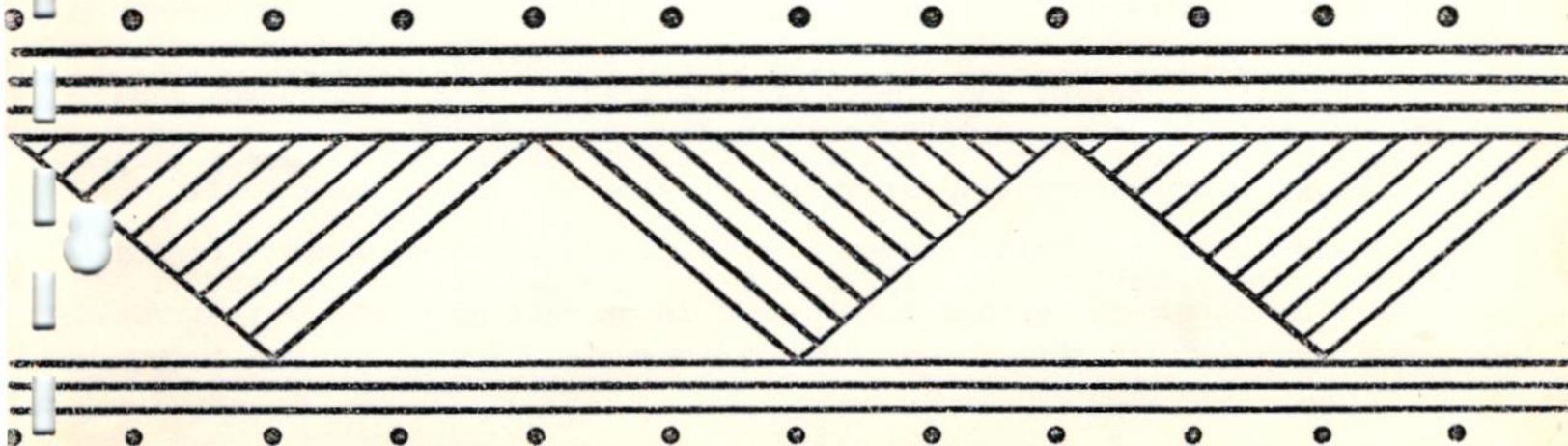


HOUSTON ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

NUMBER 55

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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.

#

HAS Officers - 1976-77

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#

Activities

• Armand Bayou Park Archeological Work

The Clear Lake Intermediate School Archeology Club, under the guidance of Evelyn Lewis, enjoyed a different kind of field experience this year (Jan. 29, 1977). Instead of the usual Indian site dig project the class, joined by Marge Fullen's History Club from Deepwater Junior High, undertook an historical farm study. Prepared with geneological information carefully researched by HAS member, Dick Gregg, the students had the historical data covering a period from the original Mexican land grant through the succession of owners, and these facts laid the foundation for a fascinating puzzle to stimulate the imagination of each one involved.

The two clubs, along with several members of the Houston Archeological Society, met at Bay Area Park. Lou Fullen interviewed various members of the group as Frank Cooper, assistant principal of Clear Lake Intermediate, recorded it all on his portable video tape camera. After a brief stop at the family cemetery and a small Indian campsite on the way, the group arrived at the Joe Gossman farm site, about a mile from the park. Here the students were divided into various work crews - surveying, mapping, metal detecting, recording, test pits, etc. - with an opportunity to participate interchangeably in all phases of the field work. Only one building, the small barn, was essentially intact, but foundations and collapsed walls made the house and other out buildings relatively easy to identify. A collection of surface material including parts of a Model T Ford, bottles, cooking pans, barrel hoops, broken dishes, and many 'unidentifiables' made the game of WHAT IS IT? a real challenge. Those artifacts which could easily be carried back to the park are now in storage at the school and eventually will start an archeological museum there. During our lab session many of the articles were sketched studied and classified.

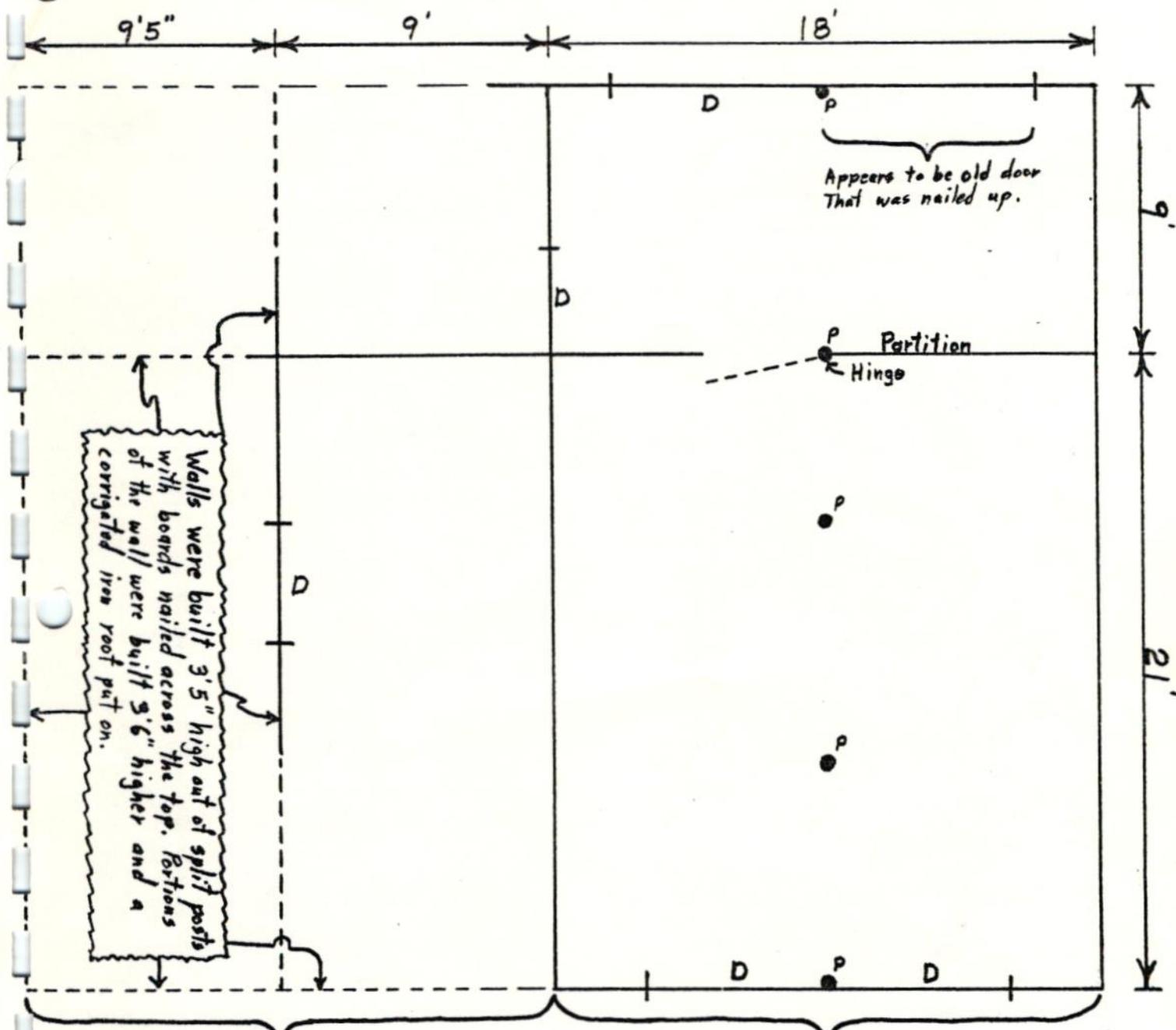
A sketch map of the barn was drawn by HAS members William Schurmann, Tim Miller and Lee Holmes and a well drafted drawing of the ranch was made by Michael Johnston and Ben Barrow. Each student received a copy of these two maps which, along with other handouts, completed their archeology project kit. Everyone agreed that it was an interesting and enjoyable effort.

We want to give special thanks to the Friendswood Development Company and Mr. George B. Meriweather III, manager of the Operations Department, who has been most generous and cooperative in pursuit of archeological field-work on company property.

JOE GOSSMAN² BARN

Scale 1" = 5'

1-29-77



Two lean-to additions with flat roofs.
(In very poor condition)

Main building with peaked roof.

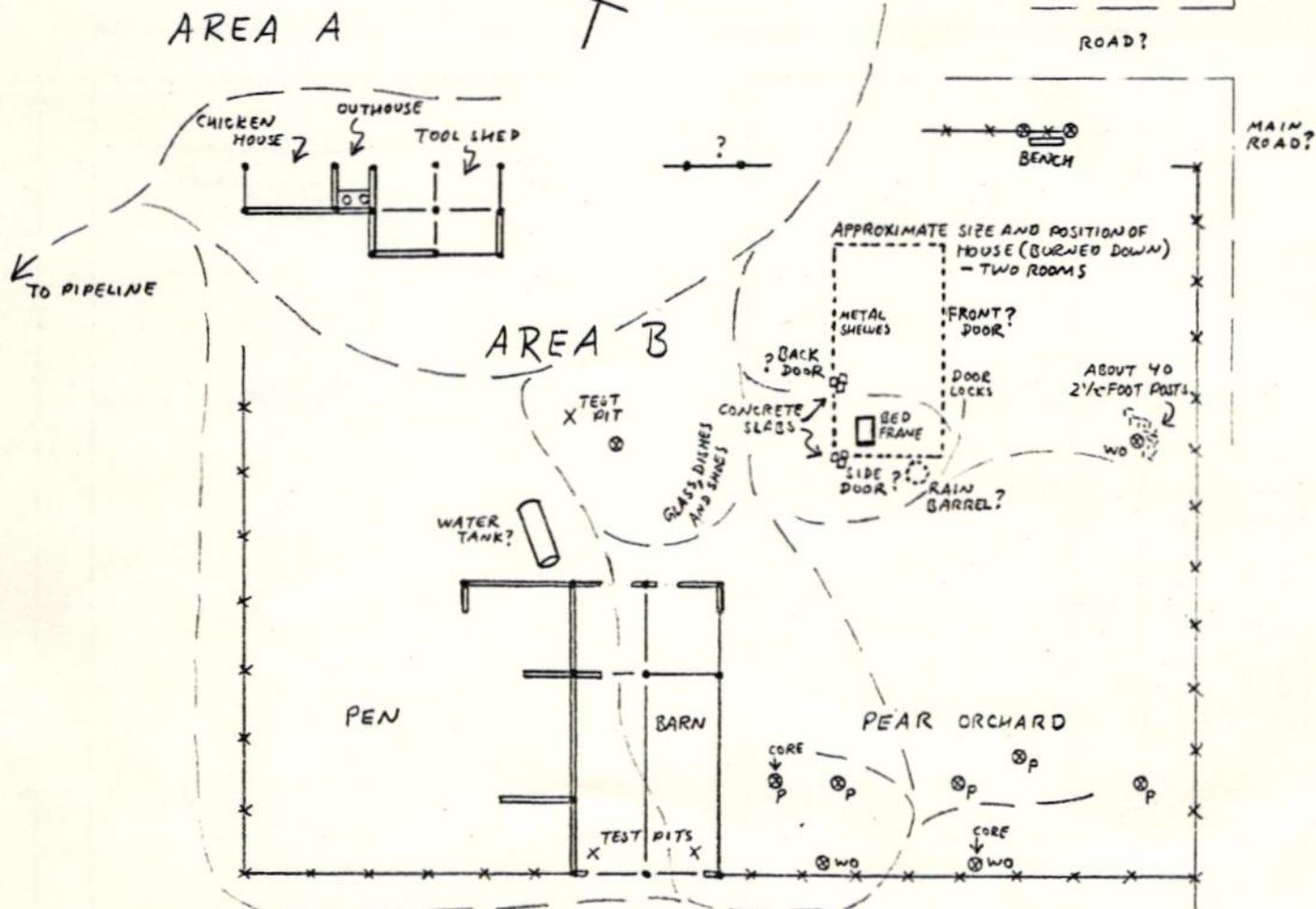
All parts of the barn had corrugated iron roofs. The walls were constructed of vertical posts with boards nailed to them. There also were a row of posts down the center that supported the peaked roof.

William Schurmann - Recorder
Tim Miller
Lee Holmes

JOE GOSSMAN RANCH

HOUSE ABANDONED ~1963
HOUSE BURNED ~1967

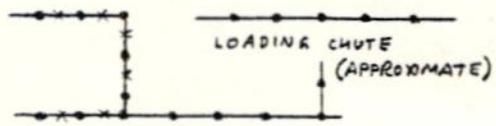
29 JAN 1977



0 5 10 20 30 40 FEET

LEGEND

- ⊗ WO WHITE OAK TREES
- ⊗ P PEAR TREES
- ⊗ OTHER LARGE TREES
- x — FENCE (WIRE)
- • — FENCE (WOOD)
- — — WALL (STANDING)
- — — WALL (INFERRED)
- • — BEAM
- - - MAIN PATHS OF ACCESS



HISTORICAL SURVEY OF JOE GOSSMAN RANCH
NEAR BIG ISLAND SLOUGH, HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS
BY: HOUSTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
CLEAR LAKE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL
DEEP WATER JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

MAPPING BY: MICHAEL JOHNSTON
BEN BARROW

DATA ON FORMER HOUSE AND IDENTIFICATION
OF MAIN FEATURES BY: GENE STAHL

HAS Field Work in March, 1977

On March 12 and 13, members and guests of the Houston Archeological Society had an opportunity to work at the William Dobie Homestead on Armand Bayou. The property offered a good chance to do historic archeology as it had been occupied since 1832 when it was granted to Dobie by the Mexican government.

Early maps showed wagon roads and stream crossings in the area. A map made in 1920 shows several houses on the Dobie property. Our survey crews were able to locate all of the house sites even though none of the structures are still standing. Only one of them had the foundation and beams still in place. The others were located by bricks debris and other signs. A few representative artifacts were collected to help date the sites. The sites were mapped and will be reported to TARL in Austin.

One of the house sites is believed to be the spot that Dobie built on in 1832 and it was investigated more thoroughly. A test pit was dug in what was thought to be a caved-in well. A series of small test pits was dug across the site to attempt to locate the centers of activities. A brick structure was uncovered and excavated. All dirt that was moved was screened and some very interesting and informative artifacts were found. A metal locator was used to find the outline of the corral even though there was no evidence on the surface.

The results of the field work will be presented in detail in a later issue of the Newsletter or in a special publication. The family geneology has been investigated and will be reported later as well.

Schedule of Activities of Other Archeological Societies

April 27-30, 1977, Society For American Archaeology, Braniff Place Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana. Program Chairperson: Mary Elizabeth King, Texas Tech Museum, P. O. Box 4499, Lubbock, Texas 79409.

June 11-18, 1977, Texas Archeological Society Field School, El Paso County, Texas.

June 26-July 2, 1977. Rock Art Field School, Chaco Canyon National Monument. For more details, write Col. James Bain, 111 Jefferson Street, N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110.

August, 50th Pecos Conference, Pecos, New Mexico.

November 1977, Annual Meeting Texas Archeological Society will be hosted by Tarrant County Society, Fort Worth, Texas.

##

A Transitional and Late Prehistoric Site, 41HR293, Harris Co., TexasL. W. Patterson

This article describes archeological site 41HR293 in inland Harris Co Texas, containing late prehistoric and terminal Woodland components. This site is typical of those in the general area in the time periods represented. It is located on a high, flat, sandy terrace on the edge of an active creek. Artifacts described here are a surface collection made through December 1976. The floral setting is a mixed coniferous and deciduous wooded area found in much of Harris Co. The site collection area is approximately 100 feet in diameter.

The majority of the projectile points found are small arrow points typical of the late prehistoric period, with a few dart points that may also indicate an earlier late woodland period component, as follows:

Dart Points

unclassified blade fragment	1	
square stem fragment	1	
Tortugas-like	1	(10 mm thick)

Arrow Points

Perdiz	6	(1 large)
Scallorn	1	
Fresno	2	

Some of these points are illustrated in Figure 1. One large Perdiz point (Figure 1b) is estimated to weigh 2.8 grams unbroken, which could indicate transitional all-purpose use as a dart and/or arrow point (Patterson 1976: fig 4). Most of the Perdiz points are well made, with fine pressure flaking. Most of the artifacts recovered are probably somewhat later than AD 500.

The artifacts found indicate in general that this site was a nomadic hunting and gathering campsite. Two small bone fragments, and eleven small shell fragments were found, as well as a front tooth from a deer. There is one hematite nodule of unknown use. Eight small fired clay lumps were found, ranging from 15 to 25 mm diameter. Eighteen small pebbles were found, 8 to 14 mm in diameter, which could have had possible use in rattles (Patterson 1975: 19, Aten and Chandler 1976:41, Webb 1974).

All pottery recovered is of the Gocse Creek sandy paste variety, with no other tempering materials evident. There were 13 sherds over 15 mm square, and 30 smaller sherds. The ratio of sherds over 15 mm square to lithic flakes over 15 mm square is 0.12. This is in close agreement with the average previously found for several late prehistoric sites in Harris County (Patterson 1976a:table III).

A complete industry is present for manufacturing and using small lithic flakes and prismatic blades. The following lithic flake distribution is comparable to an average found for other late prehistoric sites in the general area (Patterson 1976a:fig 5):

Irregular Shaped Flakes	no.	%
15-20 mm square	76	71.0
20-25 mm square	15	14.0
over 25 mm square	2	2.0
Prismatic Blades	7	6.5
Unifacial End Blades	4	3.7
Unifacial Side Blades	3	2.8
	<u>107</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Widths of the seven prismatic blades are: 7, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 16 mm. A complete size distribution of irregular shaped flint flakes is given in Table I. The percentage distribution of small flakes skewed toward more smaller flakes may be indicative of bifacial manufacturing activities. The distribution of small flakes between 6 and 18 mm square, as follows, is a fairly close match with some bifacing experiments (Patterson and Sollberger ms):

<u>size, mm square</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>avg. wt., grams</u>
6-8	39.5	0.09
8-10	23.5	0.17
10-12	12.7	0.28
12-14	12.0	0.38
14-16	8.1	0.52
16-18	4.2	
	<u>100.0</u>	

Judging by the bifacial projectile points, a large amount of pressure flaking was done, although at least one dart point (Figure 1a) was made mainly by percussion.

Extensive heat treating of flint was done. A random sample gives the following flint types, which are typical of archeological sites in this area (Patterson 1974):

grey color	12.5%
brown color	25.0
tan color	50.0
red jasper	12.5

There are several indications of lithic manufacturing activities, including a small quartzite hammerstone (25 mm diameter), five miscellaneous flint cores (20 to 35 mm maximum dimensions), and the relatively large quantities of very small flakes. Several thick flint chips were found as follows:

10-12 mm square	2
14-16 mm square	7
16-18 mm square	5
18-20 mm square	6
20-25 mm square	2

It is not known if whole flint nodules and pebbles were brought to the site, but in any event raw materials could have been no more than partially trimmed, as there are 8.2% primary cortex flakes in the collection of flakes over 6 mm square, along with 26.9% secondary cortex flakes and 64.9% internal flakes with no remaining cortex.

No many formal tool types are present, other than projectile points. There are two flake graters, one on the end of a blade core trim flake. Many flakes show edge retouch typical of scraping and cutting functions. Some of the prismatic blades have lateral edge retouch, but there are no end scrapers. One microblade has heavy lateral edge retouch on the ventral side at the proximal end, similar to Jaketown perforators. There are seven small unifacially retouch flakes that could have possible use as end and side blades, for arrow point elements (Figure 1 n,o,p). This could indicate concurrent use of unifacial and bifacial arrow points, as mentioned for other sites in Harris County (Patterson 1976b:4). There is also previous evidence of the use of unifacial compound arrow points before bifacial arrow points (Patterson 1976a: 177).

In summary, site 41HR293 is primarily a late prehistoric site, probably indicating intermittent seasonal occupations by nomadic hunting and gathering peoples. The artifact content is typical of other sites surveyed in this general area representing the same time period (Patterson 1976a).

References:

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- Patterson, L.W. (1976a) Technological Changes in Harris County, Texas, Bulletin of Texas Arch. Society 47:171-188
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- Webb, W.S. (1974) Indian Knoll, University of Tennessee Press

Table I
Summary of Irregular Shaped Lithic Flakes

size	primary	secondary	internal	total	
				no.	%
under 6 mm square	nm	nm	nm	188	28.4
6-8 mm square	10	26	135	171	25.9
8-10 mm square	10	23	69	102	15.4
10-12 mm square	4	16	35	55	8.3
12-14 mm square	2	19	31	52	7.9
14-16 mm square	5	12	18	35	5.3
16-18 mm square	4	6	8	18	2.7
18-20 mm square	3	13	7	23	3.5
20-25 mm square	1	11	3	15	2.3
25-35 mm square	0	1	1	2	0.3
				661	100.0

Figure 1

Site 41hr293 Lithic Artifacts

(all actual size)



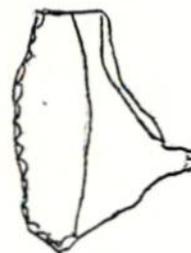
a



b



c



d



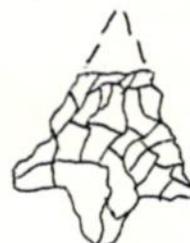
e



f



g



h



i



j



k



l



m



n



o



p

a-Tortugas-like point; b, e, f, g, h, -Perdiz points; c-blade core trim flake with graver point; d-flake graver; i-Fresno point; j-Scallorn point; k, l-prismatic blades; m-retouched blade ventral surface; n, o-unifacial blades; p-unifacial side blade

41 HR 89

LITHICS:Unmodified Pebbles:

The surface collection includes 100 unmodified pebbles weighing 100 grams. There is no indication of use. Some have iron ore concretion adhering to the surface. Most of such pebbles were not collected due to the disturbed conditions of the surface.

Modified Pebbles:

The surface collection includes 177 modified pebbles weighing 2100 grams. These pebbles have one or more fracture faces, mostly due to percussion. Less than 3% are heat fractured. Some of these are irregular cores, waste chunks from knapping, perhaps hammerstones, recent road gravel or other uncertain types.

Bifaces:Stage 'A' Bifaces: (5) (Fig. 20, A.)

Most of the five Stage 'A' Bifaces are ovoid cobbles with a few flakes removed from each side. Three are silicified wood and two are flint. Weight is 152 grams.

Stage 'B' Bifaces: (5) (Fig. 20, B.)

The five Stage 'B' Bifaces are ovoid, triangular or irregular in shape. Three are flint, one is silicified wood and one is quartzite. Weight is 200 grams.

Stage 'C' Bifaces: (4) (Fig. 20, C.)

The four Stage 'C' Bifaces are generally ovoid. Three are flint and one is silicified wood. Weight is 60 grams.

Stage 'D' Bifaces: (7) (Fig. 20, D.)

The seven Stage 'D' Bifaces are oval to elliptical in shape. Five are flint and one each is silicified wood and quartzite. Weight is 137 grams.

Stage 'E' Bifaces: (11) (Fig. 20, E.)

The eleven Stage 'E' Bifaces are lanceolate to elongate oval in shape. Eight are flint, two are silicified wood and one is quartzite. Weight is 135 grams.

Stage 'F' Bifaces: (2) (Fig. 20, F.)

Soft hammer percussion and pressure technique have been used to finish shaping and thinning the biface at this stage. Ridges resulting from previous flaking have been removed by pressure. Flake scars overlap, obscuring removal technique. Edges are relatively straight rather than sinuous. The biface has a finished leaf shaped or triangular form. It is ready for use as a tool or is ready to be further shaped as a projectile point.

One Stage 'F' Biface is oval and one is elliptical. One is flint and one is silicified wood. Weight is 16 grams.

Projectile Points:

The surface collections include 149 projectile points or parts thereof. Two are arrow points and the rest are dart points. One is quartzite, 22 are silicified wood and 124 are flint. Of the dart points, 9 are stemless, 44 have expanding stems, 37 have stems with parallel edges, 25 have contracting stems and 32 are uncertain in this characteristic. Total weight is 920 grams.

41 HR 89

Bifaces:

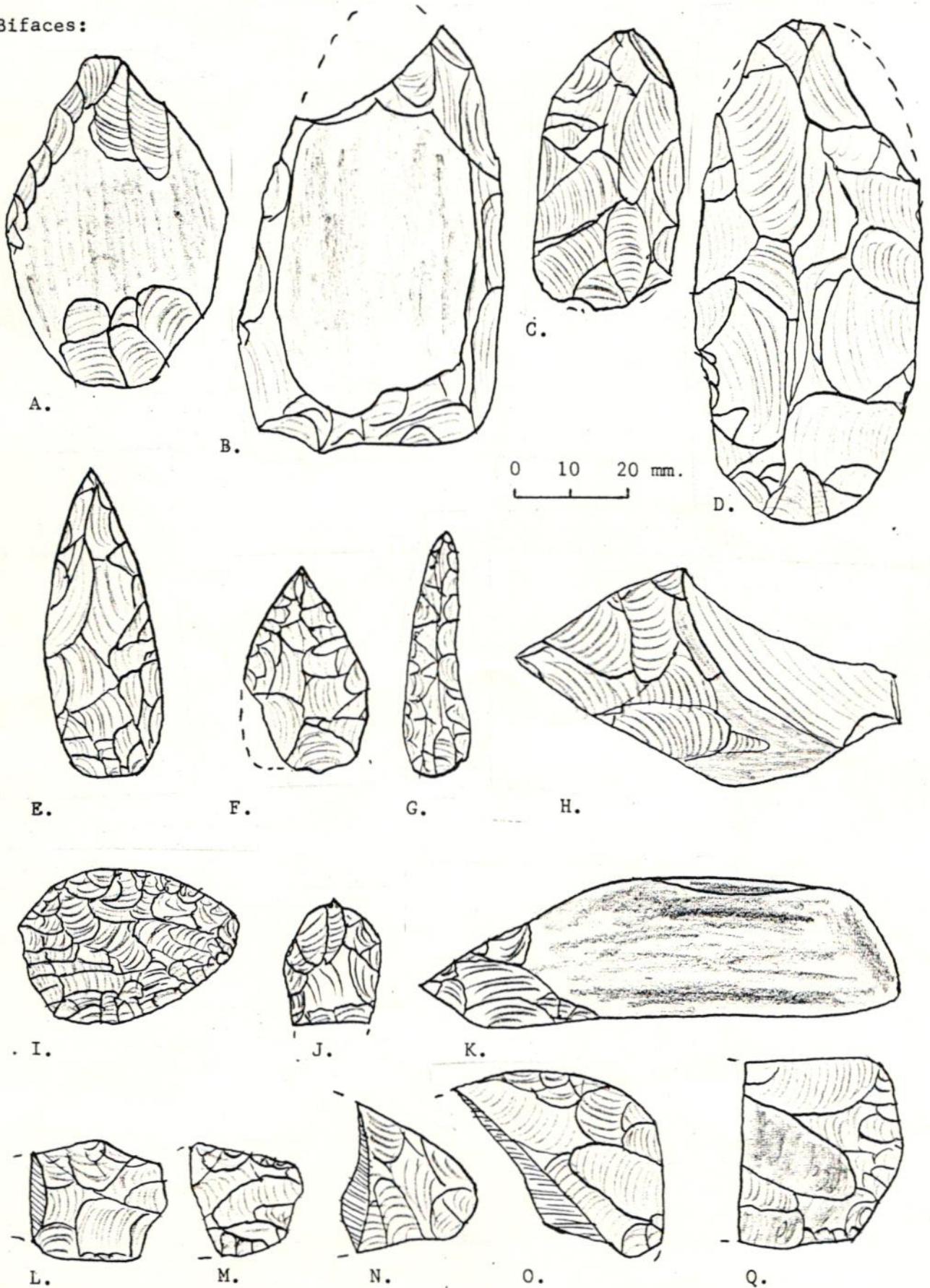


Figure 20
WOB-48

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Plainview: (1) (Fig. 21, A.)

One possible Plainview point is included. The distal part of the blade is missing due to impact fracture. Blade edges are parallel and have been smoothed for 15 mm. on the proximal end. Base corners have been broken and indications are that the base was slightly concave. Workmanship on the heat-treated flint is excellent.

Angostura: (3) (Fig. 21, B.)

One complete and two broken Angostura points have smoothing of the proximal part of the convex blade edges. At least one broke due to impact.

Refugio: (2) (Fig. 21, C.)

One complete and one broken Refugio points were found. The bases are semi-circular and have been thinned. The flint has been heat treated.

Tortugas: (1) (Fig. 21, G.)

The straight base of the Tortugas point has been thinned.

San Patrice: (2) (Fig. 21, E., F.)

Two San Patrice points were found on the southern part of the site and another (Fig. 21, D.) came from a ditch cut in the prairie $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the site. Blade edges are straight, convex or recurved. Lateral concavities are 10 mm. broad and 2 to 3 mm. deep. Basal concavities are about 20 mm. wide and 3 to 6 mm. deep. Edges of all concavities have been smoothed. Fluting is on both sides of each and extends $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length. Flint is heat treated.

Edgewood: (5) (Fig. 21, J., K.)

Five of these side notched points were found.

Ellis: (3) (Fig. 21, L., M.)

Three complete Ellis points were found.

Ensor: (2) (Fig. 21, N.)

One complete and one broken Ensor point were found.

Lange: (1) (Fig. 22, D.)

A large asymmetrical point of this type was found.

Marcos: (2) (Fig. 22, A., B.)

These two points were broken in the same manner.

Uvalde: (1) (Fig. 22, C.)

One possible Uvalde point has a broken base and distal tip is missing.

Williams: (3) (Fig. 21, O., P.)

Three points of this type were found. Two are broken.

Palmillas: (20) (Fig. 21, Q., R., S., V.)

Twenty Palmillas dart points were found. Length ranges from 32 to 76 mm. Seven appear to have been broken in use.

Palmillas-like: (2) (Fig. 21, T., U.)

These two small expanding stem dart points are smaller but closely resemble the Palmillas type. They are quite similar to the points from 41 HR 259 (Fig. 13, G., H.). One of them (T.) was made from an older point that was heavily patinated and was no thicker or wider than after modification. The original point also had a straight base.

41 HR 89

Projectile Points:

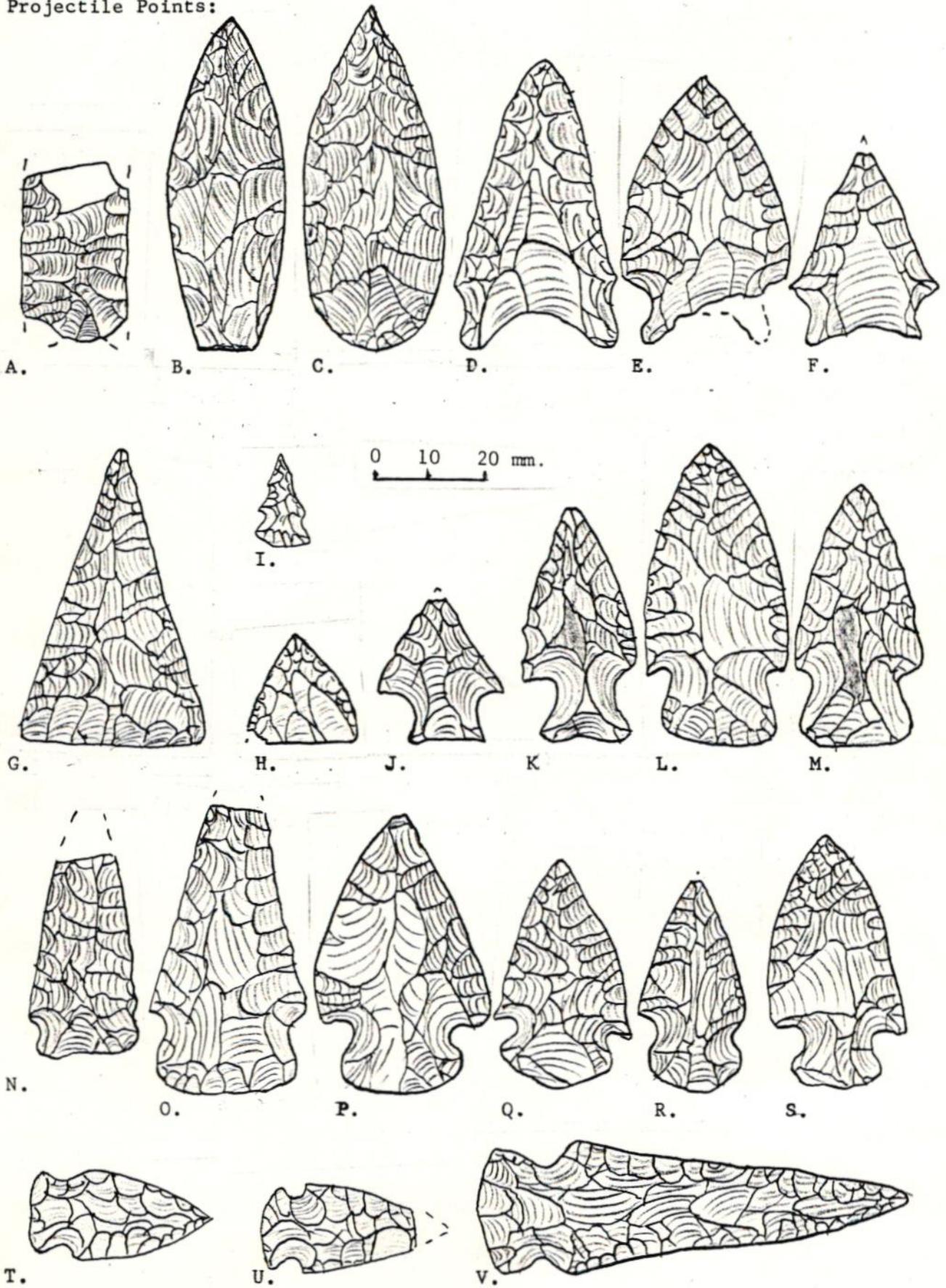


Figure 21

WOB-50

41 HR 89

Bulverde: (1) (Fig. 22, E.)

This large dart point has lost the distal part of the blade. The stem is rectangular and has been thinned with flakes running distad of the shoulder resulting in a long wedge shape.

Carrollton: (1) (Fig. 22, I.)

This large dart point has been broken and the blade reworked into a semi-circular shape. Edges and base of the stem are smoothed.

Marshall: (1) (Fig. 22, H.)

The blade of this point has been reworked in a manner similar to the Carrollton point. The barbs and stem are broken.

Pedernales: (2) (Fig. 22, J., K.)

The blades of both points are broken. The stems are slightly contracting.

Yarbrough: (6) (Fig. 22, F., J.)

Stems of these points are almost parallel. Three are broken.

Wells: (1) (Fig. 22, M.)

The distal tip appears to have been reworked.

Morhiss: (1) (Fig. 22, M.)

Most of the blade of this point has been lost.

Kent: (20) (Fig. 22, O., Q., W., X.)

Six of these points have been broken. Length varies from 33 to 54+ mm.

Gary: (15) (Fig. 22, N., R., S., T., U., V.)

One of these is the base of a large, well made Gary dart point (R.).

All of the others are smaller and are made with much cruder technique. These small Gary points are very close to the Kent type. The method and quality of workmanship are similar. The contracting stems on the Gary approach the nearly parallel stems of the Kent. It is possible to classify several of the points in this assemblage as either one or the other.

Unidentified Dart Points: (51)

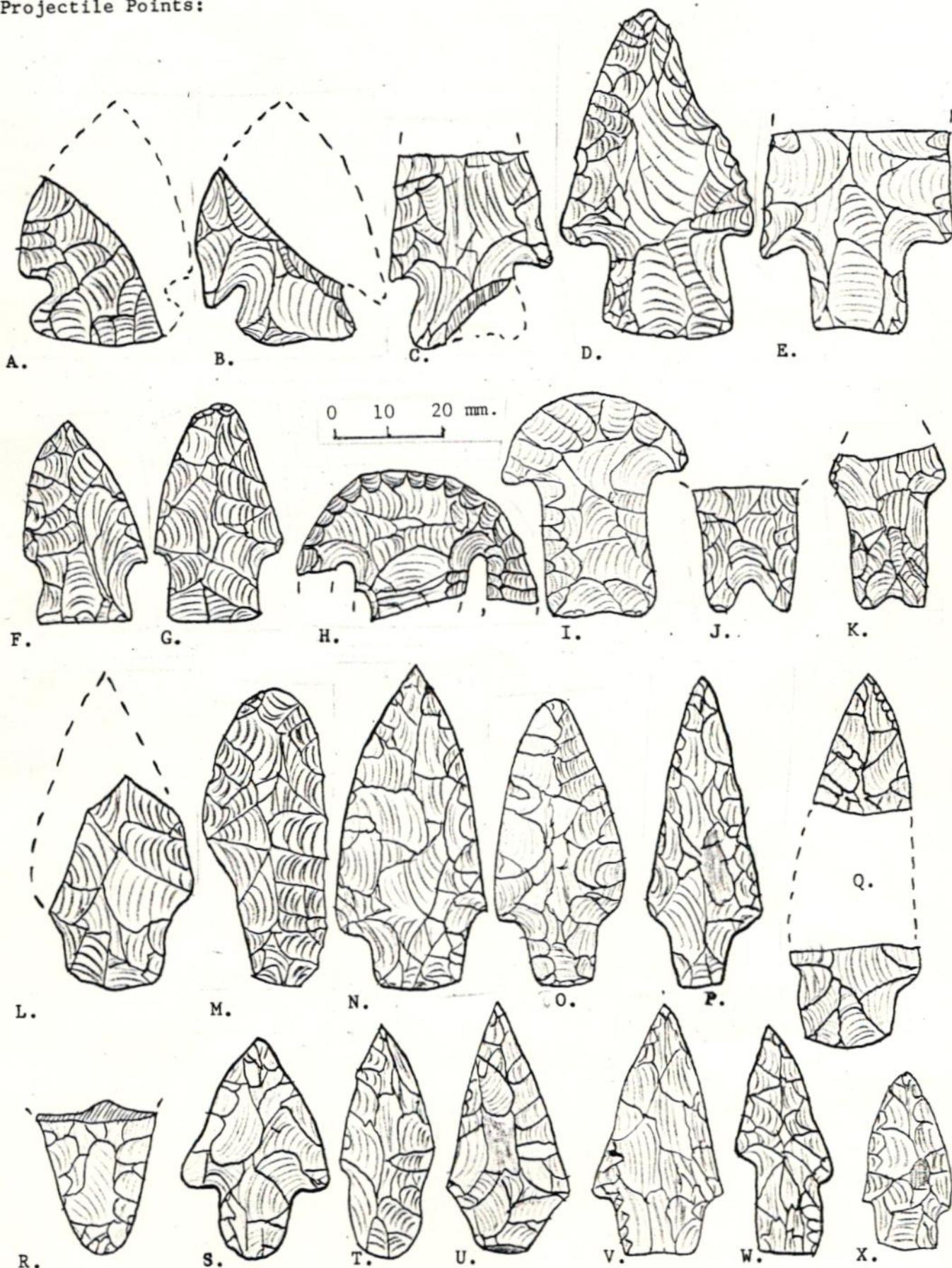
Five broken dart points have expanding stems but can not be classified. Eight broken dart points have contracting stems and are probably Gary type. Six stems of broken dart points have parallel sides and are probably Kents. Three broken dart points had barbs but were not otherwise classified. Ten broken points obviously had stems but were not otherwise classified. Fourteen distal tips were found. Four are broad and ten are narrow. Five fragments of the medial part of dart points were found also. A few of these could be exotic points but most could be Gary, Kent or Palmillas types.

Because of space requirements, many points were not illustrated. Sketches are available as are the measurements of all of the points.

The items shown in Fig. 20, C.D.E.; Fig. 21, A.D.E.F.G.H.J.L.N.P.Q.R.S.; Fig. 22, B.C.D.E.F.G.H.I.K.M.O.Q.S.U.X. are from the F.W. Goodrum collection.

41 HR 89

Projectile Points:

R.
Figure 22

WOB-52

41 HR 89

Fresno: (1) (Fig. 21, H.)

This arrow point is practically an equilateral triangle. Blade edges are slightly convex and the base is straight and thinned.

Unidentified Arrow Point Type A-3: (1) (Fig. 21, I.)

This is a small triangular arrow point made from a flake. The blade, side notches and convex base are bifacially worked but some of the ventral face of the flake remains. Blade edges are recurved. The shoulders are prominent, protruding but not barbed. Side notches are circular. The base expands and is wider than the shoulders. The base is thinned and is convex with recurved section near corners.

Biface Tools:

Drill: (1) (Fig. 20, G.)

The bifacially worked drill is long, narrow, has straight sides and is almost as thick as wide. Base is round and has been thinned for hafting. Flint. Weight is 3 grams.

Draw Knife: (2) (Fig. 20 H.)

One flint cobble has been altered considerable to produce a strong cutting tool. The blade was bifacially shaped and has one edge convex and the other straight. The proximal end has been altered to make places for the thumb and forefinger of a right handed person. The tool works well as a draw knife. Weight is 44 grams. Another similar flint tool has the blade flaked on only one side. It weighs 14 grams.

Oval knife: (1) (Fig. 20, I.)

This flint tool is oval in shape. All edges are convex and quite sharp. The base is thinned. The blade has a 30° twist. Weight is 8 grams.

Graver: (1) (Fig. 20, J.)

The graver beak was made on a flint biface that may have been intended for other uses. A hinge fracture had prevented the original tool from being finished. Weight is 3 grams.

Gouge: (2) (Fig. 20, K.)

These are cobbles that have one end flaked bifacially to produce a strong acute edge that may have functioned as a gouge. The cobbles are elongate with a natural rounded proximal end. One is flint and one is silicified wood. Weight is 137 grams.

Broken Bifaces: (10) (Fig. 20, L.-Q.)

These are broken bifaces that were probably not projectile points. They are relatively thin with random edges. One silicified wood and 9 flint. Weight is 55 grams.

Uniface Tools:

Side Scraper: (2) (Fig. 23, A.)

These side scrapers are roughly triangular in outline and in cross section. The scraping edge has an angle of about 45°.

Combination Scraper: (1) (Fig. 23, B.)

This flint tool has a steep scraper bit on the end and side and has two notches as well. The bit angle of the scraper is 45° and of the notch is 75° Weight is 3 grams.

41 HR 89

Unifaces:

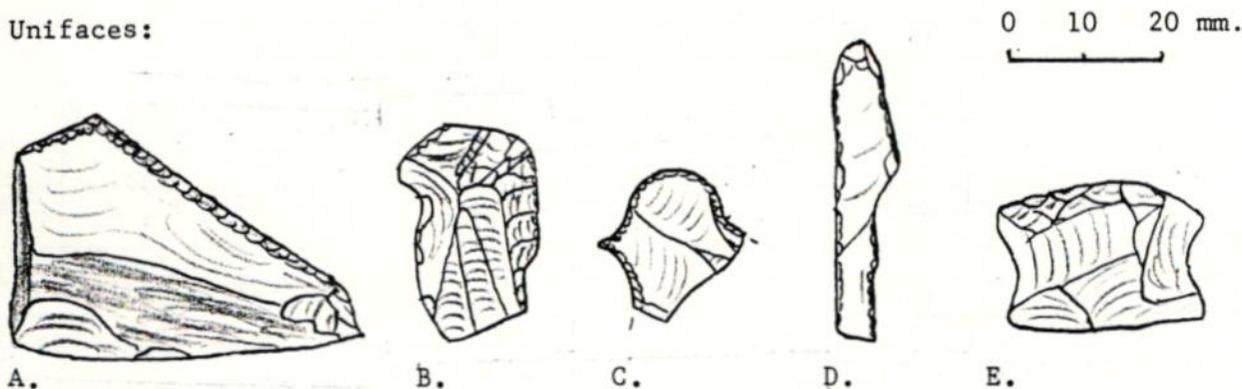


Figure 23

Special Tool #1: (1) (Fig. 23, C.)

This flint flake has been altered by steep retouch around its entire periphery except for one edge. It has a graver beak, a semicircular scraper and three concave notches. Thickness is 3 mm. Weight is 1 gram.

Special Tool #2: (1) (Fig. 23, D.)

This flint flake has been altered by steep flaking along its periphery resulting in a long narrow tool. Length is 39 mm. Maximum width is 9 mm. Thickness is 3 mm. Weight is 1 gram.

Special Tool #3: (1) (Fig. 23, E.)

This flake has been altered by fine chipping to shape the concave ends. The flint flake is too thin to have functioned as a scraper in the concavities. 3 gr,

Flakes and Chips:

The FWG collection includes 109 flakes and chips weighing 266 grams that are not included in the tabulation in order to avoid introducing another bias. Excluding these, the surface collection includes 3084 flakes and chips that weigh 3926 grams. Silicified wood comprises 6% (194) and the rest are flint. Eighty-one have fire pops. Sixty-two are lipped flakes. Twenty two are micro-blades and at least twenty two are prismatic blades or blade core fragments.

Use scars are found on 42% (1296). Most of this evidence consists of minute scars on the acute edge of flakes as though used for cutting although about 8% have the scars on one side only as though from scraping use. Fifty-three thin flakes have been notched but are not strong notch scrapers. Shaping retouch has produced definite edges on 189 flakes. Of these, 80 are straight, 71 are convex, 35 are concave and 3 are irregular. In addition, there are 23 denticulates, 3 graters and one possible burin.

The surface collection probably includes some flakes that were brought to the site by modern man for road or other construction and thus there is a strong likelihood that the percentage of utilized flakes is less than would have been the case in an undisturbed site.

A tabulation of certain characteristics of the flakes and chips is shown on Table 10.

41 HR 89

Size	Material	Utilized				Unutilized				Totals			
		P.	S.	I.	total	P.	S.	I.	total	P.	S.	I.	total
0 to 10mm.	Flint	1	33	138	172	36	141	764	941	37	174	902	1113
	Sil.wood		5	6	11	6	21	35	62	6	26	41	73
	total	1	38	144	183	42	162	799	1003	43	200	943	1186
10 to 15mm.	Flint	4	193	382	579	67	157	227	451	71	350	609	1030
	Sil.wood	1	4	12	17	15	28	20	63	16	32	32	80
	total	5	197	394	596	82	185	247	514	87	382	641	1110
15 to 20mm.	Flint	6	156	231	393	45	71	85	201	51	227	316	594
	Sil.wood		5		5	5	5	10	20	5	10	21	36
	total	6	161	231	398	50	76	95	221	56	237	337	630
20 to 25mm.	Flint	7	50	43	100	13	20	3	36	20	70	46	136
	Sil.wood		2	1	3	1			1	1	2	1	4
	total	7	52	44	103	14	20	3	37	21	72	47	140
25 to 30mm.	Flint	2	4	4	10	1		1	2	3	4	5	12
	Sil.wood		1		1						1		1
	total	2	5	4	11	1		1	2	3	5	5	13
30 to 35mm.	Flint		4	1	5						4	1	5
Totals		21	457	818	1296	189	443	1145	1777	210	900	1974	3084

Table 10 Flakes and Chips

DISCUSSION:

The majority of artifacts from the Lackner site represent Archaic and Woodland periods. The site was occupied during late Paleo-Indian and Late Prehistoric periods as well.

Presence of Plainview and more than one each of other early dart points (San Patrice and Angostura), including whole and broken examples, confirms that an early occupation is represented rather than old style points having been brought to the area as souvenirs in later times.

Two arrow points and one bone tempered vessel represent such a small part of the whole assemblage it is apparent that later occupation was only casual. The site must have been avoided during most of the Late Prehistoric period. Site 41 HR 154 is directly across the bayou from the Lackner site and is primarily Late Prehistoric. Reasons for the locus of activity moving across the stream probably will never be known.

The wide variety of projectile point styles indicates contact with lower coast, central and north-east parts of Texas.

Dominant artifacts from the test area are Palmillas dart points and Goose Creek Plain and Red Filmed pottery. Dominant artifacts in surface collections are the same with the addition of Gary and Kent dart points and Goose Creek Incised pottery.

The relative absence of large Gary dart points may be significant. They are usually considered transitional between middle and late parts of the Archaic period. The site may have been unoccupied during the transition or local habitants may have been out of contact.

Presence of bifaces in all stages and presence of primary flakes confirms that lithic tools were fabricated on the site. The small percentage of tools other than projectile points may be significant. Several functions are represented but there are few examples of each. The large percentage of flakes that have indications of casual use as cutting and scraping tools may suggest that flint debitage was picked up to satisfy a need and then was discarded again.

The site is owned by the Laura Lackner Estate and is named in her memory.