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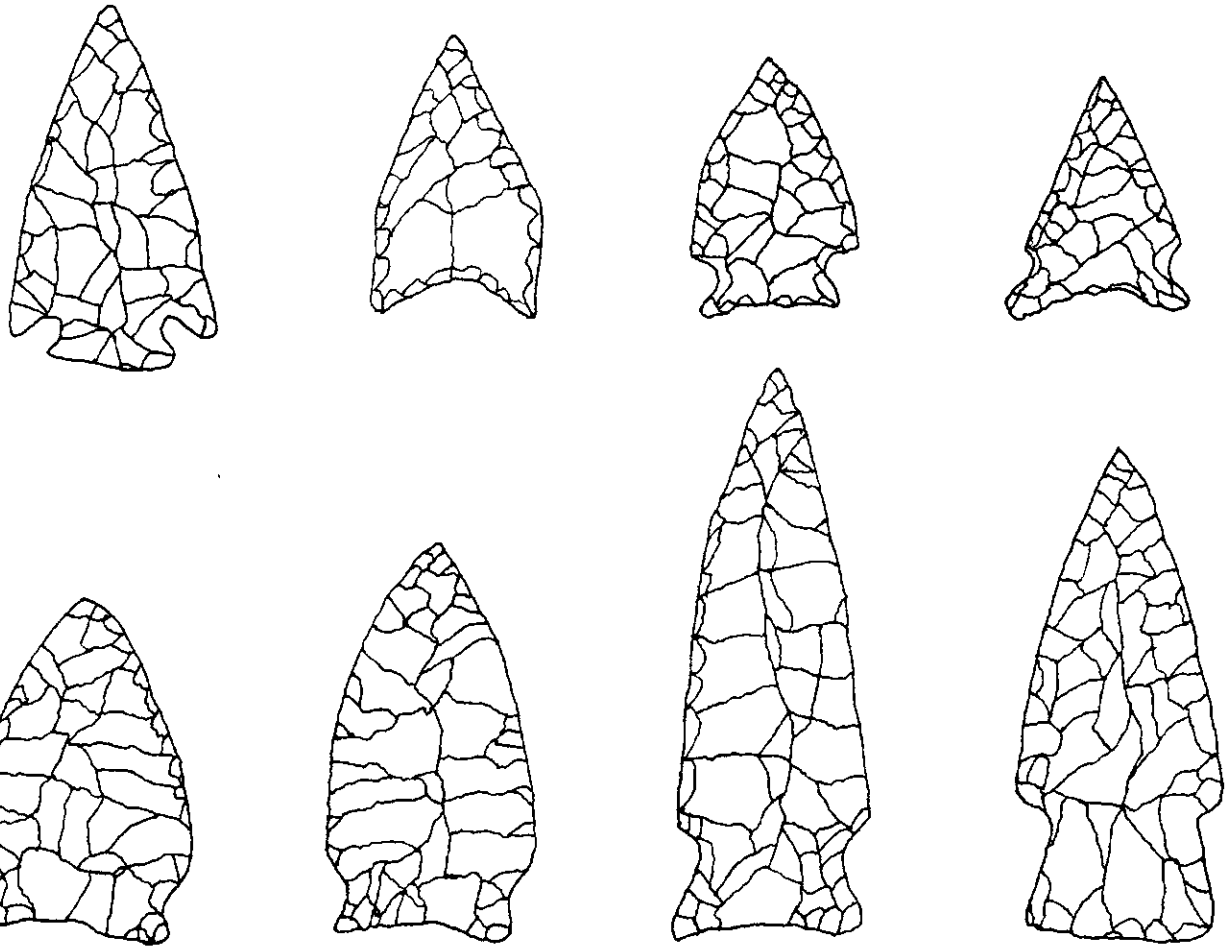

Paleo-Indian Notched Projectile Points

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Contents

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Membership, Meetings, and Publications

Membership in the Society is for the calendar year. Dues are as follows: Individual, $20; Family, $25; Contributing, $30 and above; Student, $10. Meetings are held the second Friday of every month except June at 7:30 PM in M. D. Anderson Hall at the University of St. Thomas. All members receive the Profile, issued monthly, and the Journal, published three times per year (student members do not receive the Journal). Contributors to the Journal should submit manuscripts to the Editor, Richard L. Gregg, at the Society address.

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A Note on the Production of the Journal

With this issue, a different way of producing the HAS Journal is initiated. Reasons for the change involve aspects of both cost and quality which we will attempt to explain briefly.

Over the past ten years HAS membership has gradually declined, from approximately 200 to 140, with the associated Journal count dropping from about 250 to 200 (a minimum of 200 is required for bulk mailing). Since 1980 the Journal has been produced by offset printing. The cost structure of this method of printing is such that, with the drop in membership, the resulting per-membership cost of the Journal increased substantially, to over $13 annually for three issues. So in 1999 the HAS Board voted that a change to a less expensive method of printing was to be made.

The procedure chosen was to do our own printing, via laser printer, while retaining the form of the Journal. Use of printer and other equipment is being donated, with HAS paying for expendables. Extra volunteer time is needed for collation, stapling, and trimming.

Selection of equipment has taken considerable time. In addition, your editor has been struggling with a new computer, new peripherals, and new software. All this has led to a substantial delay in publishing this, the first Journal issue produced via the new system. We hope to sustain an increased rate of publication to reduce and finally eliminate the publication deficit, which now has reached two years. Your participation, in the form of articles submitted for the Journal, is crucial in this regard. As always, comments and suggestions are welcomed.

RLG

Paleo-Indian Notched Projectile Points in Southeast Texas

Leland W. Patterson

Introduction

In Southeast Texas, both lanceolate and notched projectile point types occur during the Paleo-Indian time period. In the Early Paleo-Indian period (10,000-8,000 BC), lanceolate point types include Clovis (Patterson 1996), and Folsom and Midland (Patterson 1997b). In the Late Paleo-Indian period (8000-5000 BC), lanceolate point types include Plainview, Angostura, and Scottsbluff (Patterson 1997c). Also, the Dalton lanceolate point is a rare Paleo-Indian type in Southeast Texas which will be discussed here.

The Early Side-Notched point is the main notched point type found in the Early Paleo-Indian period in Southeast Texas after Clovis, with the possibility of San Patrice and Big Sandy side-notched points also starting in this period. In the Late Paleo-Indian period, notched point types in this region include Early Side-Notched, San Patrice, Early Corner-Notched, and a few Big Sandy. This article considers the chronologies and geographic distributions of notched point types during the Early and Late Paleo-Indian periods. The early development of notched point types is discussed, including data from other parts of Texas.

Earliest Notched Points (9000-8000 BC)

The time interval of 9000-8000 BC is the time range of the Folsom point in Texas (Largent et al. 1991), after the earlier Clovis point. There may be a few hundred years temporal overlap of Clovis and Folsom points. It has been previously noted that side-notched points occur in Texas concurrent with Folsom (Patterson 1989). The earliest example of a notched point type is from the Rex Rogers site (41BI42) in the Texas Panhandle. Three Rogers Side-Hollowed points (Figure 1A,B) were found together with two points that could be classified as Clovis at a single bison kill site (Willey et al. 1978). This possibly places side-notched points at the earliest part of the time interval under consideration, near 9000 BC.

At the Horn Shelter 2 site (41BQ46) in Bosque County, Central Texas, Brazos side-notched points (Figure 1C,D) were found that are similar to the Rogers Side-Hollowed point type (Redder 1985: Figure 2; Johnson 1989: Figures 12,14). Radiocarbon dates on a stratum of Horn Shelter 2 that contain Brazos points range from 7550 ±200 to 8360 ±150 BC (Redder 1985:41).

At a site in Bee County, Texas, two Early Side-Notched points were found in excavations about 30 cm lower than a Folsom point (Sellards 1940), which would place the Early Side-Notched point well within the time interval of 9000-8000 BC. The Early Side-Notched points from the Bee County site are similar to two specimens of this type from site 41WH19 in Wharton County (Figure 1E,F).

At site 41WH19 in Wharton County, an Early Side-Notched point (Figure 1E) was found at the same excavation level as a Folsom point, at the end of the time interval under consideration, with a radiocarbon date of 7970 ±530 BC. Another Early Side-Notched point (Figure 1F) of this variety was found slightly higher in the stratigraphic sequence, at the start of the Late Paleo-Indian period.

In summary, two varieties of Early Side-Notched points have been found in Texas concurrent with the time range of the Folsom point. One variety includes Rogers Side-Hollowed and Brazos points, and the other variety includes similar examples from Bee and Wharton Counties. The Bee County and Wharton County sites are only about 100 miles apart. These two varieties of early side-notched points appear to be at least part of the basis for development of several varieties of notched

points in the Paleo-Indian period in Southeast Texas. There may have also been technological influences from the Southeast Woodlands.

The Early Side-Notched point is likely to have been the main projectile point in use in Southeast Texas from 9000-8000 BC, because only a few Folsom and Midland points have been found in Southeast Texas during this time interval (Patterson 1997b), and because there are many sites in Southeast Texas with Early Side-Notched points.

During the time interval of 9000-8000 BC, there are also examples of side-notched points in the Eastern Woodlands. The Big Sandy point has been dated as early as 8500 BC in northern Alabama (Boyd 1992). Bolen side-notched points were found together with Suwannee lanceolate points at the Harney Flats site in Florida, which may place the Bolen point earlier than 8000 BC (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:37). At the Shawnee Minisink site in Pennsylvania, a side-notched Kline point was found in a stratum immediately above a stratum with a Clovis point (McNett 1985:95), which may place the Kline point earlier than 8000 BC. Regardless of where the idea of side-notched points first started, this idea seems to have diffused rapidly throughout the Eastern Woodlands.

Early Part of the Late Paleo-Indian Period (8000-7000 BC)

Stratigraphic sequences from excavations at sites 41WH19 (Patterson et al. 1987) and 41WH38 (Patterson et al. 1994) show a variety of Early Side-Notched points were used in the early part of the Late Paleo-Indian period (Figure 1E to L). An Early Side-Notched point from 41WH38 (Figure 1L) can be classified as the Keithville variety (Turner and Hester 1993:134). This specimen is from a stratum below an adjacent higher stratum with an OCR date of 7099 BC (Patterson et al. 1996:10).

Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic points usually have ground basal edges. The detection of grinding of basal edges is important in the identification of some early projectile point types. For example, some Early Side-Notched points shown in Figure 1 are similar to later Ensor points illustrated by Turner and Hester (1993:114) and Suhm and Jelks (1962: Plate 95), except that Early Side-Notched points have ground basal edges.

The San Patrice side-notched point appears to have been used in the early part of the Late Paleo-Indian period. A San Patrice point from site 41WH19 is in the early part of the Late Paleo-Indian period in the stratigraphic sequence. Story (1990:202) gives a provisional time range of 8300-7300 BC for the San Patrice point. However, the start of the San Patrice point at 8300 BC is based on the similarity of the St. Johns variety of the San Patrice point (Figure 2C,D) to the Brazos point (Figure 1C,D). The Brazos point is not morphologically identical to the St. Johns variety of the San Patrice point, however. It probably took several hundred years to derive the classic forms of the San Patrice point from the Brazos point. Until more radiocarbon dates can be obtained for the San Patrice point, I suggest that a nominal time range of 8000-7000 BC be used for this point type.

I consider the John Pearce site (16CD56) in Louisiana to be the type site for the San Patrice point and related artifact types (Webb et al. 1971). At this site, there are two varieties of this point type, Hope (Figure 2A,B) and St. Johns (Figure 2C,D). There are two varieties of early side-notched points in association with the San Patrice point at this site, variety A (Figures 2E,F) and variety B (Figure 2G,H), which was later named Keithville. Also, the Albany side-notched scraper is associated here with the San Patrice point. It will be shown here that the San Patrice point in Southeast Texas has similar relationships to some varieties of Early Side-Notched points and to the Albany scraper.

Morse and Morse (1983:104) consider the San Patrice point to be derived from the Dalton point. Ensor (1987) considers the San Patrice point to be a variety of the Dalton point on the Gulf coastal plain. Story (1990:197), however, considers the San Patrice point to be derived from Clovis. Story (1990:202) gives the following reasons why San Patrice points differ from Dalton points: (1) they are more often basally fluted (single or multiple flake); (2) they are sometimes obliquely side-notched (St. Johns variety); (3) they are usually made from local raw materials, including small chert pebbles and inferior quality silicified wood; (4) they are infrequently recycled into other tools, although the blade is often reduced by bifacial sharpening; and (5) the blade, which in all but perhaps the earliest stage of use, is wide relative to its length and rarely saw-toothed or steeply beveled.

Several technological influences may have affected the development of the classic San Patrice point, especially the St. Johns variety. Story (1990) notes the similarity of the San Patrice point to notched points of the Early Archaic period of the Eastern Woodlands, which is the same time period as the Late Paleo-Indian period in Texas. This agrees with my observation that several notched point types in Southeast Texas have similar point types throughout the Southeast Woodlands (Patterson 1991b). The Hardaway Side-Notched point of the Southeast Woodlands is the closest look-alike to the San Patrice point, St. Johns variety (Story 1990:202; Justice 1987:44). Justice shows the combined geographic distribution of Hardaway Side-Notched and San Patrice points from East Texas to the Atlantic coast. It can also be noted that the geographic distribution of the Albany scraper is from East Texas to South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida (Patterson 1991a). The Albany scraper is called the Edgefield scraper in the Southeast Woodlands.

The few Big Sandy side-notched points (Turner and Hester 1993:81) found in Southeast Texas may be from the early part of the Late Paleo-Indian period. Justice dates the Big Sandy point in the Southeast Woodlands between 8000-6000 BC. Big Sandy points found in Southeast Texas include 1 from site 41WH19 in Wharton County (Patterson et al. 1987), 2 from site 41HR354 in Harris County (Patterson et al. 1992b), and 1 from site 41FB249 in Fort Bend County (Patterson 1997a).

Middle and Late Parts of Late Paleo-Indian Period, 7000-5000 BC

After about 7000 BC, there was a trend in Southeast Texas from side-notched points to corner-notched points. Early Side-Notched points continued in use, but there was an increasing proportion of Early Corner-Notched points from 7000 BC until the end of the Late Paleo-Indian period at about 5000 BC. This trend from side-notched to corner-notched points also occurred in the Southeast Woodlands (Fagan 1995:352). The trend from side-notched to corner-notched points can be seen in the excavation sequences of sites 41WH19 (Patterson et al. 1987) and 41WH38 (Patterson et al. 1994). Typical Early Corner-Notched points are shown in Figure 3. At site 41WH38, an Early Side-Notched point in the 35-40 cm stratum is associated with an OCR date of 6820 BC, and Early Side-Notched and Early Corner-Notched points in the 30-35 cm stratum are associated with an OCR date of 6140 BC (Patterson et al. 1996).

After the Late Paleo-Indian period, stemmed point types became dominant in the Early Archaic period (5000-3000 BC), including Early Stemmed, Carrollton, and Wells. Some Early Stemmed points were used in the Late Paleo-Indian period as a minor type (Patterson 1980; Patterson et al. 1987), before stemmed point types became dominant in the Early Archaic period.

Geographic Distributions in Southeast Texas

The geographic distribution of Early Notched points in Southeast Texas is shown in Figure 4. Side-notched and corner-notched forms are not given separately, because of morphological overlaps in these two point types. However, because there are data that indicate that Early Corner-Notched points occur mainly after San Patrice, Early Notched points found with San Patrice are probably of the side-notched type, as is indicated at site 41WH19 (Patterson et al. 1987). The geographic distribution of San Patrice points in this region is shown in Figure 5. Most San Patrice points in Southeast Texas are of the St. Johns variety. A San Patrice, Hope variety point was found at site 41HR315 in Harris County (Patterson 1980). In Figures 4 and 5, the number of points in the eastern part of Southeast Texas is probably understated, because much more survey work has been done in the western and central parts of this region than in the eastern part. There is a trend toward decreasing quantities of San Patrice points from east to west. This same trend is not evident for Early Notched points, probably because of the low amount of survey work in the eastern part of this region. There should not be a decrease in Early Notched point quantities from west to east as shown in Figure 4, because a variety of Early Notched point types occur throughout the Southeast Woodlands to the east of Southeast Texas, but Early Notched points are not common to the west of Southeast Texas. It can also be noted that projectile point types are often difficult to identify in the eastern part of Southeast Texas, where a high proportion of projectile points are made of coarse-grain petrified wood.

Sites in Southeast Texas with both Early Notched and San Patrice points are given in Table 1. Sites with Early Notched but without San Patrice are given in Table 2, and sites with San Patrice but without Early Notched are given in Table 3. Albany scrapers have been included in these tabulations. Significant relationships between Early Side-Notched points, San Patrice points, and Albany scrapers are indicated in Table 1 for Southeast Texas, as found at the John Pearce site in Louisiana (Webb et al. 1971). In Southeast Texas, Albany scrapers occur together with San Patrice and Early Side-Notched points at all but one site. The number of sites with both San Patrice and Early Side-Notched points is about the same as the number of sites with San Patrice but without Early Side-Notched points.

One specimen from site 41JF50 has been reclassified here from "Early Stemmed" to "Early Notched" because the site report follows Turner and Hester's (1993:106) use of the name "Early Stemmed" for a variety of Early Notched point. In Southeast Texas, Patterson uses the name "Early Stemmed" for a straight stemmed point type that occurs in the Late Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods, in the same manner as previously used by Shafer (1977: Figure 4) for eastern Texas.

Dalton points found in Southeast Texas are given in Table 4. There are only 21 Dalton points from 5 sites. The rarity of Dalton points and the large quantity of San Patrice points support Story's (1990:202) conclusion that the San Patrice heartland is all of eastern Texas and Louisiana (Story 1990: Figure 28), but that the Dalton point is confined mainly to the northern part of East Texas (Story 1990: Figure 27) and farther north into the Dalton heartland in Arkansas, eastern Oklahoma, and Missouri. Johnson (1989:26) has also noted that the geographic distribution of the San Patrice culture is quite different, in patterning, than that of Dalton. San Patrice and Dalton points appear to be separate technological traditions that both cover about the same time range.

Summary

This article has given data on Early Notched and San Patrice projectile points in Southeast Texas. Early side-notched point types were first developed during the latter part of the Early Paleo-Indian period (9000-8000 BC) from the Clovis point tradition. During this time interval,

side-notched point types occur from Texas throughout the Eastern Woodlands. Early Side-Notched points continued into the Late Paleo-Indian period (8000-5000 BC) with Early Corner-Notched points developing from the Early Side-Notched tradition in the middle and latter parts of the Late Paleo-Indian period. The San Patrice, St. Johns variety appears to have developed from various early side-notched point types found in Texas and the Southeast Woodlands. The classic San Patrice point has been given a provisional time range of 8000-7000 BC. Various types of Early Notched points have an overall time range of 9000-5000 BC in Southeast Texas.

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Table 1. Sites with Early Notched and San Patrice Points

site	Notched points	San Patrice points	Albany scrapers	reference
41FB95	2	2		Patterson and Hudgins 1987
41FB249	76	17	11	Patterson 1997a
FB(A)	10	2		Patterson et al. 1995
41HR5	10	2		Wheat 1953
41HR182	5	1	1	Patterson 1985, 1990a
41HR233	3	3	1	Patterson and Marshall 1989
41HR290	1	2		Fields 1988, McClure and Patterson 1988
41HR343	18	22	7	Patterson et al. 1992a
41HR354	36	14		Patterson et al. 1992b
41HR525	5	5	1	Patterson et al. 1984
41HR571	5	8	6	Patterson 1986
41HR618	1	3		Patterson and Marshall 1989
41HR624	3	3	1	Patterson et al. 1990
41HR641	1	1	1	Patterson 1990b
41HR792	1	1		Patterson and Kirk 1996
41JF50	2	9		Turner and Tanner 1994
41LB15	2	5		Kindall and Patterson 1986
41LB66	1	5		Kindall and Patterson 1986
41WH2	1	3	1	Patterson and Hudgins 1980a
41WH19	30	8	2	Patterson et al. 1987
total	213	116	32	

(A) – Fort Bend Co. collection, Smithers Lake area

Table 2. Sites with Early Notched Points, No San Patrice

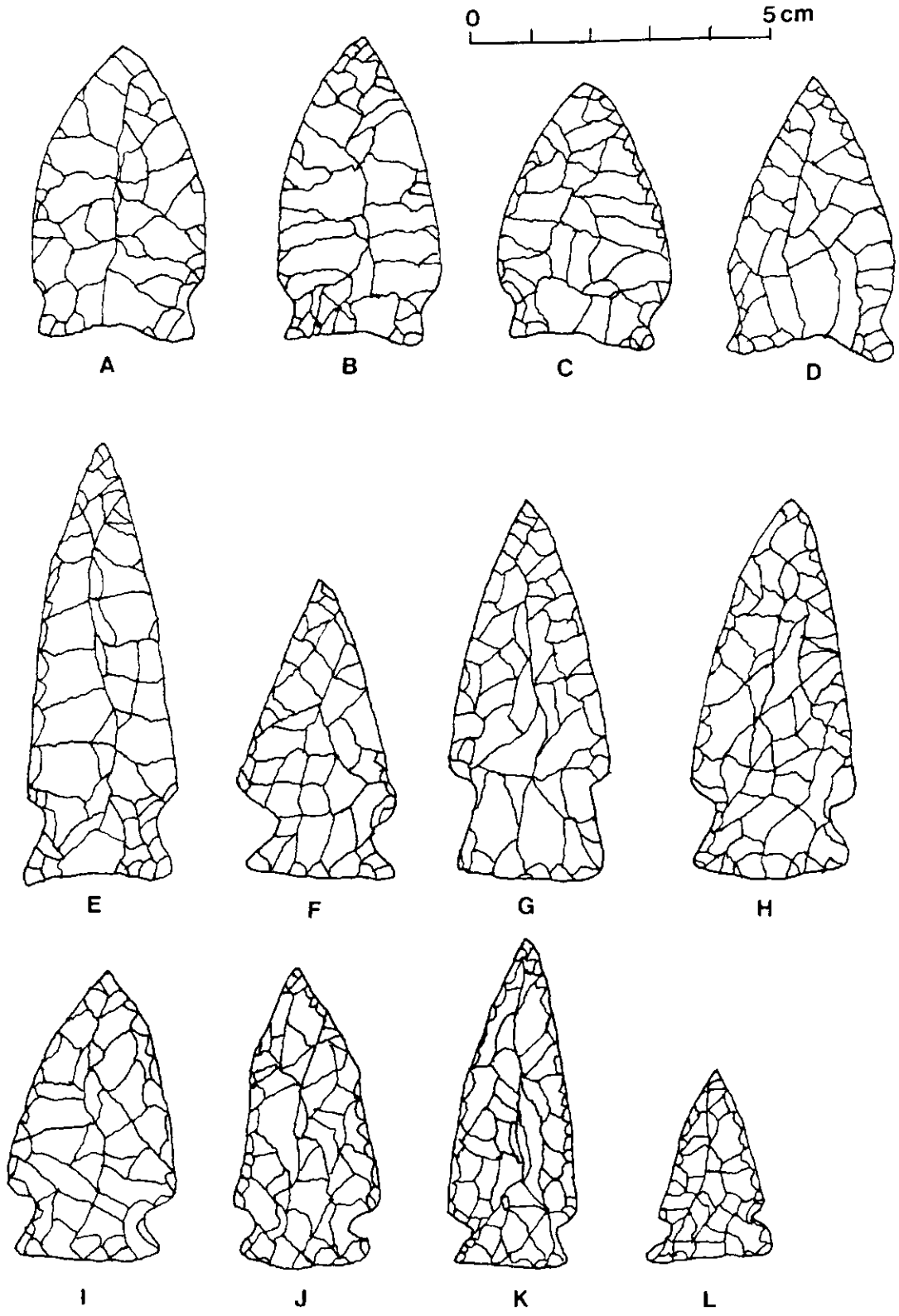
site	Early Notched points	Albany scrapers	reference
41BO27	2		Cole and McMichael 1968
41FB158	1		Patterson and Hudgins 1988a
41FB198	1		Patterson and Hudgins 1991
41FB223	2		Patterson et al. 1994
41FB245	1		Patterson et al. 1997
41HR184	3		Patterson 1994
41HR206	3		Patterson 1980b
41HR209	1		Patterson 1987
41HR226	1		Patterson 1979
41HR250	1		Patterson 1975
41HR273	2		McClure 1978
41HR332	1		McClure and Patterson 1989
41HR642	1		Patterson 1990
41HR731	1		Patterson et al. 1992b
41PK69	3	1	Ensor and Carlson 1988
41WH5	2		Patterson and Hudgins 1989
41WH7	1		Patterson and Hudgins 1980a
41WH38	5		Patterson et al. 1994
41WH50	1		Patterson and Hudgins 1988b
41WH51	1		Patterson and Hudgins 1988b
41WH78	2		Patterson and Hudgins 1988c
total	36	1	

Table 3. Sites with San Patrice Points, No Early Notched

site	San Patrice points	reference
41HR73	2	Duke 1971
41HR89	2	McClure 1977
41HR172	4	Patterson and Marshall 1989
41HR173	5	Patterson and Marshall 1989
41HR194	6	McGuff and Cox 1973
41HR282	1	McClure 1981
41HR285	1	McClure 1981
41HR315	1	Patterson 1980
41HR619	1	Patterson and Marshall 1989
41HR793	1	Patterson and Kirk 1996
41JP99	3	Kindall and Patterson 1986
41JP100	5	Kindall and Patterson 1986
41JP101	1	Kindall and Patterson 1986
41LB27	2	Kindall and Patterson 1986
41LB60	2	Kindall and Patterson 1986
41LB61	11	Kindall and Patterson 1986
41LB78	2	Kindall and Patterson 1986
41LB80	1	Kindall and Patterson 1986
41PK172	2	Kindall and Patterson 1986
41TL31	3	Kindall and Patterson 1986
41WA83	1	Moore 1983
41WH10	1	Patterson and Hudgins 1980b
41WH26	1	Patterson and Hudgins 1982
total	59	

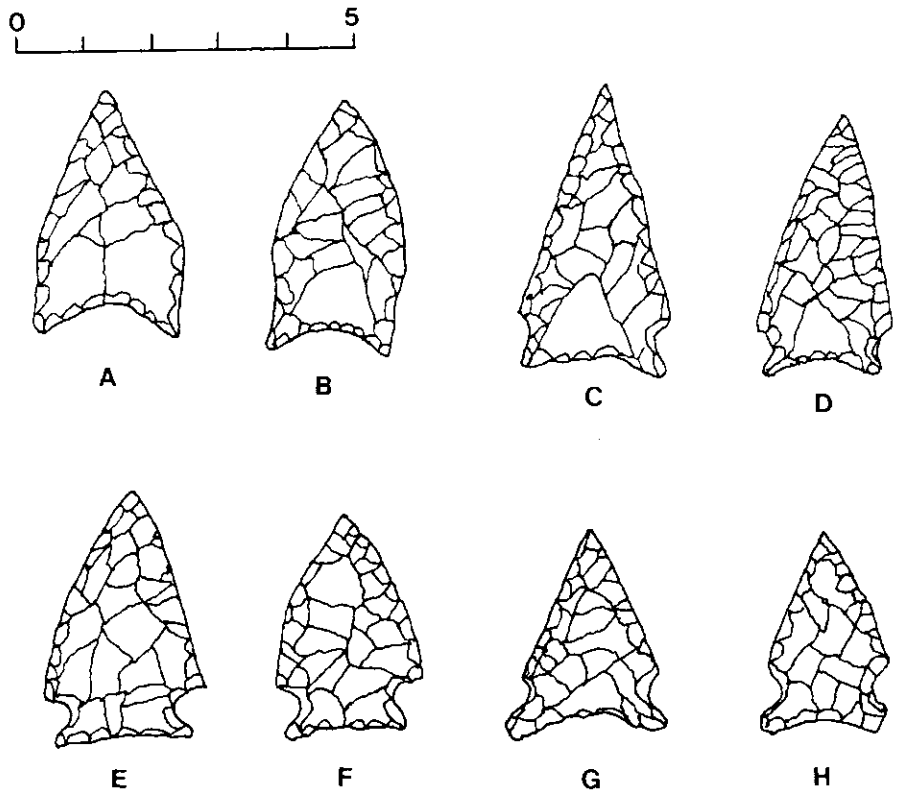
Table 4. Dalton Points in Southeast Texas

site	no. of points	reference
41FB249	1	Patterson 1997a
41HR343	9	Patterson et al. 1992a
41HR624	1	Patterson et al. 1990
41HR731	1	Patterson et al. 1992b
41JF50	9	Turner and Tanner 1994
total	21	



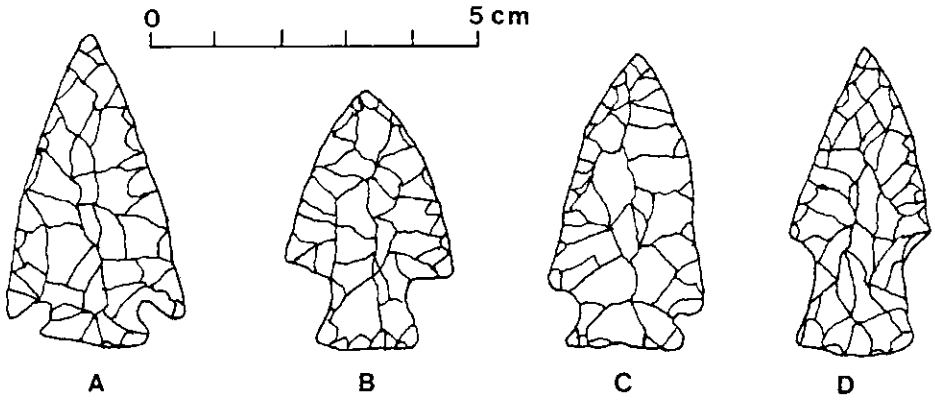
A,B – Rogers Side-Hollowed; C,D – Brazos; E to I – 41WH19; J to L – 41WH38

Figure 1. Early Side-Notched Points



A,B – San Patrice, Hope variety; C,D – San Patrice, St. Johns variety; E,F – Early Side-Notched, variety A; G,H – Early Side-Notched, variety B (Keithville); after Webb et al. 1971

Figure 2. San Patrice and Early Side-Notched Points from Type Site (16CD56)



A,B,C – 41WH19; D – 41WH38

Figure 3. Early Corner-Notched Points

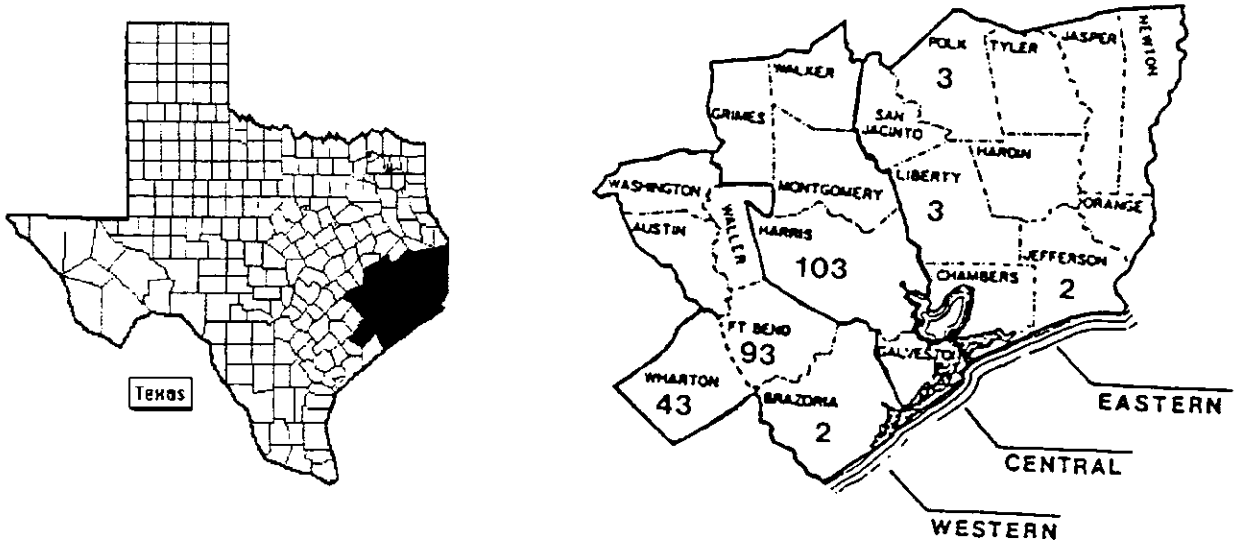


Figure 4. Early Notched Points in Southeast Texas

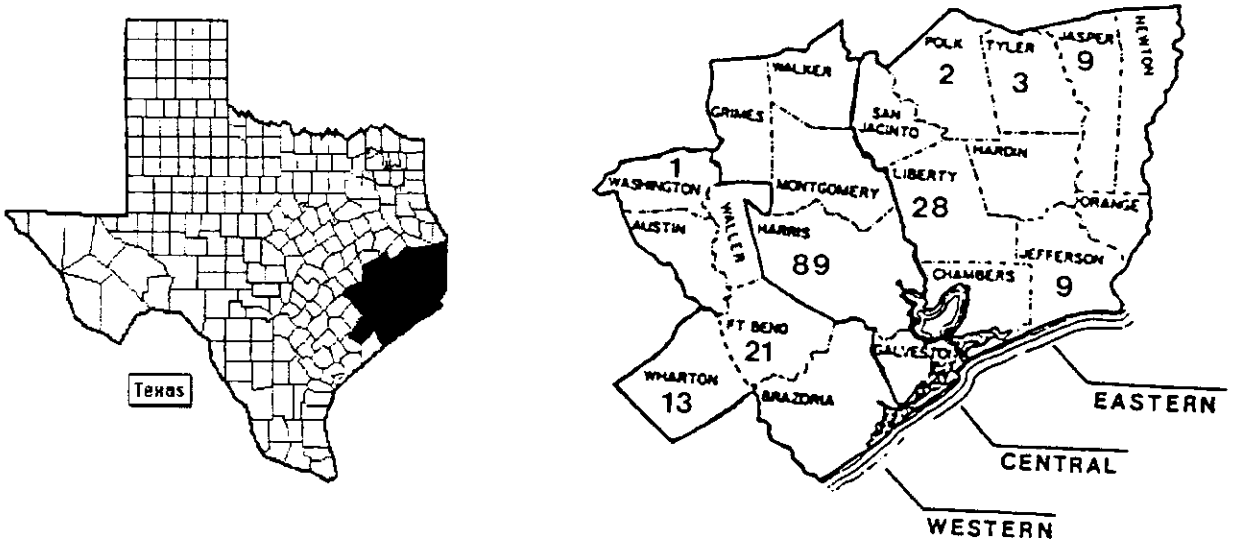


Figure 5. San Patrice Points in Southeast Texas

Archeological Investigations for the New Post Office in Huntsville, Walker County, Texas

Roger Moore and Allan Meyers

Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc. (MAC), under the direction of Dr. Allan Meyers, conducted cultural resource investigations in 1998 for a proposed United States Post Office in the City of Huntsville, Walker County, Texas (Figure 1). The post office tract consisted of an area to be impacted by the construction of the post office and its parking lot. These developments are situated within a 4.9-acre parcel that previously contained the nucleus of the Joshua Allen Thomason Plantation (41WA220). J. A. Thomason was the wealthiest man in Walker County in 1860 and the nineteenth largest slaveholder in Texas, possessing 145 slaves and more than 3,000 acres. The tract includes remnants of the historic J. A. Thomason home (1860-61), a structure previously determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. This home was sold privately to a Thomason descendant and moved prior to the survey (Figure 2). It also encompasses the footprint of an earlier home (ca. 1851-53), which was removed from the site early in the twentieth century. (Historical background studies of the plantation and the Thomason family were conducted by J. K. Wagner & Co. This firm also carried out a Level III H.A.B.S. documentation of the 1861 home at its new location.) The proposed post office improvements were modified to occupy only approximately 70% of the 4.9-acre tract, which allowed the plantation nucleus to be set aside as an archeological preserve.

Our field objective was to expose and delineate archeological features associated with the plantation nucleus so that they could be avoided and preserved despite post office construction. The investigations included the following tasks: (1) a systematic pedestrian surface survey over the entire 4.9-acre tract; (2) mechanical stripping and trench excavations with a backhoe; (3) shovel testing around the footprints of the old buildings; (4) manually exposing and recording identified features; and (5) detailed mapping of site features. These investigations identified 43 architectural features within the 1861 and 1853 house footprints. The study also identified 17 additional features including two brick-founded outbuildings, a cistern, and various landscaping features surrounding the house footprints. One of the outbuildings was probably a detached kitchen or servants quarters while the other was a semi-subterranean, possibly storage, facility.

We were very successful at identifying architectural features but much less so at finding the classes of features which produce substantial quantities of artifacts (privies, trash pits, etc.). Most of these features were probably located to the rear of the homes and our project area included little of this portion of the original complex. The most productive shovel test, within the probable storage structure, yielded artifacts of mixed mid- and late-nineteenth century dates. The most interesting artifact recovered was a gilded brass "Star of Texas" uniform button (Figure 3). This three-part "Sanders-type" button, patented in 1823 by Benjamin Sanders of Birmingham, England, consists of a "domed face plate, back plate, and loop shank" (Pool 1987:277-279). It is embossed with the letters T, E, X, A, and S appearing between the points of the star. The button has a back stamp reading "SUPERIOR QUALITY." The button is in excellent condition and still retains a bit of its gilding. The button first appeared on Republic of Texas Army uniforms but continued to be used by Texas Confederate units during the Civil War.

The Archeology Division and the U. S. Postal Service agreed that the Thomason Plantation site is eligible for listing on the National Register. Given recommendations by the Texas Historical Commission and MAC, the U. S. Postal Service agreed to preserve the Thomason Plantation buildings footprint area in order to preclude any disturbance or further destruction of the site by post office construction. This preservation zone encompassed both house foundations, the cistern, and

the one outbuilding which was within the Post Office property (Figure 4). The project architect from Professional Design Group, Inc., modified the plans to accommodate the archeological preservation zone, and our final field task was to monitor the placement of a protective mantle of fill over the zone. The corners of the buildings were permanently marked by concrete monuments and the preserve will provide Post Office employees with a pleasant setting for outdoor lunch breaks. An official Texas Historical Marker will inform the public regarding the part of Walker County history set aside in this corner of a busy post office.

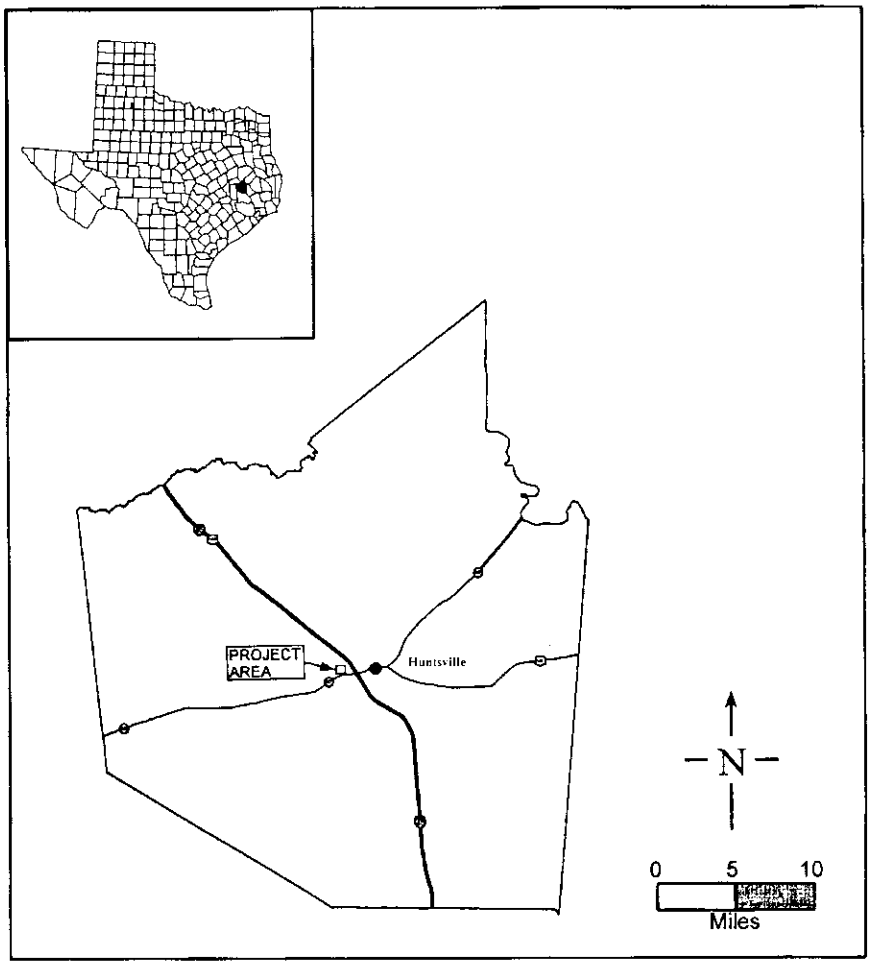
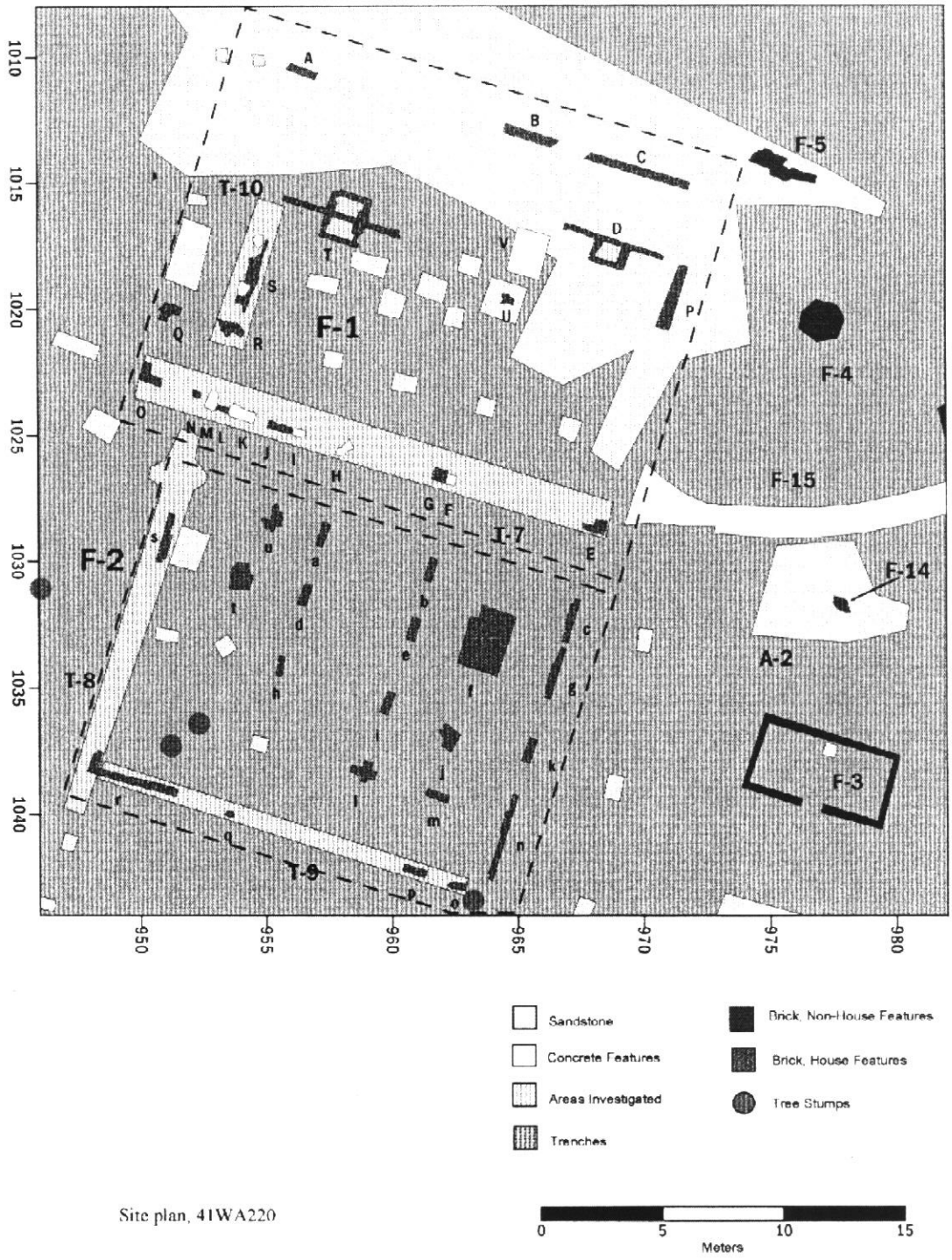


Figure 1. Location Maps

Figure 2. J. A. Thomason Home at Its New Location

Figure 3. "Star of Texas" Uniform Button



Site plan, 41WA220

Figure 4. Site Plan, 41WA220

The Vertebrates of 41CH161, Second Season

W. L. McClure

Introduction

Site 41CH161 is a Rangia shell midden adjacent to Cotton Lake near former channels of the Trinity River in Chambers County, Texas. Limited excavations were conducted at the site by members of the Houston Archeological Society in 1992 and in 1995. Results of the earlier excavations were reported in the Houston Archeological Society Journal (Kindall and Patterson 1993; May 1993a, 1993b, 1994; McClure 1994). French gun parts from the later excavations were reported by Kindall (1996). Other aspects are in preparation. Apparently there was a brief contact with French people during the early part of the eighteenth century with aboriginal occupation thereafter which resulted in another 30 cm of shell deposits.

Vertebrate remains from the earlier excavations were reported by McClure (1994). The soil contained many bones and bone fragments and the 10 cm by 10 cm test columns that were subjected to fine-screen analysis yielded thousands of small bones. Freshwater and marine fishes dominated the vertebrate materials with a large variety of other vertebrates being in much lesser numbers. The vertebrate remains from the later excavation efforts are discussed here with some comparison with the earlier results.

Methods

In 1995, two one-meter pits and a few shovel test pits were excavated. All of the matrix in one pit (Z) was washed through window screen. The clam shells were bagged separately. Under the direction of lab director Melissa May, the material was sorted by members of the Houston Archeological Society. After that work, the residue was examined by washing again, passing through sieves with 8, 10, 20, and 30 openings per inch. Then dozens of hours were spent in sorting the contents of each of the 5 cm levels. The volume of matrix that was subjected to the fine-screening was nearly 50 times as much as had been done in the earlier work.

The bones were identified to the extent feasible by direct comparison with bones of known animals.

Results

Vertebrates that were identified in the two phases are tabulated below.

		1992	1995
Atractosteus or *Lepisosteus* sp.	Gar	X	X
Amia calva	Bowfin	X	X
Telcostei	Fish	X	X
Ictiobus bubalus	Smallmouth buffalo	X	X
Ictalurus punctatus	Channel catfish	X	X
Pylodictis olivaris	Flathead catfish	X	
Arius felis	Hardhead catfish		X
Lepomis sp.	Sunfish	X	X
Lepomis gulosus	Warmouth	X	
Lepomis cyanellus	Green sunfish	X	
Lepomis macrochirus	Bluegill	X	

		1992	1995
Lepomis megalotis	Longear sunfish	X	
Micropterus salmoides	Largemouth bass	X	X
Pomoxis sp.	Crappie	X	
Sciaenidae	Drum family	X	X
Aplodinotus grunniens	Freshwater drum	X	X
Pogonias cromis	Black drum	X	X
Micropogon undulatus	Atlantic croaker	X	X
Sciaenops ocellata	Red drum	X	
Cynoscion arenarius	Sand seatrout	X	
Cynoscion nebulosus	Spotted seatrout		X
Archosargus probatocephalus	Sheepshead		X
Mugil cephalus	Striped mullet	X	X
Ambystoma texanum	Smallmouth salamander	X	X
Anura	Frog	X	X
Hylidae	Tree frog family	X	
Acris crepitans	Cricket frog	X	
Hyla cinerea	Green tree frog	X	
Hyla squirella	Squirrel tree frog		X
Hyla chrysoscelis/versicolor	Gray tree frog	X	
Pseudacris sp.	Chorus frog	X	
Bufo sp.	Toad	X	X
Rana catesbeiana	Bullfrog	X	
Rana sphenocephala	Southern leopard frog	X	X
Alligator mississippiensis	Alligator	X	X
Testudinata	Turtle	X	X
Chelydra serpentina	Common snapping turtle	X	X
Kinosternon subrubrum	Mississippi mud turtle	X	X
Sternotherus odoratus	Stinkpot	X	
Chrysemys sp.	Slider turtle	X	X
Terrapene carolina	Eastern box turtle	X	
Malaclemys terrapin	Diamondback terrapin	X	
Trionyx sp.	Softshell turtle	X	X
Lacertilia	Lizard	X	
Anolis carolinensis	Green anole	X	X
Eumeces fasciatus	Five-lined skink	X	
Scincella laterale	Ground skink	X	
Serpentes	Snake	X	X
Colubridae	Non-poisonous snake	X	
Diadophis punctatus	Ringneck snake	X	X
Elaphe sp.	Rat snake	X	
Farancia abacura	Mud snake	X	
Heterodon platyrhinos	Hognose snake	X	X
Lampropeltis sp.	Kingsnake	X	
Nerodia sp.	Water snake	X	X
Opheodrys sp.	Green snake	X	
Storeria sp.	Brown snake	X	X
Thamnophis sp.	Ribbon snake	X	
Virginia striatula	Rough earth snake	X	X
Viperidae	Pit viper	X	
Agkistrodon sp.	Copperhead or cottonmouth	X	X
Aves	Birds	X	X
Ardeidae	Heron	X	
Anas sp.	Duck	X	
Anas crecca	Teal	X	
Anas americana	Wigeon	X	X
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	X	

		1992	1995
Anser albifrons	White-fronted goose	X	
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	X	
Buteo jamaicensis	Red-tailed hawk	X	
Colinus virginianus	Bobwhite	X	
Meleagris gallopavo	Turkey	X	
Fulica americana	Coot	X	X
Rallus sp.	Rail	X	
Grus canadensis	Sandhill crane	X	
Grus americana	Whooping crane	X	
Charadrius vociferus	Killdeer	X	
Bubo virginianus	Great-horned owl	X	
Parus carolinensis	Carolina chickadee	X	
Thryothorus ludovicianus	Carolina wren	X	
Mammalia	Mammals	X	X
Didelphis virginiana	Opossum	X	X
Blarina carolinensis	Short-tailed shrew	X	X
Cryptotis parva	Least shrew	X	X
Dasypus novemcinctus	Nine-banded armadillo	X	
Sylvilagus aquaticus	Swamp rabbit	X	X
Sylvilagus floridanus	Eastern cottontail	X	X
Rodentia	Mouse or rat	X	X
Sciurus niger	Fox squirrel	X	
Geomys breviceps	Louisiana pocket gopher	X	X
Reithrodontomys fulvescens	Fulvous harvest mouse	X	X
Baiomys taylori	Pigmy mouse	X	X
Peromyscus sp.	White-footed mouse	X	
Peromyscus gossypinus	Cotton mouse	X	
Sigmodon hispidus	Hispid cotton mouse	X	X
Microtus ochrogaster ludovicianus	Louisiana prairie vole	X	X
Oryzomys palustris	Muskrat	X	X
Carnivora	Carnivore	X	
Ursus americanus	Black bear	X	
Raccoon	Procyon lotor	X	X
Mustela vison	Mink	X	X
Mephitis mephitis	Striped skunk	X	X
Lutra canadensis	River otter	X	
Urocyon cinereoargenteus	Gray fox	X	X
Canis latrans	Coyote	X	X
Odocoileus virginianus	White-tailed deer	X	X
Bos sp.	Bison or domestic cow	X	X

Discussion

The composition of the fauna represented by the vertebrate remains from the later excavation is comparable to that from the earlier effort. Because of this, during identification and analysis, more time was spent on searching for differences between the two excavation seasons. All material that passed the window screens and was retained on the smaller sieves was examined by use of a binocular microscope. The majority of bones of the smaller vertebrates would not have been recovered otherwise.

As before, fish bones were in far greater numbers than other classes of animals. Three additional saltwater and one freshwater species of fishes were found while some species were not repeated. The crappie (*Pomoxis* sp.) was separated from other members of the sunfish family (Centrarchidae) by the shape of its gill rakers.

More varieties of lizards and small frogs were identified in the later work, primarily due to the greater amount of material being fine-screened.

Turtles are the second most plentiful group of animals represented. The numbers and varieties of turtle are not much different between the two seasons of excavation with the addition of the diamondback terrapin, a resident of brackish waters.

The birds were in minor numbers in both excavations and a few additional species were identified. These, as well as some of the others, are migratory varieties.

Alligators, snakes, and larger-size mammals were in about the same proportion in both excavations. Two toe bones of a bear were an addition to the fauna. The cow/bison bones were in disturbed position at the edge of the water and do not help determine if bison were represented.

The differences in numbers of bones of shrews and small rodents are not reflective of the greater volume of fine-screened material. They were present in all levels but not 50 times as plentiful as would be expected if the earlier frequency was typical of the total site.

The number of bones, other than fish, show a peak in numbers from 35 cm to 55 cm, which is similar to the earlier work. However, there is not a comparable double peak in prominence of rodents in the newer work. As before, all species that were identified would have been available in the immediate vicinity of the site during the time of occupation. Additional bones of the extinct vole were recovered in all levels.

Conclusions

The new and the combined results affirm that the site was occupied at least some time between November and March. The people occupants of the site were harvesting fish as a main staple of the diet, with turtles, deer, and alligators being additional significant additions. Also, smaller vertebrates were processed at all times but in lesser numbers. Perhaps the members of the groups whose labor was devoted to "gathering" acquired the small animals during routine activities. Some of these acquisitions may have been ingested as they were encountered and not shared with the "hunters." The bones showed up in the midden, perhaps downwind of the main living sites.

The prairie vole, which is now extinct, was there as long as people were living on the site. The native Americans were also there for many years after the French gun parts were discarded.

These results suggest that it may not be productive to expend the effort to subject 100% of an excavation unit to extra-fine (finer than window screen) analysis. A representative sample from each area which exhibits differences in some aspect should be sufficient to produce enough data to enhance the cultural record.

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