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Andy Kyle and his Point Collection

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Faunal Analysis of 41FB34

W. L. McClure

Introduction

The Houston Archeological Society conducted limited testing at Site 41FB34 in February 1986. Results of that effort were reported by Patterson and Hudgins (1986). The only diagnostic materials that were recovered were from the Middle Archaic. The faunal materials that were recovered are reported herein.

This site is a sandy ridge adjacent to the east bank of the San Bernard River in Fort Bend County, Texas. The site is a buried freshwater clam shell midden. It was discovered after the activities of gophers resulted in small fragments of shells and bones being brought to the surface.

Soils from the excavations were washed through 1/4-inch mesh screens. The weights of shells and numbers of fragments of bone are given in Patterson and Hudgins (1986). Those numbers vary somewhat from the numbers in this report due to subsequent washing and fine screening of the shells. This additional effort reduced the weights of shells and increased the numbers of bone fragments and land snails. This also introduced bias of numbers of snails and bones that prevent useful comparison of such between levels and pits.

Results

Faunal remains recovered consist of an arthropod, about 1400 land snails, 10.2 kg of shells of freshwater clams and 1.1 kg of bones and bone fragments. A small amount of plant material was recovered.

Plants

Thirteen grass burs, *Cenchrus incertus*, were recovered in Pit 1 and Pit 5 between 50 cm and 150 cm. An unidentified seed was recovered in Pit 4 below 40 cm and another was found below 140 cm in Pit 5.

Arthropod

The remains of a weevil of the family Curculionidae were recovered in Pit 5 between 60 cm and 70 cm.

Molluscs

The excavations yielded numerous shells of freshwater clams and land snails. The identification of species, a discussion of alterations of the clam shells and other implications of the mollusc remains is the subject of a separate report by Neck (1986).

Except in the case of Pit 5, the excavators made no special effort to salvage all of the land snails that were in the soil. However, more than 1400 shells were recovered. The excavators recovered all clam shells and noted the presence of small fragments. The provenience of the clam shells is shown in Figure 1. The numbers of shells reported herein are those shells or fragments of shells that have the hinge area intact or nearly intact. Approximately 1370 shells are in the assemblage.

Vertebrates

More than 2200 bones and fragments of bones of vertebrates were recovered. Weight was about 1100 gm. These include fishes, amphibians, turtles, snakes, birds and mammals. At least 20% of the bones had been exposed to fire. Condition of the bones is only fair with indications of loss of surface material through actions of soil chemicals. The presence of clam shells in the matrix apparently prevented more loss of material by producing an alkaline condition. The only whole

bones are smaller bones of the lower extremities of deer and some of the bones of the smaller animals. The numbers and weights of bones are shown in Figure 2 for each excavation unit.

Vertebrate species list:

alligator gar	<i>Lepisosteus spatula</i>
freshwater drum	<i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i>
largemouth bass	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>
channel catfish	<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>
unidentified fish	genera unknown
bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>
softshell turtle	<i>Trionyx</i> sp. (either <i>spiniferus</i> or <i>muticus</i>)
mud turtle	<i>Kinosternon subrubrum</i>
red-eared turtle	<i>Pseudemys scripta</i>
box turtles	<i>Terrapene carolina</i> and <i>T. ornata</i>
unidentified turtles	genera unknown
kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis</i> cf. <i>getulus</i>
watersnake	<i>Nerodia</i> sp. (either <i>erythrogaster</i> or <i>rhombifera</i>)
coachwhip	<i>Masticophis flagellum</i>
ratsnake	<i>Elaphe</i> cf. <i>obsoleta</i>
cottonmouth	<i>Agkistrodon piscivorus</i>
rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus atrox</i>
unidentified birds	genera unknown
Attwater's pocket gopher	<i>Geomys attwateri</i>
probable ground squirrel	cf. <i>Spermophilus</i> sp.
probable cottontail	cf. <i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>
probable swamp rabbit	cf. <i>Sylvilagus aquaticus</i>
raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
white-tailed deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
unidentified mammal	genera unknown

Species accounts:

Fishes.

Fish remains were recovered in Pits 1 through 5. Provenience is shown in Figure 3. Remains include scales, vertebrae, otoliths, fragment of spine and fragments of bones of the head. At least four varieties of fish are represented. All are common in the area today.

Alligator gar, *Lepisosteus spatula*

Three vertebrae, three bones from the head and 62 scales are gar. Most of the material would have been from individuals that were about 60 cm long; a few scales are from much longer specimens. Most of the scales appear to have been exposed to intense heat. It is possible that some of the scales are of other species of the genus.

Freshwater drum, *Aplodinotus grunniens*

An otolith of a drum was recovered.

Largemouth bass, *Micropterus salmoides*

A premaxilla of a bass was recovered.

Channel catfish, *Ictalurus punctatus*

A post-temporal and an otolith of a very large catfish were recovered in the same level of one pit.

Unidentified fish

Thirteen vertebrae, a fragment of a bone and a fragment of a spine are of fish but could not be

assigned to species. They could be any of the above other than gar. One could be sunfish, *Lepomis* sp.

Amphibians.

Two frog bones were recovered. Both are bullfrog, *Rana catesbeiana*. A humerus came from Pit 3 between 170 cm and 200 cm below the surface and an illium came from Pit 5 between 130 cm and 140 cm. The species is common in the area today.

Reptiles.

Turtle bones were recovered in Pits 1 through 5. At least 450 bones were recognized as turtle and this represents 20% of all bones from the site. All parts of the carapace and plastron as well as a few appendicular elements were recovered. The bones were fragmented so that minimum number of individuals would be impossible to determine with any confidence. At least four species are represented. All are common in the area today. Indications of burning was noted on 26%. Provenience is shown in Figure 3.

Softshell, *Trionyx* sp.

Fragments of plastron and carapace and a femur are of this genus. They are probably *T. spiniferus* as this species is much more common in Fort Bend County than *T. muticus*. (10 bones)

Mud turtle, *Kinosternon subrubrum*

Fragments of carapace and plastron and a coracoid of this turtle were recovered. They are assigned to this species as *K. flavescens* is not found in Fort Bend County. (52 bones)

Red-eared turtle, *Pseudemys scripta*

Fragments of carapace and plastron are of this species. A few of the fragments could be of *P. concinna* but that species is relatively uncommon in Fort Bend County. (31 bones)

Box turtle, *Terrapene carolina* and *T. ornata*

A tibia, a scapula and fragments of carapace and plastron are of this genus. Both species are represented but no separation of the numbers of bones was practical. (114 bones)

Unidentified turtles

Numerous fragments of carapace and plastron and a scapula were too fragmentary to assign to species without much more effort than was deemed useful. They could be any of the above turtles. None appear to be *Chelydra serpentina*, which is the other common species in the area. (244 bones)

Snake bones were recovered in Pits 1 through 5. These consist of 34 precaudal vertebrae, one caudal vertebra and one mandible. At least 14 individuals of six species are represented. Three of the bones are charred. Many of the vertebrae have lost some of the processes, but most are in fair condition. All of the snakes are common in the area. Provenience is shown in Figure 3.

Kingsnake, *Lampropeltis* cf. *getulus*

Ten vertebrae of this snake were recovered in Pit 5 between 100 and 140 cm below the surface. It is probable that only one individual is represented.

Watersnake, *Nerodia* sp. (either *erythrogaster* or *rhubifera*)

Seven vertebrae of this genus of snake were recovered in three pits. In Pit 1, four vertebrae were between 120 and 150 cm. In Pit 5, two were between 110 and 140 cm, and, in Pit 4, one was between 105 and 115 cm.

Coachwhip, *Masticophis flagellum*

One vertebra of this species was recovered in each of three pits. They were between 140 and 150 cm in Pits 1 and 5, and between 120 and 140 cm in Pit 2.

Ratsnake, *Elaphe* cf. *obsoleta*

One vertebra was recovered in Pit 5 between 60 and 70 cm below the surface.

Cottonmouth, *Agkistrodon piscivorus*

In Pit 1, between 140 and 150 cm, one precaudal vertebra, one caudal vertebra and a mandible

were found. In Pit 5, three vertebrae were between 40 and 80 cm and three were between 110 and 120 cm.

Rattlesnake, *Crotalus atrox*

In Pit 2, one vertebra was between 120 and 140 cm. In Pit 3, one was between 170 and 200 cm, and in Pit 5, one was between 110 and 120 cm.

Birds.

Fragments of four bird bones were recovered. None is complete enough to identify the species. A humerus came from Pit 1 between 140 and 150 cm below the surface. In Pit 5, a carpometacarpus was found between 50 and 60 cm, a tarsometatarsus was recovered between 110 and 120 cm and a cervical vertebra was located between 150 and 160 cm.

Mammals.

More than 1200 bones and fragments of bones of mammals were recovered. They are from at least six varieties of animals, but most of the bones are so fragmented that identity is obscure.

Attwater's pocket gopher, *Geomys attwateri*

Twelve bones of this gopher were recovered in nine levels of four pits. Bones include left maxilla with teeth, rostrum, right half of rostrum, jugal, left mandible with teeth, innominate, humerus (2), femur (3) and tibia. At least five individuals are represented.

Probable ground squirrel, cf. *Spermophilus* sp.

In Pit 1 between 140 and 150 cm, the epiphysis of a femur was found. In Pit 3 between 170 and 200 cm there was the distal half of a femur. These match the bones of a ground squirrel and do not match any other rodent that would be expected in the area. Identity is tenuous.

Probable cottontail, cf. *Sylvilagus floridanus*

In Pit 5 between 50 and 60 cm, a metatarsal was recovered. This bone matches the foot bone of a rabbit but identity is tenuous.

Probable swamp rabbit, cf. *Sylvilagus aquaticus*

In Pit 1 between 140 and 150 cm and in Pit 4 between 115 and 125 cm, there were the distal halves of metatarsals. In Pit 5 between 40 and 50 cm, there was a metacarpal. These bones match the footbones of swamp rabbit but identity is tenuous.

Raccoon, *Procyon lotor*

The right upper P-3 of a raccoon was recovered in Pit 5 between 130 and 140 cm.

White-tailed deer, *Odocoileus virginianus*

Bones of deer were recovered in all six pits at all levels that included any significant bone material. Bones include teeth (13), lunar (1), unciform (1), cuneiform (1), scaphoid (1), sesamoid (13), cuboid (3), centroquartal (2), malleolus (2), astragalus (3), and phalanges (20) as well as fragments of mandible (1), vertebrae (3), humerus (2), radius (1), metacarpal (1), femur (3), tibia (2) and metatarsal (4). All of the long bones are broken. A femur had a hack mark and cut marks as from a thin blade. Three metatarsals also had hack marks. These hack marks are shaped as though they were made by impact of a unifacial stone implement. Two astragali had been gnawed by rodents.

Unidentified mammals

Unidentifiable bone fragments were recovered throughout the site. Of the 1140 bones, 32% were burned. Most are probable deer bone fragments. Gnaw marks from rodents are on seven. One rib, probable deer, has cut marks.

Discussion

The insect and plant materials that were recovered are of little value in assessing the prehistoric activities on the site. Grass burs were painfully prominent at the surface and they may have been introduced into the lower levels by the excavators. The numerous land snails were most prevalent at

the levels which had the greatest numbers of clams and bones. The snails probably were attracted to the organic matter in the midden either during or between aboriginal occupations.

No clam shells were recovered in Pit 6 and only small fragments came from Pit 2. Clam shells were recovered in Pit 1 between 130 and 150 cm, in Pit 3 between 104 and 200 cm, in Pit 4 between 90 and 125 cm, and in Pit 5 between 40 and 80 cm and between 100 and 160 cm. By comparing the number of shells to the volume of excavated soil, peaks of concentration were noted in Pit 1 at 140 to 150 cm, in Pit 3 at 115 to 125 cm and at 135 to 145 cm, in Pit 4 at 105 to 115 cm, and in Pit 5 at 50 to 60 cm, 110 to 120 cm, 130 to 140 cm and 150 to 160 cm. Each of these eight concentrations probably represents a separate period of occupation.

The presence of fragments but no shells in Pit 2 indicates that the displacement of material by gopher activity is horizontal as well as vertical. Pit 2 lies between Pit 1 and Pit 3. Pit 6 is 15 meters from Pit 5 and has no shell material. Thus, horizontal displacement was not as much as 15 meters. The absence of heavier parts of shells above the concentrations suggests that gopher activity primarily displaces the finer material. The absence of fragments below the concentrations suggests that such activity moves particles upward rather than downward. The hiatus of shells between Pits 1 and 3 supports the conclusion that disposal of shells was not uniform across the available space, which in turn supports the conclusion that there were several distinct periods of disposal. The multiple peaks of concentrations of shells within Pits 3 and 5 indicate that the site was occupied more than one time. Because of the nature of deposition of the sand matrix and the absence of precise dating effort, there is no way to estimate the time interval between occupation episodes.

Fired clay balls were recovered in all six pits. Provenience of same are shown in Tables 1 and 2 of Patterson and Hudgins (1986). The peak concentrations of clay balls coincide with only four of eight peaks of shells. This fact and the absence of shells and presence of clay balls in Pits 2 and 6 indicate that the activity relating to the clay balls probably was independent of the discarded shells.

A wide variety of vertebrate animals is represented in the assemblage and it is probable that all were food resources. Deer bones and fragments that probably are deer were found throughout the site. One deer would have provided more food than the combined bodies of all the other animals.

The clams, fishes, frogs, most of the turtles and most of the snakes would have been collected at the river. The other animals would have been acquired in the wooded area along the stream or nearby in the prairie. The deer bones had been fragmented into small pieces. As the birds and small mammals are represented only by small bones of the extremities, it is suggested that these animal bones also were reduced to fragments for consumption. Anyone who processed mud turtles for food must have been hungry.

Conclusions

The distribution of material in the site suggests that it was occupied on several different occasions. There is no artifactual evidence to suggest that there was any substantial time interval between occupations. The faunal content of the site would indicate that substantially the same activities were conducted at the different times of occupation. Due to the rate at which sands can be deposited, it is probable that only a short period during the Middle Archaic is represented at the site.

The faunal assemblage indicates that during the Middle Archaic the aboriginal inhabitants relied on deer as their primary food resource and consumed other riverine and woodland animals as well. It appears that they would eat just about anything that they could catch.

The number of bones and variety of animals reported herein would have been significantly less if some of the matrix had not been processed through fine screens.

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41FB34 Freshwater Clam Shell

depth below surface in cm	Pit number					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
0					*	
10	*	*	*		*	
20	*	*	*	*	*	
30	*		*	*		
40	*	*			19 / 70	
50		*			24 / 140	
60		*		29 / 215	14 / 55	
70		*			23 / 40	
80					*	
90	*				*	
100		*		43 / 315		
110		*	53 / 415	100 / 930	22 / 70	
120			134 / 1390	27 / 110	70 / 340	
130	*	*	90 / 755		57 / 245	
140	10 / 100		124 / 1360		68 / 425	
150	48 / 460				93 / 400	
160			165 / 1545		115 / 555	
170						
180			41 / 260			
190						
200						

table entries: (shell count) / (shell weight in gm)
* = a few small fragments only

Figure 1. Provenience of freshwater clam shell

41FB34 Bone

depth below surface in cm	Pit number								
	1	2	3	4	5	6			
0			2 / *	5 / *	2 / *				
10	1 / *		10 / *	2 / *	8 / *				
20	8 / *	11 / *	12 / *		5 / *				
30	23 / *	8 / *	10 / *	8 / *	4 / *	7 / *			
40	29 / *	12 / *			50 / 10	8 / *			
50	15 / *	10 / *		5 / *	48 / 10				
60		12 / *			51 / 10				
70		13 / *			18 / 10				
80		1 / *			4 / *				
90		1 / *			37 / 15				
100		10 / *			52 / 35		58 / 15		
110		12 / *			77 / 50		114 / 50	84 / 40	8 / *
120		40 / 15			50 / 40		50 / 20	82 / 40	1 / *
130		82 / 45			72 / 20		17 / 55	206 / 80	
140		296 / 100					56 / 85	82 / 25	2 / 10
150			97 / 160	162 / 60					
160									
170									
180			68 / 40						
190									
200									

table entries: (bone fragment count) / (bone weight in gm)
* = not weighed

Figure 2. Provenience of bone

41FB34 Fish, Amphibian, Reptile and Bird Bone

depth below surface in cm	Pit number					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
0						
10						
20						
30						
40						
50					F T S	
60					F B T	
70				T	F T S	
80					F T S	
90		T				
100				F T	T	
110			F T	F T S	F T S	
120			F T	F T	F B T S	
130	T S				F T S	
140	T S	F T S	T		F A T S	
150	F B T S		F T		F T S	
160			F T		F B T S	
170						
180			F A T S			
190						
200						

F = fish A = amphibian T = turtle
S = snake B = bird

Figure 3. Provenience of fish, amphibian, reptile and bird bone

Analysis of Molluscan Remains Recovered From 41FB34, Fort Bend Co., Texas

Raymond Neck

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

Introduction

Shells of freshwater clams and terrestrial and freshwater snails recovered from 41FB34 in Fort Bend County, Texas, were supplied to this author for analysis and environmental reconstruction. The site consists of shell middens at various depths. Human occupation is believed to have occurred during Middle Archaic times (3500-5000 B.P.). Patterson and Hudgins (1986) reported that 41FB34 was a seasonal campsite. Disturbance of the cultural layers was reported by McClure (1986) who attributed post-depositional movement of shell and bone to fossorial rodents, particularly Attwater's pocket gopher, *Geomys attwateri*.

Molluscan fauna

Molluscan shells were identified to species. Shell counts are presented in Tables 1 and 2. A concerted effort to recover snail shells was made only for Pit 5; therefore, discrepancy in relative numbers of snail and mussel shells in these two tables is a function of recovery technique rather than differences between actual faunal assemblages.

Seven species of freshwater mussels were recovered from 41FB34. Most abundant was *Amblema plicata* with *Lampsilis radiata hydiana* and *Toxolasma texasensis* being abundant. *Cyrtonaias tampicoensis*, *Quadrula apiculata*, *Lampsilis teres*, and *Potamilus purpuratus* were rare.

The above freshwater mussel fauna is probably equivalent to the modern fauna of the San Bernard River, although this author is not aware of any published records on this subject. No records of freshwater mussels from this river were presented by Strecker (1931) – the last comprehensive compilation of records of the freshwater mussels of Texas (John K. Strecker was head of the Baylor University Museum – now known as the Strecker Museum – until his death in 1933). However, the species represented in the samples from 41FB34 are the same species recovered in an ongoing survey of this river by this author. Shells from 41FB34 are relatively thick, indicating high amounts of available calcium in the river water at the time of occupation by aboriginal humans. Some shells are well water-worn while other shells are very fresh, i.e., definitely not water-worn.

Most shells of these freshwater mussels were probably collected as living animals for foodstuff. Large shells typically are broken, with posterior portions of the shell missing. Entire shells of smaller species are present, however. A few shells of all species present are burned; burned shells are present throughout the soil column. Although only a few shells are burned, one must realize that burned shell will disintegrate more rapidly than unburned shell and will, therefore, be under-represented in recovered samples.

A few valves or shell remnants have holes; one is near-circular but most have irregular shapes. Of the six valves with holes, all are non-diagnostic and need not be anthropogenic. Several shells have shallow-to-deep notches which could be anthropogenic.

Only a single freshwater snail was recovered from 41FB34. *Campeloma crassula* is found in moving waters (low current velocity) with a clean sandy substrate. There are no published reports of this species in the San Bernard River known to this author, but, according to unpublished

records, it is present in lower Coastal Plain locations between the Brazos and San Bernard Rivers.

Nine species of terrestrial snails were found in the molluscan remains of 41FB34. Most of the snails are typical of riparian woodlands as would be expected along the San Bernard River. In particular, *Mesodon thyroidus* and *Stenotrema leai aliceae* indicate deep woodlands. Shells of *Mesodon thyroidus* recovered from 41FB34 are larger than those seen in modern populations. Other species — *Helicina orbiculata* and *Rabdotus dealbatus* — are typical of more open woodlands and savannahs.

Two species of the genus *Praticolella* are present in samples recovered from 41FB34. Although these two species are closely related, they are typically found in differing soil types. *Praticolella pachyloma*, which is the dominant snail species in middle levels of the excavated midden, is found in sandy soils. Above and below this middle zone the related *Praticolella berlandieriana*, which is typical of clay soils, is more common than *P. pachyloma*. This fluctuation in relative abundance of these two species may represent environmental changes at the site or at upstream locations. Variation in relative amounts of flood debris and in situ shells could also be a factor causing the observed differences.

Summary

Molluscan faunas recovered from 41FB34 are composed of species which presently occur in the San Bernard drainage or nearby areas. Size of terrestrial gastropods and freshwater mussels indicate occurrence of suitable habitats for the various species without the short-term harsh periods which are presently observed in this geographic area. Freshwater mussels were likely collected during periods of low water.

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Table 1. Occurrence of freshwater mussels at 41FB34

Mussel species	Pit number					total
	1	2	3	4	5	
<i>Amblema plicata</i>	57	1	355	110	136	659
<i>Quadrula apiculata</i>			2			2
<i>Cyrtonaias tampicoensis</i>	3		2	1		6
<i>Lampsilis radiata hydiana</i>	1		91	28	68	188
<i>Lampsilis teres</i>	2		8		4	14
<i>Potamilus purpuratus</i>				3		3
<i>Toxolasma texasensis</i>	4		152	39	133	328
total for all 7 species	67	1	610	181	341	1200

Table 2. Occurrence of snails at 41FB34

Snail species	Pit number					total
	1	2	3	4	5*	
<i>Campeloma crassula</i>					1	1
<i>Helicina orbiculata</i>	15		23	43	687	768
<i>Rabdotus dealbatus</i>	f		17	13	51	81
<i>Helicodiscus singleyanus</i>				1		1
<i>Gastrocopta</i> sp. (immature)				1		1
<i>Stenotrema leai aliciae</i>					1	1
<i>Mesodon thryoidus</i>			5	1	6	12
<i>Polygyra texasiana</i>				1		1
<i>Praticolella pachyloma</i>	4		1		59	64
<i>Praticolella berlandieriana</i>			1		542	543
total for all 10 species	19	0	47	60	1347	1473

* = concerted effort to recover snail shells made only in Pit 5

f = fragments only

Additional Data from Site 41HR293, Harris Co., Texas

L. W. Patterson

Introduction

A surface collection from Late Prehistoric Site 41HR293 in Harris County, Texas has been previously described by Patterson (1977). This article summarizes additional materials of a similar nature that have been found on the surface of this site through early 1986. The additional data supports the concept that materials gathered so far represent a single-component site from the Late Prehistoric time period. If materials from earlier time periods are present, they are not yet apparent on the naturally eroded surface of this site.

Artifacts from this site are typical of materials found at Late Prehistoric sites on the inland portion of the upper Texas coastal plain. Indians of this time period seem to have had a more mobile lifeway, compared to the previous Early Ceramic (Woodland) time period (Patterson 1976). However, the basic settlement pattern of most inland sites being located along waterways did not change (Patterson 1983). The Late Prehistoric Indians were using the same general occupation areas as in the previous time period, but were moving more often.

Projectile points

Arrow points are the most numerous type of projectile point found on this site. New finds include four Perdiz points (Figure 1A-D) and two Scallorn points (Figure 3E,F). The largest Perdiz point found (Figure 1A) still fits well within the classification criteria for arrow points developed by Patterson (1985) to distinguish arrow and dart points in this region. It weighs 2.0 gm, has a maximum neck width of 6.3 mm, and has a maximum thickness of 4.0 mm. Total arrow points that have now been found at this site consist of 10 Perdiz, 3 Scallorn, 1 Fresno and 4 unclassified fragments.

It should be noted that there is a general belief that Scallorn arrow points occur before Perdiz arrow points, based on research in central Texas (Turner and Hester 1985:187,189). Excavations on the upper Texas coastal plain show, however, that the Perdiz point type occurs as early as any arrow point type in this region (Wheat 1953:Table 5; Patterson 1980:Table 6; Patterson and Hudgins 1985:Table 1).

Two additional dart point preforms (Figure 1L,M) and one additional dart point stem fragment have been found. A specimen previously classified as a Tortugas-like dart point (Patterson 1977:Figure 1A) has now been reclassified as a triangular preform. Total dart point specimens now consist of 3 preforms, 1 unclassified blade fragment, and 2 straight stem fragments (possibly Kent). Dart point preforms are much thicker than arrow point preforms. Although arrow points predominated in the Late Prehistoric period, the use of dart points with spears continued through this time period (Aten 1983:302; Patterson 1980) on the inland portion of the upper Texas coast.

General lithic technology

The presence of an industry for manufacturing small prismatic blades has previously been indicated at this site (Patterson 1976:6). Four additional blades and another blade core trim flake (Figure 1K) have been found. The total specimens related to prismatic blade manufacture now consist of 2 blade core facial trim flakes and 11 small prismatic blades.

One additional perforator and one additional flake graver have been found (Figure 11,J). The total specimens now consist of 3 gravers and 2 perforators.

Additional lithic flakes recovered from this site are similar to the previous collection. The size distribution of the total flake collection is now 1350 (84.8%) under 15mm square, 193 (12.1%) 15 to 20 mm square, 33 (2.1%) 20 to 25 mm square, and 16 (1.0%) over 25 mm square, with a total of 1592 flakes. This is similar to the high percentage of flakes under 15 mm square (83%) for the Late Prehistoric levels of Site 41HR315 (Patterson 1980:Figure 19). There is a definite tendency for flake sizes to become smaller in the later prehistoric time periods in this region, following the trend toward manufacture of smaller projectile points (Patterson 1976:Figure 5, 1980:Figure 19).

Ceramics

Total potsherds found on this site now include only 21 specimens over 15 mm square. As previously noted (Patterson 1976:Figure 3, 1980:Table 8), Late Prehistoric sites on the inland coastal plain tend to have relatively fewer ceramics than the previous Early Ceramic period. This is one indication of increased mobility in the Late Prehistoric, as ceramics are not easily transportable. The ratio of sherds over 15 mm square to lithic flakes over 15 mm square is 0.09, which is similar to a previous estimate of this ratio for Late Prehistoric sites in this region (Patterson 1976:Figure 3).

One rim sherd has now been found (Figure 1N) that has an incised design with 3 parallel lines and a nested chevron. Incised pottery is not common at inland sites on the upper Texas coast.

Summary

This article has presented additional data from surface collecting at Site 41HR293. The overall nature of this site appears to be unchanged by consideration of the additional data. The site is judged to be of a single time period, the Late Prehistoric, starting sometime after A.D. 600 (Patterson 1983:257). The collection of artifacts is typical of sites in this time period that are located on the inland portion of the upper Texas coast.

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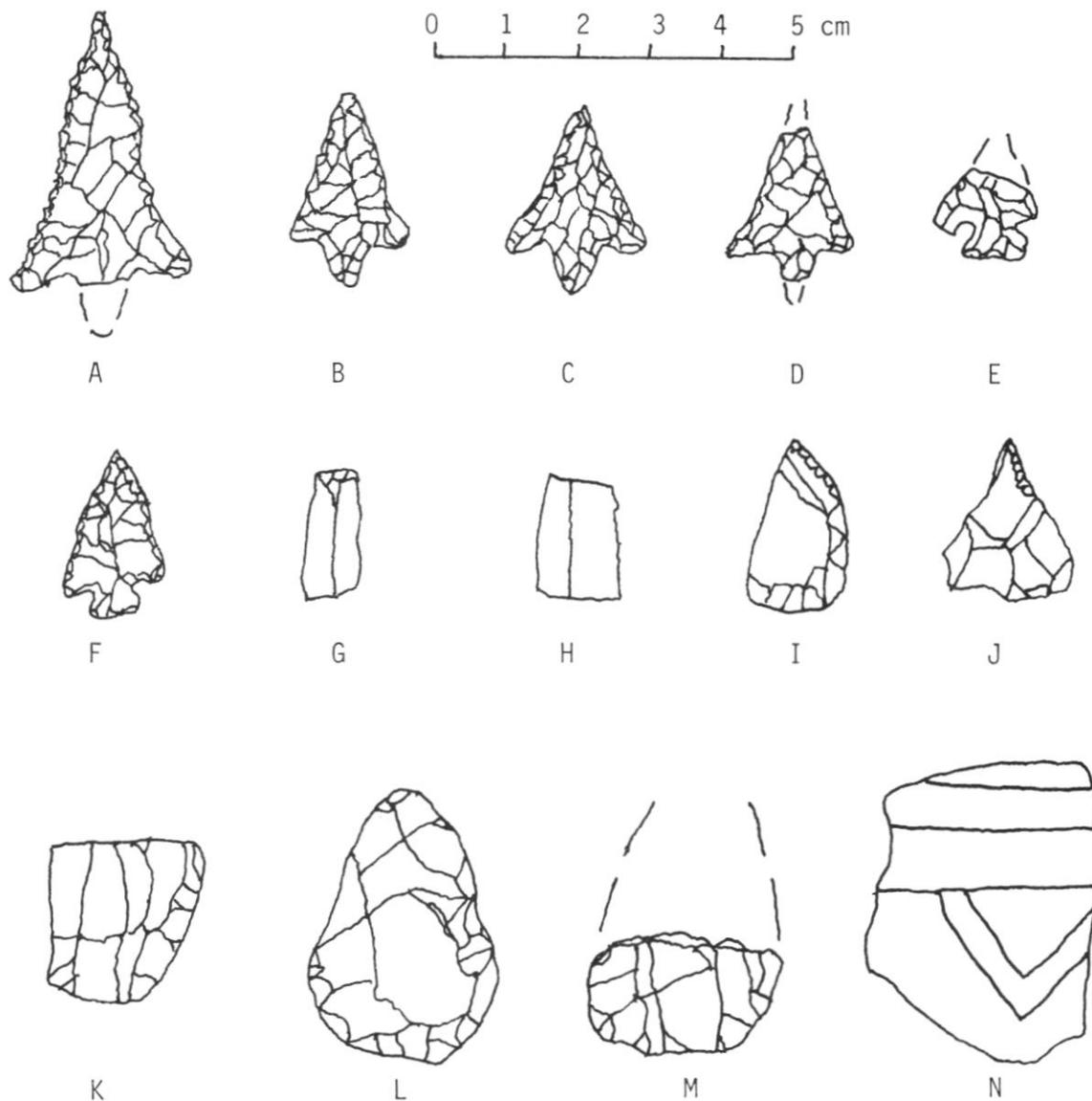
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A - D: Perdiz arrow points; E - F: Scallorn arrow points;
G - H: small prismatic blade segments; I: graver; J: perforator;
K: microblade core trim flake; L, M: dart point preforms; N: incised sherd

Figure 1. Artifacts from Site 41HR293

The Andy Kyle Archeological Collection, Southeast Texas

S. M. Kindall and L. W. Patterson

Introduction

This paper discusses the documentation of a large collection of projectile points owned by Mr. Andy Kyle of Liberty, Texas. Mr. Kyle collects things in general. He specializes in antique furniture, woodworking tools, and farm implements. But his principal interest by far is collecting prehistoric artifacts, mostly projectile points. His collection contains at least 5,000 points, the greater part of which is on display at the Sam Houston Regional Library and Research Center near Liberty.

Andy Kyle was born in Concord, New Hampshire in 1915. He attended Ohio State University where he earned a degree in journalism and later worked in newspaper advertising, all prior to World War II. He found his first projectile points when he was a Boy Scout in Ohio. After the war, Andy was displaced to Austin, courtesy of the U.S. Air Force, where he again chanced upon some projectile points. However, the collecting bug had not yet taken hold.

Later, Andy married Kemper (Kay) Hicks; they moved to Liberty in order to establish a horticulture business focusing on the Beaumont and Houston markets. The business was successful and ultimately lead to a situation where Andy would travel a fixed route every Thursday to supply florists in nearby towns with flowers. In 1950, a friend by the name of Emanuel Palmer, a surveyor for the Highway Department, told Andy about a site that he had encountered, and they both visited the site. This became a regular thing. Each Thursday, after he finished his route, Andy and Mr. Palmer would hunt for prehistoric Indian sites. Andy has retired from the horticulture business and Mr. Palmer died a few years ago, but Andy still hunts for sites each Thursday.

The remarkable thing about this collection is not its size but its order. Being a meticulous person, Andy has kept the collection in such a way that the projectile points can still be correlated to sites. Even more rare, most of the collection has been turned over to a museum environment and is still maintained so that the points can be correlated with sites or, at least, tight clusters of sites.

A total of 78 sites in seven counties are represented by this collection.

This article presents a general summary of the Andy Kyle collection and relates the knowledge obtained therefrom to the general state of archeological knowledge of the Southeast Texas region. The 78 sites associated with this collection have been submitted for site numbers and future articles will associate detailed artifact inventories with state site numbers.

Houston Archeological Society Project

This collection has been visited by many archeologists. Its size, however, has been a deterrent to documentation. During the summer of 1986, the Houston Archeological Society undertook the task of making the information contained in this collection generally available in the literature. This project was suggested by Robert Mallouf, State Archeologist, and vigorously assisted by both Andy Kyle and Robert Schaadt, Director of the Sam Houston Center. Overall coordination and site recording were done by Sheldon Kindall. Photographs of the collection for state records were made by Richard Gregg. Point identification, classification, and correlation with existing information were all done by Leland Patterson. Several other members of the HAS assisted in the logistics of this project, and work is continuing.

Background

Surface collections constitute a large portion of the prehistoric archeological record in Southeast Texas. In many cases, data from past surface collections are the only remaining record of prehistoric sites because these sites have been destroyed by erosion and/or modern construction activities. While data from surface collections are less complete than data from excavations of stratified sites, data from surface collections can still yield much useful information. This is especially true when data from surface collections are used together with data from stratified sites in a specific region.

The purpose here, then, is to extract from Mr. Kyle's collection a data base which can be used in conjunction with future excavations of stratified sites. Stratified sites in Southeast Texas are relatively rare due to erosional deflation of most sites. That is, the intervening strata of most sites have been washed away by erosion, leaving either thin levels of time-mixed points or only surface distributions.

General observations

The largest number of new sites recorded was in Liberty County (37). Other counties represented were: Angelina (3), Hardin (5), Jasper (9), Polk (11), Sabine (8), and Tyler (5).

Many of the new sites recorded have long occupation sequences, from the Late Paleo-Indian period through the Late Prehistoric. This is similar to numerous sites further west in the inland portion of this region (Patterson 1983a).

The collection is contained in a set of display frames. These frames were given numbers by the HAS recording team. There are three groups of frames: those that are still at Mr. Kyle's house, those that are contained in display cases in the Sam Houston Center, and those that are bolted to the wall in the Sam Houston Center (see cover page). The frames were numbered 97 through 141, and 146 through 149. The frames are arranged as follows: the first four frames (97-100) are at Mr. Kyle's residence and are labeled (in order) Stone-Savoy, Clark, Sheffield Ferry, and Sam Rayburn Dam; the next 32 frames (101-132) are bolted to the west wall of the Sam Houston Center in a neat 4 by 8 matrix with frame numbers running from left to right and top to bottom - that is, the upper left frame is 101, the upper right frame is 108, the lower left frame is 125 and the lower right frame is 132; the next nine frames (133-141) are in display cases against the west wall and below the wall-mounted frames. The numbers run from left to right. Numbers 142-145 were (accidentally) not used. The last set of frames (146-149) are contained in display cases against the south side of the room, and the numbers run east to west (left to right).

With help from Mr. Kyle, the frames and frame sets were correlated with sites or site clusters on USGS topographic maps. The sites have been submitted to the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) for state site numbers, but in order to proceed with this report, the sites were temporarily assigned numbers 1 to 80 (omitting numbers 40 and 41). Table 1 shows the correlation between site numbers and frame numbers. In Table 1, each site cluster has been associated with a principal site, arrived at by discussion with Mr. Kyle. The principal site may be either the dominant site in the cluster or the center-most site in the cluster. Some clusters consist of only one site.

In order to simplify tabular display of the data, each site cluster was assigned a letter. The letters run from A through Y which, for simplicity, can be thought of as the designation of each principal site.

Table 1. Site-to-Frame Correlation

Site or Cluster	Sites	Principal Site	Frames
A	2	2	139
B	1,3,5,6,49	3	105
C	4	4	119,128
D	7,8,9,10	9	107,114,127
E	11,12,13,51	11	104,97,111
F	14,15,16,17,18,31	15	103,137,140,149
G	23	23	98
H	24	24	146
I	25	25	113
J	19,20,21,22,26,27,28,29,34	26	112,124
K	30	30	136
L	32,33	32	120,134,148
M	35	35	102,110
N	37	37	106,141,118
O	38,73,74,75,76	38	122,108,129,100
P	39	39	109
Q	42	42	130,115,116,99
R	43	43	135,117,121
S	44,58,59,60,36	44	123
T	45	45	125,126,133
U	46,77,78,79,80	46	131
V	48,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72	48	138
W	50	50	147
X	52,53,54,55,56,57	55	101
Y	47,61,62,63,64	62	132

Site chronologies

One of the most basic steps in the analysis of archeological data is to establish site chronologies. For surface collections, this can be done only on the basis of the general time periods associated with each artifact type. While this method of dating lacks precision, it can still provide useful data for several types of studies, such as regional settlement patterns.

General site chronologies are established here by use of the projectile point types, following the regional classification scheme previously given by Patterson (1983a:Table 1). Projectile point identification follows the data given by Suhm and Jelks (1962) and Turner and Hester (1985).

The chronological classification scheme used for the projectile point types in the Andy Kyle collections is as follows:

Late Paleo-Indian (10,000 to 7,000 B.P.)

San Patrice, Early Side-Notched, Big Sandy, Scottsbluff

Early Archaic (7,000 to 5,000 B.P.)

Carrollton

Middle Archaic (5,000 to 3,500 B.P.)

Bulverde, Williams, Evans, Pedernales

Late Archaic/Early Ceramic (3,500 to 1,400 B.P.)

Ellis, Palmillas, Yarbrough, Darl, Ensor, Motley, Pontchartrain

General Archaic through Late Prehistoric (7,000 to 500 B.P.)

Gary, Kent

Late Prehistoric (1,400 to 500 B.P.)

Perdiz, Scallorn, Catahoula, Alba, Friley, Bonham

The point types used to identify the Late Prehistoric period are all arrow points, but it should be noted that dart points, such as Gary and Kent, also occur in this time period. Late Prehistoric dart points are generally fairly small.

The use of only Carrollton points to identify the Early Archaic admittedly underestimates the number of specimens from that time period. Excavations in Harris County (Patterson 1980) and Wharton County (Patterson and Hudgins 1983, 1985) show that other types of stemmed points such as Gary, Kent and Bulverde-like possibly start during the Early Archaic. It is also possible that a few Trinity points from the Early Archaic may have been misclassified as Palmillas in this large collection. Also, some of the points classified as Ellis and Williams points could actually be early notched points of the Late Paleo-Indian period, such as was found at excavations in Wharton County (Patterson and Hudgins 1983, 1985). Some notched point specimens are difficult to classify, and many of the points in this collection are crudely made due to the material used.

The results of chronological classifications of the sites are summarized in Table 2. All 25 sites or site clusters appear to have Archaic, Early Ceramic, and Late Prehistoric components. Fourteen locations (single sites or clusters) start in the Late Paleo-Indian period and continue through Late Prehistoric. One site, designated by the letter X, starts in the Early Archaic period, and the remaining ten sites appear to start at some time in the Archaic period and continue through the Late Prehistoric. Most of these sites or site clusters represent long occupation sequences, as is common for prehistoric sites in general in Southeast Texas (Patterson 1983a).

The only detailed excavation work done in Liberty County in a region that is also covered by some of the Kyle collection is the Jamison Site. The specifics of this site are contained in a report by the Houston Archeological Society (Aten 1967). Occupations at the Jamison site appear to start during the Late Archaic and continue through the Late Prehistoric. Projectile point types and

Table 2. Summary of Site Chronologies

Site or Cluster	No. of Sites	County	Late Paleo	Early Archaic	Middle Archaic	Late Arch. Early Ceram.	General Arch. +	Late Prehistoric
A	1	Liberty			X	X	X	X
B	5	Liberty	X		X	X	X	X
C	1	Liberty	X			X	X	X
D	4	Liberty	X		X	X	X	X
E	4	Liberty	X		X	X	X	X
F	6	Liberty	X	X	X	X	X	X
G	1	Liberty				X	X	X
H	1	Liberty			X	X	X	X
I	1	Liberty			X	X	X	X
J	9	Liberty			X	X	X	X
K	1	Liberty	X			X	X	X
L	2	Liberty	X		X	X	X	X
M	1	Polk	X		X	X	X	X
N	1	Polk	X		X	X	X	X
O	5	Jasper/Angelina	X		X	X	X	X
P	1	Polk	X		X	X	X	X
Q	1	Jasper/Tyler	X	X	X	X	X	X
R	1	Polk			X	X	X	X
S	5	Tyler					X	X
T	1	Polk			X	X	X	X
U	5	Jasper	X			X	X	X
V	9	Sabine/Jasper	X		X	X	X	X
W	1	Liberty				X	X	X
X	6	Polk		X		X	X	X
Y	5	Hardin				X	X	X
Total	78		14	3	17	24	25	25

materials are similar to those in the Kyle collection, but the reported point types from the Jamison Site do not all follow current classification nomenclature.

The names used for time periods here do not reflect major differences in lifeways. A broad-based Archaic hunting and gathering lifeway is indicated for all of the time periods covered in this specific region.

The results of extending chronological classification to individual points in the sites are shown in Table 3, with the sites arranged from west to east. There appears to be no east-to-west pattern except for the appearance of Evans and Motley points only in the east. Table 3 does not include any of the many unclassified bifaces which appear to be mainly dart point preforms and crude dart points, possibly related to Kent types.

No classification of ceramics was done by this project, as ceramics had not been curated in the same orderly manner that the projectile points were. As a general observation, ceramics were not a large component of the Early Ceramic and Late Prehistoric sites associated with this collection. This is a common pattern for prehistoric sites on inland portions of the upper Texas coastal plain.

Comments on lithic technology

Some general observations can be made concerning lithic technology at these locations. There is a significant difference in lithic materials used at the sites in this survey in the eastern end of Southeast Texas, compared to sites further west in this region, such as in Harris, Fort Bend, Waller, and Wharton Counties. In the Kyle collection from sites in the eastern end of Southeast Texas, the predominant lithic material is petrified wood, reflecting the local availability of this raw material. This situation is reversed further west, with chert being the predominant raw material, and less use of petrified wood. Projectile points made from petrified wood appear to have cruder craftsmanship, and therefore type classification is more difficult.

Some use of non-local lithic materials during the Archaic period appears in the Andy Kyle collection. One Pedernales point is possibly of Edwards Plateau flint, and seems to be an intrusive item (perhaps by trade). Several Bulverde, and Bulverde-like points are made from chert types that occur farther west.

Heat treating of lithic materials can be observed by reddish coloration, waxy luster, and/or pitted surface fractures. The use of heat treating to condition siliceous minerals for knapping was common at sites in the Andy Kyle collections. Heat treating of lithic materials is common for all time periods throughout Southeast Texas.

General discussion and summary

The recording of 78 new prehistoric site locations from information furnished by Andy Kyle represents a significant contribution to the regional data base, especially since some of the subject counties do not have a large number of recorded sites (Patterson 1979:Table 1; Biesart et al. 1985). The new data obtained by this project demonstrates that the eastern end of Southeast Texas also has many sites with long occupation sequences and a long-term stable settlement pattern, as in other portions of this region (Patterson 1983a).

No fluted points were recorded, and the extent of Early Paleo-Indian occupation of this area, before 10,000 years ago, remains vague. It should be noted that few Paleo-Indian points of the Plains Tradition, such as Angostura and Scottsbluff, were identified in this project. Most Late Paleo-Indian points in this collection were of the Early Notched Tradition, which is frequently called very early Archaic in the eastern United States.

Table 3. Point Table

	west																	east								
	T	X	L	R	A	H	B	J	D	G	N	W	K	E	C	I	F	P	M	Y	S	U	O	Q	V	
Early Notched															2		1									
Scottsbluff																									1	
Meserve									1																	
San Patrice			1				2	11		2		2	2	5			5					5	3	3	1	
Carrollton		1															4								3	
Bulverde	4		6	3	1	1	1	1	2		4			6		3	3	3	1					1	2	
Evans																							12	32		
Pedernales																									1	
Williams			1								3			1									3	8	1	
Yarbrough	5	3	7	3	5			2	5	4	9		4	13		2	5		4			4	12	27		
Gary	83	12	32	27	6	4	30	20	66	6	33	8	12	92	30	46	30	33	34	36	10			26	13	
Kent	40	20	29	56	10	16	22	16	35	4	34	9	25	67	18	20	48	17	18	8	8	10	46	35	9	
Motley																							2	2		
Pontchartrain																									1	
Ellis	3	2		3	3		2	4	3	3	9	2	2	5	2		9	2	2	2		6	27	26		
Palmillas		3	5	6	3	2		1	3	1	7	1		9			5		7				3	8	4	
Darl			3	3				4			3		1	1		1	13	1	1				5	14	7	
Ensor		2	2	4				3	6	2	3			6	3		3	2	3	1		1	12	9		
Catahoula	2		5	4			1	8	1	1	1	3	2	16	1	1	9	1					1	6		
Friley	5						1									1	3					2	3			
Scallorn												1	1	1											1	
Alba	5	3	8	7	10	2	7	12	11		11	7	5	13		6	13	2	2	5	12	8	13	2	4	
Perdiz		2	17	7	6	6	8	43	12	4	12	9	4	26	9	6	14	3	3	13	22	4	5	3	1	
Bonham								1																		

Sites recorded by this project are essentially in an area of Southeast Texas between the Trinity and Sabine rivers. Apparently, the Evans point type of the Middle Archaic, and the Motley point type of the Late Archaic are found only at the eastern end of this area, near the Sabine river, and represent influences from Louisiana. Other point types in this collection are common throughout Southeast Texas, except for the small, scattered distribution of Pontchartrain points (Patterson 1983b), which represent another influence from Louisiana.

The prehistoric sites recorded by this project all appear to represent campsites of nomadic peoples with a hunting and gathering lifeway, as is common throughout the region. The Archaic broad-based subsistence pattern of Southeast Texas persisted for over 10,000 years.

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Erratum

On page 22 of the previous issue, the section should have been entitled 1968-1969 instead of 1966-1967.

HAS Historic Note Number Nine

Alan R. Duke

1969-1970

Officers for 1969-70 were as follows:

Chairman – Jay W. Sharp

Sec.-Treas. – Rhonda K. Chrisco

Directors – Alan Duke, Charles Chandler, William Caskey

Newsletter Editor – Alan Duke

HAS members, under the direction of Dick Hsu, survey archeologist for the State Building Commission, worked on a site in the Livingston Dam area (Caroline Cove Development).

Under the supervision of Lou and Margie Fullen, members of the HAS and TAS worked on evaluating the archeological potential of 41CH57 (Presidio San Agustin de Ahumada). Work included clearing the site, mapping, controlled surface collecting and excavation of test pits. Botanical and zoological surveys were also made.

The HAS conducted a survey of 30,000 acres north of Clear Lake to obtain archeological information on the area before residential and industrial development destroyed many sites. This salvage project was organized as follows: Coordinator – Wayne Neyland, Advisor – Dr. Frank Hole, Crew chiefs – Bill McClure, Chris Chrisco, Alan Duke, Bill Caskey, Mike O'Brien. Survey reports and artifacts from 18 sites were turned over to Dr. Frank Hole at Rice University.

Additional work was carried out, under the direction of Lawrence Aten, on the Boy's School site at Clear Lake (41HR80, 41HR85, 41HR86).

In September 1970, the HAS changed its meeting place from the University of Houston to the Houston Museum of Natural Science.

Thirteen HAS members attended the 1970 TAS Field School.

1970-1971

Officers for 1970-71 were as follows:

Chairman – Jay W. Sharp

Sec.-Treas. – Margie Fullen

Directors – William Caskey, Larry Chrisco, Frank Hole

Newsletter Editor – Alan Duke

The figures of prehistoric and modern potters appeared for the first time on the cover of the December 1970 (Number 34) Newsletter. It was the creation of HAS member Edie Cherry and has appeared on all HAS Newsletters and Journals since that time.

Twenty-three members of the Society, under the direction of Tom Cobb, assembled and displayed at the Sharpstown Mall an exhibit depicting TAS and HAS activities such as field schools and site surveys.

HAS member Lou Fullen was re-elected a Director of the TAS and Charles Chandler was elected a TAS Regional Vice President (Region 5).

Nineteen HAS members attended the TAS Field School near Kerrville in June.

Additional work on 41HR82 was carried out by HAS members.

In July 1971, seven HAS members inspected the right-of-way of the proposed Highway Spur 55 from the east side of Baytown across Cedar Bayou into Chambers County for archeological sites.