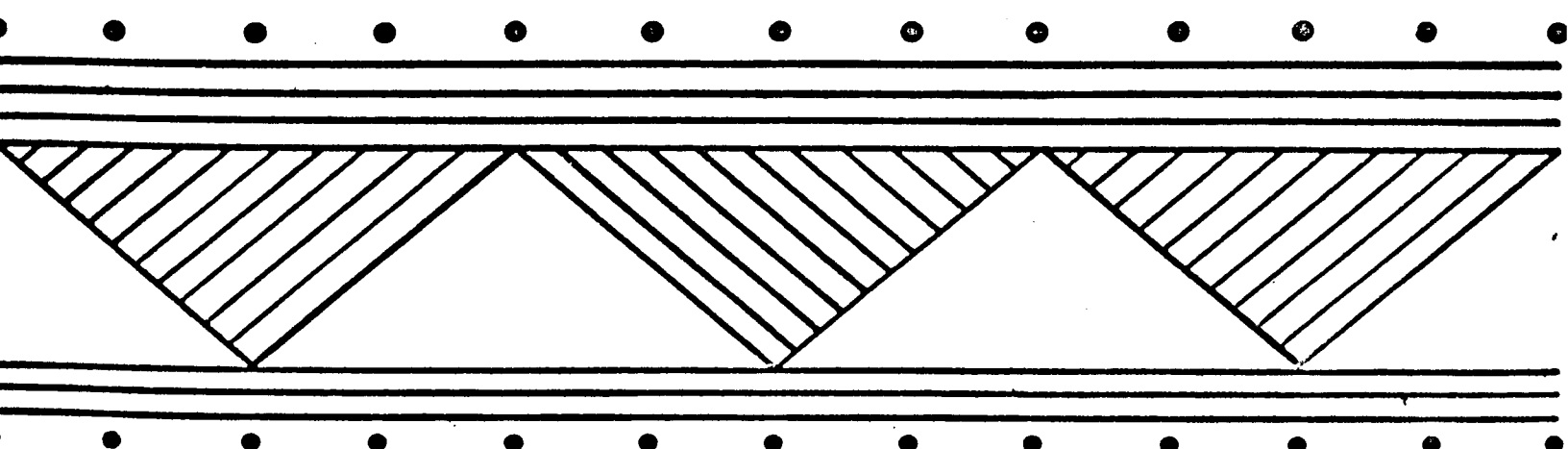


HOUSTON ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

NUMBER 36

JULY 1971



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

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Officers 1970-71

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Sec.-Treas. - Margie Fullen, 717 Dartmouth Lane, Deer Park, Texas 77536
Directors - William Caskey
 Larry Chrisco
 Frank Hole

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Past and Future Programs

May - 1971 - Dr. Thomas E. Pulley, Director, Houston Museum of Natural Science, spoke on "The Ecology of Upper Gulf Coast Estuaries as it Relates to Archeology".

June -1971 - A color film was shown on "The Big Thicket - A Vanishing Wilderness". A tape of a speech by Douglas H. Scoville, Archeologist, U. S. National Park Service, at the Conference on the Archeology of the Gulf Coast (April 1971) was presented. The address dealt with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970.

July-1971 - Charles Chandler, Regional V.P., TAS, presented a report on activities at the recent TAS Field School near Kerrville, Texas.

August-1971 - Tom Cobb, who is attending the University of Arkansas Archeological Field School this summer, will report on the activities of the school.

September-1971-Marvin Tong, Executive Director of The Center on the Strand, Galveston, Texas, will speak on the subject "Why Dig up Dead Indians?"

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New HAS Members

The following new members are welcomed into the Society: Mr. & Mrs. William H. Alexander, Stanley, David and William Alexander; James A. Brumlow; Robert V. Dorr; Dinah S. Gerber; Marty Godwin; Lucia Greer; Jean Fullen; Reginald Wilson, M.D.; Gary Wiggins; Grace Goodlin; William E. Moore; Robert Jamison; Audrey Pace; Lynn Purnell; Karen Stein; J. L. Essex and Mrs. Harold W. Peterson.

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Late Late Library Addition - Special Bulletin #4 Oklahoma Anthropological Society - Guide to Identification of Certain American Indian Projectile Points.

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Tenth Annual TAS Field School - Margie Fullen

Thirty-three Houston residents attended the TAS Field School near Kerrville June 12-20. HAS members were Shirley Thompson; Elaine Burleigh, who brought her neice, Lynne Smith, from San Antonio; Kay Evans, and her mother, Wilda Evans; Dinah and Terri Lynn Gerber; Tommy Medlin, who was joined by his sister, Cynthia, and her new husband, Tom Kosowski; Wayne Neyland; Cathy Passmore, her son, Bret, and neice, Bev, from San Antonio; Dorothy Weir; Larry Weiner; Gary Wiggins, and his parents, Leslie and Louise Wiggins; Bill McClure; Charles, Virginia, and Holly Chandler; and Louis, Margie, John and Jean Fullen. TAS members James Calvert; J. B. Lawson, Nettie, Ruth and Charles; Mrs. Robert S. Hanna, Robert, Robbie and Susan also represented Houston.

Larry Weiner was very helpful in setting up camp headquarters and other facilities and put in many hours as "Sanitary Engineer". Bill McClure, Charles Chandler, and Lou Fullen were Crew Chiefs, and Marge Fullen served with Teddy Stickney as a Crew Chief for the Beaver Patrol. The Field School recorded 165 prehistoric sites, collected material at 3 sites, and excavated 1 site. The Beaver Patrol collected fossils and plants common to the area as part of their study, and labeled them for display. They also tested a site that had been heavily potted. Lou Fullen's crew spent some time conducting experiments in burning limestone and chert that may have represented the source material for rock found in the excavated burned rock midden, and in constructing pottery from clay sources found near the site.

A Friday "wrap-up" provided graphic representation of what was accomplished to both Field School participants and neighboring ranchers. Alan Skinner, from SMU, the Archeological Director, proved to be an excellent organizer, teacher, and archeologist. Alton Briggs, from The University of Texas, efficiently directed the excavation of the midden. The Field School Committee, the landowner, Andy Paris, and the Hill Country Archeological Society provided comfortable camping facilities with such luxuries as 20 showers, front-door garbage collection, ice delivered to camp, a good water supply, and a camp newspaper. The TAS Cook Trailer, now known as the Jean-Mamie Beanery, was staffed by two wonderful cooks who served three delicious meals daily to hungry crews. These people, the Crew Chiefs who gave their extra time, the TAS officers who planned far in advance, and all of the other 299 registrants made the 10th Field School the best yet!

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News From Other Local Societies

The Midland Archaeological Society is conducting a series of programs focused on pottery. Local and Permian Basin types will be studied first. We note in their official Newsletter that Bill McClure of the HAS was very popular with the younger set at the TAS Field School this year. His handling of snakes, lizards and other small creatures and his class on fauna of the area was very well received.

The South Plains Archeological Society made onsite inspections along the routes of five proposed highway construction projects in Scurry, Sterling, Taylor and Tom Green Counties.

The El Paso Archeological Society will make field trips to Gila Nat'l Monument, New Mexico (July 17-18), Gran Quivira, New Mexico (Sept. 4,5,6), Fort Hancock Rock Art Site, Fort Hancock, Texas (Oct. 16).

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Analysis of Lithic Material from 41HR73 (Surface Collection)A. R. Duke

An analysis of ceramic and bone artifacts from 41HR73 was presented in the HAS Newsletter No. 34, December 1970, and a report on the lithic material from the site, as well as the results of limited testing of the of the site, was promised. Testing of the site is still in progress but a study of the lithic artifacts reveals the following information:

Arrowpoints - 130

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>
Alba	11
Bonham	2
Cliffton	1
Hayes	3
Livermore	1
Perdiz	112

Dart Points - 197

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>
Bulverde	2
Carrollton	6
Darl	1
Elam	7
Ellis	2
Ensor	4
Fairland	1
Frio	3
Gary	38
Kent	120
Lerma	1
Matamoros	1
Pamillas	3
San Patrice	2
Yarbrough	6

Unidentified Projectile Points - 145

This group includes fragments of points - tips, bases, small cross sections of points that could not be typed with any degree of accuracy.

Discussion

A total of 472 projectile points have been found on 41HR73. Materials used in making these points range from a very fine grade of flint, waxy in appearance, to silicified fossil wood and quartzite.

Flint	-	427
Silicified Wood	-	38
Quartzite	-	5

Five flint dart points were patinated heavily. The deposit on two points was thick enough to obscure the original flake marks and indicates either very old points or an accelerated rate of carbonate deposition. Antiquity of the points seems a more plausible explanation since the other points did not show patination and presumably were exposed to the same conditions.

Knives, Scrapers, Perforators, Gravers, Cores and Flakes

Knives	-	2	Gravers	-	3
Scrapers		19	Cores (flint)	-	10
Perforators		5	Flakes (")	-	Over 5000

Discussion

Just two knives were found . However one broken knife appears to have been at least 23 cm. (9 inches) long and its dimensions are almost identical with the large knife found at 41HR72 - a site just a short distance from 41HR73.

Scrapers include "thumbnail", stemmed, side and end types. The side scrapers have one or both sides flaked to form a working edge. These scrapers retain the original curvature of the flint nodule from which they were struck.

Gravers include a type made from a thick flake with the "beak" worked into the flake by fine flaking and one graver with a curved "beak" directly on the end.

Perforators are stemmed and stemless. The stemmed types are crudely made except for the tip which is well flaked and sharp.

Cores are generally small - 4-6 cm. in diameter. Cores of the size needed to obtain the large flakes required for some of the large knives, projectile points and scrapers have not been found. Perhaps the larger flakes were struck from nodules at the source of the flint (Brazos River?) and carried into the site.

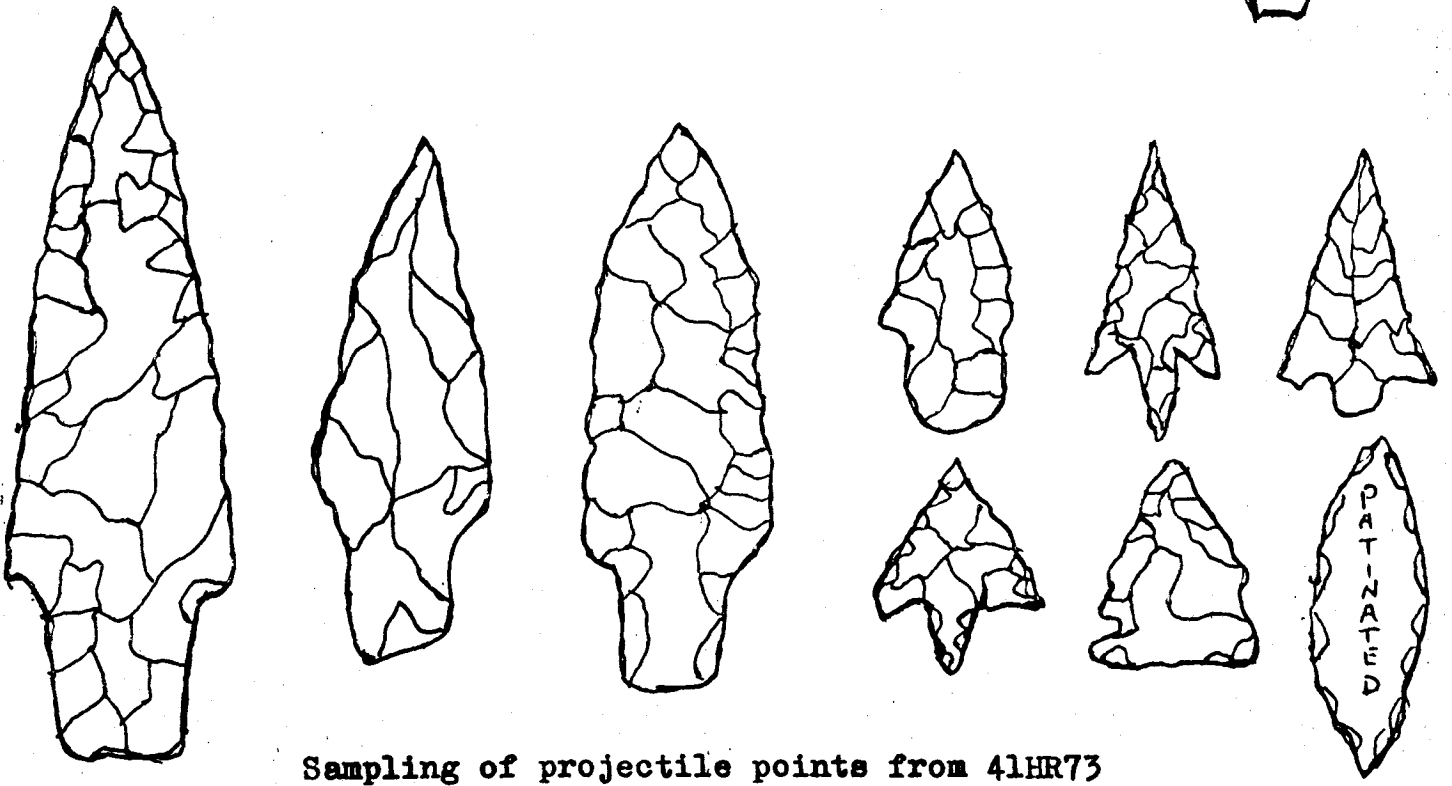
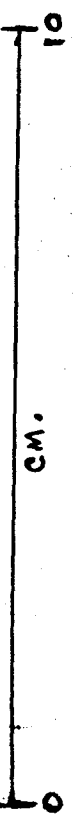
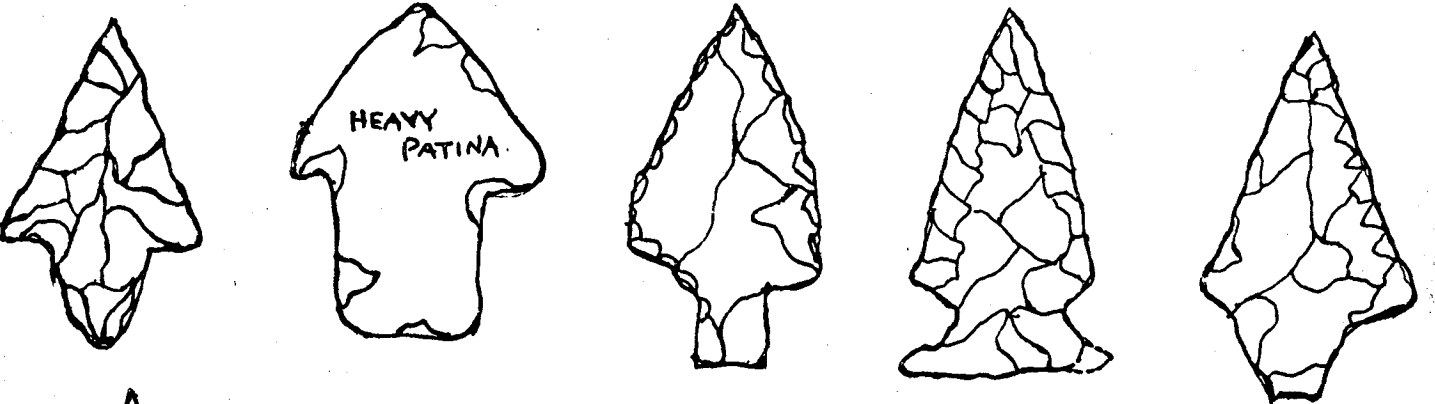
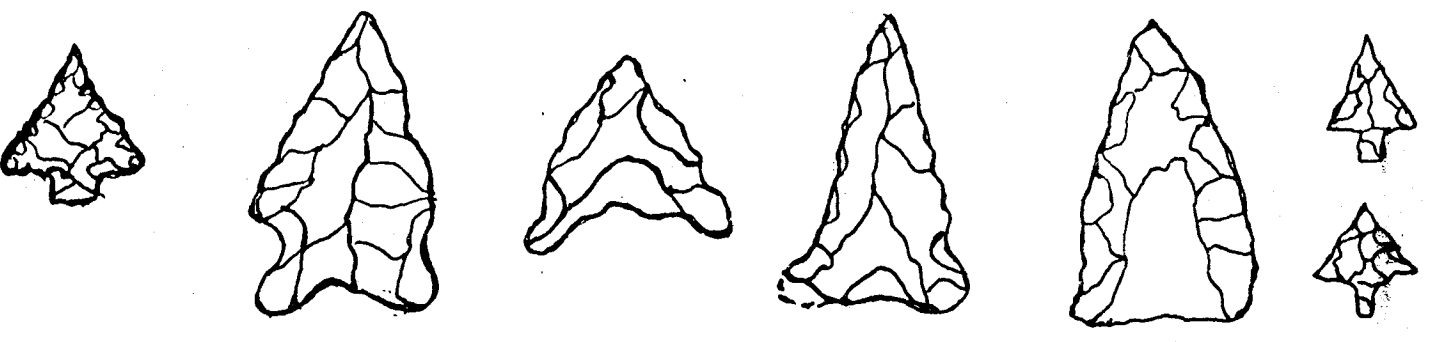
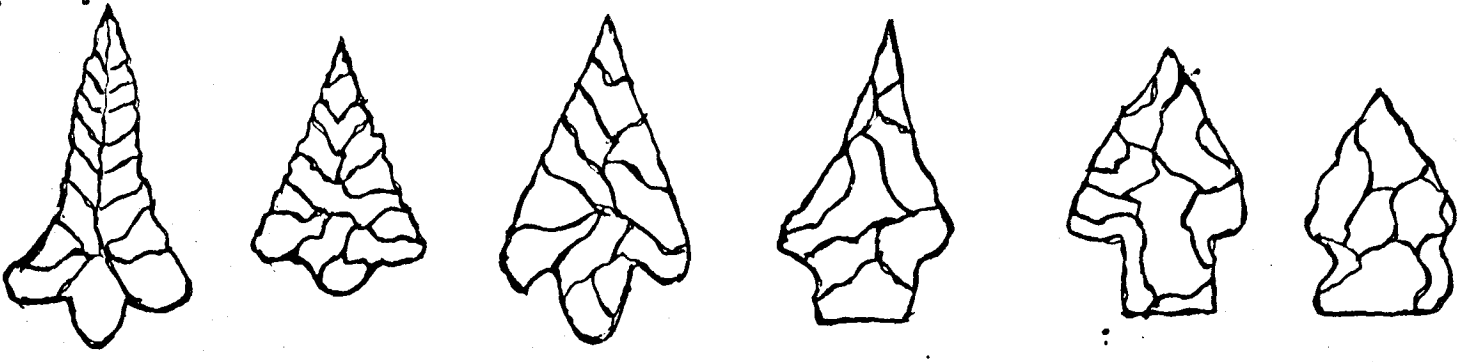
Summary

The lithic material found at 41HR73 is typical of the artifacts found on other Galveston Bay Area and Harris Co. sites. However, the presence of two San Patrice points, the five heavily patinated points, and the large number of dart points suggests the site was occupied early and late in the Archaic Stage, as well as in the Neo-American Stage.

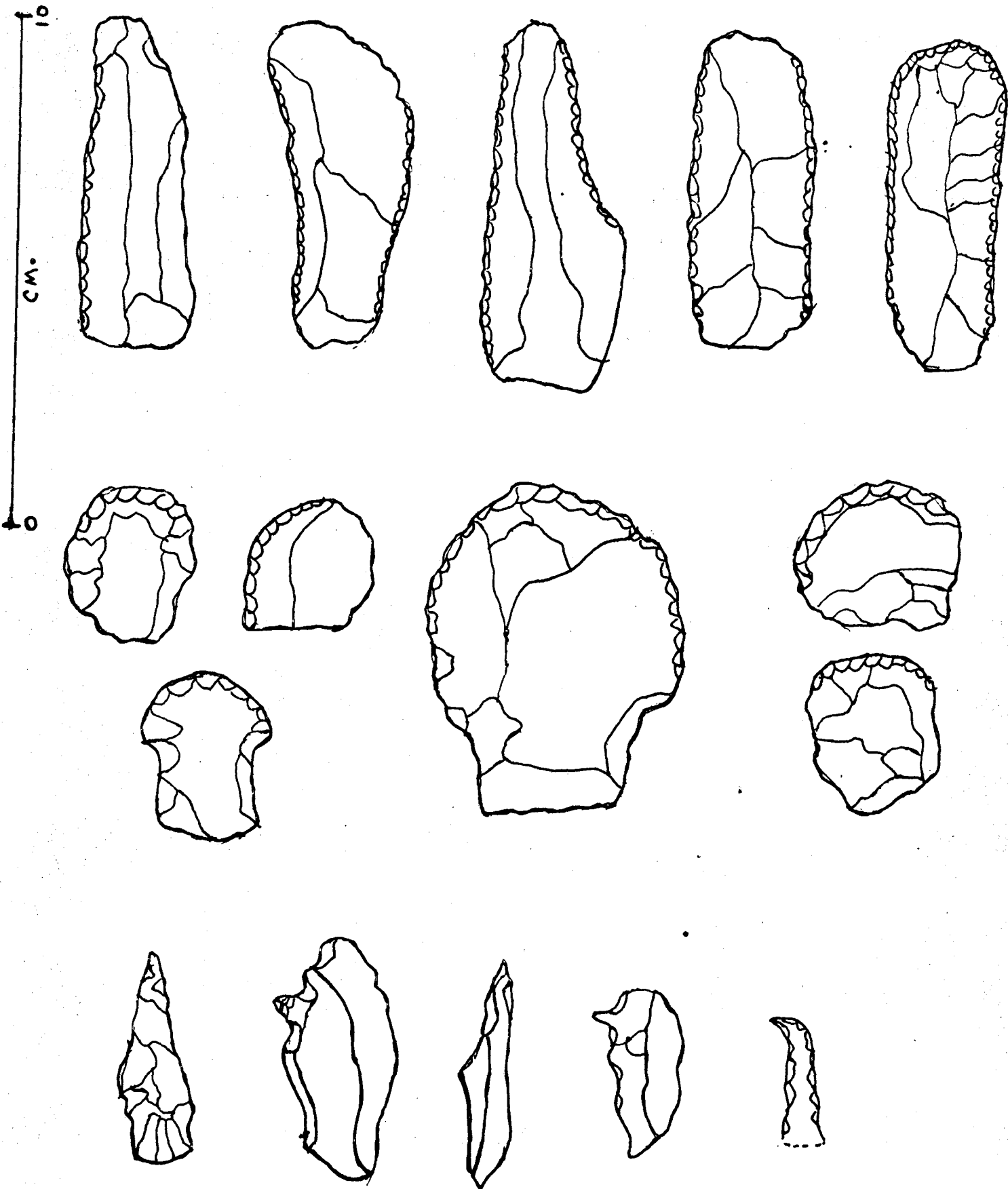
The large number of lithic artifacts found on the beach below the midden not only indicates lengthy occupation but reflects the tremendous erosion from wave action that has occurred over the years. As the waves, including hurricane wave action, have cut into the large culturally fertile midden the shell, pottery and lithic materials have been deposited on the beach in a layer that is churned up by the tides and wind-driven waves so that fresh material continually appears on the surface.

Limited testing, now under way, may shed more light on the stratigraphy and chronology of the site. Significant information will be reported in future issues of the HAS Newsletter.

The following two pages show a sampling of lithic artifacts from the site. All types of points, knives, etc. are not shown because of space limitations.



Sampling of projectile points from 41HR73
(Actual size)



Sampling of scrapers, perforators and graters from 41HR73

(Actual size)

Additions to the Library

American Antiquity, 36:1,2. Washington: Society for American Archaeology, 1971.

Texas Highways, 18:2-4. Austin: Texas Highway Dept., 1971. (Donation:THD)

Anfinsen, Christian B. The Molecular Basis of Evolution. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1963. \$1.96. (Donated by Bill Moore)

Briggs, Alton K. Ingram Reservoir: Archeological Survey Report #9. Austin: Texas Historical Survey Committee & Texas Water Development Board, 1971. (Donated by THSC)

Dobzhansky, Theodosius. Evolution, Genetics, and Man. New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1963. \$2.45. (Donated by Bill Moore).

Dowdeswell, W. H. The Mechanism of Evolution. New York: Harper & Row, 1960. \$.95 (Donated by Bill Moore).

Olsen, Stanley J. Fish, Amphibian, and Reptile Remains from Archaeological Sites. Part 1: Southeastern and Southwestern United States. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 56:2. Cambridge, The Peabody Museum, 1968. \$4.85.

Ross, Herbert - Understanding Evolution. Englewood Cliffs, N.J: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1966. \$2.45 (Donated by Bill Moore).

Alexander, Robert K. Archeological Investigations at Parida Cave, Val Verde County, Texas. Papers of the TASP #19. Austin: TASP, 1970. \$3.00 (Donation: TASP).

Davis, Hester A. (editor). "Archaeological and Historical Resources of the Red River Basin," Publications on Archaeology, Research Series #1. Fayetteville: Arkansas Archaeological Survey, 1970. \$2.00

Davis, H.A., D.G.Wyckoff, & M.A.Holmes (editors). "Proceedings of the Seventh Caddo Conference," Occasional Publications #1. Norman: Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, University of Oklahoma, 1971. \$3.50

Hoffman, Michael P. "Three Sites in Millwood Reservoir: The Hutt Site, The Stark Site and The Beard Lake Site," Publications on Archaeology, Research Series #2. Fayetteville: Arkansas Archaeological Survey, 1970. \$1.00

South, Stanley (editor). The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers, 1969, and the Historical Archaeology Forum, Vol. 4, Columbia: The Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, 1971. \$6.00

Wyckoff, Don G. "The Horton Site Revisited: 1967 Excavations at SQ-11, Sequoyah County, Oklahoma," Studies in Oklahoma's Past #1. Norman: Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, University of Oklahoma, 1970. \$3.00

Gibson, Jon Lee. Russell Landing: A North Louisiana Phase of the Tchefuncte Period. M.A. Thesis: LSU, 1968. (Xerox copy: Donated by Charles Bollich.)

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Vol.19,#2,Feb.1971.

Texas Archeology. Newsletter of the Texas Archeological Society, Vol.15,#1, February, 1971.

Historical Archaeology,1970,Vol.4. Bethlehem, Pa.: The Society for Historical Archaeology, 1970.