



# JOURNAL HOUSTON ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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## Paleo Points

In this issue of the Journal you will see references to paleo points from Harris, Fort Bend and Wharton Counties. Point types mentioned in the Paleo category include Folsom, Plainview, Early Notched, Early Stemmed, Angostura and San Patrice. Articles published earlier included references to Scottsbluff and Clovis points.

Paleo points are being found and reported with increasing frequency along the upper Gulf Coast perhaps due to increased survey and salvage work and because new previously unclassified points are turning up in association with known Paleo material. (Example: Early Notched; Early Stemmed).

The more frequent appearance and identification of these early points must change the existing concepts of the occupation patterns in this area.

An important part of establishing the provenience of paleo points is to provide, thru radiocarbon dating and stratigraphic analysis, accurate dates on other materials in direct association with the points. This objective has been accomplished at site 41WH19 and is being pursued on other area sites.

It is interesting to note that the Folsom point mentioned by W. Marshall Black in this issue is the first Folsom reported in Harris County.

- Editor

Recollections by a New MemberW. Marshall Black

My interest in local archaeology goes back to the mid-1930's. It was kindled by a high school buddy, Stanley Morse. Stan's dad was a noted geologist who had taught him about the importance of cataloging.

Our favorite site in those days was on Greens Bayou near the community of Dyersdale, just north of the Missouri-Pacific bridge. That bayou was then an intermittent stream, but subject to severe floodstage erosion. At places there were gravel bars which we called "rapids." It was not unusual for the two of us to collect 20 to 30 projectile points and flour sacks of potsherds from these in a day-long visit. All were duly labeled and sent to the Smithsonian. I still have letters from Matthew Sterling thanking us for our reporting. The artifacts from this area were typical of those we later were to find near Addicks. I do recall two unusual pieces, one a patinated Folsom point and the other a large rim sherd (Goose Creek) incised with hatches triangles. There were no topographic signs of midden accumulations, though search along the scarp would often yield chips and potsherds. About eight years ago I revisited this site only to find the Army Engineers at work--it's gone now.

I don't recall how the original Addicks site came to our attention. South of Buffalo Bayou and east of the present Highway Six was a farm owned by settlers named Habermacher. They were still working the farm, and after spring plowing and the first rain, a large field was prime for surface collecting--over perhaps two or three acres. Grandmother Habermacher, then in her 80's, maintained a family legend about a big battle in that area. We discounted this because of the large number of flakes, more suggestive of a habitation site, although there was absolutely no pottery. Two lead rifle balls were found there, along with a large number of points representative of all the Addicks range.

North of this field and immediately on the bayou bank (then a small stream somewhat like Langham Creek) was the "mound" as we called it. This midden was notable for its height and symmetry. Stanley would allow no excavation, but again all our surface collections went to Washington. This led, years later, to arrival of Joe Ben Wheat to do salvage archeology late in the time the Addicks and Barker Dams were being built. But, prior to Wheat's arrival, I could see that destruction was coming: the bayou was to be rectified and vastly deepened. The woods were cleared and a small dragging was working the old scarp to level it for a monster drag line which "walked." Schoolboy pleading with the Corps did nothing to stop their advance (but the Corps did offer me a summer job calculating volumes). Two test excavations were made. Both encountered burials. With one was an intrusive flint knife measuring eight by two and one half inches. The midden was leveled, but all the material was placed in one large pile. This black soil was later covered by the clay spoil from the bayou deepening. I revisited this site a few years ago to find the field completely built over by residences. One street was named Arrow Hill! The midden spoil might still be found with benefit of my field notes. Joe Ben was kind to mention this work in his landmark paper. More about Joe Ben later.

A third favorite site was on Willow Waterhold Bayou near its confluence with Braes Bayou, now very nearly under the South 610 Loop. Post Oak was a shell road then. This bayou was notable for the abundant Pleistocene fossils--Mammoth and "cattle-like". I must have had a dozen mammoth teeth at one time. Four projectile points were found, one was a Perdiz, near the

scarp, and another was an unusual patenized point, from a rapid. This is shown as Fig. 1. I think it is a Refugio type. Could it be contemporary with the extinct animal remains? The large bones were usually found in the Beaumont Clay about eight to ten feet below the surface. They were of chalk-like consistency. Willow Waterhole is now covered by concrete, and residences are on the east side. The west side appears to be about like it was. This stream had been deepened for drainage even then. I suspect the spoils may cover a site.

The news of December 7, 1941 found Stanley and I returning from a fourth site. This was on the long island between Lost Lake and Old River Bay, off Old Market Street Road and north of the San Jacinto Monument. A skiff was needed to cross Old River Bay, but then by wading along a low bank, one could collect potsherds in great numbers from the shallows. These were notable because of their large size--usually at least about three by four inches. It was here one day I found sherds from most of one vessel (Goose Creek Plain). It had been cast up by the sea, then crushed by some unknowing hunter into a neat pile. I never succeeded in its reconstruction. Most sherds were much harder than those found more inland and were incised with the characteristic pendant, hatches triangles. A large collection of these, together with a reconstructed skull from Addicks, went to the old Houston Museum of Natural History, care of Bob Vines, when I went off to war. I later heard these were stored in the old Noble house and destroyed in a fire. Bill McClure recently told me, however, that they may still exist--I'd sure like to know!

A notable feature on this island was a large ruin built of local shell and a weak mortar. We were mystified as to how or why so large a building was erected in such an inaccessible place. Wayne Neyland wrote me later that the structure was associated with a "Col. Sydnor", but that shed little light for me. About 20 years ago I revisited the area to find that hurricanes had rearranged things substantially.

My friend Stanley was killed at Anzio.

Another site was on White Oak bayou about a half mile south of 11th Street. This was most interesting in that there were no signs of midden deposit or surface leads. Local school boys would just plop down somewhere on the bank and dig in the sandy soil. Somehow I saw one of their finds, a large oval knife about seven inches long. This was, again, a typical, but very similar in grey flint to the specimen I had recovered from the Addicks "mound". The other points were typical of the Addicks collections reported by Wheat, i.e., Gary, Kent, Perdiz, etc. The pottery also was similar to Addicks types; one of the local boys gave me a nearly complete pot rim which also went to the old museum. One random pothole produced square nails in association with pottery. This stream, too, was rectified and residences now occupy the site. Bill McClure was to pursue White Oak further upstream and as I recall, I first met Wayne Neyland in those woods.

Before returning to the Addicks area, one other site comes to mind. This is on the old Bowser place, located on "Pool Hill", just west of Ful-shear. How this came to my attention is an interesting story, but I shall spare you that. Surface collection there was difficult due to pasture growth but a number of lithic specimens were found. These were distinctly different from the Addicks types. One is shown as Figure 2. There is a pronounced local alluvial nose that was reported to be a burial ground. With the Bowser's permission, a random pit did encounter a burial. In association was a large fragment of conch-like shell, drilled with two holes. Alex Krieger said this might have been a bow string guard. This and

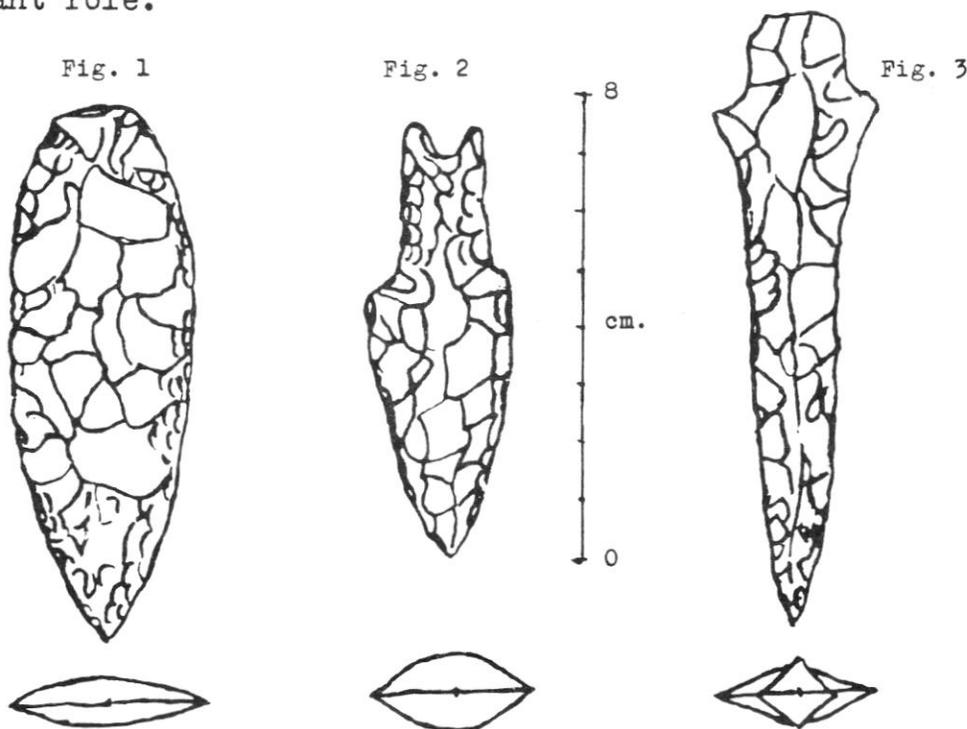
the large knife from Addicks were the only examples I ever saw of burial furniture. Wayne recorded this site years later. It's now closed as long as Mrs. Bowser lives.

In the summer of about 1947 I was thrilled to get a phone call from Mr. Joe Ben Wheat, the first professional archaeologist I had ever met. He told me of his assignment of Addicks and we were to spend days together there in reconnaissance. One Sunday he and his bride and I and my bride-to-be were picnicking on the Doering site. The stream was running then, and quite shallow. I recall shedding shoes and exploring the gravelly bottom with my toes. What a way to find projectile points! Soon we all were in and during the course of an hour had about 20 points and a fragment of "banner stone". This to my knowledge is the only local example of polished ground stone implement. The following day Joe Ben got his crew down there and recovered several hundred specimens. This made an impression on me, but it was to be 36 years before I got around to a similar exercise.

After many years away from Houston, I returned and decided to locate Wheat's Grisbee site. It was found to be a potholed mess, but I could not help but wonder if the stream might not hold artifacts as at the Doering site. On Labor Day of last year (1983) I gave it a try. It had been dry; the stream was only thigh deep, though most uninviting. Using a floating screen I shoveled the bottom for about an hour. The result was meager--a few sherds, chips, and two lithics. One is unusual, Fig. 3.

Only one site known to me from those early days still remains undisturbed and might be an interesting project for the Society. It's located on city property near Memorial Park.

Looking back over some forty seven years one thing seems clear: in a fast growing urban location such as Houston, a site that seems remote and "safe" today will become, in no time at all, a recollection. My boyhood friend, Stanley's admonition "We mustn't dig--report it and wait for the professionals" rings hollow. The professionals are too few, and, I sense, preoccupied with more dramatic locales. That's why a society such as yours has an important role.



Surface Surveys at Sites 41FB101 and 41FB102  
Fort Bend County, Texas

Bruce R. Duke

Site 41FB101

Introduction

Site 41FB101 is a Late Woodland site situated in an oxbow of Buffalo Bayou about 1/2 mile south of Interstate 10 and Katy in Fort Bend County, Texas. Exposed about a year ago by a borrow pit operation that utilized most of the oxbow, the site is about 600 feet below the junction of the two main forks of Buffalo Bayou just south of Katy. Permission has been given by the landowner to conduct surface surveys of the site.

Buffalo Bayou originates in southeast Waller County at an elevation of about 160 feet above sea level. The bayou meanders easterly through the Katy Prairie, which is a section of the Upper Gulf Coast Prairie of Texas, and then flows through metropolitan Houston to its confluence with the San Jacinto River and sea level in upper Galveston Bay.

Environment

A thick hardwood gallery forest is found along the undeveloped stretches of Buffalo Bayou; some remains in the area of the site. Before the oxbow in Buffalo Bayou was turned into a borrow pit, the site was located in heavy woods and was probably not noticeable because no obvious middens are present. Wildlife and conspicuous plants noted in the vicinity of the site and along this section of Buffalo Bayou can be found in the lists that accompany this report. Buffalo Bayou has been channelized at this location.

Geological formations in the Katy area are depositional in origin and generally Quaternary in age. These formations occur in east-west trending belts and parallel fluctuating Pleistocene epoch sea levels. The Quaternary surface which outcrops in the vicinity of the site is the Montgomery formation.

Artifacts

The borrow pit was used to obtain fill to build up the foundation for a nearby apartment complex. In doing so, the perimeter of the site away from the bayou was exposed and subjected to heavy erosion. An undetermined percentage of the site was removed.

Surface collecting on this site has yielded chert flakes (See Table I) and five Goose Creek potsherds, one of which is rim-incised with a single horizontal line. Numerous small chert and quartz pebbles have also been found scattered about the site. With the exception of a piece of turtle shell, no bone artifacts have been found. Additional artifacts can be found in Figure 1.

Based on the location of chert flakes eroding from the bluff of the borrow pit, the occupation zone appears to be 15-20 centimeters of a mottled gray fine sandy loam and is overlain by about 30 centimeters of similar soil. A strip of only 10-15 feet of undisturbed woods lies between the slope of the borrow pit and the channelized zone of Buffalo Bayou. No artifacts have been found on the channelized face of the bayou.

Summary

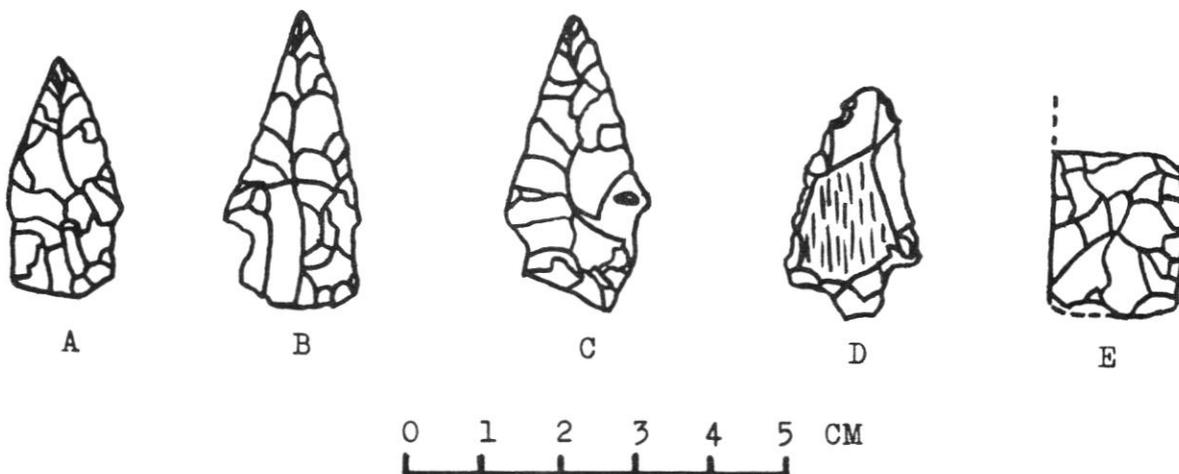
Artifacts collected during surface surveys have shown that site 41FB101 constitutes a Late Woodland period occupation. This can be evidenced by the high abundance of small chert flakes and small projectile points plus the presence of Goose Creek ceramics. The density of artifacts at the site ranges from low to moderate; however, since an undetermined portion of this site was removed, it is impossible to determine the original scope of the site. The combination of forests and grasslands in the vicinity assured excellent hunting and gathering, although the site was probably a seasonal campsite as is typical of prehistoric sites in this region.

Table 1  
Lithic Flake Distribution  
Site 41FB101

Flake Size, MM Square

Under 10 MM	- 110	30-35 MM	- 7
10-15 MM	- 155	35-40 MM	- 2
15-20 MM	- 120	40-45 MM	- -
20-25 MM	- 45	45-50 MM	- -
25-30 MM	- 13	Total	<u>452</u>

Figure I  
Site 41FB101 Lithic Artifacts



A, B, C - Kent Points, D - Unidentified Arrowpoint  
manufactured from curved bark-covered flake, E - Unclass.

Site 41FB102  
Introduction

Recent surface surveys by the author, of Buffalo Bayou south of Katy in Fort Bend County revealed another site in close proximity to site 41FB101. A Plainview point was an important component of the site.

Environment

Flora, fauna and geology of the site are covered in the report on 41FB101.

Description of Site

Site 41FB102 lies on the highest bluff in this portion of Buffalo Bayou. Since the bayou has been channelized at this location the face of the bluff is vertical and essentially is devoid of vegetation. The energy generated by floodwaters is causing rapid erosion of the site. After each heavy rain, large chunks of gray, fine sandy loam fall from the site into floodwaters. An undetermined percentage of the site has already vanished.

Description of Artifacts

The Plainview point found at this site is approximately 5.7 cm. long and 2.5 cm. wide. It is made from light brown chert showing some oxidation. As is typical of this type of point, the edges are ground near the base. The point is finely worked with parallel flaking evident.

In addition to the Plainview point, numerous flint and petrified wood flakes (See Table II), six dart points, three Goose Creek potsherds and a quartzite abrader were found (See Figure II). A Woodland-Late Woodland occupation is represented by the flakes, especially when coupled with the potsherds and the other projectile points.

Summary

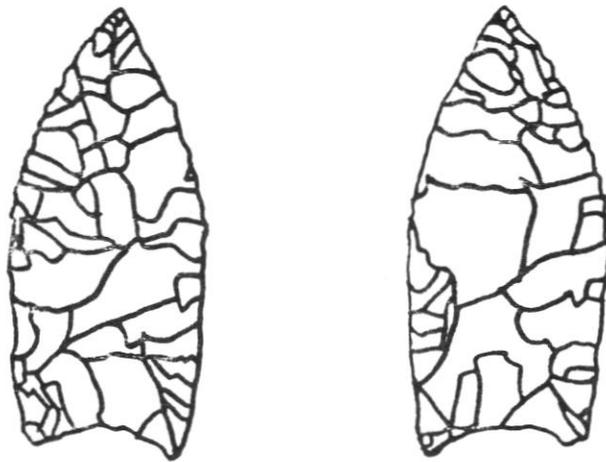
There is a considerable gap in time between the Plainview and Woodland cultures. However it is very possible that a small paleo site exists or existed in close proximity to the Woodland occupation. On the other hand, it is possible that a Woodland individual picked up the Plainview point and brought it back to camp. Another possibility is that floodwaters transported the Plainview point to this location from another site upstream.

Table II

Lithic Flake Distribution  
Site 41FB102

Flake Size, MM Square	
Under 10 MM	- 8
10-15 MM	- 41
15-20 MM	- 79
20-25 MM	- 59
25-30 MM	- 33
30-35 MM	- 8
35-40 MM	-
40-45 MM	- 1
45-50 MM	-
Over 50 MM	- 1
Total	230

Figure II  
Site 41FB102  
Lithic Artifacts



A

0 5 cm



B



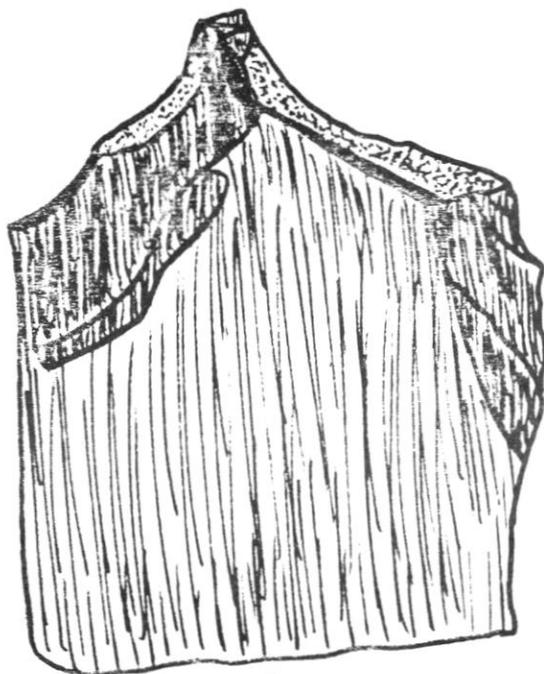
C



D

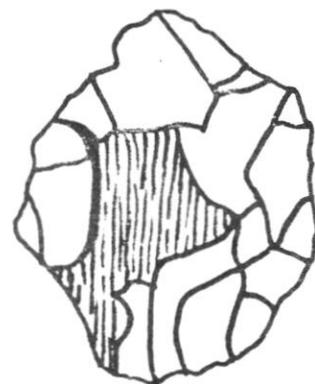


E



F

A - Plainview point (both faces);  
B, C, D - Kent points; E-Yarbrough  
point; F-petrified wood chopping  
tool; G-bifacial tool.



G

Plants at Sites 41FB101 and 41FB102

Acer negundo - Boxelder maple  
Bignonia radicans - Common trumpet-creeper  
Callicarpa americana - American beauty-berry  
Carya illinoensis - Pecan  
Carya X lecontei - Bitter pecan  
Celtis laevigata - Sugar hackberry  
Cornus drummondii - Rough-leaf dogwood  
Cynodon dactylon - Bermuda grass  
Erythrina herbacea - Coral-bean  
Fraxinus pennsylvanica - Green ash  
Ilex vomitoria - Yaupon holly  
Lantana camara - Common lantana  
Ligustrum lucidum - Glossy privet  
Lonicera japonica - Japanese honeysuckle  
Melia azedarach - China-berry  
Parthenocissus quinquefolia - Virginia creeper  
Planera aquatica - Water elm  
Platanus occidentalis - Sycamore  
Populus deltoides - Eastern cottonwood  
Quercus falcata - Southern red oak  
Quercus nigra - Water oak  
Quercus similis - Bottom land post oak  
Rhus copallina - Flame-leaf sumac  
Rubus texanus - Texas blackberry  
Salix nigra - Gulf black willow  
Sambucus canadensis - American elder  
Sapium sebiferum - Chinese tallow  
Sesbania vesicaria - Bagpod  
Smilax bona-nox - Saw greenbrier  
Smilax glauca - Cat greenbrier  
Tamarix sp. - Tamarisk  
Toxicodendron radicans - Poison ivy  
Ulmus americana - American elm  
Vitis lincecomi - Pinewoods grape

Wildlife at Sites 41FB101 and 41FB102

Ardea herodias - Great blue heron  
Buteo jamaicensis - Red-tailed hawk  
Cardinalis cardinalis - Cardinal  
Chen caerulescens - Snow/Blue geese  
Chrysemys scripta - Red-eared turtle  
Circus cyaneus - Marsh hawk  
Colinus virginianus - Bobwhite quail  
Coragyps atratus - Black vulture  
Corvus brachyrhynchos - Common crow  
Cyanocitta cristata - Blue jay  
Dendrocopos sp. - Woodpecker  
Eumeces sp. - Skink  
Odocoileus virginianus - White-tailed deer  
Sylvilagus floridanus - Cottontail rabbit  
Zenaidura macroura - Mourning dove

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A LONG OCCUPATION SEQUENCE AT SITE 41HR182, HARRIS CO., TEXAS  
L. W. PATTERSON

INTRODUCTION

Some time ago, a summary was published for a modest size surface collection from prehistoric site 41HR182 (Patterson 1975). This site was found in a highly eroded condition, and severe erosion has continued until the present time. While the stratigraphic integrity of this site has been destroyed by the severe erosion, it has been possible to make a large surface collection over a long time period. This large collection allows a fairly detailed interpretation of this site to be made.

Site 41HR182 is located on the bank of a stream that is now inactive due to modern drainage diversion. The area of occupation appears to be about 100 feet wide and somewhat over 200 feet long. Archeological remains are similar to several other sites in this general area of western inland Harris County which also have long occupation sequences, such a site 41HR206 (Patterson 1980a), site 41HR525 (Patterson, Murk and Murk 1984) and site 41HR315 (Patterson 1980b).

This is a campsite associated with the foraging activities of nomadic Indians. Remains indicate that extensive lithic manufacturing was being done here. The occupation sequence covers a time period of possibly 8 to 10 thousand years, from the Late Paleoindian period to the Late Prehistoric. Recent studies have shown that there was a fairly stable settlement pattern for a very long time period on the inland portion of the upper Texas coastal plain (Patterson n.d.a.).

PROJECTILE POINTS AND CHRONOLOGY

Based on projectile point typologies, and the presence of ceramics, a long occupation sequence is indicated for site 41HR182. The earliest projectile point types are shown in Figure 1. The Early Notched points (Figures 1A,B,H) are similar to points found in the Late Paleoindian period at site 41WH19 in Wharton County (Patterson and Hudgins 1983:Figure 5). The Early Stemmed points (Figure 1F,G) and the Lanceolate point (Figure 1D) are similar to early forms illustrated by Shafer (1977:Figs. 4,5). The Angostura and San Patrice points from this site are recognized Late Paleoindian types (Suhm and Jelks 1962). The Late Paleoindian period lasted from 10,000 to 6,000 years ago.

Gary and Kent dart points found here probably represent a very long time period. Other studies (Hall 1981:269, Patterson 1980b) have shown that these point types start during the Middle Archaic, or perhaps even in the Early Archaic, and continue through the Late Prehistoric time period. There seems to be a trend towards smaller sizes for these point styles in later time.

Darl, Ellis, Yarbrough and Refugio-like point types probably represent some portions of the Late Archaic and Early Ceramic periods, based on data from other sites (Patterson 1980b). The Late Archaic period ended at about A.D. 100 and the Early Ceramic period lasted from this time until about A.D. 600 (Aten 1983:Fig. 17.1).

During the Late Prehistoric period (A.D. 600 to 1500), small bifacial arrow points became a predominant projectile point style. Arrow points types at this site (Figure 10) include Alba, Catahoula, Perdiz and Scallorn. A leaf-shaped arrow point and two larger possible arrow points were also found here.

A separate detailed study has been made for projectile points from this site (Patterson n.d.b.), to distinguish between arrow and dart points. It was found that all points weighing under 2 grams are probably arrow points and all points weighing over 3 grams are probably dart points. Discriminant analysis, using weight, neck width, and thickness, resulted in most points weighing from 2 to 3 grams being classified as dart points. In general, arrow points from this site have thicknesses under 5mm and stem neck widths under 9mm.

A summary of projectile point data is given in Table 1, including preforms. Preform thinning failures are one indication that many preforms were being made at this site, instead of being imported to do only final finishing.

### CERAMICS

Potsherds found here are of the Goose Creek sandy paste type, including 730 body sherds, 10 rim sherds, and 4 round bottoms. Only two sherds were incised; one with 2 lines parallel to the rim, and one with 2 converging lines. Pottery with incised decoration is not common in this area. One sherd was found with a drilled lace-hole. Only sherds over 15mm square were counted. These sherds had an average thickness of 6.6mm, with a standard deviation of 1.2mm and a range of 4 to 10mm.

### THE BOW AND ARROW

It has previously been noted (Patterson 1980b, 1982a) that the bow and arrow may have been introduced to the upper Texas coast earlier than the Late Prehistoric period, using unifacial arrow point elements. Unifacial arrow point elements from site 41HR182 are shown in Figure 13, including unifacial points and inset side blades, similar to those found in the Eurasian Mesolithic. A total of 23 unifacial points and 18 inset blades was found at this site. These artifacts are similar to ones illustrated for site 41HR206 (Patterson 1980a:Fig. 3).

### PRISMATIC BLADE INDUSTRY

The manufacture of unifacial arrow point elements on the upper Texas coast is associated at many sites with an industry for the manufacture of small prismatic blades and blade-like flakes (Patterson 1973). Data on prismatic blade widths is given in Table 2. There is a bell-shaped width distribution, similar to the same type of data from site 41HR206 (Patterson 1980a:Table 2). Seven microblade cores and one somewhat larger polyhedral blade core were found. All blade cores have a single platform and a semiconical series of parallel flake scars. The larger blade core is made of Edwards Plateau flint, with some chalky cortex still remaining.

### FAUNAL MATERIALS

A total of 54 shell fragments were found. However, many of the fragments appear to be of marine and brackish water origin, such as oyster and Rangia. At least some of this shell material may be from modern intrusive activities.

One possible Buffalo tooth was found. Not many faunal remains would be expected from a site of this type.

#### UNIFACIAL TOOLS

Some of the unifacial tools recovered are shown in Figure 13. A total of 21 graters, 6 perforators, 14 scrapers, and 1 denticulate were found. Also a number of utilized flakes had edge damage patterns typical of scraping and cutting functions. Formal unifacial tool types are a very small fraction of the thousands of lithic flakes that have been recovered at this site. Most tools are simply utilized flakes that were casually selected from bifacial thinning debitage. One thick scraper (Figure 13G) has a grater spur. This type of combination tool is especially common during the Paleoindian period.

#### GENERAL LITHIC TECHNOLOGY

Evidence of lithic manufacturing activities is extensive at this site. Two possible classes of hammerstones were found. Three whole quartzite cobbles and 8 quartzite fragments may represent use of hard hammerstones. Fifteen smooth pieces of limestone may indicate use of soft hammerstones. The soft hammerstone is especially useful for bifacial thinning to manufacture projectile points.

Most lithic materials found here are various types of chert that can be found in alluvial deposits at distances of 25 to 50 miles from this location. Petrified wood is also fairly common. A few pieces of fine-grain quartzite seem to come from locations to the north. A small amount of Edwards Plateau flint is present. All arrow points are made of alluvial cherts. Dart points are made of 79% chert, 14% petrified wood, 5% Edwards Plateau flint, and 2% fine-grain quartzite.

Grinding of preform edges can be an important step in bifacial thinning. Two pieces of hard sandstone and 8 flakes of red quartzite may have been used as abrading tools for this purpose.

Cores to produce lithic flakes found at this site include 2 bifacial cores and 31 miscellaneous cores. Nineteen chert pebbles (25 to 50 mm diameters), eight whole chert cobbles (over 50mm diameters), and 105 chert cobble fragments were found. This indicates that some lithic raw materials were brought to the site in unworked condition. Two chert cobbles with bifacial edges may be tools or simply cores that were just started. Five petrified wood cobbles and 64 thick fractured chert pieces were also found.

Approximately 60% (5511) of the total lithic flakes collected were examined and a summary is given in Table 3. The flake size distribution forms an exponential type curve, which is indicative of bifacial reduction activities at this site (Patteson 1982b). For flakes over 15mm square, there are 8.8% primary flakes (covered with cortex), 48.9% secondary flakes (partially remaining cortex), and 42.3% interior flakes (no remaining cortex). The percentage of primary flakes is low enough to suggest that many pieces of raw material were trimmed before transport to this site, based on results of experimental flaking of chert cobbles (Patterson 1981:32).

MISCELLANEOUS ARTIFACTS

A pair of matched sandstone pieces was found (Figure 12) which apparently served as a grinding set for processing pigments. Some red ochre remains on the grinding surfaces.

A total of 7 caliche balls (25 to 50mm diameters) and 30 fired clayballs (15 to 50mm diameters) were recovered. These items may have been associated with firehearths, as is common at other prehistoric sites in this area.

There were 37 small smooth chert pebbles (10-20mm diameters) found here, which might be associated with use in rattles.

SUMMARY

This article has given a summary of materials from site 41HR182 that have been collected until the end of 1984. Site 41HR182 is one of a number of prehistoric sites on the upper Texas coast that have very long occupation sequences (Patterson n.d.a.) of approximately 8 to 10 thousand years, or sometimes longer. A stable nomadic hunting and gathering lifeway is indicated for the entire time period. A single type of lifeway and a stable settlement pattern continued from the Late Paleoindian period until European contact at the end of the Late Prehistoric. This is similar to the essentially stable lifeways that persisted for long time periods in the prehistoric of the Great Basin (Madsen and O'Connell 1982) and Iowa (Anderson and Semkin 1980), in spite of any possible climatic variations. As Shafer (1977:187) has noted, there does not seem to be any Paleoindian tradition in eastern Texas related to hunting of extinct megafauna. Instead, there is evidence for an "Archaic" hunting and gathering lifeway at even the earliest known sites in this region, such as 41WH19 in Wharton County (Patterson and Hudgins 1983).

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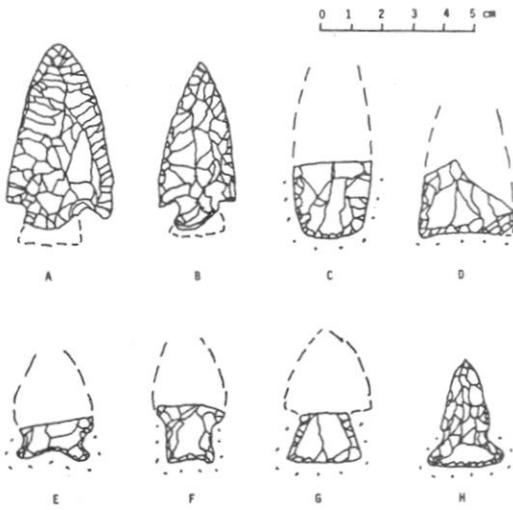
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FIGURE 1  
EARLY PROJECTILE POINTS



A, B-Early Notched (?); C-Angostura; D-Lanceolate;  
E-San Patrice; F, G-Early Stemmed; Early Side-Notched (H);  
dots show ground edges

FIGURE 2  
SMALL GARY DART POINTS

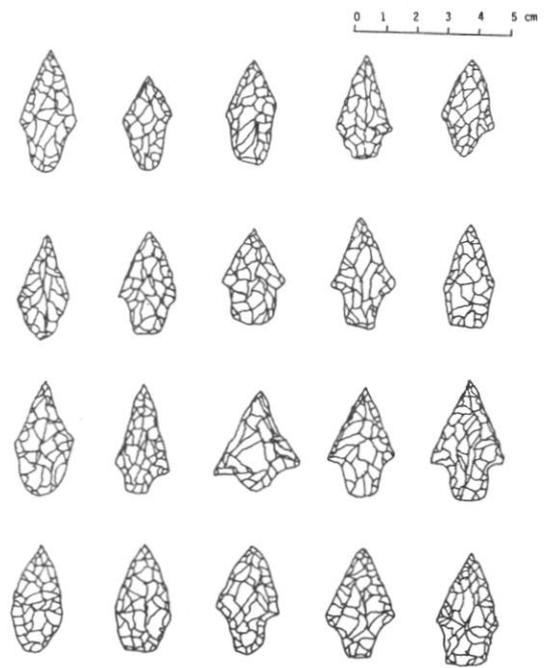


FIGURE 3  
GARY DART POINTS

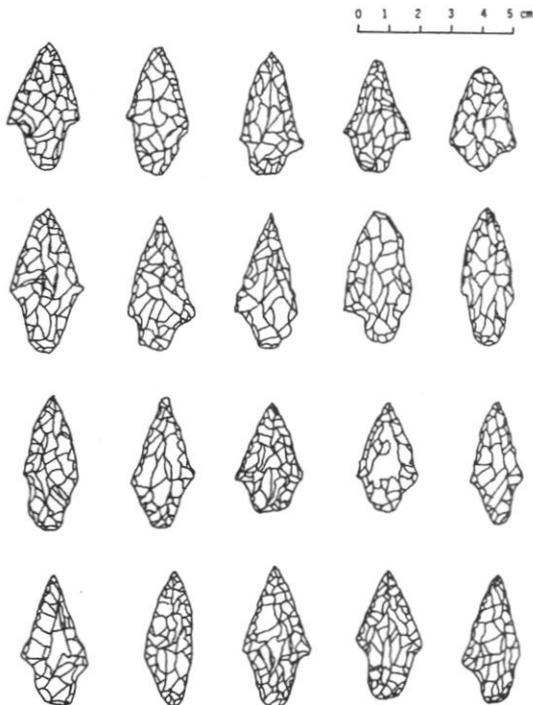


FIGURE 4  
GARY DART POINTS

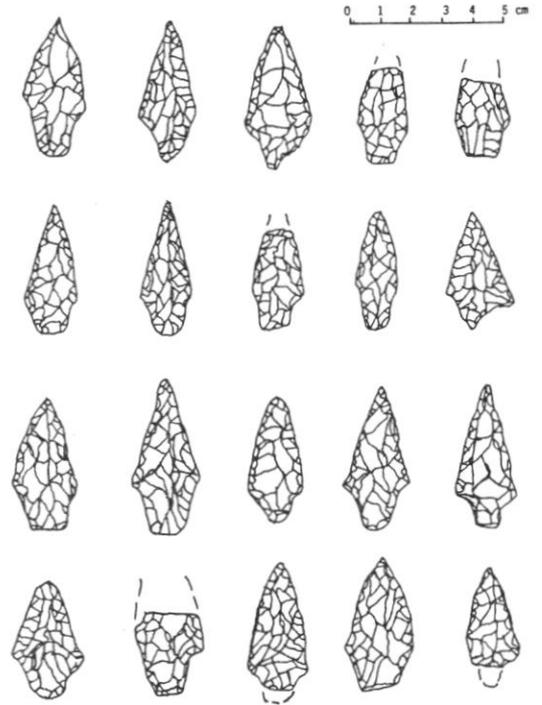


FIGURE 5  
LARGE GARY DART POINTS

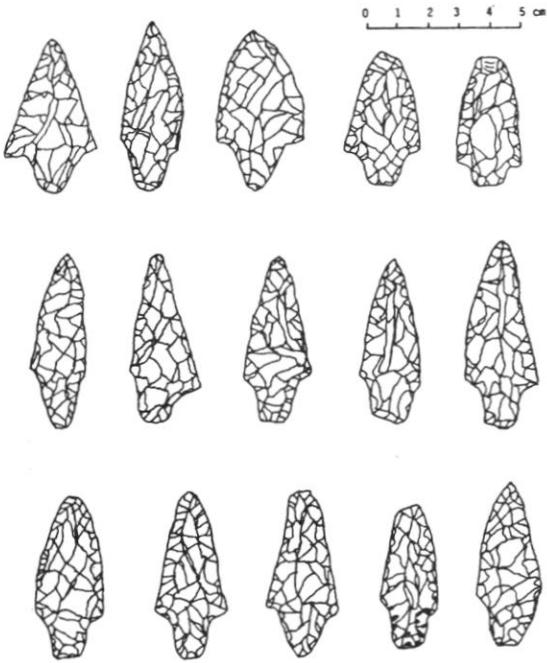


FIGURE 6  
LARGE GARY DART POINTS

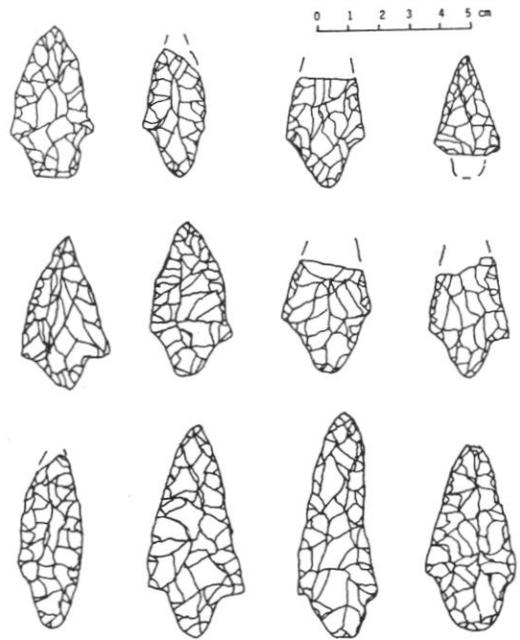


FIGURE 7  
KENT DART POINTS

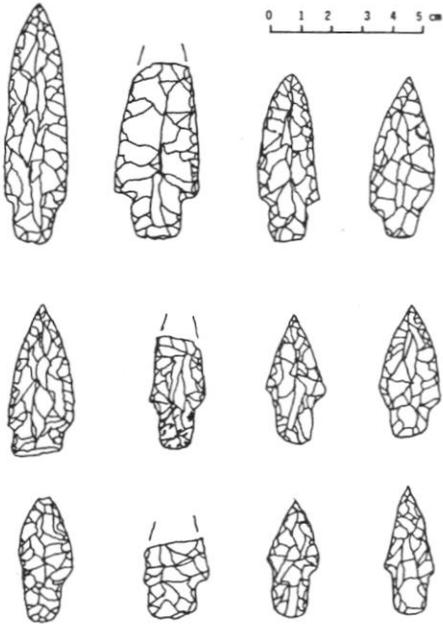
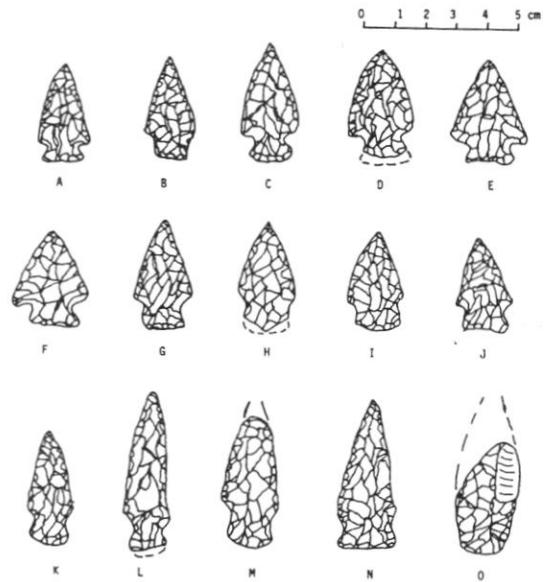
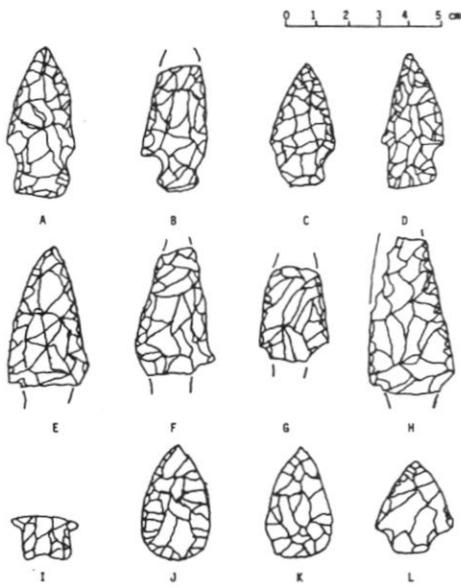


FIGURE 8  
PROJECTILE POINTS



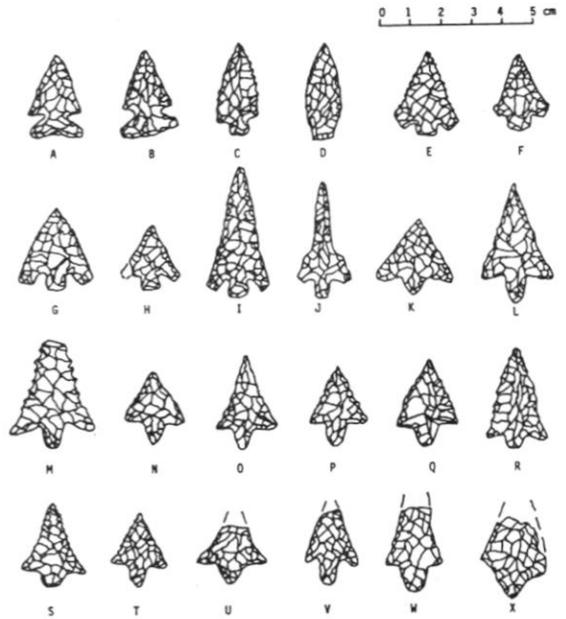
A, B-possible large arrow points; D to G-Ellis; H, I-Darl-like;  
J, N-Darl; K, L, M-Darl-like; O-Refugio-like

FIGURE 9  
PROJECTILE POINTS



A to D-Yarbrough; E to H-unclassified; I-Pedernales (?);  
J, K-dart point preforms; L-arrow point preform

FIGURE 10  
ARROW POINTS



A, B-Scallorn; C-Alba; D-leaf-shaped; E to I-Catahoula;  
J-Catahoula-like; K to X-Perdz

FIGURE 11  
DART POINT PREFORMS

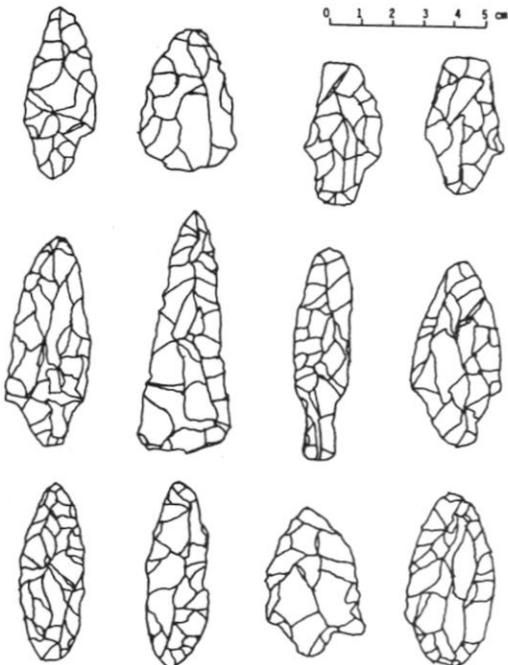
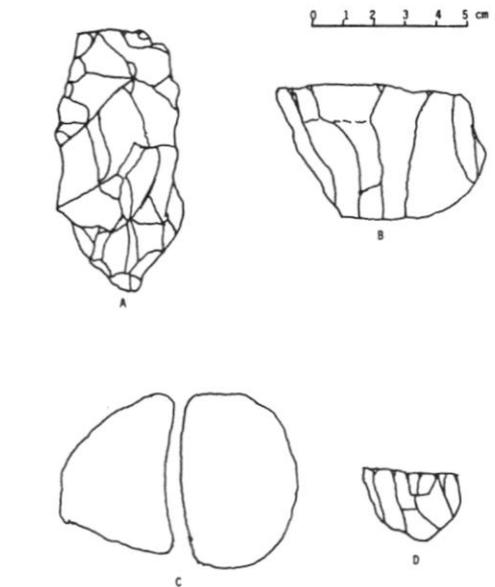
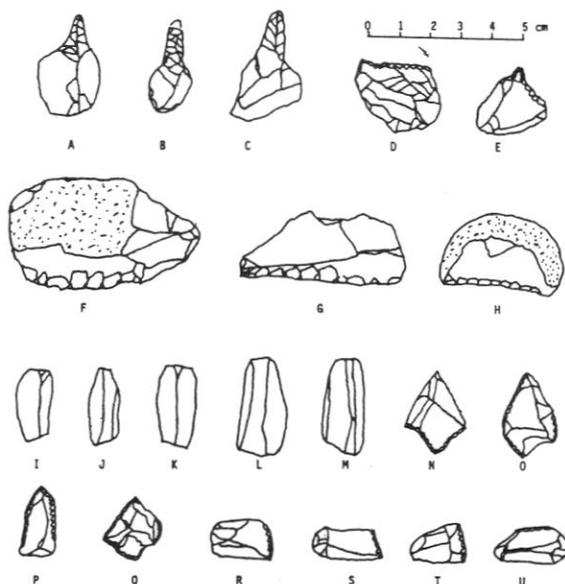


FIGURE 12  
LITHIC ARTIFACTS



A-bifacial tool; B-polyhedral core; C-grinding set;  
D-microblade core

FIGURE 13  
LITHIC ARTIFACTS

A, B, C-perforators; D, E-graves; F, G, H-scrapers;  
I to M-prismatic blades; N to Q-unifacial arrow points;  
R to U-inset blades

TABLE 1  
PROJECTILE POINT SUMMARY

<u>Dart Points</u>		<u>Arrow Points</u>	
Gary	89	Alba	1
Kent	12	Alba frag.	1
Darl	3	Catahoula	5
Darl-like	4	Catahoula-frag.	3
Ellis	5	Catahoula-like	1
Refugio-like	1	Leaf-shaped	1
Early Notched	3	Perdiz	14
San Patrice	1	Perdiz frag.	5
Early Stemmed	2	Scallorn	2
Paleo Lanceolate	1	Transitional	2
Yarbrough	4	Total	35
Angostura	1		
Unclassified	4		
Total	130		
<u>Projectile Point Fragments</u>		<u>Preforms</u>	
tips	13	ovoid	15
straight stems	5	triangular	1
contracting stems	13	contracting	7
body fragments	7	straight stem	2
		thinning failures	13
		misc. frags.	77
		ovoid frags.	15
		tip frags.	15
		arrow point preforms	2

TABLE 2  
PRISMATIC BLADE DATA

<u>Blade Widths, mm</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
5	3	1.8
6	5	3.0
7	6	3.6
8	18	10.8
9	24	14.5
10	28	16.9
11	23	13.9
12	23	13.9
13	14	8.4
14	9	5.4
15	6	3.6
16	4	2.4
17	2	1.2
18	1	0.6
	<u>166</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Blade core trim flakes	7	
Microblade cores	7	
Other polyhedral blade core	1	

TABLE 3  
41HR182 FLAKE TABULATION  
(APPROXIMATELY 60% OF TOTAL FLAKES COLLECTED)

<u>Size, mm sq.</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>Total</u>	
				<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
under 15	-	-	-	2660	48.3
15-20	140	717	842	1699	30.8
20-25	65	401	239	705	12.8
25-30	34	185	85	304	5.5
30-35	8	69	38	115	2.1
35-40	5	11	1	17	0.3
40-50	-	11	-	11	0.2
242	1394	1205	5511	100.0	
%	8.8	48.9	42.3	-	

Post West Bernard 1837-1839 - Part IIJoe D. Hudgins

The arsenal of the Texas Army between the years 1836 and 1840 originated from several sources. The United States shipped 440 muskets into Texas from the port of New Orleans in 1836. Texans captured 200 muskets from the Mexicans a year earlier during the Goliad and San Antonio Campaigns of 1835, (Gilbert 1971) and 653 muskets taken from the Mexicans in the battle of San Jacinto and later sent to Post West Bernard, most of which were in a state of disrepair (Nance). Most of the arms used by the Mexican army to wage their campaign against Texas were British surplus muskets, mainly the British Brown Bess models.

Musket, pistol, shotgun and rifle parts as well as other artifacts found at Post West Bernard have been the subject of several laboratory sessions involving members of the Houston Archeological Society. Most of artifacts found at the site have been mentioned in a previous report (Hudgins-1984). This report will deal only with the identification of weapon models and attempt to show the degree of repair work needed to refurbish these arms. Most of the lock plates found on the site were probably thought to be damaged beyond repair or cast aside after some of the useful mechanisms were removed.

Identification of the musket lock plates as to models is difficult as there are no manufacturer's markings or stamps. However, with the help of illustrations and descriptions from several recommended sources such as United States Military Firearms by Major James E. Hicks, British Military Long Arms 1715-1815 by D. W. Bailey and United States Muskets, Rifles and Carbines by Arcadi Gluckman, Col. U.S. Army Retired, several different models have been cataloged and identified. (Table I). Musket parts such as trigger guards, brass ram pipes and brass side plates pictured in this article (Table II) will also help in the identification of musket, pistol or rifle models.

A drawing of a lock plate mechanism has been included for reference when reading Table I.

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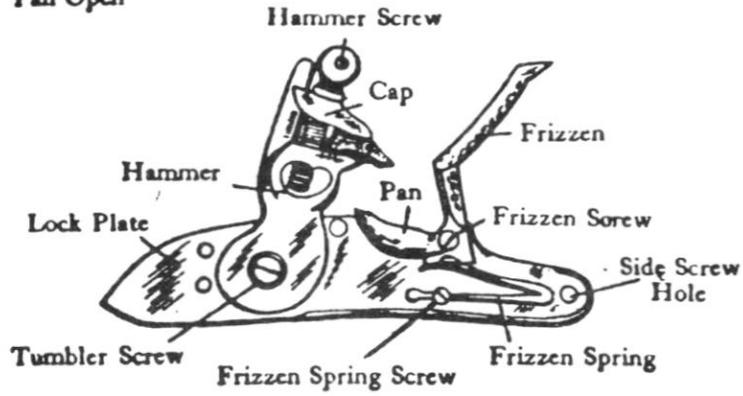
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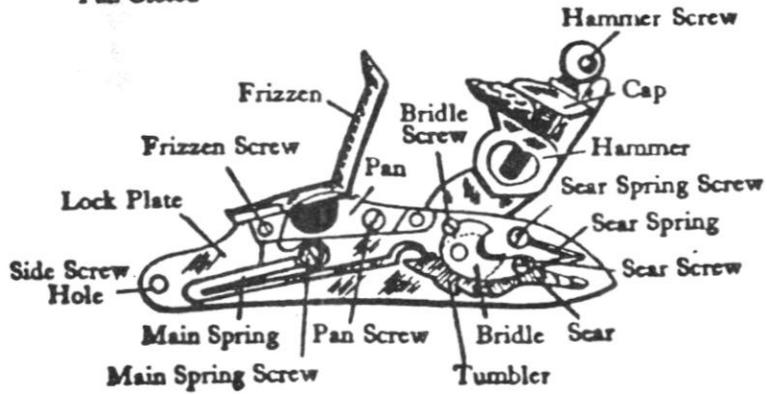
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Front View  
Pan Open



Interior View at Full Cock  
Pan Closed



### Mechanism of the Revolutionary Musket

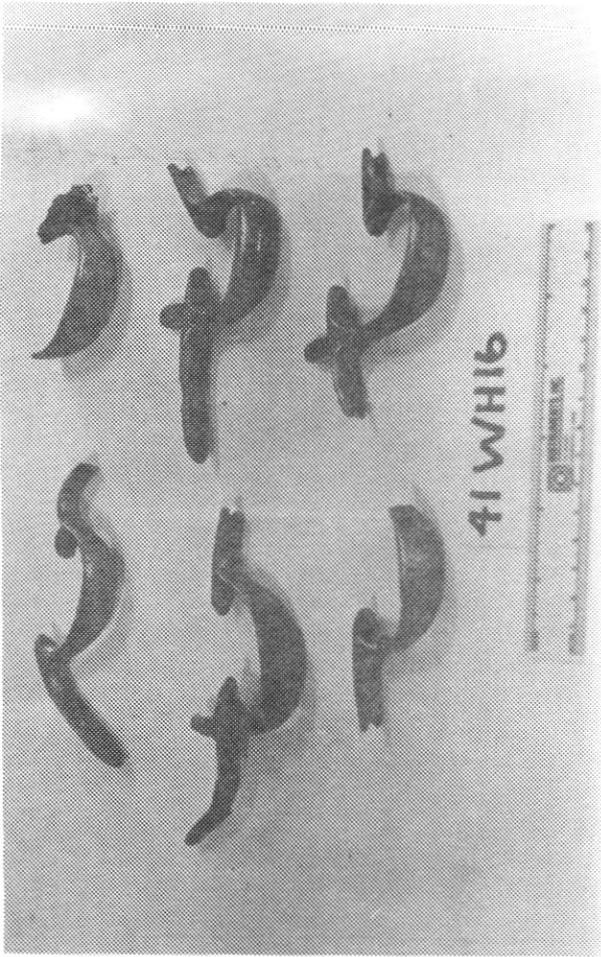
From *United States Martial Pistols and Revolvers*, by Maj. Arcadi Gluckman,  
United States Army.

Table I

<u>Cat. #</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Mechanism Assembly</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1401	British Brown Bess India Pattern	Side screw and pan screw are the only mechan- isms that have been removed.	Lock is completely assembled except for screws. Frizzen is in open position. Hammer is in resting position.
1402	British Brown Bess India Pattern	Hammer screw, cap side screw, and upper part of frizzen spring are removed.	Hammer is in resting position and frizzen is closed.
1403	British Brown Bess India Pattern	All mechanisms have been removed except iron pan	Lock plate is broken behind iron pan at the side screw hole.
1404	British Brown Bess India Pattern	All mechanisms have been removed except iron pan.	Lock plate is straight.
1405	British Brown Bess India Pattern	All mechanisms have been removed except iron pan, frizzen screw, and frizzen	Lock plate is broken in front of iron pan and behind pan at the tumbler screw hole frizzen is in closed position.
1406	British Brown Bess India Pattern	All mechanisms have been removed except iron pan, bridle, tumbler and tumbler screw	Lock plate is broken in front of pan and is slightly bent between pan and tumbler screw hole.
1407	British Brown Bess India Pattern	All mechanisms have been removed except iron pan, frizzen and frizzen screw	Lock plate is broken behind pan at tumbler screw hole frizzen is in open position.
1408	British Brown Bess India Pattern	All mechanisms have been removed except iron pan	Lock plate is straight.
1409	British Brown Bess India Pattern	All mechanisms have been re- moved except iron pan, frizzen and frizzen screw	Lock plate is broken behind pan at the tumbler screw hole. Frizzen is in closed position.
1410	British Brown Bess India Pattern	All mechanisms have been re- moved except iron pan	Lock plate is slightly bent behind pan at tumbler screw hole.
1411	British Brown Bess India Pattern	All mechanisms have been re- moved except iron pan	Lock plate is slightly bent at frizzen screw hole.

<u>Cat. #</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Mechanism Assembly</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1412	British Brown Bess Land Pattern	All mechanisms have been removed except iron pan	Lock plate is slightly bent behind pan at tumbler screw hole
1413	British Brown Bess Land Pattern	All mechanisms have been removed except iron pan	Lock plate is bent behind pan at tumbler screw hole
1414	British Brown Bess Land Pattern	All mechanisms have been re- moved except iron pan	Lock plate is straight
1415	British Brown Bess Early Land Pattern	All mechanisms have been re- moved except iron pan, bridle, bridle screw, tumbler, tumbler screw and sear spring screw	Lock plate is broken at side screw hole
1416	British Brown Bess Long Land Pattern	All mechanisms have been re- moved except iron pan, frizzen, frizzen screw, frizzen spring and frizzen spring screw	Lock plate is broken behind pan at tumbler screw hole. Frizzen is in closed position.
1417	U.S. Model 1816	All mechanisms have been removed except Brass pan frizzen, frizzen screw, bridle, bridle screw, tumbler, tumbler screw, sear spring and sear spring screw	Lock plate is straight frizzen is in closed position
1418	U.S. Model 1816 Contract	All mechanisms have been removed except brass pan bridle, bridle screw, tumbler and tumbler screw.	Lock plate is straight
1419	U.S. Model 1816	All mechanisms have been removed except brass pan	Lock plate is broken in front and behind pan
1420	U.S. Model 1808	Mechanisms removed except iron pan, frizzen spring, frizzen spring screw, tumbler, tumbler screw, sear, sear spring screw and part of sear spring	Lock plate is straight

<u>Cat. #</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Mechanism Assembly</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1421	U.S. Model 1808	All mechanisms have been removed except iron pan, frizzen and frizzen screw	Lock plate is straight frizzen is in closed position
1422	U.S. Model 1808	All mechanisms have been removed except iron pan, tumbler, tumbler screw and main spring	Lock plate is straight hammer is in cocked position
1423	U.S. Model 1808	All mechanisms are removed except frizzen spring screw, iron pan, frizzen, frizzen screw, tumbler, bridle, sear, tumbler screw, sear spring, sear spring screw and hammer	Hammer is in resting position
1424	U.S. Model 1812	Hammer, frizzen spring and part of sear spring are only mechanisms that have been removed.	Lock plate is almost completely assembled, frizzen is in open position
1425	U.S. Model 1795 Springfield or U.S. Contract model 1798	All mechanisms have been removed except iron pan, frizzen, frizzen screw, tumbler, tumbler screw, bridle, sear and sear spring screw	Lock plate is broken at side screw hole. Frizzen is in closed position
1426	Shotgun	All mechanisms have been removed except iron pan	Lock plate is straight
1427	Shotgun	All mechanisms have been removed except iron pan	Lock plate is straight. Iron pan is broken
1428	Possible pistol	All mechanisms have been removed except iron pan	Lock plate has been broken at side screw hole
1429	Possible pistol	All mechanisms have been removed except iron pan, tumbler, tumbler screw, bridle and bridle screw	Lock plate is bent between pan and tumbler

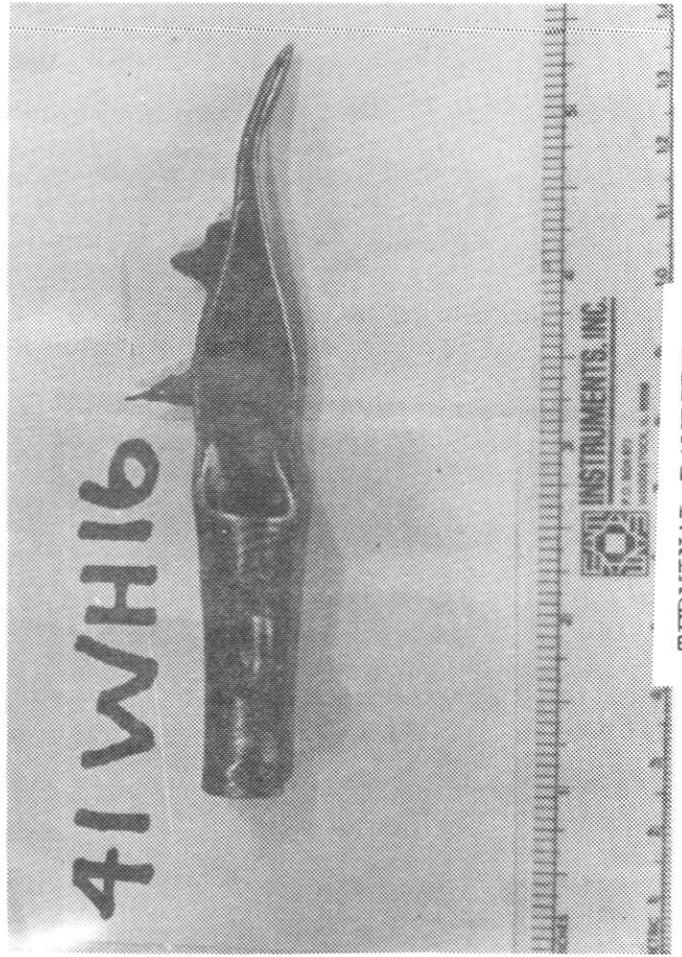


BRASS TRIGGER GUARDS

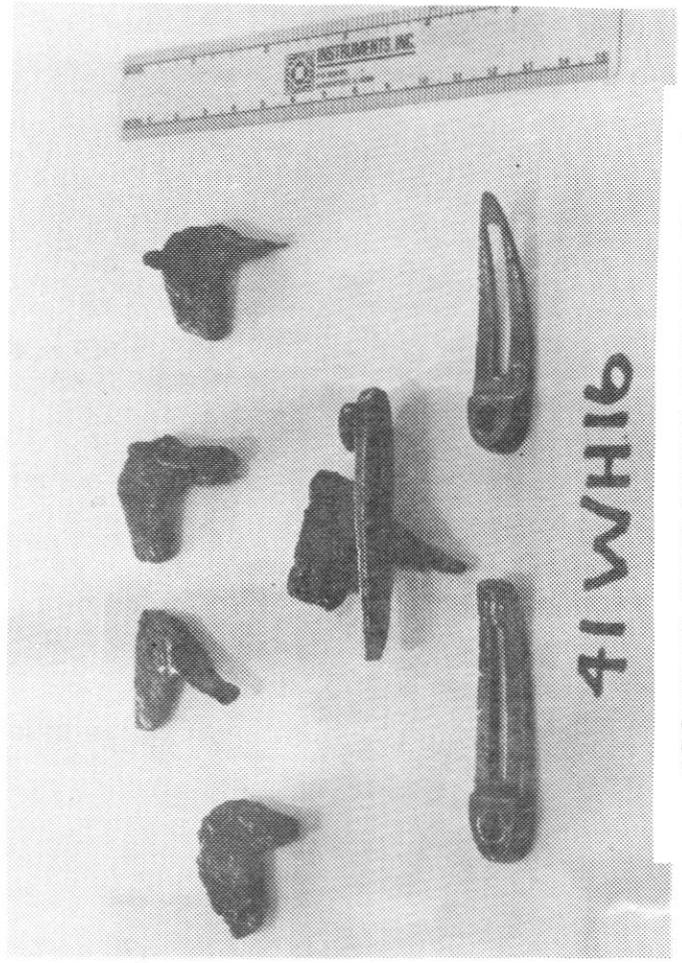


BRASS SIDE PLATES

TABLE II



TERMINAL RAMPIPE



TRIGGERS WITH BRASS TRIGGER PLATES

Analysis of Artifacts from a *Rangia cuneata* Shell Midden  
(41HR133) on Peggy Lake, Harris County, Texas

Bill Moore  
Texas A&M University

Introduction

In the summer of 1964, I discovered a shell midden on Peggy Lake just outside the boundaries of San Jacinto State Park (Figure 1). I observed shell and pottery fragments on the surface and decided to dig a test pit in the site in order to obtain a collection of representative materials. The artifacts from this site were donated to Rice University for storage. Recently, these materials were returned to me and I have decided to give them to the Archeological Research Laboratory at Texas A&M University for permanent curation.

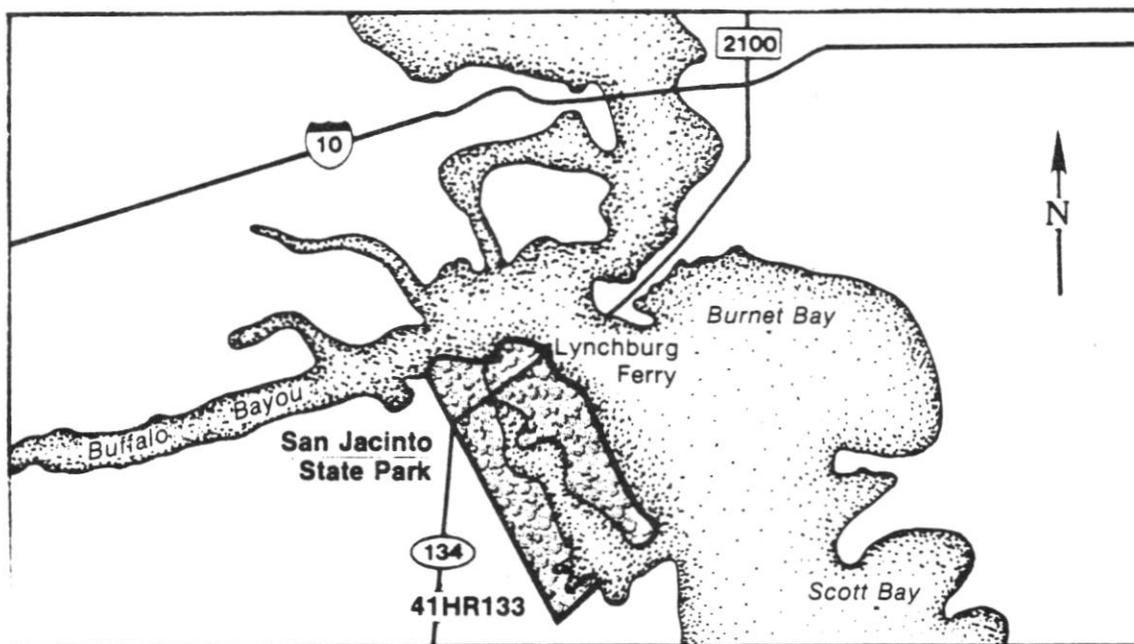


Figure 1. General Location of Site 41HR133.

Records concerning this site at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) in Austin, Texas are incomplete. The only site form for 41HR133 was completed in November of 1973 by McGuff and Thomas. Their site form describes the site as a midden of *Rangia cuneata* shell in excellent condition, covered with grass, and stabilized in pasture land. According to the site form, the site was first visited in 1956 by Wayne Neyland and Richard Worthington during their Galveston Bay Survey. In an effort to update information from their survey, Alan Duke (Personal Communication) reexamined 41HR133, as well as other sites in the vicinity. At the time, 41HR133 was designated Peggy Lake Site #10.

This article briefly describes the materials found at 41HR133 as a result of my testing in 1964. Interpretations regarding this site are limited due to the small sample size and lack of vertical control during the collection process. I wish to thank Gary DeMarcy, Cristi Assad, and Gentry Steele for identifying the faunal specimens. Assistance with the ceramics was provided by H. Blaine Ensor, Erwin Roemer, and Michael Bradle. Kathy Roemer drafted the illustrations.

### The Site

41HR133 is a densely packed *Rangia* shell midden intermixed with cultural material and animal bone. The only man-made artifacts discovered were pottery fragments, one flake, and a possible worked antler tine. The test pit at this site was dug to a depth of approximately three feet without reaching sterile soil and about one cubic meter of dirt was removed.

In January of 1985, I returned to the site to obtain information for the purpose of updating the site records at TARL. I observed that, except for the area I had tested in 1964, the site is apparently still intact. Dense vegetation and heavy leaf cover made it virtually impossible to accurately determine site boundaries. Based on exposed shell on the surface, it appears that the site is probably at least 5 x 10 meters in size.

### Ceramics

Eleven pottery fragments are present in the artifact collection from 41HR133. Additional information concerning individual specimens is presented in Table 1. Most of the specimens have been tentatively classified as *Goose Creek Plain*. The remaining two have been classified according to temper and/or decoration.

The ceramic classifications applied to this sample are based on descriptions presented by Aten (1983) in his book *Indians of the Upper Texas Coast*, and the reader is referred to this volume for detailed descriptions of Upper Texas Coast pottery types as well as a definitive overview of the prehistory of this area.

Each sherd was freshly broken and examined with a binocular microscope at low power (10x to 20x). According to Aten (1983:221), this procedure is "essential for accurate analysis of upper coast ceramics." Due to the small sample size and my inexperience in classifying ceramics, the results can only be considered tentative at this time.

Nine of the eleven sherds apparently represent vessels that were fired utilizing only sand or silt as temper. A few specimens appear to have natural inclusions such as small pebbles, but these are rare. Probably, this represents a variety in the size of grains of sand used in a particular vessel.

Table 1  
Ceramics from Site 41HR133

	Rim Sherd	Body Sherd	Burnished	Decorated (Incised)	Thickness (mm) Body	Rim
<i>Goose Creek Plain</i>						
41HR133-1	x	-	x	-	5.75	3
41HR133-2	-	x	-	-	5.5	-
41HR133-3	-	x	-	-	3.5	-
41HR133-4	-	x	-	-	3	-
41HR133-5	-	x	-	-	4	-
41HR133-6	-	x	x	-	4	-
41HR133-7	-	x	-	-	5	-
41HR133-8	x	-	-	-	5.5	4.5
41HR133-9	-	x	-	-	3.5	-
<i>Bone/Grog Plain</i>						
41HR133-10	x	-	-	x	5	3.5
<i>Bone Tempered Incised</i>						
41HR133-11	x	-	-	x	4	3
Total Number of Sherds	4	7	2	2	-	-

x = presence  
- = absence

Based on the results of Aten's exhaustive study of ceramics from the Upper Texas Coast, it is believed that these specimens probably are *Goose Creek Plain*. No attempt has been made to identify the three varieties described by Aten, although it appears that the range in paste is from homogeneous to intermediate. These sherds would belong to varieties *unspec.* and *Anahuac.* (Aten 1983:Figure 12.3).

Two of the sherds from this sample are illustrated in order to exhibit particular characteristics unique to these specimens. The first sherd (41HR133-11) is a rim sherd of particularly good quality with three rows of parallel incisions at the rim (Figure 2a). The other sherd (41HR133-1) is also a rim sherd which exhibits fire clouding or smudging on the exterior surface and a small hole similar to those believed to have been created for the purpose of mending broken vessels (Figure 2b).

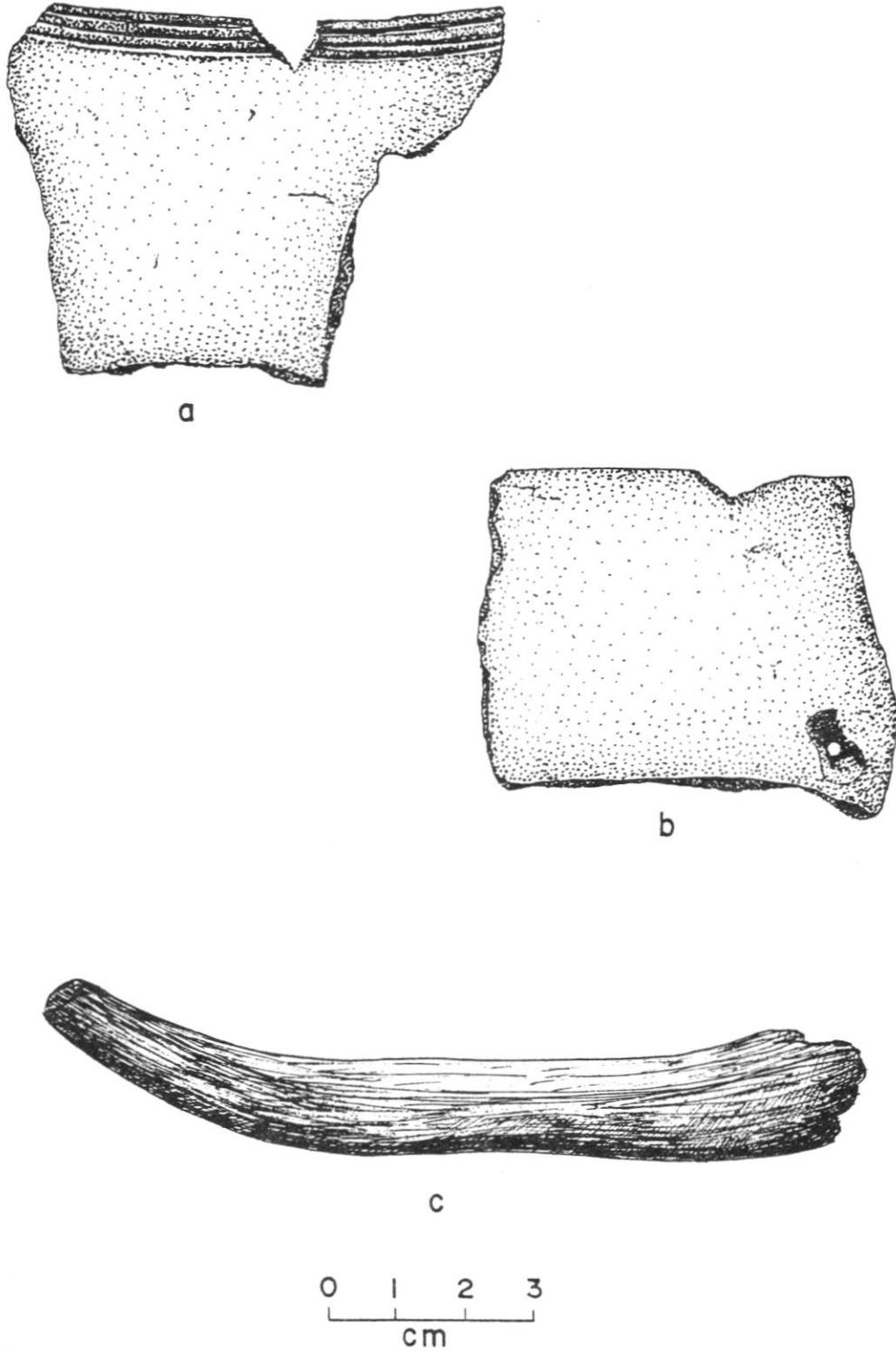


Figure 2. (a) Bone-Tempered Incised Sherd; (b) Bone/Grog Plain Sherd; (c) Antler Tine.

The rims of specimens 41HR133-1 and 41HR133-11 were measured in order to ascertain the diameters of these two vessels. The other two sherds are too fragmentary for this calculation.

Specimen 41HR133-1 has a diameter of approximately 18 centimeters and the walls are nearly straight. According to the terminology proposed by Shepard (1980:Figure 22), this vessel would be classified as unrestricted. That is, the diameter of the neck of the vessel is the same as the maximum vessel diameter. There is not enough of this vessel to identify its function.

Specimen 41HR133 has a diameter of approximately 16 centimeters and the walls are inverted. This vessel is classified as restricted. This means the diameter of the vessel is less than the maximum vessel diameter. There is not enough of this vessel to identify its function.

#### Faunal Material

Three animal types are represented in the faunal collection from 41HR133. These are white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) box turtle (*Terrapene* sp. indet.), and gar (*Lepisosteus* sp. indet.) The vast majority of bone from 41HR133 (24 of a total of 25 specimens) is that of white-tailed deer.

The kinds of bones represented in the sample from 41HR133 are teeth (N=34), long bone (N=2), vertebra (2), phlange (2), mandible (1), antler tine (N=1), and turtle carapace (N=1). Originally, there were other specimens of turtle carapace and one gar scale, but they were not in the sample returned to me by Rice University. The faunal collection is depicted in Table 2.

Due to the small sample size, it is difficult to make a determination of the minimum number of individuals (MNI) represented. However, the presence of two right astragali indicates two individual deer are present in the sample. Additional information concerning MNI, age of individuals, seasonality of death, as well as general population data may be obtained by studying tooth wear and eruption sequence of the teeth in the sample.

None of the bone appears to have been burned. The two long bones, a distal tibia and a distal radius, were broken in their midsections. The spiral breakage patterns on these bones indicates the breaks are relatively fresh when the bones were still green. This could indicate they were fractured to obtain marrow.

In general, the bone preservation is very good. The sample could be construed as biased for teeth; however, the excellent preservation of the other bones in the sample suggests that such a bias may be due to the area excavated.

Table 2

## Faunal Collection from Site 41HR133

Animal	Bone Type	Number of Specimens	Description
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	tooth	1	upper second molar
	tooth	1	upper right first molar
	tooth	1	upper right second molar
	tooth	1	upper left first molar
	tooth	1	upper left second molar
	tooth	1	unidentified upper molar
	tooth	2	unidentified upper left molar
	tooth	2	unidentified upper right molar
	tooth	2	unidentified upper premolar
	tooth	2	unidentified fragmented molar
	tooth	2	unidentified lower right molar
	tooth	1	unidentified molar
	tooth	1	lower third molar
	tooth	1	unidentified fragment
	vertebra	2	right astragalus
	long bone	1	left distal tibia
	long bone	1	left distal radius
	phlange	1	right proximal phlange
	phlange	1	left proximal phlange
	mandible	1	right mandible fragment
	antler	1	altered deer antler (tine)
<i>Terrapene</i> sp. indet.	carapace	1	turtle carapace fragment

By volume, there is a large amount of bone. At least 26 bone specimens were recovered from approximately one cubic meter of earth. If individual teeth are counted, this number would be higher. The presence of long bone, phlanges, and cranial specimens suggests that the animals were butchered at the site. Normally phlanges and cranial fragments are discarded into refuse piles.

One specimen, an antler tine (Figure 2c), is believed to have been altered and used as a tool. The function of this artifact is difficult to state with certainty; however, it is very possible that it was used as a tool for lithic reduction, probably pressure flaking. The curve of this instrument would have made it difficult to use in indirect percussion. The blunt end is 8 mm wide, and appears to have been used often enough that it was eventually discarded. Considering the context in which it was found, broken pottery and bone, this is a logical assumption.

Antler tines have been found in other *Rangia* middens along the Texas Gulf Coast. According to Aten (1983), this artifact is often referred to as a blunt antler tine. He says that, in general, they show no recognizable modification in the form of cuts, scrapes, or abrasion. Although the blunt ends are suggestive of having been used as flaking tools, they may or may not be actual tools (Aten 1983:263).

### Conclusions

It is difficult to make many absolute statements based on a sample from a test pit of the size reported above. However, several conclusions can be made at this time. 41HR133 represents a site where various kinds of local fauna were exploited. The inhabitants of this site were utilizing white-tailed deer and *Rangia cuneata* shell as a major source of food. Also utilized, although to a lesser extent, were gar and turtle. Deer provided not only food and clothing, but the bone was used for tools as evidenced by the antler tine found at the site. Other tools were fashioned from deer bone as well. According to Alan Duke (personal communication, 1985), spatulas and awls made from ulnas and bone needles are common in the Peggy Lake area.

The ceramics from this site suggest a dependence on local clays and sands for their construction with occasional use of bone as temper. Although it is impossible to determine the actual function of these vessels, it can be said that pottery probably represented a large portion of household items due to the number of individual vessels present. None of the 11 sherds appear to belong to the same vessel; therefore, it is believed that there were 11 different broken vessels discarded into the area tested.

It is believed, based on the presence of *Goose Creek Plain* as the primary ceramic type in the sample, and the occurrence of arrow point types *Perdiz* and dart point types *Gary* and *Kent* from other sites on Peggy Lake that 41HR133 was probably occupied during the

Late Prehistoric period of Southeast Texas prehistory. At least 16 *Rangia* shell middens are known in the park boundaries and many more have been recorded along the other bays in the vicinity. It is apparent that this area was one that was abundant in terrestrial and marine resources and, consequently, was heavily exploited by indigenous groups.

According to Alan Duke, about 40% of the projectile points he has seen from this area are made from petrified wood. This suggests that the inhabitants were utilizing the local resources to the fullest extent possible. The use of petrified wood and other local materials for tools is consistent with sites in other areas of Southeast Texas, particularly north of Harris County in such counties as Montgomery, Walker, Trinity, Polk, and San Jacinto. Typically, these tools are found in the ceramic horizons and are Late Prehistoric in nature.

In summary, site 41HR133 probably represents a place where aboriginal groups gathered, possibly on a seasonal basis, to exploit and utilize the local resources of Peggy Lake and vicinity. This site is only one of many such localities which were probably visited over and over again in the area and was probably occupied primarily during the Late Prehistoric period of the area.

#### References Cited

- Aten, Lawrence E.  
1983 *Indians of the Upper Texas Coast*. Academic Press.
- Shephard, Anna O.  
1980 *Ceramics for the Archaeologist*. Carnegie Institution of Washington, Publication 609.

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A new book entitled The Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians by Sue Turner and Thomas R. Hester is now available at Texas Monthly Press, Inc., P. O. Box 1569, Austin, Texas 78767. This book updates the dating and distribution of many lithic artifacts and covers new types which have been defined over the past 20 years.

HAS Historic Note Number FourAlan R. Duke and Suzanne Patrick1961-62

New officers for 1961-62 were as follows:

Chairman - Alan R. Duke

Sec.-Treas. - Charles Fleming

Directors - Wayne Neyland, Don Lewis, Dick Worthington

- On March 24, 1962, the HAS sponsored and hosted its second symposium, Early Man In Texas, at the Fondren Library at Rice University. The following papers were presented: (1) Dr. E. Mott Davis, "Studying the Typology of Paleo Points"; (2) Dr. Edward P. Jelks, "The Transition from Paleo-Indian to Archaic"; (3) Dr. Dee Ann Story, "A Program for Paleo-Indian Research"; (4) Dr. J. F. Epstein, "Early Man in Northeastern Mexico"; (5) Dr. Leroy Johnson, Jr., "The Devils Mouth Site, Amistad Reservoir"; (6) Dr. Lathel F. Duffield, "The Wolfshead Site, the Earliest Site in East Texas?"; and (7) Dr. T. N. Campbell, "A Resume of Paleo-Indian Data from the Coastal Plain Area".
- Individual members of the HAS continued to locate and report prehistoric and historic sites to the Texas Archeological Research Lab. These sites were in Austin, Brazoria, Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Colorado, Comal, Fort Bend, Franklin, Galveston, Goliad, Harris, Jefferson, Kerr, Liberty, Matagorda, McCullough, Milam, Montgomery, Nolan, San Jacinto, Trinity and Waller Counties.

The need to locate and report sites promptly in the Houston area was recognized. As the area developed, sites were being destroyed daily, just as they are today, as building and development accelerated. Without the hard work of the members of the Society, hundreds of Harris, Chambers, and Galveston County sites would have vanished, unrecorded, without a trace. In 1961 Hurricane Carla wiped out many sites previously identified by HAS members.

- Wayne Neyland, first Chairman of the HAS, was elected president of the Texas Archeological Society for 1962. Hubert Mewhinney, editor of the HAS Newsletter, and Dick Worthington were elected trustees for the TAS. Neyland had been active V.P. of the TAS in 1961 and HAS member Ray Ring a trustee.

(To be continued in Journal No. 82)

# # # # #

The Neartown Association is searching for information on the small blue-and-white street sign tiles that appear in many older Houston neighborhoods. The information the Association is seeking includes who authorized the tile placement, when they were placed and when the city stopped restoring them. The Association plans to try to get the city to preserve this reminder of Houston's past.

If you have any knowledge of these signs, please contact Dr. Kirk Wilhelmus, 1404 Michigan St., Houston, Texas 77006 (home phone - 529-4392).

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