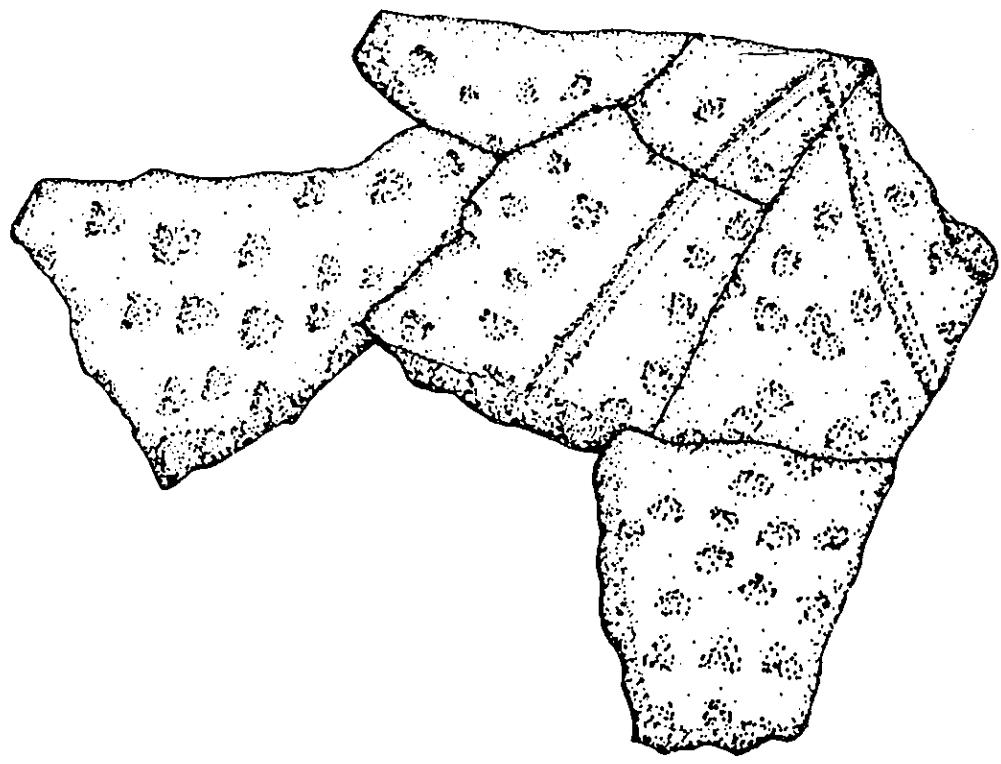




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Punctated/Incised Pottery from Walker County, Texas

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Relationships of Certain Dart Point Types in Southeast Texas

Leland W. Patterson

Introduction

Stone projectile points are one of the most common types of diagnostic artifacts found at archeological sites. At preceramic sites, projectile point types are often the only indication of chronology and cultural affiliation. There are many publications available in the United States on regional projectile point types. There is also a large body of literature discussing minor variations in projectile point styles. The standard references for projectile point typology in Texas are Suhm and Jelks (1962) and Turner and Hester (1985).

In archeological reports, it is common to see the possibilities of interpretation of the significance of projectile point types given either too much or too little consideration. Too much consideration is generally caused by failure to recognize limitations in available data. Too little consideration is caused by failure to consider all of the diagnostic possibilities that the available data might support for various levels of analysis. The basic levels of interpretation of projectile points include function, tradition, technological change and cultural relationships.

The function of projectile points can include uses for different weapon systems, such as the bow and arrow and the spear, and alternate tool use, such as for cutting. Tradition includes the broad chronological and geographical occurrences of point types. Technological change can include changes in weapon systems and manufacturing processes, as well as changes in point styles. Cultural relationships includes behavioral relationships, such as trade and the use of specific projectile point types by specific social groups.

While several levels of interpretation of projectile point styles are noted here in a general manner, more detailed consideration is given to possible technological and cultural relationships between certain dart point types in Southeast Texas in the Late Archaic and Early Ceramic time periods.

Dart point relationships in Southeast Texas

The use of projectile point styles to study local and regional behavioral patterns has many possibilities, as shown in Table 1. The large number of possibilities, however, also leads to difficulties in forming any definitive conclusions. In any event, the first step in the study of possible behavioral patterns, based on projectile point types, is to establish if any relationships may exist. For this paper, seven dart point types that are found in both the Late Archaic and Early Ceramic periods (Patterson 1989a) throughout Southeast Texas have been chosen for study of possible relationships.

Data on the occurrence of these dart point types at sites of inland Southeast Texas are available in a computerized data base (Patterson 1989b), as summarized for subregional totals in Table 2. Gary and Kent are the predominant types, with smaller quantities of the other five point types considered here.

The seven dart point types under study here can be classified into two general basal styles, straight stem edges and notched stem edges (curved stem edges). The group with straight stem edges includes Gary (contracting stem edges), Kent (parallel stem edges), Yarbrough (expanding stem edges) and Darl (expanding stem edges). The group with notched stem edges includes Ellis (corner notched), Ensor (side notched) and Palmillas (corner notched with bulbar stem shape). It has previously been noted (Patterson 1983:257) that Gary and Kent point types seem to form a related series.

Relationships between projectile point types from a behavioral standpoint are examined here based on frequency of occurrence of point types together at the same sites versus occurrence of the same point types separately at other sites. These relationships are calculated as ratios of the number of sites with a specific group of point types to the number of sites that have only one of the point types in the group.

Relationships between straight stem point types

Relationships between four straight stem point types are given in Table 3. As expected, there are strong relationships between Gary and Kent point types, which supports the concept of these point styles forming a technological series. Yarbrough and Darl types have very strong relationships to the Gary-Kent series, with Yarbrough and Darl types possibly being simply variants of the Gary-Kent technological tradition. The Darl point type is strongly related to the Yarbrough type in frequency of occurrence together, but the reverse is not shown as being a strong relationship. This implies that Darl may be simply a variant of the Yarbrough type. Suhm and Jelks (1962:179) have noted that Darl and Yarbrough points are closely related.

Relationships among notched point types

Relationships among three notched stem point types are given in Table 4. Although quantitative relationships are not as strong between notched stem types as between straight stem types, in general notched stem types occur together about as often as separately at sites in this region. This implies that there may be a general technological tradition that includes all types of notched stem points in Southeast Texas in the Late Archaic and Early Ceramic periods, perhaps based on hafting style. Morphological variations between types of points with notched stems can be rather subtle, and may not have been important to the maker.

Relationships between straight and notched stem styles

Relationships between straight stem and notched stem point types are given in Table 5. Surprisingly, each notched point type has a much stronger relationship with the Gary-Kent straight stem series than with other types of notched stem points. It can be concluded that notched stem point styles were being made in Southeast Texas by the same social groups that were making straight stem styles. Therefore, notched stem point types cannot be used as indicators of the presence of different social groups.

General discussion

There does not appear to be any basis for social distinctions based on the dart point types considered here, although there could be some technological reasons for variations in these point styles. Data that demonstrate that single social groups were making and using different types of projectile points are occasionally available. For example, a point cache found in Bexar County, Texas (Hester 1972) has specimens that could be classified as Yarbrough, Palmillas and perhaps Kent and Ellis dart point types. As Hester (1972:6) has noted: "Stem configuration, as in archaeological classificatory schemes, shows considerable latitude in the cache series. Such fine distinction of stem shapes was apparently not important to the aboriginal flintknapper responsible for making these specimens."

Conclusions that can be made from this study regarding the interpretation of dart point styles in Southeast Texas during the Late Archaic and Early Ceramic periods are as follows:

1. Gary and Kent point types form a definite technological series.
2. All point types with straight stems considered here may be related to a single broad technological tradition, including Gary, Kent, Yarbrough and Darl types.
3. All notched stem point types considered here seem to be at least generally related as a technological tradition in this region, maybe related to hafting style, but perhaps simply as variants in style by individual knappers within the more predominant styles of the region.
4. There are strong relationships of notched stem to straight stem point styles in Southeast Texas, based on frequency of occurrence together of different point types.
5. In Southeast Texas, during the Late Archaic and Early Ceramic periods, the most common dart point styles appear to be of little value as indicators of the presence of different social groups. Therefore, studies of these specific dart point styles during these time periods in this region will be most productive when considering technological aspects of manufacture and use.

The above conclusions apply to the most common dart point types found in Southeast Texas during the Late Archaic and Early Ceramic time periods. It has previously been noted (Patterson 1983:Table 1) that there are also some dart point types, such as Pedernales, Marcos and Fairland, found mainly on the western side of Southeast Texas that represent influences from Central Texas during the Late Archaic and Early Ceramic periods.

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Table 1. Possible Behavioral Interpretations for Point Styles
(based on occurrence frequencies)

1. Different social groups visiting a site at different times
2. Different social groups gathering at a site at the same time
3. Single social groups making and using different point types, including variations in a single style
4. Individuals moving to other social groups
5. Trade and craft specialization
6. Independent invention of styles
7. Local point styles not related to general regional traditions

Table 2. Common Dart Point Types of Southeast Texas

	<u>no. of points</u>	<u>no. of sites</u>
Gary	1960	102
Kent	1134	84
Ellis	209	50
Ensor	120	38
Palmillas	219	46
Yarbrough	230	51
Darl	98	30

Table 3. Relationships of Straight Stem Points

	<u>frequency ratio</u>
(Gary,Kent)/Gary	1.94
(Gary,Kent)/Kent	4.12
(Yarbrough,Darl)/Darl	2.75
(Yarbrough,Darl)/Yarbrough	0.73
(Gary,Kent,Yarbrough)/Yarbrough	13.3
(Gary,Kent,Darl)/Darl	23.0

Table 4. Relationships of Notched Stem Points

	<u>frequency ratio</u>
(Ellis,Palmillas)/Palmillas	1.19
(Ellis,Palmillas)/Ellis	0.96
(Ensor,Ellis)/Ensor	2.15
(Ensor,Ellis)/Ellis	1.22
(Ensor,Palmillas)/Palmillas	1.00
(Ensor,Palmillas)/Ensor	1.28
(Ellis,Ensor,Palmillas)/Palmillas	1.13
(Ellis,Ensor,Palmillas)/Ensor	2.25
(Ellis,Ensor,Palmillas)/Ellis	1.13

Table 5. Relationships of Straight to Notch Stem Points

	<u>frequency ratio</u>
(Gary,Kent,Ellis)/Ellis	18.0
(Gary,Ellis)/Ellis	8.8
(Gary,Kent,Ensor)/Ensor	14.0
(Gary,Ensor)/Ensor	10.7
(Gary,Kent,Palmillas)/Palmillas	33.0
(Gary,Palmillas)/Palmillas	18.5

Prehistoric Site 41WH74, Wharton Co., Texas

L. W. Patterson, J. D. Hudgins and W. L. McClure

Introduction

This article describes a surface collection of artifacts from prehistoric site 41WH74 in Wharton County, Texas. The site was found and recorded for state records by Joe Hudgins.

Site 41WH74 is located about 3 miles south of Hungerford, Texas on the east bank of Peach Creek. The site is in a cultivated field, and all artifacts were collected from the surface. Shovel tests showed that there were no artifacts below the plow zone, so this appears to be a site with shallow stratigraphy.

The dimensions of this site are about 80 by 150 feet. The area was originally wooded, mainly with native pecan, elm and oak. A variety of natural floral and faunal food resources would have been available to the prehistoric Indians of this area, but only a small collection of faunal remains were recovered from this site.

This appears to be a multi-component site, with diagnostic artifacts from occupations in the Late Prehistoric and Historic Indian time periods. Earlier occupation in the Early Ceramic period is also possible although not clearly shown.

Projectile points

Two time periods are represented by arrow points and 1 arrow point preform, shown in Figure 1. Arrowpoints from the Late Prehistoric period include 5 Perdiz, 3 unclassified, 1 Edwards, 2 Alba-like and 3 Scallorn. A Bulbar Stem arrow point represents the Historic Indian period, as at site 41WH8 (Hudgins 1982, 1984).

Five dart point preforms or bifacial knives were found. Although dart points were manufactured in the Late Prehistoric period, some of these specimens could represent the Early Ceramic time period. No finished dart points were found. Bifacial knives have been found at sites such as 41WH19 (Patterson et al. 1987) in Late Prehistoric context in this region.

Ceramics

A total of 102 Goose Creek Plain sandy paste type sherds were found, with only 1 specimen being a rimsherd. This type of pottery was manufactured in both the Early Ceramic and Late Prehistoric periods, so it is not useful for distinguishing between these time periods. Sherd thicknesses ranged from 5.0 to 10.0 mm, with an average thickness of 6.8 mm. This appears to be a fairly typical collection of Goose Creek pottery. No incised specimens were found. One bone-tempered sherd was also found that could indicate the influence of Indians from farther north in the Colorado River area. Leon Plain bone-tempered pottery occurs in the Colorado River Basin (Suhm and Jelks 1962:95).

General lithic materials

A few formal types of unifacial stone tools were found, including 6 scrapers, 1 denticulate and 1 graver. Two miscellaneous bifacial tools were found. The collection also includes 1 sandstone abrader. One scraper (Figure 1R) is like several specimens classified as stub-nosed end scrapers that were found at Historic Indian site 41WH8 (Hudgins 1982:3, 1984:Figure 4).

One of the scraper specimens (Figure 2E) is very large and has some remaining silicified limestone cortex. Silicified limestone cortex is common on chert nodules that can be found in the Colorado drainage system north of Columbus, Texas. Both the size and the cortex type indicate that this is not a local type of chert, but came from farther north in the Colorado River drainage system.

Eighteen small chert cores with diameters of 30 to 50 mm were recovered. Most of these cores are probably from the Late Prehistoric period and were used to make flakes for arrow points and small flake tools. These cores would have been too small to produce flake blanks for dart point manufacture. These cores were originally small chert cobbles, and all have some remaining cortex. Chert cobbles of this size range can be found about 6 miles upstream (north) from the site. One whole small chert cobble, about 40 mm in diameter, was also found. A broken quartzite pebble, about 30 mm in diameter, was found that may have been used as a hammerstone.

Chert flakes of sizes over 15 mm square consisted of 7.2% primary flakes (completely covered with cortex), 33.7% secondary flakes (partially covered with cortex) and 59.1% interior flakes (no remaining cortex). The percentage of flakes with some remaining cortex (40.9%) is similar to the percentage of flakes with remaining cortex obtained experimentally for secondary reduction (40.7%) representing use of trimmed raw materials at remote campsites (Patterson 1981:32). It is concluded that mainly trimmed raw materials were brought to this site.

Flake size distribution is given in Table 1. Flake size distribution from bifacial reduction typically gives an exponential curve that is represented as a straight line on a semi-log plot of the percent of flakes versus flake size (Patterson n.d.). A plot of this type for flake size distribution of this collection gives an approximately straight line for all except the end points, as shown in Figure 3. Most of the curve is typical of the results of bifacial reduction. Nonconformity of the end data point for the smallest size flakes probably represents poor recovery of flakes of sizes under 15 mm square. Nonconformity of the two end data points for the largest flake sizes is a common occurrence when only a few flakes occur in the largest sizes.

Judged by the range of flake sizes involved and the flake size distribution curve type, it is concluded that most of the flakes represent bifacial reduction to produce dart points or knives. The flake size distribution has an unusually large percentage of flakes of sizes over 20 mm square for a site that has mainly Late Prehistoric type artifacts. To make a comparison with data from another site, the flake size distribution was adjusted to bring the "under 15 mm square" data point in line with the linear relationship of the other data points. As shown in Table 1, the adjusted flake size distribution for site 41WH74 is similar to the flake size distribution for the Early Archaic period (Stratum 2 bottom) at site 41WH19 (Patterson et al. 1987:Table 11). Since no Archaic period dart points have been found at this site, a better explanation for the relatively large proportion of large size flakes is that the large flakes represent the manufacture of large bifacial knives in the Late Prehistoric and Historic Indian periods. Manufacture of small size dart points in the Late Prehistoric and Early Ceramic periods usually does not produce a high proportion of large size flakes, but the manufacture of large size bifacial knives found in these time periods could produce a high proportion of large size flakes. A large bifacial knife was found in Late Prehistoric context at nearby site 41WH12 (Patterson field notes). The manufacture of large bifacial knives may have been a technological trait that was brought to this area by Indians from farther north, where large size lithic materials were generally available.

Most Late Prehistoric sites in this area have not yielded collections with significant quantities of large size flakes. It would appear that large bifacial knives were manufactured only occasionally at Late Prehistoric sites, and that large bifacial knives were highly curated items, not casually discarded.

Based on an average of 110 flakes produced for each experimental dart point preform (Patterson

n.d.), the 562 flakes found at site 41WH74 represent about five individual events to manufacture dart point preforms or bifacial knives. If the flake count is adjusted to account for poor recovery of small size flakes (Table 1), the adjusted flake count would be 974, indicating as many as 9 biface manufacturing events.

Faunal remains

A small amount of faunal material was found at this site, as follows:

Mollusks

Cerith (*Cerithium* sp.)

1 shell: The tip of spire and part of the lip are missing but this specimen is very comparable to the Florida cerith (*Cerithium atratum*) which is among the modern fauna in the Atlantic Ocean on the east coast of the United States. Texas specimens are thought to be fossils (Andrews 1977:102). The genus is known from the Cretaceous Period in Texas (Matthews 1967:Plate 21; Thompson 1982:424). The Colorado River cuts through the Cretaceous formations about 100 miles to the northwest of this site. This specimen could have been washed down the river and collected on a gravel bar nearby or it may have been carried or traded from the Balcones Escarpment area or beyond. This shell specimen, the bone-tempered sherd, the chert scraper with silicified limestone cortex and general lithic technology at this site may all be indications of contacts with Indians from farther north on the Colorado River drainage system.

Unidentified fresh-water clam

1 fragment of one valve

Fish

Probable catfish (cf. *Ictalurus* sp.)

1 vertebra (burned)

Reptiles

Unidentified turtle

12 fragments of carapace

Mammals

White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*)

Lower left M3 (young adult)

2 petrous bones (one fawn, one subadult)

Large bovid (either *Bos taurus* or *Bison bison*)

1 tooth fragment

Unidentified

5 fragments (one burned; all could be deer)

Summary

This article has given a description of the surface collection of artifacts from site 41WH74, with occupations in the Late Prehistoric and Historic Indian periods and perhaps also in the Early Ceramic period. The arrow point and pottery types found at this site are common in this geographic area. There are several indications, however, that there were influences by Indians from farther north. Nearby sites 41WH12 and 41WH40 also have indications of influences by Indians from

farther north, as well as from other geographic areas. This area may have been a seasonal meeting location for Indians from several geographic areas, or at least an area used by different Indian groups.

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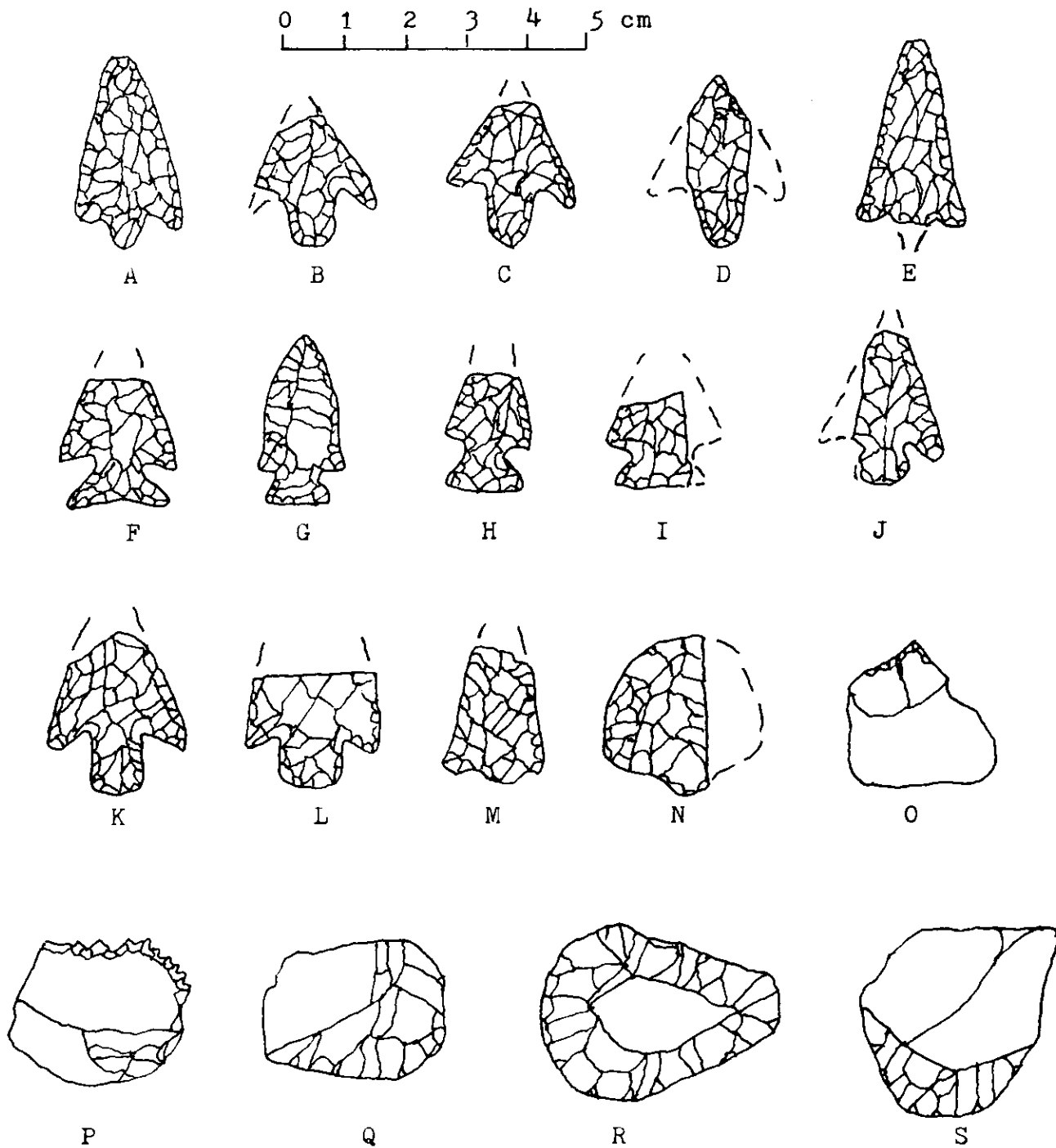
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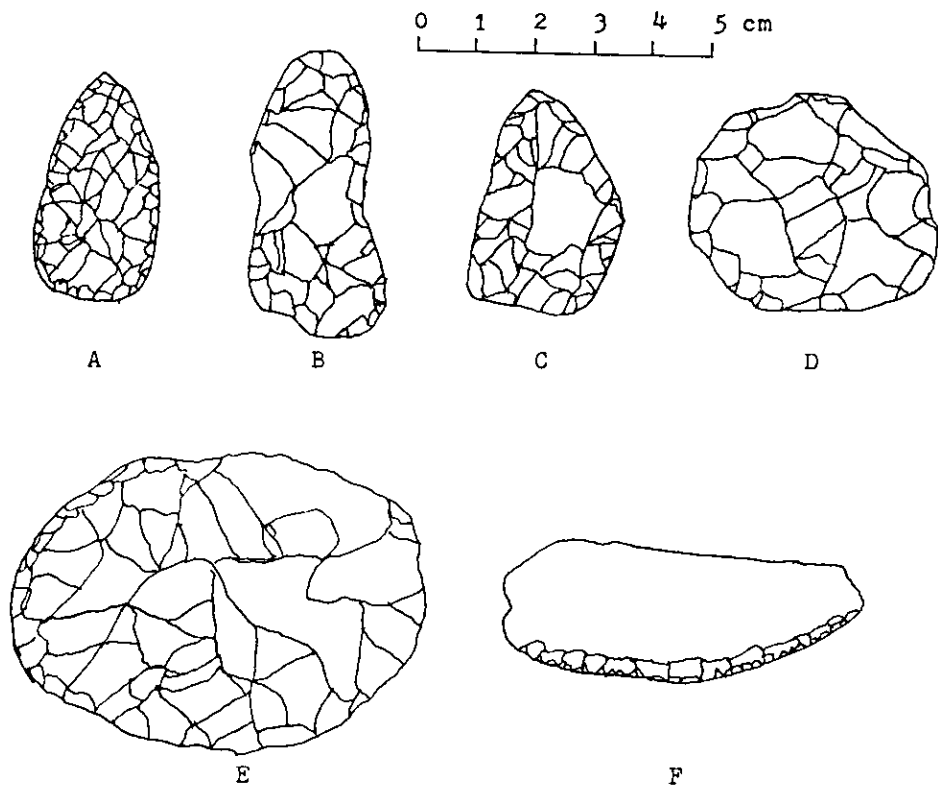
Table 1. Flake Size Distribution

flake size, mm square	original data		adjusted data		Site 41WH19, Stratum 2 btm
	no.	%	no.	%	%
under 15	188	33.5	600	61.6	61.3
15-20	210	37.4	210	21.6	24.4
20-25	103	18.3	103	10.6	8.2
25-30	41	7.3	41	4.2	4.5
30-35	13	2.3	13	1.3	1.1
35-40	3	0.5	3	0.3	0.3
40-50	4	0.7	4	0.4	0.2
total	562	100.0	974	100.0	100.0



A to E – Perdiz points; F – Edwards point; G,H,I – Scallorn points; J – Bulbar Stem point; K,L – Alba-like points; M – unclassified point; N – arrow point preform; O – graver; P – denticulate; Q,R,S – scrapers

Figure 1. Site 41WH74 lithic artifacts



A,B,C – preforms or knives; D – bifacial tool; E,F – unifacial scrapers

Figure 2. Site 41WH74 lithic artifacts

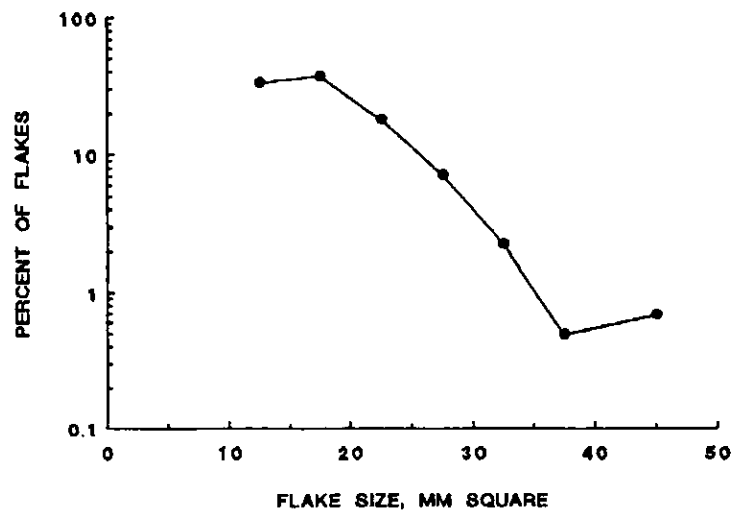


Figure 3. Flake size distribution

The Derrick Adams Site (41WA100), A Late Prehistoric Site in Walker County, Texas

William E. Moore

Introduction

In September 1989 I was awarded a grant from the Texas Archeological Society Donors' Fund to evaluate the Derrick Adams site (41WA100) in Walker County, Texas. The primary objective of this project was to obtain enough data to arrive at a preliminary assessment of its research potential. It was anticipated that questions regarding size and depth of the site as well as the presence of intact subsurface deposits would be answered by shovel testing. Also, it was hoped that an examination of artifacts found on the surface by the Adams family would aid in dating the site and provide information that could be compared with sites in the area. This article is a summary of a more detailed report that is still in preparation (Moore 1990b).

The site

Site 41WA100 is located on a sandy ridge above the confluence of Boswell and Pea Creeks which, following their union, flow into Winters Bayou less than one mile to the south. The elevation at this point is approximately 250 feet above mean sea level. Although the site is recorded in Walker County, the extreme eastern edge of the ridge, and part of the site, lie in San Jacinto County. The size of 41WA100 has not been determined at this time. Shovel testing and surface indications suggest an area of at least 300 × 400 meters.

Field methods

Four shovel tests (A-D) were dug at the site. A temporary datum was placed on a tree, and a north-south base line was established along which the shovel tests were placed at intervals of ten meters. All fill was screened through 1/4" hardware cloth, and Munsell readings were taken from shovel tests A and B. Field notes and shovel test forms were filled out, and the project was documented photographically by color slides. Artifacts recovered during testing, notes, photographs, correspondence, and other records created as a result of this project will be permanently curated at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) in Austin, Texas. The landowners' collection will remain in their possession.

The artifacts

Projectile points from 41WA100 include dart points and arrow points. Type descriptions are based on Suhm and Jelks (1962) and Turner and Hester (1985). The majority of the dart points have contracting stems similar to the Gary and Kent types, and were manufactured mainly from quartzite (Figure 1a-b). One specimen, made from chert (Figure 1c), has a slightly expanding stem and resembles the Yarbrough type. Another (Figure 1d), made from nonlocal chert, may represent a reworked Angostura point (Moore 1990a). Identifiable arrow points are Catahoula, Perdiz, and Friley, and are made from chert and quartzite (Figure 1e-g).

Other lithic artifacts include miscellaneous bifaces, unifaces (Figure 1h), blades (Figure 1i), cores (Figure 1j), hammerstones, possible mano/metate fragments, and debitage (including one flake of Manning Fused Glass). Burned rock and red ochre are also present.

Ceramics from 41WA100 are varied and include specimens with sandy paste, silty paste, sand temper, bone temper, bone/organic temper, bone/grog temper, and grog temper. Recognizable types include Baytown Plain, Goose Creek Plain, and Goose Creek Incised. The remaining specimens are considered to be type Unspecified.

Decorative motifs include incising and punctating. One specimen (Figure 2a) is a rim sherd with an incised/punctated exterior surface. The fields of punctation are bordered by broad, shallow grooves to form opposing diagonal lines that intersect near the rim. There are also four shallow diagonal lines near one section of the rim. This decorative style resembles that of Middle-to-Late Caddoan types such as Pennington Punctated-Incised as defined by Suhm and Jelks (1962) and Pineland Punctated-Incised as described by Fields (1981). Another has a floated/smoothed exterior surface covered entirely with fingernail-like punctations (Figure 2b). Although too fragmentary to type, this decorative style is common on many early Caddoan types such as Kiam Incised, Dunkin Incised, and Weches Fingernail-Imprinted (Fields 1981; Suhm and Jelks 1962).

Summary

The presence of arrow points and ceramics, especially those with bone and grog temper, are indicators of a Late Prehistoric occupation. The variety of artifact types suggest this site may have more than one component present. Based on utilization of nonlocal materials and Caddoan-like pottery, it is hypothesized that the occupants of 41WA100 travelled long distances to obtain raw materials or participated in a trade network with other groups. This site may have functioned as a base camp from which these forays originated. Numerous Late Prehistoric sites are located in the area, which suggests this part of Texas was densely populated during this period. The range of dates for occupation of 41WA100 is tentatively postulated at between A.D. 900 and A.D. 1750.

Acknowledgments

The Adams family are thanked for allowing me to examine this site on their property, and the Donors' Fund is acknowledged for funding this project. Linda Wooten Ellis examined the ceramics, and John E. Dockall helped with the lithic analysis. Conclusions presented in this article are based, in part, on their work. The figures were drafted by Beth Ham.

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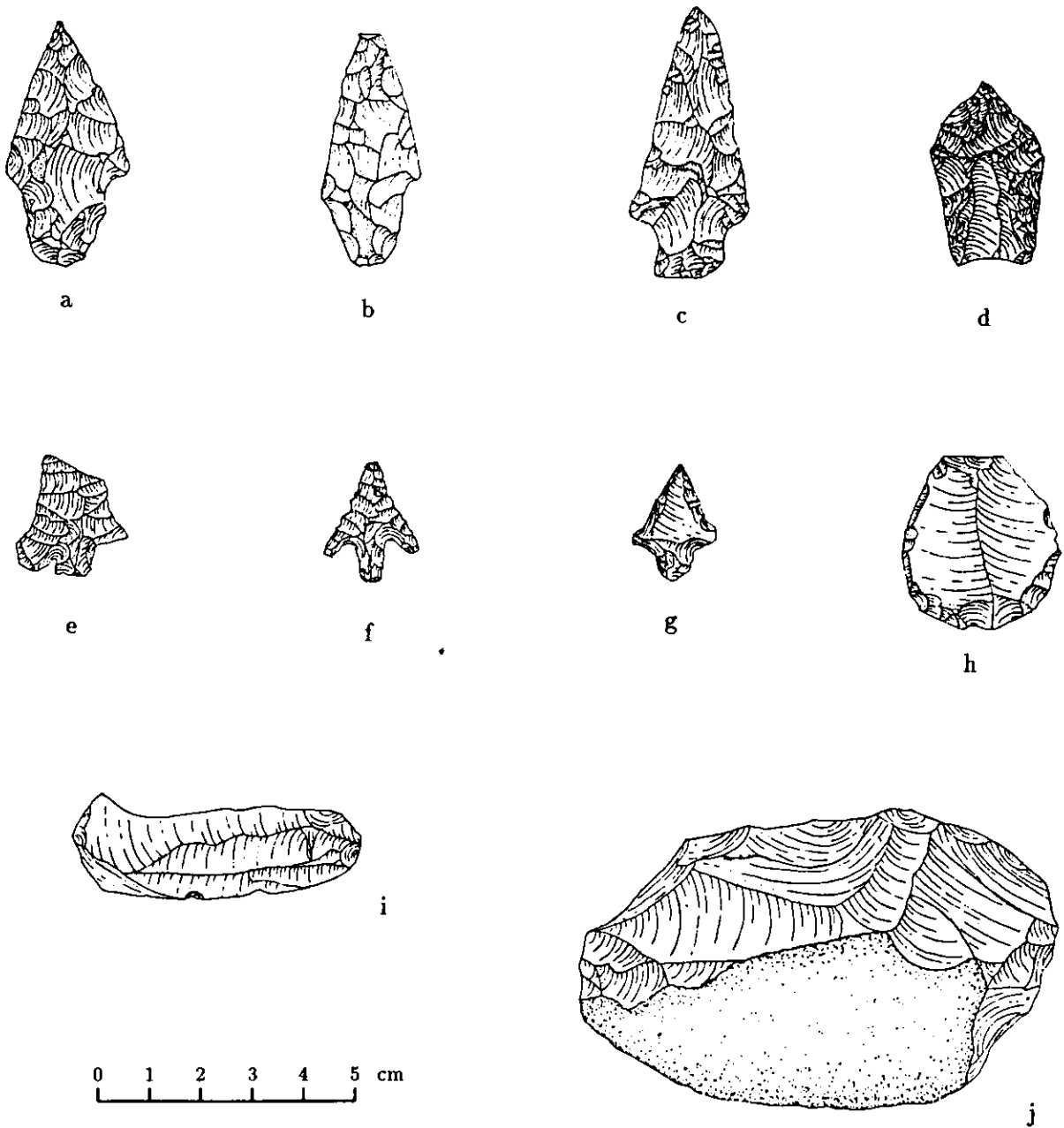
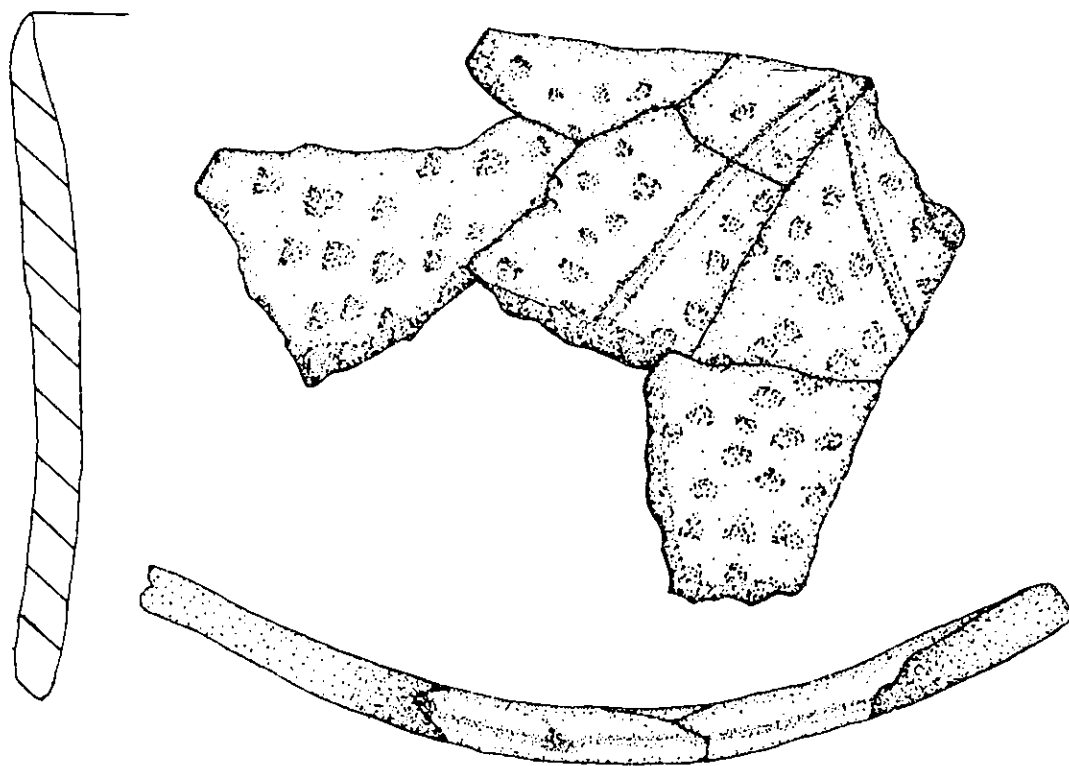
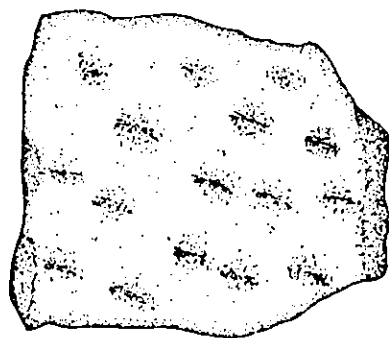
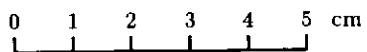


Figure 1. Lithics: a-b, contracting-stem dart points; c, expanding-stem dart point; d, Angostura-like dart point; e, Catahoula arrow point; f, Perdiz-like arrow point; g, Friley-like arrow point; h, uniface; i, blade; j, utilized core



a



b

Figure 2. Ceramics: a, grog-tempered, incised/punctated, type Unspecified (cross section, side view, and rim view); b, grog-tempered, punctated, type Unspecified

Additional Data from Site 41HR182, Harris Co., Texas

Leland W. Patterson

Introduction

Site 41HR182 in Harris County, Texas is a large prehistoric site with a very long occupation sequence, from the Paleo-Indian period through the Late Prehistoric period. Surface collecting at this location has resulted in the recovery of large amounts of data (Patterson 1975, 1985a, 1985b, 1987). This article presents additional data on artifacts collected at this site since previous publication.

Site 41HR182 has a highly eroded surface, with much of the area now deflated to the level of culturally sterile clay. Additional artifacts collected from the surface of this site demonstrate the same long occupation sequence as previously shown (Patterson 1985a). Additional data include a few artifact types not previously found here. The large collection from this site is a good example of the value of intensive surface collecting for increasing the regional archeological data base.

Projectile points

Twenty-seven additional dart points have been found at site 41HR182 since previous publication (Patterson 1985a). Dart point specimens are illustrated in Figures 1 to 3. Both previous and new dart point finds are summarized in Table 1. Additional dart point types found include Ensor, Bell and Pedernales. A total of 157 dart points have now been found on this site. Four additional dart point blade fragments and three additional dart point stem fragments have also been found. Dart point types found here represent all prehistoric time periods of this region from the Paleo-Indian to the Late Prehistoric, including all portions of the Archaic period and the Early Ceramic period.

The Late Paleo-Indian period (10,000 to 7000 years B.P.) is represented at this site by Early Notched, Early Stemmed, San Patrice and Angostura points. The Early Archaic period (7000 to 5000 years B.P.) is represented by a Bell point and perhaps some of the largest Gary and Kent point specimens. The Middle Archaic (5000 to 3500 years B.P.) is represented here by a Pedernales point and probably some of the Kent and Gary specimens. Gary and Kent point types occur over a very long time period in Southeast Texas (Patterson 1983), with smaller specimens of these point types found in the Early Ceramic and Late Prehistoric periods. The Late Archaic (3500 to 1900 years B.P.) and Early Ceramic (1900 to 1400 years B.P.) time periods are represented at this site by Ensor, Ellis, Yarbrough and Darl points, and some of the Gary and Kent specimens. As noted, some small Gary and Kent dart points were also in use during the Late Prehistoric period (1400 to 500 years B.P.), after use of the bow and arrow became common.

Four additional arrow points have been found, including 2 Perdiz, 1 Perdiz preform and 2 unclassified specimens. All arrow point specimens are shown in Figure 3. A total of 40 arrow points have now been found on site 41HR182, including 2 Alba, 9 Catahoula, 1 leaf-shaped, 22 Perdiz, 2 Scallorn and 4 unclassified. Arrow points represent the Late Prehistoric period, and extend into the Historic Indian period (500 to 300 years B.P.) at some sites in this region.

Ceramics

Seventy-nine additional Goose Creek type sherds have been found at this site, including 74 body sherds, 3 rim sherds, 1 nodular pot bottom and 1 incised sherd. The incised sherd has two converging lines. A total of 823 Goose Creek type sherds have now been found at this site, including

3 incised specimens. In general, incised potsherds are found as a small proportion of the total sherds at sites with pottery in Southeast Texas.

General lithic materials

Lithic raw materials used at site 41HR182 were mainly of fairly local origin, such as chert and petrified wood that can be found within 50 miles of this site. Additional raw material finds include 3 whole and 1 split chert cobbles (50 to 80 mm diameters) and 1 piece of unworked petrified wood (40 mm diameter). Two additional quartzite hammerstones and 3 additional limestone hammerstones were also recovered.

About 500 additional lithic flakes have been found, similar to the large collection of flakes previously described in detail (Patterson 1985a). Four additional chert cores and one additional petrified wood core were also found, with diameters of 50 to 60 mm. Additional bifaces found include 20 dart point preforms in various stages of completion, and 2 miscellaneous specimens. Lithic manufacturing was a significant activity at this site.

An industry for the manufacture of small prismatic blades at this location has previously been described (Patterson 1985a). Twenty-eight additional small prismatic blades, with widths of 8 to 15 mm, and one additional microblade core fragment were found.

Additional unifacial tools found here include 1 Albany scraper (Figure 3J), 2 flake scrapers, 2 unifacial perforators and 2 graters. One additional bifacial perforator (drill) fragment was found. The Albany scraper (Turner and Hester 1985:230) is a Late Paleo-Indian type that has been associated with the San Patrice point (Webb et al. 1971). A San Patrice point was found at this site (Patterson 1985a:Figure 1E).

A piece of red ochre was recovered; it represents a nonsubsistence use, such as body decoration. A sandstone grinding set with traces of red ochre was previously found here (Patterson 1985a:14).

Summary

Additional artifacts found at site 41HR182 support previous conclusions (Patterson 1985a) regarding the nature of this site. Site 41HR182 is one of an increasing number of sites in Southeast Texas that have very long occupation sequences (Patterson 1983). Artifact types found here are typical for sites of inland Southeast Texas during all prehistoric time periods.

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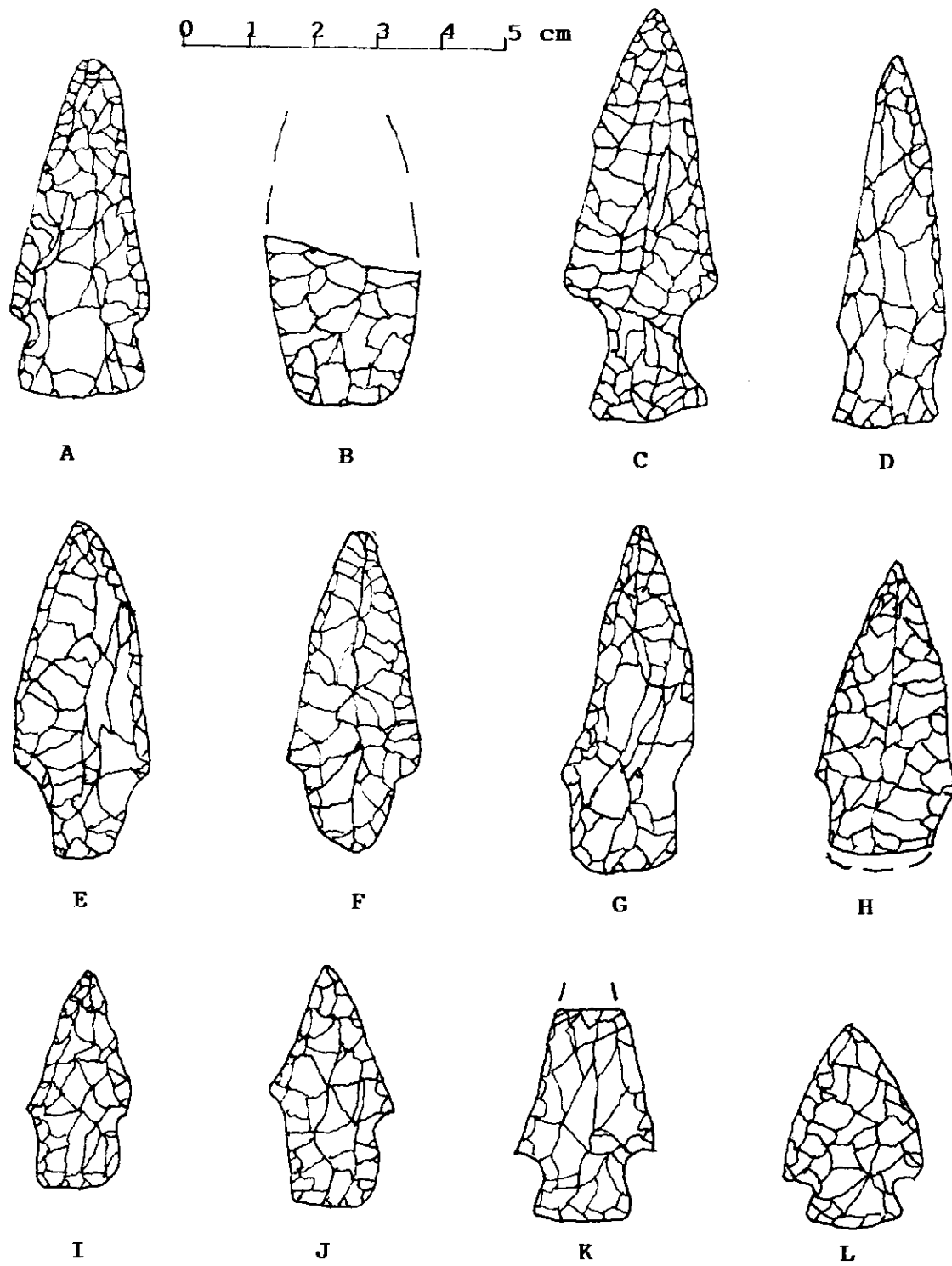
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Table 1. Summary of Dart Points

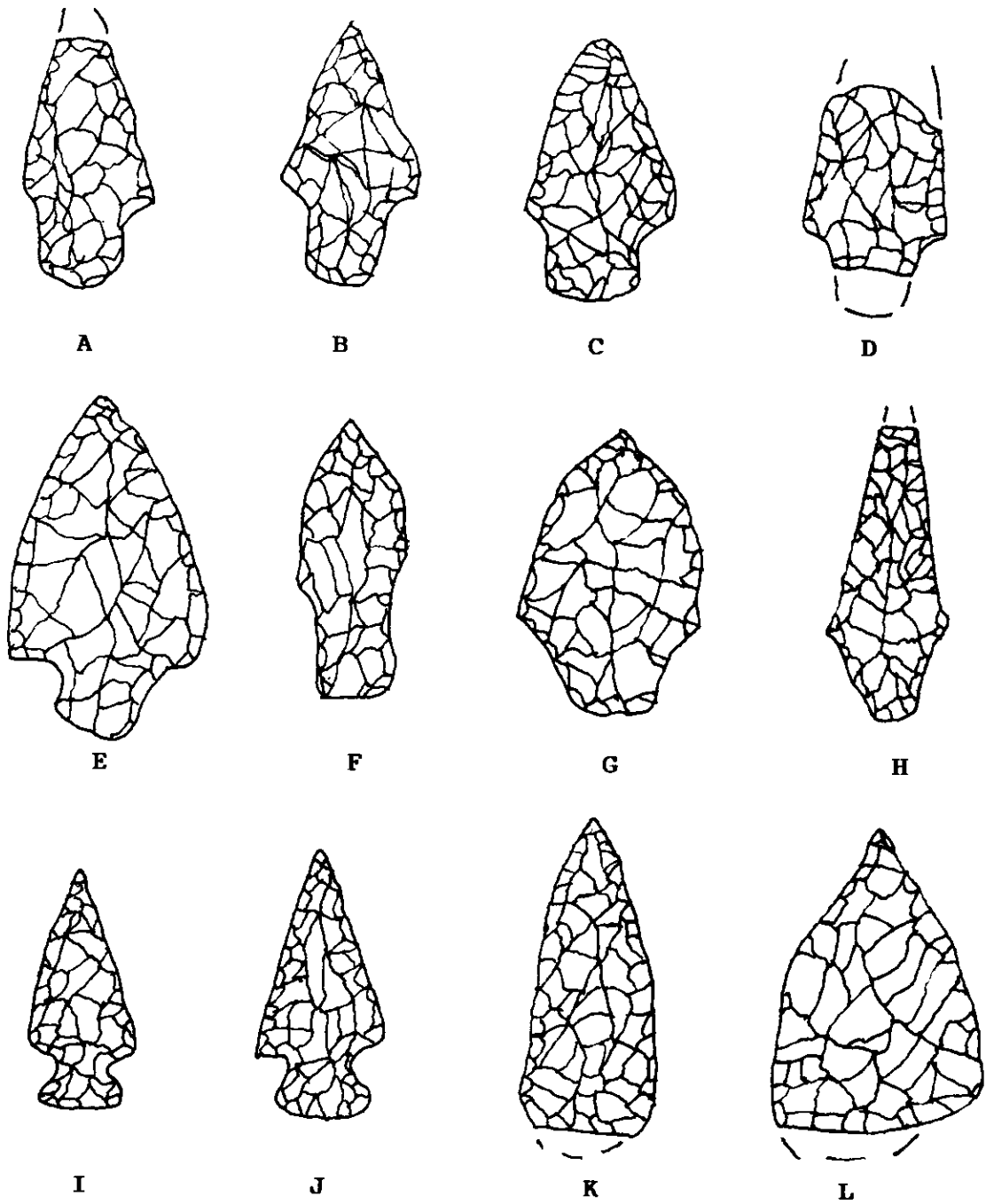
<u>type</u>	<u>previous</u>	<u>new</u>	<u>total</u>
Gary	89	5	94
Kent	12	10	22
Darl	3		3
Darl-like	4	1	5
Ellis	5	1	6
Refugio-like	1		1
Early Notched	3	2	5
San Patrice	1		1
Early Stemmed	2		2
Paleo Lanceolate	1		1
Yarbrough	4	1	5
Angostura	1	1	2
unclassified	4	2	6
Ensor		2	2
Pedernales		1	1
Bell	—	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
total	130	27	157



A,C - Early Notched; B - Angostura; D - Darl-like; E,F - Gary; G to J - Kent; K - Yarbrough; L - Ellis

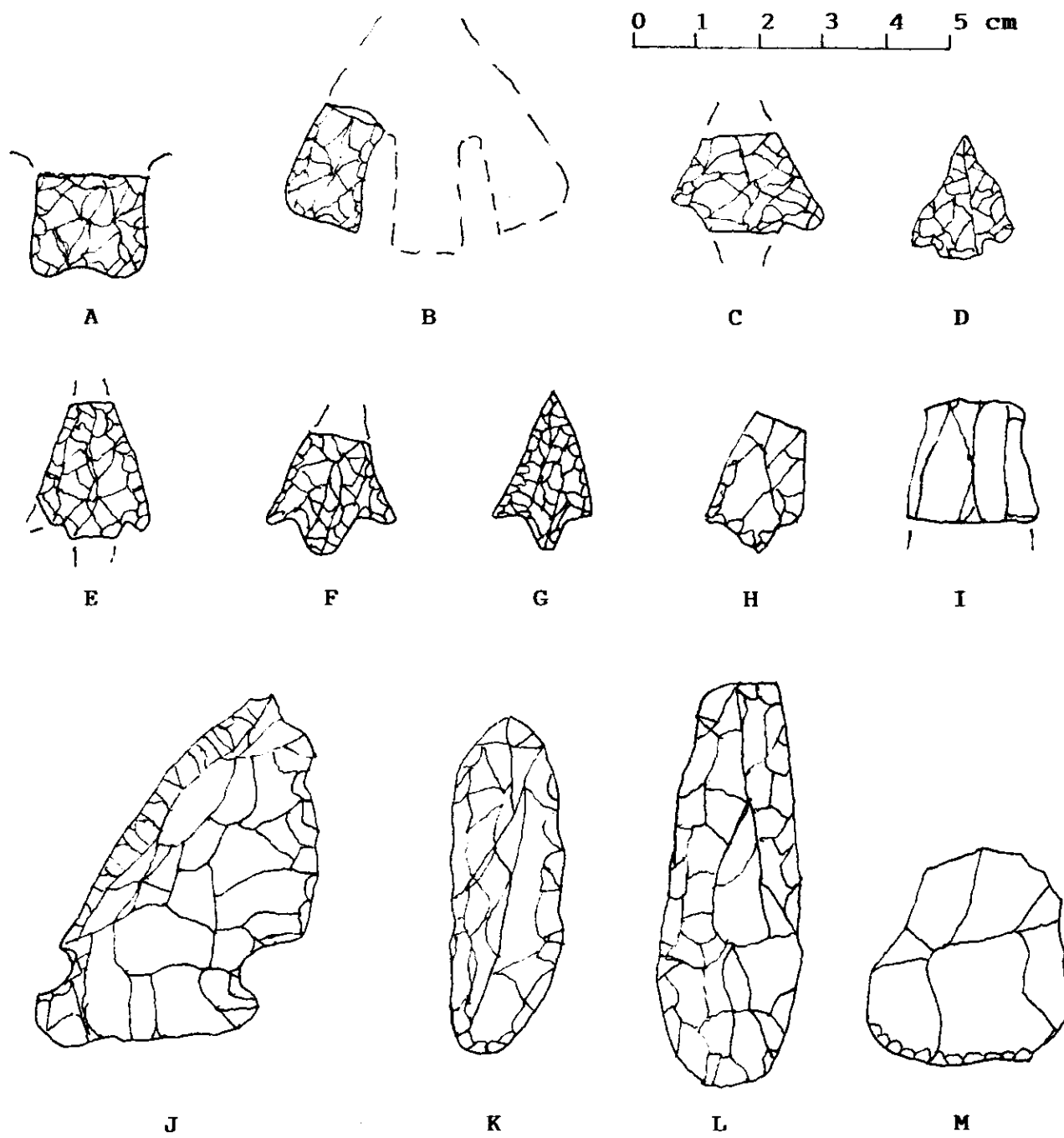
Figure 1. Site 41HR182 Dart Points

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm



A to F - Kent; G,H - Gary; I,J - Ensor; K,L - unclassified

Figure 2. Site 41HR182 Dart Points



A – Pedernales point stem; B – Bell point barb; C – Gary point; D,E – unclassified arrow points; F,G – Perdiz points; H - Perdiz preform; I - microblade core fragment; J – Albany scraper; K,L – dart point preforms; M – scraper

Figure 3. Site 41HR182 Lithic Artifacts

Site 41HR624, Another Long Sequence in Harris Co., Texas

L. W. Patterson, Ken Marriott and Lin Marriott

Introduction

As previously noted (Patterson 1983), there are an increasing number of archeological sites being found in Southeast Texas that have very long occupation sequences, with many from the Paleo-Indian through the Late Prehistoric time periods, and even into the Historic Indian period. This article describes an artifact collection from another site of this type. In this case, the occupation sequence appears to be from the Early Paleo-Indian period through the Historic Indian period, covering an interval of about 11,000 years.

Site 41HR624 is located on Cypress Creek in northern Harris County, Texas. A concentrated group of artifacts has been collected from a highly eroded area on the creek bank by Ken and Lin Marriott. The collection includes chert flakes, unifacial scrapers, pottery and a large number of projectile points. This article concentrates on time-diagnostic artifacts that can be used to define the chronological sequence of this site.

Paleo-Indian Period

The Paleo-Indian time period in Southeast Texas has been defined as an Early Paleo-Indian subperiod of 12,000 to 10,000 years B.P. and a Late Paleo-Indian subperiod of 10,000 to 7000 years B.P. (Patterson 1979). In the Early Paleo-Indian period, the Clovis point type is the earliest, in the time interval of approximately 12,000 to 11,000 years B.P. Folsom and Early Notched points are found in the later portion of the Early Paleo-Indian period, in the time interval of approximately 11,000 to 10,000 years B.P. At site 41HR624, the Early Paleo-Indian period is represented by a Folsom point (Figure 1A) and possibly by one or more of the three Early Notched points (Figure 1F,G,H) found here. Early Notched points occur in both the Early and Late Paleo-Indian periods (Patterson and Hudgins 1985). The Folsom point found at this site is only the second Folsom specimen to be published for Southeast Texas, and represents an intrusion of Indians from the Southern Plains. This specimen is 4.7 mm thick and has a long flute scar on only one side. A Dalton-like point (Figure 1B) may also represent the Early Paleo-Indian period at this site as an intrusion of Indians from the north. Most Indians in Southeast Texas seem to have been using Early Notched points during the same time period as the Folsom point. The other Folsom specimen published for Southeast Texas was found at site 41WH19 (Patterson and Hudgins 1985; Patterson et al. 1987) in Wharton County.

The Late Paleo-Indian period is represented at site 41HR624 by three San Patrice points (Figure 1C,D,E), an Albany scraper (Turner and Hester 1985:230) and possibly by some of the Early Notched point specimens. San Patrice points have been found in Late Paleo-Indian context at excavated sites 41HR315 (Patterson 1980) in Harris County and 41WH19 (Patterson et al. 1987) in Wharton County. The Albany hafted scraper has been associated with the San Patrice point type (Webb et al. 1971), and one specimen was found at site 41HR624 (Figure 1I). All Paleo-Indian points found at this site have ground basal edges.

Archaic and Early Ceramic periods

The Archaic time period can be arbitrarily divided into Early (7000 to 5000 B.P.), Middle (5000 to 3500 B.P.) and Late (3500 to 1900 B.P.) subperiods (Patterson 1979). There are no points from site

41HR624 that can be definitely assigned to the Early Archaic. Some of the points found at this site may be from the Early Archaic, however. Aside from a few well-defined point types, such as Bell and Carrollton, there is an ill-defined group of straight stem (Bulverde-like and Kent-like) points found in the Early Archaic in Southeast Texas (Patterson et al. 1987). The Middle Archaic period at this site is represented by Bulverde (Figure 1J,K), possibly by Bulverde-like (Figure 2C,G) and possibly by some of the larger Kent and Gary points. The Late Archaic and Early Ceramic (1900 to 1400 B.P.) periods are represented by Gary and Kent points and one Palmillas point (Patterson 1983:Table 1). All diagnostic artifacts in this collection are summarized in Table 1.

Late Prehistoric and Historic Indian periods

The Late Prehistoric (1400 to 500 B.P.) and Historic Indian (500 to 200 B.P.) time periods are represented at site 41HR624 by arrow points (Figure 3). Late Prehistoric arrow point types found here include Alba, Perdiz and Scallorn. A Catahoula perforator (Patterson 1987) was also found, although no Catahoula arrow points were recovered. A leaf-shaped arrow point with a slight stem (Figure 3I) may represent the Historic Indian period, and some of the Perdiz point specimens could also be from the Historic Indian period.

Summary

Site 41HR624 is another addition to the increasing list of sites in Southeast Texas that have very long occupation sequences. The presence at this site of a Folsom point from the Early Paleo-Indian period represents an intrusion of Indians with a lithic tradition from the Southern Plains. This location was probably used as a seasonal campsite by nomadic Indians with a hunting and gathering lifeway. The occupation sequence was from the Early Paleo-Indian period through the Late Prehistoric time periods, and possibly into the Historic Indian period. The large number of sites in this region with long occupation sequences indicates a stable land-use pattern over a long time period (Patterson 1983).

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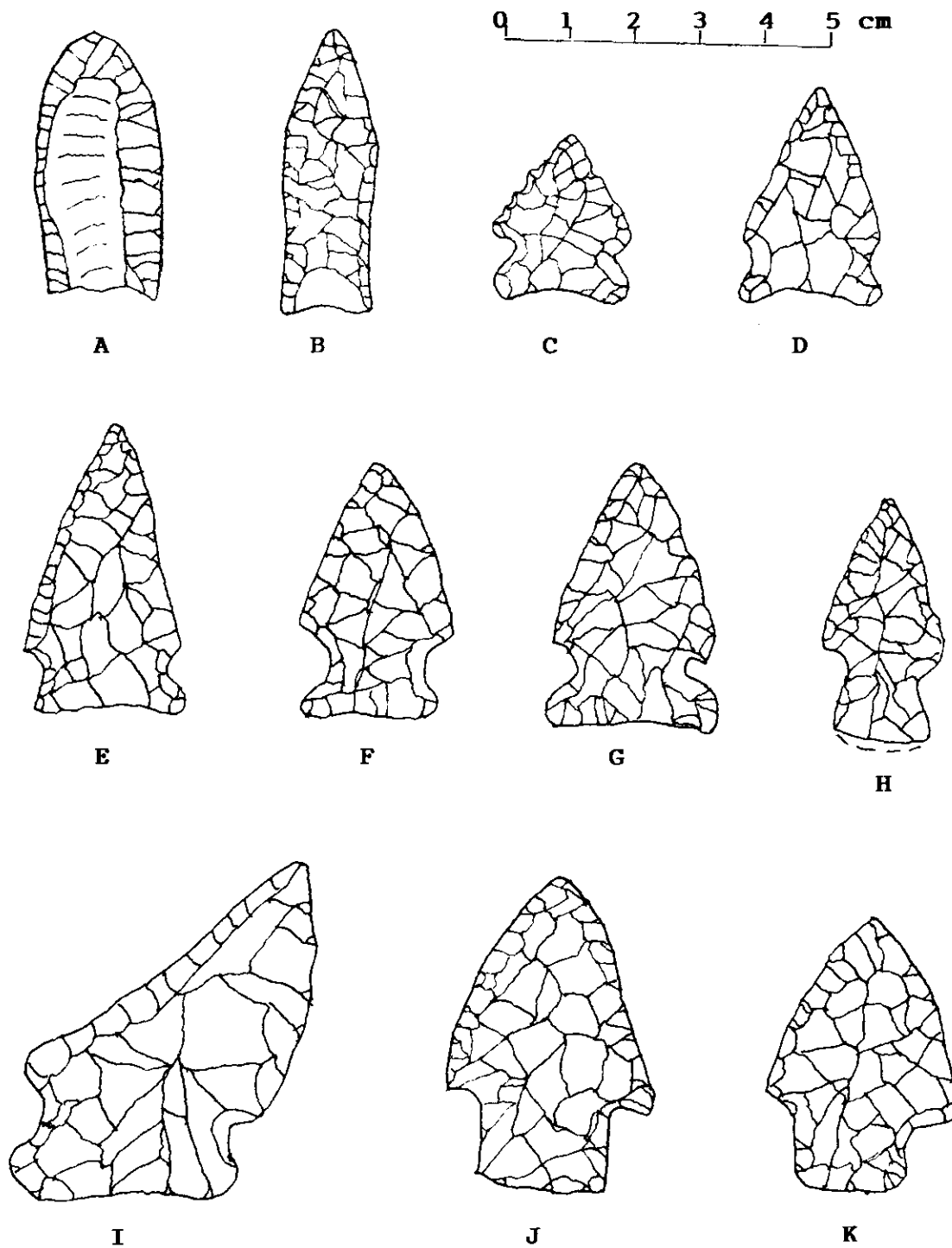
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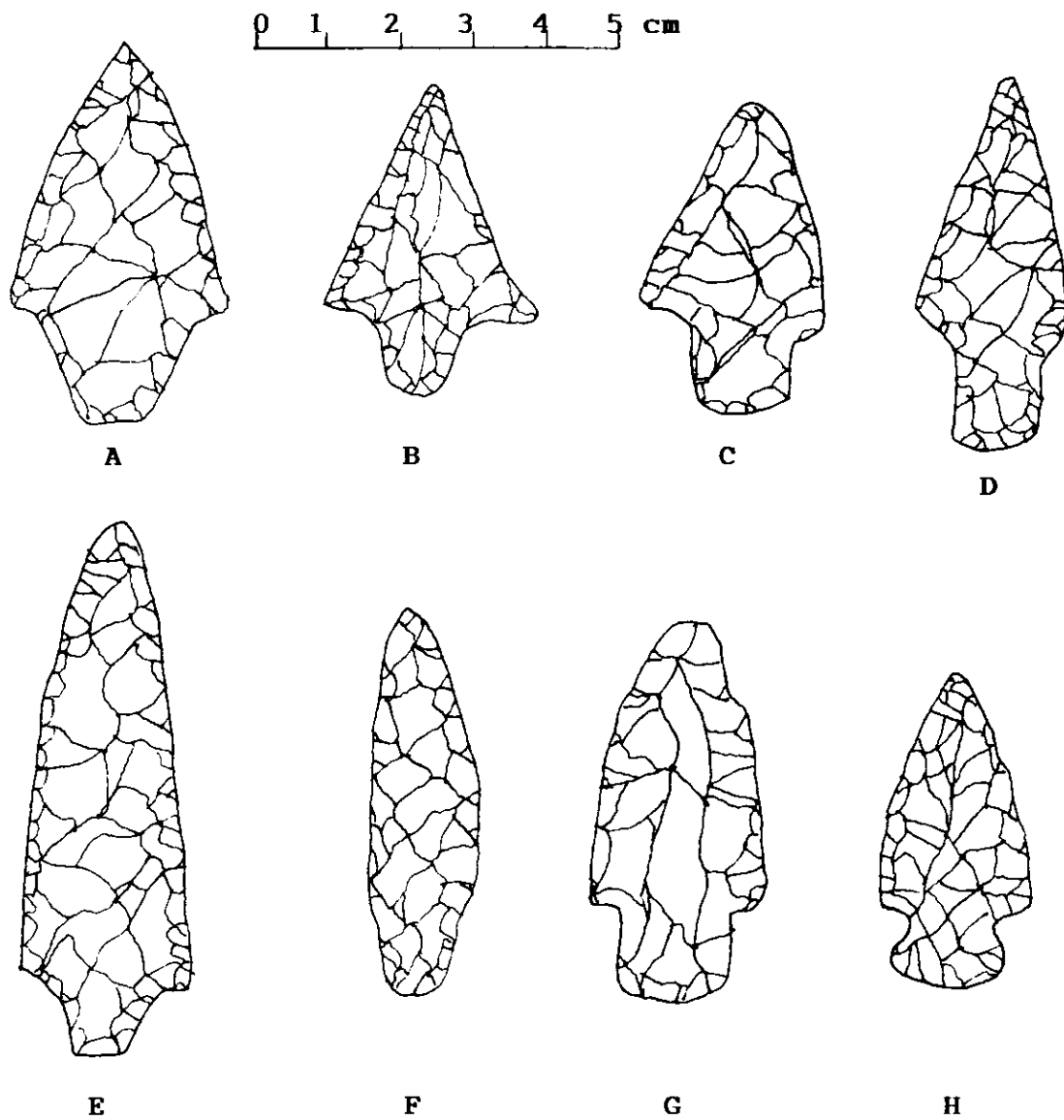
Table 1. Summary of Lithic Artifacts

<u>Dart points</u>	
Folsom	1
Dalton-like	1
Early Notched	3
San Patrice	3
Bulverde	2
Bulverde-like	2
Gary	10
Kent	13
Palmillas	1
blade tip	1
preform	3
<u>Arrow points</u>	
Alba	1
Perdiz	7
Scallorn	6
leaf shaped	1
<u>Other</u>	
Albany scraper	1
Catahoula perforator	1



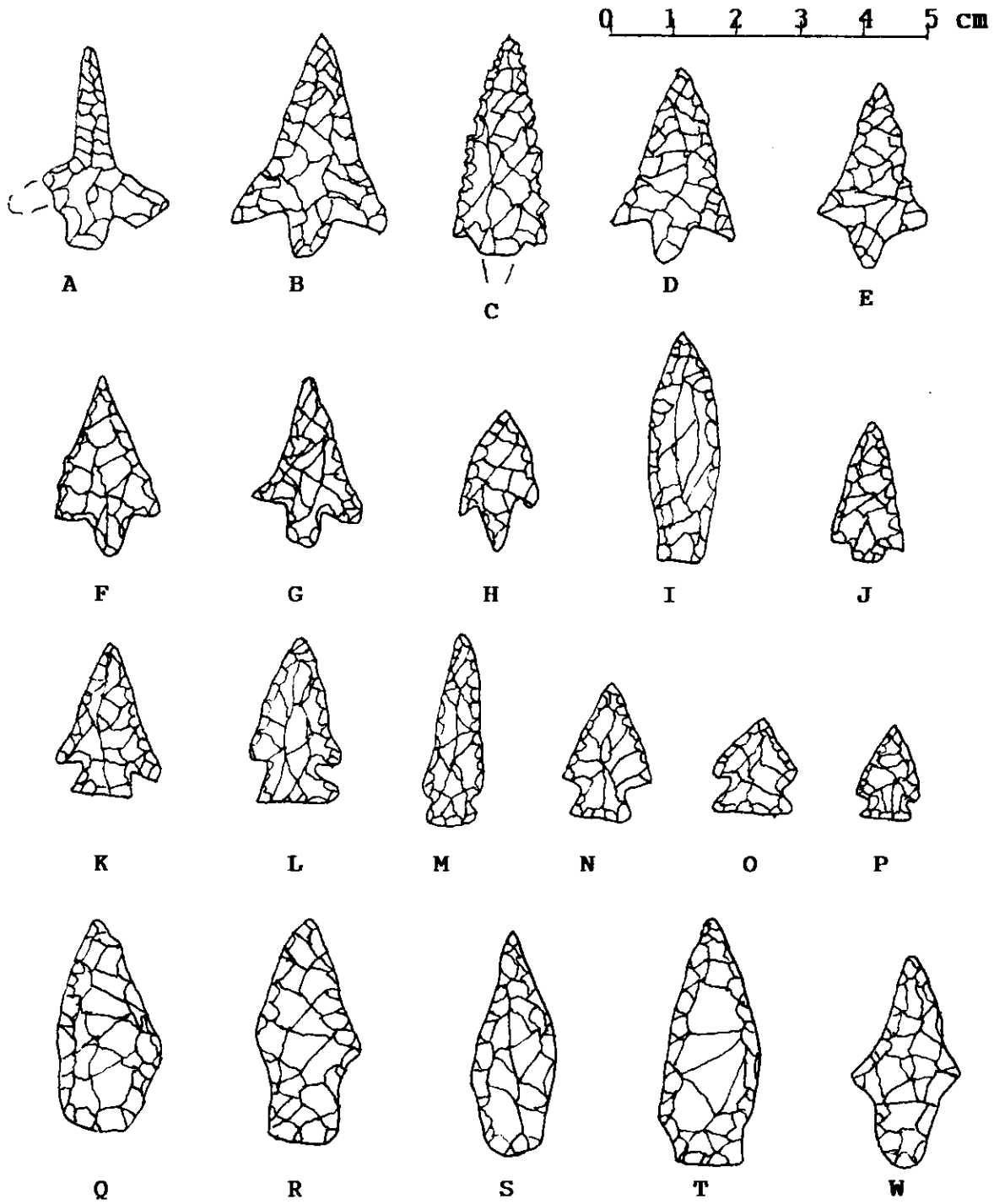
A - Folsom point; B - Dalton-like point; C,D,E - San Patrice points; F,G,H - Early Notched points; I - Albany scraper; J,K - Bulverde points

Figure 1. Site 41HR624 lithic artifacts



A,B,E - Gary; C,G - Bulverde-like; D,F - Kent; H - Palmillas

Figure 2. Site 41HR624 dart points



A - Catahoula perforator; B to H - Perdiz points; I - leaf-shaped point; J - Alba point; K to P - Scallorn points; Q to W - Kent points

Figure 3. Site 41HR624 lithic artifacts