



JOURNAL HOUSTON ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

NUMBER 74

DECEMBER 1982

Joe D. Hudgins - A Brief Biography

The intent of this biography is to acknowledge the excellent archeological survey work and reporting by HAS member Joe Hudgins of Hungerford, Texas.

The Joel Hudgins family came to Texas in 1839 by way of North Carolina and Mississippi and Joe's great grandfather, Josiah Hudgins, one of nine children of Joel and Rachel Hudgins, began ranching and farming near Hungerford, Texas. The Hudgins family has continued the ranching operation and today Joe's father, Edgar, and his four sons run the ranch in a partnership arrangement. Joe graduated from Texas A&M in 1960 with a degree in animal husbandry and shortly thereafter joined the partnership.

As a boy growing up on the ranch, Joe swam frequently in the West Bernard River and gathered fresh water clams for fish bait. In the process he found numerous arrowheads but it wasn't until later when he was informed of the existence of the T.A.R.L. that he became interested in their origin and in reporting the sites. Initially he turned in thirteen site reports and to date has reported sixty eight sites in Wharton County and fourteen sites in neighboring Ft. Bend county. These reports include late paleo, archaic, neo-American and historic sites. HAS members have spent many hours working on some of the sites Joe has located and reported.

In addition to his field work, Joe also has contributed several papers for publication in the HAS Journal. This current issue includes two reports on Wharton Co. sites that he has authored or co-authored.

Joe, who is currently a director of the HAS, has made a very significant contribution to the understanding of the prehistory of the Wharton Co. - Ft. Bend Co. area. His efforts should set an example for all of us.

- - - Editor

Historic Indian Site In Wharton Co., TexasJoe D. HudginsIntroduction

In April 1969, an historic Indian site was discovered in Wharton County. The site was recorded with the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, and given the number 41WH8.

This report documents artifacts and material that were surface collected from this site.

Site Description

This historic Indian site 41WH8 (Shanklin site) is located on the north bank of Peach Creek, three miles west-southwest of Hungerford, Texas, in Wharton County.

In this area of Wharton County, Peach Creek divides the prairie region to the north from the heavily timbered Colorado River valley to the south. The area of the site, before clearing and cultivation, can be best characterized as a lightly timbered area of oak and elm trees before giving way to open prairie.

Corn and milo have been the principal crops grown on the site for the last ten years. Cultivating these crops have resulted in about 16-18 cm. of the surface being disturbed. All the artifacts and faunal material were collected from the surface of the cultivated area.

Overall site dimensions are approximately 35 meters by 50 meters.

Indian History of Wharton County

The earliest historic Indian group found in Wharton County was a Karankawa group called Coco Indians. Documents relating to these Indians were recorded by the LaSalle Expedition and later by Cabeza deVaca. The Coco Indians were most frequently linked with the lower Colorado River in an area now covered by Colorado, Wharton and Matagorda Counties. (T. N. Campbell 1976:181).

The last information about an Indian group in this area was related by J. D. Hudgins of Hungerford, Texas in the early 1870's. He recalled a small group of Indians that would visit his ranch during the summer and stay for a few days and beg for food. This band of Indians was known by the local inhabitants as "Fisheaters", mainly because they lived on the creeks and rivers and depended almost entirely upon fish and clams for food.

ArtifactsLithicsUtilized Flakes

A total of 1,260 flint flakes were collected. Analysis of these flakes revealed that 70% were inner flakes. Twenty-five percent were secondary flakes, and five percent were primary flakes. Eighty-five percent of the inner and secondary flakes have been worked to some degree on one or both edges. The majority of the flakes collected from the surface are from .5-6 cm. in length. Six very small flakes were recovered as a result of screening a random sample of the furrow through 1/8" screen.

Cores

Ten flint cores were found on the site. Eight of the ten have been worked bifacially and one resembles a chopper-like implement.

Bifaces

Other lithic artifacts from this site include 10 large bifaces. They are 7-10 cm. in length and 4-5 cm. in width and are either oval or leaf shaped. These bifaces were found only in the southwest and northeast areas of the site.

End Scrapers

There were 150 unifacial end scrapers varying in length from 3-7 cm. and 2-3.5 cm. in width. Only about 15% have cortex. Most of the scrapers have one end worked in a rounded or humped shaped fashion. All were recovered from this southwest and northeast areas of the site.

Flint Drills and Gravers

Twenty-three drills and four gravers were collected. The drills have unifacial bases and bifacial stems and are 2.5-5 cm. in length. The gravers are all unifacial and are 2-4 cm. in length.

Arrowpoints (See Fig. 1)

The collection includes 110 arrowpoints and 7 larger projectile points. The types of arrowpoints represented are of the Fresno, Guerrero, Cuney and "Bulbar stemmed" types (Hester 1980:104).

Fresno: There were 30 of this type found. This point is triangular in shape with a flat base. They range in length from 2-4 cm. In this group there are 17 bifacial and 13 unifacial specimens.

Guerrero: These points are also triangular in shape, but have a concave base. They are 2-4 cm. in length. There were 35 of this type collected. Fourteen were unifacial and 21 bifacial. This type point has been described as being historic in age and have been found in the Spanish missions of Coahuila and Texas (Hester 1980:106). They have also been found in Spanish Colonial missions in San Antonio, Texas (Fox 1979:25-26).

Cuney: There were 28 of this type point represented in the collection. Twelve were bifacial and 16 unifacial. The length of these points is from 2.5-4 cm.

"Bulbar Stemmed": There were a total of 9 "bulbar stemmed" points collected. They are the same length as the Cuney type with 6 being bifacial and 3 unifacial.

Other Point Types: There was one other variety of arrowpoint found that may fall into a different type group than the four mentioned above. This point has a small concave base and pronounced convex sides. There were 4 of this type found. An example of this type point was found at Mission Concepcion (Cook 1980:11,D).

Larger Projectile Points (See Fig. 2)

Seven bifacial projectile points were recovered from the site. Five of these are generally triangular in shape and seem to be made from the same

material as the arrowpoints. Two of the 7 have stemmed bases.

Ceramics

Over 8,000 sherds were collected from the surface of 41WH8. They were equally distributed over the entire site. The majority of the sherds have hard, smooth, thin walls and are made of fine sandy paste that is black in color. About 30% are bone tempered. The color of the exterior surface include buff (10%), light orange (30%), and dark brown to black (60%). About 40% of the sherds are decorated with straight or wavy black lines. The interior walls of about 30% of the sherds are coated with asphaltum. Most of the sherds from this site appear to be of the type referred to as Rockport Ware (Hester 1980:128).

Rim sherds are present in two types; smooth slightly rounded rims and notches rims. Two incised sherds and a few fragments of clay handles were also found.

Clay Figurine (See Fig. 2)

A clay figurine, 6.5 cm. in length and 2.5 cm. in diameter, was found at the site. It is medium brown in color with a dark gray interior. On the back of the figurine there are three vertical incised lines that are parallel to each other, and one horizontal incised line intersecting at the middle. The same incised lines appear on the front of the figurine, but do not follow any pattern. These incised marks are semicircular in shape and resemble a mark made by the end of a fingernail. On the front side the head has two "eye holes", with three small incised marks above and to the side of the right eye. The back side of the head has no markings except for a broken area that exposes the dark gray interior. From a side view, the head is tapered toward the top. At the bottom of the figurine, on the front side, are two parallel incised lines.

Clay Pipe Fragments

A bowl fragment and a stem fragment from different pipes indicate European influence. The bowl fragment is light brown and has parallel lines extending from the seam. The stem fragment is gray in color with raised parallel lines extending from the seam.

Shell Artifacts

Freshwater: About 30% of the freshwater mussel shell fragments found on the site have been notched. The reason for this "notching" is not clear.

Marine: Lettered Olive - *Oliva sayana* - were used to make ornaments. Some of these shells show "V" notching at the bottom end, incised grooving around the tops and notching above the grooves. These are known as "tinklers". An Olive shell, with incised groove and notches was found at Site 41VT34 near Victoria, Texas (Janota 1980:41).

Other Marine: Other marine shells found on the site are as follows:
 Giant Atlantic Cockle - *Laevicardium (Dinocardium) robustum*
 Transverse Ark - *Anadara transerva*
 Plicate Horn Shell - *Cerithidea (Cerithideopsis) pliculosa*
 Rangia - *Rangia Cuneata*
 Lightning Whelk - *Busycon (Perversium) pulleyi*

The Giant Atlantic Cockle Shell, Transverse Ark, and the Plicate Horn Shell were identified by Dr. Gentry Steele, Department of Anthropology -

Texas A&M University. There is no evidence that these shells have been used as ornaments. However, since this site is located 50 miles from the coast, it is reasonable to assume that these shells were to be used as ornaments or trade items.

Bone Artifacts

Bone Projectile Points: The four bone fragments have been worked into projectile points. These bone points appear to have been shaped by a single motion, using a sharp object, as there is no indication of grinding or smoothing.

Other bone artifacts found on the site consist of bone fragments that have been drilled, smoothed or notched on one or both ends. Four bone fragments have been rounded and smoothed on both ends to make beads. An alligator tooth has a hole drilled through one wall to be used as a bead. Another bone fragment has three black lines painted on the inner side. These black lines resemble the ones found on the pottery sherds. Five bone fragments have been rounded or pointed on one or both ends.

European Influence

Glass Artifacts

Seventeen fragments of heavily patinated glass were found. Most of these fragments are dark green or blue-green in color. One fragment was made into a unifacial end scraper resembling the flint end scrapers found on the site. These fragments are bifacially worked into round or oval shapes.

Spanish Coin (See Fig. 3)

This "piece of eight", is in excellent condition, showing little or no wear. The date on the coin is 1738, and has a Mexico mint mark.

Iron Artifacts (See Fig. 2)

An iron artifact resembling a projectile point was recovered from the site and sent to Texas A&M University for analysis. Dr. Harry Shafer examined the point under a microscope and saw that the blade edges showed striations from filing and the base of the point had been deliberately blunted. Other iron artifacts include the mid-section of a knife blade, 8 cm. in length and 3 cm. in width; a square iron spike 9 cm. in length with the end curved up to form a hook; a small triangular piece of iron 2.5 cm. in length, and .5 cm. in thickness, with one side heavily coated with a black substance resembling asphaltum.

Faunal Analysis

Over three hundred bone fragments and two hundred and fifty mussel shell fragments were collected. The various animals represented from the site are:

cow or bison	eastern cottontail rabbit
modern horse	red eared turtle
whitetail deer	box turtle
black bear	soft shell turtle
cougar	alligator
opposum	gar

The black bear, cougar, eastern cottontail rabbit, and opossum were identified by William L. McClure.

The fact that elements of bear, cougar and horse were found makes the faunal collection from this site unique, compared to faunal material found from several prehistoric sites in the county. Bone fragments and teeth of the bear were found only in the north and northeast area of the site. The cow or bison teeth and bones were found only in the south and southwest area. The teeth of the cow and/or bison appear to be unusually large, as verified by comparing them to a 2,000 lb. Brahman bull. Bison teeth were not available for comparison at this time. There were only a small percentage of bone fragments that were burned, and there was no evidence of burned areas. This can be compared to prehistoric sites in the county that produced many fired clay balls and a high percentage of burned bone fragments. This could possibly indicate a difference in the method of cooking between the historic and the prehistoric Indians in the county.

Conclusion

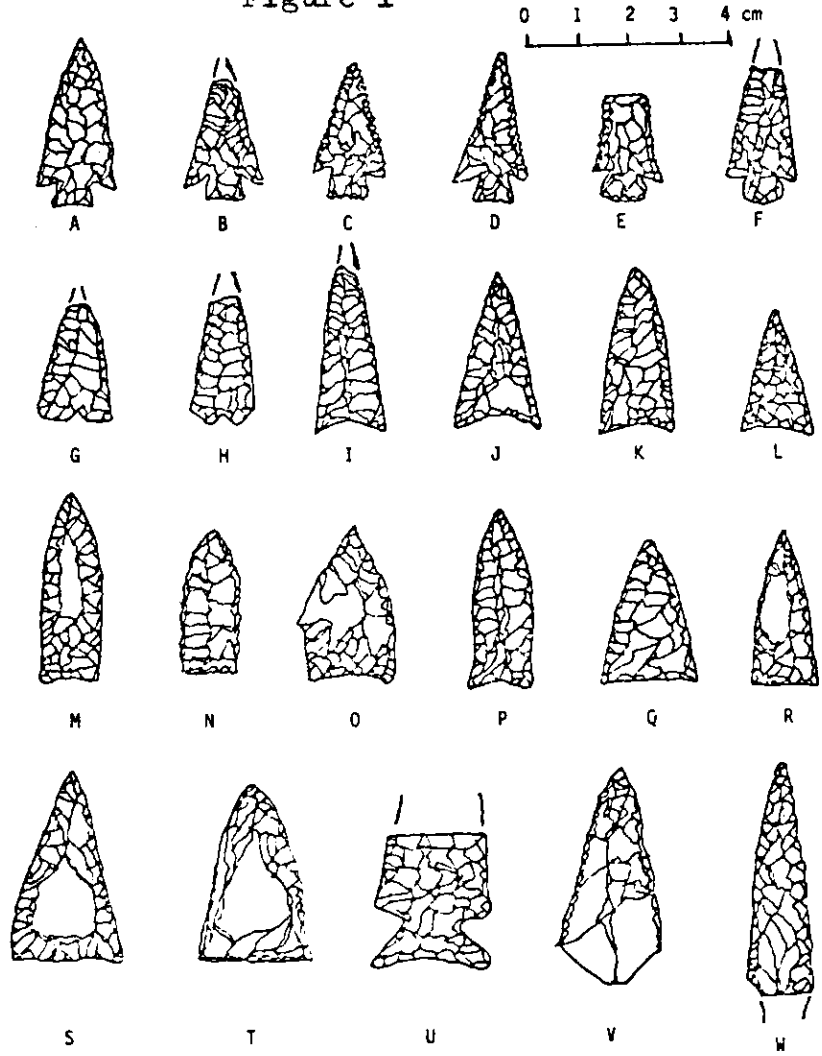
I feel that artifacts recovered from site 41WH8 and presented in this report indicate an historic Indian occupation, possibly during the Eighteenth or early Nineteenth Century. Many of these artifacts resemble those found in several early Spanish Missions in Texas.

The artifacts and faunal material from this single component historic Indian site, presents a good opportunity to study the differences between historic and prehistoric Indian occupation in this area.

References Cited

- Campbell, T. N.
1976 The Handbook of Texas Vol. 3 Pg. 181
- Cook, Paul J.
1980 A Review of the History and Archeology of Mission Concepcion La Tierra Vol. & No. 3:11
- Fox, Daniel E.
1979 The Lithic Artifacts of Indians at the Spanish Colonial Missions, San Antonio, Texas C.A.R. Special Report No. 8
- Hester, Thomas R.
1980 Digging into South Texas Prehistory Pg. 104, 106, 128
- Janota, Beverly
1980 A Preliminary Study of the Shell Ornaments of the Texas Coast, Between Galveston Bay and the Nueces River
Papers on the Archeology of the Texas Coast Edited by Lynn Highley and Thomas R. Hester
Special Report No. 11 1980

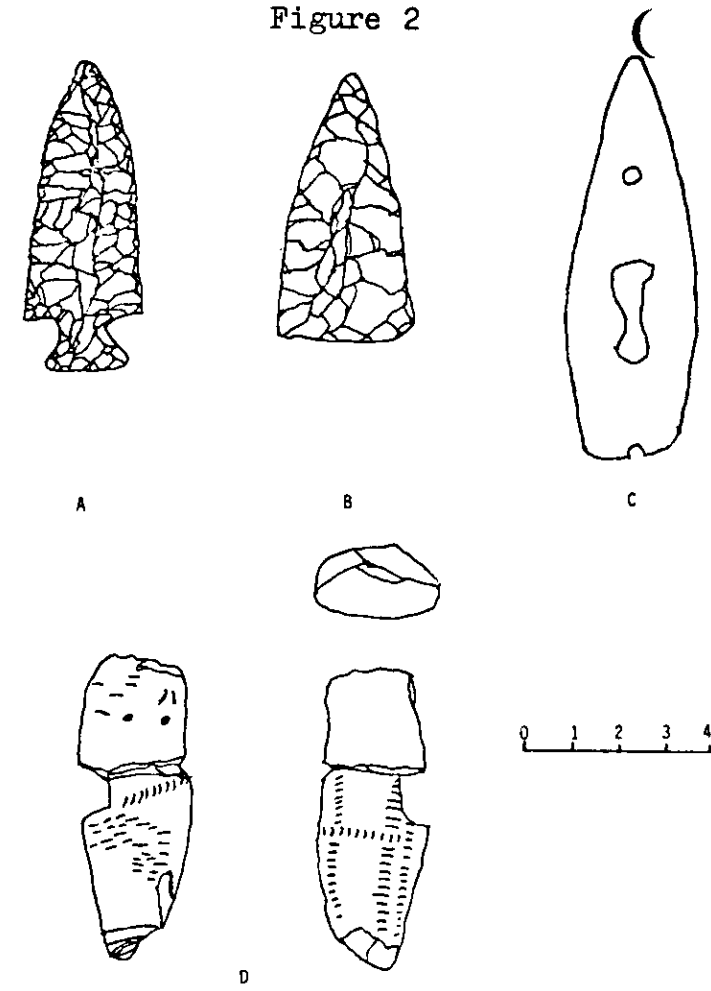
Figure 1



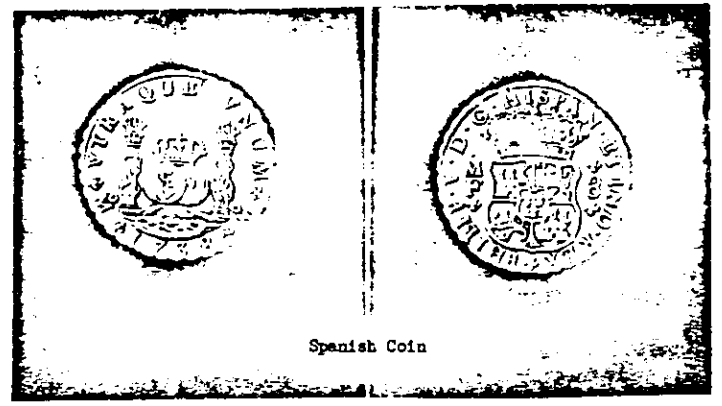
A to R: arrow points; A to D - Coney; E, F - bulbar stemmed; G, H - basal notched; I to L - Guerrero; M to P - lanceolate; Q, R - Fresno; S, T - triangular dart points; U - Fairland dart point; V - dart point blade; W - misc. dart point

41WH8

Figure 2



A - Palmillas-like dart point; B - triangular dart point preform; C - iron projectile point; D - clay figurine, 3 views



Spanish Coin

Figure 3

The Goebel Site (41AU1) - (Continued from HAS Journal No. 73)
An Archaic - Neo American Site in Austin Co., Texas

A. R. Duke

Bone Artifacts (See HAS Journal No. 72, Page 6, for additional information on bone artifacts from 41AU1).

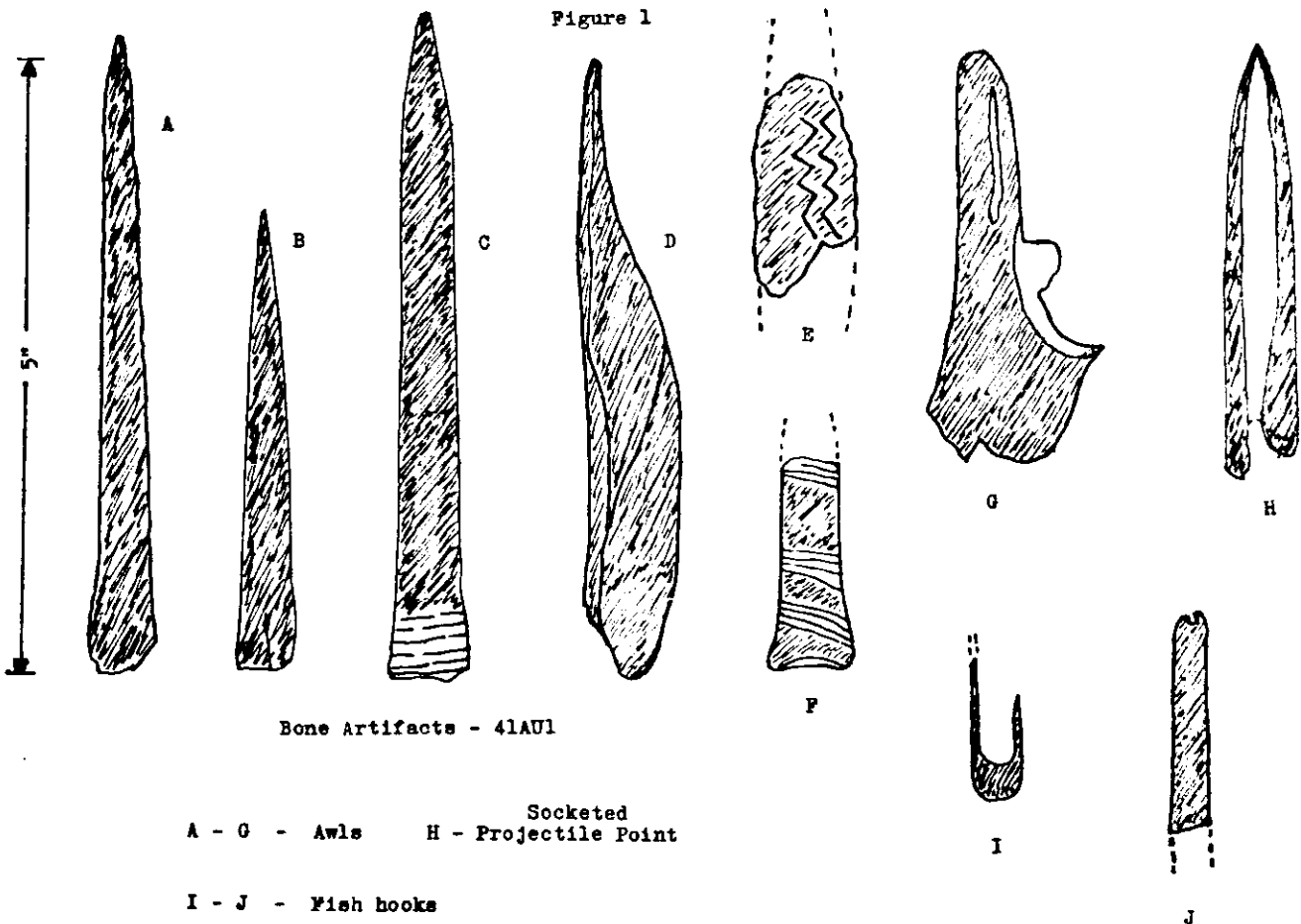
The bone artifacts, including fragmented bone, were in very good condition and well preserved even in the lower levels. Table 1 shows the provenience of bone artifacts in seven contiguous pits. Figure 1 shows a sampling of the bone material.

Table 1
Provenience of Bone Artifacts - 41AU1
(7 Contiguous Pits - Average Number/Level)

Level (Inches)	Fish Hooks	Needle Awls	Spatula Awls	Antler Flaking Tools	Beads	Socketed Bone Points	Bone Fragments
Surface		18	6**	2			Many
0-6			1				65
6-12	3	3				1	111
12-18		1	1	1			86
18-24	1	1	3				102
24-30				1			73
30-36		1	3				65
36-42		1	5	1	1*	3	74
42-48		2					74
48-54		2	4				82
54-60		1	1*				85
60-66			2			1	64
66-72		1					62
72-78			1			1	49
78-84			1				86
84-90			1				92
90-96							100
96-102							53
102-108							26
108-114					1		21
114-120				1			17

* Incised ** 2 Incised

Figure 1



Bone Artifacts - 41AU1

A - G - Awls H - Socketed Projectile Point

I - J - Fish hooks

Ceramics (See HAS Journal No. 72, Page 5 for additional information).

Table 2 shows the provenience of the potsherds in seven contiguous pits. The very limited number of sherds found indicates light occupation by the more recent residents of the site.

Sand tempering prevailed among the sherds but both clay and bone tempered sherds were present. All sherds can be classified as either Goose Creek or San Jacinto and are typical of the pottery found in nearby Harris County and in other Austin County sites. Vessel shapes could not be determined because of the limited number and size of the sherds.

The bulk of the potsherds appeared in association with arrowpoints although a small number of dart points were present in the sherd levels.

Figure 2 shows a sampling of potsherds from 41AU1.

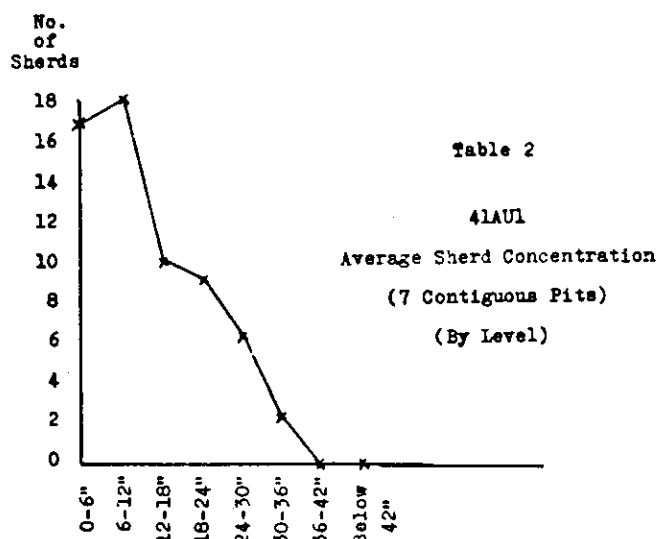
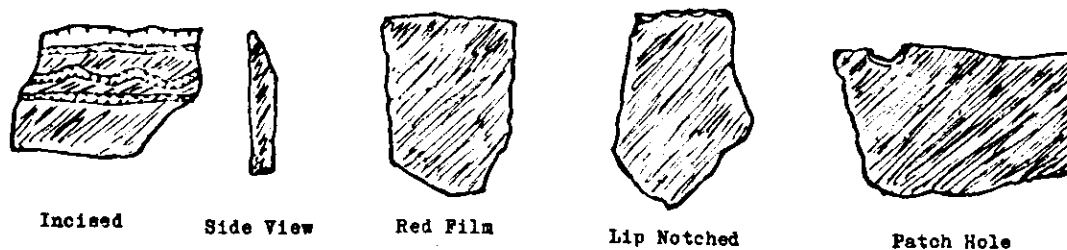


Figure 2



Ceramics - 41AU1

Shell Artifacts (See HAS Journal No. 72, Page 6 for additional information on shell material)

Land snails (*Bulimulus* and *Polygira*) were found in all levels and were concentrated heavily in layers throughout the pits. Their presence in such large numbers appears to support the theory that land snails migrate to heavy concentrations of organic materials - a condition that would exist on a well occupied site.

Table 3 shows the provenience of shell material, by levels, on 7 contiguous pits.

Table 3
Provenience of Shell Material - 41AU1

	<u>Contiguous Pits</u>			
	<u>Average/Level</u>			
	<u>Fresh Water</u> <u>Mussel Shells</u>	<u>Land</u> <u>Snail Shells</u>	<u>Oyster Shells</u>	<u>Cut</u> <u>Whelk Shell</u>
0-6	7	Few		
6-12	17	Many		
12-18	13	"		
18-24	20*	"		
24-30	19	Few	1 (F)	1
30-36	20	Many	1 (F)	
36-42	25	"		
42-48	36*	"		
48-54	77**	"		
54-60	92	"		
60-66	62	"		
66-72	39	"		
72-78	29	"		
78-84	68	"		
84-90	63	"	3 (F)	
90-96	66	"		
96-102	65	"		
102-108	50	"		
108-114	43*, **	Few		
114-120	27	Few		

* Perforated shells present ** 1 modified shell scraper F-Fossil shells

Summary

The Goebel site (41AU1) shares many of the features associated with coastal and inland sites located in Galveston, Harris, Fort Bend and Austin Counties. Chronologically, occupation of the site covered the Archaic and Late Prehistoric Periods. No evidence of early historic occupation was found.

Point types, pottery types, use of whelk shell and bone for certain tools and weapons are common denominators when comparing sites located in all compass directions from 41AU1.

Additional work on this site would be desirable to determine the date of earliest occupation. The radiocarbon date of 4530 years was obtained from material at 108 inches. Additional material was found as deep as 120 inches and the existence of material below 120 inches is a distinct possibility.

A Multi-Component Prehistoric Site, 41WH65, Wharton Co., Texas

L. W. Patterson and Joe Hudgins

Introduction

This report presents the results of several surface surveys of prehistoric site 41WH65 in Wharton County, Texas. This site was originally reported by Joe Hudgins as part of his continuing archeological survey work in Wharton County. Individuals who have participated in subsequent intensive surface surveys include Joe Hudgins, Sheldon Kindall, Richard Gregg, Troy Herndon, Dave Atherton, Bernard Naman, and Lee Patterson. A collection of artifacts from this site made by L. D. Obenhaus is also included.

Site 41WH65 occupies an area of approximately 4 acres. It is located on a high ridge that runs approximately perpendicular from an active stream. On one side of this site, there are also remnants of an older stream bed. It appears that this site is on a stable landform that has been located near an active stream(s) for a long time period. While most of this site area now has been cleared for farming operations, this was originally a wooded area, with mainly deciduous types of trees. Artifacts were found over a large area on top of the ridge, and on a gentle slope toward the remnants of the old stream bed. This would have been an ideal area for a campsite, near a source of water, and with well-drained topography.

Diagnostic types of projectile points found here indicate that this site was occupied from the Middle Archaic through the Late Prehistoric periods. This site contains both a campsite area and a large lithic workshop area. Because of the large amounts of broken chert cobbles and general debitage present, it is concluded that a good supply of lithic raw materials was available in this general area, in the form of alluvial chert deposits. There is a commercial gravel operation within a few miles of this site.

Judging by the overall prehistoric settlement patterns in Wharton County, this site was probably a seasonal campsite, occupied by nomadic hunter-gatherers. Many prehistoric sites on stable landforms in Wharton County, such as this one, have long occupation sequences. There are other archeological sites on this same ridge, which demonstrates that it was an attractive area for aboriginal settlement.

Chronology and Projectile Points

Since this is a surface collection, no direct data are available on chronology or relative sequences of projectile point types. Adjacent regions have many of the same projectile point types, so that data are available to make some judgment on the chronology of this site. It is not a simple matter to do this, however. This site is located in the region between the Brazos and Colorado Rivers, on the coastal plain. This region seems to be a transitional zone between central Texas and the upper Texas coast, in terms of projectile point types of the Archaic and later time periods.

Occupation of site 41WH65 starts some time in the Middle Archaic period. The Perdernalles point type found here is indicative of this.

Prewitt (1981:Figs. 3,4) proposes a time period of 3,400 to 2,600 B.P. for the Pedernales point in central Texas. Hall (1981:49) gives a radiocarbon date range of 4,560 to 3,480 B.P. for a stratum associated with a Pedernales point at site 41AU36, which is about 25 miles northeast of site 41WH65. Data from site 41AU1 (A.R. Duke, personal communication) indicate that the total time period for the Pedernales point type in this region may be longer than the time period proposed by Prewitt for the same point type in central Texas, possibly covering both Middle and Late Archaic periods.

One Bulverde dart point was found on this site. Prewitt (1981:Figs. 3,4) proposes a time period of 4,000 to 3,400 B.P. for this Middle Archaic point type in central Texas. Bulverde points are found in both the Middle and Late Archaic periods on the upper Texas coast (Patterson 1980:Table 3).

The Late Archaic and Middle Archaic periods may both be represented by Ensor points at this site (Hall 1981:269-271). These same periods may also be represented here by several large specimens of the Gary/Kent dart point series (Hall 1981:269-271, Patterson 1980:Table 3). The Late Prehistoric period is demonstrated here by the presence of arrow points of the Alba, Edwards, and Perdiz types. One possible crude unifacial arrow point was also found.

Except for the Alba point, all projectile points in Figures 1 to 3 are from the collection of L.D. Obenhaus. All of these points were found on the gentle slope toward the remnants of the old stream bed, except for the Alba point. Four dart point fragments were found on the upper portion of the ridge.

A summary of projectile points in this collection is as follows:

Pedernales	5
Gary/Kent	4
Bulverde	1
Ensor	2
Alba	1
Edwards	1
Perdiz	1

Ceramics

Four sherds were found on the upper area of the ridge. These specimens are hard, well-fired pottery with fine sandy paste, and sharp edge breaks. Exterior colors are tan to light brown, and cores are much darker colors. These specimens fit the general description of Leon Plain (Suhm and Jelks 1962:95), but could be unusually well-fired examples of Goose Creek Plain (Suhm and Jelks 1962:57). Sherd thicknesses ranged from 5 to 7 mm. The chronology of ceramics in this specific area is not well understood. Judging by data from the upper Texas coast (Aten, et al 1976:Fig. 16), ceramics start here sometime after A.D. 100.

Faunal Materials

Four bone fragments were found in widely scattered areas of this site. These specimens all appear to be long bones from deer. Three small shell fragments were recovered. Freshwater shellfish do not appear to have been a major food resource here.

General Lithic Collection

Most of the general lithic collection was found on the top area of the ridge. The nature of this collection reflects that primary lithic reduction was being done here, as well as the production of bifaces in various stages of completion. Local sources of chert are available, in the form of alluvial deposits of fairly small cobbles. One flake of Edwards Plateau type flint, similar to that found in the Georgetown area, was recovered. This demonstrates the occasional use of better quality lithic materials from more distant sources.

The materials found that indicate primary lithic reduction activities at this site include 110 chert cobble fragments, and 163 miscellaneous thick chert pieces. Chert cobbles range up to 15 cm in maximum dimensions. Some of the bifacial artifacts seem too large to be made from local chert cobbles, but larger chert cobbles can be found to the north along the Colorado River, within 30 miles. Other indications of primary lithic reduction include 16 quartzite hammerstones (35 to 70 mm diameters) and 119 miscellaneous chert cores (up to 120 mm maximum dimensions). There were also 21 miscellaneous crude bifacial cores recovered. Bifacial reduction is one of several primary reduction strategies that can be used with rounded cobbles.

The production of various types of bifacial tools was an important activity here. The collection includes 3 dart point preforms, 19 dart point preform fragments, 2 arrow point preforms, and 22 miscellaneous bifaces.

Aside from projectile points, few formal stone tool types were found. Unifacial tool types recovered include 3 side scrapers, 1 end scraper on a blade-like flake, 2 graters, and 1 combination graver/denticulate. Three pebble tools were found, each having one bifacially flaked end. Surprisingly few chert flakes in this collection have edge damage patterns that indicate functional use as tools.

Data on chert flakes collected is shown in Table 1. This is not a large total sample for such a large site area, and this may indicate only moderate site use over a long time span. There are 5.8% primary flakes (covered with cortex), 33.3% secondary flakes (partially covered with cortex), and 60.9% interior flakes (no remaining cortex) in the sample of flakes of sizes over 15 mm square. Compared to results from experimental flaking of chert cobbles (Patterson 1981), the percentage of flakes with remaining cortex is not high. This may indicate importation of some trimmed raw materials, as well as use of whole cobbles from local sources.

Flake size distribution is tabulated in Table 1, and is shown in graphical form in Figure 4. This curve is exponentially skewed toward higher percentages of smaller size flakes, which can be indicative of bifacial reduction (Patterson and Sollberger 1978:111). Compared to the curve shown for typical debitage from experimental manufacture of small to medium size dart points, the flake size distribution curve for site 41WH65 is displaced toward relatively higher percentages of larger size flakes. This indicates that a significant number of large size bifaces were being manufactured at this site, which agrees with the types of bifaces actually present in this collection. The uniformity of the curve shape for flake size distribution at this site seems to show that the manufacture of bifaces

was the predominant flintknapping activity here. The low percentage of flakes under 15 mm square simply reflects biased recovery from surface collecting without screening of soil.

There is evidence on some flakes that heat treating was used. Indications of thermal alteration include reddish coloration, pitted surface fractures, and glossy luster. A collection of 33 burnt chert fragments may indicate excessive temperatures during heat treating operations.

Fourteen small chert pebbles, with diameters of 20 to 35 mm, were found. It was not determined whether or not these are natural occurrences or are related to Indian use.

Summary

This article has summarized results from intensive surface collecting on site 41WH65. This site has an occupation sequence that appears to cover roughly 5,000 years or more. It is a campsite containing a lithic workshop area, and probably represents seasonal use by nomadic bands with a foraging subsistence base.

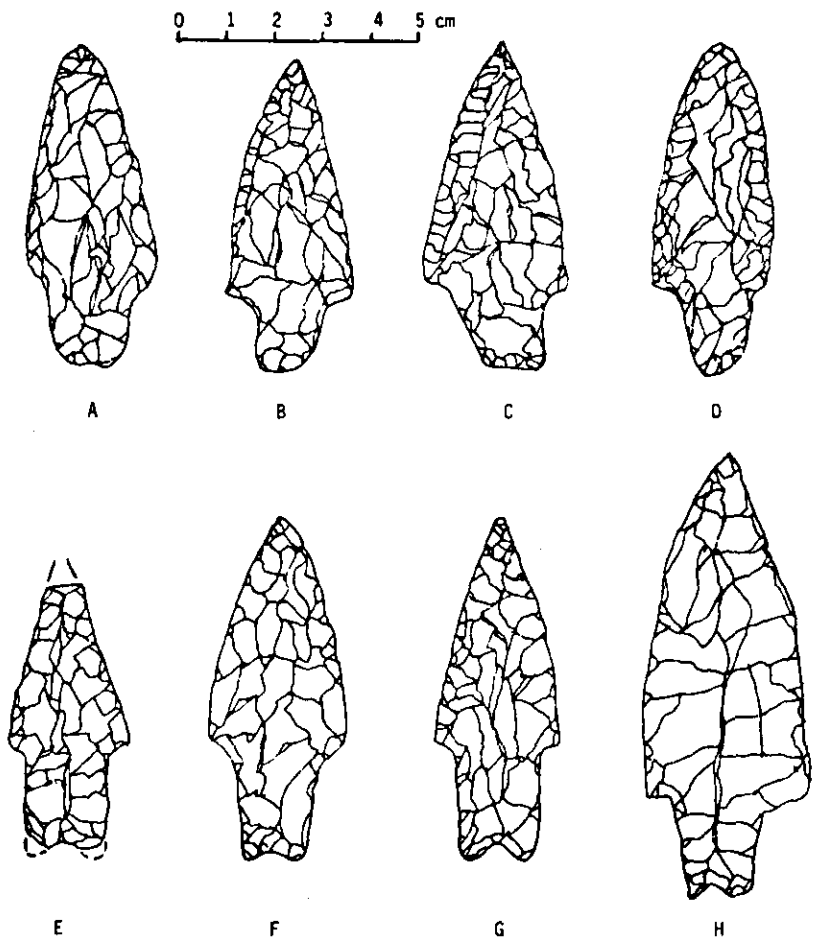
References

- Aten, L.E., et al
1976 Excavations at the Harris County Boys' School Cemetery. Texas Archeological Society, Special Publication No. 3
- Hall, G.D.
1981 Allens Creek: A Study in the Cultural Prehistory of the Lower Brazos River Valley, Texas. Texas Archeological Survey, Research Report No. 61
- Patterson, L.W.
1980 The Owen Site, 41HR315: A Long Occupation Sequence in Harris County, Texas. Houston Archeological Society, Report No. 3
1981 A Chert Cobble Flaking Experiment. La Tierra 8(4):29-34
- Patterson, L.W. and J.B. Sollberger
1978 Replication and Classification of Small Size Lithic Debitage. Plains Anthropologist 23(80):103-112
- Prewitt, E.
1981 Cultural Chronology in Central Texas. Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society 52:65-89
- Suhm, D.A. and E.B. Jelks
1962 Handbook of Texas Archeology: Type Descriptions. Texas Archeological Society, Special Publication No. 1

Table 1
Data on Flakes from Site 41WH65

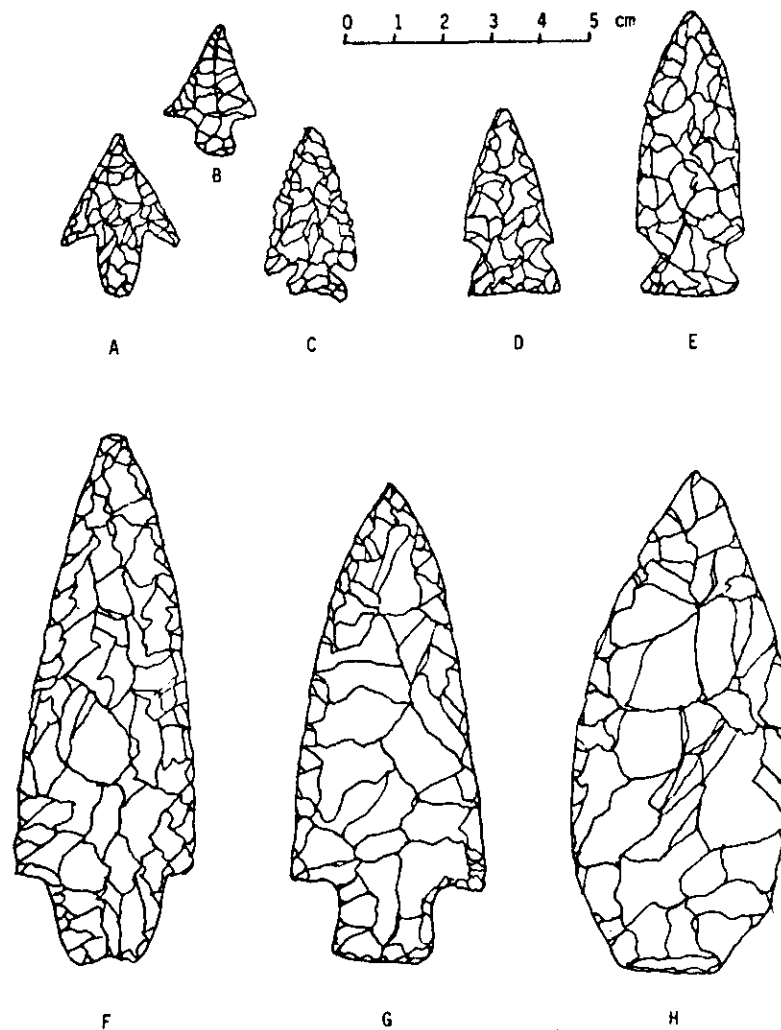
Size, mm square	remaining cortex			total	
	P	S	I	no.	%
50-60	1	3	0	4	0.4
40-50	4	20	15	39	4.3
35-40	5	23	18	46	5.1
30-35	8	42	54	104	11.5
25-30	10	52	74	136	15.1
20-25	8	72	138	218	24.2
15-20	10	52	184	246	27.3
under 15	-	-	-	109	12.1
total	46	264	483	902	100.0
%	5.8	33.3	60.9		

FIGURE 1
SITE 41WH65 DART POINTS



A to D: Kent points, E to H: Pedernales points

FIGURE 2
SITE 41WH65 PROJECTILE POINTS



A: Perdiz, B: Alba, C: Edwards, D,E: Ensor, F: Pedernales, G: Bulverde, H: preform

FIGURE 4
SITE 41WH65 FLAKE SIZE DISTRIBUTION

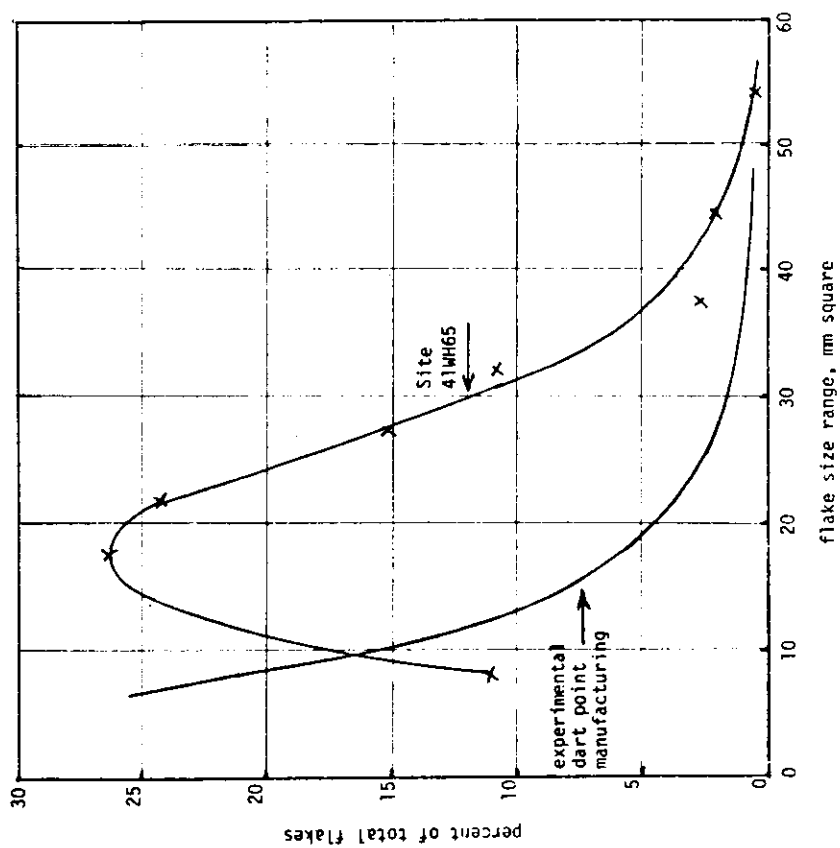
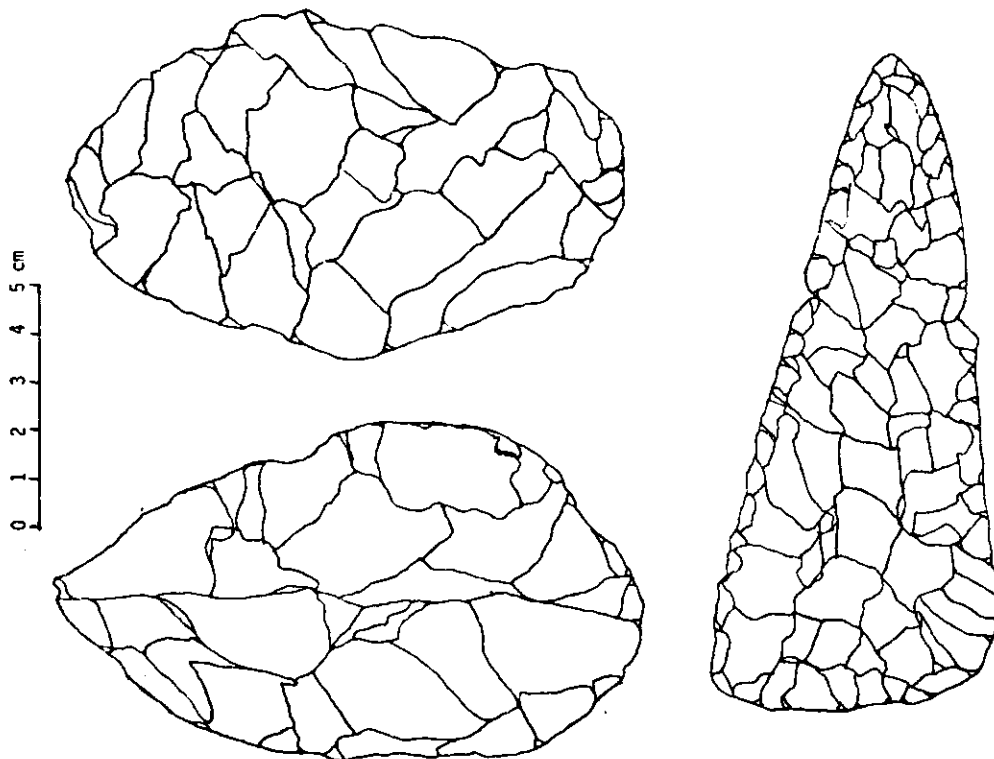
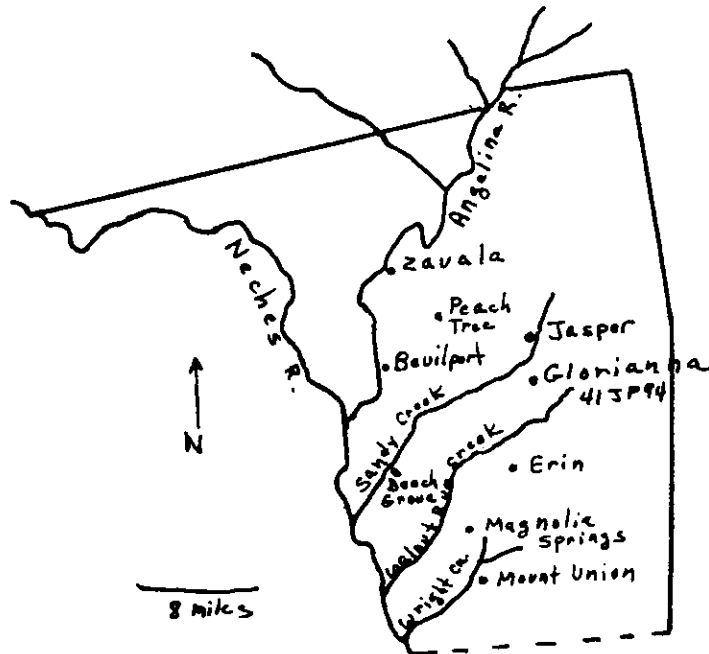


FIGURE 3
SITE 41WH65 LARGE BIFACES



GLORIANNA HOMESTEAD41 JP 94Preliminary ReportJoan Few

COMMUNITIES IN THE NORTHERN HALF
OF JASPER COUNTY IN THE 1850'S 1

Historical

On August 26, 1835, in the District of Bevil, one Obediah Denman, having immigrated to the State of Coahuila and Tejas in the year 1831 and being a single man, petitioned the representatives of the government of Mexico for one third of a league of land. This grant being accepted by George W. Smyth, Commissioner, Mr. Denman signed his "X" and paid the sum of thirteen dollars and ninety cents.² Thus begins the story of Glorianna homestead.

Denman's grant was located about four miles south of Jasper, which in 1836 consisted of a few muddy streets along Sandy Creek and about fifteen primitive log structures.³ The most important town in the area would have been Bevilport, about 10 miles west of the homestead. This town, established by John Bevil in 1834, was an important river navigation point between 1830 and 1860. Transporting crops, obtaining supplies and the sending and receiving of mail could all be done at Bevilport.⁴

Jasper County experienced considerable growth between 1835 and the Civil War. "Dismal log cabins of the Republic period gave way to homes with white washed verandas, double chimneys, and faint traces of Greek revival architecture."⁵ Jasper County boasted of 4,037 inhabitants, including slaves, in 1860.⁶

By 1850, Obediah Denman had reached the age of 40, had real estate with an estimated value of \$2000., had acquired a wife, Jane, a daughter, Artelissa, born in 1840, a son, William Andrew, in 1842, a daughter, Mary Catherine, in 1845 and a daughter Matilda in 1848.⁷ His family continued to grow with a daughter, Elizabeth, being born in 1851, a daughter, Amanda, in 1854 and a son John, in 1857.⁸ In 1860, Denman's real estate value was listed at \$200. and his personal property as \$2500.⁸ This drop in real estate value from \$2000. in 1850 indicates a decrease in land ownership. In 1859, one hundred acres of the original Denman grant were purchased by Ehud Norsworthy and his wife Sara to establish a homestead of one house, one barn with carriage house attached, one well, one smoke house, one tool shed and one outhouse.⁹ Ehud was a gentleman of 43 who had already sired one family when he married his 19 year old bride, Sara.¹⁰ The 1860 United States Census for Jasper County lists one E. Norsworthy, age 46, farmer with real estate value of \$6000. and a personal property value of \$12,000. Others listed were Sara, 21, Benjamin, 22, William, 20, George, 20, Basusiophas, 14, Josephine, 12, Rebecca, 6, and one male infant not named. A domestic, R.W. Hammock, was also listed.¹¹ This is in conflict with family records which give Norsworthy's children by his first marriage to be Ben, Crab, Lush and Rebecca.¹² (One would hope that Crab and Lush might be nick-names.) Family records record the birth of a daughter, Lou Ehud, born on October 24, 1860.¹³

When the Civil War broke into the life style of Southeast Texas, a company was formed in Jasper County under the command of one B.H. Norsworthy.¹⁴ (Probably Benjamin listed in the 1860 Census as age 22.) Ehud Norsworthy marched off to war but did not return.¹⁵ One young man who did return was Edwin Irwin Kellie (known all his life as E.I. Kellie or Captain Kellie), the color sergeant of the regiment.¹⁶ The flag of Company E, First Texas Legion, Ross Brigade, Jackson's Division, Army of Tennessee, was saved from surrender to the North by Kellie who wrapped it around his body under his clothes.¹⁷ The flag was the greatest possession of his life and was buried with him in 1928.¹⁸

E.I. Kellie married the widow Sara Norsworthy and took over the responsibility of the homestead.¹⁹ Kellie purchased the remnants of the East Texas Clarion, a pre-Civil War Jasper newspaper, and began publishing his own newspaper, The Jasper Newsboy, which is still in publication.²⁰ His patriotism to the Southern cause got him into a bit of trouble during the reconstruction era. Not only did his newspaper go underground but once he was tied to a tree on the Jasper Courthouse grounds by carpetbaggers.²¹ He also "irritated the military authorities so much that a reward was offered for the delivery of Kellie to them in the State of Louisiana."²² E.I. Kellie became a founding member of the Klu Klux Klan in Jasper County once stating, "the Klan selected their members from the most representative men in the community."²³

E.I. Kellie and Sara had two sons, Charlie and Collie. Sara became ill in 1871 and after a lengthy illness died on the 18th of August at her residence in the town of Jasper.²⁴ This reference to a residence in town adds an additional perspective to the question of whether the homestead at this time was being occupied on a seasonal basis, was rented to tenants, was being worked by Norsworthy's

grown sons or was one of two homes occupied by the same family. The widower Kellie was left with two young sons and a stepdaughter and received help in their care from his sister-in-law Martha (Mattie) Brown.²⁵ A bond grew between Kellie and Mattie and they were married in November of 1872.²⁶ They had four daughters May, Bertie, Eddie and Nellie.²⁷ In 1882, E.I. Kellie purchased from J.H. McRae, a house in the city of Jasper²⁸ which remained the family home until 1925. But what happened to the homestead? Family records imply that the homestead was abandoned. This seems improbable that an asset of 100 acres would not be financially utilized. A Jasper County Graphic Description of February 18, 1881²⁹ gives the following information:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Value</u>
Unimproved land	50¢ - \$5 per acre (cheaper for cash)
Improved land	\$3 - \$10 per acre
Land rental	\$3 - \$5 per acre
Renters (share croppers)	1/2 to 3/4 of crop

<u>Item</u>	<u>Yields</u>	<u>Crop Cash Value</u>
Cotton	1/2 bale per acre,	governed by market
Corn	15 bushels per acre,	50¢ - \$1 per bushel
Oats	20 bushels per acre,	75¢ - \$1 per bushel
Sugar cane	3 to 10 barrels syrup per acre ,	25¢ - 75¢ per gallon
Pork		3-6¢ per pound
Sheep		\$1.5 - \$2 per head
Stock cattle		\$6.5 per head

These figures raise the question that the homestead could have been rented, share cropped or cattle grazed with little trouble but considerable profit to the owners. This warrants a closer look at the archaeological record to detect any evidence of additional occupation other than the original owners and their heirs.

Another event which may have influenced a move of residence into the town of Jasper, was the change in occupation of E.I. Kellie. In 1880, Kellie sold the Jasper Newsboy³⁰ and went into the riverboat business, assuming the title of Captain Kellie.³¹ His steamboat, The Pearl River, operated between Logansport, Louisiana, and Orange Texas. He also plied the Sabine, Neches and Angelina Rivers.³²

Reasons For Excavation

Why excavate this particular site? There is much to be learned about the cultural history of East Texas pioneers. We hope this study will enhance our knowledge of their lifestyles. Also, it is possible. The forests of East Texas are very dense and once they have reclaimed an area, excavation becomes extremely difficult unless you want to go into the lumbering business first. This land was cleared for cattle grazing in 1980 making excavation possible. Until 1980, the land had not been disturbed for almost one hundred years. Most importantly, the owners of the site have graciously allowed us to excavate.

Historical And Archaeological Objectives

Our objectives are to analyse the dispersion of cultural materials spatially, stratigraphically and quantitatively to denote chronological and cultural processes and recognize patterns that will clarify the behavior processes at the site. We also plan to establish a model for future intersite comparisons of 19th Century homesteads in Southeast Texas.

Archaeological Procedure

Excavation will be in two phases;

- 1) Excavation of a controlled four meter grid system radiating from the Magnolia tree until all areas of the homestead have been established. Excavation units will be two meter squares, excavating in 5 cm levels.
- 2) An Intensive examination of features and activity areas.

Accomplished To Date

- 1) Initial Site Survey was done in July of 1982. Preliminary mapping and a surface collection of artifacts resulted in 10 pottery sherds, 30 pieces of glass, 27 iron pieces and 9 square nails.
- 2) Mapping and contour measurements were made with transit and rod in September of 1982.
- 3) A sterile test pit was dug on October 10, 1982, for the purpose of soil stratification. Soil colors were also measured by the Munsell scale.
- 4) On October 23 and 24, HAS members began excavating 41JP94. Three two square meter units were excavated. Unit 30S appeared to be near or at a structure, yielding 14 nails, 25 pieces of window glass, 17 pieces of bottle glass, 4 ceramic sherds and 11 brick chips. Unit 32S-6W (unit incomplete) yielded 26 nails, 5 pieces of window glass, 2 pieces of bottle glass, 4 ceramic sherds and 14 brick chips. Unit 30S-12W proved to be on the perimeter of the occupation area with no nails, 3 pieces of window glass, 5 pieces of bottle glass, 2 very interesting ceramic sherds and no brick chips.
- 5) The historical research on this site has only begun. An effort is also being made to validate all unofficially recorded information.

Footnotes

1. James M McReynolds, "Frontier Towns In Antebellum East Texas: Jasper County", East Texas Historical Journal, Vol. XVI, #1, 1978, Page 3.
2. April 6, 1921, English translation of the original Spanish land grant. Registered Austin, Texas, Spanish Archives. (In possession of the author.)
3. William Seale, Texas River Man, Page 27.
4. Walter P. Webb (editor) The Handbook of Texas, 1952, Vol. 1, P 153 (In reference to the Centennial Marker erected in 1936 to commemorate the town of Bevilport.) Sited in Ibid, Seale and Ibid, McReynolds.
5. Ibid, McReynolds, Page 3.
6. Ibid, Mc Reynolds, Page 3.
7. United States Census of 1850, Jasper County.
8. United States Census of 1860, Jasper County, page 25.
9. Family records supported by Deed Records of Jasper County, Vol.179 Page 296.
10. Family records in possession of the author.
11. United States Census of 1860, Jasper County, p.25.
12. Family records in the possession of the author.
13. Ibid.
14. Jasper Newsboy, June 28, 1928, Vol.63, #52 (E.I. Kellie Obituary)
15. Ibid, Family Records.
16. Ibid, Jasper Newsboy, June 28, 1928.
17. Ibid.

18. Family information obtained orally from Mrs. Eleanor Mays Few, granddaughter of E.I. Kellie.
19. Ibid, Family Records.
20. Ibid, Jasper Newsboy, June 28, 1928.
Houston Chronicle, "Old-Time Publisher of Jasper, Co.", July 1, 1923.
Houston Chronicle, "E. Texas 'Mark Twain', Founder of Jasper's. Paper is Eulogized." Sept. 19, 1965, Section 6, Page 1.
21. Norman Richardson, Beaumont Enterprise, "Dateline, Ark-La-Tex" (clipping from paper without a date.)
Dallas Morning News, "Ran Newspaper and Defied Foes" July 25, 1926.
22. Ibid, Jasper Newsboy, June 28, 1928.
23. Ibid, The Houston Chronicle, July 1, 1923.
24. Jasper Newsboy, Centennial Edition, 1965 (From Jasper Newsboy Files, Sara Brown Norsworthy Obituary.)
25. Family information obtained orally from Mrs. Eleanor Mays Few, granddaughter of E.I. Kellie.
26. Jasper Newsboy, July 6, 1923 (Martha Brown Kellie Obituary.)
27. Ibid, Family Records.
28. Beaumont Enterprise, May 30, 1936 (Information from the scrapbook of Othello Levin, Jasper correspondent for the Beaumont Enterprise) as cited in the Jasper Newsboy, Centennial Edition of 1965.
29. Ibid, Jasper Newsboy, Centennial Edition, 1965.
30. Ibid, Houston Chronicle, October 19, 1965.
31. Ibid, Jasper Newsboy, June 28, 1928.
32. Ibid, Houston Chronicle, July 1, 1923.

#

FAUNAL MATERIAL FROM 41 HR 6, HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS

W.L. McClure

Patterson (1981) reported the results of several years of monitoring the after-effects of pot hunters' activities and erosion at this site. His report dealt with ceramics and lithics with a brief mention of faunal material.

Wheat (1953) discussed the animal remains recovered in 1947, in limited testing of the site (42/66A6-4) along with other sites in the Addicks Dam Basin. Wheat reported deer (Odocoileus) in all levels down to 90 cm., tortoise (Terrapene) in all but one of the same levels, bison (Bison) from the upper 15 cm., and mink (Mustela) between 60 and 75 cm. In addition to the mammals, he found the fresh water snails Viviparus intertextus and Heliosonia (sic. = Helisoma) trivolvus and the fresh water clams Quadrula speciosa, Glebula rotunda, Carunculina texasensis, and Uniomorus tetralasmus between 45 and 75 cm. The base of the midden was at 85 cm.

In other nearby sites, Wheat also found gar (Lepisosteus), alligator (Alligator), bird (unidentified), opossum (Didelphis), dog (Canis), small canid or raccoon, badger (Taxidea), rabbit (Sylvilagus and cf. Lepus), antelope (Antilocapra), possible cow (Bos), and horse (Equus cf. complicatus). The horse bone apparently was an introduced fossil. The other animals were presumably available for exploitation by the inhabitants of 41 HR 6 as well, although the current ranges of badger and pronghorn are many miles west of Harris County.

Bone refuse was common in all the sites. All parts of the deer skeleton were represented. Wheat found a cut bone awl in 41 HR 6 and a few bone implements in the other sites. At the Kobs Site (41 HR 7) there were three turtle carapace fragments and a piece of long bone which were stained a turquoise color. Spectrographic analysis revealed the presence of copper which may have caused the color, although no metallic copper was found at the site. Associated with a burial at the Kobs Site was a possible turtle shell rattle.

Patterson recovered nearly 1½ kilograms of faunal remains from the surface of 41 HR 6. Except for some foot bones, all of the material is fragmentary. Some of the breakage appears to be due to impact with hard objects but most apparently is post-depositional. Some of the fragments were burned. Many of the bones have been gnawed by rodents, some very recently. A few cut marks are the only indication of butchering practices. Only one bone has any obvious indication of use as a tool. One fragment of a long bone may have been used as a flaking tool. Three fragments of long bone and four of turtle have a turquoise color.

Animals represented in the surface collection are:

<u>Helisoma trivolvis</u>	Freshwater snail
?	Freshwater clam
<u>Kinosternon subrubrum</u>	Mud turtle
<u>Terrapene carolina</u>	Eastern box turtle
<u>Terrapene</u> sp.	Box turtle
<u>Chrysemys</u> sp.	Pond turtle
?	Unidentified turtle
<u>Dasypus novemcinctus</u>	Nine-banded armadillo
<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u>	Turkey
?	Unidentified bird
<u>Sylvilagus aquaticus</u>	Swamp rabbit
<u>Mustela vison</u>	Mink
cf. <u>Mephitis</u>	Skunk
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u>	White-tailed deer
?	Unidentified mammals
<u>Homo sapiens</u>	Human

Species accounts:

Freshwater snail, Helisoma trivolvis.

This species is common in streams in Harris County. It may be a recent arrival at the site.

Freshwater clam, Genus unk.

Several unidentified fragments. Clams are common in nearby streams. These are probably remnants of meals of the Indians, however.

Mud turtle, Kinosternon subrubrum.

Fragments of plastron and carapace. Assigned to this species as it is the only mud turtle in the area.

Eastern box turtle, Terrapene carolina.

Nearly complete carapace. Some peripherals are missing. Considerable gnawing by rodents, both recent and apparently before deposition. Vertebral processes are still evident indicating that the shell has not been used as a rattle or container.

Box turtle, Terrapene sp.

Several fragments of plastron and carapace, including 2 nuchals. Too fragmentary to assign to species but could be either T. carolina or T. ornata.

Pond turtle, Chrysemys sp.

A few fragments of plastron and carapace. Assigned to this genus as it is the only extant turtle in the area that would have bones of this size and sculpturing.

Unidentified turtle, Genus unk.

Numerous fragments of plastron and carapace. These all would be probable bones of the above species.

Nine-banded armadillo, Dasypus novemcinctus.

One carapace bone. The armadillo was not an element of the fauna at the time of occupation of the site.

Turkey, Meleagris gallopavo.

One humerus, burned.

Unidentified bird, Genus unk.

End of tibiotarsus. This may be turkey with arthritis.

Swamp rabbit, Sylvilagus aquaticus.

Distal end of femur. Assigned to this species due to size.

Mink, Mustela vison.

Lt. mandible w/ P3, P4, M1, M2.

Skunk, cf. Mephitis sp.

Lower tooth, M1.

White-tailed deer, Odocoileus virginianus.

Teeth, fragments of skull, antlers, vertebrae, humerus, radius, ulna, femur, tibia, metatarsal, metacarpal, unciform, centroquartals, calcaneum, astragalus, phalanges.

Unidentified mammals, Genera unk.

Forty fragments larger than deer, 20 fragments deer-size, numerous other fragments. These could be deer, bison, cow, horse.

Human, Homo sapiens.

Adult. Both ends of rt. humerus, distal end of rt. radius, fragment of innominate.

Discussion:

The surface collection confirmed the presence of most of the animals that were found by Wheat and added a few others. Wheat's identification was only to generic level and most now can be relegated to species.

The armadillo was not present in Texas at the time of the Indian occupation and thus represents a modern intrusion. Turkey were present in early historic times and are now confirmed as food items of the Indians.

Wheat reported excavation of 7 human burials at nearby sites but none from 41 HR 6. At least one interment was at the site.

No temporal conclusions can be drawn from the faunal materials.

References:

- Cheatum, E.P. and Fullington, R.W.
1971 Keys to the Families of the Recent Land & Fresh-Water Snails of Texas.
Dallas Museum of Natural History.
- Gilbert, B.M.
1980 Mammalian Osteology.
B. Miles Gilbert, Publisher.
- Gilbert, B.M., Martin, L.D. and Savage, H.G.
1981 Avian Osteology.
B. Miles Gilbert, Publisher.
- Olsen, S.J.
1964 Mammal Remains from Archeological Sites.
Peabody Museum Papers, Vol. 56, No. 1.
- Olsen, S.J.
1968 Fish, Amphibian and Reptile Remains from Archeological Sites.
Peabody Museum Papers, Vol. 56, No. 2.
- Patterson, L.W.
1981 Post-ceramic Site 41HR6, Harris County, Texas.
Houston Archeological Society Newsletter No. 71: 22-26.
- Wheat, J.B.
1953 The Addicks Dam Site.
Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 154: 143-252.

Index - Journal No. 74 - December 1982

<u>Page</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	Joe D. Hudgins - A Brief Biography - A. R. Duke
2-7	Historic Indian Site in Wharton Co., Texas - J. D. Hudgins
8-10	The Goebel Site - 41AUL - A. R. Duke
11-16	A Multi-Component Prehistoric Site 41WH65 - L. W. Patterson and Joe Hudgins
17-21	Glorianna Homestead - 41JP94 - Joan Few
21-24	Faunal Material from 41HR6 - W. L. McClure
24	Index - Journal No. 74 - Society Organization

Houston Archeological Society, P. O. Box 6751, Houston, Texas 77005

<u>Dues</u>	<u>Officers 1982-83</u>
Single/Family - \$15.00	<u>Chairman</u> - Pam Wheat, 1901 Bolsover, Houston, Texas 77005 - 523-8048
Contributing - \$20.00 and above	<u>Sec.-Treas.</u> - Jean Clark, 519 W. Main #3, Houston, Texas 77006 - 524-5287
Student (Under 18) - \$4.50	<u>Directors</u> - Joe Hudgins, Charles Magan, Rod McIntosh
<u>Meeting Date</u>	<u>HAS Journal Editor</u> - Alan R. Duke, 1706 Oaks Dr. Pasadena, Texas 77502 - 472-2954
2nd Friday of each month - 7:30 P.M. Houston Museum of Natural Science	