

**REVIEW DRAFT**

**ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 319 HECTARES AT THE  
LONGHORN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT,  
HARRISON COUNTY, TEXAS**

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## ABSTRACT

From January to February 1997, personnel from Prewitt and Associates, Inc., conducted a survey for cultural resources at Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant (LHAAP) in Harrison County, Texas, under Delivery Order 0005 of Contract DACA63-95-D-0051 with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District. The survey entailed 100 percent pedestrian coverage of 319 hectares (789 acres) within six survey areas, accompanied by historic archival research. Ten previously unrecorded sites—seven historic and three prehistoric—were documented, as were one prehistoric site and one historic site recorded during earlier work at the facility.

One prehistoric site (41HS753) has such sparse remains that it lacks the capacity to contribute important information, and it is recommended that it be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register. The remaining three prehistoric sites (41HS240, 41HS754, and 41HS755) have the potential to contribute important information on a variety of topics, especially for the Caddoan period, and it is recommended that they be considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register pending formal testing for a fuller assessment.

Two of the historic sites (41HS746 and 41HS747) are so disturbed or have such low integrity that they have no capacity to yield important information, and they are considered ineligible for National Register listing. Of the remaining historic sites, three (41HS405, 41HS748, and 41HS749) retain some integrity and are associated with development of the recreational industry at Caddo Lake but are assessed as ineligible because of their recent age and because of difficulties of determining associations. The final three historic sites (41HS750, 41HS751, and 41HS752) are associated with African-American agriculturists who were prominent landowners in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. While all three apparently retain some integrity, 41HS752 may be most likely to yield an interpretable artifact sample that could contribute important information, and it is recommended that it be considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register pending formal testing for a fuller assessment. Sites 41HS750 and 41HS751 are assessed as ineligible for National Register listing.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Historical research was facilitated by LHAAP staff, who provided access to files and copied a tract map that was essential to subsequent research tasks. In Marshall, the staffs of the Harrison County Courthouse and Harrison County Historical Society Museum answered questions and opened local history files, while personnel at the General Land Office, Texas State Library and Archives, and Center for American History at The University of Texas provided the same services in Austin.

The project staff consisted of the following: Mr. Ross C. Fields, Principal Investigator; Ms. Martha Doty Freeman, Historian; Ms. E. Frances Gadus, Project Archeologist and Crew Chief; Mr. Todd B. Seacat, Crew Chief; and Mr. Mark Holderby, Ms. Morag Kersel, Mr. Russ Shortes, and Mr. Payton Wright, Field Technicians. This diligent crew faced the rigors of extremely thick vegetation and flooded bottomlands with aplomb.

Thanks go to the laboratory and office staff of Prewitt and Associates, Inc. Ms. Karen Gardner and Ms. Audra Pineda organized and cataloged the materials returned to Austin. Prehistoric artifact analyses were completed by Ms. Gadus with assistance from Mr. Elton Prewitt, while historic artifact analyses were done by Marie E. Blake. Ms. Blake also brought her historic archeological expertise to bear on the questions concerning site assessment. The excellent graphic presentation is due to Ms. Sandra Hannum, and the artifact drawings are by Ms. Ellen Atha. This report was edited by Mr. Fields, Linda Foster, and Melissa Hennigan; drafts were produced by Ms. Hennigan, Ms. Pineda, and Ms. Foster.

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

In January–February 1997, personnel from Prewitt and Associates, Inc. conducted a survey for cultural resources at Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant (LHAAP) in Harrison County, Texas, under Delivery Order 0005 of Contract DACA63-95-D-0051 with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District. The project was conducted as part of LHAAP's planning and management responsibilities under Section 110 (16 U.S.C. § 470h-2) of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as Amended Through 1992* (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*), specifically 16 U.S.C. § 470h-2(a)(2) of the Act. The planning survey of the five proposed timber harvesting areas and its results will support the actual undertaking (timbering) and will be subject to coordination between the LHAAP and the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer as an undertaking (36 C.F.R. §§ 800.2 through 800.5) per Section 106 (16 U.S.C. § 470f) of the Act. The sixth area was surveyed to fulfill LHAAP's Section 106 responsibilities under the Act in consideration of the undertaking associated with the remediation of a solid waste management unit located within that area.

The survey entailed 100 percent pedestrian coverage of 319 hectares (789 acres) within six survey areas ranging in size from 6 hectares (16 acres) to 133 hectares (327 acres). Ten previously unrecorded sites—seven historic (41HS746–41HS752) and three prehistoric (41HS753–41HS755)—were documented, as were one prehistoric site (41HS240) and one historic site (41HS405) recorded during earlier work at the facility.

This report consists of five chapters. The environmental setting of the project area is described in the remainder of this chapter, while archeological and historical background information is presented in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 describes the methods used, and Chapter 4 describes the cultural resources investigated. Assessments of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places are offered in Chapter 5.

The Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant is situated in northeastern Harrison County near the upper end of Caddo Lake, a natural lake on Cypress Bayou ca. 45 km upstream from where the bayou joins the Red River at Shreveport, Louisiana (Figure 1). While Caddo Lake is now impounded by a dam, it was formed originally as a result of clogging of the Red River by the Great Raft above Natchitoches (Cliff et al. 1995:8). When Caddo Lake formed has not been resolved, but it was present by the time the Great Raft was cleared in 1873, and it could

be considerably older since there are accounts of raft conditions on the Red River as early as 1700 (Kelley 1994:8). The LHAAP is drained by four main streams. By far the largest is Harrison Bayou, which heads ca. 16 km south-southwest of the Plant and flows northward through its eastern part. Saunders Branch is a much smaller stream that originates just outside the facility and flows north near the eastern edge. The other two streams, Martins Bayou and an unnamed stream, drain the northern and western parts of the Plant and originate just west of it, flowing east and north toward Caddo Lake.

**Figure 1.** Project location map.

Geologically, the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant is on the northern flank of the Sabine Uplift, which is described by Fisher (1965:29) as follows:

The Sabine Uplift is a relatively flat-topped structural high centering near the Sabine River at the Texas-Louisiana boundary; it partly separates the East Texas Embayment from the larger Mississippi Embayment to the east. The surface of the Sabine Uplift consists of an inlier of Wilcox rocks surrounded by younger, Claibornian rocks. The dip of rock units is generally radial, away from the central part of the uplift.

The Wilcox Group deposits that underlie the area date to the Eocene and consist of generally nonmarine sands, silts, clays, and lignites (Fisher 1965:30).

The soils that have developed on these sediments fall into two general units: Scottsville and Eastwood (Golden et al. 1994:8-9, 12). The former occur mostly on broad divides between streams, on footslopes, in slightly concave areas, and at the heads of drainages, while the latter are most common on sideslopes, hills, and ridges. Both have a loamy surface layer overlying clayey sediments. Associated soils include Cart, Erno, Guyton, Iuka, Latex, Mathiston, Metcalf, Meth, Sardis, and Wolfpen. The typical profile for Scottsville very fine sandy loam consists of dark brown very fine sandy loam at 0-4 inches (Ap horizon), yellowish brown very fine sandy loam at 4-12 inches (E horizon), yellowish brown loam at 12-30 inches (Bt and Bt/E1 horizons), light brownish gray clay at 30-60 inches (Bt/E2 and 2Btg horizons), and light gray clay at 60-80+ inches (2BCtg horizon) (Golden et al. 1994:78). The typical Eastwood very fine sandy loam profile consists of dark yellowish brown very fine sandy loam at 0-3 inches (A horizon), light yellowish brown very fine sandy loam at 3-8 inches (EB horizon), red clay at 8-23 inches (Bt1, Bt2, and Bt3 horizons), yellowish brown to red silty clay or silty clay loam at 23-46 inches (Bt4, Bt5, and Bt6 horizons), yellowish brown loam at 46-51 inches (C horizon), and

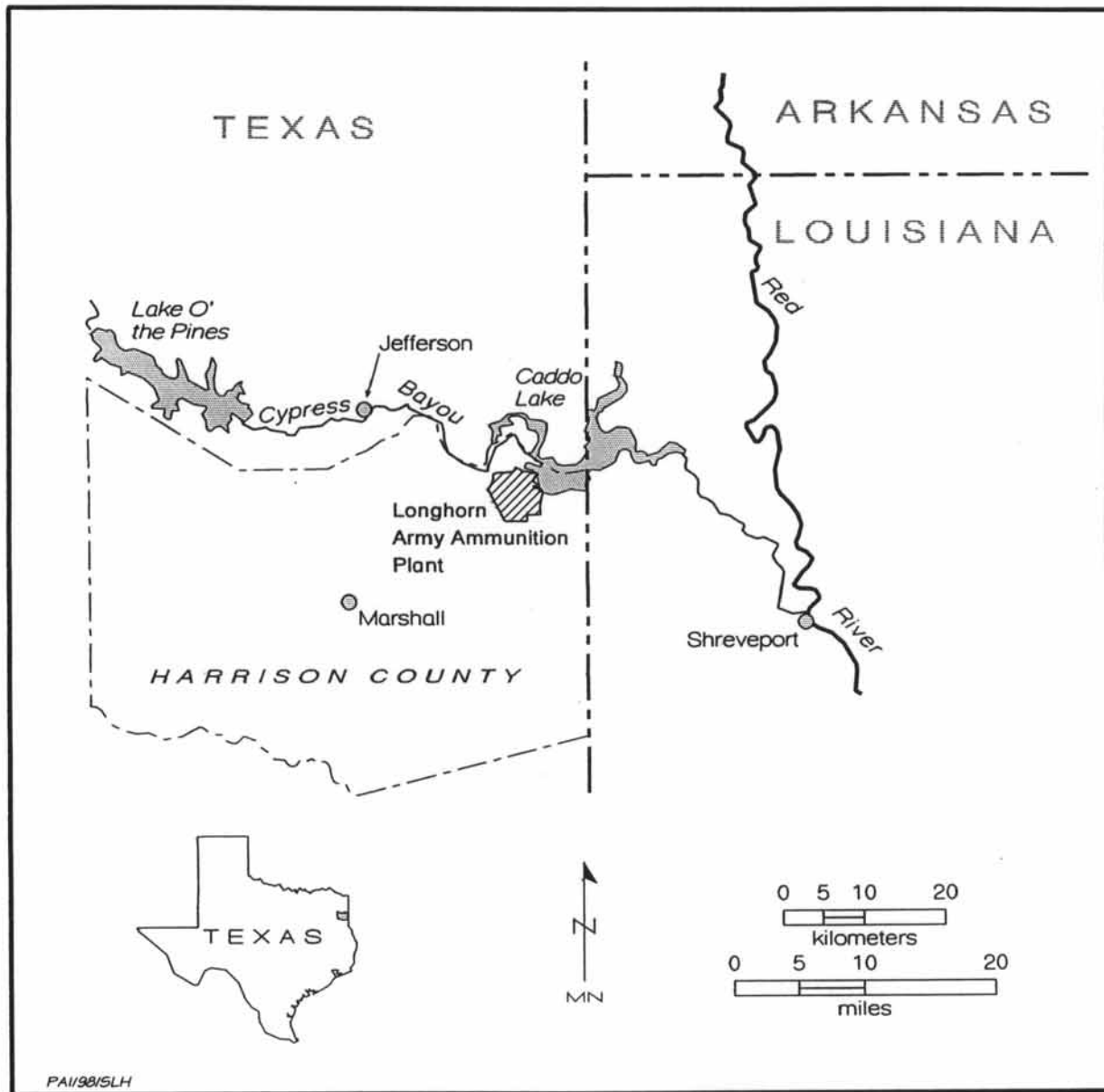


figure 1

weakly consolidated siltstone at 51–72+ inches (C horizon) (Golden et al. 1994:34).

The soils that have developed in Holocene alluvium along Harrison Bayou and the smaller streams belong to the Iuka-Socagee-Sardis unit, with the better drained Iuka soils occurring along smaller streams and near the heads of drainages and the more poorly drained Socagee and Sardis soils occurring along larger streams (Golden et al. 1994:11). The typical Iuka profile consists of mottled fine sandy loam at 0–4 inches (A horizon); strong brown to brownish yellow sandy loam at 4–20 inches (Bw1 and Bw2 horizons); gray, light brownish gray, light yellowish brown, strong brown, and pale brown silt loam at 20–45 inches (Bg1 and Bg2 horizons); and pale brown, dark yellowish brown, light brownish gray, dark brown, and light gray loamy fine sand at 45–80+ inches (C1 and C2 horizons) (Golden et al. 1994:130, 135). Socagee soils typically consist of gray silty clay loam at 0–21 inches (A and Bg1 horizons), light gray to grayish brown clay loam at 21–70 inches (Bg2, Bg3, and Bg4 horizons), and light brownish gray loam at 70–80+ inches (BCg horizon) (Golden et al. 1994:153). The typical Sardis profile consists of brown to dark grayish brown loam at 0–24 inches (A, Bw1, and Bw2 horizons) and light brownish gray to gray silty clay loam at 24–94+ inches (Bg1, Bg2, and Bg3 horizons) (Golden et al. 1994:149–150).

The LHAAP contains three basic topographic/environmental zones. Alluvial bottomlands occur around the edge of Caddo Lake and along the streams that drain the area. The greatest expanse is on the Harrison Bayou floodplain, which averages 400–500 m in width in the northern part of the plant and widens to as much as 1 km in the southern part. The alluvial bottomlands are generally flat or have low-relief microtopography and are often swampy, containing sloughs and abandoned creek channels. The dominant overstory vegetation consists of water-tolerant trees such as cypress, willow oak, and water oak, while associated faunal resources include gray squirrel, raccoon, deer, waterfowl, beaver, turtles, and fish (Cliff et al. 1995:7).

The second zone occurs in the western part of the Plant and consists of hilly uplands drained by the upper reaches of Martins Bayou and the unnamed creek to the north (equivalent to the Dissected Uplands as defined by Cliff and Peter [1994:10, 13]). Elevations range from ca. 220 to 330 ft msl. Pine forest predominates, although a variety of hardwoods (e.g., oaks, elms, pecan, and sweetgum) occur as well. Common animals in this zone include deer, opossum, fox, squirrel, and wild turkey (Cliff et al. 1995:7).

Most of LHAAP (i.e., the entire central part west of Harrison Bayou and east of the hills at the west edge of the Plant and almost all of the area east of Harrison Bayou) consists of low-relief uplands (equivalent

to the Eroded Uplands and Upland Flat of Cliff and Peter [1994:13]). These areas, ranging in elevation from ca. 180 to 220 ft msl, are drained mostly by Saunders Branch, the middle and lower reaches of Martins Bayou, and the unnamed creek to the north. These areas are generally flat, with relief occurring primarily where streams have entrenched and in the fields of pimple mounds that dot the area. These uplands support a mixed pine-hardwood forest, and the faunal resources present are the same as those listed above for the hilly uplands (Cliff et al. 1995:7).

The modern climate of the region can be characterized as humid subtropical with hot summers and mild winters. Based on weather records from 1951 to 1980 (Natural Fibers Information Center 1987:225–226), the mean annual temperature for Harrison County is 64°F, with monthly means ranging from 44°F in January to 83°F in July. Mean daily maximum temperatures range from 55 to 94°F, while mean daily minimums range from 33 to 72°F. The mean annual precipitation is 118 cm, with monthly means ranging from 6 cm in August to 13 cm in April. Rainfall occurs primarily as thunderstorms, which occur on an average of 54 days yearly. The prevailing winds are from the south, and the growing season averages 245 days.

## CHAPTER 2

### ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant (LHAAP) has seen a number of cultural resources investigations, some resulting from efforts to inventory and assess the resources within the Plant and some unrelated to operation of the facility. Among the latter are early analyses by Ford (1936) and Webb (1948) of materials collected from the surface of 41HS240 by Edward Neild between 1932 and 1935, and a reconnaissance survey around Caddo Lake by Gibson (1970) during which 41HS240 was visited and reportedly surface-collected and another prehistoric site (41HS241) was recorded. The first intensive work at LHAAP was in 1984 when Bennett (1984) surveyed 146 hectares (360 acres) and recorded a single historic cemetery and several Plant-related facilities. This was followed in 1985 by the preparation of an overview and management plan, without any additional fieldwork (Dieste et al. 1985). In 1988, personnel from the Fort Worth District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers conducted a survey of 137 hectares (339 acres); two historic sites dating to the early twentieth century were recorded, but no prehistoric sites were found (Roemer and Newman 1988).

Geo-Marine, Inc. began a series of investigations at LHAAP in 1988–1989 with the preparation of an assessment for significant resources at the facility (Peter and Stiles-Hanson 1990). This assessment involved “(1) evaluation of landform types and the historic and modern impacts associated with the landform types, (2) archival research to trace land ownership patterns and to identify military and pre-military sites of potential significance, and (3) reconnaissance survey efforts to evaluate the potential for archeological resources” (Peter and Stiles-Hanson 1990:ix). Thirty-nine localities with the potential for significant resources were identified, as was a single prehistoric site (based on existing records at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory). Geo-Marine conducted three phases of survey between 1989 and 1991, resulting in the coverage of 785 hectares (1,940 acres). Four prehistoric sites, 16 historic sites, and 4 multicomponent sites were recorded (Cliff and Peter 1994). Geo-Marine continued work at the facility in 1993 with two surveys. The first (Cliff et al. 1995) entailed coverage of 333 hectares (823 acres) and resulted in the discovery of 2 historic sites and the documentation of 2 previously recorded sites (1 prehistoric and 1 historic). The second (Cliff and Kent 1993) involved survey of



2 hectares (5 acres) that were found to be disturbed and devoid of archeological sites. The final survey by Geo-Marine was completed in 1995; 11 hectares (26 acres) were examined but no sites were found in this disturbed area (Hunt 1995). Also in 1995, personnel from the Fort Worth District performed an emergency survey of a ca. 70-acre area, part of which was disturbed; no sites were found. The latest work at the facility prior to that reported here, also performed by Geo-Marine, consists of a cultural resources management plan, which was completed in December 1996 (Cliff et al. 1996).

### PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

While the surveys done to date within the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant indicate that the area does not contain numerous archeological sites reflecting intensive prehistoric occupations, the same cannot be said for the rest of the Cypress Bayou basin, or for the river basins to the south, north, and east. In fact, investigations by both avocational and professional archeologists over the years have identified many important sites and have revealed that the region had a long and complex history of use by Native Americans.

Occupation of the larger northeast Texas area during the Paleoindian period (10,000–6000 B.C.) is demonstrated by the frequent, if not abundant, occurrence of projectile points such as Clovis, Dalton, San Patrice, and Scottsbluff, as well as other distinctive tools such as Albany scrapers, Red River knives, and Dalton adzes (Story 1990:177). Lithic tools such as these have been found at sites such as John Pearce in Caddo Parish just east of Harrison County (Webb et al. 1971), Jake Martin in Upshur County (Davis and Davis 1960), and Forrest Murphey in Marion County (Story 1990:180). Story (1990:177; Story et al. 1990:425–426) observes that Paleoindian sites typically contain limited amounts of refuse and that the assemblages are marked by the following: high selectivity in tool types with carefully fashioned bifaces and unifaces being especially common; extensive curation, refurbishing, and recycling of tools; frequent use of high-quality, often nonlocal, lithic materials; a near absence of tools and facilities indicative of plant processing; and broad distributions of particular artifact styles. Based on these characteristics, she speculates that Paleoindian adaptations in northeastern Texas involved high residential mobility and large territories, short-lived occupations by small groups at individual sites, low population densities and hence little competition for resources, a generalized subsistence strategy focusing on hunting rather than plant collecting, and fluidity in group composition and

movement as a means of avoiding or resolving economic or social problems.

The remains of occupations by Archaic groups (6000–200 B.C.), especially late Archaic peoples, are abundant in northeastern Texas, although a complete sequence of artifact styles and assemblages has yet to be developed. According to Story (1990:213; Story et al. 1990:426), Archaic period sites are characterized by greater quantities of refuse, the appearance of tools and facilities suggestive of plant processing, tools that were less well made and more frequently of local materials than those of the Paleoindian period, functionally diverse tool assemblages containing relatively large proportions of expedient tools, limited tool curation and recycling compared to the Paleoindian period, reasonably distinctive regional artifact styles, and the appearance of cemeteries. From these observations, she goes on to suggest that Archaic period adaptations involved the seasonal foraging and hunting of a wide variety of resources with plant foods attaining greater importance than earlier, exploitation patterns that were more intensive and more focused geographically than were patterns of Paleoindian land use, better defined and less-extensive group territories, decreased residential mobility and hence less direct access to nonlocal materials, and more involvement in trade relationships as a means of solving economic and social problems. While Archaic artifacts are common in the region, excavated sites that are predominantly Archaic in age or where Archaic components can be isolated from later components are rare. Some of the excavated Archaic sites in the region include Jake Martin in Upshur County (Davis and Davis 1960), Yarbrough in Van Zandt County (Johnson 1962), Finley Fan in Hopkins County (Gadus et al. 1992), Tankersley Creek in Titus County (Young 1981), and 41BW422 in Bowie County (Tucker 1994). Two of these—Jake Martin and Tankersley Creek—are in the Cypress Bayou basin upstream from Caddo Lake.

The Woodland period (200 B.C.–A.D. 800) covers the ca. 1,000-year span preceding the appearance of the Caddoan culture and hence is pivotal to understanding this important cultural development in northeastern Texas and adjacent parts of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. The origins of the Caddoan culture have been debated for many years, but Story's (1990) recent synthesis of the archeology of the region suggests that speakers of Caddoan languages occupied the area before the development of a recognizable Caddoan archeological tradition, that the adoption of maize agriculture did not trigger the Caddoan florescence, and that early Caddoan culture was influenced by but did not develop out of Lower Mississippi Valley cultures. Thus, according to Story (1990:293), "... there can be little doubt that the emergence of a distinctive southern Caddoan archeological tradition was basically an in situ development within resident communities of Caddoan

speakers.” This is supported by Perttula’s (1990) view of the coevolution of cultural systems and cultivated plants in the region. In brief, Perttula (1990:Part I, 70–97) suggests that there was substantial continuity in subsistence strategies from the late Archaic period through the early half of the Caddoan period, including increased use of domesticated cucurbits, bottle gourds, and native oily seeded and starchy seeded plants such as sumpweed, *Chenopodium*, maygrass, knotweed, and sunflower. While tropical cultigens were introduced during this time and were present across the Caddoan region by ca. A.D. 1000, the development of true agroecological systems, and hence the adoption of vastly different subsistence strategies, did not occur until later, probably after A.D. 1200 (Perttula 1990:Part I, 97). While the idea of local origins for the Caddoan culture is likely to hold up under further scrutiny, there are limited data from excavated, discrete Woodland sites in the northeast Texas region as a whole with which to evaluate this hypothesis. One of the more important excavated sites dating to this interval, the Resch site (Webb et al. 1969), is located on Potters Creek in southern Harrison County, and Webb (1982) reports on a number of sites in northwestern Louisiana, including the excavated McKinney Mound site in Caddo Parish, that apparently date to this time period. The presence of small burial mounds at some of Webb’s (1982) Bellevue focus sites implies greater cultural complexity for the Native American peoples who lived in the Red River valley east of LHAAP than for the contemporary groups in Texas, although most of the Bellevue sites have seen only limited work and thus present interpretive difficulties.

There is ample evidence for intensive use of parts of the Cypress Bayou basin and the valleys of the Sabine River to the south and the Sulphur and Red Rivers to the north and east during the Caddoan period (A.D. 800–1700). It has long been recognized that the Great Bend region of the Red River valley, extending from above Texarkana to below Shreveport, was a focal point of early Caddoan development, as this area contains a number of early Caddoan mound sites with elaborate burials pointing to hierarchical social systems (Schambach 1982:7). The general picture is one of sedentary agricultural groups inhabiting small farmsteads dispersed around vacant ceremonial centers (Schambach and Early 1982). Based on information from mound sites such as Mounds Plantation located just north of Shreveport (Webb and McKinney 1975), it is clear that the Red River valley east of LHAAP was settled intensively during this time, and at least one early Caddoan mound site (Mound Pond site #1) is present in Harrison County near the Plant.

Both the middle Sabine River and upper Cypress Creek basins south and west of the project area appear to have seen substantial occupations during the early Caddoan period. While farmsteads may have been the most

common kind of site in the middle Sabine basin during this period, Perttula (1994) lists a number of known or potential mound sites along the Sabine River or its tributaries in Harrison, Rusk, and Panola Counties. Many of these probably date to the early and middle parts of the period, indicating the development of hierarchical social and settlement systems. Further, recent excavations at the Oak Hill site in Rusk County have shown that the region contains some sites representing large planned communities (Perttula and Cruse 1997). A similar situation appears to have occurred in the upper Cypress basin, as Thurmond (1981:450–454) notes the presence of three early Caddoan mound sites (Hale, Keith, and Garrison) in Titus and Wood Counties and Nelson and Perttula (1993) identify an early Caddoan mound at the Z. V. Davis-McPeck site in northwestern Upshur County.

Turning to the Sulphur River basin north of LHAAP, it is difficult to determine how the lower part of the valley was used during the early Caddoan period because so little work has been done there. While five possible mound sites were documented in surveys at Wright Patman Lake (Malone and Briggs 1970:82, 84; Stephenson 1950:6–8), little is known about them, including their ages, and the only two excavated Caddoan sites date to the latter part of the period (Jelks 1961). Nonetheless, the proximity of this part of the basin to the Great Bend of the Red River, and the knowledge that mound sites (e.g., the Haley site) occur along the Red near the mouth of the Sulphur, certainly lead to the expectation that the area was used with some intensity during this interval. Moving upstream, middens implying intensive use during the early to middle parts of the Caddoan period have been documented at 41CS150, 41CS151, and 41CS155/156 in Cass County (Cliff and Hunt 1995:71–74, 144–146, 205–208), but the excavations into these components were not sufficiently extensive to define the nature of the occupations.

Judging from both the historic accounts and the archeological evidence, it is clear that the Great Bend of the Red River north and east of LHAAP was occupied intensively during the late Caddoan period. Settlement systems consisting of dispersed farmsteads and vacant ceremonial centers seem to have prevailed throughout the period in at least parts of the region (Kelley 1994; Schambach 1982:7–10), and the occurrence of mound centers and elaborate burials indicates structured, hierarchical social systems. The Bossier and Belcher phases defined for northwestern Louisiana are probably most relevant to the late Caddoan remains around Caddo Lake, although very little work has been done to confirm this.

In the middle Sabine and upper Cypress basins south and west of the project area, late Caddoan residential sites are common, with mound sites apparently being more numerous along the Sabine than along the

Cypress (Perttula 1994:12; Thurmond 1981:451, 1985:195). This implies differences in social complexity, and Thurmond (1988:3) suggests that the upper Cypress basin was occupied by an essentially egalitarian society with few individuals of elevated rank. Nonetheless, a number of large cemeteries dating to this interval are known in the upper part of the Cypress Bayou basin (Turner 1978, 1992), and it is clear that the Cypress Creek and Sabine River valleys supported sizable sedentary populations.

As for earlier time periods, relatively little is known about late Caddoan use of the lower Sulphur River basin north of the project area because it has seen little work. Two of the three excavated sites at Wright Patman Lake contained late Caddoan components, however, and both appear to represent small farmsteads (Jelks 1961:36, 65). Based on proximity to the Great Bend of the Red River, it seems likely that this area was occupied by sedentary agriculturists during this interval. This is supported by the data from 41MX5, a small late Caddoan farmstead in Morris County, which contained evidence of perhaps two domiciliary structures associated with burials and which yielded small quantities of maize and squash (Brewington et al. 1995). Recent work at the White Oak Creek Mitigation Area in Bowie, Cass, and Morris Counties (Cliff 1994:197; Cliff and Hunt 1995:145, 206) has identified a few sites with late Caddoan components (e.g., 41CS151 and 41CS155/156), but these do not seem to represent intensive occupations, and most may reflect use for procurement/processing purposes rather than domiciliary activities.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The historic background for the area included in and surrounding the present-day Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant has been summarized in Peter and Stiles-Hanson (1990:9–17), Cliff and Peter (1994:26–31), and Cliff et al. (1995:14–18). Drawing from a variety of primary and secondary sources, these authors have created a contextual history that is organized around a period of initial contact between Native American and European populations (ca. 1541–1819), a period during which Euro-Americans and Texans entered and settled the area (ca. 1819–1865), and a post-Civil War period that was marked by development of a sharecropping system, the end of plantation-style agriculture, development of the timber and oil industries, and eventual use of the area for government-sponsored munitions production.

According to Cliff et al. (1995:14–18), European exploration of the region began as early as 1541, when

Hernando de Soto passed through northeast Texas, and continued with the presence of Henri Joutel and Father Anastase Douay and the entrada of Don Diego Terán de los Rios. More-prolonged contact with the Kadohadacho confederacy began in 1719 with the arrival of the French, whose representative, Bénéard de la Harpe, established a trading post above the Great Bend of the Red River.

French and Indian trade relations remained strong until 1762, when France ceded Louisiana to Spain. Simultaneously, many tribes who were indigenous to the region east of the Mississippi River, but were being pressured by Euro-Americans moving into their territory, began to move west. By the end of the eighteenth century, the Kadohadacho had relinquished the Great Bend area to the Osage and had moved south to the vicinity of Caddo Lake.

With the sale of the Louisiana Territory to the United States in 1803, the remaining tribes experienced continual pressure from Euro-Americans anxious to settle the new lands. A number of those potential settlers sought to obtain land in the Neutral Strip, an area that included present-day Harrison County and was claimed by both Spain and the United States. The area remained off-limits to settlement during the first two decades of the nineteenth century, and empresarial contracts issued by the Mexican government eventually were cancelled in the early 1830s. Nonetheless, numerous Mexican grants were made in the area west of the Neutral Strip, and research conducted in 1997 suggests that Euro-Americans “unofficially” resided in the Strip itself. An act approved by the Congress of the Republic of Texas on January 20, 1841, for example, benefited settlers residing near the boundary line of the United States in Harrison and Red River Counties, and individuals such as William Reynolds of Panola County made claims in the project area under the terms of that act (Texas. General Land Office 1849).

By 1850, large numbers of planters and farmers had moved into Harrison County overland and through Port Caddo, where immigrants landed, goods were imported, and agricultural products were exported. Marshall became a major trade center, and numerous large plantations were scattered throughout the county. However, only one antebellum plantation appears to have been located within the present-day ammunition plant area, and settlement was, for the most part, delayed there until after the Civil War (Peter and Stiles-Hanson 1990:25–31).

Harrison County was relatively unaffected by the Civil War, but the final decades of the nineteenth century were marked by the effects of the loss of slave labor that characterized much of the South. In many cases, plantations failed to survive intact, and the large-scale cultivation of cotton became unfeasible. Peter and



Stiles-Hanson (1990:16), Cliff and Peter (1994:30), and Cliff et al. (1995:17) all have stated that sharecropping became a dominant agricultural pattern, and they maintain that "most African-American sites within the confines of the LHAAP were probably associated with sharecroppers and tenant farmers." Research conducted in 1997 revealed numerous exceptions to that generalization, however, and it is clear that the southern and eastern portions of the plant were occupied by African-Americans who owned large farms. As early as 1875, Freeland (also spelled Freyland) Hynson purchased more than 300 acres in the Cox Survey from Cox's heirs, and his family continued to farm portions of the property until the mid-twentieth century. To the west, the Ben Williams family acquired more than 300 acres in the Reynolds and Vogt Surveys, which multiple generations of Williamses farmed until the government purchased the land in the early twentieth century.

Properties in the northern portion of the ammunition plant also reflected economic and social patterns that did not conform to those described by Cliff et al. (1995:17-18). While lumbering, oil and gas exploration, and agriculture helped to create a specific cultural landscape by the early twentieth century, recreation played a major role as well. After 1880, local fishermen and wealthy businessmen from Marshall and other urban centers as far away as Dallas were attracted to Caddo Lake because of its recreational potential. Amory Starr, scion of a wealthy family whose land agency was well known in East Texas, served in the Civil War, helped form the reactionary Citizens Party, operated an abstract office, and acquired a grant in the northern part of the plant. He established a hunting and fishing lodge there, and in his more fanciful moments traveled the lake on a replica of a Roman galley pulled by African-American oarsmen. His recreational facility, which was bordered by that of the Dallas Caddo Club on the north, was sold to a consortium of Harrison County businessmen in 1891.

By World War I, the plant area was a mosaic of varying land uses. A continued interest in recreation was reflected in lodges and campsites near Caddo Lake, while second-generation African-American families farmed along Saunders Branch and tributaries to Harrison Bayou. A number of large tracts, such as the Day Land and Cattle Company Grant bisected by Harrison Bayou, were owned by individuals who lived out of state. A large part of the present-day plant was owned by local speculators, such as Thomas Jefferson Taylor, who had assembled several thousand acres in the western and southern portions of the present-day plant.

According to Cliff et al. (1995:18), land use and settlement patterns remained stable until the beginning of World War II. Exceptions to this generalization, based on research in 1997, included the increasingly intensive use of areas along Caddo Lake, which were subdivided into small tracts and used for recreational

purposes during the 1930s, and the passing of African-American-owned properties to a new generation, which often partitioned once-substantial farms into smaller tracts. These patterns ended abruptly in 1941, when the federal government acquired 8,889 acres and initiated the development of a new landscape with construction of an ordnance works.



## CHAPTER 3

### OBJECTIVES AND METHODS OF INVESTIGATIONS

The objectives of the survey of the six areas (totaling 319 hectares, or 789 acres) within the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant were to (1) identify both historic and prehistoric cultural resources, and (2) provide initial assessments of the resources found in terms of their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These objectives were met by a 100 percent coverage of each area using a two-pronged approach consisting of pedestrian survey with shovel testing and archival research. The survey required 48 person-days of effort.

### SURVEY METHODS

One hundred percent coverage of each area was achieved walking transects across the area while also excavating shovel tests on landforms likely to contain archeological sites. Transect spacing and the number of shovel tests excavated per area depended on the size of the area and its probability for containing prehistoric archeological sites. This probability was based on landform characteristics. For instance, of the nine prehistoric sites identified by previous surveys at LHAAP, all but two are positioned on the edges of the uplands overlooking the alluvial bottomlands (Cliff and Peter 1994:140). The two exceptions are on the low-relief uplands, with one consisting of only a surficial dart point. Consequently, for this survey high probability designations were given to areas where upland edges constitute the main landform and low probability designations were given where an area is composed of low-relief uplands or swampy bottomlands. High probability areas (Survey Areas 1, 3, and 5) were covered by transects spaced 20 m apart with an average of one shovel test per 3 acres. Low probability areas (Survey Areas 2, 4, and 6) saw transect spacing of 30 m with one shovel test for every 4 to 6 acres. Transect spacing was sometimes altered when natural obstructions such as flooded or swampy areas were encountered.

Though there is a tendency for historic sites to be positioned near intermittent streams (Cliff and Peter 1994:141–142), probability areas for historic sites could not be as readily linked to landform characteristics. Likely historic structure locations were identified for this survey using archival information. The high probability areas defined in this way were located in the eastern half of Survey Area 1, the northern half of Survey Area 2, the north-

central part of Survey Area 3, and Survey Area 5. These locations were explored using the same transect spacing and number of shovel tests as was used for prehistoric high probability areas. However, as it turned out, shovel tests were not critical to historic site discovery; crew members usually spotted historic surface features or artifact scatters before shovel tests were dug.

A total of 219 shovel tests was excavated. When sites were discovered or re-located, they were further explored with an average of 6 additional shovel tests. A total of 76 on-site shovel tests was excavated. Dimensions for both on-site and off-site shovel tests were 30 x 30 cm, with an average depth of 50 cm. Shovel tests were dug in 20-cm levels and all soils removed were screened through ¼-inch mesh. Shovel tests were numbered sequentially by area or subarea; this numbering system was continued even when a site was identified (e.g., the 9 tests excavated at 41HS746 in Survey Area 1 were numbered 14, 17–23, and 25). Artifact recovery by level and a brief description of the soils encountered in each shovel test were recorded on a standardized form.

Prehistoric sites were defined by the recovery of artifacts from two or more shovel tests or by artifacts from one shovel test along with either surface or subsurface evidence of possible features. Historic sites were defined by surface or subsurface artifacts and/or features that could be related to a homestead. Locations of cultural materials that did not fit site criteria were designated as localities. Localities were numbered sequentially by survey area, and a short description, sometimes accompanied by photographs or a sketch map, was made by crew leaders.

Newly discovered sites were recorded on temporary site data forms and given temporary numbers keyed to the survey area. The temporary data forms were then transferred to the State of Texas computerized site file (TexSite), at which time site trinomials were assigned. Site update forms were also completed for re-located sites. A compass-and-pace map showing shovel test locations, surface features, a site datum, and site dimensions was drawn for each new site. Site datums were a site-central tree blazed with red paint circles and the temporary site number. In addition, site perimeters and features were flagged. This marking was done to facilitate re-location by the installation foresters for avoidance purposes. Similarly, the datums at revisited sites were located and a nearby tree was blazed with the last three digits of the site trinomial. Any additional shovel tests and/or newly discovered surface features were added to the original site maps. All site locations were plotted on 7.5' USGS quadrangle maps. Other documentation consisted of black-and-white and color photographs of each site and a daily journal of activities kept by each crew leader.

## ARCHIVAL RESEARCH METHODS

Archival investigations were conducted to identify potential historic sites in the areas surveyed in 1997, to identify historic sites that were recorded in 1997, and to assess and modify data presented in earlier reports concerning the history of the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant. Initially, research presented in Peter and Stiles-Hanson (1990), Cliff and Peter (1994), and Cliff et al. (1995) was reviewed. A copy of the 1913 soil survey of Harrison County (Van Duyne and Byers 1913) was examined, and areas of high probability for historic sites were transferred to modern USGS quadrangles. A copy of a 1941 property acquisition map was given by the plant staff to the historian, who used tract data to identify historic site locations with 1941 property owners. The historian also used data available from a local surveying company to overlay original grants on modern USGS quadrangles.

Sites identified in previous surveys and in 1997 were plotted on the combined tract-survey-quad maps and then researched at the Harrison County Courthouse. In addition, the historian visited each recorded historic site, both to resolve questions concerning the location of the site relative to historic property lines and to resolve issues of site boundaries. This latter exercise was provoked by data on the 1941 acquisition map suggesting that an area designated as a single site in 1989 (41HS405) in fact included at least four separate and distinct components on as many pieces of property.

Research at the Harrison County Courthouse was followed by the targeted use of collections at the Harrison County Historical Society Museum. In Austin, the historian used files at the General Land Office and reviewed census and ad valorem tax records at the Texas State Library and Archives to clarify dates of occupation at specific sites and information about families associated with those sites.

## LABORATORY PROCEDURES AND ANALYSIS METHODS

Artifact processing and analysis began immediately after the completion of fieldwork. All artifacts were washed or otherwise cleaned and then labeled with a site trinomial and lot number indicating provenience. The artifacts were then described and recorded in a site catalog by provenience. Site and survey area photographs were processed by labeling all 35-mm color slides with the site number, a unique catalog number, and a description of the slide; 35-mm black-and-white negatives were also labeled with a site and catalog number and then placed in an

envelope containing a typed description and contact print. These procedures are in accordance with those required by the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory at The University of Texas at Austin, where the materials will be curated. The materials recovered include prehistoric lithic tools and debitage, unmodified rocks, charcoal, prehistoric ceramics, and historic artifacts of glass, metal, and ceramics. The methods used to analyze these materials are presented below.

Lithic materials recovered from prehistoric sites include chipped stone artifacts, other worked stone artifacts, and unmodified rocks. The unmodified rocks were identified as to material type and counted and weighed, while the chipped stone and other worked stone artifacts are described further by both metric and nonmetric attributes. The purpose of this analysis is to provide an accurate description of these materials so that they may be used as evidence toward determining site type and/or age.

The attributes used to describe other worked stone artifacts include length, width, thickness, and weight. Also, the presence and location of evidence of working such as polishing, faceting, and striations were noted. For the one chipped stone tool recovered, metric measures were expanded to include overall length, blade length, stem length, width (across barbs), neck width, and thickness. Additionally, nonmetric attributes such as blade, base, and shoulder form, along with raw material, were noted. Based on these attributes, the tool may be related to a defined projectile point type.

The debitage sample, though the largest chipped stone category, is comparatively small per individual site. Thus, both edge-modified and unmodified flakes are included in each debitage description, and the number of flake edges exhibiting modification is noted. Debitage attributes consist of flake completeness, maximum dimension, dorsal cortex percentage, chunk cortex presence/absence, number of platform facets, platform grinding presence/absence, and platform cortex presence/absence. Flake type was recorded using the categories complete, proximal, chip, and chunk. Chips are defined as lacking a platform and chunks are angular shatter. Maximum dimension was recorded in 0.5-cm increments using a concentric-ring scale. Dorsal cortex was recorded in four percentage increments (0, 1–50, 51–99, and 100 percent) for all debitage chunks, while chunk cortex was recorded as present or absent. Platform cortex on complete and proximal flakes was considered separate from dorsal cortex and was recorded as present or absent. Platform grinding was recorded as present when the edge formed by the intersection of the flake's dorsal surface and the platform was visually confirmed as rounded under low magnification. The count of striking platform

facets also was done under low-power magnification. Facets that could be attributed to platform crushing during flake removal were not counted. Lastly, raw material type was noted for all debitage and color was noted for chert specimens.

The purpose of the analysis of prehistoric ceramics is to provide a description of the small collection as well as some hint of type affinities so that site components can be suggested. Descriptive attributes used include vessel part, decoration, temper type, nonplastic inclusions, sherd color, surface finish, sherd size, thickness, and hardness.

Sherds classified by vessel part consist of rims and body sherds. Bases are not represented in the sample. Rims are further described by their orientation and lip form. Decoration consists of a simple description of technique such as fingernail or stick punctations and incising or engraving with attention to elements such as fields or rows of punctations and number and orientation of lines. Due to the small size of the decorated sherds, motif could not be addressed.

Temper is defined for this analysis as materials intentionally added to the clay, while nonplastic inclusions may be natural clay constituents. Identification of both was accomplished under 10x magnification on a fresh break. Temper types identified are grog, grog and bone, shell/voids, and no visible temper. Nonplastic inclusions include fine sand and iron concretions. Fine sand is defined here as 0.125–0.5 mm on the Wentworth scale. Iron concretions are larger, at 2.0–2.5 mm.

Sherd color describes the hue of the sherd core and exterior surfaces. Color was noted simply to characterize the sherds, as color results from a variety of factors such as clay impurities and chemistry as well as firing technique, time, and temperature. Surface finish provides a more direct indication of the potter's technique. For this collection finish was noted on the interior and exterior of the sherd as floated, smoothed, indeterminate, or eroded. These finishes are defined by Rice (1987:138) and Shepard (1956:191). Other indications of construction technique such as breaks along coils were noted also.

Sherd size was measured using a concentric circular scale graduated in 0.5-cm intervals. Thickness measurements were taken at the center of each sherd using a digital metric caliper. Hardness was measured using a mineral sample kit keyed to the Mohs hardness scale.

Like the prehistoric artifact analysis, the purpose of the analysis of the historic artifacts is to provide some indication of period of occupation and site type. Consequently, artifacts were first sorted by provenience and material

type (ceramic, glass, metal, etc.) and then by functional classification (such as window glass, container glass, etc.). All artifacts were identified to the greatest degree possible based on diagnostic attributes, particularly marks or temporally sensitive shapes, characteristics, or methods of manufacture. All items were counted within the same provenience and functional category. When possible, a date or date range was assigned. The artifact collections from each site tend to be small and composed of generally undiagnostic materials. The most diagnostic materials were given close scrutiny and appropriate references were consulted. Specifically, those material classes are embossed glass bottles (Fike 1987), stoneware (Greer 1981), bricks (Gurcke 1987), and container glass (Jones and Sullivan 1989).

## CHAPTER 4

### RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

The survey of the six areas within the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant resulted in the identification of seven previously unrecorded historic sites (41HS746, 41HS747, 41HS748, 41HS749, 41HS750, 41HS751, and 41HS752) and three prehistoric sites (41HS753, 41HS754, and 41HS755) (Figure 2). In addition, one previously recorded prehistoric site (41HS240) and one historic site (41HS405) were revisited, and seven localities consisting of isolated artifacts or features were identified. This chapter provides descriptions of each survey area, the work carried out there, and the sites and localities identified.

**Figure 2.** Map showing survey areas and site locations.

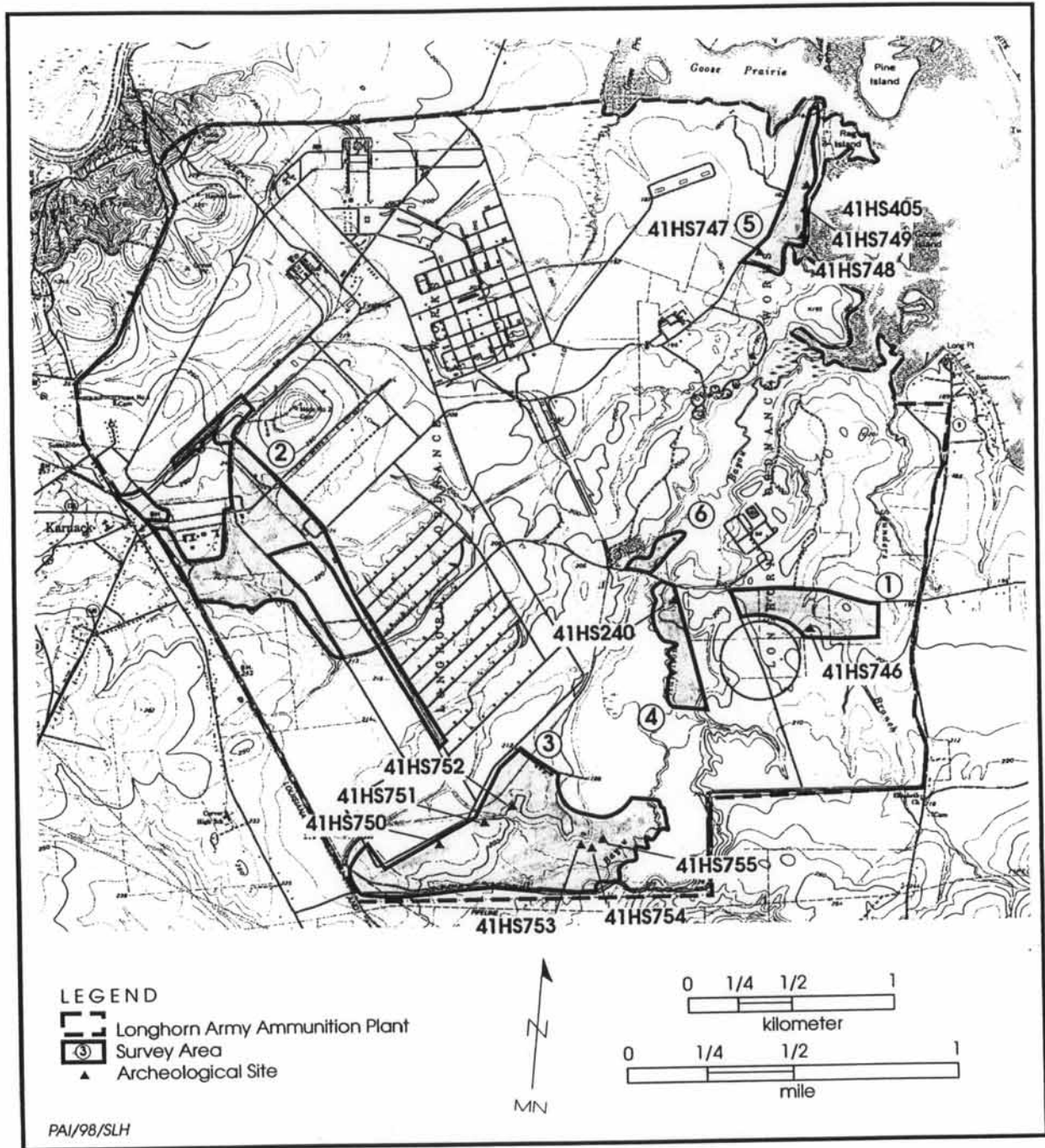
#### SURVEY AREA DESCRIPTIONS

##### Survey Area 1

Survey Area 1 is a 37-hectare (92 acres) tract located in the southeastern quarter of the Plant (see Figure 2). The area is oriented east-west between a ground signal test area and the eastern boundary of the plant. It is part of the low-relief uplands environmental/topographic zone; its elevation ranges from 190 to 200 ft msl, and vegetation consists of mixed hardwoods and pines. Saunders Branch flows north through the center of the area. The soils associated with the stream are part of the Sardis-Mathiston complex, which consists of poorly drained loamy alluvium (Golden et al. 1994). Soils to the east and west of the stream valley are associated with the Scottsville Series, which consists of moderately well drained but slowly permeable sandy loam over clay loam.

Disturbances to Survey Area 1 are associated with facility activities. The ground signal test area, a large circular range, forms the southwestern edge of the area. In addition, a landfill compromises the southwest end of the area and a pistol range is positioned along the south-central edge. Thirty-one shovel tests were excavated in Survey Area 1, and one historic site, 41HS746, was identified.





1997

figure 2



## Survey Area 2

Survey Area 2 covers a 105-hectare (259 acres) tract located along the west-central edge of the Plant. This area surrounds the old administration complex and extends south in two fingers along the western edge of the Magazine Storage Area and between a north-south facility road and the headwaters of Martins Bayou (see Figure 2). The area also includes 4 hectares (10 acres) located immediately northwest of the main plant gate at Karnack. These were added to the original survey acreage after fieldwork was under way.

The majority of Survey Area 2, the part surrounding the administration complex, can be considered part of the hilly uplands environmental/topographic zone, while the southern fingerlike projections crosscut the low-relief uplands. The elevation of the area ranges from 210 ft msl at the southern tip to 260 ft at the northern end. Soils consist mainly of Scottsville very fine sandy loam, a moderately well drained, slowly permeable soil (Golden et al. 1994). In the south, the Scottsville soils occur adjacent to soils of the Erno-Cart and Metcalf-Cart complexes. The Cart soils are associated with alluvial and windblown accumulations that form low circular mounds, while the Erno and Metcalf soils occur between the mound features (Golden et al. 1994). All three series are deep, slowly permeable, loamy soils. Both the Erno-Cart and the Metcalf-Cart complexes are found adjacent to the intermittent streams that drain the southern part of Survey Area 2. Vegetation consists of mixed hardwoods and pines with an extremely dense to moderate understory.

Disturbances to Survey Area 2 are associated with ammunition plant facilities. In the northern part of the area, construction of railroad tracks and roadways along with other earthmoving activities have caused extensive ground surface disturbance. For instance, four structures plotted on the 1913 soil survey map for Harrison County are shown to be in the northern part of Survey Area 2, but surface reconnaissance and shovel testing of the likely locations failed to produce any remains. Railroad and facility construction have also affected the southeastern projection of the area, while the southwestern projection has been affected by channelization of the intermittent stream that forms part of the eastern and southern boundary of the area.

Fifty-nine shovel tests were excavated. No archeological sites were designated in the area. However, Locality 2A-1, a historic trash scatter and animal pen, and Locality 2B-1, a historic activity area composed of fence posts, were identified.

### Survey Area 3

Survey Area 3 consists of 133 hectares (327 acres) located at the southern edge of LHAAP (see Figure 2). The area is bounded on the north by a facility road and an abandoned circular test range, on the east by Harrison Bayou, and on the south by the southern facility boundary fence. The area was divided into two subareas along the northernmost east-west tributary of Harrison Bayou. South of the tributary was designated Area 3A and north of the tributary was Area 3B. This division was made to ease record keeping for the two crews that surveyed the area. However, the area will be discussed as a whole.

The elevation of Survey Area 3 is 185–210 ft msl. The northwestern part consists of uplands bordering Harrison Bayou; this area is cut by deeply entrenched streams that are tributaries of Harrison Bayou. The main soils in this part of the area are Scottsville and Eastville very fine sandy loam, with the Eastville soils occurring on slopes overlooking the Harrison Bayou floodplain. Patches of Guyton-Cart and Metcalf-Cart soils with their associated natural mound features also occur on the uplands (Golden et al. 1994). Vegetation on the uplands consists of a mixed hardwood and pine forest with a dense to moderately dense understory.

The Harrison Bayou floodplain comprises the southern third of Survey Area 3. Soils, which are of the Sardis-Mathiston complex, are frequently flooded highly acidic loam to loam (Golden et al. 1994). Away from the valley wall, sloughs and alluvial mound features are common and hardwood trees predominate. Beavers are presently reworking this floodplain; their dams have created extensive backswamp areas. Approximately 15 hectares (35 acres) of floodplain were inaccessible to the field crews because of beaver-related flooding.

Human disturbance to the area is minimal, with most disturbances concentrated around the edges of the area as defined by facility roads and/or fence lines. A pipeline crosses the southwestern corner of the area, and part of a tributary of Harrison Bayou has been channelized where it crosses into the ammunition storage facility.

One hundred thirty shovel tests were excavated in Survey Area 3. Archeological sites identified include three historic sites (41HS750, 41HS751, and 41HS752) and three prehistoric sites (41HS753, 41HS754, and 41HS755). Localities in the area consist of a historic surface artifact scatter (3A-1), the remains of a concrete structure (3A-2), and two isolated prehistoric artifacts (3B-2 and 3B-3).

#### **Survey Area 4**

Survey Area 4 consists of 21 hectares (53 acres) in the southeast quarter of LHAAP. The western and southern boundaries are formed by Harrison Bayou and one of its tributaries (see Figure 2). The eastern boundary is an arbitrary line that on the ground generally follows an old north-south two-track road.

The majority of the area is part of the floodplain of Harrison Bayou, with an elevation of 180 ft msl. Soils within the floodplain are associated with the Socagee series (Golden et al. 1994). This part of the floodplain is flat and is characterized by sloughs and stands of large cypress trees. No alluvial mound features are present. The eastern boundary of Survey Area 4 clips the upland edge at its northern and southern ends. Here elevations range from 180 to 200 ft msl and the valley wall slopes steeply in places. Soils on this upland edge are associated with Eastwood fine sandy loam, and vegetation consists of mixed hardwoods and pines.

Disturbances to the area are restricted to the northern uplands, where a pistol range is located and bulldozing has disturbed a previously recorded prehistoric site (41HS240). Sixteen shovel tests were excavated, mainly in the upland part of the area, as the floodplain is flat and featureless. No new archeological sites or localities were recorded; however, the previously recorded site was revisited.

#### **Survey Area 5**

Survey Area 5 is an area of 17 hectares (42 acres) located in the northeast corner of the facility at the edge of Caddo Lake (see Figure 2). Starr Ranch Road forms the west boundary of the area, and a large pond marks the southern boundary.

Survey Area 5 is part of the low-relief uplands environmental/topographic zone. Soils within the area are associated with Eastwood and Scottsville fine sandy loam (Golden et al. 1994). Vegetation consists of mixed hardwoods and pines with a dense to open understory.

Disturbances to Survey Area 5 have resulted from the use of the area as farmland originally and then for recreation. Bulldozing has occurred along a powerline that follows Starr Ranch Road to a hunting cabin located at the northern end of the area.

Forty-six shovel tests were excavated in Survey Area 5. Three new historic archeological sites (41HS747,

41HS748, and 41HS749) were identified; in addition, a previously recorded site (41HS405) was revisited.

### **Survey Area 6**

Survey Area 6 is a 6-hectare (16 acres) parcel located in the southeastern quarter of LHAAP southeast of and adjacent to a sanitary landfill. The eastern boundary is Harrison Bayou, and the southern boundary is a facility road (see Figure 2). This parcel was added to the scope of work after the fieldwork on the five original areas was complete. Thus, Survey Area 6 was surveyed under a modification to the original delivery order.

Since the majority of the area is floodplain at an elevation of 170–175 ft msl, it can be considered part of the alluvial bottomlands environmental/topographic zone. Soils within the floodplain are Socagee silty clay loam. The northern and southwestern edges of the area clip the uplands where the soils are Eastwood very fine sandy loam (Golden et al. 1994). Vegetation in the floodplain consists of mixed hardwoods and cypress trees with limited undergrowth. Sloughs with standing water are common, while only a few microtopographic highs were noted. The vegetation on the adjacent uplands is a mixed hardwood and pine forest with moderate undergrowth.

Disturbances to Survey Area 6 have resulted from the installation of monitoring wells around the landfill. Most of this activity has been concentrated on the uplands and upland edge, where the area is crisscrossed with bulldozed roads leading to well locations. This bulldozer disturbance, along with recent flood scouring in the bottomlands, provided excellent surface visibility.

Four shovel tests were excavated; two were placed in relatively undisturbed upland locations, and two were dug on microtopographic highs in the floodplain. No archeological sites or localities were identified.

### **SITE DESCRIPTIONS**

#### **41HS240**

##### *Site Setting*

Site 41HS240, the Harrison Bayou site, is a previously recorded prehistoric site located at the north end of Survey Area 4. It sits at 190 ft msl on a terrace projection into the alluvial bottomlands surrounding Harrison Bayou

(see Figure 2). Steep slopes drop away to the floodplain on three sides of the terrace. Soils at the site are Eastwood fine sandy loam (Golden et al. 1994). Vegetation consists of mixed hardwood and pine forest on the eastern end of the landform, while a bulldozer clearing at the western end supports a cover of grasses and forbs. Surface visibility is limited to approximately 10 percent by grass cover and heavy leaf litter.

### *Previous Investigations*

Site 41HS240 became known to archeologists in 1936 when James A. Ford used ceramics from the site as part of the data from which he formulated his definition of a Caddoan ceramic complex. These ceramics had been collected a few years earlier (ca. 1932–1935) by Edward F. Nield, a resident of Shreveport, Louisiana (Ford 1936:77). Ford (1936:96–97) estimated, presumably based on Nield's information, that the site was a midden over 10 inches deep with an area of ca. 8 acres. From Ford's (1936:89, 96) report, it appears that Nield recovered approximately 171 sherds, projectile points, and ground stone artifacts from the eroding surface of the midden. Though there is some ambiguity as to exactly which of the projectile points illustrated in Ford's report came from 41HS240, several forms appear to be related to the late Paleoindian and Archaic periods and thus suggest that the site has multiple components (Ford 1936:88–89).

A larger collection of ceramics from the surface at 41HS240 was utilized by Clarence Webb in his definition of the Bossier focus (Webb 1948:123). Webb reported that his sample of 237 decorated sherds represented Coles Creek period, Alto focus, and Bossier focus ceramics. He also noted that recovery from the site included bowl fragments from long-stemmed ceramic pipes that were likely associated with the Alto focus (Webb 1948:127). Again, the description of projectile points from the site is ambiguous, but Webb (1948:128) stated that large projectile points were more numerous than small points.

Another surface collection of 41HS240 was made in 1968 by Jon Gibson of Southern Methodist University during a survey of Caddo Lake (Gibson 1970:26–29). Using the SMU site designation system, Gibson recorded the site as X41Hs1. Gibson's collection was small, but he also had access to previous site collections. Gibson reported that ceramics from these previous collections included the following types: Weches Fingernail Impressed, Kiam Incised, Crockett Curvilinear Incised, Hardy Incised, Coles Creek Incised, Pease Brushed-Incised, Belcher Ridged,

Maddox Engraved, and Harrison Bayou Incised. Gibson reported that Nield's collection contained the following projectile point types: Pogo, Frazier, Big Sandy, San Patrice, Plainview, and Perdiz. Unlike Webb's appraisal of projectile points, Gibson suggested that arrow points were numerous in the various collections. Gibson also confirmed Nield's recovery of a biperforated greenstone gorget fragment, a fragmentary barrel-shaped brown-banded slate bead, and a gray granite boatstone fragment. Ford (1936:89) illustrated these ground stone artifacts.

Peter Thurmond reappraised the site in 1979 and completed a State of Texas site form. The information on Thurmond's site form came from reports from earlier investigations and does not represent additional fieldwork. Thurmond (1981) also summarized what was known about the site for his overview of the archeology of the Cypress Creek basin. He pointed out that the artifacts and site size suggest that the primary component was a small Bossier phase settlement with an early Caddoan component and components related to the late Paleoindian, middle Archaic, and late Archaic also present. He speculated on the social implications of a Bossier phase settlement so far west at Caddo Lake.

In 1988, Erwin Roemer, an archeologist for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Forth Worth District, visited the site while at LHAAP to perform a cultural resource survey of proposed test area expansion. Roemer excavated one shovel test to confirm the site location, as no artifacts were visible on the surface. The test produced a few burned rocks and one ceramic sherd. These materials were not collected. Roemer mentions that disturbance to the site consisted of possible relic collector activity and road maintenance.

Field investigations at 41HS270 were conducted by Geo-Marine, Inc. in 1993 (Cliff et al. 1995:27-37). The site was at the northwestern edge of a 17-hectare (40 acres) timber harvest area surveyed by a Geo-Marine crew. This crew was the first to report that 41HS240 had been extensively damaged. They focused on assessing what was left of the site. Five shovel tests were excavated and a sketch map of the site was made. Artifact recovery included four ceramic sherds, one biface, and four pieces of lithic debitage. This small recovery came from 0-40 cm in Shovel Tests 1, 2, and 3. In addition, two pieces of burned clay and one piece of debitage were recovered from screening some of the bulldozer backdirt. The results of the 1993 survey suggested that, though the site is extensively disturbed, features such as postholes, pits, and burials might remain intact below the disturbance. The eligibility of the site for National Register listing was unknown; further work was deemed necessary to make an assessment (Cliff et al. 1995:37).

### *Site Description*

The integrity of site 41HS240 has been affected by artifact collectors, cultivation, clearing, and most recently extensive bulldozing or grading. The 1993 survey work by Geo-Marine showed that archeological deposits are still intact to some degree at the edges of the landform. The aim of the present investigations was to confirm the Geo-Marine findings and determine the potential for intact deposits to occur below the damaged parts of the site. Visual inspection confirmed that the upper soils of half of the terrace projection have been removed and/or pushed to the edges of the landform. The original ground surface appears to be represented by a small island standing 30–50 cm high around the base of a large pine tree in the central part of the bulldozed area. Shovel tests were placed in relation to this solitary tree that, blazed with the site trinomial, was used as a datum to construct a compass-and-pace map of the site (Figure 3). The tree also appears on the 1993 Geo-Marine sketch map and thus could be used to generally place the Geo-Marine shovel tests.

**Figure 3.** Map of 41HS240 with 1993 and 1997 shovel tests.

Six shovel tests ranging in depth from 40 to 60 cm were excavated; only Shovel Tests 5 and 6 produced artifacts. Shovel Test 5, positioned in the eastern part of the site within the tree line, produced one flake in the upper 20 cm. Soils in Shovel Test 5 consisted of 55 cm of a brown sandy loam over reddish brown sandy loam. These soils appeared to be undisturbed. Shovel Test 6, located in a disturbed area approximately 8 m southwest of the datum tree, produced four sherds. These materials came from 0–40 cm below the present surface. Soils in Shovel Test 6 consisted of brown sandy loam with yellow lensing at 0–14 cm, dark brown sandy loam with a few red clay mottles and charcoal flecking at 14–40 cm, and reddish brown sandy clay at 40–60 cm. The upper part of Shovel Test 6 is definitely disturbed, as evidenced by the yellow lensing, but the dark brown sandy loam beneath appears to be the remains of the midden. Disturbance in this midden is less apparent. The red clay mottles and charcoal flecks are evidence of burning that could be indicative of hearth features. Whether such features are intact anywhere on the site remains unknown. The remains of the midden do not appear to extend to or east of Shovel Test 1. The soils in Shovel Tests 1, 2, 3, and 4, which did not look particularly disturbed, consisted of 50–60 cm of brown sandy loam over yellowish brown or reddish brown silty clay. None of these shovel tests produced artifacts.

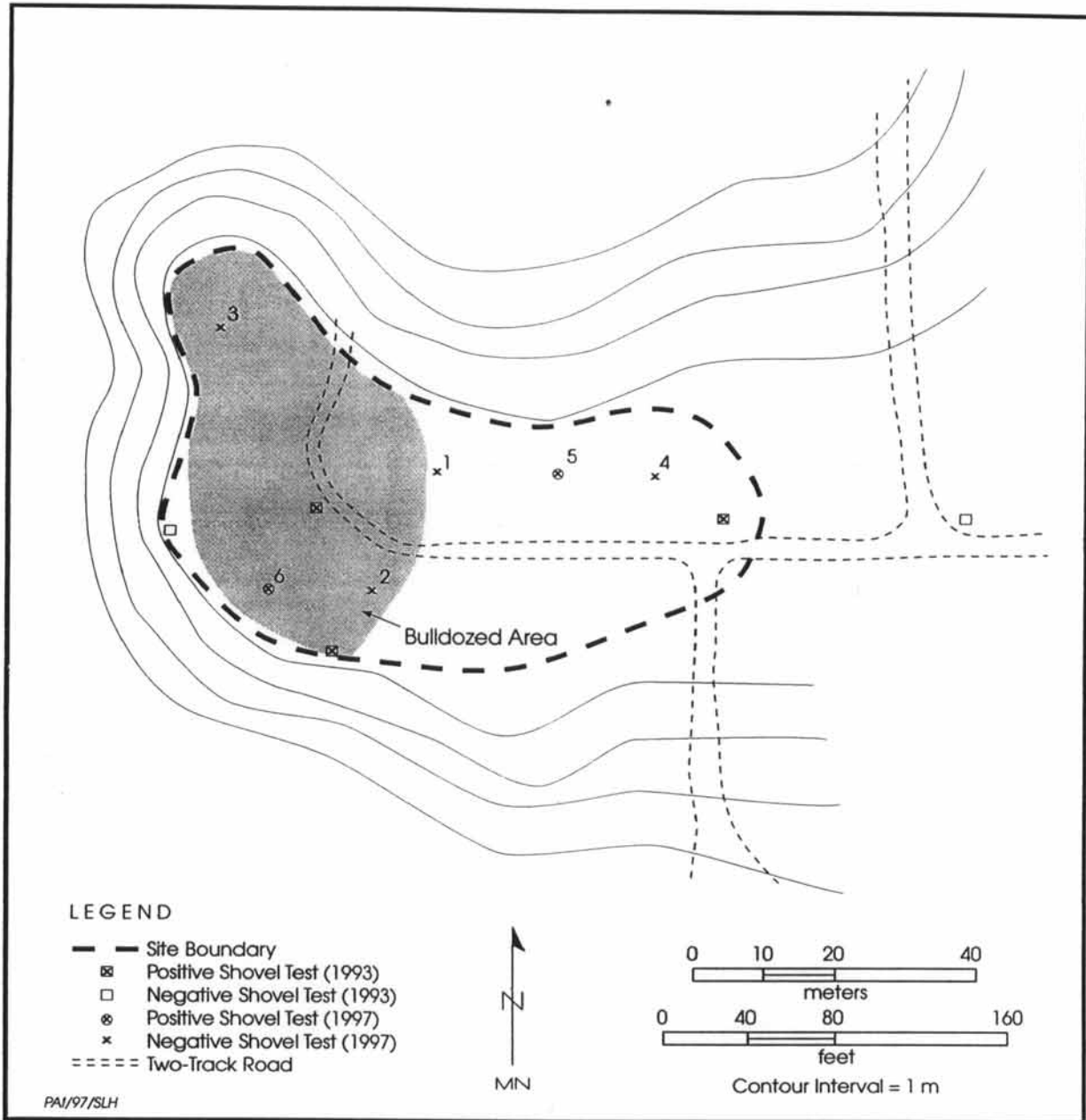


figure 3



Adding the results of the five shovel tests excavated in 1993, it appears that lithic and ceramic materials with some partially intact midden deposits are present in the southwestern portion of the site with an ephemeral lithic scatter marking the eastern edge of the site (Table 1). No evidence was found to suggest that extensive materials are present below the midden. All cultural materials were recovered from the upper 40 cm, and a sandy clay was encountered at ca. 50–60 cm below the present surface. Site size based on positive shovel tests and the dimensions of the landform can be calculated at approximately 4,300 m<sup>2</sup>. However, the midden may not have covered this entire area, as remains of it were not found in tests east of Shovel Test 1.

**Table 1. Artifact Distribution by Shovel Test and Level at 41HS240**

1993 Shovel Tests	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1	2	–	–
2	0	6	–
3	1	–	–
4	0	–	–
5	0	–	–
1997 Shovel Tests	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	–
4	0	0	0
5	1	0	0
6	2	2	0

#### *Artifact Recovery*

Four ceramic sherds were recovered. The first, from Level 1 of Shovel Test 6, is an undecorated body sherd with grog temper and fine sand inclusions. The surface finish is floated on the interior and exterior. Core color is light gray to brownish yellow, while the exterior and interior are dark grayish brown. Sherd size is 4.5 cm, thickness is 7.8 mm, and hardness is 2.0. The second specimen, from the same provenience, also is an undecorated body sherd with grog temper and fine sand inclusions. Surface finish is eroded on both the interior and exterior. Core color is light gray to strong brown, and exterior and interior colors are brown. Sherd size is 3.0 cm, thickness is 6.6 mm, and hardness is 3.0.

Level 2 of Shovel Test 6 yielded one decorated body sherd with grog temper and fine sand inclusions. The sherd fractured along coil bonds. The interior surface appears unfinished, and the exterior has an indeterminate finish.

Core color is dark grayish brown, the interior is brown, and the exterior is yellowish red. Decoration consists of a horizontal row of three fingernail punctations. Sherd size is 3.5 cm, thickness is 7.5 mm, and hardness is 3.0. One undecorated body sherd with grog temper was found in the same level. The surface finish is indeterminate on both the interior and exterior. Core color is black to brownish yellow, and the exterior and interior are gray. Sherd size is 2.5 cm, thickness is 5.9 mm, and hardness is 2.0.

Lithic materials recovered from 41HS240 consist of one piece of debitage, four pieces of unmodified petrified wood, and eight ironstone concretions. The single flake, from Level 1 of Shovel Test 5, is of unheated white chert. It is a proximal fragment measuring 2.0 cm and displays no dorsal cortex. Three platform facets are evident with no platform grinding. Based on these attributes, it may be considered a bifacial thinning flake. The unmodified petrified wood was recovered from Level 1 (110.0 g) and Level 2 (39.7 g) of Shovel Test 6. Ironstone concretions came from Level 1 (214.4 g), Level 2 (210.7 g), and Level 3 (441.8 g) of Shovel Test 6.

### *Summary*

Investigations at 41HS240 (the Harrison Bayou site) over the past 60 years have consisted of surface collections and limited shovel testing. Some of the collections are extensive and have helped researchers such as James A. Ford and Clarence Webb define Caddoan ceramic and cultural complexes. These collections are also the only chronicle of the cultural components represented at the site. Projectile points and ceramics indicate that prehistoric peoples could have used the site over an 8,000-year period from the late Paleoindian to Late Prehistoric periods. Reports from the investigators suggest that an extensive midden ranging in thickness from 40 to 70 cm was once present. Site area has been estimated from less than an acre to ca. 8 acres. A midden of such size and depth would suggest multiple occupations possibly associated with a small village or a large farmstead.

Unfortunately, bulldozing has extensively damaged the site. Eleven shovel tests have been excavated at 41HS240 by this survey and the 1993 Geo-Marine survey. These shovel tests indicate that a partially intact midden exists at the southwestern end of the landform and that a lithic scatter may be present at the eastern edge of the site. However, no extensive submidden artifact concentrations that might be associated with early occupations of the site were encountered. Cliff et al. (1995:37) suggested that features such as postholes and pits might remain intact. Shovel

tests excavated by this most recent survey support this possibility, as they indicated that submidden soils are undisturbed. Because the site has a partially intact midden and has the potential to contain cultural features, it may contain important information about prehistoric settlement systems and a variety of related topics, especially for the Late Prehistoric Caddoan period. For this reason, it is recommended that it be considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (see Chapter 5).

#### 41HS405

##### *Site Setting*

Site 41HS405 is a previously recorded historic site located in the east-central part of Survey Area 5. The site is positioned at 175 ft msl on the shore of Caddo Lake (see Figure 2). Soils at the site are Eastwood fine sandy loam (Golden et al. 1994). Vegetation consists of mixed hardwood and pine forest with a moderate to open understory. Surface visibility is limited to approximately 20 percent by sparse grasses and leaf litter.

##### *Previous Investigations*

Site 41HS405 was originally noted in 1988 as Locality 31 by a Geo-Marine, Inc. survey. This locality, positioned at the edge of Caddo Lake, consisted of a dense scatter of bottles, ceramic fragments, and metal containers along with some domestic vegetation (Peter and Stiles-Hanson 1990:30). No evidence of structures was noted. However, the locality was reported to be associated with Jack Dowdy, who used the area as a boat landing and fishing camp.

The site was officially recorded in 1989 by another Geo-Marine survey crew (Cliff and Peter 1994:54–57). This later survey recorded 10 surface features, including 2 wells or privies, 3 concrete slabs, a cistern, a chimney base/firebox, 2 brick scatters, and a clump of ornamental yuccas. A compass-and-pace map of these features was constructed. In addition, 10 shovel tests were excavated across the area. Six of the shovel tests produced 51 historic artifacts and 1 nondiagnostic prehistoric debitage fragment (Cliff and Peter 1994:56). The majority of the historic items came from the upper 20 cm of the shovel tests. Diagnostic historic materials recovered included Fiesta ware,

Bristol stoneware, machine-made glass, a Mason fruit jar, and wire nails. These materials suggested a post-1910 to 1940s occupation. The horizontal extent of the surface features and the shovel test information were used to project a site area of 3,000 m<sup>2</sup>.

### *Site History*

Most of 41HS405 lies within the northernmost portion of the Day Land and Cattle Company Survey immediately east of property owned by the Starr Hunting and Fishing Club. The earliest owner of the 520.3-acre Day Land and Cattle Company Grant was L. M. Thorn, who received title from the state on 7 March 1893 (Deed Record 30:221–222<sup>1</sup>). Thorn; his wife, Augusta A.; and their children, Conde R. and Emily A. Thorn, became residents of New York City (Deed Record 144:461). Following the older Thorns' deaths, their children sold the entire grant to Charles Luther of Harrison County on 26 April 1926 (Deed Record 145:352–354). Four years later, Luther sold the northernmost part of the grant to C. H. Dowdy, who paid \$2,000.00 for 86.36 acres (Deed Record 166:35). A small portion of the site may extend west onto the Joel Robison Survey (while the name “Joel W. Robinson” appears frequently on legal documents, this individual signed his own name “Joel W. Robison” on documents filed with the General Land Office [Texas. General Land Office 1883]), a 102-acre grant that was patented to Amory R. Starr in 1883 (Deed Record 16:278–279). Starr sold 75 acres of the grant to the Starr Hunting and Fishing Club in 1891 (Deed Record 27:386–387), and on 2 September 1933, the Club's trustees sold 12 acres of their property to C. H. Dowdy, adjacent to Dowdy's holdings in the Day Land and Cattle Company Grant (Deed Record 193:362).

Deed records indicate that C. H. and Mary Dowdy established their home on the 86.36-acre tract sometime after June 1930 (Deed Record 248:583–584) and that they built houses and cabins there, extended a telephone line from Karnack, and had facilities for more than a dozen boats (Deed Record 237:39). Then, in 1933, they began to sell small lots to individuals and companies who constructed improvements that probably functioned as recreational facilities.

Although the tract map is too schematic to allow positive conclusions, it appears that the archeological remains at 41HS405 (representing four house locations, as described below) may correlate with four of these lots.

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<sup>1</sup>All legal records cited in this report are Harrison County.

From north to south, these are Tracts D-75, D-76, D-77, and D-78. Apparently not located yet is the Dowdy homesite, which may have been on the part of the 86.36-acre parcel (Tract D-74) that was retained by C. H. and Mary until 1939 and that was noted to contain multiple houses and cabins (Deed Record 237:39).

On 26 August 1938, C. H. and Mary Dowdy sold 1 acre (Tract D-75) out of the Day Land and Cattle Company and the Joel Robison Surveys to C. A. Loftis for \$150.00 (Deed Record 234:170). Three years later, Loftis sold the lot to R. L. Martin for \$200.00 (Deed Record 241:628). During the rest of 1941, Martin apparently constructed substantial improvements to the lot, for which he received \$1,450.00 when the United States received title on 19 January 1942 (Deed Record 251:412–421). On 29 April 1937, C. H. and Mary Dowdy sold a ½-acre lot (Tract D-76) to Edgar H. Allen (Deed Record 221:572). Allen and his wife, Fawn, sold the lot to the U.S. government approximately five years later. The sales price—\$150.00—suggests that there were minimal improvements to the lot by 1942 (Deed Record 248:583–584). On 15 June 1933, a 100-ft-square lot (Tract D-77) was conveyed to H. E. Geisler for \$140.00 (Deed Record 193:331). Geisler and his wife, Nancy, owned the lot until 5 June 1942, when they sold it to the U.S. government for \$1,350.00 (Deed Record 251:88–89), a sum that suggests the construction of substantial improvements between 1933 and 1942. Finally, on 24 August 1933, C. H. and Mary sold a ½-acre lot (Tract D-78) to an individual named George Meier. Meier then made modest improvements to his lot before selling it to the U.S. government on 3 July 1942 for \$900.00 (Deed Record 228:566; Deed Record 249:314).

#### *Site Description*

Site 41HS405 was re-located in January 1997 and five additional shovel tests were excavated. All surface features noted by the 1989 survey were identified. These features were found to cluster in an area 60 m north-south by 40 m east-west, as originally described. Some bulldozing has occurred at the northeast edge of this concentration, possibly as an enhancement of a small east-west drainage ditch, but otherwise the features were found intact. Further inspection of the edge of Caddo Lake both north and south of the original feature concentration identified three previously unrecorded concentrations. These new concentrations were mapped in relation to the original concentration discovered in 1989. All of the concentrations appear to be associated with subdivisions of the Dowdy tract.

The original concentration of features has been designated Structure 1. This structure is marked by a brick cistern extending 1 m above the ground surface, three concrete slabs, a brick chimney/firebox, and two wood/concrete-lined privies (Figure 4). The concrete slabs are likely associated with porch or doorstep foundations. The orientation of the concrete slabs and chimney/firebox suggest a large structure measuring 20 x 20 m. If the correlation offered above is correct, this house may have belonged to the Geislars.

**Figure 4.** Map of 41HS405 showing structure locations.

A second feature concentration was found 25 m south-southwest of Structure 1. This concentration, labeled Structure 2, includes a brick cistern and a group of brick and stone piers (see Figure 4). Some of the piers appear to be in situ, and their position suggests that a structure measuring roughly 18 x 14 m once stood adjacent to the cistern. This may represent a house owned by George Meier. Shovel Test 32, placed in the area of the piers, produced 35 fragments of window glass.

To the north-northeast of Structure 1, at approximately 80 m northeast of the cistern at Structure 1, is a brick pile that may be the remains of another chimney/firebox (see Figure 4). This brick pile may mark the location of another structure (Structure 3). No foundation remains were identified, but based on the size of other structures at the site with similar fireboxes, the size of Structure 3 is projected as 15 x 10 m. A wood-lined privy is located 35 m inland from the brick concentration. These features may be on the lot owned by the Allens. The privy is similar in position and construction to the two privies associated with Structure 1.

A fourth concentration of surface features was identified 120 m northeast of the cistern at Structure 1. This concentration consists of a brick cistern, brick piers, and a brick pile that is likely the remains of a chimney/firebox. These features define a structure (Structure 4) that was roughly 15 x 10 m and that may have been built by R. L. Martin. This structure would have been the same distance from and had the same orientation to Caddo Lake as Structure 3 (see Figure 4). A surface concentration of artifacts that may be a trash dump was found ca. 65 m north-northwest of Structure 4. This concentration includes a griddle/stove top, enameled pans, cans, whiskey bottles, and hog wire. Shovel Test 37 was excavated without recovery near this concentration.

Because deed records provide a good indication of when 41HS405 was occupied, extensive surface

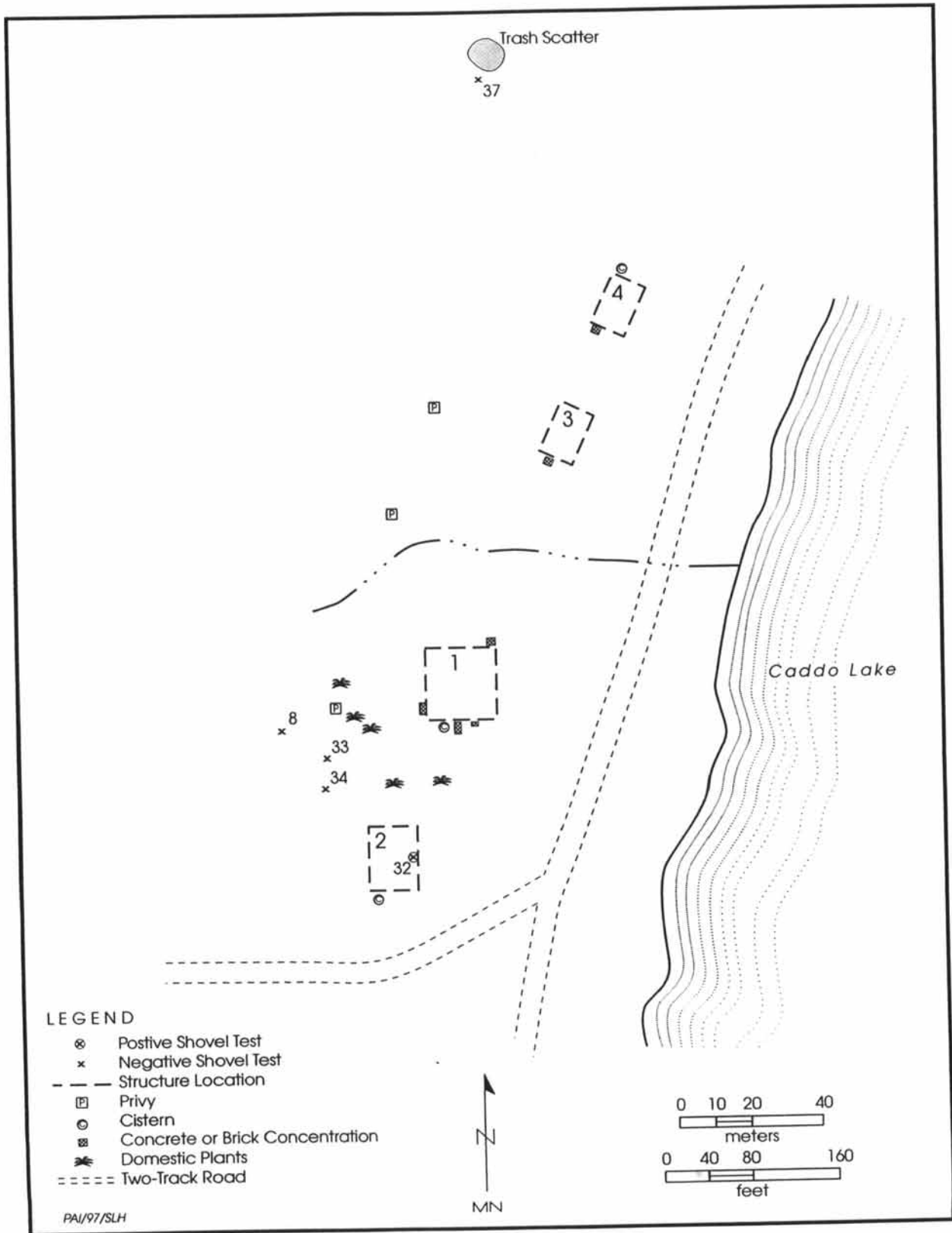


figure 4

collections and shovel testing of each structure were not implemented. However, three shovel tests (Shovel Tests 8, 33, and 34) were placed in the area of a 1989 shovel test that produced a single piece of lithic debitage. These shovel tests did not produce additional prehistoric materials; thus, if a prehistoric component exists at this site, it is extremely ephemeral. There is also a general surface scatter across part of the site consisting of whiskey bottles, beer bottles, soda bottles, light bulbs, Styrofoam containers, and plastic bottles of all kinds. Many of these artifacts washed in from Caddo Lake and are not representative of the site occupations.

#### *Artifact Recovery*

The 35 window glass fragments recovered from Shovel Test 32 are the only materials collected from 41HS405 during the present investigations. None of the glass fragments are patinated, which suggests they are most likely associated with the twentieth century.

#### *Summary*

Archeological investigations at 41HS405 were not able to confirm the presence of a prehistoric component. This component was originally defined by one piece of lithic debitage from a shovel test excavated during the 1989 survey. The inability to confirm such a component suggests that, if it is present, it is extremely ephemeral.

The recent work at 41HS405 found what appears to be evidence for at least four structures. The locations of these structures are marked by features such as brick cisterns, brick chimney/fireboxes, brick piers, and concrete slabs. In addition, three privies and at least one trash dump are located on the site. Disturbance has occurred through removal of the buildings and some localized bulldozing, but in general, archeological features remain intact. Site size based on the extent of these features has been increased to an area of 16,000 m<sup>2</sup>.

All of these features appear to be associated with the development of the area as a recreational facility on Caddo Lake. C. H. and Mary Dowdy acquired land and began development at the site in the early 1930s. The Dowdys sold several small parcels to individuals, families, and companies who used the area primarily for recreation. Because of the vagaries of the government tract map, it is difficult to state unequivocally which parcel owner was associated with a particular structure. However, artifact recovery and deed records indicate that these occupants used



the site from the early 1930s until 1942 when the U.S. government acquired the land. While the archeological integrity appears to be good, the recent age and the fact that it was previously recommended as lacking important information suggest that it is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (see Chapter 5).

## **41HS746**

### *Site Setting*

Site 41HS746 is a previously unrecorded historic site located along the south-central edge of Survey Area 1 (see Figure 2). It sits at 200 ft msl within the eroded uplands overlooking the swampy floodplain of Saunders Branch. Soils at the site are described as Scottsville very fine sandy loam (Golden et al. 1994). The vegetation consists of a pine forest punctuated with a few large oaks and a moderately dense understory of young pine trees, blackberries, and greenbriers. Surface visibility is poor due to heavy leaf litter.

### *Previous Investigations*

This site was recorded as Locality 24 by a 1988 assessment of cultural resources at LHAAP (Peter and Stiles-Hanson 1990:24–29). The locality was one of several plottings of structures taken from the 1913 Harrison County soils map. It was recommended that Locality 24 be checked by field survey.

### *Site History*

Site 41HS746 is located in the southeast corner of the John M. Cox Survey, a grant that was patented to Cox on 17 January 1867. By 1851, Cox had died (Texas. General Land Office 1867), leaving his widow, Cyrena, and son, J. M. Cox, as his sole surviving heirs. On 26 October 1875, Cyrena (who had since married Daniel H. Burnett of Harrison County) and J. M. Cox (a resident of Van Zandt County) sold 109.6 acres of the Cox Survey to Freeland (also spelled Freyland) Hynson for \$200.00 cash and a \$128.80 note. The land ran in an east-west-oriented strip along the south boundary line of the Cox Survey and was crossed by Saunders Branch (Deed Record 4:427–429).

Hynson, an African-American whose last name was the same as that of an antebellum plantation and slave-

owner 6 miles west of Marshall (Hynson Biographical File n.d.), was married to Francis [sic] Hynson, with whom he had eight children—R. W., J. H., W. C., Freeland, D. S., S. J., Emily, and Eliza. He acquired additional land in the Cox Survey, and by 1888 he owned more than 300 acres there. Hynson's presence in the project area soon after the Civil War and the identity of his surname may provide clues about immigration patterns and family associations of freed African Americans during a period of rapid demographic change.

Freeland Hynson died on 26 August 1894, and on 5 December of that year, his children agreed to subdivide their father's land into multiple small tracts. The 19.1 acres in the southeastern corner of the Cox Survey were designated Block 8, and with Block 6 nearby, were deeded to Raymond W. Hynson (Deed Record 33:169–175; Deed Record 251:543–544). Raymond Hynson, a leader in the African-American community that developed around Blocker and a trustee of the Pleasant Hill African Methodist Episcopal Church (Deed Record 47:459–460), also acquired small tracts of land east of Block 8 in the M. Usury (also spelled Ussery) and J. A. Heuser Surveys. Indeed, a legal instrument dated 8 February 1897 indicated that his homestead was located a short distance east of 41HS476 in the Ussery or Heuser Grants (Deed Record 41:362–363).

Raymond Hynson owned Block 8 between 1894 and 20 February 1922, when he sold the 19.1 acres to John D. Estes for \$133.70 (Deed Record 124:19–20). Estes and his wife, Lizzie B., then held Block 8 and 11.7 acres in the Ussery Survey and 23.31 acres in the Heuser Survey; they sold the three tracts to the United States on 25 September 1942 for \$1,000.00 (Deed Record 251:504–505).

### *Site Description*

Field investigations at 41HS746 consisted of a surface reconnaissance and the excavation of nine shovel tests in the area of the 1913 plotting. No features directly relating to the structure were found. However, two of the shovel tests (Shovel Tests 14 and 18) each produced a single ceramic whiteware sherd, and Shovel Test 25 produced a harmonica plate. All of these artifacts came from the upper 20 cm of the shovel tests. Soils observed in the shovel tests consisted of 30 cm of dark gray to yellow sandy loam over red to yellowish red sandy clay. To the south of these positive shovel tests, a row of large oak trees was noted (Figure 5). These oaks form an east-west line and one oak has barbed wire imbedded in its bark, suggesting that the oaks mark an old fence row. The three positive shovel tests

and possible fence row cover an area of 3,600 m<sup>2</sup>.

**Figure 5.** Map of 41HS746.

Disturbance to the site area appears minimal, but the lack of features suggests that structures may have been removed prior to or after government acquisition of the land. The proximity of the site to LHAAP facilities such as the signal test area and a pistol range lend support to this explanation.

#### *Artifact Recovery*

The artifact recovery from 41HS746 consists of three items: one undecorated whiteware body sherd, one small repoussé-molded whiteware sherd, and a harmonica plate. This small collection is fairly undiagnostic but would fit with an occupation dating to the late nineteenth to early twentieth century.

#### *Summary*

Site 41HS746 consists of an ephemeral artifact scatter covering an area of 3,600 m<sup>2</sup>. Based on the materials recovered and the deed records, this scatter appears related to an occupation which began in the late 1800s and lasted into the early 1900s. While the site's likely association with the Hynsons, a locally prominent African-American family, indicates that it may have been of some historical significance, the lack of features and the ephemeral nature of the artifact scatter suggest that the site lacks archeological integrity. It is recommended that it be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (see Chapter 5).

### **41HS747**

#### *Site Setting*

Site 41HS747 is a previously unrecorded historic site located near the southern edge of Survey Area 5 on the east side of the road to the Starr Hunting and Fishing Club. It sits at 185 ft msl on the upland flat, about 200 m

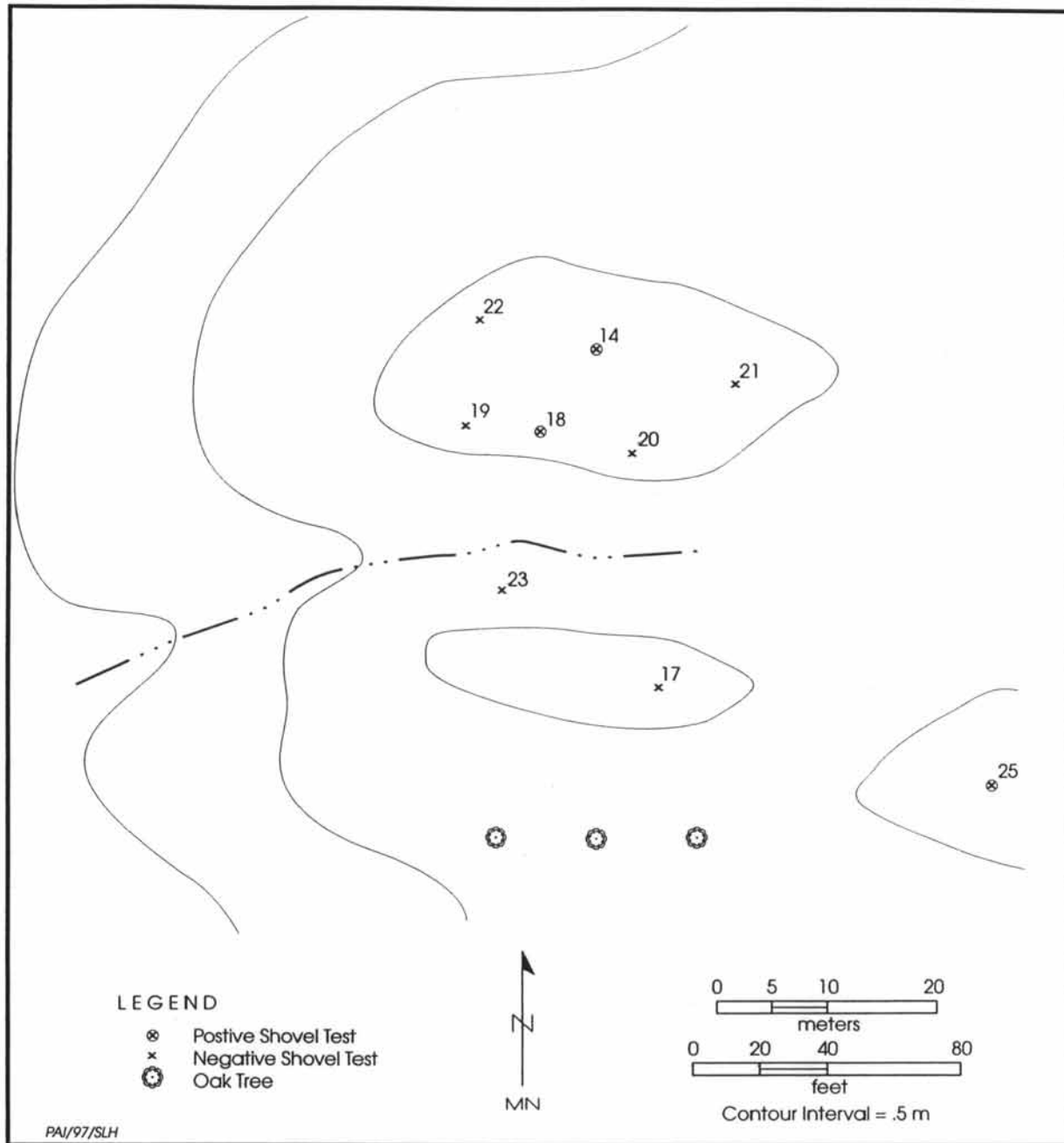


figure 5

west of Caddo Lake (see Figure 2). Soils at the site consist of Scottsville very fine sandy loam (Golden et al. 1994). These soils support a mixed hardwood and pine forest with a thick cover of grasses along an opening in the canopy caused by a power line right-of-way. Surface visibility is poor due to grass cover and leaf litter.

### *Site History*

Site 41HS747 is located on parcel D-80 in the northwestern portion of the Day Land and Cattle Company Survey. The legal history of this area is the same as for 41HS405 until 1926, when Conde R. Thorn and Emily A. Thorn (children and heirs of the patentee, L. M. Thorn) sold two Day Land and Cattle Company Surveys (Nos. 833 and 834) to Charles Luther (Deed Record 145:352–354).

On 14 July 1927, Luther sold 18 acres in the Day Land and Cattle Company Survey No. 833 to Edmund Key, member of a prominent Harrison County family whose homestead was located in Marshall (Deed Record 153:48; Probate Minutes 13:286). Nine years later, Key died and the property passed to his widow, Constance Garrett Key (Probate Minutes 13:286). Mrs. Key sold the 18 acres in the Day Land and Cattle Company Survey, together with an adjoining 74 acres in the Calvin Fuller Survey, 28 acres in the Joel W. Robison Survey, and 1.95 acres in the A. C. Walters Survey to the U. S. government on 9 May 1942 (Deed Records 248:588–589).

### *Site Description*

Field investigations at 41HS747 consisted of surface reconnaissance, the excavation of six shovel tests, and the construction of a site map. Surface reconnaissance identified a brick pile approximately 10 m east of the road to the Starr Hunting and Fishing Club within a patch of woods defined by the road and the power line right-of-way (Figure 6). Many of these bricks are blackened on one side; some at the base of the pile appeared to form a corner, but it was not possible to determine if they are in situ. The characteristics of the pile suggest that it is the remains of a chimney/hearth. Shovel Test 12, placed near the brick feature, did not produce any cultural materials, though fragments of a whiskey bottle were noted on the surface near the bricks and shovel test. Shovel Test 13, located east of the power line, is the only test that produced cultural materials; two bricks were found at 10–20 cm. These bricks, which were not collected, were unbroken and lying side by side within the shovel test. The bricks were not burned,

no mortar was adhering to them, and they had no maker's marks. The distance between the feature and the single positive shovel test suggests that the site covers an area of 2,000 m<sup>2</sup>. The few artifacts and features within this area may be explained by extensive disturbance associated with the right-of-way. A line of bulldozer push piles was noted along the eastern edge of the power line right-of-way.

Figure 6. Map of 41HS747.

### *Summary*

Site 41HS747 is marked by a brick feature that may be the remains of a chimney/hearth indicating the presence of a structure. Unlike other structures found in Survey Area 5, this one may be related to an agricultural function rather than a recreational function. Deed records suggest that the site may be related to an occupation of the land that began in the late 1800s and lasted into the early 1900s by members of the Thorn, Luther, and Key families or their agents. Based on the lack of archeological integrity, it is recommended that the site be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

### **41HS748**

#### *Site Setting*

Site 41HS748 is a previously unrecorded historic site located along the southeast end of Survey Area 5. It is at 170 ft msl at the edge of the upland flat on the shore of Caddo Lake (see Figure 2). Soils at the site are described as Eastwood very fine sandy loam (Golden et al. 1994). The vegetation consists of a mixed hardwood and pine forest with an extremely dense understory consisting mainly of blackberries, greenbriers, and devilweed. Surface visibility is poor due to the dense understory.

#### *Site History*

Site 41HS748 is one of more than half a dozen twentieth-century historic properties located on the margin

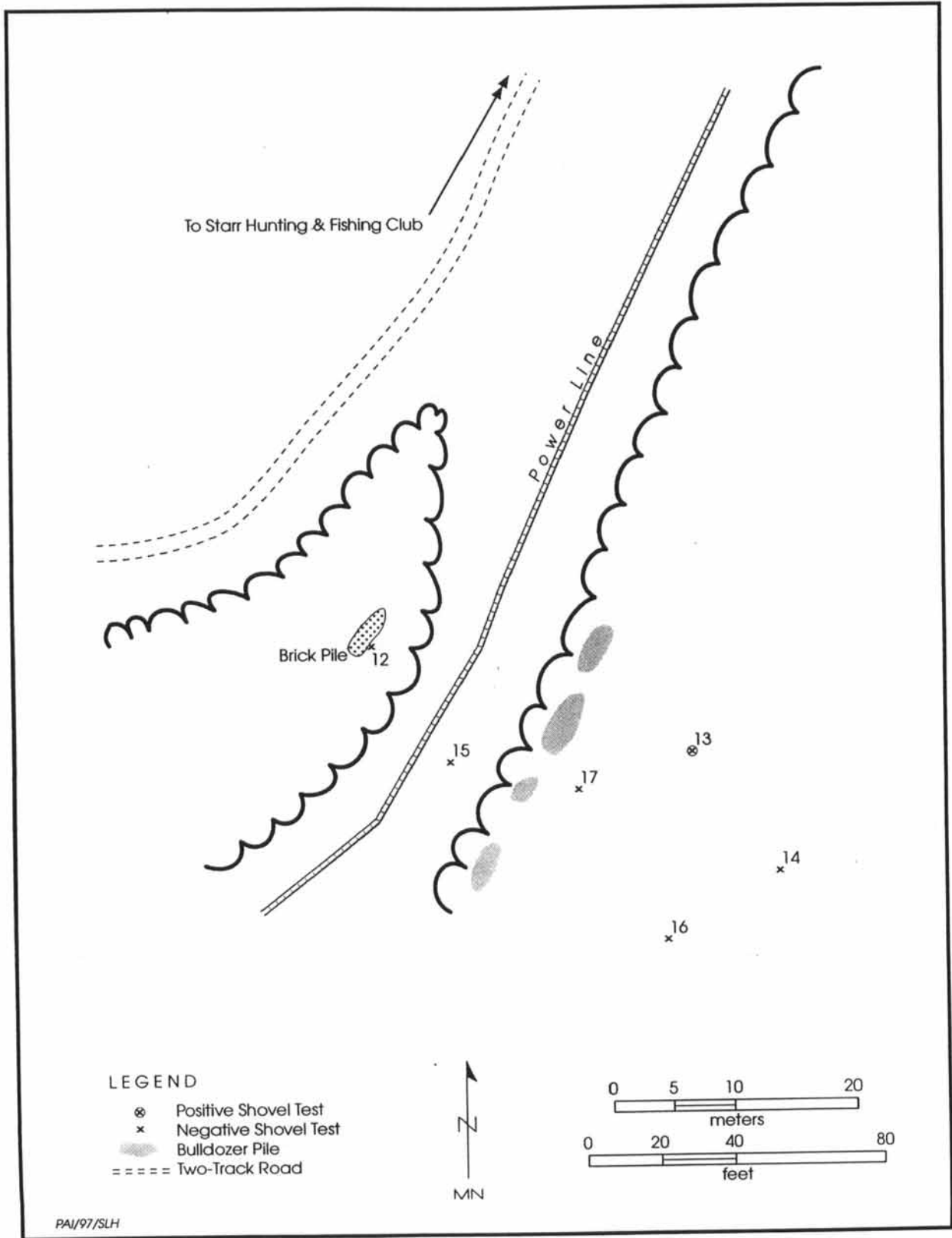


figure 6

of Caddo Lake that were used for recreational purposes. The site appears to be located on Tract D-79, a ¼-acre parcel within the Day Land and Cattle Company Survey. The legal history of this area is the same as for 41HS405 until 1926, when Conde R. Thorn and Emily A. Thorn (children and heirs of the patentee, L. M. Thorn) sold two Day Land and Cattle Company Surveys to Charles Luther (Deed Record 145:352–354).

Sometime after 1930, Charles Luther died and his widow, Emma, married Jack Smith. The Smiths sold ¼ acre out of their large holdings to five men: G. T. Coleman, Charles H. Patterson, T. L. Hunter, A. C. Strickland, and C. M. Conde (Deed Record 234:566). These men developed a modest camp on the property, and when they sold it to the government for \$500.00 on 29 May 1942, they declared that they were acting independently of their wives because the land had been “used entirely for club purposes.”

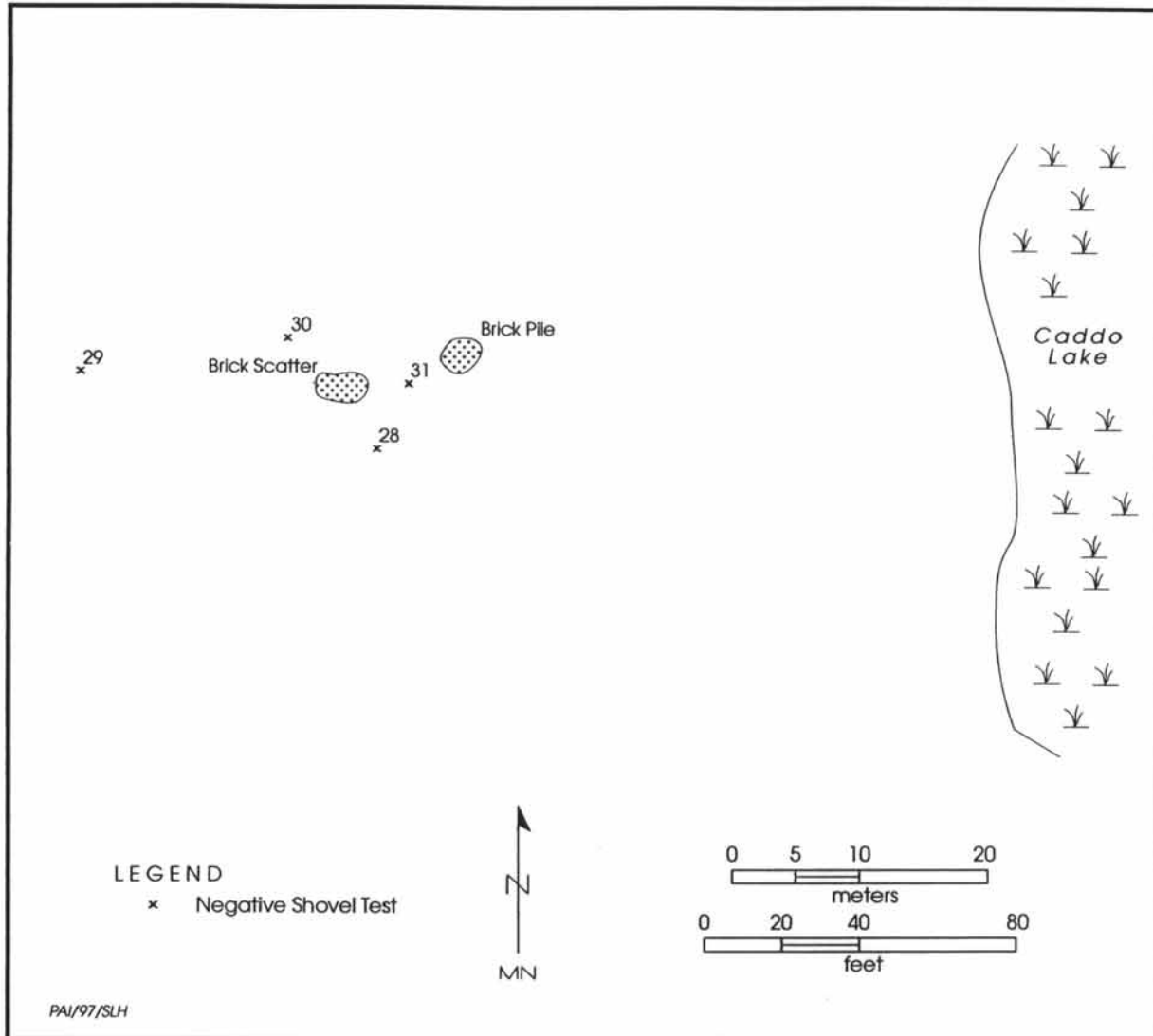
#### *Site Description*

Field investigations at 41HS748 consisted of surface reconnaissance, the excavation of four shovel tests, and the construction of a site map. A brick pile and brick scatter were identified approximately 40 m west of Caddo Lake (Figure 7). The brick pile, which measures 1 x 2 m, contains bricks that are blackened on one side. It is likely that this pile is the remains of a chimney/hearth. Six meters west of the brick pile is a scatter of bricks covering an area measuring 2.5 x 4 m. Some of the bricks in this scatter are cemented together and may represent the remains of brick piers for a structure. These possible piers do not appear to be in situ, so a determination of the size of the structure could not be made.

**Figure 7.** Map of 41HS748.

Shovel tests were placed between and around the brick features, but none produced cultural materials. Soils within the shovel tests consisted of no more than 30 cm of yellowish brown to brown sandy loam over orange to red clay loam. A bottle fragment and a paint can were noted on the surface. These items are not diagnostic and were not collected. Disturbance appears to be minimal; however, the heavy underbrush may have resulted from relatively recent land clearing.





PAJ/97/SLH

figure 7

### *Summary*

Site 41HS748 consists of two brick features that may be the remains of a chimney/hearth and piers for a structure. As with many of the historic sites in Survey Area 5, 41HS748 likely had a recreational function. Deed records suggest that the site may have been operated as a camp by a group of five gentlemen who acquired ¼ acre from the larger holdings of Emma and Jack Smith in 1930. While the site appears to exhibit archeological integrity, it is assessed as ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of its recent age and the difficulty of establishing associations with certainty (see Chapter 5).

### **41HS749**

#### *Site Setting*

Site 41HS479 is a previously unrecorded historic site located on the shore of Caddo Lake at the east-central edge of Survey Area 5 (see Figure 2). Site elevation is 170 ft msl. The Eastwood very fine sandy loam soils support a mixed hardwood and pine forest with a moderate to thick understory, primarily of blackberries and greenbriers. Surface visibility is fair to poor depending on the thickness of the understory.

#### *Site History*

Site 41HS749 is located on the northern part of the Day Land and Cattle Company Survey. The legal history of this area is the same as that of 41HS748. It was owned by the Thorn family and then by Charles Luther and later his widow, Emma Luther Smith, who owned the property during the 1930s.

Although the site shares characteristics with sites 41HS405 and 41HS748 that make it possible to identify it as a recreational facility dating to the 1930s or 1940s, the government tract map of the facility is not accurate or specific enough to ascribe ownership. Indeed, the map is so schematic that it is possible that the ¼-acre parcel delineated and ascribed to the partnership of Coleman, Patterson, Hunter, Strickland, and Conde is, in fact, the location of 41HS749 rather than 41HS478. Another possibility is that the Luther and Smith families constructed their own fishing camp on the larger 414.94-acre tract that Emma Luther Smith conveyed to the government (Deed Record

249:131) and that the location of 41HS749 never appeared on the government map as a separate tract.

### *Site Description*

Field investigations at 41HS749 consisted of surface reconnaissance, excavation of six shovel tests, and construction of a site map. The surface reconnaissance identified seven features, including a brick chimney/hearth base, a brick cistern, a brick barbecue pit, three trash dumps, and a north-south fence line (Figure 8).

**Figure 8.** Map of 41HS749.

The brick chimney/hearth base and cistern, the features closest to the lake edge, may mark the location of a structure. The two features are approximately 13 m apart along a north-south axis (see Figure 9). The cistern is unusual in that it is square. It once extended 1 m above the ground surface, but this upper part has fallen over and now lies on its side next to the subsurface portion (Figure 9a). The chimney/hearth base measures 1.0 x 0.5 m. A brick barbecue pit stands 15 m southwest of the cistern. The pit measures 1.35 m across and 2.2 m long. It is open at the end facing the lake, while an elaborate chimney forms the other end (Figure 9b). Immediately behind the barbecue pit is evidence of a north-south fence line. A number of posts from the fence are still in place and can be followed for over 50 m south of the barbecue pit. Three surfacial trash dumps occur along or to the west of this fence line.

**Figure 9.** Cistern and barbecue pit at 41HS749. (a) View to the east of the overturned cistern; (b) view to the west of the barbecue pit.

Trash Dump 1 is located east of the fence line 12 m north of the barbecue pit and contains juice cans, wine bottles, condiment bottles, whiteware ceramic fragments, and animal bones. Trash Dump 2 is located 21 m west of the barbecue pit and contains beer cans, evaporated milk cans, condiment bottles, whiskey bottles, juice cans, aqua glass, milk glass, medicine bottles, cosmetic bottles, mineral spirits cans, and sheet metal. Trash Dump 3 is located 49 m south of the barbecue pit along the fence line and 33 m to the west. This dump contains a galvanized washtub, paint cans, sheet metal, brick fragments, enamelware, and glass jars.

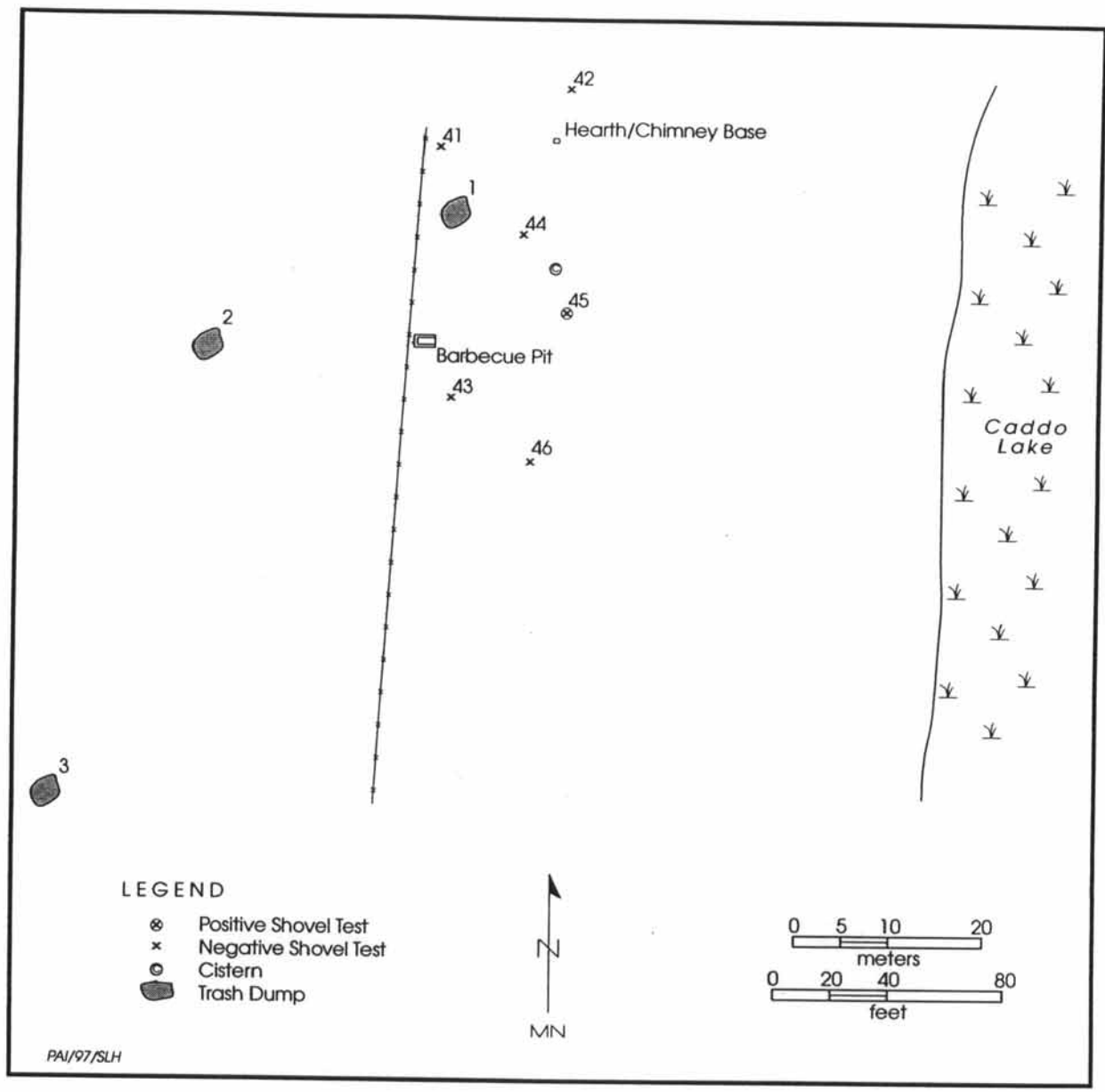


figure 8



a



b

figure 9

Cultural materials were recovered from only one of the six shovel tests excavated at the site. Shovel Test 45, near the cistern, produced brick and concrete fragments from the upper 15 cm. These materials likely resulted from the broken cistern and were not collected. Soils in the shovel tests consisted of 20 cm of yellowish brown sandy loam over orange clay loam. Disturbance to the site has occurred through the removal of structures and the toppling of the cistern, but archeological features are generally intact. Site size, based on the extent of these features, is ca. 3,750 m<sup>2</sup>.

### *Summary*

Three brick features—a cistern, chimney/hearth base, and barbecue pit—were identified at 41HS749. Their position on the edge of Caddo Lake suggests that the site, like 41HS405 and 41HS478, was associated with recreational activities at the lake during the 1930s and 1940s. This is supported by the deed history, which is also similar to that of 41HS748. The vagaries of the government tract map make it impossible to use that map to distinguish which site represents the ¼ acre sold by Emma Luther Smith to a group of five gentlemen for a camp. However, the slightly more extensive facilities at 41HS749 may suggest that the site is not that camp, but a recreational facility that was part of the larger holdings of the Luthers and Smiths. While the site exhibits archeological integrity, it is assessed as ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of its recent age and the difficulty of establishing associations with certainty (see Chapter 5).

## **41HS750**

### *Site Setting*

Site 41HS750 is a previously unrecorded historic site located on the northwest edge of Survey Area 3. The site is positioned at 210 ft msl within the uplands (see Figure 2). Soils at the site are described as part of the Guyton-Cart complex, which are silt loams surrounding very fine sandy loam mounds of eolian and alluvial derivation (Golden et al. 1994). A mixed hardwood and pine forest comprises the vegetation canopy, with a moderately dense understory of young pines, blackberries, and greenbriers. In addition, a stand of crepe myrtles and some possible ornamental bulbs mark the site. Surface visibility is poor due to thick leaf litter.

### *Site History*

Site 41HS750 is located near the north boundary line of Tract A-11, a 145.4-acre tract that was part of the William Reynolds Survey. Reynolds, who was living near the United States-Texas boundary line in present-day Harrison County, obtained a judgement for 320 acres against the Republic of Texas in accordance with an act of Congress for the benefit of settlers living near the boundary line (Texas. General Land Office 1849). Reynolds did not appear on the 1840 or 1850 census, nor was he assessed taxes on the property between 1841 and 1849. However, on 26 October 1848, seven years after he had the property surveyed (Texas. General Land Office 1849), he sold the 320-acre grant to William Pinckney Hill for \$1.00 per acre (Deed Record G:33). Two years later, Hill conveyed the 320-acre Reynolds Survey, the 320-acre Thomas Hess (or Hicks) Survey, and a 1,000-acre tract out of the Martha Duncan Survey to William T. Scott for \$2,000.00 (Deed Record K:203). Scott then held the property until 1 January 1862, when he sold the entire Reynolds Survey to Levin Perry for \$2.00 an acre (Deed Record T:250).

Levin King Perry (10 March 1810–15 January 1865) owned and operated a 3,965-acre plantation in northeastern Harrison County. He made his home on the 640-acre William Blocker Survey near Leigh, a small community approximately 2.5 miles south of the present-day ammunition plant. Following his death, his widow, Nancy G. Perry, was forced to defend his estate against several lawsuits. Three different individuals recovered judgments against Nancy Perry in 1868, and property in the estate was auctioned off in January 1869. Successful bidder on the Reynolds Survey was James H. Sawyer, who paid \$80.00 for the 320-acres (Perry Biographical File n.d.).

Sawyer owned the Reynolds Survey between 5 January 1869 and 22 April 1872, when he sold it to Marshall grocer and railroad supplier E. Kahn for \$1,200.00 (Anonymous 1971:1; Deed Record Y:315–316). Later references to the survey as “the Sawyer place,” along with the significant increase in sales price to \$4.00 per acre, indicate that Sawyer made his home on the survey between 1869 and 1872. In addition, a contract made between the property’s new owner, E. Kahn, and Edmond Jones, who acknowledged receipt of limited advancements so that Jones could make a crop in 1872, is evidence that the Reynolds Survey continued to be occupied after Sawyer’s residency (1869–1872) (Deed Record Y:314).

Kahn owned the survey intact until the 1880s, when he began to sell off portions of it. On 1 September 1899, he sold the portion that included 41HS750 to Moses Williams. Moses was a member of the Ben Williams family,

local African-American farmers who accumulated land in the Reynolds and Vogt Surveys (see 41HS751 and 41HS752). The 145.4 acres purchased by Moses Williams included 128.4 acres in the southern portion of the Reynolds Survey and 17.0 acres in the Vogt Survey (Deed Record 37:294).

The Moses Williams family owned the acreage surrounding 41HS750 for more than 40 years. Then, on 9 May 1942, Williams's widow, Mary E. Williams, and his other heirs, John and Ella May Williams, sold the family land to the U.S. government (Deed Record 243:627–628).

### *Site Description*

Field investigations at 41HS750 consisted of surface reconnaissance, excavation of six shovel tests, and construction of a site map. Three features—a brick pile, remnants of a barbed wire fence, and an automobile body—were identified (Figure 10). The 2-m-diameter brick pile is located at the south end of the crepe myrtle stand; some of the bricks at the base of the pile appear to be in situ with mortar still adhering to them. The bricks are likely the remains of a chimney/hearth base marking the former location of a structure (Figure 11). Also, several pieces of corrugated sheet metal (possible roofing material) were observed on the surface in the area of the crepe myrtles. The fence line fragment and auto body part are located ca. 30 m west and south of the possible structure location. In addition, a few possible car parts were noted in a small depression of unknown origin 11 m south-southwest of the possible structure location. These features may mark the edge of the homestead yard.

**Figure 10.** View to the west of car body at 41HS750.

**Figure 11.** Map of 41HS750.

Shovel tests were placed around the possible structure location and between the possible structure and the yard edge. However, only Shovel Test 23, located 16 m north of the brick pile, produced cultural materials. This recovery consisted of one glass bottle rim fragment from 20–40 cm below the surface. Soils in the test consisted of 40 cm of yellowish brown sandy loam over reddish brown sandy clay. Disturbances appear to be minimal. Site area





figure 10

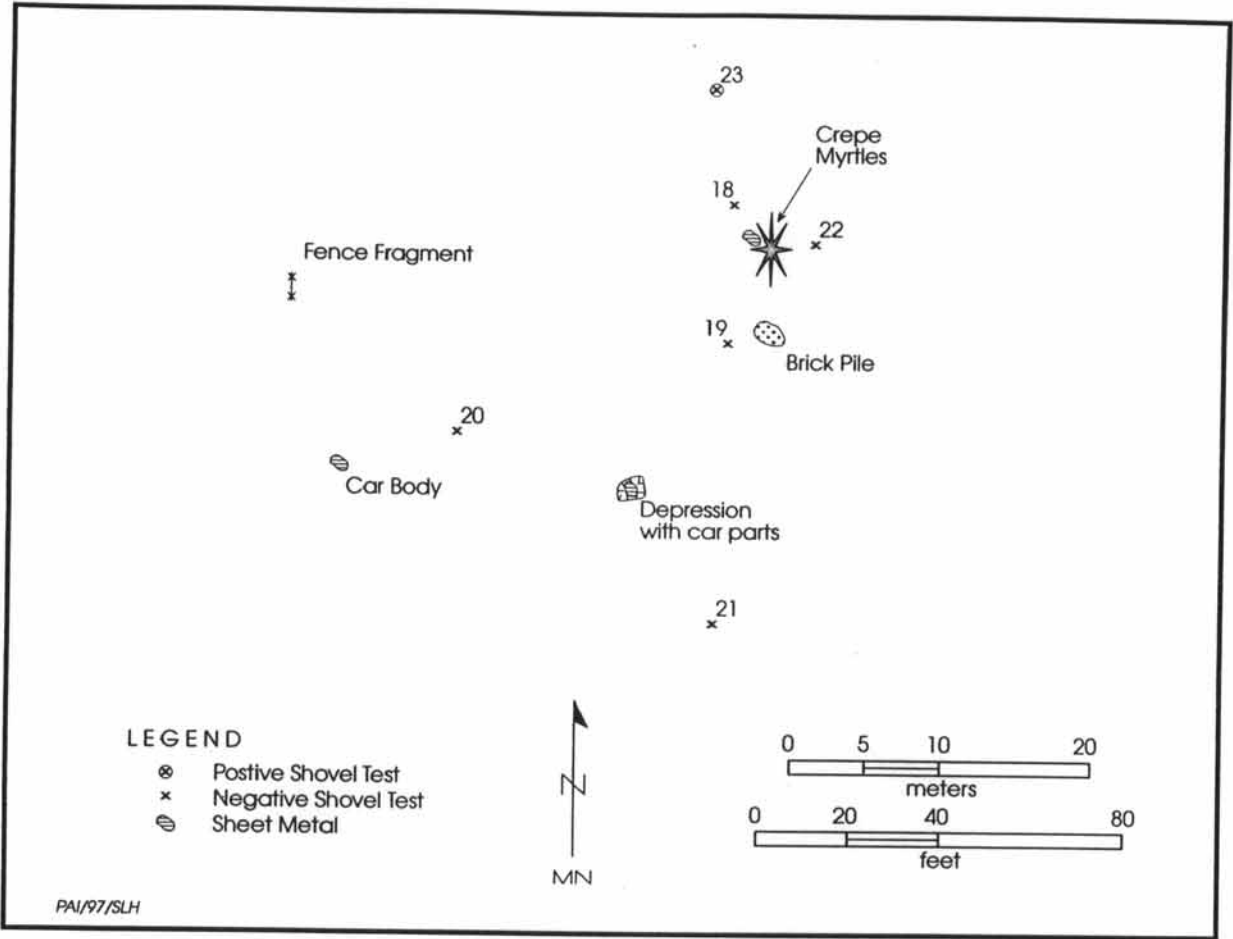


figure 11

based on the distribution of the features is 900 m<sup>2</sup>.

### *Artifact Recovery*

The glass fragment recovered from Shovel Test 23 is a crown bottle finish fragment similar to that found on a modern soda bottle.

### *Summary*

Deed records indicate that 41HS750 was part of the 320-acre Reynolds Survey which was variously occupied by James H. Sawyer, E. Kahn or Edmond Jones, and members of the Moses Williams family from 1899 until the land was acquired by the government in 1942. The presence of a probable chimney/hearth and domestic vegetation suggests that a structure associated with a residence existed at 41HS750. It is likely that the structure was occupied by members of the Williams family (the last private owners), who had acquired the land by the turn of the century. The Moses Williams family was part of an extended African-American family with substantial landholdings in both the Reynolds and Vogt Surveys. The site appears to retain archeological integrity as indicated by the presence of the brick feature and associated domestic vegetation marking a structure location. The limited recovery from shovel tests suggests that it has a low potential to yield important artifactual data, however. Based on this, it is assessed as ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (see Chapter 5).

## **41HS751**

### *Site Setting*

Site 41HS751 is a previously unrecorded historic site located at 210 ft msl in the northwestern part of Survey Area 3 within the uplands overlooking a tributary of Harrison Bayou (see Figure 2). The site is 400 m northeast of 41HS750, and both sites have similar soils associated with the Guyton-Cart complex (Golden et al. 1994). Vegetation, which is also similar, consists of a mixed hardwood and pine forest with a moderately dense understory of young pines, blackberries, and greenbriers. Bois d'arc trees occur within the immediate area of 41HS751, as do some possible ornamental bulbs. Surface visibility is fair to poor due to thick leaf litter.

### *Site History*

Site 41HS751 is located in the central portion of the William Reynolds 320-acre survey, and the history of the tract is identical to that of 41HS750 between 1840 and 1899. Two years later, E. Kahn, who had purchased the Reynolds Survey in 1872, sold "a part of what is known as the Sawyer place" to Louis Williams, son of Ben Williams and brother of Moses Williams (see 41HS750 and 41HS752). The amount conveyed totaled approximately 100 acres, and it remained in Louis Williams's ownership until ca. 1927 when it passed to his widow (?), Mary (also spelled "May") Pearl Williams. Mary Pearl then remarried and lost the 100-acre tract to the United States in a declaration of taking that vested title in the government on 19 January 1942 (Deed Record 37:267; Deed Record 251:414). Site 41HS751 probably was occupied by second- and third-generation members of the Williams family between 1901 and 1942.

### *Site Description*

Field investigations at 41HS751 consisted of surface reconnaissance, the excavation of six shovel tests, and mapping. The four features identified include a brick cistern, a brick pile, a section of a barbed wire fence, and a linear ditch (Figure 12). The cistern is a brick-lined shaft that is 80 cm in diameter and extends approximately 4 m below the ground surface. The cistern does not extend above the surface. The brick pile, 12 m west of the cistern, measures 1.5 m across. Bricks at the base of the pile appear to be in situ in the shape of a rectangle, suggesting that this feature is the remains of a chimney/ hearth. Also, a few window glass fragments were found among the bricks. The characteristics of the brick pile, the proximity of the cistern, and the recovery of window glass all indicate that a structure was associated with these features. A remnant of a barbed wire fence is located 15–20 m north of both the cistern and the brick pile. This fence is oriented northwest–southeast and still has several posts intact. A linear ditch measuring 1.5 m across runs for over 50 m north to south on the west edge of the site ca. 9 m west of the brick pile. Lastly, a large metal plate possibly related to farm machinery was noted 60 m northeast of the cistern, and several corrugated metal sheets (possible roofing material) were noted 17 m southeast of the cistern.

**Figure 12.** Map of 41HS751.

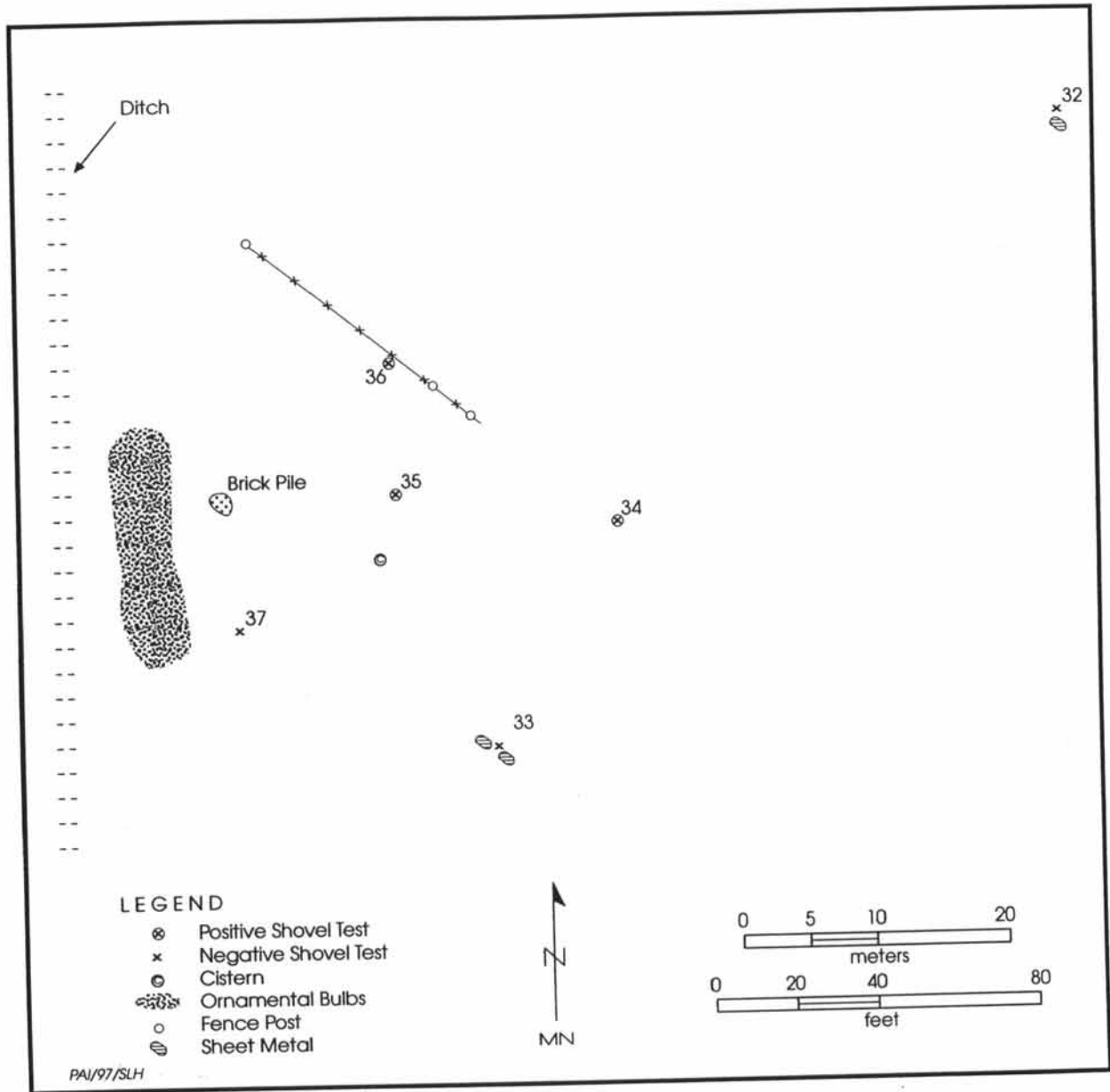


figure 12

Artifacts were recovered from the upper 20 cm of Shovel Tests 34, 35, and 36 located north and east of the cistern. Soils within the tests consisted of 30–40 cm of yellowish brown to brown sandy loam over reddish brown sandy clay. None of the soils in these tests appeared to be disturbed; in general, disturbance to the site appears to be minimal, probably resulting from removal of the structures prior to or after government acquisition of the land. Site size, based on the extent of features and artifacts within shovel tests, is 2,000 m<sup>2</sup>.

### *Artifact Recovery*

The artifacts recovered include a small bottle base, a sherd of clear glass hollow tableware, a sherd of window glass, a cut nail, and three brick fragments. The bottle base displays a valve mark from manufacturing by a fully automatic bottle machine. This base is probably from a food or condiment bottle/jar that was in use ca. 1904–1950 (Jones and Sullivan 1989:37–39). Bricks from the chimney/hearth, though not collected, were noted as displaying the form and cut marks of the extrusion manufacturing process. This process was used from the mid to late 1800s until the 1950s (Gurcke 1987:91–95).

### *Summary*

Deed records indicate that 41HS751 was part of the 320-acre Reynolds Survey (as was 41HS750); as such, both sites share a similar history. Louis Williams purchased part of the Reynolds Survey, which may have included the “Reynolds Place,” in 1901. His family members retained the property until it was acquired by the U.S. government in 1942. The presence of a probable chimney/hearth, cistern, and domestic vegetation suggests that a structure probably associated with a Williams residence existed at 41HS751. Manufacture dates on the bricks from the chimney/hearth and a glass container base recovered from a shovel test fit well within the period in which Williams owned the property. Evidence of an earlier occupation that could be related to Reynolds or another early landowner was not identified. Louis Williams was part of the extended Williams family that held substantial land within the Reynolds and Vogt Surveys. The site appears to retain archeological integrity as evidenced by the features and domestic vegetation marking a structure location. The limited recovery from shovel tests suggests that it has a

low potential to yield important artifactual data, however. Based on this, it is assessed as ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (see Chapter 5).

#### **41HS752**

##### *Site Setting*

Site 41HS752 is a previously unrecorded historic site located at 200 ft msl in the north-central part of Survey Area 3 approximately 300 m northwest of 41HS751. The site is within the uplands on a terrace of a tributary of Harrison Bayou (see Figure 2). Site soils are mapped as Scottsville fine sandy loam (Golden et al. 1994). Vegetation consists of a mixed hardwood and pine forest with a moderately dense understory. Crepe myrtles and some possible ornamental bulbs mark the site area. Surface visibility is poor due to thick leaf litter.

##### *Site History*

Site 41HS752 is located in the eastern portion of the 320-acre Reynolds Survey, and the history of the land on which it is located is identical to that of sites 41HS750 and 41HS751 until 1 November 1881. In 1881, E. Kahn sold 100 acres in the Reynolds and adjoining Vogt Surveys to 35-year-old North Carolina native Ben Williams (Deed Record 26:514–515; U.S. Bureau of the Census 1880). The land, purchased by Williams for \$2.00 cash and five \$100.00 promissory notes, encompassed a small portion of the Vogt Survey and the northeastern portion of the Reynolds Survey and lay along Village Creek.

Williams and his family, comprised of his wife, a 32-year-old native of Virginia, and Texas-born children Louis (ca. 1868), Moses (ca. 1870), Phil (ca. 1872), Jarly (?) (ca. 1874), and Erasmus (ca. 1876), appear to have occupied and farmed the Reynolds and Vogt acreage after 1881. In 1880, the Williams household also included two African-American servants/farm laborers: Nancy Woods, a 19-year-old native of Texas, and 18-year-old Milt Covington, also born in Texas (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1880). Williams later died and the property passed to his heirs, who held it until 5 January 1938. At that point, Moses and Mary Williams, Phillip Williams, Ras and Clara

Williams, and Millie and Avery Grayson sold the southern 65 acres to T. J. Taylor and N. L. Howard (Deed Record 229:503–504). In addition, Moses and Mary Williams, Philip (*sic*) Williams, and Ras and Clara Williams conveyed their interest in the northern 25 acres to Millie Grogan of Dallas County for the purpose of partitioning the property that was left in their parents' estate (Deed Record 229:538). Four years later, the U.S. government acquired title to the two tracts, which had comprised the old Ben Williams farm, in two declarations of taking (Deed Record 251:413, 415). The site history and historic artifacts associated with 41HS752 suggest that this is the former location of the Williams farmstead. The farmstead was occupied by the family beginning about 1881 and remained in the Williams family until 1938. Of all the sites associated with this well-to-do African-American family, 41HS752 is the earliest and thus the one most likely occupied by Ben Williams, his wife, and their five children.

#### *Site Description*

Site 41HS752 was first identified by the presence of crepe myrtle trees and clumps of possible ornamental bulbs. Surface reconnaissance also identified a large shallow depression ca. 15 m southwest of the domestic vegetation (Figure 13). This depression, circular in shape and 2.5 m in diameter, could be the remains of a filled cistern. About 35 m east of the domestic vegetation is a surface scatter of historic debris along the edge of the terrace. This scatter consists of a washbasin, buckets, cans, and metal strapping.

**Figure 13.** Map of 41HS752.

Six shovel tests were placed between the surface scatter and domestic vegetation; all six produced cultural materials. Materials from five of the shovel tests came from 0–20 cm; soils within these shovel tests consisted of black sandy loam over reddish brown sandy clay. Materials from the sixth test (Shovel Test 41) were recovered from 0–55 cm; soils in this shovel test were reddish brown sandy clay with burned brick fragments throughout. The presence of the deep artifacts and evidence of burning in Shovel Test 41 may indicate that the test was placed in a trash pit or burn pit feature. A seventh shovel test, which did not produce artifacts, was placed in the circular depression. Water-saturated gray clay was encountered in this test before it was terminated at 23 cm below the surface



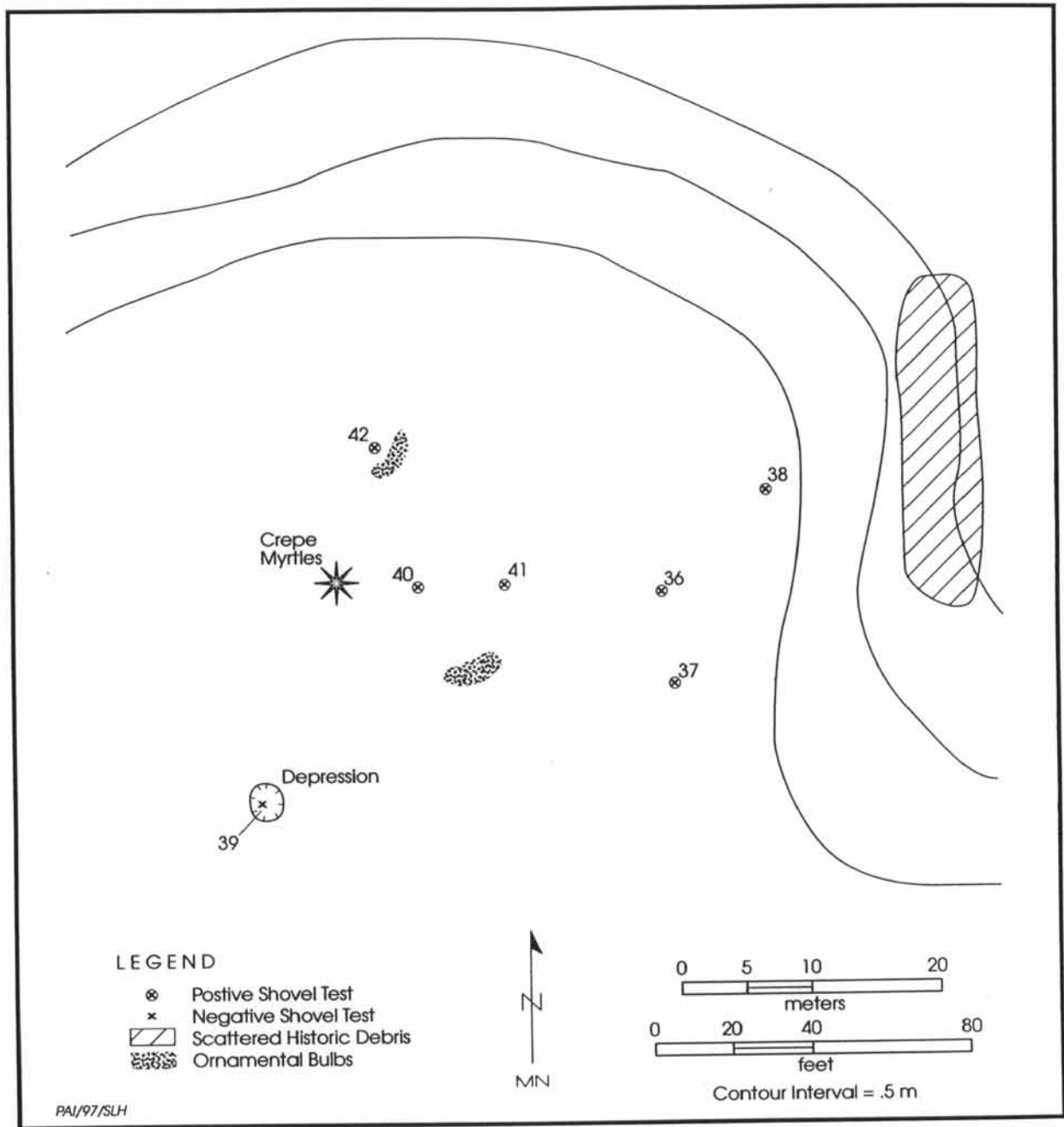


figure 13

of the depression.

Site size based on the extent of the artifacts, domestic vegetation, and possible features is 3,200 m<sup>2</sup>. Disturbances are minimal and are likely related to removal of the structures prior to or after government acquisition of the site.

### *Artifact Recovery*

Artifacts recovered from 41HS752 include 3 sherds of table ceramics, 1 sherd of storage ceramics, 1 fragment of table glass, 39 pieces of storage glass, 1 piece of furnishing metal, 1 wire nail, 3 cut nails, 1 unidentifiable ferrous metal fragment, 5 brick fragments, and 2 unidentifiable animal bone fragments. The ceramics consist of two body sherds and a rim sherd of undecorated whiteware, along with a stoneware sherd. The stoneware sherd, probably from a jar or crock, has an Albany-type slip-glazed interior and a Bristol glaze exterior with a cobalt-stamped decoration of “. . . ALL.” This decoration cannot be identified, but similar decorations were common in the early twentieth century in the form of makers’ marks or advertisements for a company or product. Container glass is the most numerous material recovered, with clear, aqua, and brown glass represented. Within this glass sample, there are two glass canning jar sherds that are slightly solarized and a whole brown snuff bottle that was machine made in a four-part mold. Also, a clear glass bottle base with an Owens suction scar that can be dated ca. 1904–1950 (Jones and Sullivan 1989:39) and three sherds from an aqua panel bottle which was most likely for proprietary medicine were recovered.

### *Summary*

Ben Williams was the first Williams to purchase land in the Reynolds Survey, acquiring 100 acres of the Reynolds Survey and a small part of the nearby Vogt Survey in 1881. Williams and his heirs held the property until 1938 and probably made their home at 41HS752. The presence of a possible filled cistern, possible trash pit feature, surface artifact scatter, and domestic vegetation define this site. Artifacts recovered suggest a turn-of-the-century occupation (ca. 1880 to ca. 1920), which would fit well with the deed records. Because it may have the potential to

contribute information about landowning African-American farmers in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it is recommended that the site be considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (see Chapter 5).

## 41HS753

### *Site Setting*

Site 41HS753 is a previously unrecorded prehistoric site located in the eastern part of Survey Area 3 (see Figure 2). The site sits at 180 ft msl on a natural mound at the edge of the alluvial bottomlands of Harrison Bayou. The mound is one in a series that extend to the northeast. These mounds are separated by expanses of swampy ground and in some cases standing water. Soils within the site area belong to the Guyton-Cart complex, which are silt loams surrounding very fine sandy loam mounds of aeolian and alluvial derivation (Golden et al. 1994). Vegetation consists of mixed hardwood forest with a moderate understory of grasses and forbs. Surface visibility is poor due to grass cover and heavy leaf litter.

### *Site Description*

Site 41HS753 was discovered by shovel testing a low natural mound that measures 30 m in diameter. Ten shovel tests were placed on the mound. One of these (Shovel Test 57) produced a single ceramic sherd at 0–20 cm. A lens of charcoal flecking was also observed in the wall of Shovel Test 57 at 20 cm below the surface. In addition, Shovel Tests 59 and 60 produced evidence of charcoal flecking with no associated artifacts. One large chunk of charcoal (5.3 g) was recovered from Shovel Test 59 at 20–40 cm. All of the shovel tests in which charcoal and cultural materials were found are located on the southeastern part of the mound (Figure 14).

Figure 14. Map of 41HS753.

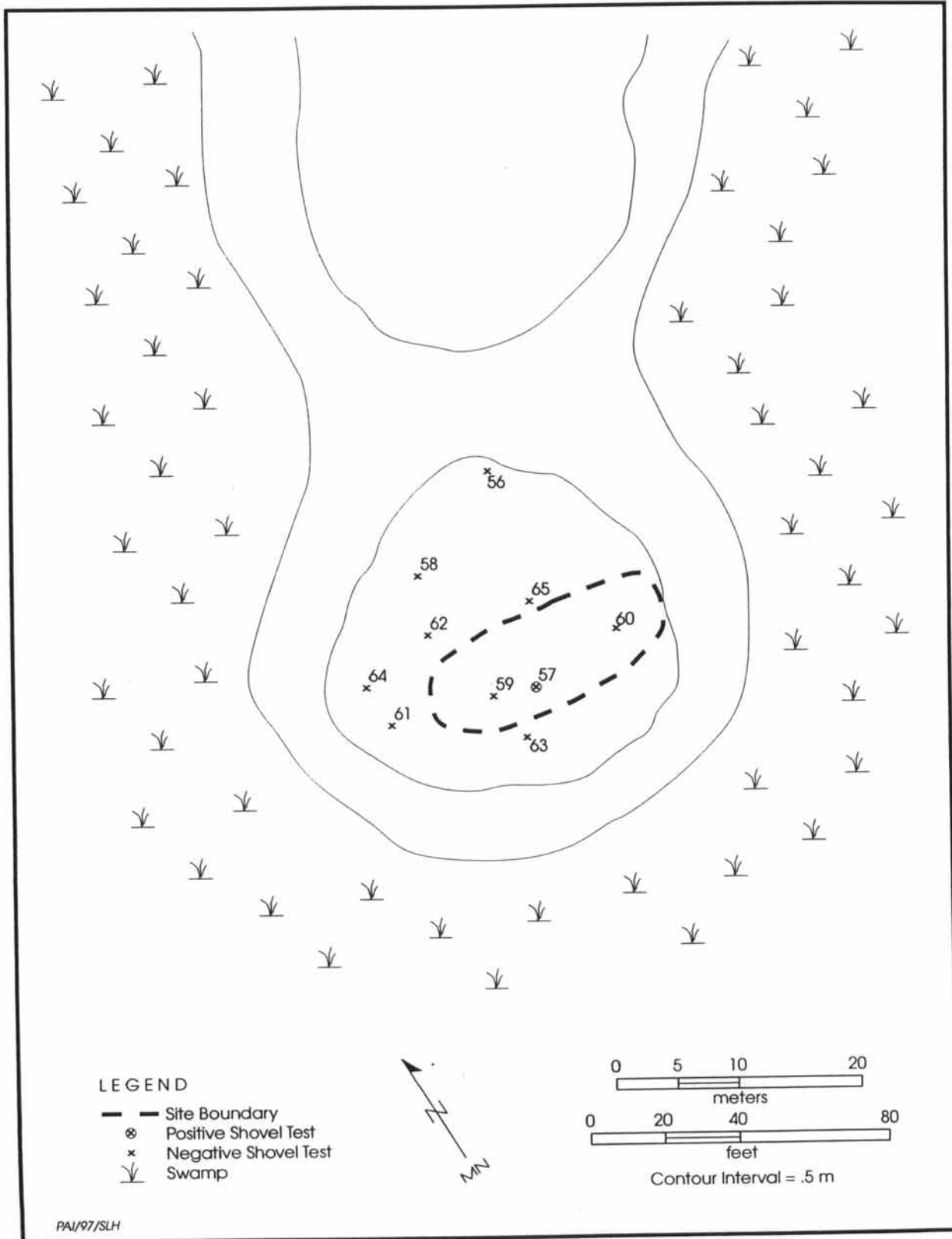


figure 14

Soils within these shovel tests consisted of ca. 50 cm of yellowish brown to brown sandy loam over saturated brown sandy clay. The shovel tests define the site area as approximately 200 m<sup>2</sup>. Disturbance to this area appears to be minimal, though the site probably has suffered from some bioturbation and erosion.

#### *Artifact Recovery*

One undecorated body sherd with grog temper and a surface finish that is indeterminate on both the interior and exterior was recovered from Shovel Test 57. Core color is black, the exterior is brown (10YR5/4), and the interior is gray (10YR5/1). Sherd size is 3.0 cm, thickness is 6.4 mm, and hardness is 2.5.

#### *Summary*

The recovery of a single prehistoric ceramic sherd from 41HS753 suggests that the site was occupied during the Late Prehistoric period. Because the sherd is small and undecorated, further cultural affiliation cannot be determined. The low artifact recovery, considering that 10 shovel tests were placed across the mound, suggests that site occupation was limited. Because artifacts are so scarce, the site appears to have limited potential for yielding important data. Hence, it is recommended that it be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (see Chapter 5).

#### **41HS754**

#### *Site Setting*

Site 41HS754 is a previously unrecorded prehistoric site located in the eastern part of Survey Area 3 (see Figure 2). The site sits at 180 ft msl on a group of natural mounds positioned at the edge of the alluvial bottomlands of Harrison Bayou. The group of mounds is part of a mound field extending to the northeast paralleling the bayou. This group of mounds may once have been a large mound that has been dissected by flooding. Swampy ground

surrounds the mounds on three sides, while standing water resulting from beaver activities occurs on the east side. Soils within the site area belong to the Guyton-Cart complex, which are silt loams surrounding very fine sandy loam mounds of eolian and alluvial derivation (Golden et al. 1994). Vegetation consists of mixed hardwood forest with a moderate understory of grasses and forbs. Surface visibility is poor due to grass cover and heavy leaf litter.

### *Site Description*

Seven shovel tests were placed on the three low mounds that comprise 41HS754. Four of these (Shovel Tests 72, 75, 76, and 77) produced lithic and/or ceramic artifacts. These artifacts were recovered from 20–80 cm below the surface. The four positive tests are located on the adjacent edges of the three mounds that form the site (Figure 15), although the site boundary was drawn to include all of the three mounds (ca. 2,600 m<sup>2</sup>) as a preservation measure. Soils within the positive shovel tests consisted of ca. 80–100 cm of yellowish brown sandy loam over saturated brown sandy clay. Disturbance has occurred in the form of erosion along the mound edges. As stated above, it is possible that the three mounds were once one mound that has been trisected by flooding.

**Figure 15.** Map of 41HS754.

### *Artifact Recovery*

Lithic artifacts recovered from 41HS754 consist of an arrow point, six pieces of debitage, and one fragment (12.2 g) of unworked petrified wood. The arrow point, from Level 3 of Shovel Test 77, was fashioned from fine-grained yellowish red translucent petrified wood. It has an excurvate blade with slight serrations, barbed shoulders, and an expanding stem with a partially reworked base (Figure 16). It most closely resembles a Catahoula point (Bell 1960:16–17; Story 1965:178–180). Its length is 25.4 mm, blade length is 20.7 mm, stem length is 4.7 mm, width (across barbs) is 16.7 mm, neck width is 6.4 mm, and thickness is 3.5 mm.

**Figure 16.** Catahoula-like arrow point from 41HS754.

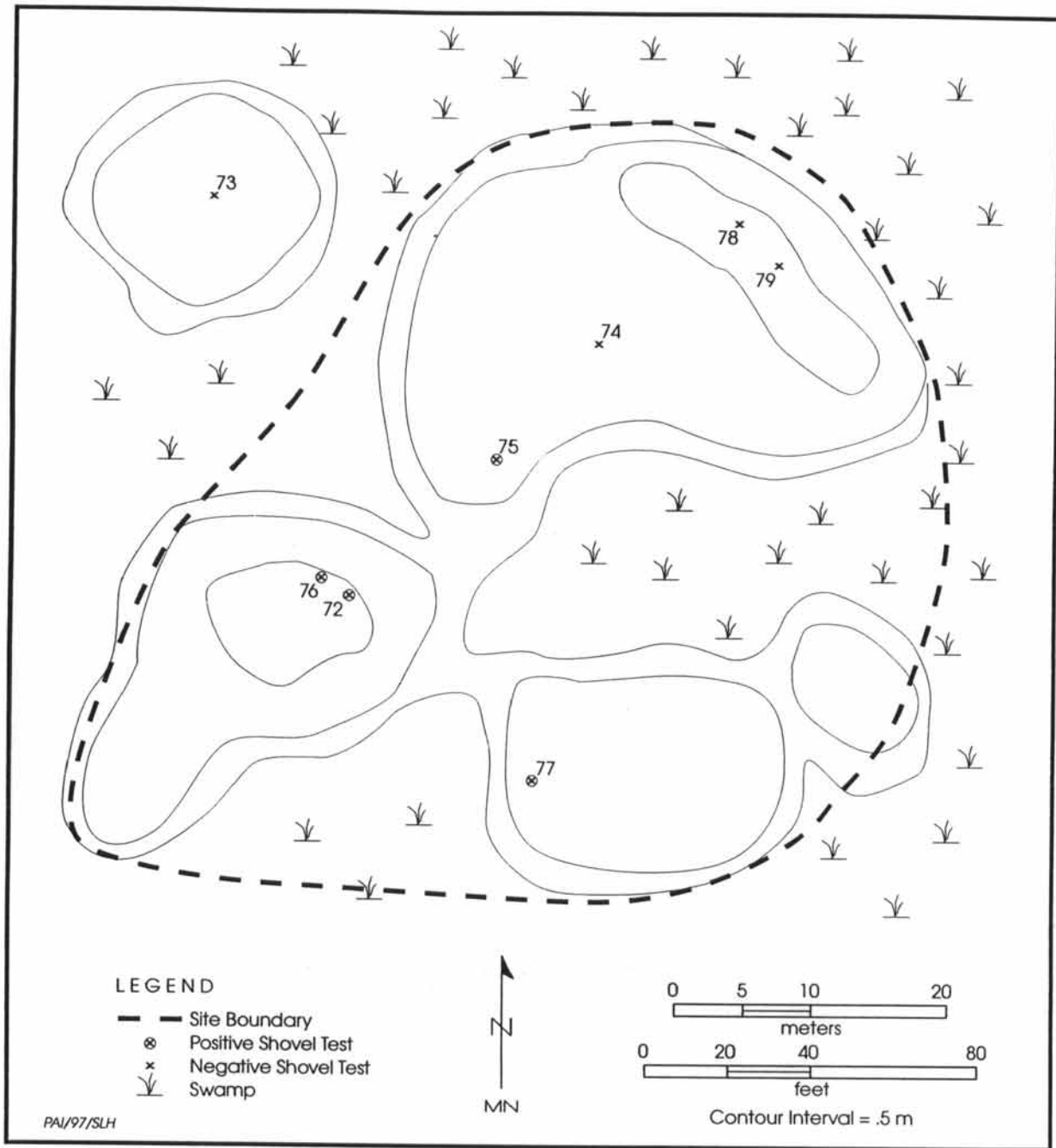


figure 15

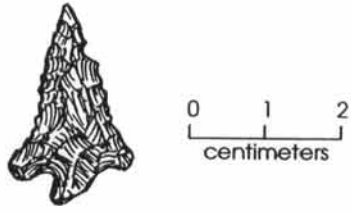


figure 16



The six pieces of debitage consist of four complete flakes and two chips recovered from Level 4 of Shovel Test 75 (n = 1), Level 3 of Shovel Test 76 (n = 2), Level 2 of Shovel Test 77 (n = 2), and Level 1 of Shovel Test 78 (n = 1). The material types represented in this small sample are petrified wood (n = 2), fine-grained quartzite (n = 1), light brown chert with gray inclusions (n = 1), yellowish brown chert (n = 1), and black chert (n = 1). These flakes range in size from 1.0 to 6.0 cm. Three flakes display no dorsal cortex, while the remaining three have 100 percent, 1–49 percent, and 50–99 percent cortex. Only one flake has cortex on its striking platform. Two of the complete flakes have only one platform facet, while two have multiple facets. Both multifaceted platforms display grinding, while the single-faceted platforms do not. These flakes suggest that some initial core reduction as well as late stage biface reduction took place at the site.

Prehistoric ceramics from 41HS754 consist of three sherds recovered from Shovel Test 72. One decorated rim sherd was recovered from 0–20 cm; this rim is grog and bone tempered with fine sand inclusions. Surface finish is floated on the interior and indeterminate on the exterior. Core color is light brownish gray to yellowish red, the interior is reddish brown, and the exterior is very dark gray. The rim is everted with a rounded lip. The decoration consists of one incised horizontal line 7.3 mm below the lip. Sherd size is 2.0 cm, thickness is 5.5 mm, and hardness is 2.0. An undecorated body sherd was recovered from 40–60 cm; this sherd is grog tempered with fine sand inclusions. The surface finish is indeterminate on both the interior and exterior. Core color is very dark gray, while both the exterior and interior are dark gray. Sherd size is 4.0 cm, thickness is 6.7 mm, and hardness is 2.5. Lastly, a decorated body sherd was recovered from 60–80 cm; this sherd is grog tempered with fine sand and ironstone concretions. The surface finish appears floated on both the exterior and interior. Core color is dark gray, the interior is gray, and the exterior is grayish brown. The decoration consists of three parallel horizontal engraved lines. Sherd size is 3.5 cm, thickness is 5.5 mm, and hardness is 3.0. Not enough of the decorations on these sherds remain to help associate them with particular ceramic types. For instance, the elements present are suggestive of a range of Caddoan types such as Davis Incised, Duren Neck Banded, Hickory Fine Engraved, and Kiam Incised, as well as Maddox and Taylor Engraved.

### *Summary*

The recovery of a Catahoula-like arrow point and three prehistoric ceramic sherds suggests that 41HS754 was occupied during the early Late Prehistoric period. Further determination of the cultural affiliation is problematic because of the fragmentary nature of the artifacts. Still, the decorations on the ceramic sherds, which consist of horizontal incised lines on a body sherd and on a rim sherd, are suggestive of Caddoan ceramics. The size of the site, along with the presence of both ceramic and lithic artifacts, indicate that it may have functioned as a small multipurpose camp. The thickness of the deposits with cultural materials also suggests that the site saw multiple occupations. The site appears to have sufficient cultural materials to permit interpretation, and thus it may be able to yield important information about prehistoric settlement systems and a variety of related topics, especially for the Late Prehistoric Caddoan period. Hence, it is recommended that it be considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (see Chapter 5).

### **41HS755**

#### *Site Setting*

Site 41HS755 is a previously unrecorded prehistoric site that, like both 41HS753 and 41HS754, is located in the eastern part of Survey Area 3 (see Figure 2). The site sits at 180 ft msl on a series of low natural mounds within the bottomlands of Harrison Bayou. These mounds form a sinuous ridge running northeast to southwest paralleling the bayou. The mounds are surrounded by swampy ground. Soils at the site belong to the Guyton-Cart complex, which are silt loams surrounding very fine sandy loam mounds of eolian and alluvial derivation (Golden et al. 1994). Vegetation consists of mixed hardwood forest with a moderate understory of grasses and forbs. Surface visibility is poor due to grass cover and heavy leaf litter.

### *Site Description*

Six shovel tests were placed along four low mounds; four of the tests on three of the mounds produced cultural materials (Figure 17). These positive shovel tests (Shovel Tests 80, 81, 82, and 85) produced lithic and/or ceramic artifacts at 0–60 cm. Soils within the positive shovel tests consisted of ca. 100 cm of yellowish brown sandy loam. The area of the site based on the positive shovel tests and the extent of the landform can be calculated as 1,400 m<sup>2</sup>. Disturbance appears to be minimal, though it is likely that some erosion has occurred along the edges of the mounds.

Figure 17. Map of 41HS755.

### *Artifact Recovery*

Materials recovered from 41HS755 include five ceramic sherds, seven pieces of lithic debitage, one worked hematite chunk, and one piece of worked tabular ironstone. The debitage consists of seven flakes from the following proveniences: Shovel Test 80, Level 2 (n = 2); Shovel Test 81, Level 3 (n = 1); Shovel Test 82, Level 1 (n = 3); and Shovel Test 85, Level 2 (n = 1). These flakes range in size from 1.0 to 3.0 cm. Four are complete flakes, one is a proximal fragment, and two are chips. Two of the flakes can be considered expedient tools, as they exhibit microflaking along their lateral edges. Dorsal cortex is evident on five of the flakes. Three fall into the 1–49 percent cortex category, one can be placed in the 50–99 percent category, and one has 100 percent cortex. Platform cortex is present on two of the complete flakes. Multiple platform facets are found on two flakes, and only one of these platforms is ground. The only raw material represented in this small debitage sample is chert; four flakes are of red chert, two are of yellowish brown chert, and one is reddish brown chert. The small size of the flakes, along with limited dorsal cortex, suggests late stage biface reduction. Yet, few flakes have faceted platforms or display platform grinding.

The worked chunk of hematite was recovered from Shovel Test 85, Level 1. It is 64.3 mm long, 52.7 mm wide, 34.5 mm thick, and weighs 232.6 g. One surface is smoothed and seems to show evidence of grinding.

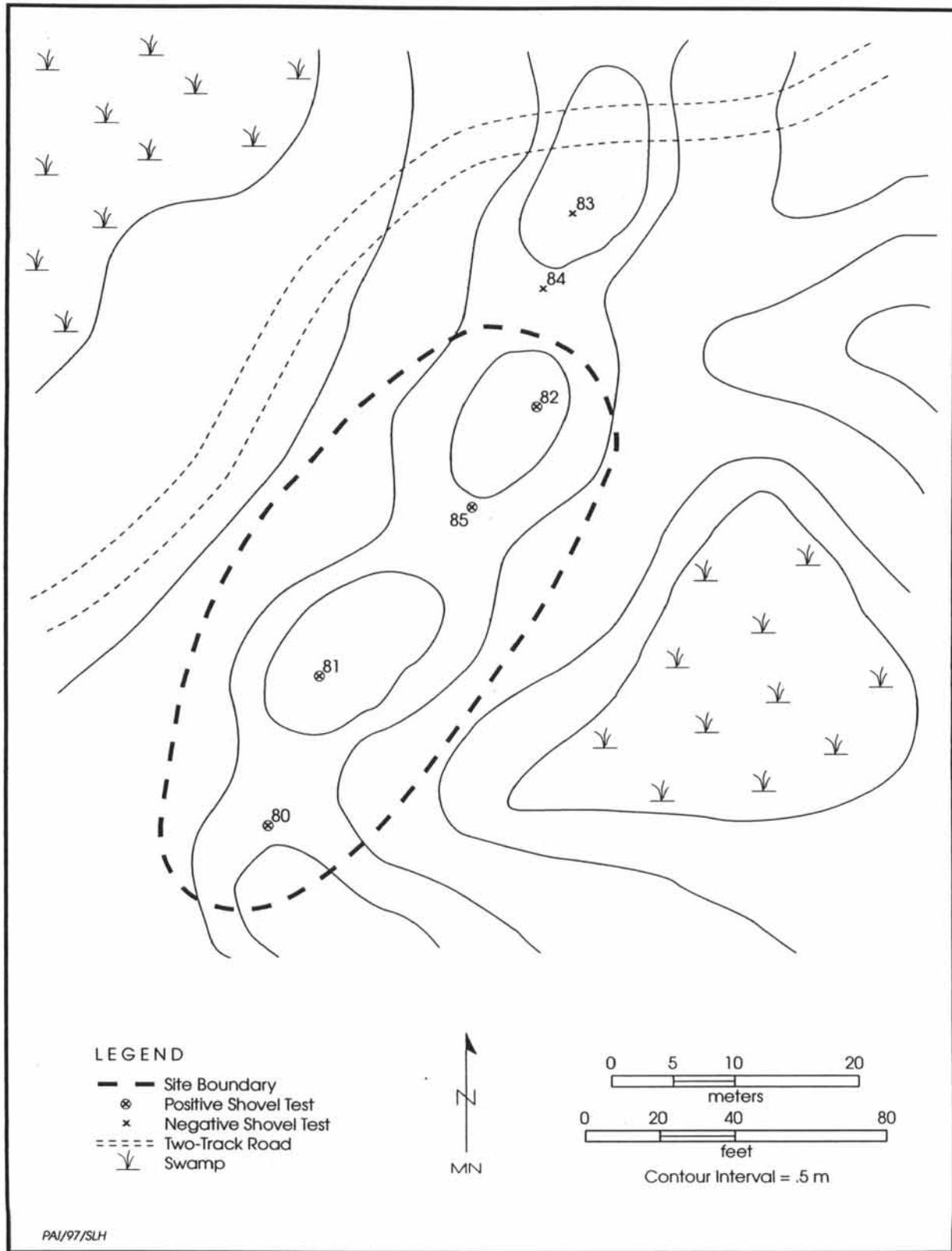


figure 17

Evidence of working consists of polishing and rounding along the edges of the smoothed face and faceting at one corner of that face. Other striations are present on the surface; however, these may be recent as the material is soft and can be easily scratched by a fingernail. The worked tabular fragment of ironstone was recovered from Shovel Test 80, Level 2. Specimen dimensions are length, 81.5 mm; width, 39.7 mm; thickness, 6.1 mm; and weight, 35.5 g. No striations are visible on the flat sides of this artifact. However, polish is visible along the edges of the specimen, suggesting that it was used for rubbing or abrading. Unmodified lithic materials recovered consist of one piece (24.8 g) of hematite and one fragment (12.2 g) of petrified wood. The hematite was recovered from Level 3 of Shovel Test 82, and the petrified wood came from Level 2 of Shovel Test 76.

The ceramic artifacts consist of five sherds from Shovel Tests 81 and 82. One undecorated body sherd with shell temper was recovered from Shovel Test 81 at 20–40 cm. Some of the shell remains only as linear voids within the paste. The interior and exterior surfaces are eroded. Core color is dark gray, while the interior is grayish brown and the exterior is strong brown. Sherd size is 2.5 cm, thickness is 5.1 mm, and hardness is 3.0. Another sherd, recovered from 40–60 cm, is an undecorated rim with grog temper. The interior and exterior surfaces are smoothed. Core color is black, and the interior and exterior are black. The rim is everted with a tapered flat lip. Sherd size is 3.0 cm, thickness is 5.5 mm, and hardness is 3.0.

The ceramics from Shovel Test 82 at 0–20 cm consist of one decorated and two undecorated body sherds. The decorated body sherd is shell tempered with some linear voids. The interior and exterior surfaces are eroded. Core color is black, and the interior and exterior are dark gray. Decoration consists of a field of stick punctations. Sherd size is 3.5 cm, thickness is 4.9 mm, and hardness is 3.0. One of the undecorated body sherds is tempered with grog and has a fine sandy paste. Both the interior and exterior surfaces are eroded. Core color is black, while the interior is black and the exterior is very pale brown. Sherd size is 3.0 cm, thickness is 4.7 mm, and hardness is 2.0. The other undecorated body sherd has a sandy paste with no other visible temper. Surface finish is indeterminate on both the interior and exterior. Core color is very pale brown, as are the interior and exterior. Sherd size is 2.0 cm, thickness is 4.4 mm, and hardness is 3.0.

The decorative technique and temper types identified above may be associated with Caddoan ceramic types, which would not be unexpected in the region surrounding the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant. For instance, the type Bowie Engraved may account for the shell-tempered sherds (Suhm and Jelks 1962:17–18). This type is late in

time, at A.D. 1400–1700. Only a larger ceramic sample from the site will provide definite associations.

### *Summary*

The recovery of ceramic sherds from site 41HS755 suggests that it was occupied during the Late Prehistoric period. Further determination of the cultural affiliation is problematic; however, stick punctation decoration and shell tempering of some of the sherds found within this small sample suggest that the site was occupied during the latter part of the period. The size of the site, along with the presence of ceramic, chipped stone, and ground stone artifacts, indicates that it may have functioned as a small multipurpose camp. The thickness of the deposits with cultural materials also suggests that the site saw multiple occupations. The site appears to have sufficient cultural materials to permit interpretation, and thus it may be able to yield important information about prehistoric settlement systems and a variety of related topics, especially for the Late Prehistoric Caddoan period. Hence, it is recommended that it be considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (see Chapter 5).

## **LOCALITY DESCRIPTIONS**

Six archeological localities were designated within the 1997 survey areas (Figure 18). These localities consist of either isolated prehistoric artifacts or historic artifact scatters and/or features that lack associated homesteads. Localities were numbered sequentially in the field by survey area and survey area subdivisions. This numbering system is retained for the following descriptions.

**Figure 18.** Map showing localities.

### **Locality 2A-1**

Locality 2A-1 is a historic feature and artifact scatter positioned on the west bank of an intermittent creek in the western part of Survey Area 2 (see Figure 18). Vegetation associated with the locality consists of a pine forest with

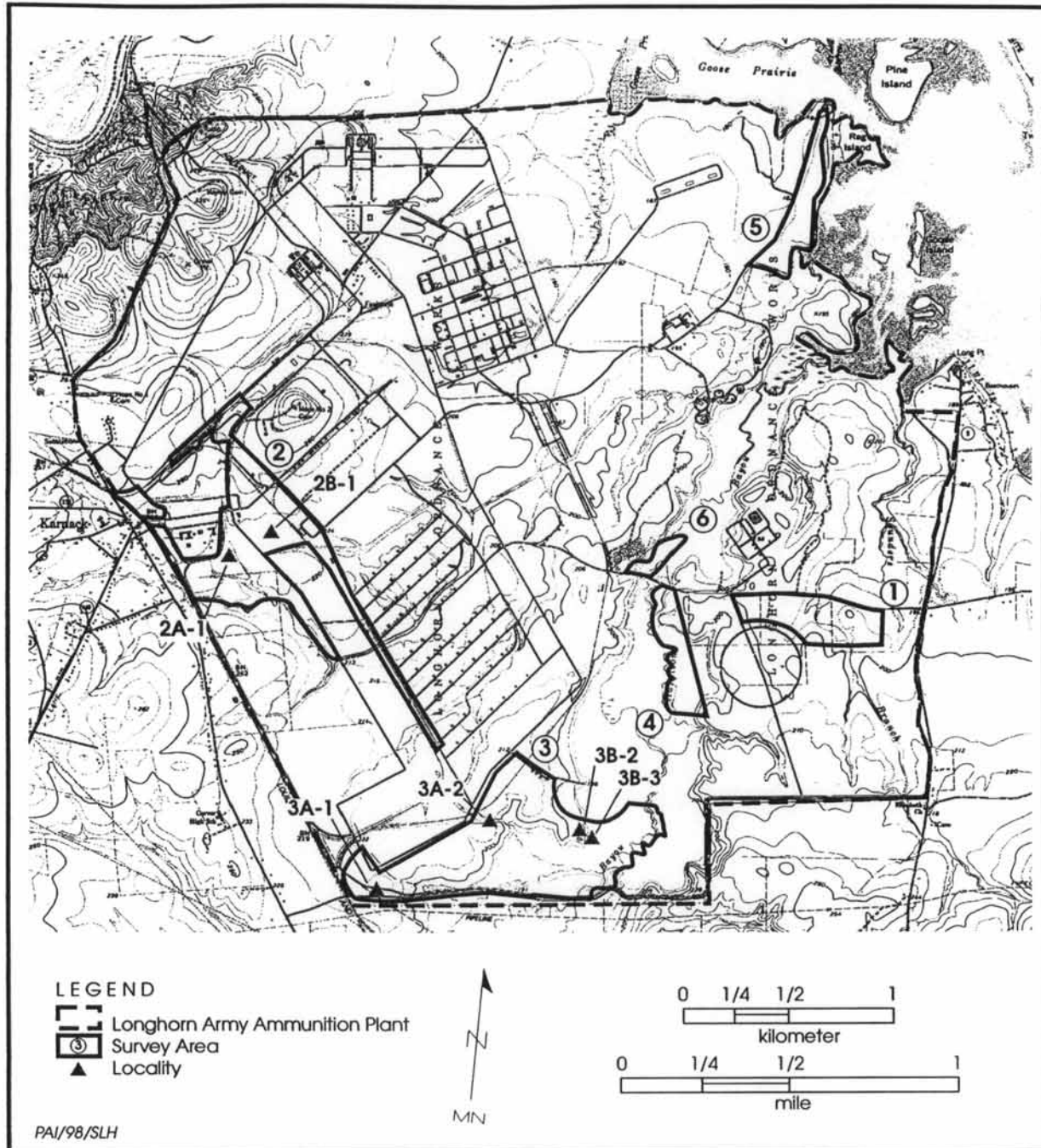


figure 18

a few large oak trees and a dense hardwood understory. The locality is marked by a hog wire enclosure (5 x 10 m) surrounded by sheet metal fragments, car body parts, a metal sink, and one glass canning jar. Three shovel tests were excavated across the locality to a depth of 45–50 cm, but subsurface artifacts were not encountered.

#### **Locality 2B-1**

Locality 2B-1 is a possible historic activity area located in the east-central part of Survey Area 2 (see Figure 18), is within a mixed hardwood and pine forest. The locality consists of four alignments of 3 to 10 closely spaced fence posts. These posts have wire nails in them, but no sign of fencing material was observed. A water line runs through the fence post alignments, and a fragment of ceramic pipe found on the surface of the area may be associated with this feature. Three shovel tests were excavated in the area to a maximum depth of 30 cm. All three tests encountered sterile, waterlogged sediments.

#### **Locality 3A-1**

Locality 3A-1 consists of a surface scatter of historic materials including two galvanized washtubs, two Coca-Cola bottles (6 oz.), and one oil can. The scatter is positioned at the southwest corner of Survey Area 3, just south of the abandoned plant boundary road (see Figure 18). Vegetation consists of a patch of large oaks surrounded by a thick pine forest. One shovel test was excavated to a depth of 50 cm in the midst of the surface artifact scatter, but no subsurface artifacts were recovered.

#### **Locality 3A-2**

Locality 3A-2 consists of the remains of a concrete structure of unknown function positioned within and on the edge of a channelized tributary of Harrison Bayou (see Figure 18). Within the north-central part of Survey Area 3, the locality is surrounded by a moderately dense mixed hardwood and pine forest. The concrete structure consists of two partial arching supports which are in situ on the northern bank of the channelized stream and another support



that appears to have washed downstream (Figure 19). These supports are composed of broken boulder-sized chunks of concrete within a concrete matrix that was poured into forms. The impressions of the wood forms can be seen on the sides of the supports that are still in situ. This structure may have been a bridge across the stream which was subsequently destroyed when the stream was channelized.

**Figure 19.** View to the east of the concrete supports that form Locality 3A-2.

### **Locality 3B-2**

Locality 3B-2 is located in the northeastern part of Survey Area 3 on an upland ridge overlooking the floodplain of Harrison Bayou (see Figure 18). The vegetation on the ridge consists of a mixed hardwood forest with a few pines. The locality was designated because two pieces of hematite (31.8 g) and one possible piece of petrified wood debitage were recovered from Shovel Test 47 at 20–40 cm below the surface. An additional eight shovel tests were placed in the area surrounding Shovel Test 47, but none produced artifacts.

### **Locality 3B-3**

Locality 3B-3 is positioned on the upland edge overlooking the floodplain of Harrison Bayou (see Figure 18). Vegetation consists of a mixed hardwood forest with a moderately dense understory. The locality was recorded because Shovel Test 66 produced one piece of chert debitage at 40–60 cm. Two other shovel tests were excavated in the immediate vicinity of Shovel Test 66, but neither produced additional artifacts.



figure 19

## CHAPTER 5

### ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Cultural resources are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and thus worthy of avoidance, protection, or mitigation through data recovery, if they are significant in American history, architecture, engineering, or culture (National Park Service 1982:1) Significant properties are those that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the works of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history [National Park Service 1982:1].

Based on the above criteria, three prehistoric sites (41HS240, 41HS754, and 41HS755) and one historic site (41HS752) are recommended as being potentially eligible for listing in the National Register (Table 2). The remainder, one prehistoric (41HS753) and seven historic sites (41HS405, 41HS746, 41HS747, 41HS748, 41HS749, 41HS750, and 41HS751) are recommended as being ineligible. Detailed assessments and recommendations for the prehistoric and historic sites are presented below under separate headings.

**Table 2. National Register of Historic Places Recommendations**

Site	Type	Recommendations
41HS240	prehistoric	potentially eligible
41HS405	historic	ineligible
41HS746	historic	ineligible
41HS747	historic	ineligible
41HS748	historic	ineligible
41HS749	historic	ineligible
41HS750	historic	ineligible
41HS751	historic	ineligible
41HS752	historic	potentially eligible
41HS753	prehistoric	ineligible
41HS754	prehistoric	potentially eligible
41HS755	prehistoric	potentially eligible

## PREHISTORIC SITES

Sites 41HS240, 41HS753, 41HS754, and 41HS755 are all prehistoric sites and are assessed under Criterion D of the National Register of Historic Places. Several archeological research contexts have been developed for the part of northeast Texas that encompasses the LHAAP (Kenmotsu and Perttula 1993:69–146). A topic developed within these contexts that may be most profitably addressed by data gathered from the sites under consideration here is that of settlement systems.

Settlement systems deal with how and why prehistoric populations distributed themselves across the landscape. Research under this topic could be directed toward questions concerning regional and interregional similarities and differences in settlement through time focusing on settlement permanence, land use, and the intensity of occupation (Fields et. al 1993:93; Perttula 1993:137; Perttula et. al 1993:113–114). For instance, it has been suggested that Late Prehistoric settlement during the Bossier phase, a regional Caddoan cultural manifestation dating ca. A.D. 1400–1500, consisted of dispersed small habitation sites with associated fields and possibly human burials located (as is 41HS240) on small streams away from the main river valleys (Wyckoff 1971:124–127). The mounds that can be associated with the Bossier phase are not usually associated with habitation sites. In contrast, habitation sites associated with earlier Caddoan cultural manifestations such as the Alto-Haley phase (ca. A.D. 1000–1400) are thought to be small, dispersed farmsteads with large villages associated with mound complexes located in major river valleys (Wyckoff 1971:78–85). Reasons have been suggested for the change in settlement patterns through time, such as a response to environmental pressures (Wyckoff 1971:118); however, since few habitation sites of either phase have been adequately excavated, this question has yet to be sufficiently addressed. Characteristics such as the number and period of occupations or components, isolability of components, kinds of features, kinds of artifact types, and environmental setting are the kinds of data needed to address these questions. Results of the current survey suggest that sites 41HS240, 41HS754, and 41HS755 could produce such data, while site 41HS753 probably would not.

Site 41HS240 (the Harrison Bayou site) appears to be in a good position to contribute to the development of an understanding of Late Prehistoric period, and especially Caddoan, archeology. The site may provide information on what early and middle Caddoan settlements associated with small tributaries within the Red River drainage were like and whether they confirm the settlement model briefly outlined here. The site has already

contributed much, simply from the scrutiny of artifact collections retrieved from its surface. Ceramic artifacts recovered from 41HS240 have been used to develop Caddoan ceramic typology and to help define the Bossier phase (Ford 1936; Webb 1948). The ceramics collections also indicate an earlier Caddoan component related to the Alto phase (Webb 1948). Lithic artifacts from the site confirm the Late Prehistoric occupations and suggest that the site was also occupied during the Paleoindian through late Archaic periods (Gibson 1970). However, the size of the ceramic collections, reported as 171 sherds by Ford (1936) and 237 sherds by Webb (1948), as well as Gibson's (1970) suggestion that arrow points were numerous, indicate that the most extensive occupation was probably related to the Late Prehistoric period, the Caddoan occupation. This occupation most likely produced the dark middenlike soils reported to cover the terrace projection on which the site is located.

The site is located on a peninsula that projects into and looks out over the floodplain of Harrison Bayou. The bayou itself is presently within 100 m of the base of the landform; because the stream valley narrows at this point, the bayou never could have been more than 400 m from the site. Consequently, the position of the site on the upland edge, with easy access to bottomland resources and close proximity to permanent water, places it within the high probability area for site occurrence (Cliff and Peter 1994:140). This advantageous position, along with the middenlike deposits, suggest that the site may have functioned as a farmstead during the Late Prehistoric period. However, since the site has seen limited subsurface work, site type and function within the broader settlement system remain unproved.

This survey and the 1993 Geo-Marine survey found the site to be extensively disturbed. However, this disturbance appears to be confined to the upper midden deposits. The shovel tests suggest that the soils below the midden are still intact. These subsoils were not found to contain many artifacts, but the possibility still exists that they may contain features such as postholes, trash pits, pit hearths, and possibly burials dug down into the subsoil. Identification of such features, especially if they could be radiocarbon dated using preserved charcoal, would generate data concerning site function and other topics. Such data could then be used to provide a more complete understanding of site characteristics and test whether the model of Caddoan settlement described above is applicable to sites in the Harrison Bayou area, a small tributary valley in the Red River drainage. The capacity of 41HS240 to yield important information depends to a large extent on whether cultural features are present beneath the midden.

Because too little subsurface work has been to determine this, it is recommended that the site be considered potentially eligible for the National Register.

Sites 41HS753, 41HS754, and 41HS755 are located on small natural mounds at the edge of the floodplain of Harrison Bayou, approximately 1.8 km south of 41HS240. Artifacts recovered from these three previously unrecorded prehistoric sites suggest that they were occupied during the Late Prehistoric period. Site 41HS753 produced one grog-tempered ceramic sherd; this suggests a Late Prehistoric occupation, but no finer resolution is possible. A Catahoula-like arrow point recovered from 41HS753 is suggestive of an early Late Prehistoric occupation, while the recovery of three ceramic sherds may indicate that this occupation was associated with the early Caddoan Alto-Haley phase. One of the five ceramic sherds recovered from 41HS755 is shell tempered and decorated with stick punctations. This sherd suggests that the site may be associated with late Caddoan occupations. Because of the small artifact samples, all of these temporal associations are tentative. Yet, it is probable that one or all of these sites were occupied during the same period as 41HS240.

Unlike 41HS240, these sites are at a lower elevation and are subject to seasonal flooding. The sites also differ in that they do not appear to have midden accumulations and they are likely to be more spatially limited than 41HS240. The differences in size and topographic position may signal that the function of these sites within the settlement system varied from that of 41HS240. While the extreme paucity of artifacts at 41HS753 (one sherd from 10 shovel tests) suggests that this site does not have sufficient cultural remains to allow confident interpretation of site function, the other two sites appear to contain sufficient materials for interpretive purposes. Additional work would be needed at 41HS754 and 41HS755, however, for a fuller determination of their capacity to yield important data. Information on the isolability of components, the presence or absence of features, the range of artifacts present, and the presence or absence of faunal and macrobotanical remains are some of the primary kinds of information needed for such a determination. Thus, 41HS754 and 41HS755 are recommended as being potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Site 41HS753 is recommended as being ineligible for listing in the National Register because of the paucity of cultural materials.

## HISTORIC SITES

Historic sites 41HS405, 41HS746, 41HS747, 41HS748, 41HS749, 41HS750, 41HS751, and 41HS752 are assessed by the application of Criteria A, B, and D of the National Register of Historic Places. These sites can be associated with three specific themes that are relevant to the historical development of the area. The first relates to the development of Caddo Lake as a recreational center and pertains to sites 41HS405, 41HS748, and 41HS749. The second concerns the history of landowning African-American agriculturists in East Texas; associated sites include 41HS746, 41HS750, 41HS751, and 41HS752. The third, applying to 41HS747, relates to Euro-American agricultural pursuits, perhaps tenant farming.

The last of these, 41HS747, is the easiest to assess in terms of National Register eligibility. It consists of a brick feature with limited associated artifacts and is bisected by a power line right-of-way. It has been so badly disturbed by bulldozing that it has little archeological integrity and, as such, is recommended as being ineligible for listing in the National Register.

The utilization of Caddo Lake for recreation at what would become the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant began with development of the Starr hunting and fishing lodge on land just north of Survey Area 5 covered during this project. Amory Riley Starr, one-time mayor of the City of Marshall, used the lodge as a family retreat during the late 1800s. By the turn of the century, prominent citizens of Harrison County had purchased the property and established the Starr Hunting and Fishing Club. The Club held the land until it was acquired by the U.S. government in 1942.

Three sites located along the shore of Caddo Lake in Survey Area 5—41HS405, 41HS748, and 41HS749—appear to be associated with continued use of the area for recreational activities during the 1930s and early 1940s. The northernmost of these three is 41HS405. C. H. and Mary Dowdy purchased this area in 1930 and established a recreational facility that could handle a dozen boats. The Dowdys began selling small lots to other individuals, families, and clubs that established their own recreational facilities. Though 41HS405 was originally recorded as one house site, the 1997 revisit found three additional house or cabin sites marked by brick cisterns, brick chimney/hearth bases, privies, and at least one trash dump. These additional features likely represent the separate residences of those who purchased lots from the Dowdys. Sites 41HS748 and 41HS749, located 130 to 260 m south of 41HS405, also

consist of the remains of cabins and other recreational facilities apparently dating to the 1930s. Both sites are marked by brick features such as chimney/hearth bases. Site 41HS749 is more extensive and also has a cistern, barbecue pit, and at least three surface trash dumps.

These sites, especially 41HS405 and 41HS749, have characteristics that in some situations might argue for National Register eligibility. Specifically, all have features indicating a degree of archeological integrity; all apparently were occupied for a span of no more than 10 years and were used for a particular range of activities; and at least 41HS405 and 41HS749 have contexts that could be ready sources of interpretable artifact samples (i.e., trash dumps and privies). Unfortunately, due to the vagaries of the government tract map, it is difficult to correlate these three sites, and in the case of 41HS405 the multiple structure locations within the site, with individual landowners with certainty. Further, these sites are not related to the early development of the recreational industry at Caddo Lake and they are so recent that it seems likely that other sources of information (e.g., oral histories) would be just as productive, if not more so, than the archeological record. Additionally, 41HS405 was considered to be ineligible for listing in the National Register when it was originally recorded, and this assessment stands in the management plan for the Plant (Cliff et al. 1996:G-6). For these reasons, sites 41HS405, 41HS748, and 41HS749 are assessed as ineligible for National Register listing.

The remaining historic sites—41HS746, 41HS750, 41HS751, and 41HS752—are the residences of a group of landowning African-American agriculturists who lived in the area during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. Literature about such families after the Civil War in Harrison County is scarce, and further research on this topic as it pertains to the project area might make meaningful contributions to scholarship about a specific population of East Texas agriculturists and the changes they experienced over time, as well as the more general topic of post-Reconstruction era African-American farming communities in Northeast Texas (e.g., Green et al. 1996).

The oldest of these is 41HS746, which was acquired by Freeland Hynson in 1875. Raymond Hynson, a prominent member of the local African-American community, held the land until 1922. While the site's associations with the Hynson family argue for significance, the site is archeologically ephemeral and lacks integrity. As a result, it does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register.



Sites 41HS750, 41HS751, and 41HS752 were the homesteads of three generations of the Williams family. Site 41HS750 is assumed to have been occupied by Moses Williams starting in 1899 and was held by the family until 1942. While the site has features such as a possible chimney/hearth base and domestic vegetation, artifact recovery was extremely low. Site 41HS751 was occupied starting in 1901 by Louis Williams, the nephew of Moses Williams, and was held by family members until it was acquired by the government in 1942. It has features such as a cistern and chimney/hearth foundation but yielded few artifacts from shovel tests. Site 41HS752 was purchased and occupied by Ben Williams, the father of Louis Williams, and his family after 1881. They held the land until 1938. Surface features are less definitive than those at 41HS750 and 41HS751, but there is some hint that subsurface features may be present, and the site has substantial surface and subsurface artifact deposits. While all three sites appear to retain some integrity, the one that may have the greatest potential to contribute important information, at least as represented through the artifacts, is 41HS752. It is recommended that 41HS752 be considered potentially eligible for National Register listing, while 41HS750 and 41HS751 are assessed as ineligible.

## SUMMARY

Four prehistoric sites and eight historic sites were recorded or revisited during this project. One prehistoric site (41HS753) has such sparse remains that it lacks the capacity to contribute important information, and it is recommended that it be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register. The remaining three prehistoric sites (41HS240, 41HS754, and 41HS755) have the potential to contribute important information on a variety of topics (especially for the Caddoan period), but formal testing would be required for a fuller assessment of integrity, isolability of components, the presence or absence of features, the range of artifacts present, and the presence or absence of faunal and macrobotanical remains. Because the research potential of these sites is unknown, it is recommended that they be considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. They should be protected from disturbance until information for a complete assessment is available.

Two of the historic sites (41HS746 and 41HS747) are so disturbed or have such low integrity (i.e., no features and few artifacts) that they have no capacity to yield important information, and they are considered ineligible for National Register listing. Of the remaining historic sites, three (41HS405, 41HS748, and 41HS749)

retain some integrity and are associated with development of the recreational industry at Caddo Lake but are assessed as ineligible because of their recent age and because of difficulties of determining associations. The final three historic sites (41HS750, 41HS751, and 41HS752) are associated with an extended family of African-American agriculturists who were prominent landowners in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. While all three apparently retain some integrity, 41HS752 may be most likely to yield an interpretable artifact sample that could contribute important information, although formal testing would be required at this site for a fuller assessment of integrity, age, the kinds and numbers of features present, and the nature of the artifact assemblage. Because the research potential of 41HS752 is unknown, it is recommended that it be considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. Site 41HS752 should be protected from disturbance until information for a complete assessment is available. Sites 41HS750 and 41HS751 are assessed as ineligible for National Register listing.

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