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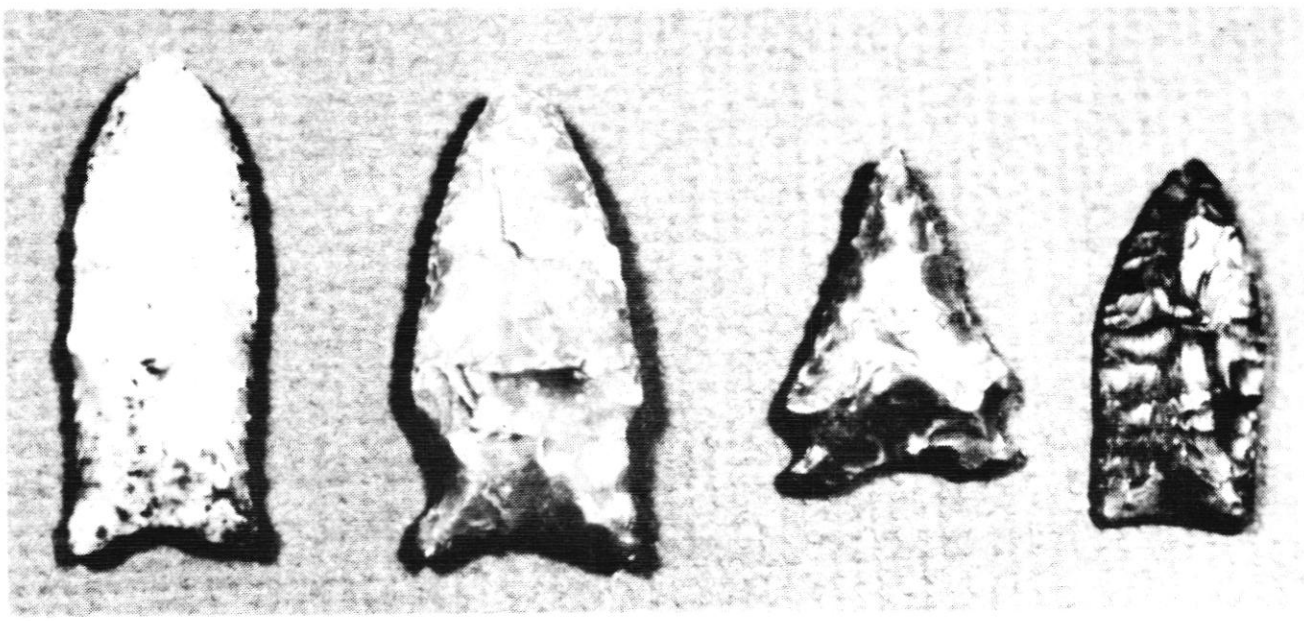
JOURNAL
HOUSTON ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Number 104 December 1992



Paleo-Indian Points from Harris County, Texas

Houston Archeological Society Journal

Number 104, December 1992

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Houston Archeological Society

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ISSN-8756-8071

Excavations at Site 41WH73, Wharton Co., Texas

L. W. Patterson and J. D. Hudgins

Introduction

This paper summarizes results of excavations at prehistoric site 41WH73 in Wharton County, Texas. This site was discovered and recorded for state records by Joe Hudgins. Work by the Houston Archeological Society (HAS) was made possible through the courtesy of the landowner, Jerry Williams.

Excavations at site 41WH73 were conducted by the HAS in the spring and fall of 1992. This project is part of a research program on the prehistory of the San Bernard River drainage system. Excavation results for 11 sites along the river, including 41FB43 (Patterson and Hudgins 1989), 41FB37 (Patterson and Hudgins 1989), and 41FB34 (Patterson and Hudgins 1986), have now been published. Excavation results for another site in this area are in the process of publication.

Excavations at this location were directed by Sheldon Kindall, HAS Field Director. Individuals who participated in excavation work include Karen Acker, Dave Atherton, Linda Moorrees, Marshall Black, Ethel Bowman, Fr. Edward Bader (with students from St. Thomas University), Diane Crittendon, Richey Ebersole, Dick Gregg, Lonnie Griffin, Alex Hamaker, Jimmy Hamaker, Stuart Hemming, Joe Hudgins, Sheldon Kindall, Jim Kirk, Mike Marshall, Ray McCausland, Don McReynolds, Bernard Naman, Tom Nuckols, Lee Patterson, Suzanne Patrick, Gary Ryman, Kate Sharp, Robert Shelby, Gina Short, Randy Spalinger, Ray Trebbi, Jim Wells, and Pam Wheat. Visits to the site were made by a group in the process of forming the Fort Bend Archeological Society, and by an elementary school class from Humble.

Site 41WH73 has an occupation sequence that includes the Early Ceramic and Late Prehistoric time periods. Artifact types indicate that this may have been a specialized seasonal site for processing of floral food materials, with acorns being one possibility.

Site setting

Site 41WH73 is located on a gently sloping terrace of the San Bernard River. The location of the site is a wooded area. The general area is a mixture of woodlands and coastal prairie. This area would have provided a variety of natural floral and faunal food resources. Nuts and acorns would have been among the available floral resources. Poor preservation of floral materials precludes description of much of the aboriginal diet. However, the range of faunal resources exploited is fairly well known for prehistoric sites in this area (McClure 1986, 1987, 1989). Deer and turtle are the most common faunal remains recovered at prehistoric sites in Southeast Texas.

Excavation details

A total of 10 one-meter square pits were excavated at this location. A site excavation map made by Sheldon Kindall is shown in Figure 1. All soil was processed through 1/4-inch mesh screens. Excavations were done as a series of 5-cm levels, until culturally sterile soil was encountered. The soil was a dark sandy loam, commonly called "black gumbo." Natural soil stratification was generally obscured by this soil type. Screening of this soil type is difficult, and some water screening was done.

Site chronology

Site 41WH73 has an occupation sequence that includes the Early Ceramic (A.D. 100-600) and Late Prehistoric (A.D. 600-1500) time periods. When radiocarbon dates are not available, temporal placement of an excavated stratum is done by artifact types. Because of the low concentration of Indian artifacts, the 0-5 cm excavation stratum mainly represents a modern accumulation of soil. The Late Prehistoric period at this site is represented by the 5-20 cm excavation interval. Excavated strata deeper than 20 cm represent the Early Ceramic period. Separation of the two time periods is discussed below in relation to lithic and ceramic artifact types. All excavation levels at this site contained pottery, and no earlier Archaic period component was detected.

Projectile points

The Late Prehistoric period is represented at this site by standardized bifacial arrow point types. These include a Perdiz point (Figure 2B) found in Pit E at 10-15 cm, and a Scallorn point (Figure 2A) found in Pit G at 15-20 cm. No bifacial arrow points were found deeper than 20 cm. Dart points also occur in the Late Prehistoric period. A dart point stem (Figure 2I) was found in Pit D at 10-15 cm, and an Ellis-like dart point (Figure 3B) was found in Pit H at 15-20 cm, again demonstrating that both atlatl darts and the bow and arrow were in use in inland Southeast Texas during the Late Prehistoric period (Aten 1983:306; Patterson 1980).

Dart points and dart point preforms from the Early Ceramic period are summarized in Table 4, from excavation levels of 25 to 60 cm. Point types include Ellis, Ellis-like, possible Yarbrough (Figure 2G), and possible Kent (Figure 2H). Two preform fragments from Pit I at 45-50 cm and 50-55 cm fit together to form a complete preform.

Unifacial arrow points were used earlier than standardized bifacial arrow points in Southeast Texas (Patterson 1982, 1992). The bow and arrow may start as early as the Middle Archaic period in this region (Patterson 1980, 1992). Most archeologists overlook unifacial, marginally retouched, arrow points in lithic flake collections. Unifacial arrow points have been used throughout the world, especially in the Eurasian Mesolithic period. A good example of a stemless unifacial arrow point at site 41WH73 was recovered in Pit D at 35-40 cm, well below the strata with bifacial arrow points. This specimen (Figure 2C) has bifacial retouch at the tip. The basal portion of a stemmed unifacial arrow point was found in Pit B at 30-35 cm. This specimen (Figure 2D) may represent use of stemmed unifacial arrow points as precursors to stemmed bifacial arrow points. There is asphalt on the basal portion of this specimen, which is another indication of its use as a hafted arrow point. Unifacial arrow points made by marginal retouch can be easily replicated, using a chert flake as a pressure flaking tool.

General lithics

Only 343 chert flakes were recovered from these excavations, indicating a low level of lithic manufacturing activity. As shown in Table 1, no excavation level had a large number of flakes. Flake size distribution by excavation level is shown graphically in Figure 4. Although excavations were done in 5-cm intervals, these data are plotted at 10-cm intervals to obtain smoother curves. Higher percentages of flakes under 15 mm square in size would have been expected (Patterson 1980: Figure 19; Patterson et al. 1987: Figure 20). Recovery of small size flakes may have been poor at this site because of the difficulty in screening this soil type. Conclusions made here may be biased by the small sample size of chert flakes. It may be seen in Figure 4 that there is a significant increase in the percentages of flakes over 20 mm square at excavation depths below 20 cm. This is

another indication that excavation levels below 20 cm represent the Early Ceramic period, with a higher percentage of larger flakes from the manufacture of dart points, rather than the predominant manufacture of smaller size arrow points during the Late Prehistoric period. Only one flake larger than 25 mm square was found above 20 cm excavation depth, and flakes larger than 30 mm square were found only below 25 cm excavation depth.

Only one chert core was recovered, at 15-20 cm, and three small chert cobble fragments with remaining cortex were found, at depths of 25-30 cm and 30-35 cm. This indicates that little primary lithic reduction was done at this site. For flakes over 15 mm square, there were 6.8% primary flakes (completely covered with cortex), 26.3% secondary flakes (partially covered with cortex), and 66.9% interior flakes (no remaining cortex). This shows that lithic flakes were not trimmed much at the quarry source to remove cortex before transport to this site. All lithic material used at this location appears to be from fairly local sources, from 20 to 50 miles distance. Heat treating of chert was used extensively to improve flaking properties, as is common in Southeast Texas.

Only two formal types of unifacial tools were recovered. Specimens of these two tool types were a scraper (Figure 2J) in Pit D at 45-50 cm, a scraper in Pit H at 50-55 cm, and a multiple graver (Figure 2K) in Pit C at 50-55 cm. Flakes with use wear from scraping were found in Pit B (15-20 cm), Pit C (35-40 cm), and Pit F (30-35 cm). Large smooth pebbles found in Pit G at 30-35 cm, Pit H at 15-20 cm, and Pit B at 45-50 cm may have been used for pottery smoothing.

Sandstone grinding tools

Pieces of sandstone that show wear from grinding were found in Pit F (20-25 cm), Pit C (40-45 cm), Pit E (40-45 cm), Pit B (30-35 cm), and Pit B (50-55 cm). In addition, mano and metate grinding tool sets were found. In Pit A, a metate of 70 mm diameter was found at 35-40 cm, and, immediately below at 40-45 cm, two manos with diameters of 50 and 60 mm were found. In Pit B, two manos of 35 and 40 mm diameters and a metate of 50 mm diameter were found at 40-45 cm. Grinding tools were used by Indians in this region for food processing and for grinding of decorative pigments.

Ceramics

Potsherds were found in all excavation levels of site 41WH73, as summarized in Table 2. Measured curvatures of potsherds indicate a range of vessel diameters from 6 to 12 inches (15-30 cm), with the most common vessel diameter in the range of 8 to 9 inches (20-23 cm). All potsherds recovered were of the Goose Creek sandy paste type. Most specimens were poorly fired, with soft surfaces. Five Goose Creek Incised sherds were found. Two sherds with an incised line were found at 30-35 cm, and one sherd with an incised line was found at 20-25 cm. One sherd from the 45-50 cm level had three parallel lines. An interior-incised sherd with a complex pattern from the 25-30 cm level of Pit I is shown in Figure 3. Only 10 specimens were rim sherds. A sherd with a flat rim edge was found at 30-35 cm, a sherd with a round rim edge was found at 20-25 cm, and sherds with tapered rim edges were found at excavation levels of 5-10, 10-15, 20-25, 30-35, 35-40, 40-45, and 50-55 cm. There is no obvious temporal pattern for rim edge shapes here.

The amounts of pottery found at each excavation level, as given in Table 2, are consistent with a temporal pattern for pottery use in Southeast Texas. Pottery use is highest in the Early Ceramic period, and decreases in the Late Prehistoric (Patterson 1976, 1979). Data for site 41WH73 show a decrease in pottery quantity for excavation levels less than 20 cm. This is another indication that excavation levels below 20 cm at this site represent the Early Ceramic period.

Fired clayballs

A summary of fired clayballs recovered from excavations at site 41WH73 is given in Table 3. A total of 4661 clayballs with diameters over 15 mm were found. The largest clayball diameter was 75 mm. Clayballs were not found at this site in clusters (hearth features) as at some sites, such as 41WH19 (Patterson et al. 1987) and 41HR315 (Patterson 1980).

Sites with fired clayballs are found throughout Southeast Texas, but not as a high proportion of total sites. There are 14 previously published sites in this region with over 100 clayballs, with only four of these sites having over 1000 clayballs (Patterson 1989: Table 1). Site 41WH73 is the fifth site recorded in this region with over 1000 clayballs. It has been proposed (Patterson 1989:25) that clayball hearths were used for processing plant food materials, where roasting could be done at a lower temperature level than with an open fire. Experiments by Hudgins (1993) show that clayballs will hold a given temperature for a longer time period than hot wood coals. Since floral remains are generally not preserved, what materials may have been processed must remain an open question. When intact clayball hearth features have been found, the features have been in the form of convex mounds, rather than being pits lined with clayballs. A mound configuration could have increased the mass of material that was used as a heat source. An alternate scenario is that mounds of clayballs could represent discards or stockpiles for reuse.

Floral remains

In general, no floral remains were found at site 41WH73. An exception was three pignut shells found in Pit F at 20-25 cm. Pignut is a type of hickory. There is a possibility that these nut shells might be from a modern animal burrow, rather than being remains from Indian occupation. Modern inhabitants of this area do not eat pignuts because of a bitter taste, but this is an edible nut. It is not known how much use prehistoric Indians made of this potential food source. This portion of Southeast Texas has many native nut trees.

Faunal remains

Preservation of faunal remains at this site was poor. A few small bone fragments were found, all burned. Bill McClure examined the bone remains from this site, with the following results:

unidentified turtle bone: 2 at 40-45 cm, 2 at 45-50 cm, 2 at 50-55 cm

other unidentified vertebrate bone: 2 at 20-25 cm, 1 at 25-30 cm, 2 at 30-35 cm, 3 at 35-40 cm, 1 at 40-45 cm.

Conclusions and summary

Site 41WH73 is a prehistoric site with an occupation sequence that includes the Early Ceramic and Late Prehistoric time periods. This site may have functioned as a general-purpose campsite, but in any event the occurrence of a large number of fired clayballs indicates that the site was used for specialized food processing, probably on a seasonal basis. The small amount of lithic artifacts may be another indication that this site was used for a specialized function. The presence of fired clayballs, sandstone grinding tools, and ceramics together may be indicative of the type of food processing being done. Acorns are a possibility for one type of plant material being processed.

This site gives another excavated example of unifacial arrow points occurring in Southeast Texas earlier than standardized bifacial arrow point types.

This project is another good example of the value of short-time excavation work in determining the nature of an archeological site. This type of project is done frequently by the HAS to contribute to the regional archeological data base in published form.

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1987 Excavations at Site 41WH19, Wharton County, Texas. Houston Archeological Society, Report No. 4

Table 1. Lithic Flake Size Distribution

excavation level, cm	flake size, mm square					total
	under 15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	
0- 5	2					2
5-10	7	8	2			17
10-15	12	6	3			21
15-20	14	15	3	1		33
20-25	24	10	6	2		42
25-30	16	20	3	3	2	44
30-35	19	7	10	3	1	40
35-40	17	13	4	3	1	38
40-45	15	15	9	2	2	43
45-50	12	18	4	3		37
50-55	10	5	2		1	18
55-60	4	3	1			8
total	152	120	47	17	7	343

Table 2. Count of Potsherds

excavation level, cm	no. of sherds
0- 5	2
5-10	12
10-15	37
15-20	49
20-25	74
25-30	85
30-35	84
35-40	51
40-45	41
45-50	37
50-55	8
55-60	6
total	486

Table 3. Weight and Size Distribution of Fired Clayballs

excavation level, cm	no.	wt., gm	size range diam., mm	avg. wt., gm
0-5	6	15	15-25	2.5
5-10	95	355	15-65	3.7
10-15	211	850	15-70	4.0
15-20	322	1387	15-50	4.3
20-25	451	3119	15-70	6.9
25-30	638	3839	15-70	6.0
30-35	718	4629	15-75	6.4
35-40	518	3109	15-60	6.0
40-45	736	5011	15-60	6.8
45-50	603	3906	15-70	6.5
50-55	282	1423	15-50	5.0
55-60	81	520	15-50	6.4
total	4661	28163	15-75	6.0

Table 4. Early Ceramic Dart Points and Preforms

type	Pit	excavation level, cm	Figure
blade fragment	D	25-30	2E
tip fragment	D	25-30	2L
stem fragment	C	30-35	2G
blade fragment	G	30-35	2F
stem fragment	D	50-55	2H
Ellis stem	H	55-60	3A
preform	H	50-55	
preform fragment	I	45-50	
preform fragment	I	50-55	

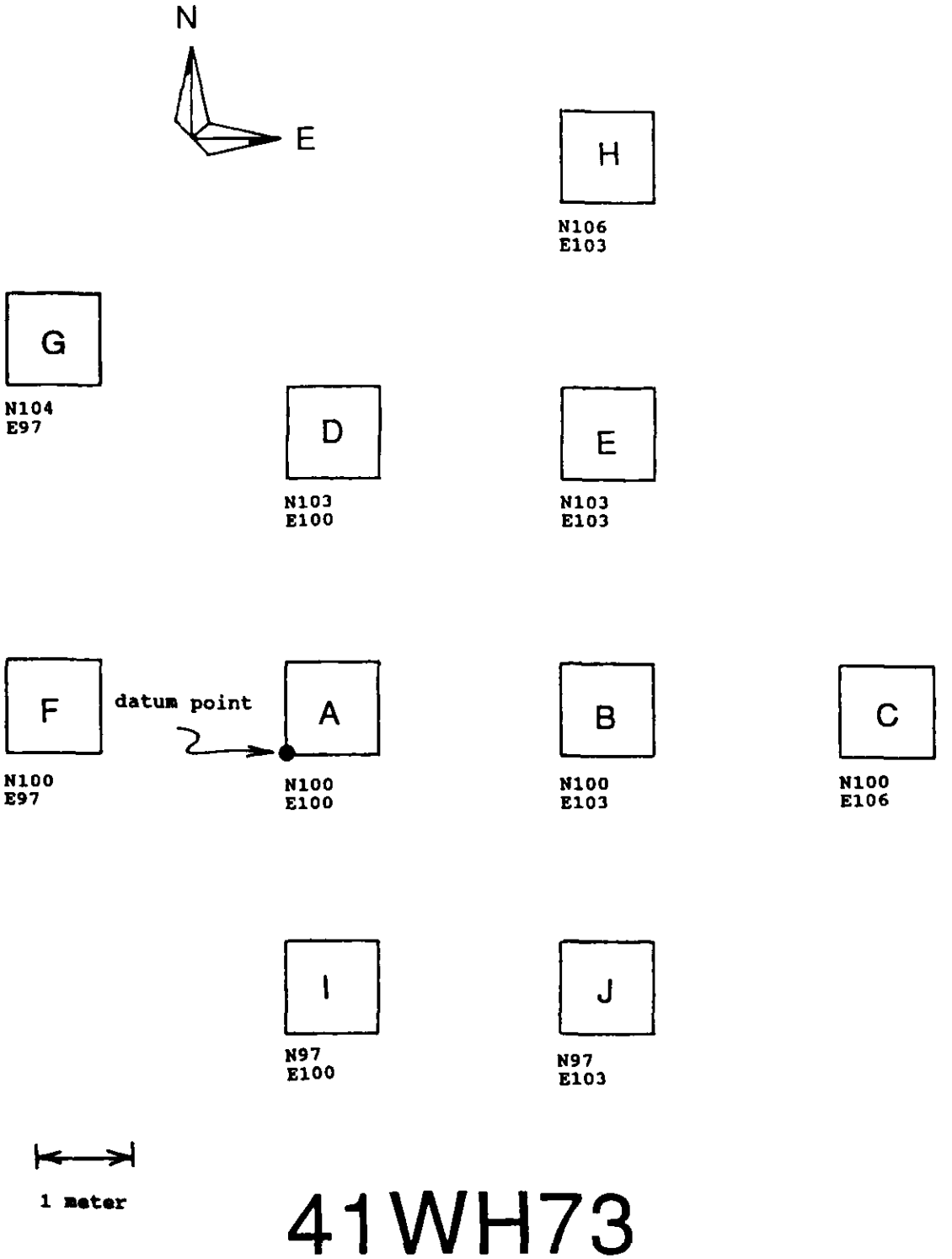
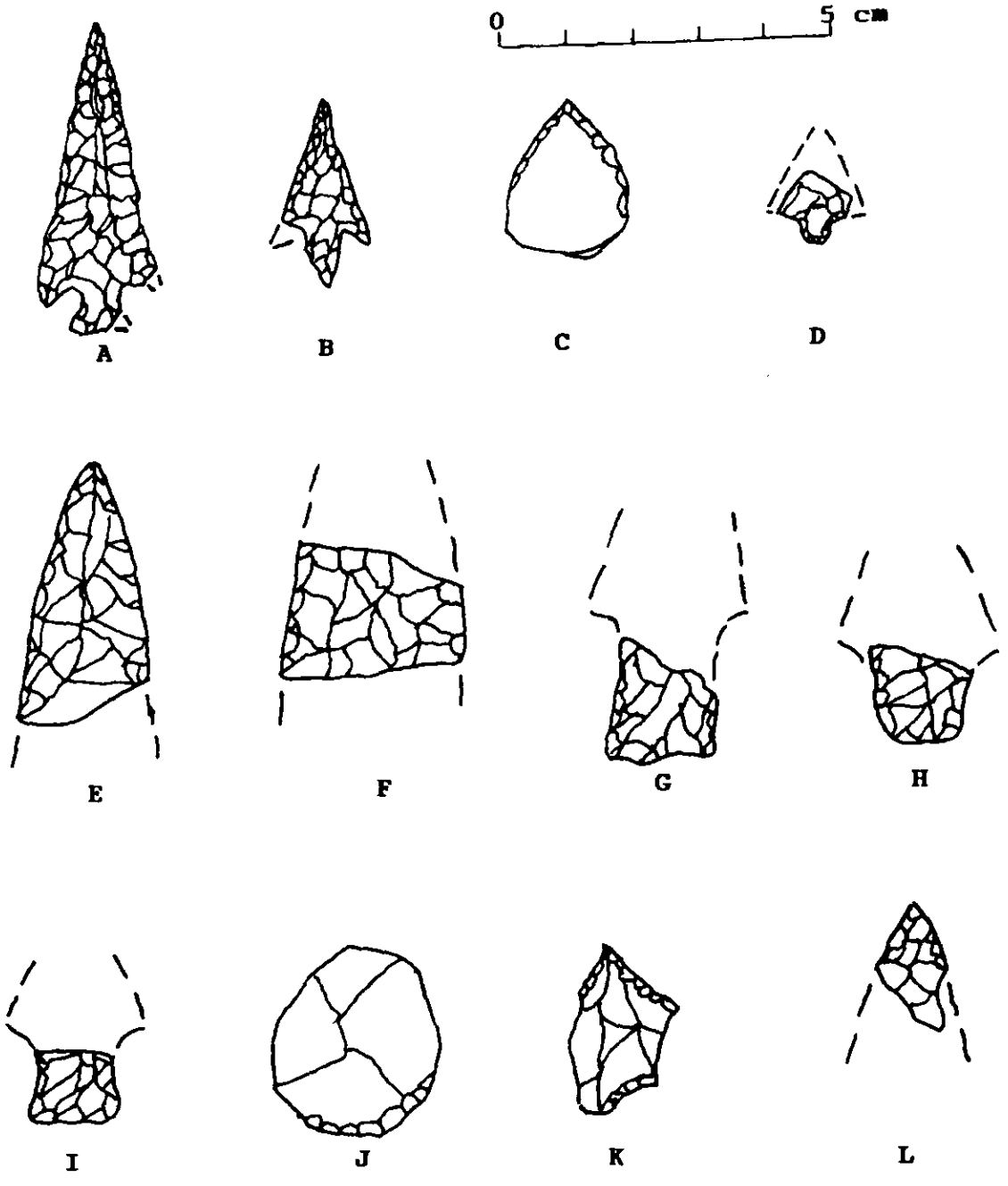
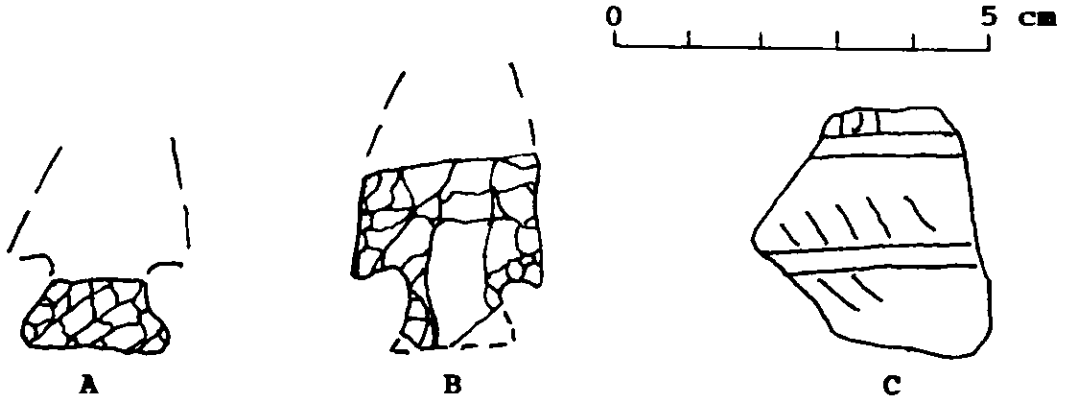


Figure 1. Excavation map



A – Scallorn arrow point; B – Perdiz arrow point; C,D – unifacial arrow points; E,F – dart point blade fragments; G,H,I – dart point stems; J – scraper; K – multiple graver; L – dart point tip

Figure 2. Lithic artifacts



A – Ellis point stem, B – Ellis-like point, C – incised sherd, interior surface

Figure 3. Lithic and ceramic artifacts

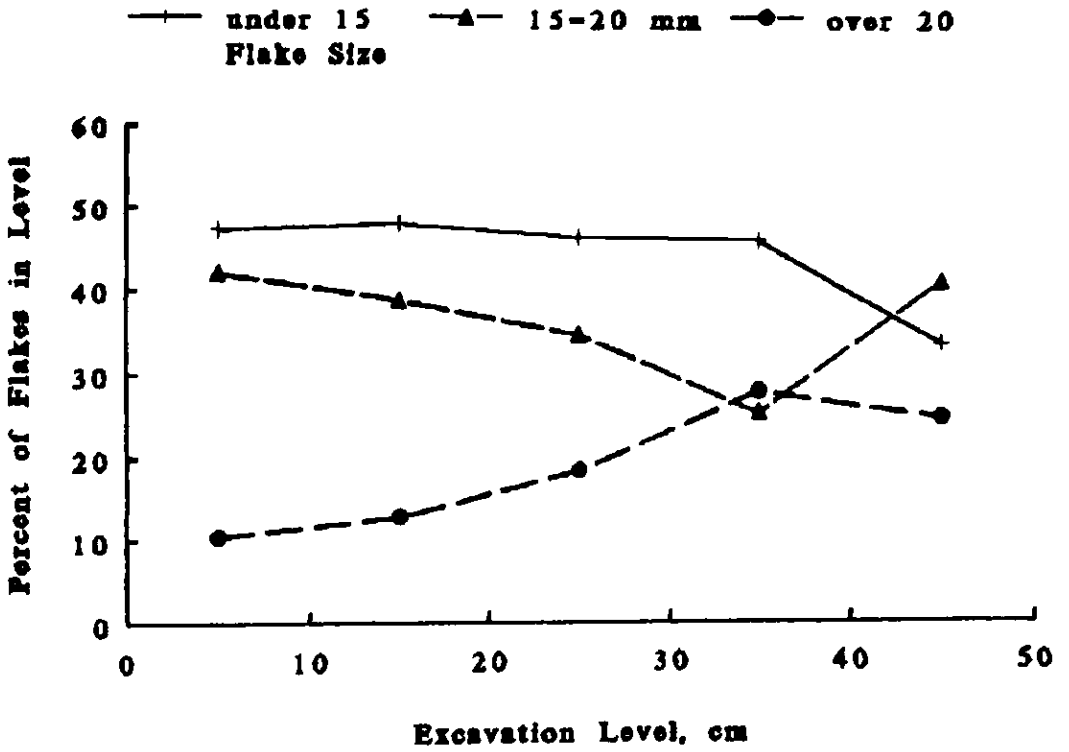


Figure 4. Flake size distribution by excavation level

Trinidad De Salcedo: A Lost Texas Town

Jean L. Epperson

There are no visible remains today, and the archeological community disagree on the possible site of the town of Trinidad de Salcedo. Several notable authorities place the site at or near Texas Highway 7 on the Trinity River; other researchers are almost sure it is just below Highway 21 near the river.[1] What is agreed upon is the possibility of an intriguing, perhaps undisturbed, time capsule of a Spanish-Anglo community which existed during the last years of Spanish Texas. What can be more exciting than contemplating the rediscovery of a lost town to a person wearing a tee-shirt inscribed with "I Dig Dirt?"

The villa and military post of Santissima Trinidad de Salcedo was founded in January 1806 on the east side of the Trinity River.[2] The Spanish authorities decided in 1805 to establish two new towns on the upper Camino Real, which crossed the country from San Antonio and La Bahia to Nacogdoches. San Telesforo (on the Brazos River) and Trinidad (on the Trinity River) were the names given to these prospective villas. These towns were to be relief stations for travelers, added protection from invaders from the east, and control centers for the suppression of contraband trade. Telesforo was never founded and Trinidad lasted only eight years. The Spanish Royalist Army destroyed Trinidad in September 1813.

Captain Pedro Nolasco Carrasco, 120 soldiers, and a small group of settlers were sent from San Antonio December 20, 1805, to the Trinity River to found the town of Santissima Trinidad de Salcedo.[3] The exact location of the town is unknown today but it is believed that a site was chosen on the east side of the Trinity just below where Barr's Crossing, later Robbin's Ferry, was located.[4]

A ferry boat and two canoes were to be built immediately by the carpenter accompanying the troops, and Captain Carrasco was instructed to watch the civilians closely to see that they did not import goods from Louisiana nor export horses, mules, or cattle. Contraband trade was strictly forbidden.[5]

One of the first requests of the authorities by Carrasco, camped on the Trinity, was for a priest. A soldier, Ysidro Escareno, had died of a high fever and had to be buried without the sacraments.[6] Fr. Mariano de Jesus Sosa at Nacogdoches was ordered to proceed to Trinidad to administer to the religious needs of that community, San Telesforo, and Orcoquisac (Atascosito).

A bill, dated December 3, 1805, from William Barr of Nacogdoches for supplies furnished for the clearing of the location of Trinidad, was submitted by Carrasco to Cordero on January 4, 1806, from the town of Trinidad. This establishes the fact that the site was chosen in advance of the settlement.

It has been suggested by Carlos Castañeda, author of *Our Catholic Heritage in Texas*, that the soldiers and immigrants from Bexar, arriving at their final destination in late December 1805 or early January 1806, found several Louisiana immigrants already at Trinidad. This conclusion is doubtful, and definitely wrong in regards to Bernardo Martin Despallier and Hugo Coyle.[7] Despallier was at Atascosito (Orcoquisac) until sometime after March 11, 1806, when Nemesio Salcedo, Commandant General of the Provinces, ordered his discharge as Indian Agent and second-in-command of Atascosito.[8] Governor Antonio Cordero drew the ire of Salcedo for the appointment of Despallier, a Louisiana immigrant who had not yet been formally admitted to Texas. Despallier made a reconnaissance of the coast with Atascosito Commandant Gerinomo Herrera, then moved to Nacogdoches with Edmund Norris.[9] He first appeared in the records in Trinidad when he petitioned for admission into Spanish service on January 7, 1809. Hugo Coyle had been in Arkansas for a year and a half; on his return to Nacogdoches in July he asked for and was granted permission to settle in Trinidad in August of 1807.[10]

After careful consideration, it is believed that the dates of immigration of the Louisiana people in the 1809 Census of Trinidad de Salcedo refer to their entering Texas, and the immigration dates of the Bexar residents represent their arrival at Trinidad. If this is true, the only family which could have been at Trinidad when the settlement was established and was still there in 1809 was Jose Borrego, a herdsman, and his wife Manuela Ramona who came in January 1805.

Trinidad was laid out according to the regulations for the establishment of new settlements in the Interior Provinces and modeled on the instructions for the founding of Villa de Pitic, Sonora, which had been approved by the King August 23, 1783.[11] No drawings or maps of Trinidad have been found, although a plan of the town was mentioned in February 1811 in an inventory of the archives of Governor Manuel de Salcedo.[12]

On January 23, 1806, Lieutenant Juan Ignacio Arrambide, acting commandant of the military and justicia of the villa, recorded the first formal grant of a solar (town lot for a house) to Jose Luis Duran. The Duran family consisted of Duran, his wife Guadalupe Traviesto, and their two children Augustine and Manuel.[13]

The erection of the town was reported as complete by February 20, 1806.[14] The barracks for the troops, built as specified in a square, was probably also finished. A small chapel and rectory, to accommodate Fray Sosa, was reported as paid for by December 7.[15] The chapel was well supplied with an altar; a wooden lectern; a metal figure of Christ; a mass book and a ritual; one pair of silver wine vessels and their covers; silver dishes; a small silver bell; a tin box for the hosts; a punch for making the hosts; a beatific fontlet; two albs; two amices; two purificators; two altar corner pieces; one pair of altar cloths; two pair of corporals with their containers, cloths, and palls; a girdle; a white chasuble with flowers of all colors with all its accessories; another green one similarly furnished; a silver chalice with its paten and small ladle; three silver cruets; a cover; a piece of chintz for the vestments; a metal incense burner; two wooden candle sticks; and an incense vessel with its small metal ladle.[16] Perhaps some of the nonperishable items above have found their way into the soil and will help identify the site one day.

The buildings and other structures of the town were wooden, and of jackal and log construction. Wood was plentiful and there was no rock or stone building material in the area.

Rumors began to circulate that ten to fifteen thousand men were being made ready in Kentucky for an invasion of Texas. The Spanish began to move their commanders and troops to more advantageous defensive positions.[17]

In early June, Pedro Nolasco Carrasco got one hundred soldiers and two horses from Francisco Viana, the Commandant of Nacogdoches. Carrasco was appointed chief supply officer for the three hundred men in the advanced posts along the eastern front by late June, but became sick. Many of the settlers of Trinidad were ill, due mainly to floods and malaria-bearing mosquitoes. The relief of Carrasco was urgent; therefore Juan Ignacio Arrambide, who had been in charge of the mobile unit assigned to guard river crossings along the road from San Antonio to Nacogdoches, was appointed and approved as Commandant of Trinidad by August 14, 1806.[18]

(To be continued)

Notes

1. James E. Corbin, "Retracing the Camino de los Tejas." In *A Texas Legacy the Old San Antonio Road and the Caminos Reales*, edited by A. Joachim McGraw, John W. Clark, Jr., and Elizabeth A. Robbins, (Austin: State Dept. of Highways and Public Transportation, 1991), 205-208; D. W. C. Baker, *A Texas Scrapbook* (Austin: The Steck Co., 1935), 224. Col. Warren D. C. Hall stated that in October of 1812 Lieutenant Magee set out (from Trinidad de Salcedo) for La Bahia, taking the crossing of the Trinity below Robbin's Ferry. The crossing at Trinidad was known as El Salto (The Falls).

2. Pedro Nolasco Carrasco to Governor Antonio Cordero, January 4, 1806, Bexar Archives, Barker History Center, Austin, Texas (hereafter cited as B.A.).

3. Salcedo to Cordero, January 28, 1806, B.A.

4. R. B. Blake Collection, XLVI, 302-312, Clayton Genealogical Library, Houston. There is some controversy as to where Paso Tomas was. Some writers say it was at the later Robbin's Ferry crossing, but others place Paso Tomas just south of the mouth of Bedias Creek. On the 1807 map of Jose Maria Puelles, Bedias Creek is labeled Sto. Tomas. A chief of the Bedias Indians, Tomas was mentioned in historical accounts between 1749 and 1770.

5. Instructions to Pedro Nolasco Carrasco, September 17, 1805, B.A.

6. Carrasco to Cordero, October 23, 1805, B.A.

7. Carlos E. Castañeda, *Our Catholic Heritage in Texas* (New York: Arno Press, 1976), V, 315; Mattie Austin Hatcher, *The Opening of Texas To Foreign Settlement 1801-1821* (Philadelphia: Porcupine Press, 1976), 324-328.

8. N. Salcedo to Cordero, March 11, 1806, B.A.

9. Correspondence between Cordero and N. Salcedo, Bexar March 6, 18, and May 14, 1807, Chihuahua, April 20, 1807, B.A.

10. Hugo Coyle to Inspector, July 9, 1807; Cordero to Francisco Viana, August 20, 1807, B.A.

11. Carrasco to Cordero, January 4, 1806, B.A.

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A Bannerstone from Montgomery County, Texas

Alan R. Duke

Abstract

This report records details on the physical characteristics of a bannerstone found recently on a gravel bar in the San Jacinto River, Montgomery County, Texas. The location on the river is approximately five miles below where Highway I-45 crosses the river. The artifact was not associated with other cultural material.

It is the first bannerstone reported from Montgomery County, Texas.

Introduction

The search for Texas bannerstones continues and the artifact reported here represents the 17th recorded in Texas at this time (Duke 1989).

To date it has been difficult to assign a chronological sequence to Texas bannerstones since most of them cannot be dated by association and have not been found in situ. It is hoped by the author that new "finds" will be reported along with material that will make it possible to determine the time periods during which bannerstone usage occurred. In the Southeast this goal has been accomplished and bannerstone shapes have been tied to chronological periods (Kwas 1981).

Perhaps the inclusion of bannerstone information in a recently revised publication on Texas stone artifacts will promote more reports on this artifact (Turner and Hester 1993).

The artifact

This bannerstone is made from dark, mottled quartzite and its surface has been smoothed by grinding. It is shaped like an hourglass similar to the bannerstone reported from 41AU4 (Duke and Duke 1988). Its shape would place it in the late Middle Archaic if chronological sequences from the southeastern United States are used (Kwas 1981).

The bannerstone is complete and has the following dimensions and weight (see Figure 1):

length	7.6 cm
thickness	2.5 cm
width	5.3 cm
weight	106.4 grams
hole diameter	1.5 cm (2 mm bevel – each end)

The hole diameter is the largest among all bannerstones reported (Duke 1989). Hole diameters in other bannerstones ranged from 0.7 cm to 1.3 cm.

Acknowledgments

Our thanks to Mike Marshall for providing the detailed information on and dimensions for the bannerstone.

Thanks also to Bruce Duke for the drawings of the artifact.

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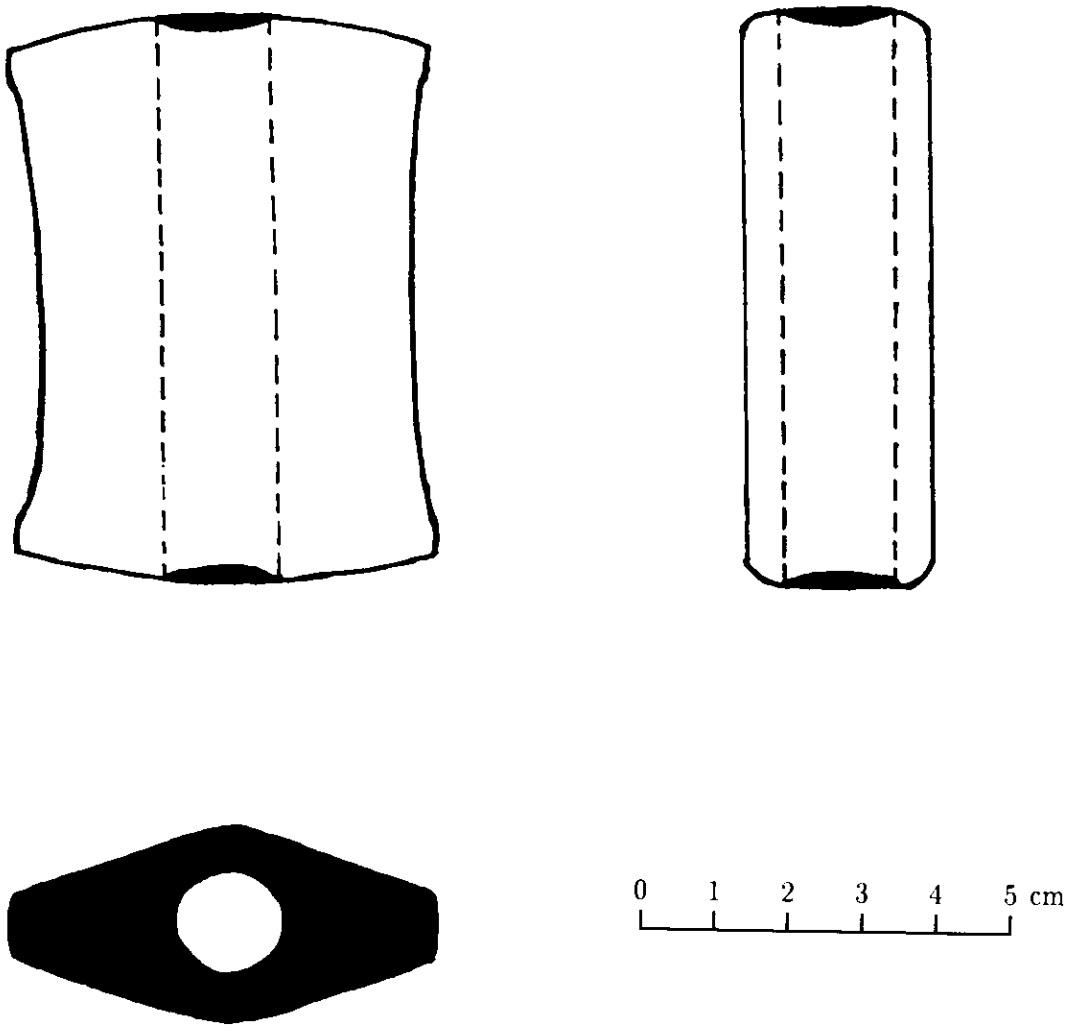

Figure 1. Bannerstone from Montgomery County, Texas

The Lockwood Collection (41HR343), Harris Co., Texas

L. W. Patterson, J. D. Lockwood, R. L. Gregg, and S. M. Kindall

Introduction

This paper describes an archeological collection from a long occupation sequence at site 41HR343 in Harris County, Texas. This site is located on Cypress Creek in northern Harris County. The site has been deflated by severe erosion and no longer has stratigraphic integrity. James Lockwood has done extensive surface collecting at this location.

The collection from site 41HR343 is a good example of the value of intensive surface collecting. The collection has artifacts that span the entire known time interval of Indian occupation of Southeast Texas. Artifact types start in the Early Paleo-Indian period (Clovis) and continue through all later time periods, including Historic Indian. Early and Late Paleo-Indian projectile points and other stone tools comprise a major portion of this collection, with projectile points from later periods represented in smaller numbers.

Site 41HR343 is characteristic of many published sites in Southeast Texas that have long occupation sequences (Patterson 1983). This pattern is important for the interpretation of regional mobility-settlement patterns (Patterson 1991c). Southeast Texas is an interface between technological traditions of the Southern Plains and the Southeast Woodlands (Patterson 1990a). The collection for site 41HR343 reflects this mixture of technological traditions, especially well for the Paleo-Indian period. Most of this collection is shown in Figure 1.

Early Paleo-Indian projectile points (10,000-8000 B.C.)

Occupation of this site starts with the Clovis time period of about 10,000-9000 B.C. A basal fragment of a Clovis point was found, with deep flute scars on both faces (Figure 2). There is also one Clovis-like point with a single long flake scar on one face, which may be related to either Clovis or Plainview technology. Clovis points are generally rare in Southeast Texas, except for specimens from an extended beach area at McFaddin Beach near Beaumont (Banks 1992). Only a few Clovis points have been reported for the rest of Southeast Texas (Patterson 1986). Clovis points are often isolated finds. In Southeast Texas, several sites are now known where Clovis seems to be part of a much longer occupation sequence. These sites include 41HR343 (this report), 41HR731 (Patterson et al. 1992), 41HR571 (Patterson 1986), and perhaps 41HR5 (Doering site, Wheat 1953). Paleo-Indian projectile points from site 41HR343 are summarized in Table 1.

A Folsom point (Figure 2) was found that is generally dated to a time period of 9000-8000 B.C. (Largent et al. 1991:337). This specimen appears to be made of Edwards Plateau flint. Folsom points are rare in Southeast Texas, with only four specimens published so far for this region. Aside from site 41HR343, Folsom points have been found at site 41WH19 (Patterson et al. 1987), site 41HR624 (Patterson et al. 1990), and McFaddin Beach (Banks 1992). All four Folsom specimens are made of exotic lithic materials from other regions. The Folsom specimen from 41HR343 has been thermally damaged on one face, but the other face has the characteristic flute scar, and the base has an unbroken "ear" that is typical of Folsom points.

Other projectile point types occur in Southeast Texas during the same time period as Folsom. These types include San Patrice (Story 1990:202), Early Side-Notched (Patterson et al. 1987), and Dalton (Long 1977). All of these point types are also found in the early part of the Late Paleo-Indian period, until at least 7000 B.C. Dalton points are rare in Southeast Texas and more common in Northeast Texas (Story 1990:196) and farther north in Arkansas and Missouri. Nine

Dalton points (Figures 3,4), 13 Early Side-Notched points (Figure 5) and, 18 San Patrice points (Figures 4,5) were found at site 41HR343. All of the Dalton specimens are within the range of styles illustrated by Morse and Morse (1983) for the Central Mississippi Valley.

Most of the Dalton points from this site are made of exotic materials, while the San Patrice and Early Side-Notched points from the same general time period are made of local types of chert. As noted previously (Patterson 1989), the chronological relationships of the earliest notched points to Clovis points in Texas have not yet been determined, and remain a subject for future research. Although it is generally assumed that Clovis is the earliest bifacial projectile point type in North America, there is a possibility that early notched points were made during the same time period as Clovis. The origins of technologies for Clovis and early notched points have not been determined. For this type of study it is significant that Clovis, Folsom, and Midland points found in Southeast Texas are generally made of Edwards Plateau materials, while San Patrice and Early Side-Notched points are made of local chert types.

Three Midland points (Figures 2,4) were recovered at site 41HR343. These specimens all have the attributes of the type description given by Turner and Hester (1985). Midland points are sometimes called "unfluted Folsom," and are from the same time period as Folsom. Three possible Midland points have been previously found in Southeast Texas, at site 41HR571 (Patterson 1986: Fig. 2). However, these thin, small point specimens were classified as Plainview-like since no Midland points had been previously reported in Southeast Texas. It now seems likely that Midland point specimens found in Southeast Texas are related to Folsom technology, with both point types being rare in this region. Midland and Folsom point technologies seem to be related in more western portions of Texas (Amick et al. 1989). Most Midland point specimens found in Southeast Texas are made of Edwards Plateau flint.

The collection from site 41HR343 has one large prismatic blade that has been retouched in the form of a point (Figure 6), with the overall shape of a long thin triangle. This specimen has a thin base and could have easily functioned as projectile point. Large prismatic blades are known to have been associated with the Early Paleo-Indian time period (Hester 1972).

Four Paleo-Indian points (Figure 4) were found about 100 feet from the main concentration of artifacts at this site. These specimens have been put in the site totals, and include 2 Dalton, 1 Midland, and 1 San Patrice.

Late Paleo-Indian projectile points (8000-5000 B.C.)

This time period has been designated as the Late Paleo-Indian period to conform with Texas chronological nomenclature. In the Southeast Woodlands, this same time period is called Early Archaic. As noted above, Southeast Texas is an interface for technological traditions of the Southern Plains and Southeast Woodlands. It is common at sites in Southeast Texas to find Late Paleo-Indian lanceolate-shaped points of the Plains Tradition together with non-lanceolate point types of the Southeast Woodlands tradition (Patterson 1990a). At site 41HR343, Late Paleo-Indian point types of the Plains (Plano) tradition include Plainview, Scottsbluff, Angostura, Meserve, and Early Stemmed Lanceolate (Turner and Hester 1985:88). Dalton is the only lanceolate point type from this time period that belongs more with the Southeast Woodlands Tradition than with the Plains Tradition. Late Paleo-Indian point types of the Southeast Woodlands tradition from site 41HR343 include Early Notched, Early Stemmed, Big Sandy, Dalton, and San Patrice. Many of the Early Stemmed points in this collection are small.

Two Early Side-Notched points in this collection are of the "fishtail" variety, similar to specimens found at sites 41WH19 (Patterson et al. 1987: Fig. 10), 41WH2 (Patterson and Hudgins 1980: Fig. 4G), and 41HR642 (Patterson 1990b: Fig. 1M).

Most of the Paleo-Indian points in this collection have well-ground basal edges. Many projectile point specimens found at this site are in the form of basal fragments. This indicates that a common regional practice was followed here, of returning to the campsite with broken spear points on shafts, and then replacing the points and discarding broken basal fragments at this location (Patterson 1980).

Other Paleo-Indian tools

The collection from site 41HR343 contains several tool types that are generally associated with the Paleo-Indian period. Tools made on large prismatic blades include an endscraper and a perforator (Figure 6). Also in this category may be the pointed prismatic blade described above as a possible projectile point. The Paleo-Indian tools that are made on large prismatic blades appear to be made of Edwards Plateau flint. These specimens were probably imported into Southeast Texas as finished tools, along with Early Paleo-Indian projectile point types made of the same types of exotic materials. There is one combination graver-scraper (Figure 6) that is characteristic of Paleo-Indian technology. A total of 6 bifacial drills were found with bases having shapes of Paleo-Indian point types. These include 4 drills with Angostura-type bases, and 2 drills with Plainview-type bases. This long, narrow bifacial artifact type is commonly called a drill, but could have also functioned as a projectile point. There are 7 Albany hafted scrapers (Figure 7) in this collection. This artifact type is generally associated with San Patrice and/or Early Side-Notched point types at sites in this region (Patterson 1991a).

Later projectile points (5000 B.C. – A.D. 1500)

Site 41HR343 is unlike most sites in this region, by having more Paleo-Indian projectile points than points from later time periods. Projectile points found at this site from time periods later than the Paleo-Indian are summarized in Table 2.

Carrollton and Wells points from this site represent the Early Archaic period (5000-3000 B.C.), and possibly some portion of the Middle Archaic period (3000-1500 B.C.). An Early Triangular point is also possibly from the Early Archaic period. One large Bulverde-like point was found that is similar to specimens from the Early Archaic at site 41WH19 (Patterson et al. 1987: Fig. 7). Chronological placement of dart point types used here has been previously published by Patterson (1991b) for Southeast Texas. The Middle Archaic period at this site is represented by Williams and Bulverde point types. Gary and Kent points found here represent a long time span, from the Middle Archaic through the Late Prehistoric period. Ponchartrain points from site 41HR343 represent the Late Archaic period (1500 B.C.-A.D. 100). Several dart point types from this site occur in both the Late Archaic and Early Ceramic (A.D. 100-600) periods, including Palmillas, Ensor, Yarbrough, and Marcos, as well as Gary and Kent. Bifacial arrow point types representing the Late Prehistoric period (A.D. 800-1500) and possibly the Historic Indian period (A.D. 1500-1800) include Alba, Perdiz, Scallorn, and Catahoula types.

Other tools

Three small bifacial drills were found that cannot be placed in a definite time period. One well-made unifacial graver of clear glass was found that is definitely from the Historic Indian period, after A.D. 1500.

Ceramics

All pottery specimens found at 41HR343 are of the Goose Creek sandy paste type that was made in both the Early Ceramic and Late Prehistoric periods. The collection includes 213 Goose Creek Plain and 6 Goose Creek Incised sherds. There is also a partially reconstructed pot of about 9-inch diameter. Two of the incised sherds have single lines, and one sherd has two parallel lines. Three incised sherds, possibly from the same pot, have a more complex design shown in Figure 8. Several sherds have drilled lace holes.

Summary

Data from site 41HR343 is an important addition to the archeological data base for Southeast Texas, especially for the Paleo-Indian period. Many of the Paleo-Indian point types in this collection are common in Southeast Texas, and represent technological traditions of the Southern Plains and Southeast Woodlands. A few rare point types, however, can best be regarded as outliers from adjacent regions. Outlier types from the west include Folsom and Midland. Outlier types from the north include Scottsbluff and Dalton. These uncommon point types may have entered Southeast Texas through trade or with a few individuals from adjacent regions. Perhaps a few individuals from other regions joined local bands.

Many sites in Southeast Texas have been published that have long occupation sequences, but only a few sites are known in this region that have the maximum length of occupation sequence from the Early Paleo-Indian to Historic Indian. Site 41HR343 is one example, and site 41WH19 (Patterson et al. 1987) is another.

Table 1. Paleo-Indian Projectile Points

type	number
Clovis	1
Clovis-like	1
Folsom	1
Midland	3
Plainview	16
Scottsbluff	2
San Patrice	18
San Patrice-like	4
Meserve	5
Dalton	9
Early Side-Notched	13
Early Corner-Notched	3
Angostura	6
lanceolate preforms	5
misc. lanceolate	6
Early Stemmed Lanceolate	3
Early Stemmed	7
Early Notched, Fishtail	2
Big Sandy	1
total	106

Table 2. Later Projectile Points

type	number
Carrollton	2
Early Triangular	1
large Bulverde-Like	1
Wells	1
Williams	1
Bulverde	3
Ensor	1
Gary	10
Kent	6
Marcos	1
Palmillas	3
misc. triangular	1
Yarbrough	1
Ponchartrain	3
Alba	1
Perdiz	3
Scallorn	2
Catahoula	1
total	42

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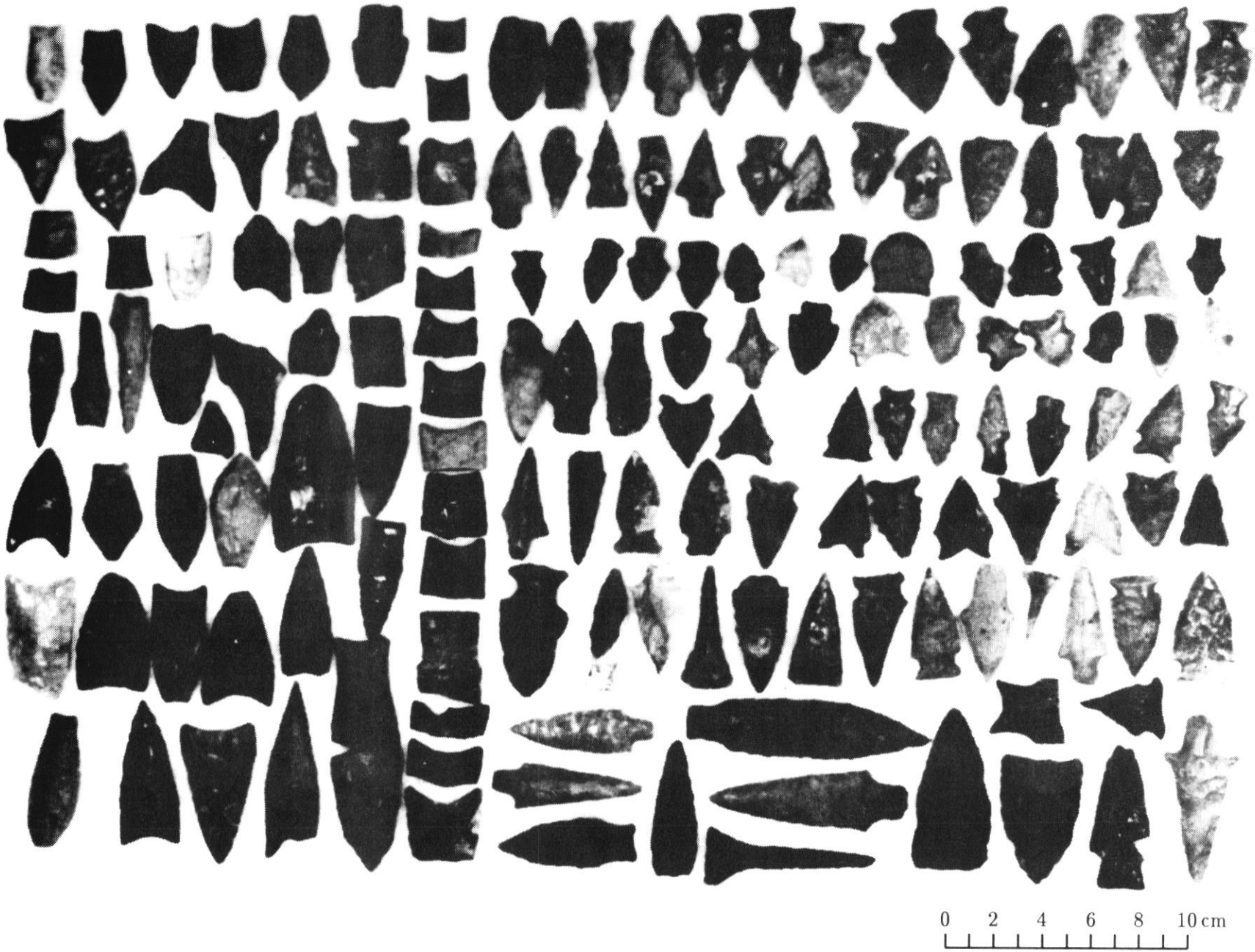

Figure 1. Site 41HR343 collection

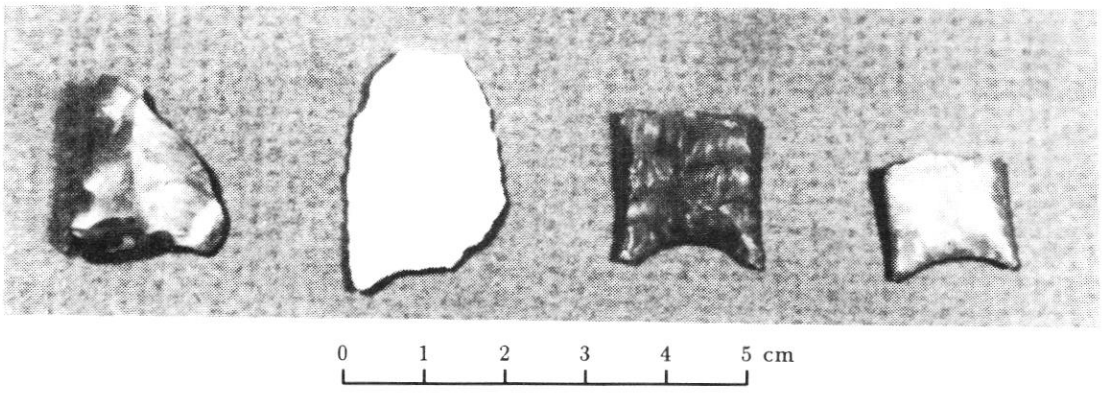

Figure 2. Early Paleo-Indian points
l-r: Clovis fragment, Folsom, Midland (2)

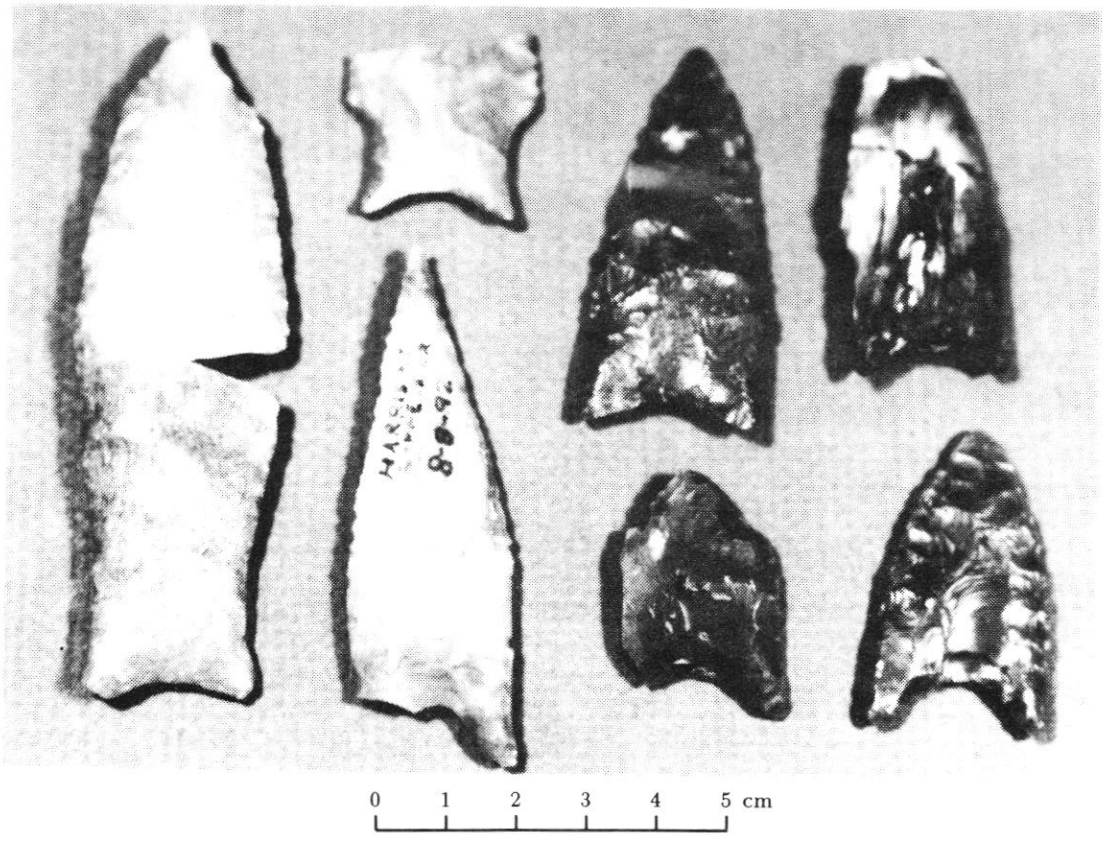

Figure 3. Dalton points

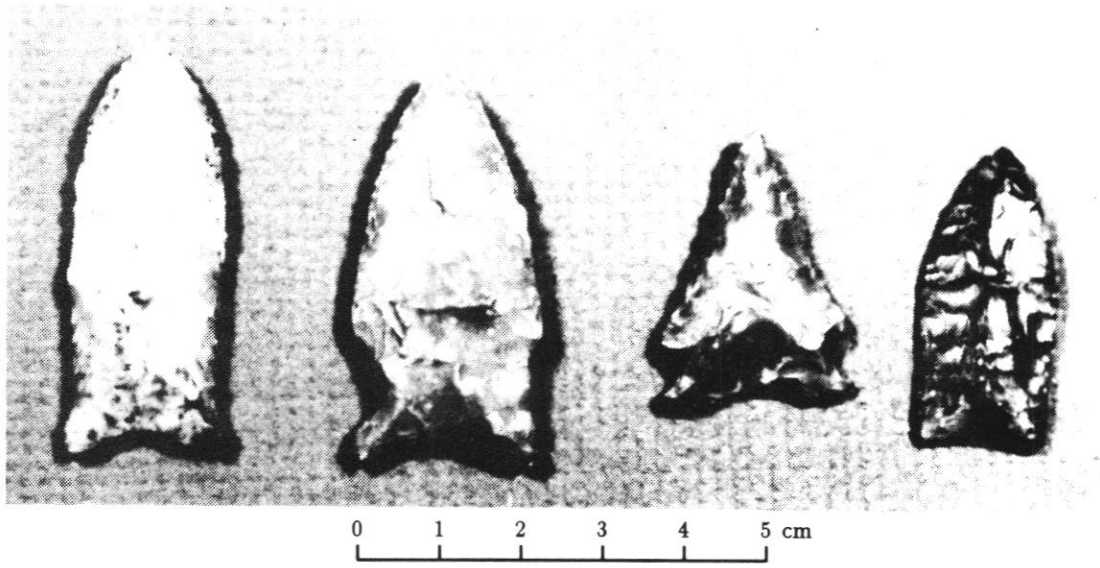

Figure 4. Site 41HR343 extension points
l-r: Dalton, Dalton, San Patrice, Midland

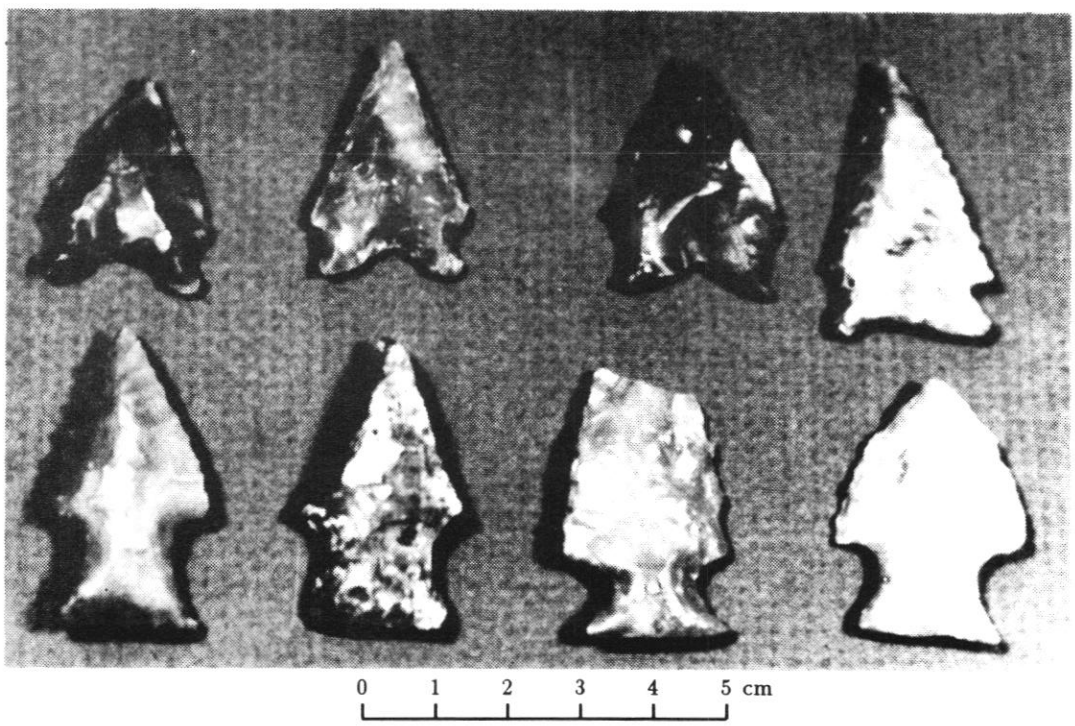

Figure 5. Paleo-Indian points
top row – San Patrice; bottom row – Early Side-Notched

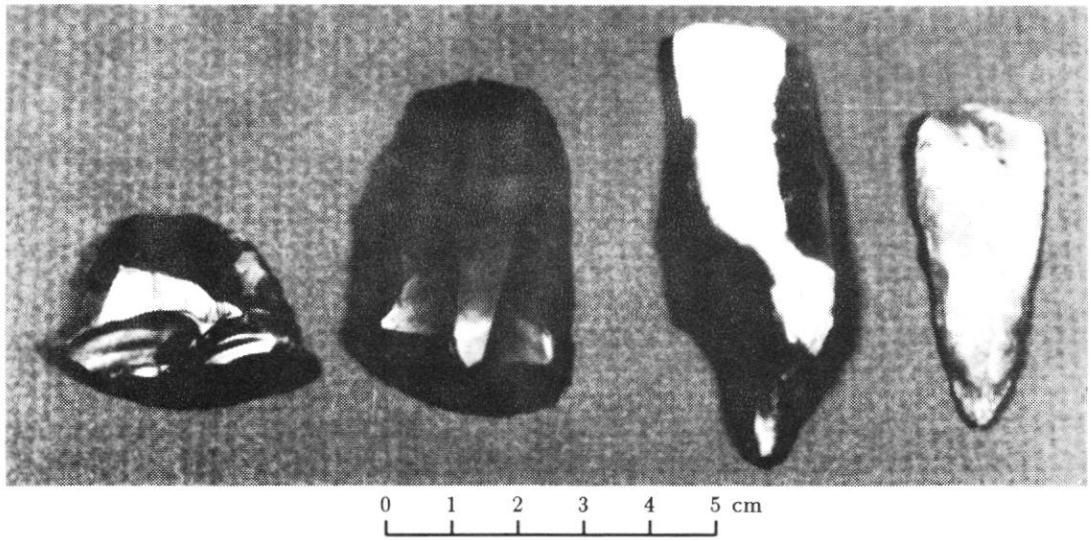

Figure 6. Paleo-Indian tools
l-r: combination graver-scraper, endscraper, graver, unifacial point (last 3 items on prismatic blades)

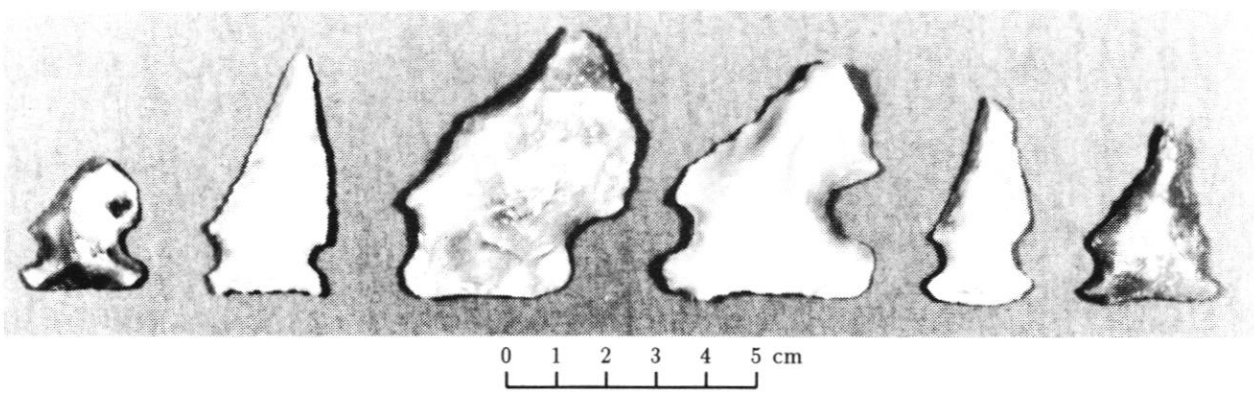

Figure 7. Albany hafted scrapers

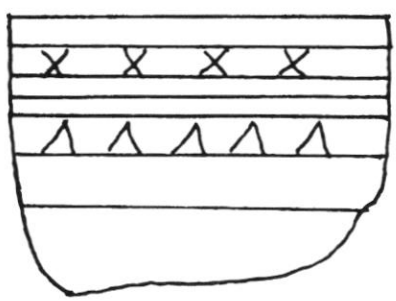

Figure 8. Incised pattern on ceramics

Prehistoric Sites 41HR354, 730, 731, 732, Harris Co., Texas

L. W. Patterson, J. D. Lockwood, R. L. Gregg, and S. M. Kindall

Introduction

This paper describes surface collections from sites 41HR354, 730, 731, and 732 in Harris County, Texas. These data come from extensive surface collecting by James Lockwood. Data from extensive surface collecting at specific site locations form a significant portion of the archeological data base for Southeast Texas.

All of the sites in this paper are multicomponent sites, with artifacts representing more than one time period. Multicomponent sites are common in Southeast Texas (Patterson 1983). This type of site provides data for the study of mobility-settlement patterns (Patterson 1991a), and demonstrates the essential continuity of prehistoric occupations in this region. Artifacts from these four sites provide especially important data for the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic time periods. All of these sites are campsites of nomadic Indians with a broad-based hunting and gathering lifeway. Occupation sequences of some sites in Southeast Texas span a time interval of over 11,000 years. Regional archeology can be understood well only if all data are considered, from both excavated sites and surface collections.

Site 41HR354

Site 41HR354 is a multicomponent site with a long occupation sequence. The location is on Cypress Creek in northern Harris County. Projectile points from this site are summarized in Table 1. About 84% of the specimens in the collection are shown in Figure 1. Early Side-Notched and San Patrice points can start as early as 9000-8000 B.C. in the Early Paleo-Indian period, and both point types are also found in the Late Paleo-Indian period (8000-5000 B.C.). Other point types from this site representing the Late Paleo-Indian period include Early Stemmed, Early Corner-Notched, Angostura, miscellaneous lanceolate, and Big Sandy. Paleo-Indian projectile point specimens have well-ground basal edges.

The Early Archaic period (5000-3000 B.C.) is represented at this site by Bell, Wells, Trinity, and Carrollton point types. Wells and Carrollton points continue into the early part of the Middle Archaic period (3000-1500 B.C.). Wells, Trinity, and Carrollton points are common in Southeast Texas, but Bell points are found only occasionally at sites in the western and central parts of this region. Six Bell points from site 41HR354 are shown in Figure 2, with some specimens having broken barbs. The Bell point type as used here includes points that are sometimes called Andice and Calf Creek. Use of different names for this general point type can be somewhat artificial since a study of attributes has shown that variations form a single manufacturing continuum (Weber and Patterson 1985). All Bell points from this site are made of Central Texas flint types. These specimens were probably made in Central Texas, rather than being manufactured at site 41HR354. The Brazos River forms a natural "highway" into Southeast Texas from the heartland of Bell points in Bell County.

The Middle Archaic time period is represented at site 41HR354 by Williams and Bulverde point types. Gary and Kent points start in this period but continue through several later time periods. Dart point chronologies used here have been published by Patterson (1991b). Some of the Gary and Kent specimens from this site could represent the Late Archaic (1500 B.C.-A.D. 100) and Early Ceramic (A.D. 100-600) time periods. These time periods are also represented here by Palmillas,

Ensor, Ellis, and Yarbrough dart points. Alba and Catahoula arrow points from site 41HR354 are from the Late Prehistoric period (A.D. 600-1500).

Six Goose Creek Plain sandy paste potsherds were found at this site. Three specimens have drilled lace holes.

Site 41HR354 has an occupation sequence from the Early Paleo-Indian to the Late Prehistoric time period. The list of sites in Southeast Texas with very long occupation sequences continues to increase.

Site 41HR730

Site 41HR730 is located on South Mayde Creek in western Harris County. The occupation sequence at this site includes the Late Paleo-Indian, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Late Archaic time periods. A summary of projectile points from this site is given in Table 2, and the collection is illustrated in Figure 3. Angostura points represent the Late Paleo-Indian period. Large Bulverde-like points represent the Early Archaic period. The large Bulverde-like specimens here are similar to specimens from the Early Archaic at site 41WH19 in Wharton County (Patterson et al. 1987: Fig. 7). A Wells point from this site represents some portion of the Early Archaic or Middle Archaic period. Bulverde points in this collection represent the Middle Archaic. Pedernales points represent the Middle Archaic and perhaps some portion of the Late Archaic. The Kent specimen is not very time-diagnostic since Kent points occur in several time periods, from the Middle Archaic through the Late Prehistoric. The Late Archaic is represented here by a Ponchartrain point. Several unclassified dart points may also be from the Late Archaic period. A large dart point preform or bifacial knife was also found at this site. No ceramics were found at this site to indicate occupation after the Late Archaic period.

Site 41HR731

Site 41HR731 is located on Cypress Creek in northern Harris County. There is a small collection of dart points from early time periods for this site. The collection is shown in Figure 4. A base of a Clovis point was found. This point type is generally placed in a time period of about 10,000-9000 B.C. in the Early Paleo-Indian period. A retouched Dalton point specimen represents some portion of the Early or Late Paleo-Indian time period. A specimen of a "fishtail" variety of the Early Side-Notched point was found which represents the Late Paleo-Indian period. A Bell point from this site represents the Early Archaic period. Bell and Clovis points from this site appear to be made of Central Texas flint types.

Site 41HR732

Site 41HR732 is located on Cypress Creek in northern Harris County. Three Paleo-Indian dart points were found here, as shown in Figure 5. All specimens are made of exotic flint types from the Edwards Plateau in Central Texas. A Midland point was found that is generally placed in a period of 9000-8000 B.C. in the Early Paleo-Indian period. Midland points are rare in Southeast Texas. Midland and Folsom point technologies seem to be related (Amick et al. 1989), and Midland points are sometimes called "unfluted Folsom." The Late Paleo-Indian period is represented at this site by an Angostura point and a Plainview point. The Plainview specimen has several oblique parallel flake scars.

Summary

Descriptions have been given for surface collections from four prehistoric sites in Harris County. Many of the projectile point specimens are from early time periods. These data are an important addition to the archeological data base for Southeast Texas, especially for the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic time periods.

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Table 1. Site 41HR354 Projectile Points

type	number
Early Side-Notched	25
San Patrice	14
Early Stemmed	4
Early Corner-Notched	12
Angostura	4
Big Sandy	2
misc. lanceolate	1
Bell	6
Wells	7
Trinity	4
Carrollton	5
Williams	7
Bulverde	3
Gary	9
Kent	9
Yarbrough	2
Palmillas	5
small triangular	3
Ensor	2
Ellis	3
dart point preform	6
unclassified dart point	5
Alba	1
Catahoula	1
total	140

Table 2. Site 41HR730 Dart Points

type	number
Angostura	2
large Bulverde-like	2
Wells	1
Bulverde	3
Pedernales	2
Kent	1
Ponchartrain	1
unclassified	12
total	24

Figure 1. Site 41HR354 collection

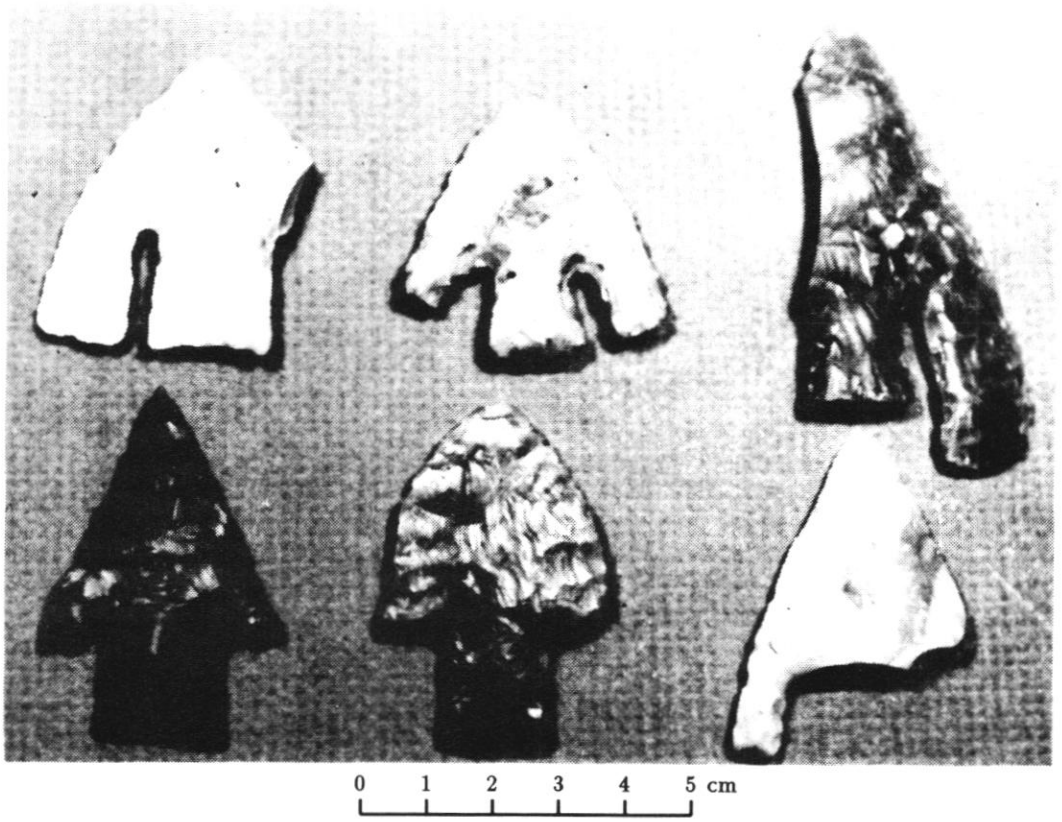

Figure 2. Bell points from 41HR354

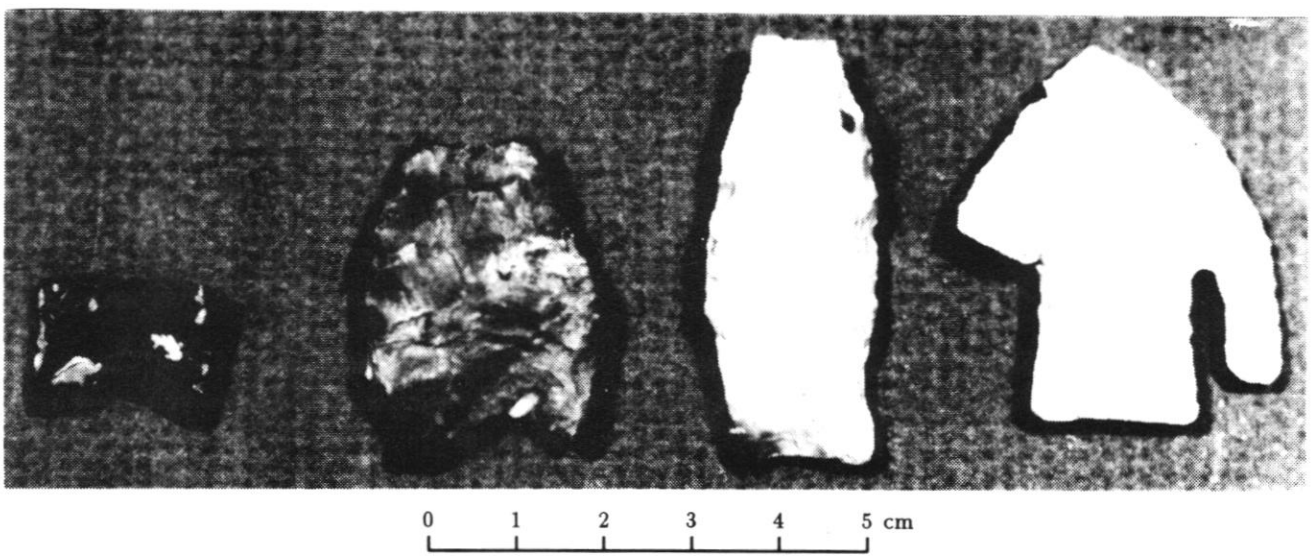

Figure 4. [out of order] Site 41HR731 dart points
l-r: Clovis, retouched Dalton, Early Side-Notched, Bell

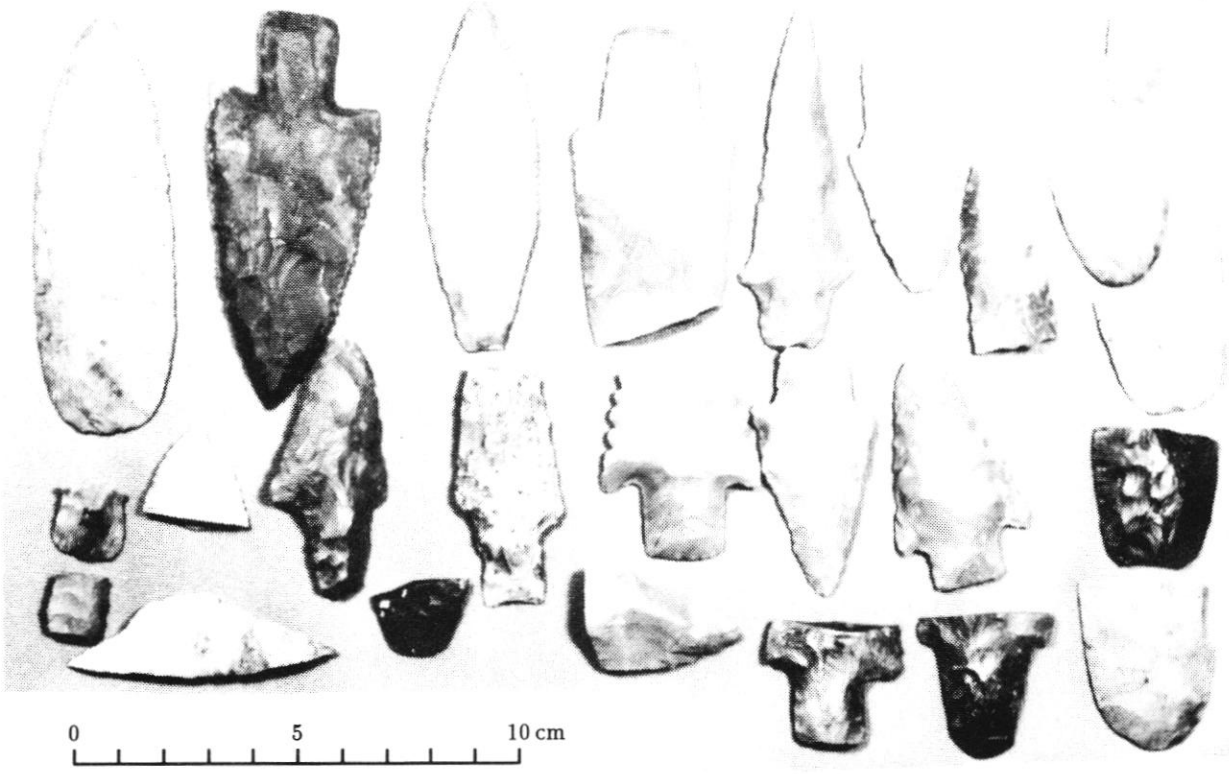

Figure 3. Site 41HR730 collection

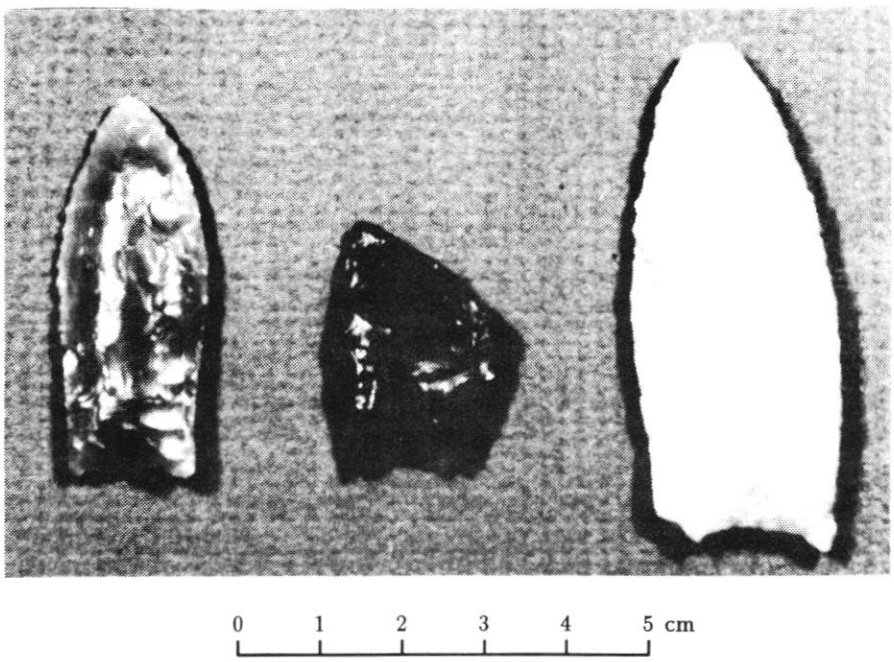

Figure 5. Site 41HR732 dart points
l-r: Midland, Angostura, Plainview