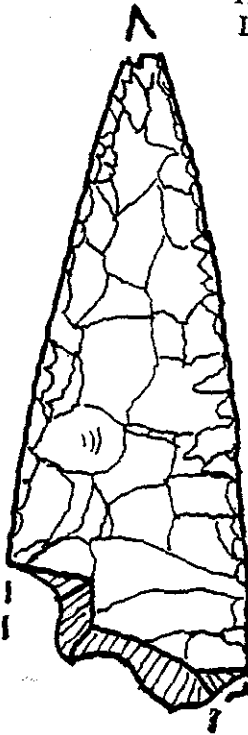
**Friday Biface**  
**GC14.18**  
60 X 46 X 7  
Lt. Brown



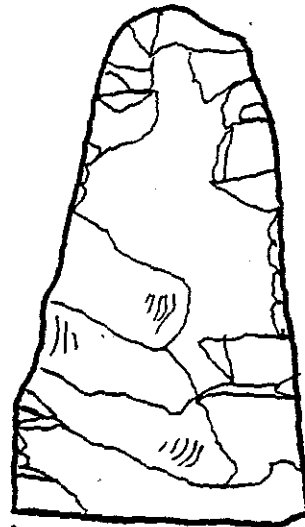
**Large Thin Biface**  
**GC14.20**  
129 X 55 X 8  
Translucent  
Lt. Brown



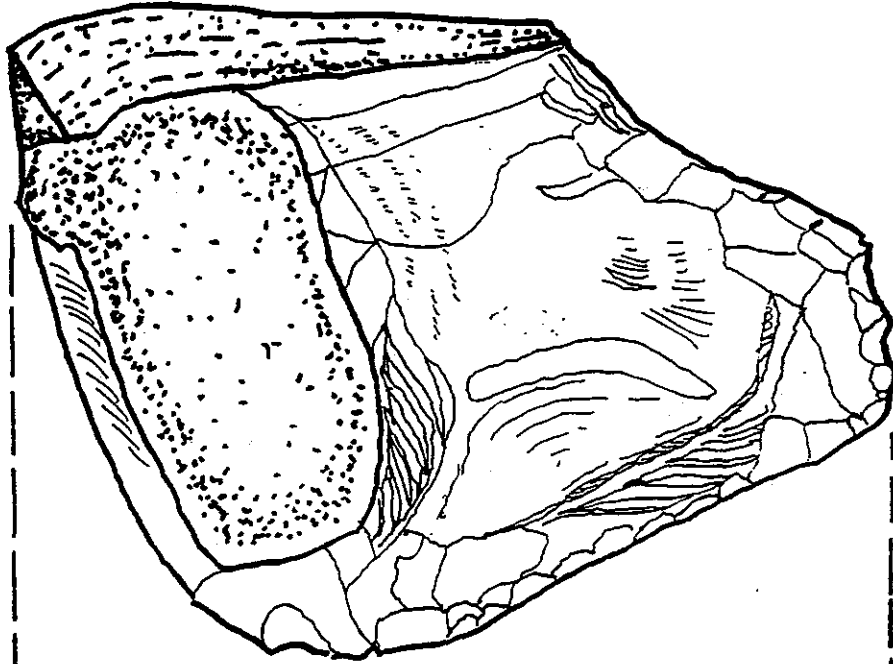
**Pedernales**  
**GC14.21**  
55 X 40 X 5  
Translucent Tan w/  
White Mottles



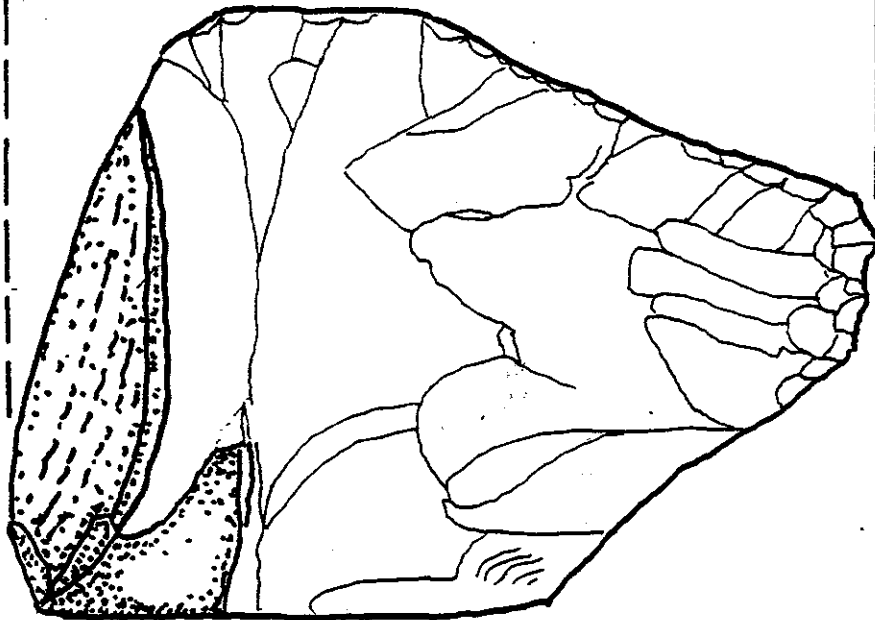
**Distal Tip**  
**GC14.24**  
87 X 33 X 8  
Non-local Tan



**Distal Tip**  
**GC14.25**  
66 X 40 X 7  
Lt. Tan



polished areas



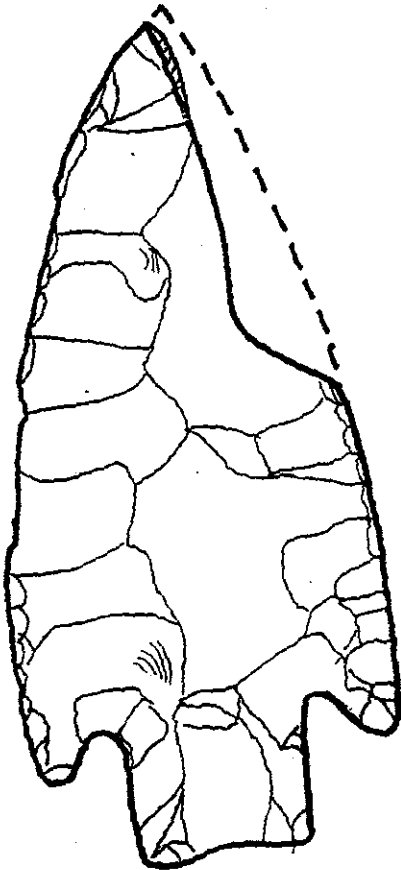
Butted Knife  
GC14.25  
118 X 87 X 41  
Lt. Tan w/Dk.  
Brown by cortex



refit

**Base-Tang Biface Preform**  
**GC14. 28**  
**165 X 87 X 16**  
**Dk. Brown w/**  
**Cortex Patina Film**  
**on both sides**





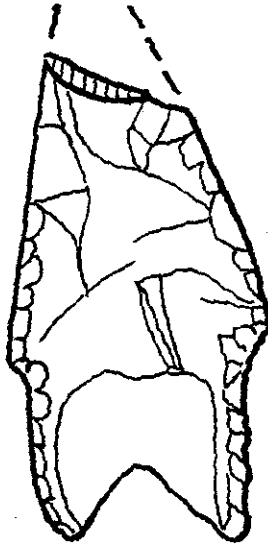
**Bulverde**  
**GC14.33**  
114 X 48 X 4  
Med. Gray  
Heat-treated



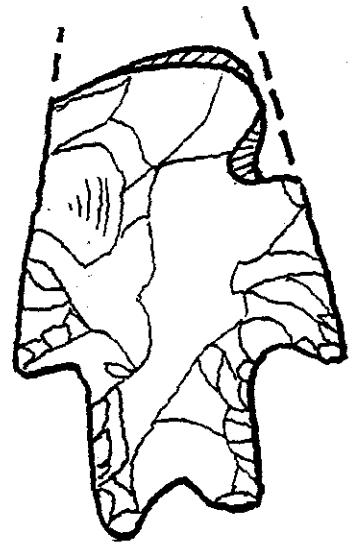
**Pedernales**  
**GC14.34**  
39 X 37 X 10  
Med. Tan



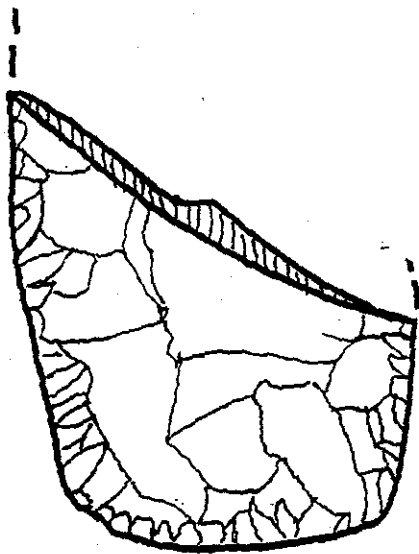
**Ensor**  
**GC14.35**  
22 X 12 X 4  
Black. Non-local



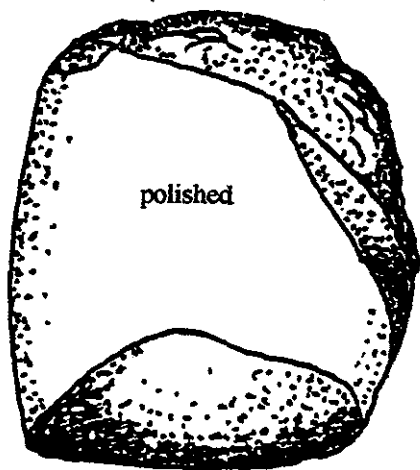
**Pedernales**  
**GC14.40**  
65 X 33 x 5  
Brownish-gray



**Pedernales**  
**GC14.41**  
65 X 43 X 6  
Tan

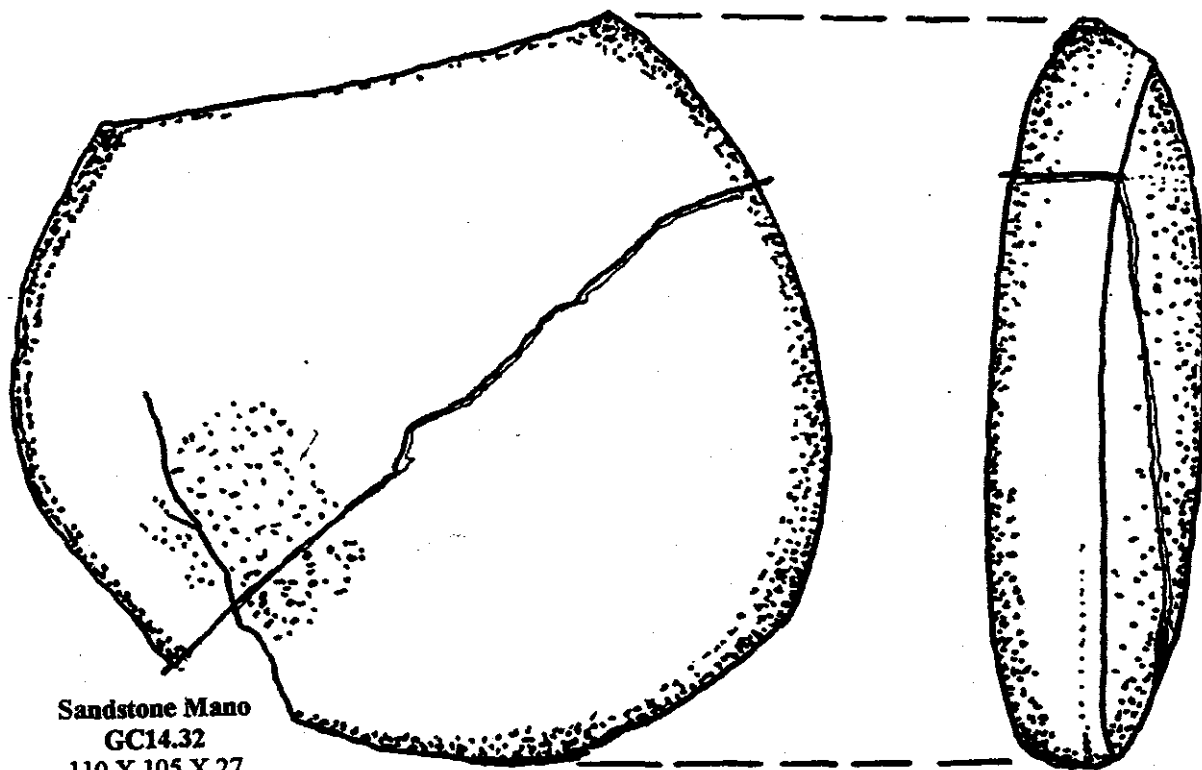


**Thin Biface Base**  
**GC14.45**  
65 X 50 X 5  
BLACK

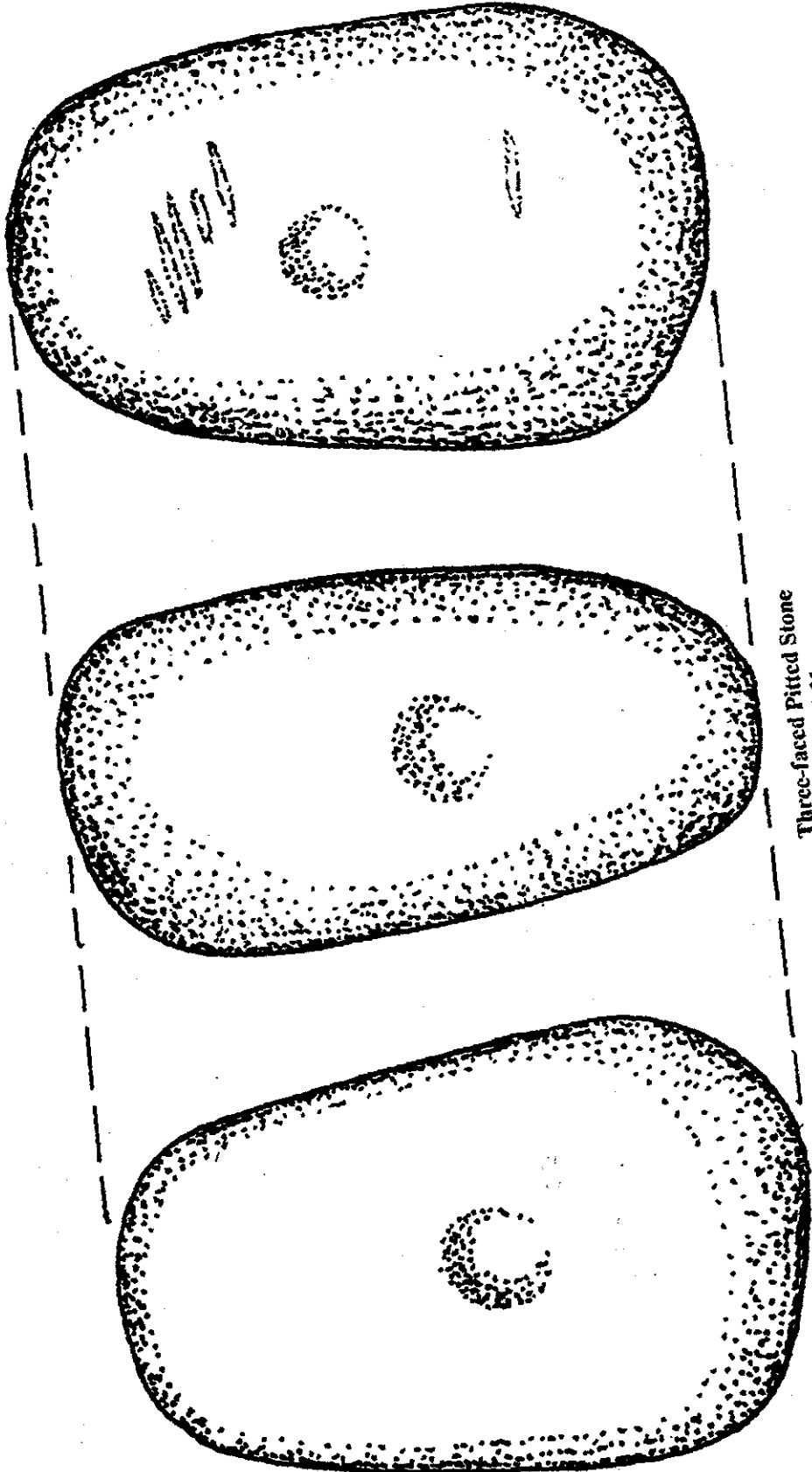


**Hematite**  
**GC14.30**  
 60 X 57 X 45  
 Black  
 365 gm

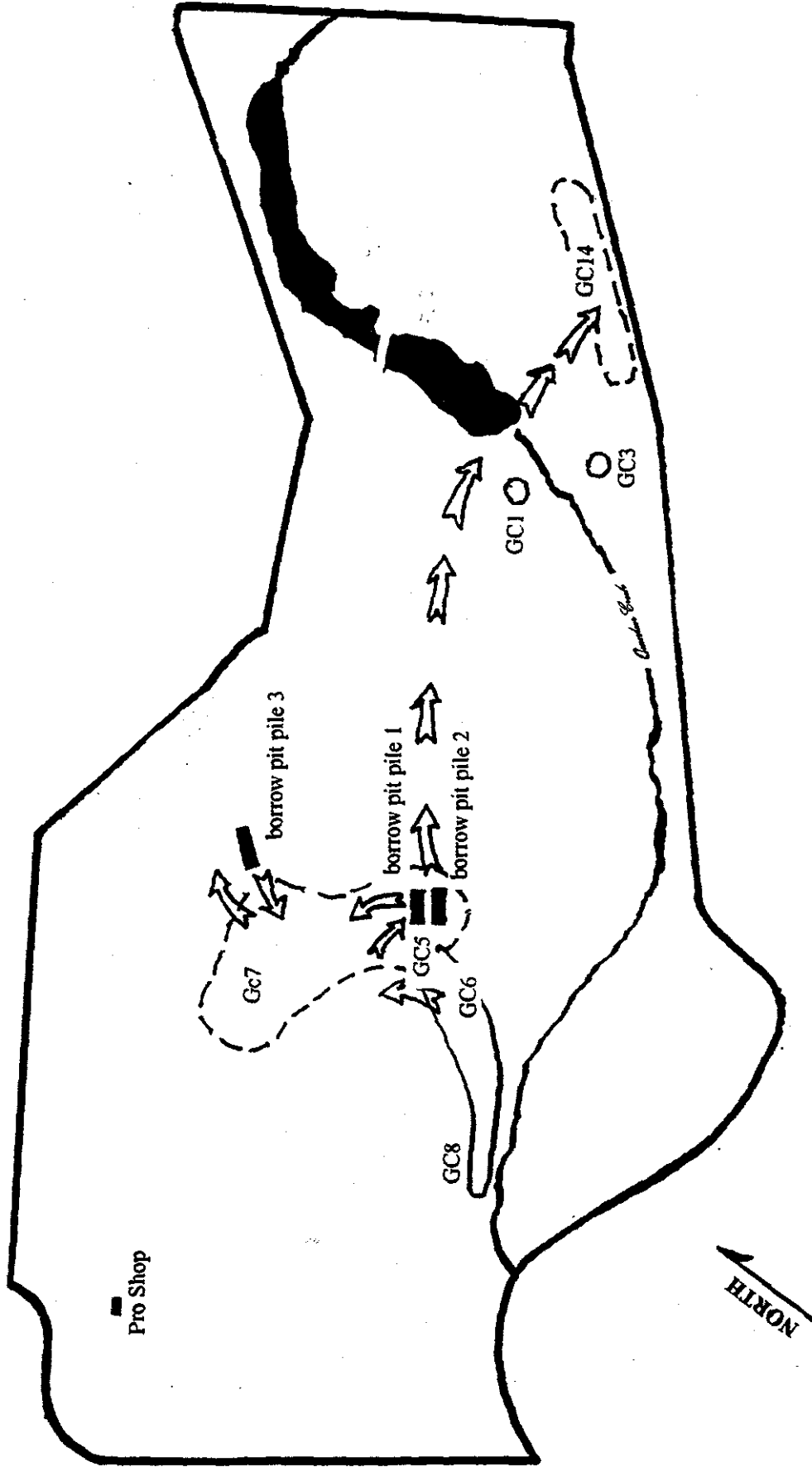
**Note:** These ground stone and non-local artifacts were collected because of their presence as indicators of trade or high mobility. The sandstones and hematites are found naturally in the area to the north between Fredericksburg to San Saba. The nearest source for the black cherts on some of the diagnostic artifacts found on the Course is on Bear Creek over the divide area above the headwaters of Quinlan Creek to the north (approximately 7 to 10 mi.) in the Pedernales River drainage system.



**Sandstone Mano**  
**GC14.32**  
 110 X 105 X 27  
 Non-local



Three-faced Pitted Stone  
GC14.31  
105 X 70 X 60  
Sandstone



Map 10: Relocations of cultural bearing soils for fill.

486.5 FT.  
SCALE

Golf Course regulations required no stones larger than a golf ball be present on the finished course. The FCR in the soils required the redistributed topsoil fill to be covered by a layer of stone-free soil. Today, these deposits are buried under a grass-covered surface and not visible to the eye. A soil profile of these areas would show a one-inch topsoil surface over a one to three inch cultural zone over caliche.

## CONCLUSIONS

Conventional testing methods on golf courses that have been altered many times in the past may not provide an accurate assessment of the original landscape topography nor accurate archeological data. Trying to reconstruct the history of the pre-course landscape through deed records, old photographs and written records proved difficult since the area was 'out in the country' 80 years ago. In addition, the area was rumored to be the location of a slaughterhouse, and hardly a focal point of area pride. Determining the locations and nature of archeological sites remains an enigma in itself. The initial construction of the first nine holes in 1924 altered the original land surface (as seen in the Grinstead's Graphics 1924 photographs)(Plates 1-12).

The archeological resources at the Scott Schreiner Municipal Golf Course have been severely redistributed across the landscape due to 75 years of landscaping and redesign of the course. This report has attempted to reconstruct what may have been the source of artifacts found in relocated areas. Since diagnostic artifacts ranged within a specific 1500 year chronological period (Middle Archaic, 2500 BC – 1000 BC)(Turner and Hester, 1993), it appears there may have been a specific occupational episode in the area during that period.

Three buried sites were encountered and saved from further destruction, and reburied. It is hoped that future construction activities can use this information to avoid these areas when planning Course changes. Since the artifacts from the sites at the course have been displaced from their original locations, they are considered to be out-of-context with other artifacts, soil deposits, and other remains that make them not as useful as research materials found in situ. In most cases, these artifacts would not be collected, only noted. In this case, diagnostic artifacts were collected for three reasons.

1) Delicate artifacts that were uncovered by heavy scrapers, dozers, or trenchers were exposed to being crushed by metal tracks, large rubber tires, or metal blades, and were collected to prevent their destruction. 2) Although out-of-context, diagnostic artifacts are indicators of what was made and used in the area and have a research value when compared with other artifacts found in context within the Quinlan Creek drainage system in future research. 3) An attempt was made to try a 'refit strategy' to connect broken bifaces at one site with refits found in another area. Our hopes were to connect past soil movements through artifacts broken in the process. Therefore, distal tips and medial sections of bifaces were collected as well. No refits were found. These medial sections, distal tips, non-diagnostic proximal ends and other artifacts were reburied across

the site where they were recovered without the Golf Course personnel or construction crew's knowledge to insure their non-collection.

Other non-diagnostic artifacts (of a more durable nature) were noted and left in the field to be reburied. These artifacts included grinding slabs, pitted stones, core tools, non-diagnostic scrapers, preforms, modified flakes and tools. The locations of these artifacts (when first discovered) were noted, and the new location also noted.

Due to serious previous destruction done to the recorded archaeological sites cited in this report, none are considered to be worthy of submission as candidates for inclusion as a State Archeological Landmark (SAL) or the National Register of Historic Places. The significant portions of the sites have been removed or severely altered, with only the bottom of some sites remaining intact or undisturbed (41KR573; est. 30%, 41KR574; est. 10%, 41KR575; est. 5%). However, this does not diminish their importance as indicators of prehistoric settlement pattern studies or artifact studies along the Quinlan Creek drainage system.

The extent of the trenching and excavation across the area gave us an approximate 90% profile of site potential, with the remaining 10% located in areas of low site potential (eroded areas, hillsides, or artificial and paved surfaces). Badly disturbed areas that appeared to have potential as sites (GC2, GC4, GC7 and GC9) were investigated and determined to be the result of recent activities and were not recorded as archaeological sites. The historic debris scatter in Area D was inconclusive as to its origin in relation to a structure, dumpsite, or specific point during the history of the area, this area was also not considered for site designation.

## INTERPRETATIONS OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Since GC1 (41KR573) and GC3 (41KR575) were located and reburied without further damage, little testing was attempted. The mission of this investigation is to monitor and insure that intact sites are preserved and remain that way. This was accomplished with monitoring of the construction activities, and working with the contractors to modify their original plans if sites are encountered. The negotiations between the Course planners, construction staff, City Officials, and Golf Course personnel went smoothly with respect during the entire investigation. Through their cooperation, we have been able to assemble a profile of what and where artifacts found by golfers and workers in the past, in relationship what we have recovered in this investigation. Most known about previous finds were located around the area of GC1, 4, 5, 7, (disturbed areas) and 8 (undisturbed area with deposits visible on the surface).

The destruction of GC5 in the late 1960's presents a different approach than usually is the case with a prehistoric campsite. With the campsite destroyed, we must rely on the diagnostic artifacts to determine the nature of the site. In the soils that were removed from GC5, GC7 and relocated to GC14, 31 Middle Archaic diagnostics were recovered

(26 Pedernales, 1 Bulverde, 2 Langtry, 1 Lange, and 1 LaJita). Numerous limestone manos (6) were observed, and three possible grinding slabs were noted, but no metates (which may be the result of the clearing of large stones during the initial construction). All of the Middle Archaic diagnostics were made of brown and tan local cherts available in the hills surrounding the Course. Some of these showed the shiny gloss of being heat-treated.

These artifacts indicate that a specific occupational episode existed at this location, as was mentioned earlier (i.e. Middle Archaic' 2500 B.C. - 1000 B.C.)(Turner and Hester 1993). This is consistent with other sites up and down other tributaries along the Guadalupe River drainage basin. However, along with the Middle Archaic diagnostics were several Late/Transitional Archaic artifacts (1000B.C. – A.D. 700) made of non-local materials. These included bifaces made from a high quality black chert whose nearest source is five to six miles to the north across the divide area that separates the Pedernales River drainage system from the Guadalupe River system along Bear Creek. The geology of these two regions varies in that Quinlan Creek lies within the Eckrant-Kerrville-Rock Outcrop classification, whereas across the divide the soil classifications change to the Tarply-Eckrant-Roughcreek classification (Dittemore and Coburn 1984). The chemistry that produced these differences in chert color are also present on the Llano Uplift eastern edges to the north along the Balcones Escarpment (Banks 1990:62).

The artifacts recovered include an Ensor dart point (A.D. 200 – A.D. 600)(Figure 15: GC14.35), A Montell proximal end (1000 B.C. – A.D. 200)(Figure 15:GC14.12), and a thin blade base (Figure 15:GC14.45). Other non-local artifacts include a sandstone mano (Figure 15: GC14.32), a three-faceted sandstone pitted stone (Figure 15: GC14.32), and a polished hematite nodule (Figure 15:GC14.30). The source materials for these artifacts are all found to the north of the study area as far as San Saba County. It is not uncommon for these materials to be found at local archaeological sites. How they got here is a matter of speculation.

One theory might suggest that there was trade between the groups across the divide. Another possible suggestion is that due to the chronological differences, groups that made these items brought them in at the end of the Middle Archaic. However, one significant item is worthy of note. No Late Prehistoric diagnostics (i.e. arrow points or fragments) were found during the investigation, suggesting the sites may have been abandoned soon after the Late Archaic period.

#### **FUTURE RESEARCH:**

Obviously the best way to survey sites located on golf courses is to survey the area before the golf course is built. In cases such as the Scott Schreiner Municipal Golf Course, archaeologists are faced with reconstruction attempts (such as this), which may or may not be accurate. If this type of research had been done in 1968, our task would be a lot easier and closer to fact. Therefore, this report attempted to chronicle where cultural

deposits were uncovered, removed, stored for future use, and then relocated to other parts of the course, and located today.

It is hoped that this investigation will aid archeologists or other researchers who find these relocated deposits and not interpret them as new sites during future renovations. Although much of the significant archaeological in situ deposits have been destroyed or altered, the remnants of once present archaeological locations will add a missing piece to the puzzle of archaeological settlements along Qunilan Creek, and similar tributary systems in the area.



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APPENDICES:



**SCOTT SCHREINER MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE RENOVATIONS  
RECTOR & ASSOCIATES  
Kerrville, Texas**

**FIELD NOTES:**

**AREA/ SITE/ EXCAVATION RESULTS/ ARTIFACTS/ OBSERVATIONS AND  
COMMENTS:**

**DATE AND LOCATION:**