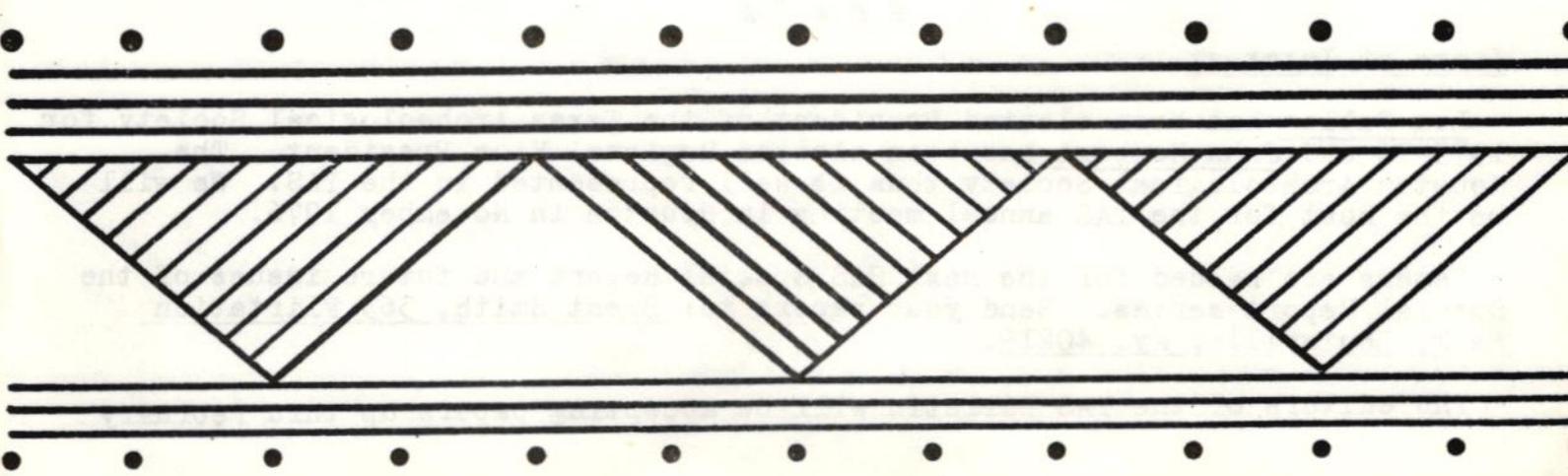


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HOUSTON ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

# HOUSTON ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

NUMBER 51

JANUARY 1976



The Newsletter is published four times per year by the Houston Archeological Society. Contributions of news items, short articles and information of archeological significance should be sent to the Editor - Alan R. Duke, 1706 Oaks Drive, Pasadena, Texas 77502.

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#####

HAS Programs - 1975-76

- November 1975 - Joe Eason, honorary Curator of ethnography at the Museum of Natural Science, was the speaker. Pre-meeting films, Indian Artists, Taktonka (a buffalo hunt) were shown.
- December 1975 - Dr. T. R. Hester, UTSA, discussed archeological work now being conducted in northeastern Mexico on a historical mission site.
- January 1976 - Dr. Charles Bollich will talk on "Coastal Pottery".
- February 1976 - Dr. Alan Skinner, Southern Methodist University, will be the speaker. Subject to be announced.
- March 1976 - Dr. Vaughn Bryant, Associate Professor of Anthropology and Botany, Texas A&M University, will be the speaker. Subject to be announced.

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Coming Events

- Jan. 7-10, 1976 - Society for Historical Archeology, 9th Annual Meeting (Joint Meeting with International Conference on Underwater Archeology) at University of Pennsylvania, Phila., Pa.

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Items of Interest

- Lou Fullen has been elected President of the Texas Archeological Society for 1975-76 and John Herbert has been elected Regional Vice President. The Houston Archeological Society thus is well represented in the TAS. We will be the host for the TAS annual meeting in Houston in November 1976.
- Papers are needed for the next HAS Special Report and future issues of the Special Report series. Send your papers to: Brent Smith, 363 Flirtation Walk, Louisville, Ky. 40219.
- The editors of the TAS Bulletin will be accepting papers up thru February

1976 for the next edition. Amateurs are encouraged to participate. Send to: Dr. Harry Shafer, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843.

• Archeological Investigations along Armand Bayou - Technical Report No. 2, Dept. of Anthropology, Rice University (Report No. 2, Houston Archeological Society - Sept. 1974) was reviewed in detail by Tom D. Dillehay, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Texas in the Bulletin of the T.A.S. - Vol. 46, 1975.

Just for the record, other H.A.S. members who participated in the Armand Bayou survey but whose names were not shown under acknowledgements in the report included Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chandler, Jay Sharp, Alan Duke, Bill McClure, Larry Weiner, and Bill and Louise Caskey.

• Your Editor would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Houston Archeological Society for the special recognition bestowed upon him at the November 1975 meeting in the form of a resolution providing lifetime membership in the Society "In Appreciation of Outstanding Service as Editor of the Newsletter."

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#### The "Shallow Lake" Sites - Chambers Co., Texas - Alan R. Duke

The East Bay (Chambers Co.) sites were discussed by the author in the January 1974 (No. 44) issue of the HAS Newsletter. As mentioned in this article, a short distance inland, major occupation sites are found on Lake Surprise, Lake Wallis and Lake Stevenson. This article will cover only the sites on Lake Stevenson. Future articles will touch on the other shallow lakes.

Lake Stevenson (or Stevenson Lake as it is called by local residents) is about 7200 feet long and 3000-3500 feet wide and is situated north and east of Lake Wallis and Lake Surprise about 2 miles inland from the north shore of East Bay.

#### Environment

Lake Stevenson is situated in the middle of marshland with Willow Marsh on the east and south and Gordy Marsh on the north and west. A "topo" map shows a small area of "high" ground at the north end of the lake (6 ft. elevation) and a small area at the south end with an elevation of 5 feet. It is on this high ground that the sites are located. Obviously, almost any storm accompanied by high tides, would flood the area completely.

Clam and oyster shell form the middens and were certainly a principle source of food for the aborigines. Fish, crabs and crayfish must have been a food source also. Bones from deer, teeth from alligators, rodent jaws and other animal bone found on the surface of the sites and the abundance of water fowl, turtles and snakes today indicates the early occupants had a relatively abundant supply of food.

Plant life at present is limited to salt grass and various marsh plants with a few oak trees on the high ground.

#### Artifacts

##### Pottery

Sherds found on the surface of the sites are sand, bone and grog tempered. Goose Creek, Plain and Incised, San Jacinto Plain and Incised are predominant but several intrusive (?) sherds appear including Rockport Plain and two sherds from carinated bowls (not classified to date).

Vessel shapes appear to conform to normal Goose Creek styling. Nine bottom sherds with heavy knodes appeared among the 124 sherds found. Rim sherds show the slight outward flare characteristic of conical vessels from the upper Gulf Coast.

Two Goose Creek sherds showed evidence of a red wash or film.

#### Lithic Material

Lithic artifacts located on the surface of sites include four arrowpoints and nine dart points. Four dart points and three arrowpoints are made from petrified wood. The remainder of the points are flint. Types of points found include the following: Perdiz - 4, Gary - 4, Kent - 1, Bulverde -1, Catan - 1, Unidentified - 2.

One perforator, worked to a point on both ends, was found.

Perhaps the most interesting lithic artifacts found at Lake Stevenson were a basalt boatstone and hematite net sinker (?). These finds were reported in HAS Newsletter No. 10, June 1963. Both of these artifacts are very uncommon to this part of Texas.

#### Bone and Shell Material

Bone artifacts found include two awls (one incised), half of a composite fish hook, and a perforated bear tooth used for adornment.

Five worked conch shell columella were located but pieces of cut conch shell usually found on similar area sites were not present.

#### Conclusions

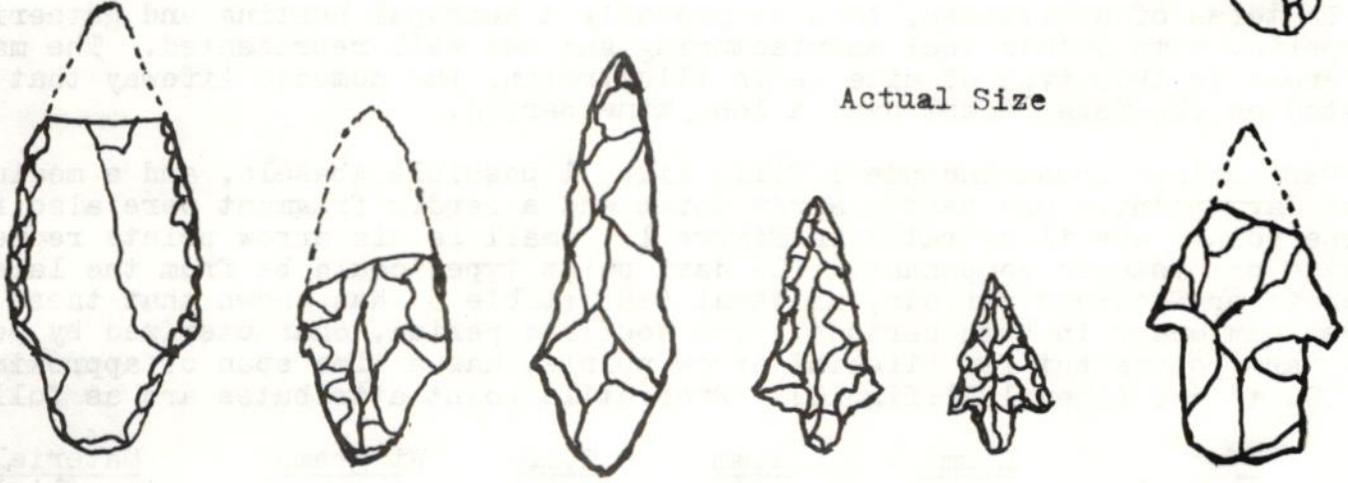
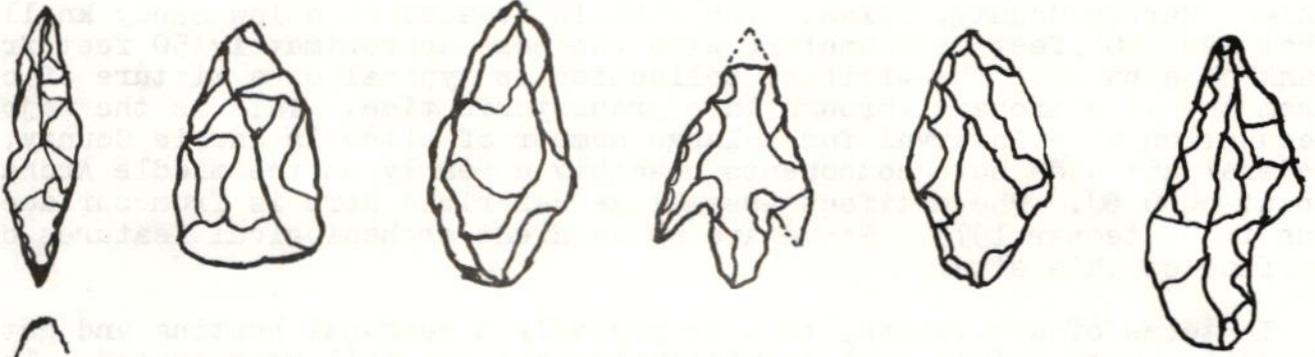
The artifacts described are the results of very limited surface examination of the sites. Based on analysis of this material, these are Galveston Bay Phase sites but the presence of dart points might indicate earlier occupation than the East Bay sites to the south. Perhaps a time scale from AD 800 to AD 1600 might be appropriate. Excavation will be required to establish the chronology of these sites.

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1962 Handbook of Texas Archeology: Type Descriptions. Texas Archeological Society Special Publication No. 1.

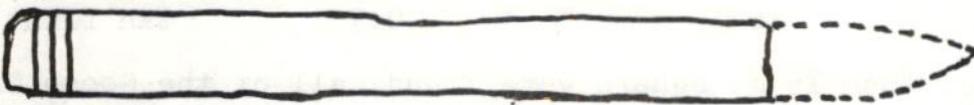
Lake Stevenson (Chambers County)

Lithic Artifacts

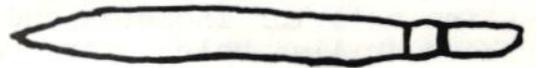


Actual Size

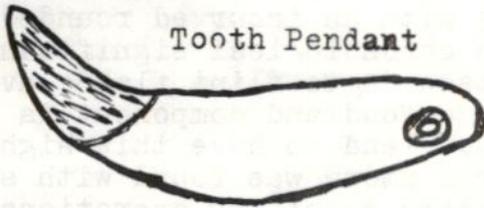
Bone Artifacts



Awl



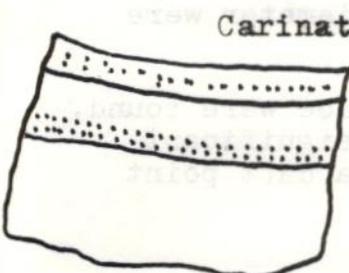
Fish Hook



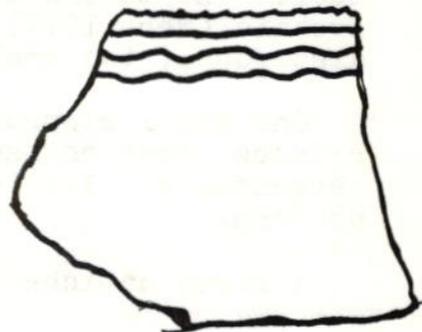
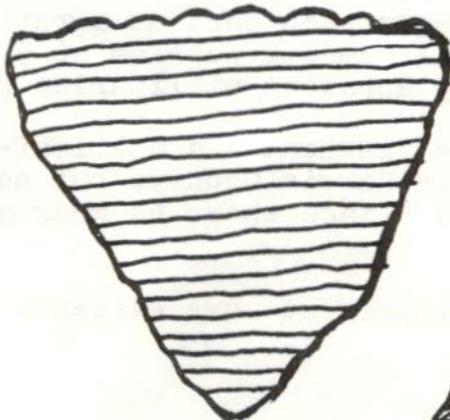
Tooth Pendant

Pottery

Goose Creek Incised



Carinated



A Harris County, Texas Prehistoric Site, 41HR209 - L. W. Patterson

This article describes a multi-component archeological site, 41HR209, in inland Harris County, Texas. The site is located on a low sandy knoll, somewhat over 100 feet in diameter, with the edge approximately 50 feet from the bank of a bayou. The artifact collection is typical of a mixture of components from the late Archaic through late prehistoric time. This is the major occupation time interval for a large number of sites in Harris County, although several sites do have components possibly as early as the middle Archaic at about 3000 BC. The artifact assemblage described here is from surface collecting to September 1975. There are no apparent archeological features on the surface of this site.

In terms of activities, this is probably a seasonal hunting and gathering campsite, with lithic tool manufacturing and use well represented. The main interest in this type of site is in illustrating the nomadic lifeway that persisted on the Texas coast over a long time period.

Dart points found include 1 Ellis-like, 1 possible Abasolo, and a medium size Gary point. One Perdiz arrow point and a Perdiz fragment were also found. These points are illustrated in Figure 1. Small Perdiz arrow points represent a late prehistoric component. The dart point types could be from the late Archaic or Woodland periods, as Wheat (1953:table 5) has shown that these point types can occur in both periods. The Woodland period, characterized by pottery and dart points but few bifacial arrow points, has a time span of approximately AD 200 to 600 (Aten 1971:fig 10). Projectile point attributes are as follows:

Type	L,mm	W,mm	T,mm	Wt,grams	Material
Abasolo (?)	na	24	6	na	tan flint
Ellis-like	37	21	6	4.0	brown flint
Gary	52	26	11	8.2	cream flint
Perdiz	20	16	3	0.7	tan flint

Fifty potsherds larger than 15 mm square were found, all of the Goose Creek sandy paste type, with grey, black and orange colors. Two sherds have a single line exterior incising and one has single line interior incising. Two sherds have drilled holes, for crack lacing or suspension. There are two rim sherds, one with a feathered flat pointed edge, and one with an incurved rounded edge. O'Brien (1974:57) has commented on the possible chronological significance of incising and rim shapes. The high ratio of potsherds to flint flakes over 15 mm square (0.13) may be another indication that a Woodland component is present, as single component late prehistoric sites do not tend to have this high proportion of potsherds (Patterson 1974). One large stone was found with some smooth abraded surfaces, possibly caused by pottery smoothing operations.

Faunal material recovered consists of several small bone fragments, a large piece of the top of a land turtle shell, and a pointed bone possibly used as a tool. The turtle shell may have been used as a rattle as in the Kentucky Archaic (Webb 1974), as 7 small smooth pebbles of 9 to 17 mm diameter were also found, too small for any apparent utilitarian purpose.

One small elongated biface fragment and one leaf-shaped biface were found. Bifaces occur on many sites in Harris County, but not in very significant percentages. The leaf-shaped biface shows no wear and may be a dart point preform.

A fired caliche ball may represent some evidence of cooking.

While most lithic material on this site consists of utilized flakes, several flake tools can be given a formal classification, including: 16 graters, 2 possible burins, 1 denticulate, and 1 notched tool. There are also 2 possible burin spalls. Evidence of lithic tool manufacture on this site consists of several hundred small flint flakes, under 15 mm square, 1 large flint pebble, 7 large split flint pebbles, and 10 thick flint chips. Tan flint predominates, but there is some use of red jasper, and grey and brown flints. Heat treating of flint was used extensively.

The lithic flake collection is as follows:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Irregular Flakes		
15 to 20 mm square	247	64.2
20 to 25 mm square	51	13.3
25 to 35 mm square	34	8.8
Prismatic Blades		
5 to 10 mm wide	6	1.6
10 to 15 mm wide	15	3.9
15 to 20 mm wide	4	1.0
Blade-like Flakes	8	2.1
Blade Core Trim Flakes	3	0.7
Unifacial Side Blades	9	2.3
Unifacial End Blades	8	2.1
Total	<u>385</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Flake edge retouch patterns suggest both scraping and cutting tool uses. Examination of the irregular flakes shows 19% primary cortex flakes, 41% secondary flakes with some cortex, and 40% internal flakes with no remaining cortex. The percentage of primary flakes is high enough to suggest importation of primary lithic raw materials to this site.

A complete prismatic blade industry is present. In addition to prismatic blades and facial core trim flakes, there are two residual microblade cores, one of multifaceted pencil shape, and one that appears to be a fragment of a cylindrical core with 6 parallel facets remaining.

A number of unifacial side blades and end blades are present, as in numerous other Harris County sites (Patterson 1973, Patterson and Sollberger 1974). This site has some particularly good examples of finely retouched unifacial end blades, with possible use as arrow points. The retouch pattern of one end blade has been replicated by the writer, using a ground tip deer antler pressure flaking tool.

This site is fairly typical of sites surveyed by the writer in inland Harris County, representing these time periods. Information is probably lost because of poor preservation of bone, shell, and wood materials. Something on the order of 1,500 years of intermittent occupation may be represented by this site. Detailed subsistence patterns, especially of a seasonal nature, remain poorly defined.

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Patterson, L.W. 1974 Technological Changes in Harris County, annual meeting, Texas Arch. Society, Dallas, typed paper

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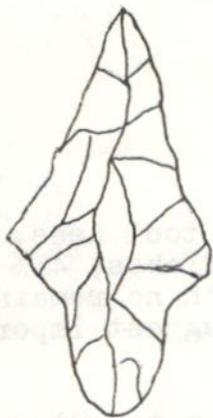
Wheat, J.B. 1953 The Adicks Dam Site, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 154:143-252

**FIGURE 1**

**SITE 41HR209**

**LITHIC ARTIFACTS**

**ACTUAL SIZE**



**GARY  
POINT**



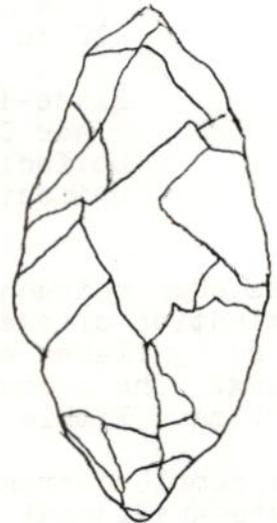
**ELLIS-LIKE  
POINT**



**ABASOLO(?)  
POINT**



**PERDIZ  
POINT**



**BIFACE**



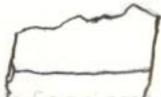
**THIN BIFACE  
FRAGMENT**



**MICROBLADE  
CORES**



**UNIFACIAL  
END BLADES**



**UNIFACIAL  
SIDE BLADE**



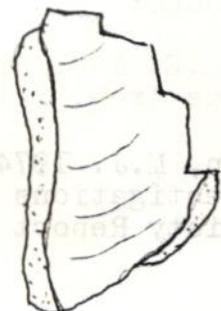
**POSSIBLE  
BURIN**



**GRAVER  
ON BLADE**



**NOTCH**



**DENTICULATE**

## 41 HR 259

This pre-ceramic site is on the west bank of White Oak Bayou on the upstream side of a small gully which is about 4 feet deep. It is on the outside of a broad sweeping curve of the bayou. The gully has been enclosed in a culvert and the bank of the bayou has been cut back to reveal the soil profile. Recent channel rectification activity has deposited  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet of soil in a berm on top of the previous surface which is about 74 feet above sea level. Below the topsoil is a stratum of gray silty sand that is about 1.3 feet thick. From there, yellowish gray silt extends another 11 feet down to the orange clay bedrock. Numerous calcareous nodules are found within the silt at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and also at 5 feet below the previous surface. The gully is more recent than the gray silty sand that includes the evidence of prehistoric occupation.

Artifacts are being exposed by erosion and are found from below the topsoil to a depth of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet. All are above the calcareous material. Most are concentrated along about 55 feet of the exposed cut bank but flakes are scattered for at least 300 feet. Extent of the site away from the bayou is unknown. No artifacts have been found in the gully bank.

**BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL:**

**Pelecypods:** Three fragments of shell of small clams were found. These are unidentifiable but appear to be of the common local freshwater mussel.

**Mammals:** A fragment of the enamel of an incisor tooth of a large unidentifiable rodent is 8 mm. wide and 20 mm. long. One fragment of bone from a large mammal is too large to be deer but could be bison.

**CERAMICS:**

None.

**OTHER FIRE-HARDENED PLASTIC MATERIAL:**Clay Chunks:

Several pieces of silty clay have been subjected to firing. They are irregular in shape and of slightly differing consistency. Impressions of plant material show in some. There is a possibility that some of these are the result of burning vegetation during recent channel rectification.

**LITHICS:**

All of the siliceous material in the collection shows a considerable degree of patination. Surfaces are from nearly white to light brown in color. Recent breaks reveal much darker interiors.

Concretions:

A few calcareous and ferruginous nodules are found within the site. One small conglomerate of fine powdery red material and sand grains was found. It falls apart readily and leaves a persistent stain. Color is dark reddish brown (10R3/4).

Unmodified Pebbles:

Unmodified hard-rock pebbles are found intermixed with the artifacts. Size of the 29 that were collected ranges from 10 to 50 mm. Material is flint and quartzite. Most are rounded rather than angular. None show any indication of alteration. Weight is 235 grams.

41 HR 259

Modified Pebbles:

The collection includes 36 pebbles that have one or more fracture surfaces. A few of the fractures may be due to percussion but most are so irregular that heat is the probable cause of the breaks. Size ranges from 15 to 50 mm. Total weight is 300 grams. Material is quartzite, flint and silicified wood. There is no indication of use.

Bifaces:

Stage 'B' Bifaces: (1)

One Stage 'B' biface is in the collection. Material is silicified wood. Length is 48 mm. Weight is 32 grams. It was discarded apparently because flaking was uncontrollable and it could not be thinned adequately.

Stage 'C' Bifaces: (3)

The collection includes 3 Stage 'C' bifaces. Length is from 33 to 52 mm. Weight is 46 grams. One is flint and two are silicified wood. None could be thinned enough for further use. They may also be called cores.

Stage 'D' Bifaces: (1) (Fig. 14, O.)

These are bifacially reduced cobbles which have been shaped and thinned by hard hammer percussion. Relatively deep bulbar scars are about as long as wide. The biface is roughly oval or triangular with a sinuous edge around the circumference.

The assemblage includes one Stage 'D' biface that is oval in shape and is 25 mm by 35 mm. Material is flint. Weight is 13 grams. A knot on one side shows evidence of several blows that were unsuccessful in the thinning process.

Unclassified Bifaces: (3)

Three pebbles of silicified wood have been altered by removal of flakes bifacially. Edges are convex and acute. No evidence of use is apparent. They may have been rejected because of poor fracture planes. Length is 20 to 35 mm. Weight is 13 grams.

Biface fragments: (4)

Four fragments of bifacially worked flint are included. Three are fragments of shattered bifaces and one is fire fractured. Weight is 9 grams.

Knife: (1) (Fig. 14, N.)

This is the proximal end of either a well made knife or a dart point such as the Lerma type. Sides and end are convex and have been ground. Material is not local in origin. The mottled flint was olive gray (5Y4/1) before heavy patination turned it to pinkish gray (5YR8/1). It has been broken by being snapped in two rather than impact. Thickness is 8 mm. Weight is 7 grams.

Projectile Points:

The collection includes 51 projectile points or fragments thereof. All are dart points. Two are stemless, 1 has a contracting stem, 15 have parallel stems, 19 have expanding stems and 14 are uncertain in this characteristic. Fourteen are silicified wood and the others are flint. Total weight is 224 grams.

G.K. Chandler assisted in identification of the points.

41 HR 259

Projectile Points:

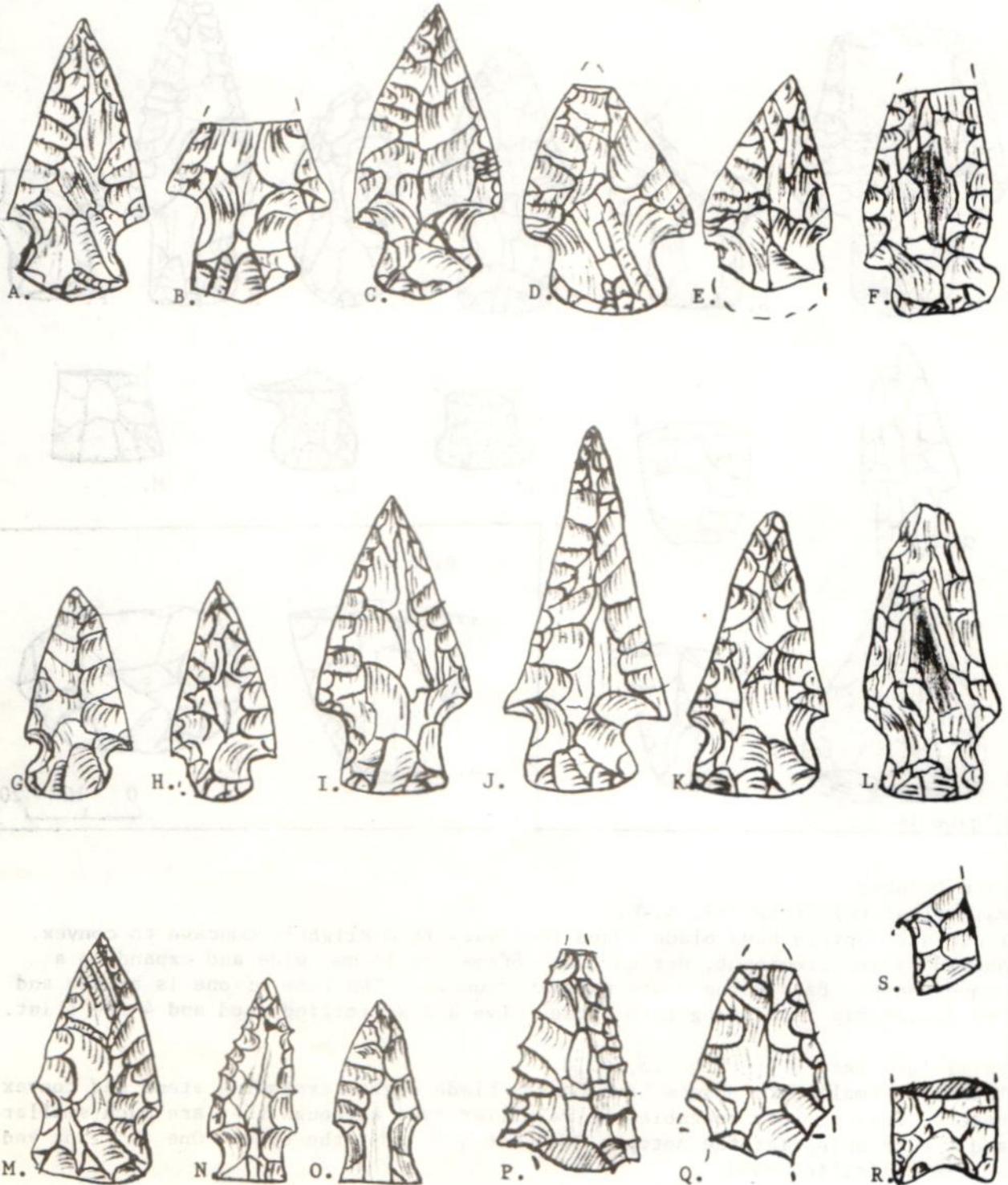
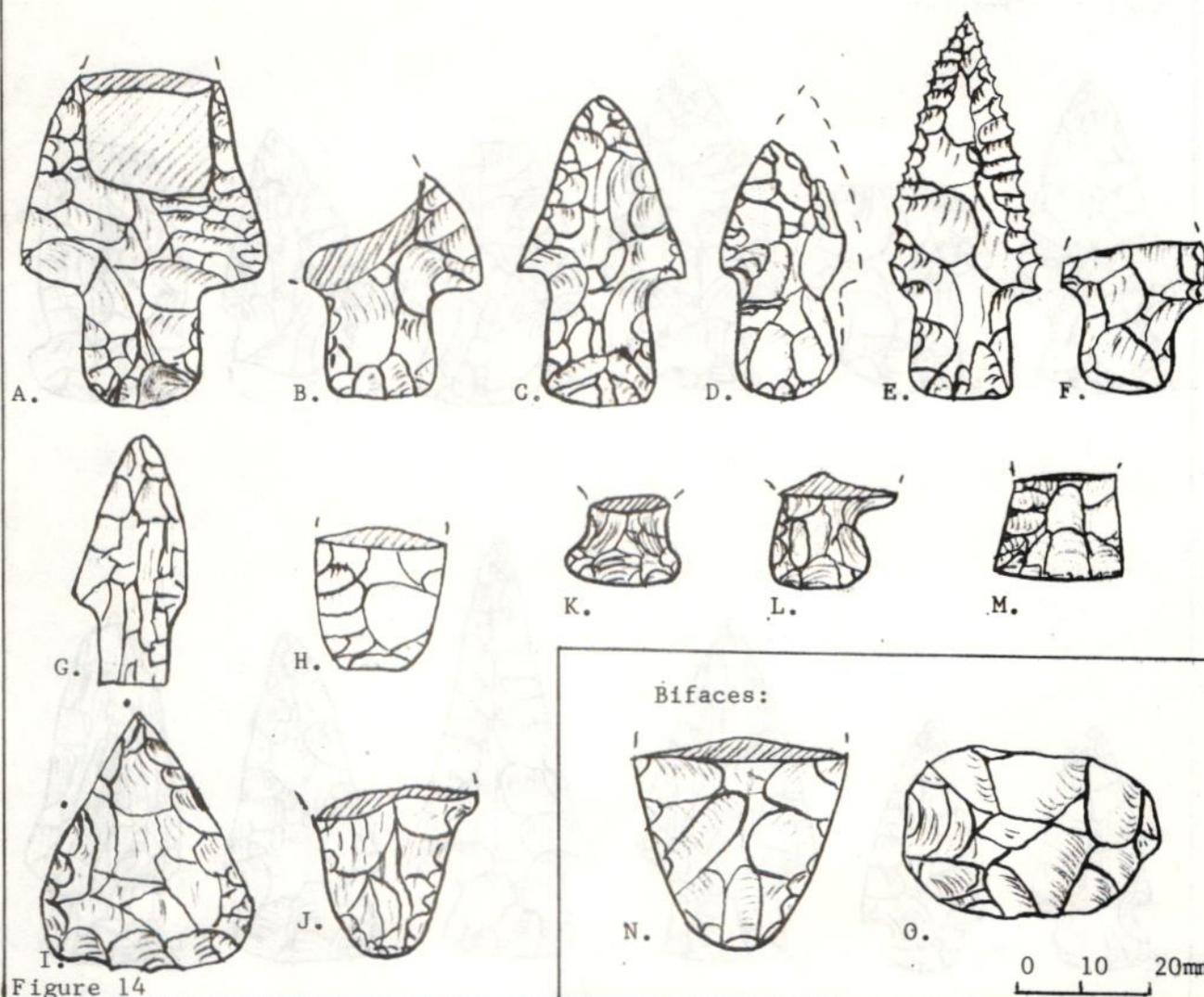


Figure 13

0 10 20 mm.

41 HR 259

## Projectile Points:



## Dart Points:

Palmillas: (6) (Fig. 13, A.-F.)

These dart points have blade edges that vary from slightly concave to convex. Shoulders are prominent, not barbed. Stems are 15 mm. wide and expand to a convex base. Base corners are usually rounded. The base of one is broken and the distal tip is missing from three. Two are silicified wood and 4 are flint.

Palmillas-like: (2) (Fig. 13, G.,H.)

These two small dart points have convex blade edges, expanding stems and convex bases. They closely resemble the Palmillas type although they are much smaller and the chipping for the notches does not quite fit the type. One is flint and one is silicified wood.

Ellis: (4) (Fig. 13, I.-L.)

These dart points have blade edges that are nearly straight, varying from slightly convex to slightly concave. Shoulders are prominent without barbs. Stems are 14 to 16 mm. in width and expand to nearly straight bases. Bases are thinned but do not have sharp edges. Two each are flint and silicified wood. The flint points appear to be heat treated.

41 HR 259

Trinity: (1) (Fig. 13, M.)

Blade edges are convex. Side notches are shallow. The stem expands to a convex base. Thickness is 10 mm. Material is flint.

Unidentified--Type D-1: (2) (Fig. 13, N.,O.)

These two small dart points somewhat resemble the Darl type. However they appear to be reworked distal tips of broken points. The bases are not worked as they show the square breaks of snap fractures. Blades are narrow with convex to slightly recurved edges. Side notched are asymmetric and produce expanded stems. Patination is heavy on all surfaces. The flint appears to have been heat treated.

Unidentified--Stemmed: (4)

Two of these are portions of blades with slightly convex edges. Shoulders are rounded but no evidence of stem shape remains. Both are silicified wood and have fire fractures after fabrication.

One of these, Fig. 13, P., is the blade of a dart point with straight, serrated edges. Shoulders are sharply pointed but not barbed. Stem and distal tip are missing. Flint.

One of these, Fig. 13, Q., is the blade of a dart point with stem, tip and shoulders missing. Blade edges are slightly convex. Flint.

Pedernales: (1) (Fig. 13, R.)

This is the stem of a dart point that could be called either Pedernales or Plainview. It is called Pedernales here since it compares closely with two such points found less than a mile downstream and which are illustrated in Figure 5. The base is concave. The straight, parallel edges of the stem have been smoothed as is usual in Plainview and occasional in Pedernales.

Probable Shumla: (1) (Fig. 13, S.)

This is the barb only of a dart point. It is thin and well made. The barb has straight sides and straight end. Another similar barb and a nearly complete point of this type were found at 41 HR 268 which is just across the bayou. That site will be reported later but these two artifacts support the decision to call this fragment a Shumla point. Flint.

Carrollton: (4) (Fig. 14, A.-D.)

These dart points have relatively long rectangular stems with slightly convex bases. Blades are broad with edges convex to slightly recurved. Shoulders are square. Two have been broken by impact. One has been fire fractured and one appears to have been heat treated. Flint.

Yarbrough: (2) (Fig. 14, E.,F.)

These dart points have stems that are as wide as long with straight parallel sides and slightly convex bases. Blades are narrow with slightly convex edges. One blade is serrated. Most of the distal portion of one is missing. Shoulders are nearly square. Flint.

Kent: (1) (Fig. 14, G.)

One dart point is typical of the local Kent type. The blade is narrow with convex edges. Shoulders are distinct. Stem edges are parallel. The base is straight and not thinned. Silicified wood.

41 HR 259

Probable Angostura: (1) (Fig. 14, H.)

This is the proximal end of a flint dart point. Edges are slightly convex, smoothed. Base is convex. Although this object superficially resembles the stem of the Carrollton points it is distinctly different in overall aspect. It compares closely with an unmistakable Angostura from 41 HR 89 which is 4 miles downstream.

Abasolo: (1) (Fig. 14, I.)

This dart point was never finished. The area between the dots on the sketch has not been sharpened. A flake removed on the edge undershot so deep that the point was unuseable. Blade edges slightly convex. Corners rounded. The base is convex. Blade and base are beveled. Silicified wood.

Gary: (1) (Fig. 14, J.)

This is the proximal end of a medium sized Gary dart point. Shoulder is distinct, not barbed. Stem edges are straight and contract to a rounded base. Silicified wood.

Unidentified -- Parallel Stem: (7) (Fig. 14, M.)

These are the stems of dart points without any indication of the blade. Sides are straight and nearly parallel. Bases are slightly convex. These would all fit the characteristics of Yarbrough and Carrollton points. Two appear to have been heat treated. One is silicified wood and the others are flint.

Unidentified -- Expanding Stem: (4) (Fig. 14, K.,L.)

These bases have been snapped off completed points. Stem widths are from 12 to 13 mm. The stem expands to rounded or pointed corners. Two each are flint and silicified wood.

Unidentified -- Distal Tip: (6)

The distal tips of six broken points are in the collection. Blade edges are slightly convex. Flint.

Unidentified -- Medial Section: (3)

The collection includes medial sections of three broken points. Tips and stems are missing. Blade edges are slightly convex. Two are flint and one is silicified wood.

#### Flakes and Chips:

The lithic assemblage includes 748 flakes and chips that weigh 1152 grams. Seventy are silicified wood, one is quartzite and the others are flint. Patination has progressed enough to obscure some of the flaking scars. A few of the thinner flakes have been reduced to little more than chalk. Some have been subjected to heat treatment before flaking as the surfaces have a smooth glossy finish. Thirty-four have been fire popped. Thirty-six (5%) of the flakes are lipped.

Use scars are found on 470 (63%). Most of this evidence consists of minute scars on the acute edge of the flakes as though they had been used for cutting. The amount of this scarring varies considerably. Shaping retouch has been the technique used to modify one or more edges on 66 (9%) flakes. The edges that have been shaped are straight on 22, convex on 41, concave on 18, denticulate on 2 and sinuous on one.

41 HR 259

One microblade and thirteen possible prismatic blades are in the flake collection. The total may be greater but it is difficult to separate broken blades from broken lipped flakes when the striking platform and bulb of percussion are missing.

Some of the flakes have been altered to produce particular tools. A stemmed side scraper (Fig. 15, F.) was made from a secondary flint flake that was shaped by pressure flaking. Notches were flaked from both faces. Edge angle is about 40°. An end scraper was made from a secondary flint flake and has a semi-circular bit. (Fig. 15, D.). Little evidence of use is apparent. A denticulate tool (Fig. 15, E.) was made from a thin interior flint flake by removal of small flakes on two edges.

There are eight flakes that appear to have been made into burins (Fig. 15, A.). Several of the flakes have been altered by snap fractures. A roughly oval shape is the result. These may be thumb-nail scrapers or gaming pieces (Fig. 15, B., C.). The edges are rounded somewhat as from rubbing on soft material and do not show minute chips from hard scraping use.

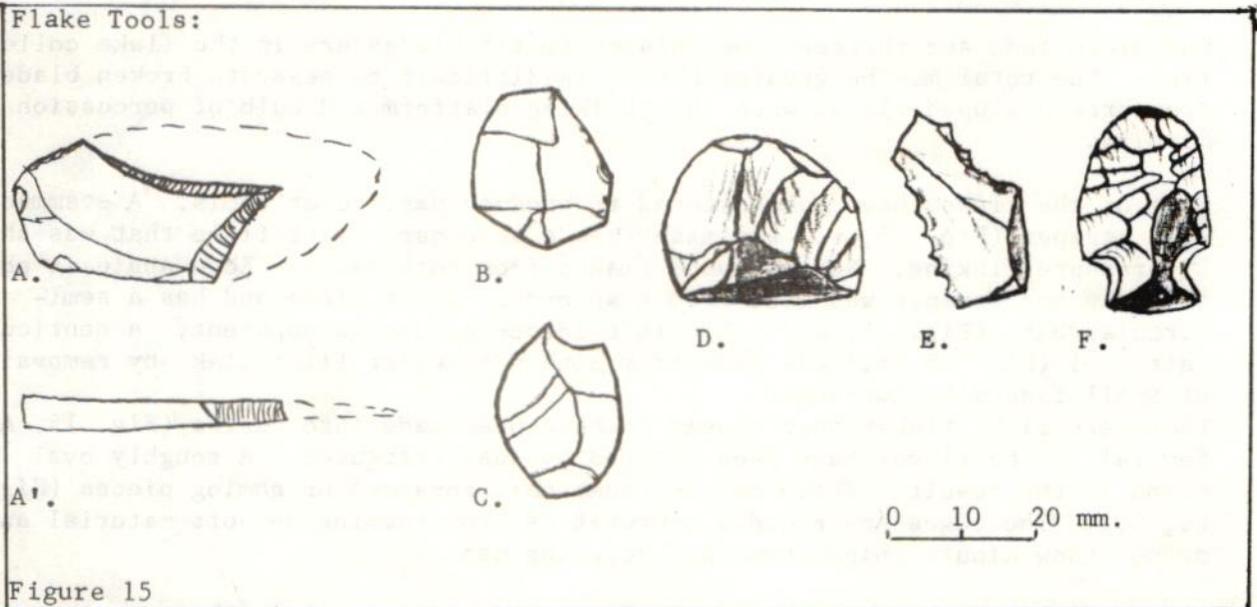
A few of the other flakes show indications of use as tools. These include 3 gravers, one small notch scraper with graver, 2 small notches, one double notch and 3 lightly used side scrapers.

It should be noted that only 9% of the flakes are of silicified wood while 26% of the projectile points are of that material. Only one quartzite flake was found but several of the heat fractured pebbles are quartzite.

Size	Material	Utilized				Unutilized				Totals			
		P.	S.	I.	total	P.	S.	I.	total	P.	S.	I.	total
0 to 10mm.	Flint		15	41	56	7	20	86	113	7	35	127	169
	Sil.wood		1	2	3	2	2	10	14	2	3	12	17
	total		16	43	59	9	22	96	127	9	38	139	186
10 to 15mm.	Flint	3	46	119	168	14	40	23	77	17	86	142	245
	Sil.wood		6	6	12	3	7	5	15	3	13	11	27
	total	3	52	125	180	17	47	28	92	20	99	153	272
15 to 20mm.	Flint	2	60	81	143	7	21	13	41	9	81	94	184
	Sil.wood	2	7	5	14	2	1	1	4	4	8	6	18
	Quartzite			1	1							1	1
total	4	67	87	158	9	22	14	45	13	89	101	203	
20 to 25mm.	Flint		23	30	53	4	2	2	8	4	25	32	61
	Sil.wood		1	2	3	1	4		5	1	5	2	8
	total		24	32	56	5	6	2	13	5	30	34	69
25 to 30mm.	Flint	1	9	6	16	1			1	2	9	6	17
30 to 35mm.	Flint			1	1							1	1
Totals		8	168	294	470	41	97	140	278	49	265	434	748

Table 6

41 HR 259



## DISCUSSION:

The assemblage reported here conforms to the early phase for the southern area of the La Harpe Aspect of the Archaic Stage as defined by Leroy Johnson, Jr. in 'The Yarbrough and Miller Sites of Northeastern Texas, With a Preliminary Definition of the La Harpe Aspect' in Volume 32 of the Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society, 1962. There is also a possible representation of the Paleo Indian Stage as well as the Edwards Plateau Aspect of the Archaic Stage.

This assemblage of dart points which are from all depths of the site has a definite resemblance to the 'Lower Level' described by J.B. Wheat in 'The Addicks Dam Site', River Basin Surveys Papers, No. 4, 1953. This was the apparent earliest occupation of that part of Buffalo Bayou at the Doering Site which is about 12 miles southwest of 41 HR 259. There is one significant difference between the sites. At the Doering site contracting stem dart points comprise a large part of the collection even in the lowest level. In this site only one Gary point was found representing 3% of the points that are complete enough to determine stem shape. This site was apparently not occupied after the introduction of the Gary type into the area.

The site can be differentiated from late prehistoric sites by comparison of lithic material other than projectile points. The collection includes a higher percentage of large flakes, higher percentage of lipped flakes and a higher percentage of utilized flakes. There are differences in the types of tools also but discussion about these may be best reserved until more extensive assemblages are available.

This site offers a unique opportunity to study the early to middle Archaic Stage without the problem of mixture of artifacts from later occupations. The potential for contribution to the knowledge of past cultures strongly suggests that this site should be preserved until it can be studied in a scientific manner.