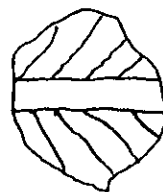
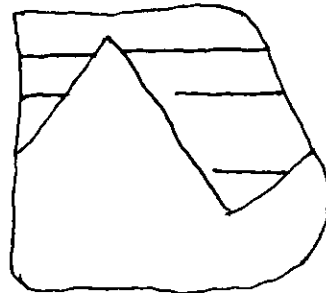
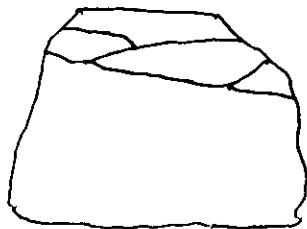
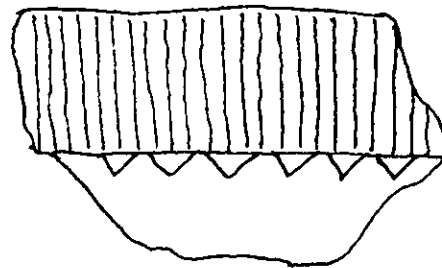
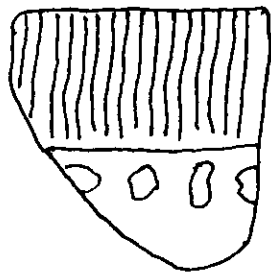




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Pottery from Site 41WH12

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Excavations at Site 41WH12, Wharton Co., Texas

L. W. Patterson and J. D. Hudgins

Introduction

This article describes the results of excavations and surface collecting at archeological site 41WH12 in Wharton County, Texas. The site was discovered by Joe Hudgins, and he then did surface collecting at this location for several years.

Excavations at site 41WH12 were done by the Houston Archeological Society on four days in July to November, 1989. Excavation participants included Sheldon Kindall, Joe Hudgins, C. R. Ebersole, Bob Etheridge, James Lockwood, Don Cole, Jerry Sadler, Katie Roark, Carla Lee, Lee Patterson, W. M. Black, Mike Johnston, Ray McCausland, Bill Schurmann, Dick Gregg, Dudgeon Walker, Jr., Mike Woods, Linda Moorrees, Bernard Naman, Ken Marriott, Keith Gafford, Lonnie Griffin, Jocelyn Griffin, Karen Acker, Gary Ryman, Muriel Walker, Dave Atherton, Lynne Williams, Brent Williams, Monica Williams, Tom Nuckols, Don Cork, Diane Crittendon and Mike Marshall. Field work was directed by Sheldon Kindall and laboratory work was later directed by C. R. Ebersole.

Site 41WH12 is located on the east bank of Peach Creek about 3 miles southwest of Hungerford, Texas. The site is located in an area that contains a graded farm road and a plowed field. The location was probably a totally wooded area in prehistoric time. The general geographic area is a mixture of woodlands and coastal prairie. A wide variety of natural plant and animal food resources would have been available to Indians in this area. Faunal remains found here demonstrate some of the variety of animal food resources.

Artifact types found here represent the Late Prehistoric (A.D. 600 to 1500) and Historic Indian (A.D. 1500 to 1800) time periods. A radiocarbon date shows that the deepest excavated stratum represents the terminal Late Archaic period, although no diagnostic artifact types are present for this period.

Several of the artifact types indicate that this site may have been a gathering place for Indians from several adjacent geographic areas, including the central and upper Texas coastal margins and farther north in the Colorado River Basin, as well as for local Indian groups.

Excavation details

Site 41WH12 has dense vegetation at the creek bank, then a strip of open land, a dirt road and a plowed field, in that order, from west to east. Excavations were done in the open land next to the creek bank and in the plowed field. Surface collecting was done in the graded dirt road and in the plowed field. An excavation layout is shown in Figure 1.

Before the HAS excavations, Joe Hudgins had excavated a one-meter square pit (Pit A) to a depth of 25 cm, with Indian artifacts found from 15 to 25 cm. Four more one-meter square pits were excavated by the HAS in a line from Pit A west of the dirt road, with a bearing of 340° (north 20° west). Pit B was 5 meters from Pit A, and Pits B, C, D and E were spaced at 4 meters apart. Pits B and C were excavated to a depth of 30 cm, and Pits D and E were excavated to culturally sterile soil at a depth of 52 cm.

Several pits were later excavated in the plowed field east of the dirt road. Pit F was one meter square and Pit G was two meters square. Pits H, I and J were half-meter squares.

Excavations were done by 5 cm levels. All soil was put through 1/4-inch screens. A summary of excavation levels with modern materials is given in Table 1. It is concluded that the top 15 cm is a mixture of modern and Indian materials, probably resulting from grading of the adjacent road and

plowing. Undisturbed cultural deposits were found from depths of 15 to 52 cm. Modern materials found in the top levels included nails, plastic, glass, iron, barb wire, metal foil, and shotgun and rifle shells. The small amounts of modern materials found below 15 cm may be due to animal disturbances. A specimen of light purple glass from the 0-10 cm level of Pit G appears to be a purposefully made combination graver-scraper (Figure 7D). This represents the Historic Indian period, as do the glass tools found at nearby site 41WH40 (Patterson and Hudgins 1989)

Surface collecting was done mainly in the graded dirt road and the adjacent plowed field. Neither road grading nor plowing is estimated to have been deeper than 15 cm (6 inches). It seems likely that Indian materials collected from the surface have the same time range as materials from the 15-20 cm levels of the excavations, with some surface material possibly being from an even later time. Several artifact types from the 15-20 cm level match types found in the surface collection.

Judged by artifact recovery, the dimensions of this site are about 20 meters from east to west edges and 34 meters from the south edge of Pit A to the north edge of Pit F. The actual site area could be somewhat larger, although surface-collected specimens do not indicate a much larger site.

Radiocarbon dates

Two radiocarbon dates have been obtained on clam shell from this site. One date is 1050 \pm 80 years B.P., A.D. 900 (I-15,944), for the 18-25 cm level of Pit A. The other date is 1930 \pm 80 years B.P., A.D. 20 (I-15,954), for the 45-50 cm level of Pit D. Thus, the 20-25 cm excavation level can be placed at about the middle of the Late Prehistoric period and the deepest level of the excavations is in the terminal Late Archaic period, just before the introduction of pottery. No time-diagnostic artifact types were found below 35 cm. It seems possible that there was little activity at this site during the Early Ceramic period (A.D. 100 to 600), based on the small amounts of bone and shell found between 35 and 45 cm excavation depths. An arrow point in the 30-35 cm level shows that the Late Prehistoric period can be found to this depth.

Projectile points

Excavations did not yield a large number of projectile points. A Perdiz arrow point was found in the 10-15 cm level of Pit C (Figure 2C) and another Perdiz point was found in the 25-30 cm level of Pit C (Figure 2D). An arrow point preform was also found in the 25-30 cm level of Pit C (Figure 2E). A Scallorn point was found at the 30-35 cm level of Pit G (Figure 7A) and a Lozenge point at the 25-30 cm level of Pit G (Figure 7B). An arrow point tip was found at the 20-25 cm level of Pit J. The surface collection contains a Scallorn arrow point, two Perdiz arrow points, a unifacial arrow point and an arrow point preform (Figures 3A to E). The Scallorn, Lozenge and Perdiz points represent the Late Prehistoric period, with the possibility of Perdiz points also occurring in the Historic Indian period. The unifacial arrow point may represent the Historic Indian period as it does at nearby site 41WH40 (Patterson and Hudgins 1989:Figure 1).

A small Catan-like dart point was found in the 0-5 cm level of Pit B (Figure 2A). This specimen is 8.5 mm thick and weighs 4.4 gm. The Catan point type occurs on the Central and South Texas coast from perhaps A.D. 500 into historic time (Suhm and Jelks 1962:175). The specimen at site 41WH12 may be an indication of Indians from the Central Texas coastal margin coming to this site. The Lozenge arrow point found here may also be an indication of Indians from the Central Texas coastal margin (Turner and Hester 1985:183).

Ceramics

A summary of potsherds from the excavations is shown in Table 2. No pottery was recovered from below 35 cm, with most specimens found from 15 to 30 cm excavation depths. Pottery included 53 Goose Creek Plain sherds, 5 Goose Creek Incised (single line) sherds, 24 bone-tempered plain sherds, 2 bone-tempered incised sherds, a Rockport Plain sherd, and a Rockport Asphalt Painted sherd. Goose Creek is the common local pottery type. The bone-tempered pottery is possibly of the Leon Plain type, which would indicate Indians coming to this site from farther north in the Colorado River Basin (Suhm and Jelks 1962:95). The Rockport Plain sherd found in Pit A (18-25 cm) and the Rockport Asphalt Painted sherd found in Pit G (15-20 cm) represent Indians from the Central Texas coastal margin. The Rockport Plain specimen is well fired and has a light brown color. While this specimen is thicker (6.0 mm) than typical Rockport pottery, it has a deeply striated interior surface as sometimes found on this pottery type (Suhm and Jelks 1962:Plate 68). The Rockport Asphalt Painted sherd is bone tempered. Bone temper is occasionally found in Rockport pottery (Suhm and Jelks 1962:135).

One bone-tempered sherd has a series of vertical lines at the rim that end at a horizontal line, with triangular punctuations below (Figure 7E). The pattern on this sherd is similar to the pattern on another bone-tempered sherd found on the surface (Figure 2F). Another bone-tempered sherd has two horizontal lines with diagonal lines above and below (Figure 7F). Both sherds were found at the 15-20 cm level of Pit I. The significance of bone-tempered incised pottery is discussed below.

The surface collection has 138 bone-tempered sherds with a thickness range of 4.1 to 7.4 mm and an average thickness of 5.3 mm. Hudgins reassembled three pot sections from some of these sherds. The largest pot section contains 54 sherds that form almost half of a pot at the rim, with an average wall thickness of 5.2 mm and an approximate diameter of 22 cm.

The surface collection has 81 Goose Creek Plain sherds, with a thickness range of 4.0 to 8.0 mm and an average thickness of 6.4 mm. Four Goose Creek Plain sherds with notched rims were found. Four incised rim sherds are included in the surface collection. One specimen (Figure 2F) is bone tempered and has a Caddo-like design with many vertical lines ending at a horizontal line, with a row of large, irregular punctuations below. The design elements seem typical of Caddo pottery (Suhm and Jelks 1962:Plate 80) and Caddo pottery is sometimes found with Leon Plain bone-tempered pottery (Suhm and Jelks 1962:95). However, these design elements are not arranged in an overall pattern that is typical of Caddo pottery (Dee Ann Story, personal communication). It appears that the bone-tempered incised sherds found here are Leon type pottery with borrowed Caddo design elements.

A Goose Creek Incised rim sherd (Figure 2G) has a series of interlocking lines. Two San Jacinto Incised sherds have pendant triangles with two internal horizontal lines as shown in Figure 2H. Lawrence Aten (personal communication) has examined these specimens and states that they are typical of San Jacinto Incised grog-tempered pottery commonly found on the upper Texas coast. This may represent yet another group of Indians visiting the site from another geographic area. The total pottery collection indicates the presence of Indians from the local area, the upper Texas coast, the Central Texas coast and from farther north in the Colorado River Basin.

General lithic materials

A large bifacial knife (Figure 3I) was found on the surface and a possible bifacial knife fragment was found in the 0-5 cm level of Pit D (Figure 2B). The large bifacial knife has micro-scallops with polish that is a wear pattern typical of a cutting function (Patterson 1975). Bifacial knives are occasionally found at sites in this area, such as 41WH19 (Patterson et al. 1987), in Late Prehistoric

and possibly Historic Indian context. One large knife found at site 41WH19 is a corner-tang type that is a Central Texas type.

A bifacial tool with a contracting stem was found at the 15-20 cm level of Pit G (Figure 7G). This specimen is 19 mm thick and weighs 47 gm. It has polish and a series of step fractures on the distal working end. This type of edge wear indicates use for a chopping function (Patterson 1982). The stem indicates use as a hafted tool. This heavy bifacial tool is not typical of the Late Prehistoric in this area, and is probably another indication of the presence of Indians from farther north.

No other formal chipped stone tools were found in the excavations, but some are in the surface collection. Unifacial tools in the surface collection include one denticulate, one beaked tool, four miscellaneous scrapers, one stub-nose scraper and one very large scraper. The stub-nose scraper (Figure 3K) is similar to specimens found at Historic Indian site 41WH8 (Hudgins 1984:Figure 4). The very large scraper (Figure 4E) is too large to be made from local chert. This specimen has some remaining silicified limestone cortex that may also indicate a nonlocal origin. Large chert cobbles can be found in the Colorado River Basin north of Columbus, Texas.

The surface collection contains three miscellaneous bifaces. Four bifacial tools in the surface collection (Figure 4A to D) with remaining cortex on the nonworking end fit the classification of "butted knife" biface (Turner and Hester 1985:203). Unlike pebble tools, "butted knife" bifaces are relatively thin on the bifacial portion, compared to the original thickness of the chert cobble used. While Turner and Hester place this artifact type in the Late Archaic period in Central and Southcentral Texas, this artifact type would seem to occur in later time periods at site 41WH12. This is definitely a nonlocal artifact type that indicates contacts with Indians from Central Texas. The use of this tool type may have persisted for a longer time period in the southeastern portion of Central Texas, in the Colorado River Basin south of Austin, than in other parts of Central Texas.

The surface collection has four large prismatic blades with widths of 15 to 19 mm. One specimen (Figure 3J) has been retouched as a scraper. Large prismatic blades are not typical of local lithic technology in the time periods represented at this site.

A total of 254 chert flakes were recovered in the excavations, with only 21 flakes found below 30 cm, as summarized in Table 3. Flakes from Pit J are not tabulated, since only 6 flakes were found in this pit. In the collection of flakes found between 15 and 30 cm, 31% are larger than 20 mm square. This is an unusually high proportion of large flakes for the late time periods represented at these excavation levels. The flake size distribution shown in Figure 5 for these excavation levels gives a fairly linear plot for a semilog plot of percent of flakes versus flake size, except for the smallest flake size. This linear plot would be expected for bifacial reduction (Patterson n.d.), but the flakes are generally too large to represent the manufacture of arrow points that were found in these excavation levels. This debitage collection appears to be from the manufacture of large bifacial knives and other bifacial tools, such as found on the surface and in Pit G. The small amount of flakes shows a rather low level of lithic manufacturing activity.

There are 46 chert flakes in the surface collection, with 89.1% larger than 20 mm square. The large flake sizes and the irregular flake size distribution shown in Figure 6 probably represents the manufacture of the large unifacial tools and "butted knife" bifaces also found in the surface collection. The small number of flakes in the surface collection may indicate that some tools were made at other locations. The surface collection includes six small chert cores with diameters of 30 to 40 mm. These cores appear to be made from small chert cobbles that could be of fairly local origin, and these cores are all too small to account for the larger flake sizes of up to 50 mm square.

The flakes in the excavated materials include 24.7% with some remaining cortex. This low percentage indicates that trimmed raw materials were being used. In contrast, the surface collection has 54.3% of the flakes with some remaining cortex. The high percentage of flakes with remaining

cortex in the surface collection indicates more use of primary raw materials and/or large flakes with much remaining cortex for lithic manufacturing activities. Some of the flakes have evidence that heat treating was used, specifically waxy luster, reddish coloration and potlid surface fractures.

A quartzite pebble (50 mm diameter) found in the 10-15 cm level of Pit B may be a hammerstone. Two biface fragments in the 15-20 cm level of Pit D may represent the manufacture of bifacial knives. Large sandstone slabs were found in the 15-20 cm level of Pits D and E and the 40-45 cm level of Pit E. Small pieces of sandstone were found in the 30-35 cm and 35-40 cm levels of Pit D. The sandstone specimens may have been used as abraders. Only one chert core, 40 mm in diameter, was found in the excavations, at the 15-20 cm level of Pit G.

Faunal remains

Summaries of clam shell and bone recovered by the excavations are given in Tables 4 and 5, respectively. Pits A, B and C were not excavated below 30 cm. Pits H, I and J were not tabulated in Tables 4 and 5 because only small amounts of shell and bone were found in these pits. While not all small pieces of shell were recovered, the amounts of shell shown in Table 4 give a good picture of the relative concentrations of shell for each excavation level. The amounts of shell and bone recovered were not uniform for each pit at each level. In general, it appears that there are maximum concentrations of cultural materials at 15-30 cm and 40-52 cm. Pits F to I in the plowed field do not have significant concentrations of shell and bone below 35 cm. As noted above, no time-diagnostic artifacts were found below 35 cm, and there was much soil disturbance above 15 cm.

Preservation and recovery of bone materials was good because the large quantity of shell present maintained a high soil pH. Bill McClure will do a separate detailed analysis of the faunal collection. Deer, turtle, alligator and fish were some of the more obvious bone remains. Some of the larger bones may be bison.

Two small-diameter pointed bone tool fragments were found in the 15-20 cm level of Pit E (Figure 2I,J). The surface collection has a deer antler tip that may have been used as a flaking tool, a deer antler section that may have been used as a billet (soft percussor), and a deer ulna that may have been used as a flaking tool or awl.

The analysis of the bone collection from this site should give significant additional data on the faunal subsistence patterns of Indians in this area, especially for the Late Prehistoric and Historic Indian periods.

Fired clayballs

A small hearth of fired clayballs was found during surface collecting. This feature had 21 large clayballs with diameters of 40 to 100 mm, weighing 1181 gm total. A bone-tempered sherd was associated with this feature. Only one large clayball was found in the excavations, at the 15-20 cm level of Pit G.

General discussion

Investigations at site 41WH12 indicate that this was a campsite with occupations in the Late Prehistoric and Historic Indian time periods. A small amount of earlier occupation in the Early Ceramic and terminal Late Archaic periods is also shown by deeper shell and bone deposits that lack time-diagnostic artifacts. Detailed analysis of the extensive faunal remains recovered here will provide significant additional data on faunal subsistence patterns for the time periods involved.

Ceramic and lithic artifact types indicate the presence of Indians from several geographic areas, including the central Texas coastal margin, the upper Texas coastal margin, farther north in the Colorado River Basin and local Indian groups. This site and nearby sites 41WH74 (Patterson, Hudgins and McClure n.d.) and 41WH40 (Patterson and Hudgins 1989) seem to represent an area where Indians from different geographic areas gathered during the late time periods indicated. Newcomb (1961:321) notes that historic Indians gathered in larger groups at inland locations as winter approached. The area of these three sites may have been a fall meeting location for Indians to harvest nuts and freshwater shellfish and to hunt deer and bison.

While there is historic mention of Indians gathering at inland locations during the colder months, there has been little previous archeological evidence to confirm this type of cultural behavior in Southeast Texas. Therefore, the evidence of Indians from various geographic areas meeting in the area of sites 41WH12, 40 and 74 in the Late Prehistoric and Historic Indian periods is of special interest. There is a question concerning whether this type of gathering of Indians represents a late cultural development or represents a long cultural tradition. One indication that it may not be a long tradition is that the earlier occurrence in this general area of exotic materials such as Archaic-period grave goods, notably at Allens Creek (Hall 1981), seems to suggest the trading of goods rather than the gathering of Indians from different geographic areas. An 1837 map (Peacock and Garner 1989:4) shows a road from the mouth of the Colorado River to San Felipe that crossed Peach Creek close to site 41WH12. It seems possible that this road followed an earlier trail. Evidence from site 41WH12 shows Indians from different geographic areas meeting at this location only during the Late Prehistoric and Historic Indian periods.

Some of the lithic materials found at site 41WH12, such as the high proportion of large chert flakes and a significant number of large unifacial tools and "buted knife" bifaces, are unusual for the Late Prehistoric in this general area. It appears that Indians from farther north brought large-size chert raw materials and manufactured nonlocal artifact types at site 41WH12.

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Table 1. Summary of Modern Materials

pit	excavation level, cm				
	0-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30
A	Y				
B	Y	Y			S
C	Y	Y	S		
D	Y	S			
E	Y				
F					
G	Y	Y	S		
H-I	Y	Y			
J	Y	Y	S	S	

Y - several items

S - small amount, generally 1 item

Table 2. Excavated Potsherds

type	excavation level, cm				
	0-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35
Goose Creek Plain	2	29	15	6	1
Goose Creek Incised		1	4		
bone temper, plain	3	16	3	1	1
bone temper, incised		2			
Rockport Plain			1		
Rockport Painted		1			

Table 3. Excavated Chert Flakes

level, cm	Pit A	Pit B	Pit C	Pit D	Pit E	Pit F	Pit G	Pit H-I
0-10			1	16	21	1	8	
10-15			4	9	10	1	1	
15-20		5	6	38	5	3	34	
20-25	5		4	11			17	
25-30		9		3		2	10	9
30-35				1		3	9	6
35-40				1				
40-45								
45-52				1				
total	5	14	15	80	36	10	79	15

Table 4. Summary of Shell
(weight in gm)

level, cm	Pit A	Pit B	Pit C	Pit D	Pit E	Pit F	Pit G
0-10			30	39	365	B	B
10-15		6	80	80	127	B	B
15-20		10	653	731	479(A)	15	386
20-25	200		126	300	18(A)	B	215
25-30		135	162	568	845(A)	197	110
30-35				50	22(A)	10	B
35-40				192	8(A)		
40-45				46	20(A)		
45-52				369	62(A)		

A - pit size 0.5 m x 0.5 m

B - under 5 gm

Table 5. Summary of Bone
(weight in gm)

level, cm	Pit A	Pit B	Pit C	Pit D	Pit E	Pit F	Pit G
0-10			30	93	95	B	B
10-15		10	50	115	848	B	B
15-20		145	51	334	223(A)	23	137
20-25	100	2	52	87	2(A)	24	277
25-30		39	21	87	50(A)	164	161
30-35				11	3(A)	187	56
35-40				19	3(A)		7
40-45				33	104(A)		B
45-52				105	13(A)		

A - pit size 0.5 m x 0.5 m

B - under 5 gm

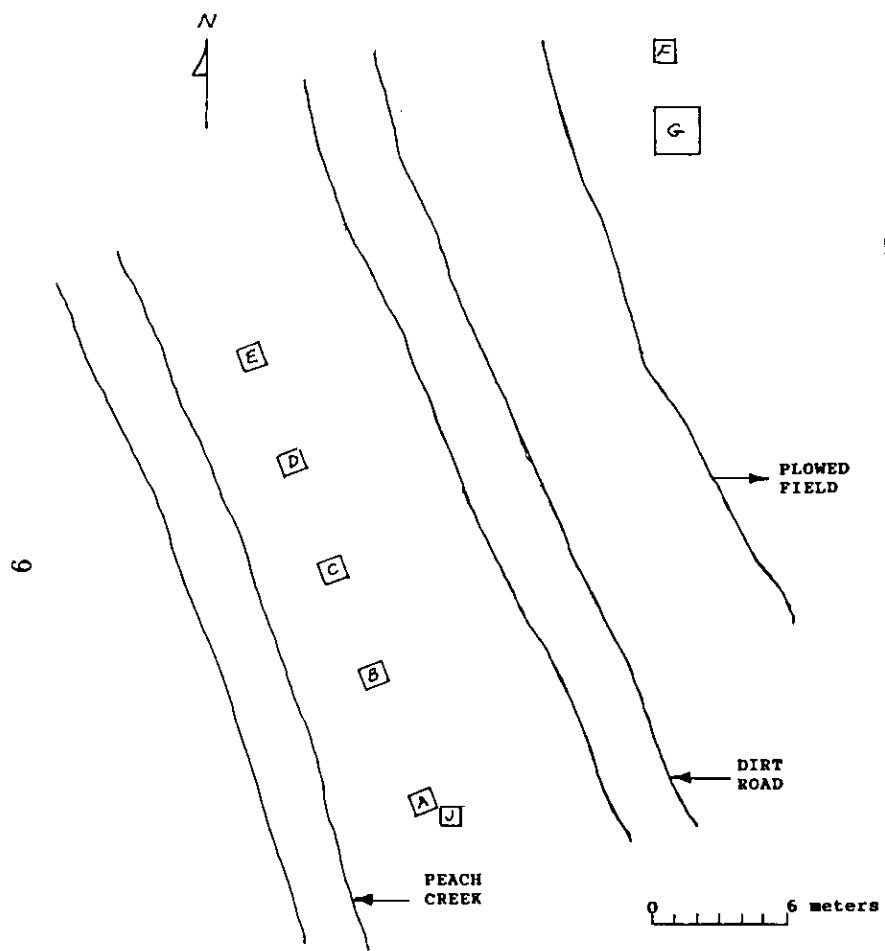
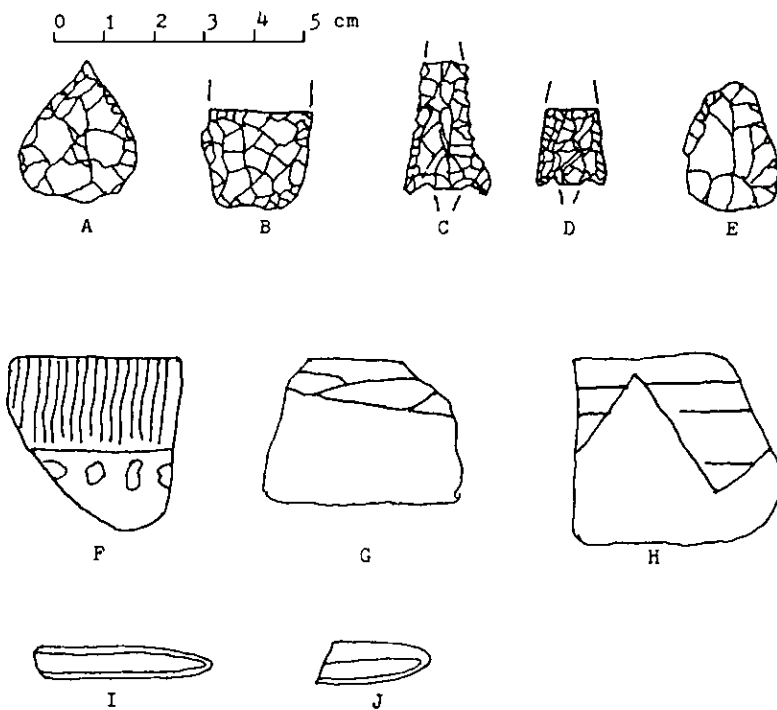
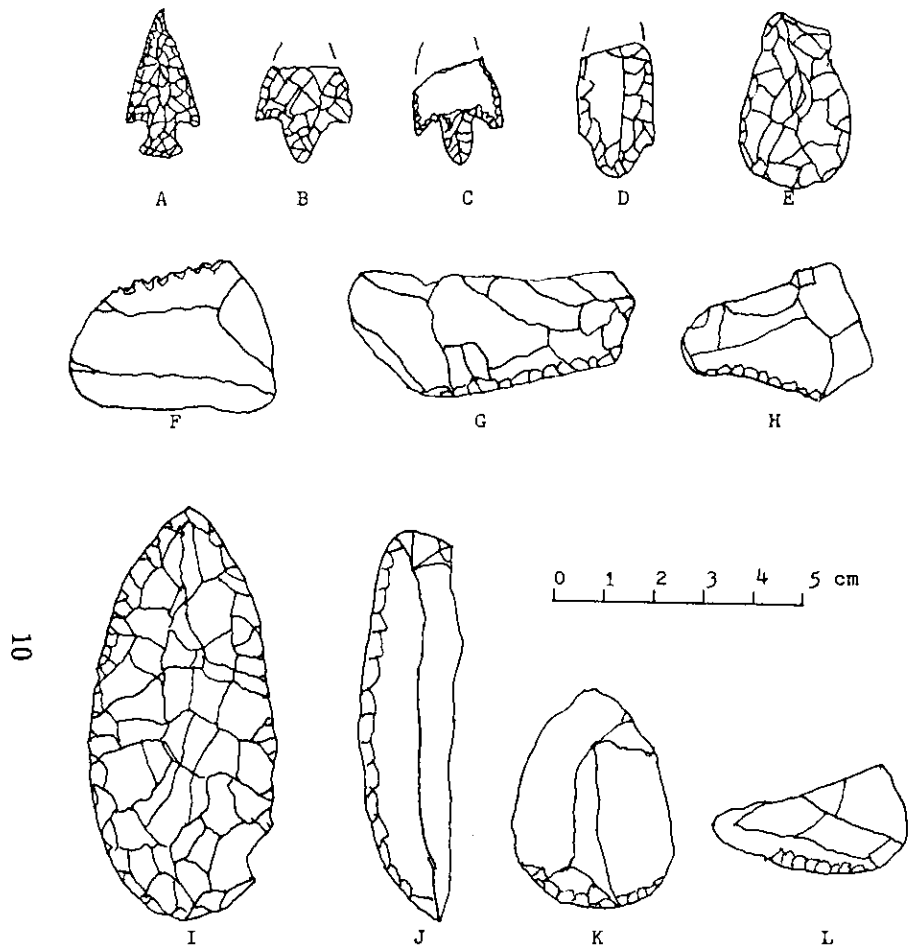


Figure 1. Site 41WH12 excavation layout



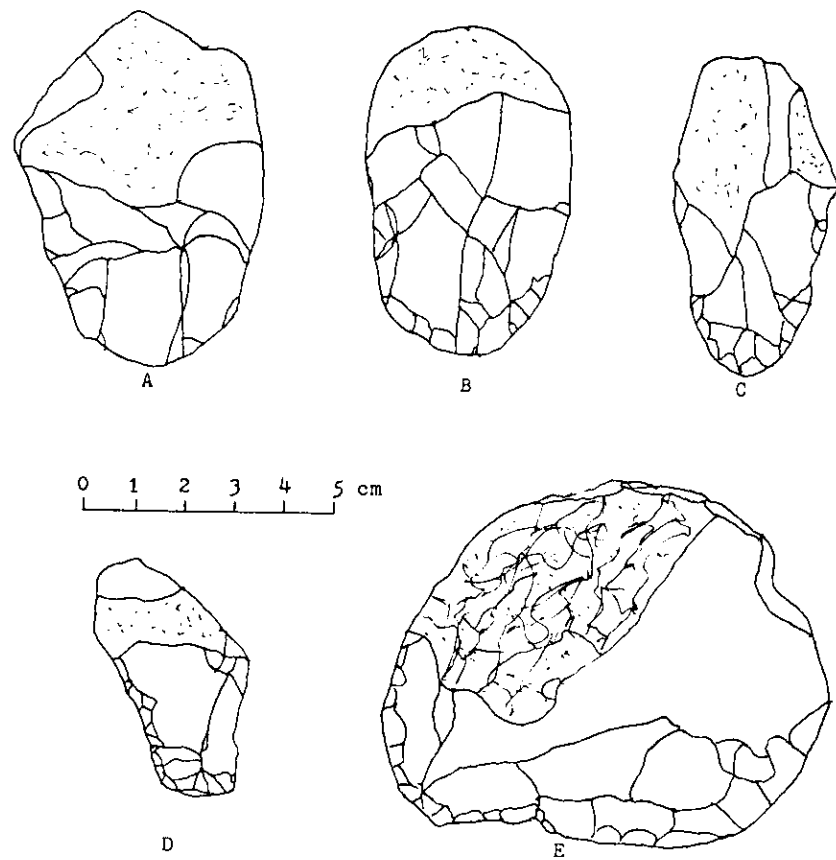
A - Catan-like point; B - knife fragment; C,D - Perdiz points; E - arrow point preform; F - bone-tempered incised sherd; G - Goose Creek Incised sherd; H - San Jacinto Incised sherd; I,J - bone tool fragments

Figure 2. Site 41WH12 artifacts



A - Scallorn point; B,C - Perdiz points; D - unifacial arrow point;
 E - arrow point preform; F - denticulate; G,H,L - misc. scrapers;
 I - bifacial knife; J - scraper on prismatic blade;
 K - stub-nose scraper

Figure 3. Site 41WH12 surface artifacts



A to D - "butted knife" bifaces; E - very large scraper

Figure 4. Site 41WH12 surface artifacts

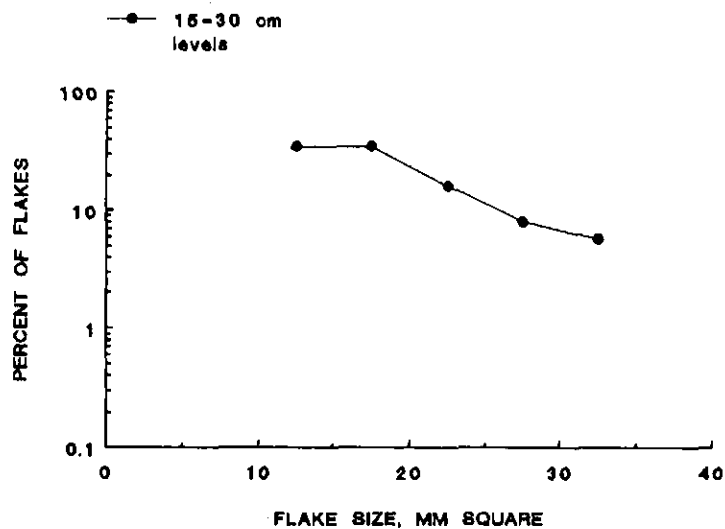


Figure 5. Flake size distribution

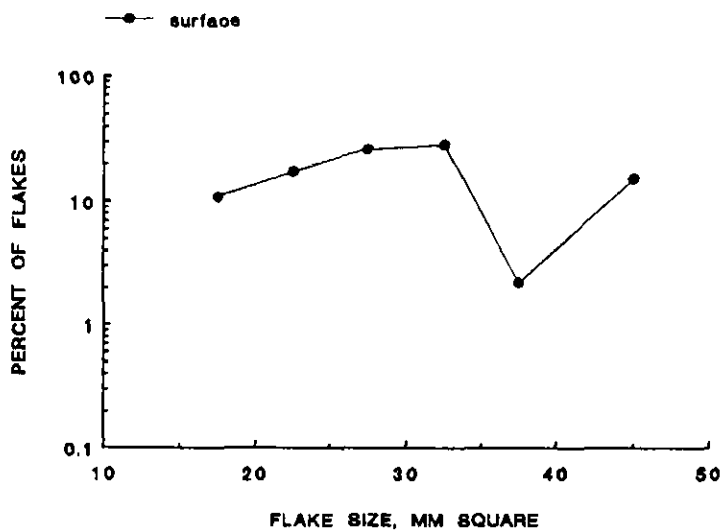
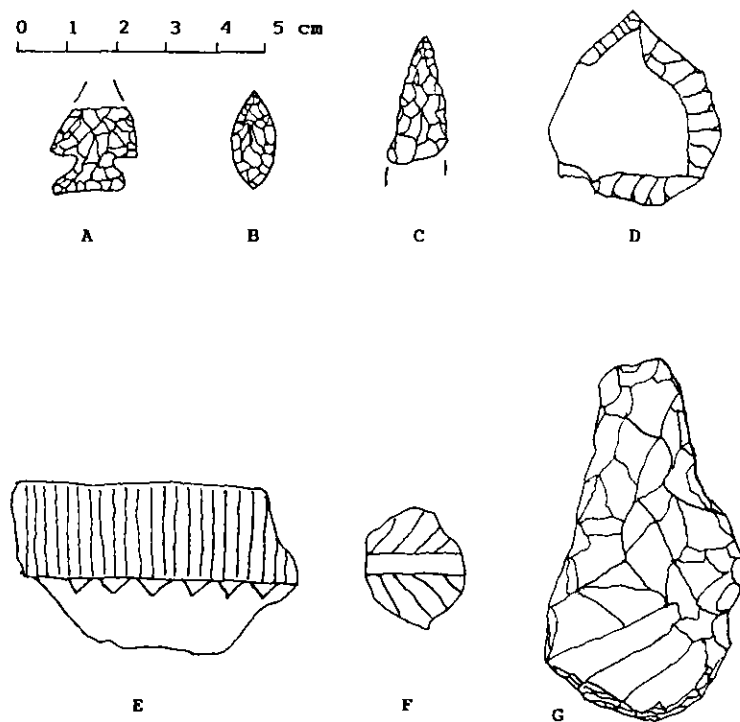


Figure 6. Flake size distribution



A - Scallorn point; B - Lozenge point; C - arrow point tip;
 D - glass tool; E, F - bone-tempered incised sherds;
 G - stemmed bifacial chopping tool

Figure 7. Site 41WH12 artifacts

Additional Bannerstones from Texas

Alan R. Duke

Abstract

This report presents recorded information currently available on bannerstones found within the boundaries of the State of Texas.

Introduction

The report "A Bannerstone from Austin County, Texas" by Alan R. Duke and Bruce R. Duke (1988) presented information on the Austin County artifact as well as on locations in Texas where other bannerstones have been found. Further research and information supplied by interested parties have added to the list that, after revision, continues to reflect the scarcity of this artifact in Texas.

This report will deal only with drilled bannerstones that were used as atl-atl weights.

Table 1 provides currently available information on Texas bannerstones. Data is limited on some of the bannerstones recorded.

Observations

Some information is not available on all bannerstones listed, but several things are apparent upon review of the data:

1. Materials of construction vary widely and range from easily worked rock such as catlinite, sandstone and metamorphic, marble-like material to hard, dense materials such as jasper and basalt. It is obvious the catlinite was carried in from other areas of the country, probably from the north (Ohio, Minnesota).
2. Diameters of the holes drilled in the bannerstones are relatively uniform. Possibly this fact would indicate the size of the atl-atl shaft was also fairly standard since the shaft had to fit the bannerstone hole. Hole diameters range from 1.1 cm to 1.4 cm. Several are tapered (in one case 0.7 cm to 1.2 cm) and the walls of the holes are smooth, either by deliberate polishing or simply by the polishing action of the drill.
3. Some of the bannerstones are highly polished overall, even though polishing would not improve the performance of the weights except in the mind of the atl-atl user.
4. Weights of the bannerstones vary widely and range from 42 gm to 238 gm for the artifacts on which weights are available. The weights of six of the bannerstones are in the range of 42 gm to 90 gm and the drills holes for these six are in the range of 1.1 cm to 1.4 cm.
5. Recorded distribution of bannerstone sites in Texas appears to be confined to the eastern portion of the state. See Figure 1 for provenience.

Table 1. Provenience and Physical Characteristics of Texas Bannerstones

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Dimensions</u> (cm)	<u>Diameter of Hole</u> (cm)	<u>Weight</u> (gm)
Austin Co. 41AU1	tan, fine grain sandstone	4 × 6 × 1.8	1.0	47
Austin Co. 41AU4	gray-white meta- morphitic rock	4.9 – 4.3 × 6.0 – 6.2	1.1	65
Burleson Co. (Welch's Park)	red, banded jasper	8.7 × 4.3 × 2.0	1.3 – 1.4 (tapered)	81
Burnett Co. (J. A. Stinnett Farm)	NA	6.4 × 3.5 × 2.1	1.3	112
Cameron Co. (Padre Island) (Mitchell et al. 1988)	dark green slate	1.65 × 4.8 × 16.5	NA	NA
Harris Co. (Doering Site) (Wheat 1953)	red sandstone	8.3 × 4.4	1.3	42
Harris Co. (Doering Site) (Wheat 1953)	dark, gray sand- stone	NA	NA hole 90% complete	NA
Harris Co.	Dimensions not available. Described as small, round-winged. Drill-sighting mark on outside paralleling drill hole.			
Hayes Co. (San Marcos) reported in 1896	catlinite	11.4 × 6.3	0.7	238
Polk Co. (Dove Island)	catlinite (dark red, high polish)	6.2 × 3.4 – 3.7	1.2	80 est.
Rains Co. 41RA2	pink novaculite fragment	NA	NA	NA
Victoria Co. (41VT1)	green-black meta- morphitic fragment	NA	NA	NA
Waller Co. (Irons Creek)	green-black basalt	10.3 × 5.4	0.7 – 1.2 (tapered)	90 est.
Wood Co. (Fluornoy Farm)	brown siltstone fragment	NA	NA	NA
Northeast Texas	Found by Prof. Pritchett, Huntsville, in 1902. No other information available in Smithsonian records.			

NA – not available

Conclusions and summary

Continued research will reveal more bannerstones in Texas but this type of artifact will remain scarce.

The bannerstones were an improvement in the art of spear throwing since they could be moved on the spear thrower shaft with relative ease as compared to boatstones which had to be secured by some means. Adjustment of the weight has been demonstrated by modern atl-atl experts to be very important in obtaining greater range and accuracy (Annual World's Open Atl-Atl Contest, Saratoga, Wyoming).

The appeal to provide the author with additional information on Texas bannerstones (Duke and Duke 1988) has increased our overall knowledge of the provenience of this artifact and it is hoped the flow of information will continue.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank the following persons for their contributions to this report: Marshall Black, Dee Ann Story, George Wolf, Anibal Rodriguez (American Museum of Natural History), Lee Patterson, Molly Coxson (National Museum - Smithsonian Institution), Cal and Randy Howard, Bruce Duke, Jim Mitchell and Tom Hester.

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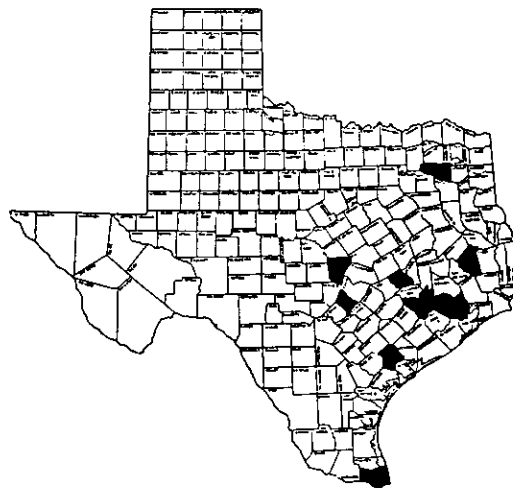
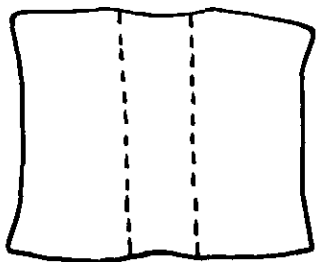
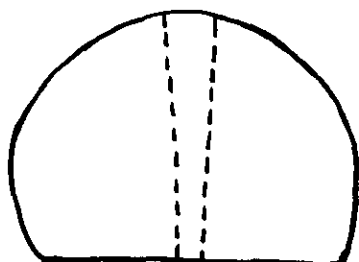


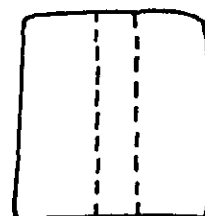
Figure 1. Provenience of bannerstones in Texas



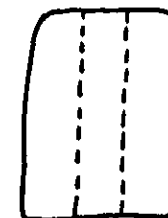
Austin Co.
41AU4



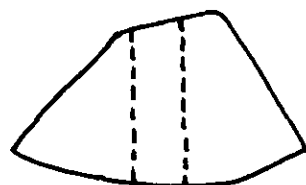
Waller Co.



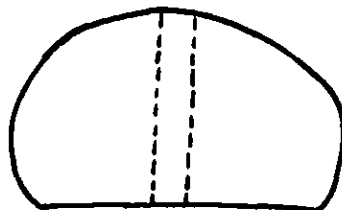
Harris Co.
Doering Site



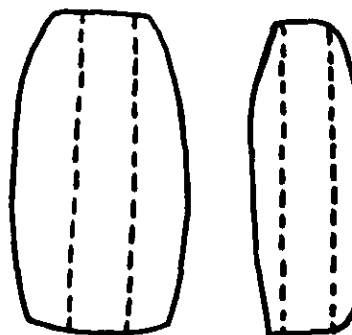
Polk Co.



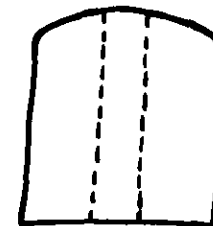
Burleson Co.



Hayes Co.



Burnett Co.



Austin Co.
41AU1

Figure 2. Texas bannerstones. Figures not drawn to scale; see Table 1 for dimensions.

A Paleo-Indian Point from the Derrick Adams Site (41WA100) in Walker County, Texas

William E. Moore

Introduction

In the summer of 1989 I visited a prehistoric site in Walker County on land owned by the Adams family. While clearing part of their property they discovered Indian artifacts along a sandy ridge above the confluence of Boswell and Pea creeks. They contacted Carolyn Spock at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) and requested an archaeologist visit the site.

I arrived at their place in July, walked over the site, and examined the artifacts collected from the surface by various members of the family. A form was completed and the site was recorded at TARL as the Derrick Adams site (41WA100).

The variety and quantity of artifacts collected from the surface suggested that the research potential of 41WA100 may be sufficient to qualify it for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or as a State Archeological Landmark. Since land clearing is the only disturbance believed to have occurred at the site, it is possible that intact, subsurface deposits may be present. For this reason, and the fact that little controlled testing or excavation has been conducted in Walker County, it was decided that site 41WA100 warranted further investigation.

An application was made to the Texas Archeology Society Donors' Fund for a grant to sponsor this work. The request was honored and testing began in November of 1989. Part of the funds were to be used to document the surface collection made by the Adams family. During this examination, one projectile point stood out among the rest. This specimen, described below, is the subject of this article.

The artifact

This specimen (Figure 1) is made from a very fine grained gray chert that resembles the Georgetown variety. Part of the cortex is present on a portion of the stem. The blade has been reworked to the extent that it is difficult to assign it to a known type with any degree of certainty. The shape, however, closely resembles the Angostura type as defined by Turner and Hester (1985:66). At the least, it can be said that it is a lanceolate dart point similar to those manufactured and used during Paleo-Indian times.

The base is concave and the body expands towards the distal end. Because of the extensive reworking on this specimen, it is not possible to determine the original configuration of the complete artifact. It can only be surmised that its length would have been greater, possibly twice the size of the reworked specimen.

The edges along the stem and base have been ground, a characteristic of the Angostura type and other points in Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic times. It is lenticular in cross-section. Measurements taken reveal the following: maximum length (34.8 mm), maximum width (21.9 mm), maximum thickness (8.7 mm), and basal width (13.9 mm). Grinding extends from the base to the area of maximum width along both edges. On the left side of the artifact, as illustrated in Figure 1, this distance is 21.3 mm, and the distance on the right side is 20.8 mm.

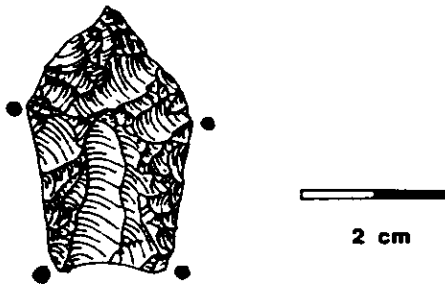


Figure 1. Paleo-Indian dart point from 41WA100 with extent of grinding indicated by dots

Conclusions

The specimen from the surface of 41WA100 is believed to represent a dart point manufactured during the Late Paleo-Indian period of Texas prehistory (10,000 B.C. – 6000 B.C.). It is possible that it belongs to an unidentified type and could have been made later. Due to the presence of grinding, however, it is postulated that it probably dates no later than the Early Archaic (4050 B.C. – 3050 B.C.). It closely resembles the Angostura type which is found throughout Texas except in the far western portion of the state.

It is believed that this specimen was not made by the occupants of site 41WA100. This statement is based on the following: (1) It is the only projectile point of its kind reported from the site. (2) The majority of lithic artifacts from the site are made from local material such as quartzite and silicified wood. (3) The presence of arrow points and ceramics at the site indicates a Late Prehistoric (A.D. 700 – A.D. 1100) occupation, and no evidence for an earlier component has been demonstrated.

The presence of this early point form suggests a scenario in which the occupants of 41WA100 collected and reworked for their own use a specimen lost or discarded by an earlier group responsible for its manufacture. Paleo-Indian points similar to the specimen from 41WA100 have been reported at other Late Prehistoric sites in Southeast Texas. Shafer (1968:50), for example, describes an Angostura point from 41MQ5 in Montgomery County that appears from the illustration in his report (Shafer 1968:Figure 35) to have been reworked for use as a drill or perforator.

Acknowledgments

I wish to thank several people for assisting in this project. The Adams family (Joe, Marolea, Joey, Derrick, and Holt) who own the land on which 41WA100 is located are acknowledged for allowing me to conduct testing at this site and for the loan of the specimen discussed in this article. The Texas Archeological Society Donors' Fund provided financial aid for the project and their generosity is appreciated. The line drawing of the artifact was done by Beth Ham. John Dockall examined and measured the point and offered his comments concerning its manufacture and function.

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Indian Component of Site 41WH40, Wharton Co., Texas

L. W. Patterson and J. D. Hudgins

Introduction

This article describes a surface collection from archeological site 41WH40 in Wharton County, Texas. This site was discovered and reported for state records by Joe Hudgins. It has both Indian and early historic non-Indian components. Only Indian materials are described in this article, with later publication planned for historic non-Indian materials.

Site 41WH40 is located on the east bank of Peach Creek about 3 miles southwest of Hungerford, Texas. The area was originally dense woodland, but presently has many cultivated fields. The dimensions of the Indian component of the site are about 50 by 50 feet, and the location is in a plowed field. A wide variety of natural plant and animal food resources would have been available for Indians who inhabited this area. While no faunal remains have been found at this site, other sites in this general area have yielded a wide variety of faunal materials (Patterson et al. 1987; McClure 1987).

This site has diagnostic artifacts from the Late Prehistoric and Historic Indian time periods. Some of the artifact types indicate that Indians from other geographic areas came to this site. Perhaps this site was a seasonal regional meeting location.

Projectile points

Eight arrow points and an arrow point preform were found as shown in Figure 1. These arrow points represent the Late Prehistoric and Historic Indian periods. Specimens include three Perdiz points, two Perdiz-like unifacial points, one unclassified arrow point, one Bulbar Stem point and one Lozenge point. Perdiz points are associated with the Late Prehistoric period. Bulbar Stem points have been found at a Historic Indian site in this area (Hudgins 1982, 1984). Lozenge arrow points occur on the Central Texas coast (Turner and Hester 1985:183), so the specimen found at site 41WH40 may represent Indians from the coastal margin coming to this site.

Ceramics

Twenty potsherds were found, including 6 Goose Creek Plain and 14 bone-tempered. Goose Creek Plain is a common local pottery type. The bone-tempered specimens may represent Leon Plain pottery, which would indicate the presence of Indians from farther north on the Colorado River Basin (Suhm and Jelks 1962:95).

Glass artifacts

Aside from the Bulbar Stem arrow point specimen, the Historic Indian period is represented by two glass artifacts. One specimen (Figure 2B) is a notched tool of highly patinated glass. The other specimen (Figure 2C) is a unifacial scraper of unpatinated green glass, which appears to be a fragment of a glass bottle from both the side and bottom areas. Glass artifacts have also been found at Historic Indian site 41WH8 in this area (Hudgins 1984:Figure 19). An unworked piece of green glass was also found at site 41WH40 with the Indian artifacts.

General lithic materials

Two unfinished specimens (Figure 2A,D) and a tip fragment (Figure 1J) demonstrate that large bifaces were being manufactured at site 41WH40. Since large dart points were not made in the time periods represented here, bifacial knives were probably the finished product type. Large bifacial knives are occasionally found at Late Prehistoric sites in this area, such as 41WH19 (Patterson et al. 1987) and 41WH12 (Patterson and Hudgins 1989).

The lithic technology at site 41WH40 is unusual for sites in this area in late time periods. It appears that both chert raw materials and different lithic technologies were brought to this site by Indians from farther north in the Colorado River Basin, where large-size chert cobbles are available. For example, most Late Prehistoric sites in this area do not have the large-size unifacial tools found at site 41WH40. Specimens include 7 large scrapers, 1 large denticulate, 2 notched tools and 1 large graver.

Chert flakes over 15 mm square include 8.6% primary flakes (completely covered with cortex), 39.9% secondary flakes (partially covered with cortex) and 51.5% interior flakes (no remaining cortex). The percentage of flakes with some remaining cortex (48.5%) is somewhat higher than that obtained experimentally (40.7%) for second stage materials representing lithic manufacturing with materials taken to a remote campsite (Patterson 1981:32). Since no cores were found at site 41WH40, it is concluded that large flakes with much remaining cortex were brought to this site. Many of the flakes found here are too large to be from local chert materials, that are found about 6 miles north from this location. It is likely that lithic raw materials were being brought from the Colorado River Basin from somewhere north of Columbus, Texas, at least 30 miles northwest of this site. One chert cobble, 40 mm in diameter, may be of more local origin, with this size being about the largest found locally. Chert types in Wharton County are similar to chert types found farther north in the Colorado River Basin, but larger chert cobbles occur in the latter area with many cobbles well over 100 mm in diameter.

Flake size distribution is given in Table 1 and shown graphically in Figure 3. Flake size distribution for bifacial reduction usually forms a straight line on a semilog plot of the percent of flakes (on the logarithmic axis) versus flake size (Patterson n.d.). The semilog plot shown for this site in Figure 3 is not a straight line. It is concluded that this flake size distribution represents a mixture of flakes from manufacture of bifacial and unifacial tools. Heat treating of chert was done, as shown by reddish coloration, waxy luster and potlid surface fractures on some flakes.

A gouge-like tool (Figure 2E) was found that has a bifacial working bit. The ventral face retouch forms a concave surface. This was not a typical stone tool for Indians of this geographic area.

Discussion

Site 41WH40 has occupation components from the Late Prehistoric and Historic Indian time periods. Diagnostic artifact types indicate influences from or the presence of Indians from farther north and from the Central Texas coastal margin as well as local Indian groups. Nearby sites 41WH12 (Patterson and Hudgins 1989) and 41WH74 (Patterson, Hudgins and McClure n.d.) also have evidence of nonlocal Indians in the same time periods. This specific area may represent a seasonal meeting location of Indians from several adjacent geographic areas, possibly in the fall to harvest seasonally available resources such as nuts, and to hunt deer and bison. Newcomb (1961:321) notes that historic Indians gathered in larger groups at interior locations on the coastal plain as winter approached. Since inland sites in Southeast Texas have only occasional evidence of contacts with Indians from other geographic areas, the specific area discussed here should be of special interest for the study of contacts between different Indian groups during the Late Prehistoric

and Historic Indian periods.

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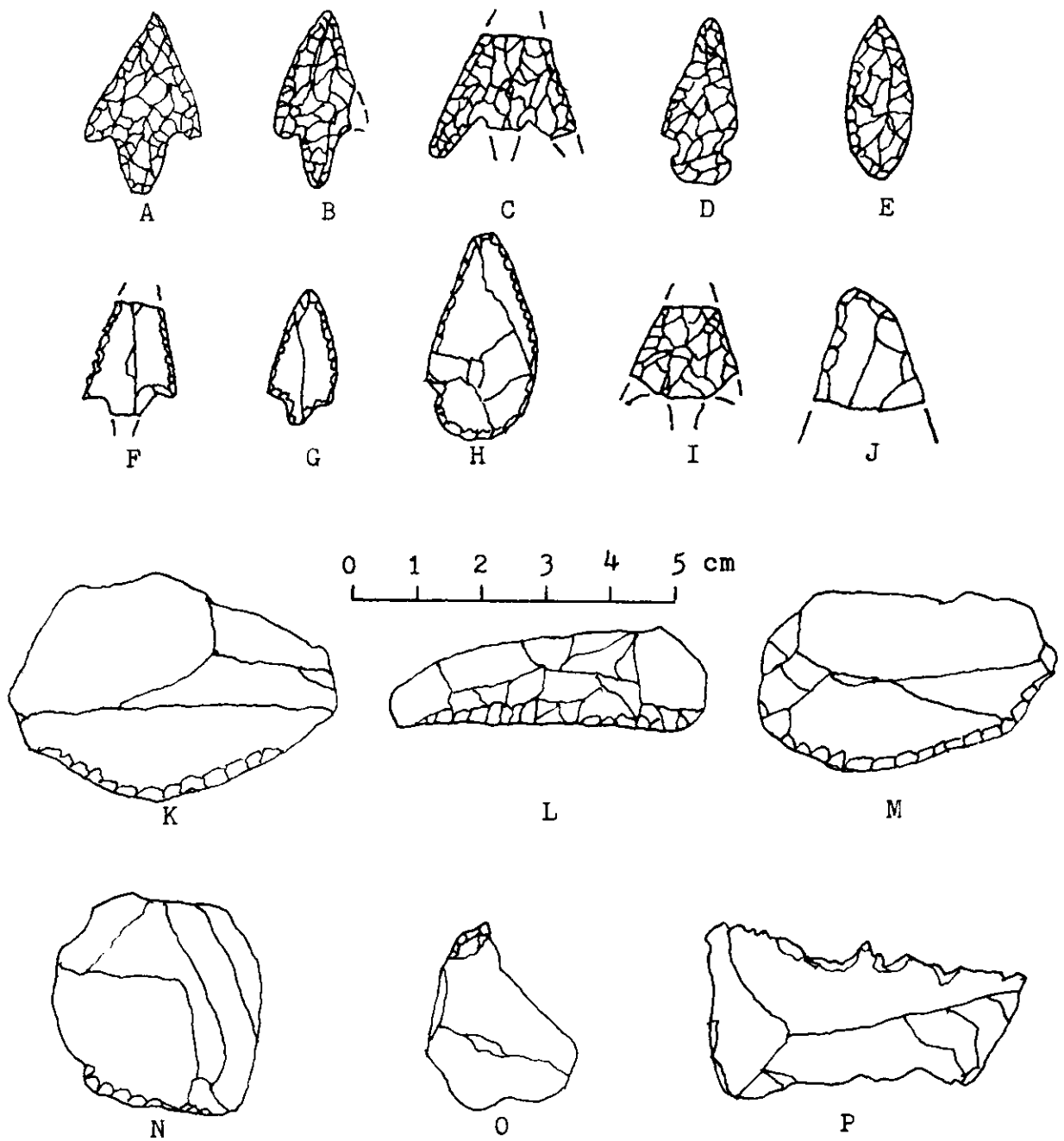
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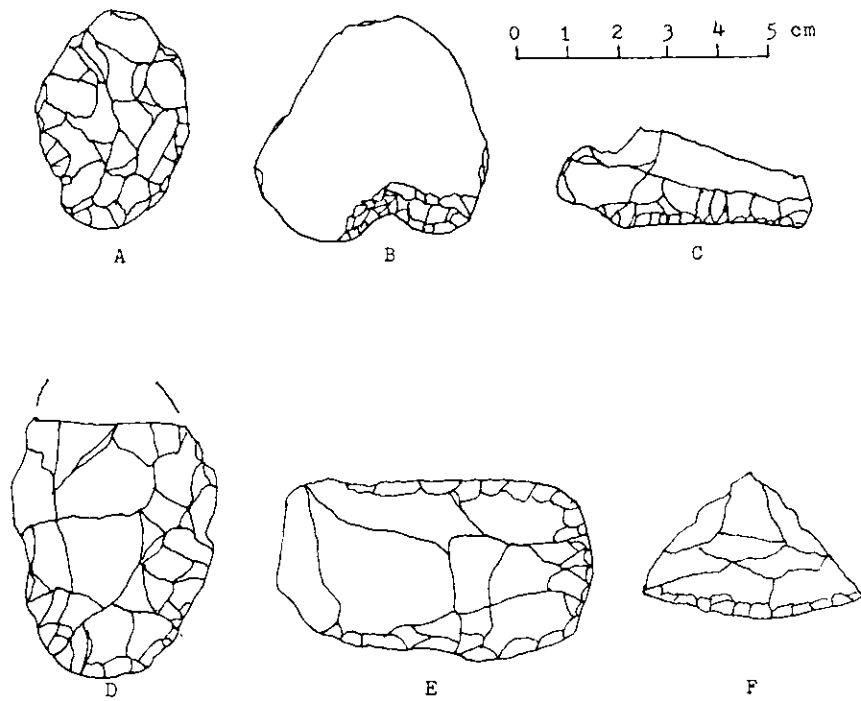
Table 1. Flake Size Distribution

<u>flake size,</u> <u>mm square</u>	<u>number</u>	<u>percent</u>
10-15	69	19.2
15-20	108	30.0
20-25	68	18.9
25-30	34	9.4
30-35	46	12.8
35-40	15	4.2
40-50	17	4.7
50-60	3	0.8
<u>total</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>100.0</u>



A,B,C - Perdiz points; D - Bulbar Stem point; E - Lozenge point; F,G - Perdiz-like unifacial points; H - arrow point preform; I - unclassified arrow point; J - biface tip fragment; K to N - scrapers; O - graver; P - denticulate

Figure 1. Site 41WH40 lithic artifacts



A, D - unfinished bifaces; B - glass notched tool; C - glass scraper;
 E - gouge-like tool; F - scraper

Figure 2. Site 41WH40 artifacts

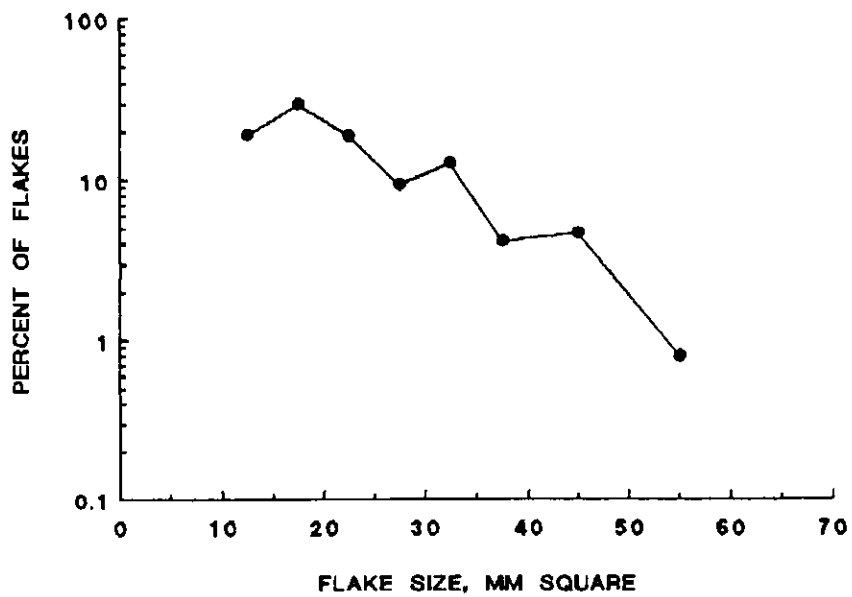


Figure 3. Flake size distribution