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Timothy K. Perttula

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Ancestral Caddo Ceramic Vessel Sherds from Sites in Gregg and Wood County in East Texas

Timothy K. Perttula

Introduction

There are many site artifact collections held in the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory at the University of Texas at Austin (TARL) that are understudied and that have not been analyzed in detail according to current analysis standards. Among these collections are a number of site collections from sites in the Caddo area in East Texas (Figure 1), particularly ceramic sherd collections. In this article, I have tackled the intriguing collections identified from Gregg and Wood counties, Texas, mostly collected in the 1930s and early 1940s by Jack Hughes, then an East Texas resident (see Shaller 2020), but later a legendary Texas Panhandle archaeologist.

Natural Regions of Texas

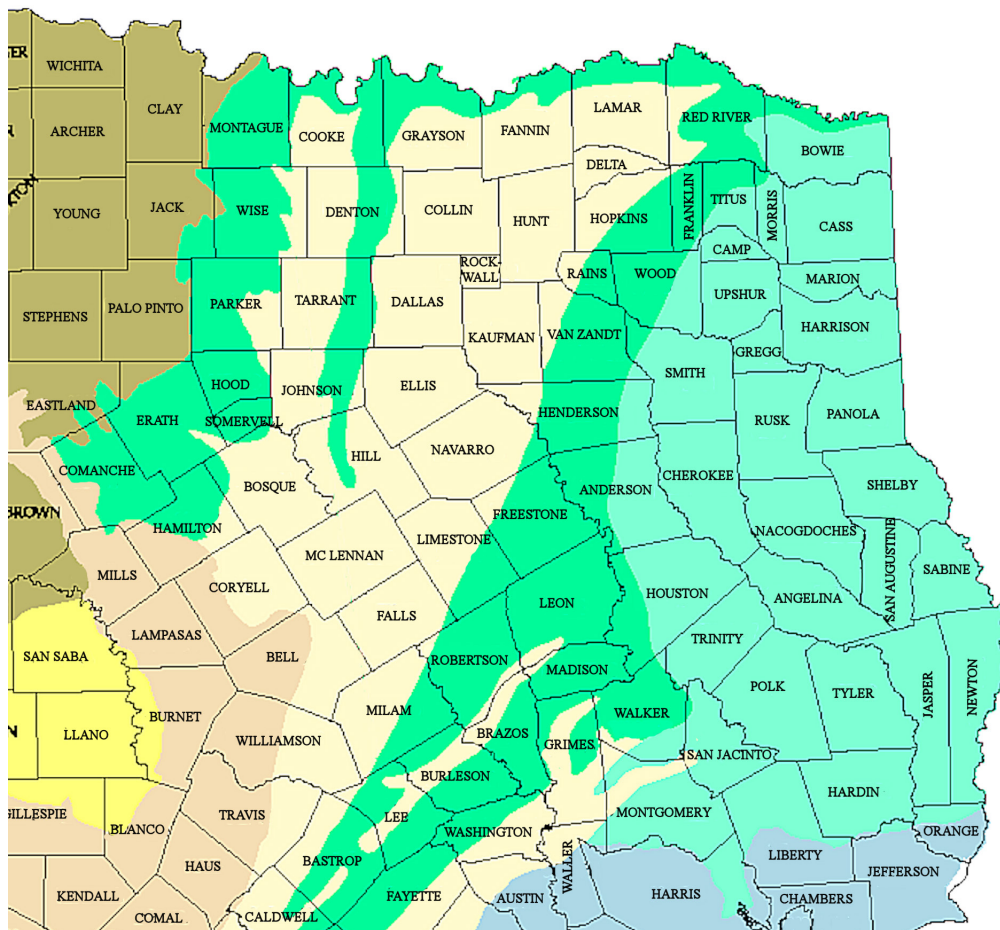


Figure 1. East Texas natural regions.

In reviewing the Excel database that lists all TARL collections from sites in East Texas, provided to me by Marybeth Tomka, Curator of Collections at TARL, I have focused on the earliest collected set of sites, those sites with trinomials from 1-30 in each of the counties. While I have identified over many years a number of ancestral Caddo sites with ceramic collections in most of the East Texas counties, it was soon evident that most of these sites with 100-200+ sherds were in Gregg and Wood counties, and most were from collection areas along a few nearby creeks and streams in these counties. Thus, there was an opportunity to be gained in analyzing these collections to amass sizable sherd assemblages by particular locales, and such assemblage locales would likely be able to then provide regionally specific comparisons to currently better-known parts of the ancestral Caddo ceramic tradition in East Texas (see Perttula 2013, 2020a).

In this study of Caddo ceramic assemblages in these two counties, I have focused on a few sherd attributes: sherd type (rim, body, and base), decorative methods and elements by utility ware and fine ware, and temper inclusions. Select sherds have been drawn from a number of the sites to illustrate particular decorative elements present in the assemblages.

Sites and Assemblages in Gregg County

For this study, I have analyzed the ancestral Caddo ceramic sherds from 20 archaeological sites in Gregg County, Texas (Figure 2). Fifteen of the sites have been recorded by the Texas

Natural Regions of Texas

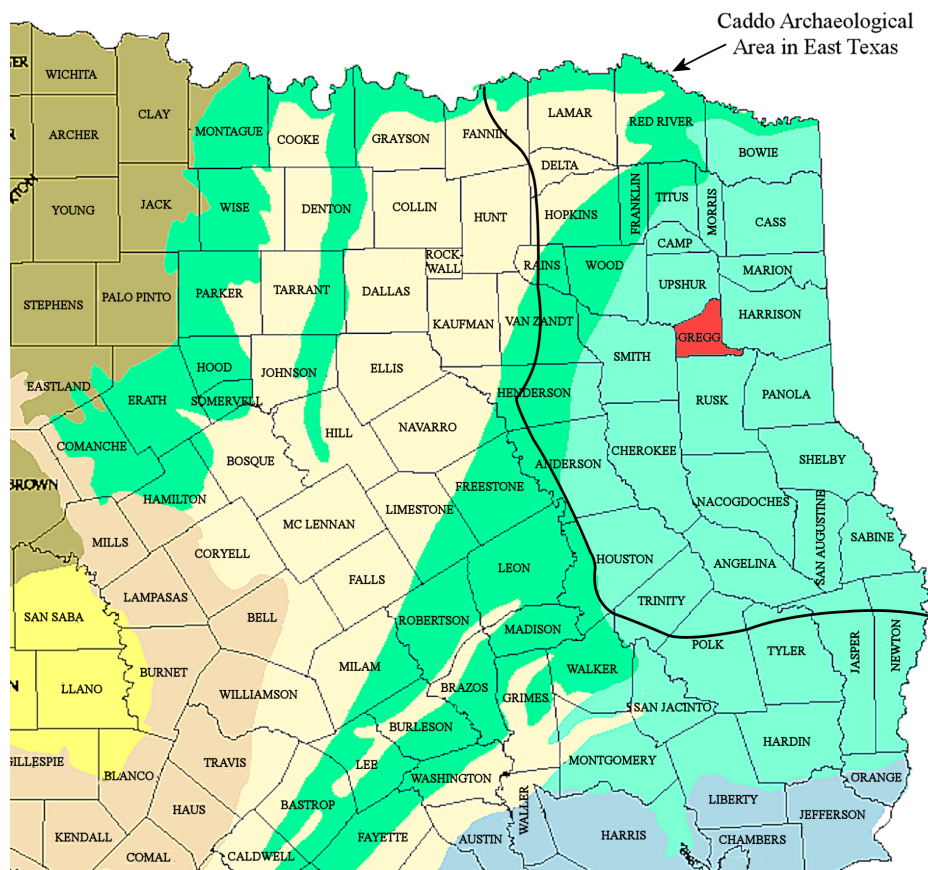


Figure 2. Gregg County in East Texas.

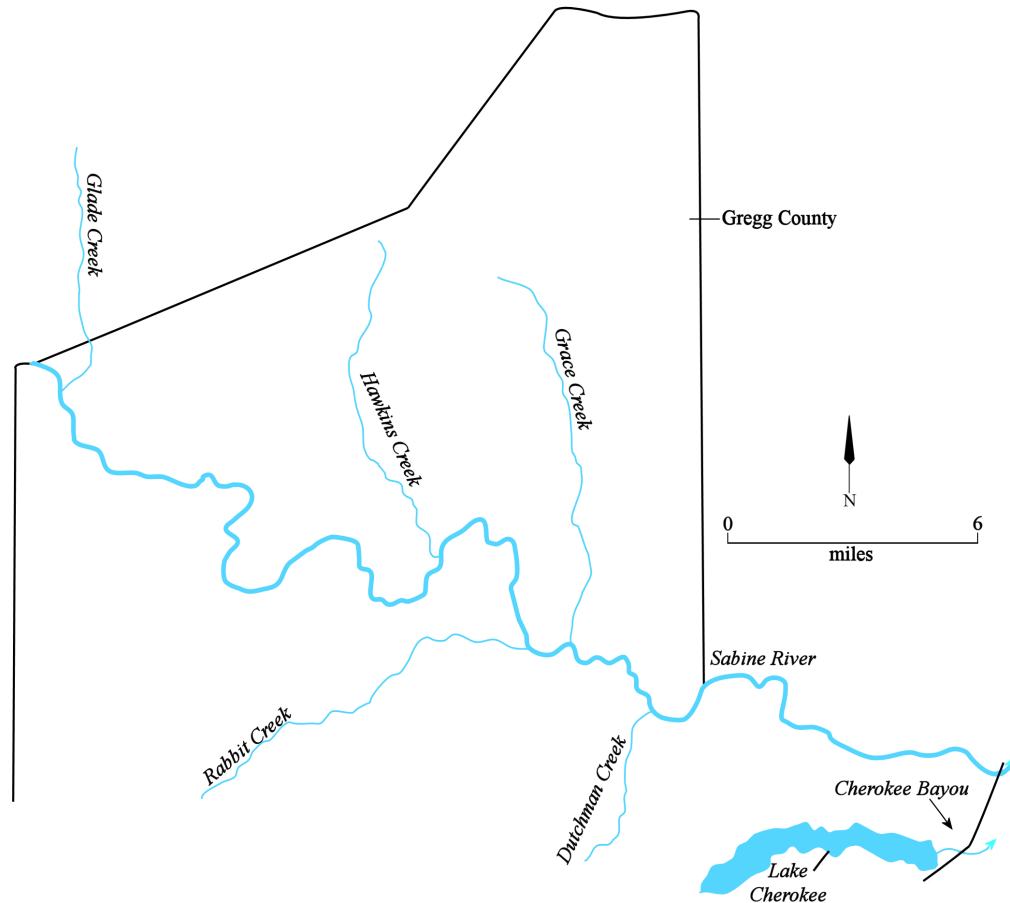


Figure 3. Gregg County with particular river and streams.

Archeological Research Laboratory, but five have not recorded, even though basic locational information is available for these sites. All 20 sites were found and collected by Jack Hughes in 1939 and 1940 along a variety of streams in the Sabine River basin, as well as along the river itself, including: Cherokee Bayou, as well as Dutchman, Glade, Grace, Hawkins, and Rabbit creeks (Figure 3).

All told, these analyzed sites have 1190 ancestral Caddo ceramic vessel sherds. About 44 percent are from utility ware vessels, 33 percent are from plain ware, and the remaining 23 percent are from fine wares.

41GG5 (GR-11)

41GG5 was collected by Hughes in June 1940. The artifacts he collected were on a hill east of Grace Creek, a southward-flowing tributary of the Sabine River, and north of the city of Longview. 41GG5 was also investigated by Buddy C. Jones in 1964, and he investigated three habitation areas and burials (Perttula and Nelson 2013). He excavated six burials of Middle Caddo period age and recovered 18 ceramic vessels (an average of 3.0 vessels per burial, with a range of 1-7 vessels per burial). Vessels of the following types were identified in the assemblage: Haley Engraved, Handy Engraved, Hickory Engraved, Washington Square Paneled (Hart 2014), and Maydelle Incised (see Perttula and Nelson 2013).

There are 90 ceramic sherds from plain ware (34 percent), utility ware (51 percent), and fine ware (14 percent) vessels in the Hughes collection at 41GG5 (Table 1). All but one sherd is from a grog-tempered vessel, and 82 percent of the sherds are from vessels tempered solely with grog. Other aplastics include burned bone (12 percent) and hematite (8 percent).

Table 1. Ceramic vessel sherds by ware and temper from 41GG5.

Temper	Plain ware	Utility ware	Fine ware	N
bone	-	1	-	1
grog	23	40	11	74
grog-bone	3	5	1	9
grog-hematite	4	-	1	5
grog-bone-hematite	1	-	-	1
Totals	31	46	13	90

About 78 percent of the 59 decorated sherds from 41GG5 are utility wares, and the remainder are from fine ware vessels (Table 2). There is no one predominant decorative method in the utility ware assemblage, but sherds with incised (18.6 percent of decorated sherds), brushed-incised (15.3 percent), and incised-punctated (13.6 percent) elements are most common. About 33.0 percent of the decorated sherds, and 43.5 percent of the utility wares, have brushed marks, either as the sole decorative element, or in combination with applied (Figure 4a), incised lines, incised line and punctations (Figure 4d), and punctations. These various brushed utility wares are most likely from Bullard Brushed jars or Pease Brushed-Incised vessels (see Figure 4a).

Table 2. Decorative methods and elements in the 41GG5 utility ware and fine ware sherds.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
<i>Utility ware</i>			
Brushed			
parallel brushed marks	-	5	5
Brushed-Appliqued			
parallel brushed marks-straight applied fillet	-	1	1
Brushed-Incised			
diagonal opposed brushed-incised marks and lines	-	1	1
opposed brushed-incised marks and lines	-	3	3
parallel brushed-incised marks and lines	-	3	3
parallel brushed marks-overlying cross-hatched incised lines	-	1	1
parallel brushed marks-overlying parallel incised lines	-	1	1
Brushed-Incised-Punctated			
horizontal brushed-incised marks and lines and tool punctated row below lip	1	-	1

Table 2. Decorative methods and elements in the 41GG5 utility ware and fine ware sherds, cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
Brushed-Punctated			
horizontal brushed marks-circular tool punctations through the brushing	-	1	1
horizontal brushed marks-tool punctated row below lip	1	-	1
parallel brushed marks-tool punctated rows through the brushing	-	1	1
Incised			
cross-hatched incised lines	-	2	2
diagonal incised lines	4	-	4
diagonal opposed incised lines	-	1	1
parallel incised lines	-	2	2
straight incised line	-	2	2
Incised-Punctated			
curvilinear incised lines-tool punctated zone	-	1	1
diagonal incised lines-tool punctated zone	1	-	1
horizontal incised lines-tool punctated zone	1	-	1
horizontal-vertical-diagonal incised lines-tool punctated zone	1	-	1
parallel incised lines-tool punctate-filled panel	-	1	1
straight incised line-tool punctated zone	-	2	2
triangle incised zones with tool punctations	-	1	1
Incised-Punctated-Brushed			
vertical incised lines below horizontal brushed marks-tool punctated row through the brushing	-	1	1
Punctated			
fingernail punctated row/rows	-	2	2
tool punctated row/rows	-	4	4
tool punctated row at rim-body juncture	1	-	1
Subtotal, utility ware	10	36	46
<i>Fine ware</i>			
Engraved			
cross-hatched engraved zone and excised bracket el.	-	1	1
cross-hatched curvilinear zone and curvilinear zone with excised bracket and column el.	-	1	1
curvilinear engraved line	-	1	1
curvilinear engraved lines with hatched pendant triangle el.	1	-	1
curvilinear hatched zone	-	1	1
curvilinear hatched zone and curvilinear excised line	-	1	1

Table 2. Decorative methods and elements in the 41GG5 utility ware and fine ware sherds, cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
excised pendant triangle el.	1	-	1
horizontal engraved line/lines	3	-	3
parallel engraved lines	-	1	1
vertical engraved line	-	1	1
vertical zone with diagonal hatching	1	-	1
Subtotal, fine ware	6	7	13
Totals	16	43	59

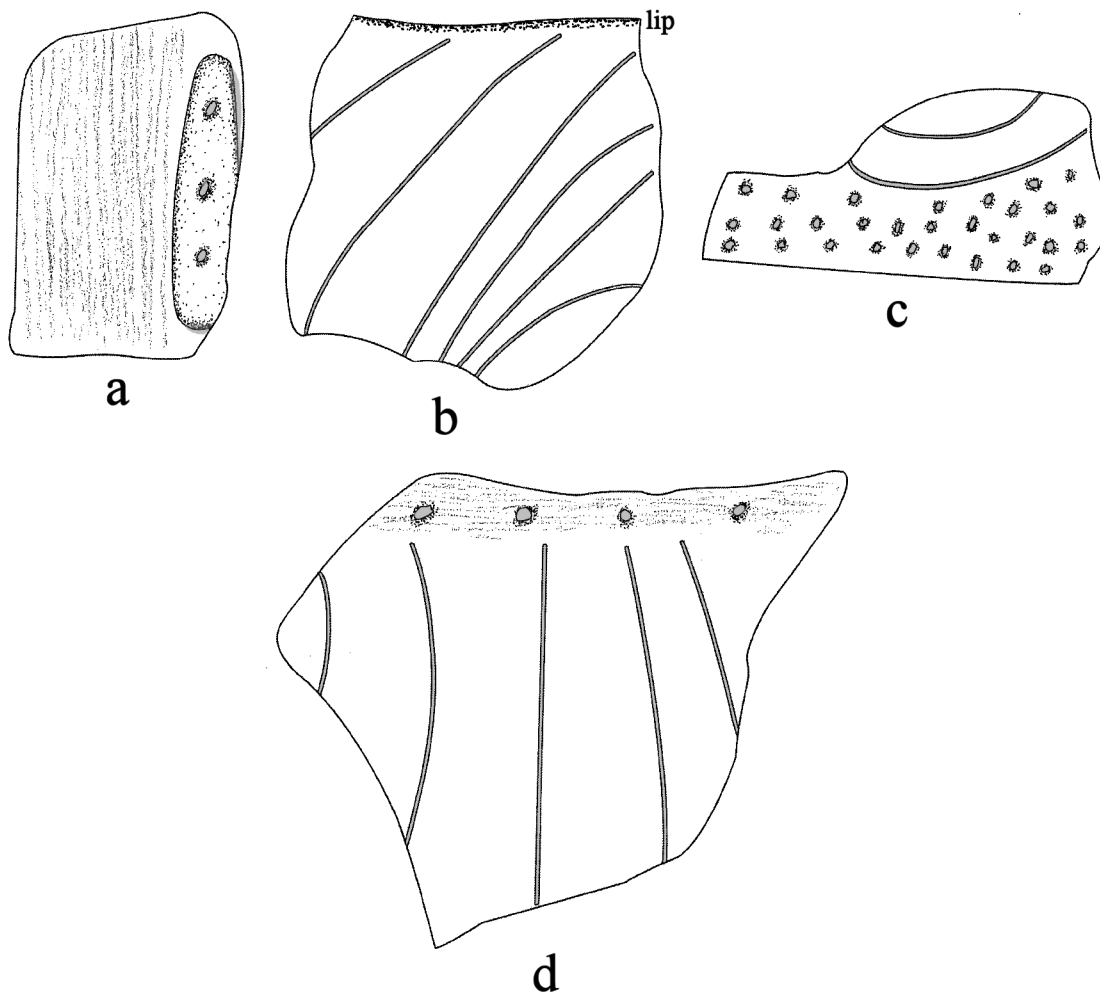


Figure 4. Selected utility ware sherds from 41GG5: a, brushed-applied body sherd; b, diagonal incised rim sherds; c, incised-punctated body sherd; d, brushed-punctated-incised lower rim and body sherd.

Among the incised sherds, all of the rim sherds have diagonal incised lines (see Figure 4b); these are from Canton Incised or Maydelle Incised vessels. The incised-punctated rim and body sherds from 41GG5 have zones of tool punctations outlined by horizontal, geometric, or curvilinear incised lines (see Figure 4c). Five of the seven punctated rim and body sherds have rows of tool punctations; the others have rows of fingernail punctations (see Table 2).

The fine ware rim sherds from the site have horizontal engraved lines that outline rim panels, have excised or hatched pendant triangles (Figure 5b), as seen in other Middle Caddo period components in the upper Sabine River basin, or have a vertical engraved zone filled with diagonal hatching. A number of the sherds have cross-hatched zones above or on the sides of open zones with excised bracket elements (Figure 5a, d), or others have curvilinear hatched zones (Figure 5c). None of the engraved sherds have a clay pigment rubbed in the engraved lines.

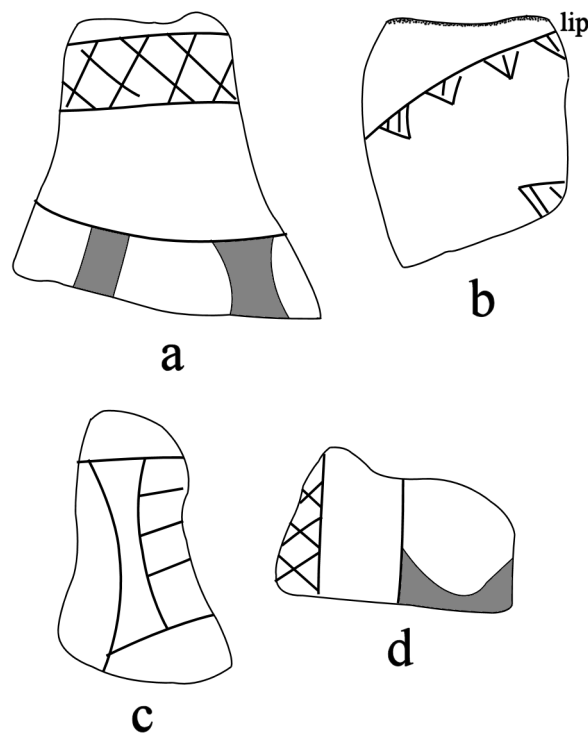


Figure 5. Selected engraved fine ware sherds from 41GG5: a, c-d, body sherds; b, rim sherd.

41GG6 (GR-16)

This site is on a hill west of Grace Creek and ca. 300 yards north of the Longview-Gladewater Highway (now U.S. 80). When Alex D. Krieger, then of the University of Texas, examined the sherds sometime after 1940, he suggested (in a note included in with the collection) that they represented a mix of both Alto and Frankston foci (now phases) because he identified both Pennington Punctated-Incised and probable Poynor Engraved sherds in the collection. From a modern perspective, the assemblage most closely resembles Middle Caddo period ceramic vessel sherds from the middle and upper Sabine River basin.

There are five different temper groups in the 41GG6 ceramic sherd assemblage (Table 3). About 97 percent are from vessels tempered with grog, either as the sole aplastic, or in combination with

bone (10 percent) or hematite (1.8 percent). Approximately 2.6 percent are tempered with bone and bone-hematite inclusions; these are confined to the plain ware and utility ware vessels. All of the fine ware sherds are from vessels tempered primarily with grog.

Table 3. Ceramic vessel sherds by ware and temper from 41GG6.

Temper	Plain ware	Utility ware	Fine ware	N
bone	1	1	-	2
bone-hematite	1	-	-	1
grog	21	66	11	98
grog-bone	3	6	2	11
grog-hematite	1	-	1	2
Totals	27	73	14	114

More than 83 percent of the decorated sherds in the 41GG6 sherd assemblage are from utility ware vessels, and the remainder are from fine wares (16.1 percent) (Table 4). The most common utility wares at the site have brushed marks (23.0 percent), incised lines (13.8 percent), and tool punctations (13.8 percent). A total of 36.8 percent of the 87 decorated sherds, and 43.8 percent of the utility wares, have brushed marks as decorative elements, either as the sole decoration or in combination with incised lines or punctations.

Table 4. Decorative methods and elements in the 41GG6 utility ware and fine ware sherds.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
<i>Utility ware</i>			
Brushed			
parallel brushed marks	-	20	20
Brushed-Incised			
overlapping brushed-incised marks and lines	-	2	2
parallel brushed-incised marks and lines	-	6	6
parallel brushed marks and overlying parallel incised lines	-	1	1
Brushed-Punctated			
diagonal brushed marks-fingernail punctated row	-	1	1
parallel brushed marks-tool punctated row through the brushing	-	1	1
vertical brushed marks-tool punctated row between brushed areas	-	1	1
Incised			
curvilinear incised lines	-	1	1
diagonal incised lines	1	1	2
horizontal incised line/lines	2	1	3
horizontal incised lines-diagonal incised zone	1	-	1

Table 4. Decorative methods and elements in the 41GG6 utility ware and fine ware sherds, cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
horizontal-curvilinear incised lines	-	1	1
opposed incised lines	-	1	1
parallel incised lines	-	3	3
Incised-Punctated			
horizontal incised line-tool punctated zone	1	-	1
horizontal incised lines-tool punctated row	-	3	3
horizontal incised lines-tool punctated row below lip	1	-	1
incised band with tool punctation	-	1	1
incised triangle filled with circular punctations	-	1	1
incised triangle filled with linear tool punctations	-	1	1
Pinched			
parallel pinched ridges	-	2	2
Pinched-Punctated			
pinched ridges-circular punctated rows	-	1	1
Punctated			
circular tool punctated rows	-	1	1
diagonal linear tool punctated rows	1	-	1
finger nail punctated row/rows	-	6	6
linear tool punctated rows	-	2	2
tool punctated row/rows	-	8	8
Subtotal, utility ware	7	66	73
<i>Fine ware</i>			
Engraved			
concentric circle el. with vertical hatched central circle	-	1	1
concentric curvilinear engraved lines	-	1	1
cross-hatched oval el.	-	1	1
cross-hatched scroll fill zone	-	1	1
curvilinear engraved lines-excised zone	-	1	1
curvilinear engraved lines-hatched zone	-	2*	2
hatched triangle el.	-	1	1
horizontal engraved lines	2	-	2
horizontal-diagonal engraved lines	-	1	1
horizontal engraved lines-open pendant triangle el.	-	1	1

Table 4. Decorative methods and elements in the 41GG6 utility ware and fine ware sherds, cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
interlocking horizontal scroll-cross-hatched bracket el.	1	-	1
opposed engraved lines	-	1	1
Subtotal, fine ware	3	11	14
Totals	10	77	87

*one with red pigment

The sherds with brushing are all body sherds from the body of Bullard Brushed cooking jars; a few of these sherds have a row of fingernail or tool punctations pushed through the brushing (see Table 4). Incised rim sherds have diagonal or horizontal incised lines near the top of the vessel, and there are various combinations of curvilinear, diagonal, horizontal, opposed, or parallel incised body elements.

Incised-punctated rim sherds have a horizontal incised line below the lip and above a zone of tool punctations (Figure 6b). Other sherds have incised triangle elements filled with circular or tool punctations (Figure 6a), or a row of tool punctations at the rim-body juncture or below the lip (see Table 4).

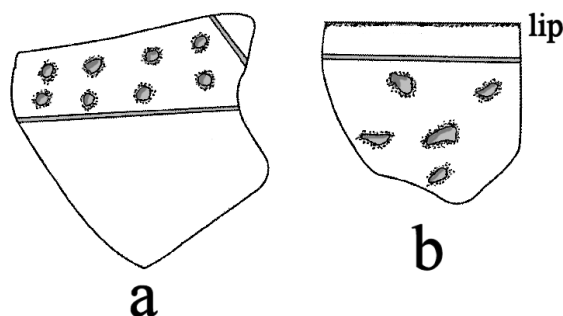


Figure 6. Selected incised-punctated rim and body sherds from 41GG6.

This site is one of the few in the Gregg County ceramic sites that have pinched and pinched-punctated decorative elements (see Table 4), although they only comprise 3.4 percent of the decorated sherd assemblage. They have parallel (likely oriented vertically) pinched ridges. The punctated sherds from the site have both fingernail and tool punctated rows, but the tool punctated rim and body sherds outnumber fingernail punctated sherds 2:1.

The fine ware rim sherds have horizontal engraved lines (n=2) or an interlocking horizontal scroll with a cross-hatched bracket element (Figure 7e); this may be from a Washington Square Paneled vessel. Body sherds have a concentric circle element with a vertical hatched central circle (Figure 7a), concentric curvilinear engraved lines, cross-hatched ovals or scroll fill zones, curvilinear engraved lines with a hatched zone (Figure 7b-c), hatched triangle elements (Figure 7d), horizontal engraved lines with an open pendant triangle, and opposed engraved lines (see Table 4). One of the fine ware engraved sherds (7.1 percent) has a red clay pigment rubbed in the engraved lines.

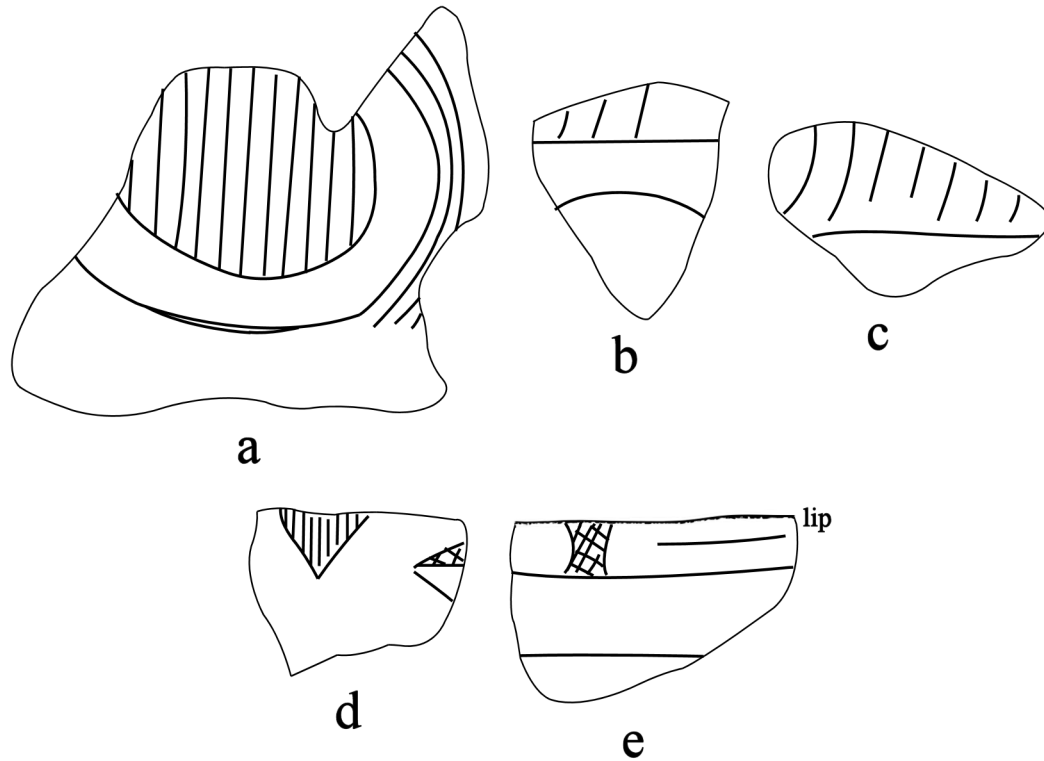


Figure 7. Selected engraved rim and body sherds from 41GG6.

There are also three ceramic pipe sherds in the 41GG6 collection and four pieces of burned clay. Two are rims to a grog-tempered elbow pipe and a grog-tempered long-stemmed Red River pipe. The third pipe is a grog-bone-tempered Red River pipe stem, variety Haley, of Middle Caddo period age, based on its exterior diameter of 16.3 mm and an exterior stem hole diameter of 5.4 mm (see Hoffman 1967).

41GG7 (GR-1)

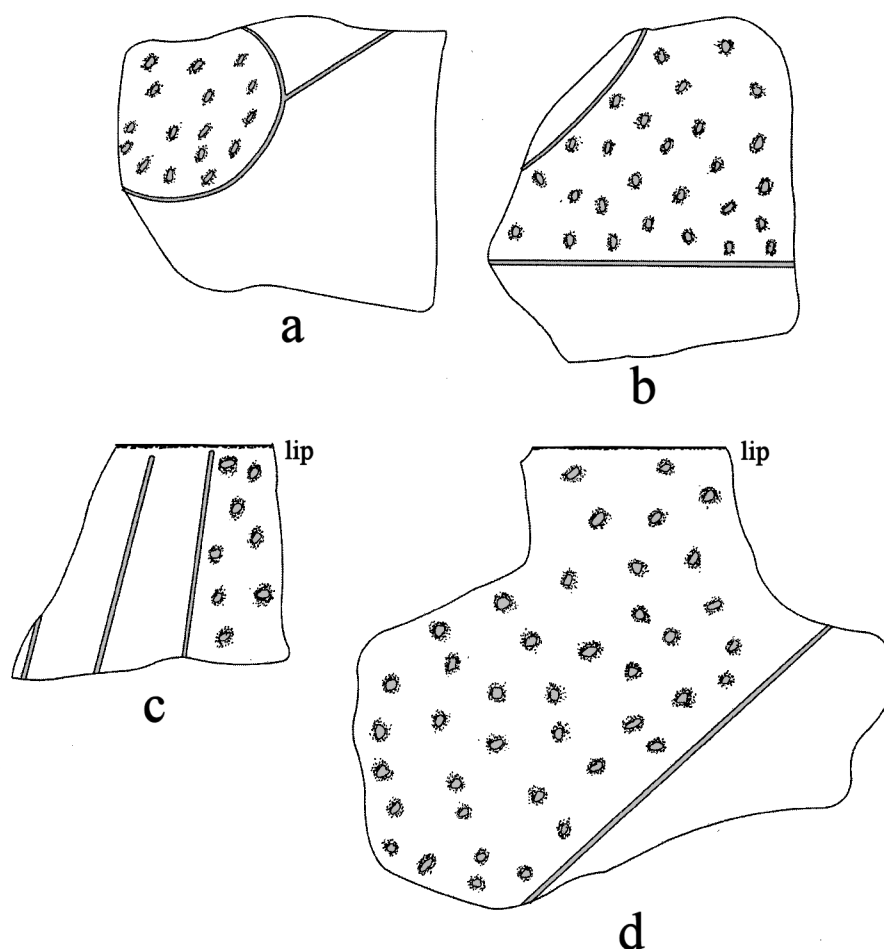
Jack Hughes found and collected from this site in the summer of 1939. He described it as south of Rabbit Creek, a northeastward-flowing tributary to the Sabine River (see Figure 3), about 300 yards east of Fritz Swanson Rd. and south of the city of Longview.

The 41GG7 sherd assemblage includes 49 sherds from plain ware (24.5 percent), utility ware (57.1 percent), and fine ware (18.4 percent, all from vessels tempered with grog (Table 5). Approximately 20.4 percent of the sherds are also tempered with burned bone (especially the plain ware and utility ware, 21.4-25.0 percent), and only 4.1 percent (including 11.1 percent of the fine ware sherds) have hematite aplastics.

The 37 decorated sherds in the 41GG7 assemblage include 75.6 percent from utility ware and 24.4 percent from fine wares (see Table 5). The most common utility wares at the site have incised-punctated (29.7 percent, Figure 8) and incised (24.3 percent, Figure 9) elements, and notably there are no brushed sherds in the utility ware assemblage (see Table 5), indicating a pre-A.D. 1200 Caddo occupation there.

Table 5. Ceramic vessel sherds by ware and temper from 41GG7.

Temper	Plain ware	Utility ware	Fine ware	N
grog	8	22	7	37
grog-bone	3	6	1	10
grog-hematite	1	-	1	2
Totals	12	28	9	49

**Figure 8. Incised-punctated rim and body sherds from 41GG7.**

Two body sherds with circle and scroll elements are from Crockett Curvilinear Incised vessels with tool punctated-filled circles (Table 6; see Figure 8a). Several other incised-punctated sherds with cane-punctated zones are likely also from Crockett Curvilinear Incised vessels. Pennington Punctated-Incised vessel sherds are also in the assemblage (see Figure 8b-d).

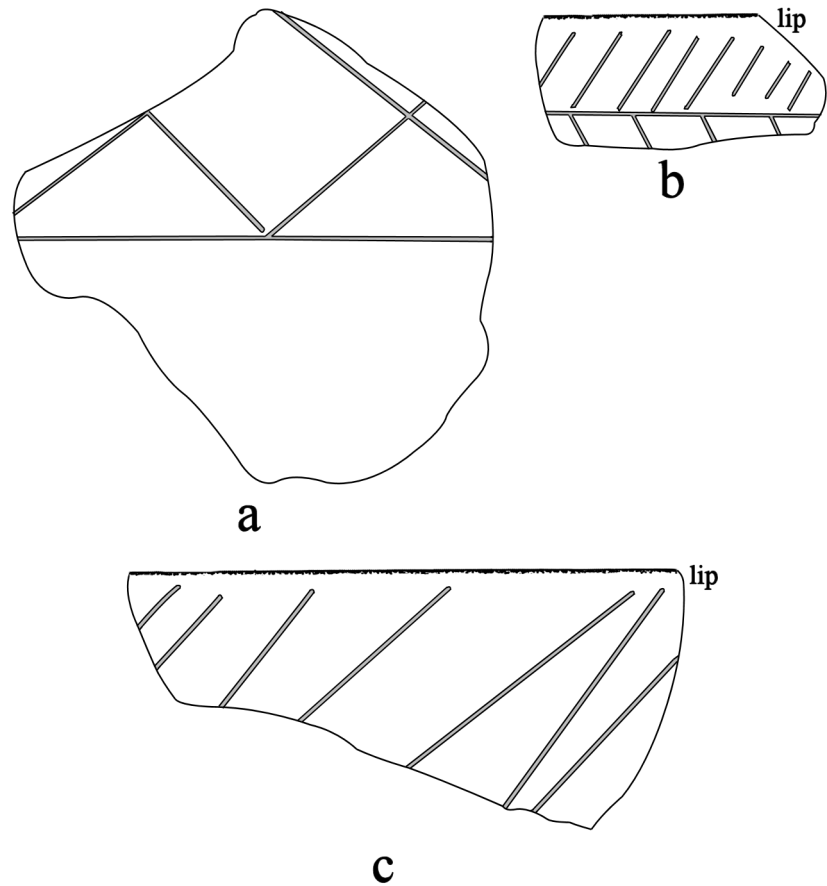


Figure 9. Incised rim and body sherds from 41GG7.

Table 6. Decorative methods and elements in the 41GG7 utility ware and fine ware sherds.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
<i>Utility ware</i>			
Incised			
cross-hatched incised lines	-	3	3
cross-hatched-diagonal incised lines	1	-	1
diagonal incised lines	1	-	1
diagonal opposed incised lines	1	1	2
parallel-diagonal incised lines	-	1	1
straight incised line	-	1	1
Incised-Punctated			
circle el. filled with tool punctations	-	1	1
circle and scroll incised el. and tool-punctate filled circle el.	-	1	1
cross-hatched incised lines-zones of intersecting linear tool punctations	1	-	1
parallel incised lines and tool punctated zones	-	1	1
straight incised line and cane punctated zone	-	1	1

Table 6. Decorative methods and elements in the 41GG7 utility ware and fine ware sherds, cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
straight incised line-tool punctated row	-	2	2
triangular incised zone filled with cane punctations	1	-	1
triangular incised zone filled with tool punctations	1	1	2
vertical incised panels-one filled with circular punctates	1	-	1
Pinched			
parallel pinched ridges	-	1	1
Punctated			
horizontal-vertical fingernail punctated rows	2	-	2
horizontal tool punctated row at rim-body juncture	-	1	1
tool punctated row/rows	-	3	3
tool punctated row below the lip	1	-	1
Subtotal, Utility ware	10	18	28
<i>Fine ware</i>			
Engraved			
cross-hatched curvilinear zones and lines	-	1*	
cross-hatched and excised curvilinear zones	-	1	
curvilinear and diagonal hatched zones	-	1	
diagonal engraved lines-diagonal hatched zone	-	1	
diagonal opposed engraved lines	-	1	
horizontal engraved lines	1		
horizontal-diagonal-curvilinear engraved lines	-	1	
parallel engraved lines	-	1*	
parallel engraved lines-oval engraved el.	-	1*	
Subtotal, fine ware	1	8	9
Totals	11	26	37

*one with red pigment

The incised sherds from 41GG7 are from Dunkin Incised vessels. Rims have cross-hatched diagonal, diagonal, and diagonal opposed incised lines (see Figure 9a-c), as do the body sherds (either from the body or the lower rim (see Suhm and Jelks 1962:Plate 19b-e). One utility ware sherd has parallel pinched ridges, and is from a Hollyknowe Ridge Pinched vessel (see Webb and McKinney 1975:84 and Figure 10v-z), an Early Caddo period utility ware. The sherd from the site has parallel (vertical) ridges formed by closely-spaced fingernail punctations. The punctated sherds in the utility wares have rows of tool or fingernail punctations below the lip and at the rim-body juncture (see Table 6).

Among the fine wares is a bottle body sherd from a Holly Fine Engraved or Spiro Engraved vessel (Figure 10c), and a body sherd with parallel engraved lines and an oval engraved element may also be from a Holly Fine Engraved vessel. Other sherds from 41GG7 have curvilinear zones filled with cross-hatched (Figure 10a-b) or diagonal hatched zones (see Table 6). The type has not been identified. One rim with a horizontal engraved line is from a Hickory Engraved vessel. Three or 33.3 percent of the engraved sherds have a red clay pigment rubbed in the engraved lines; Suhm and Jelks (1962:79, 147) have noted that red pigment is common in the lines of Holly Fine Engraved and Spiro Engraved vessels.

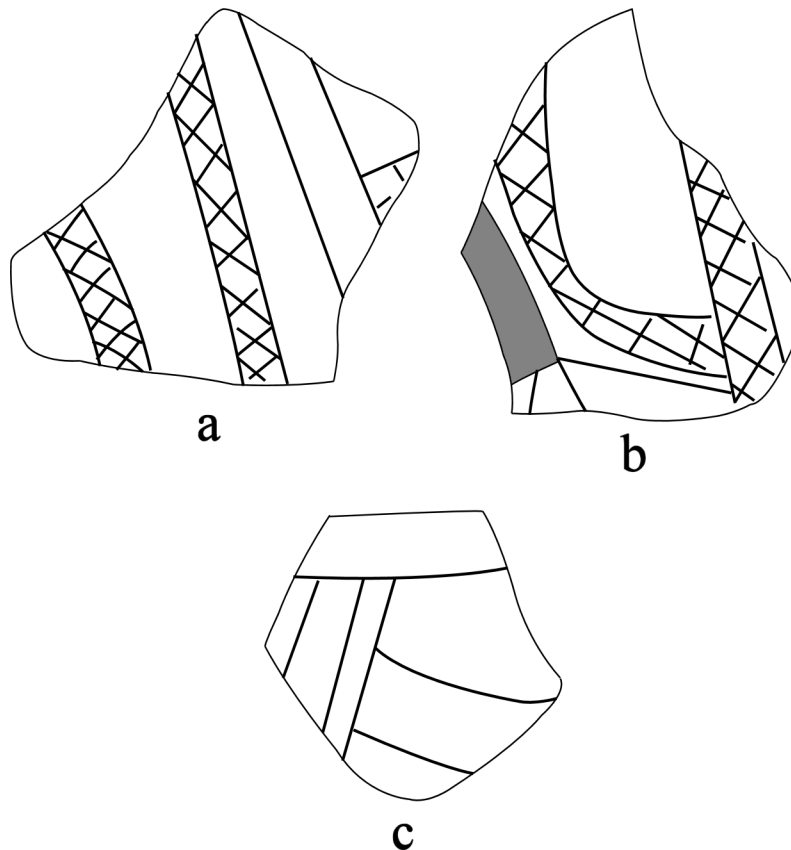


Figure 10. Selected engraved body sherds from 41GG7.

41GG8 (GR-22)

This site was found by Jack Hughes in June 1939 on the north side of Rabbit Creek, a few miles from its confluence with the Sabine River. He stated in his notes on file at TARL that it was 1 mile north of Kilgore, Texas, on the Kilgore-Longview Highway.

The collection at TARL includes only seven ceramic vessel sherds: five plain grog-tempered body sherds and two parallel brushed body sherds (one grog-tempered and the other bone-tempered). The presence of brushed sherds in the assemblage indicates that it was occupied by ancestral Caddo peoples after ca. A.D. 1250 (Perttula 2013, 2020a).

41GG9 (GR-23)

The location of this site was described only in general terms by Hughes as being south and east of the Sabine River in the general Longview area, perhaps on the bank of the river (according to the Texas Historic Sites Atlas) between the toll bridge road and the river. He collected only two sherds from the site, a grog-tempered body sherd with a straight engraved line, and a grog-tempered carinated bowl engraved rim that compares favorably to the Holly Fine Engraved type (Figure 11; see Suhm and Jelks 1962:Plate 40 b, d), an Early Caddo style (ca. A.D. 900-1200) fine ware. The rim panel has a central cross-hatched circle element with an adjacent curvilinear hatched zone.

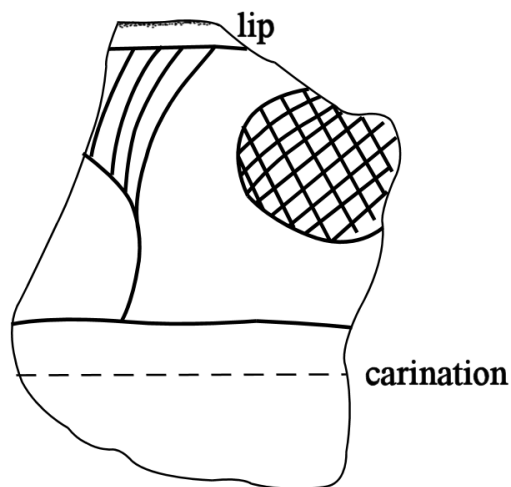


Figure 11. cf. Holly Fine Engraved rim sherd decorative elements.

41GG10 (GR-2)

41GG10 was found by Hughes in the summer of 1939 west of Rabbit Creek, and a few miles upstream from its confluence with the Sabine River (see Figure 3), and about 200 yards north of the Kilgore-Longview Highway. When Krieger later examined the sherds, he suggested that the component was “not Frankston for body brushing almost absent. Possibly Alto Focus or mixture of Alto and unknown factors, or possibly local peculiarities.” A Middle Caddo period attribution seems probable, and no Frankston phase components are known anywhere in the Sabine River basin (Perttula et al. 2011).

All of the ceramic sherds are from vessels tempered with grog (Table 7). About 95 percent of the sherds are from vessels tempered solely with grog, 3.5 percent also have burned bone temper (including both utility ware and fine ware), and 1.2 percent have hematite temper inclusions.

Utility ware rim and body sherds account for 75.4 percent of the 69 decorated sherds from 41GG10. The most common utility wares have incised-punctated (30.4 percent of the decorated sherds) and incised (18.8 percent) elements, while rows of fingernail and tool punctated rim and body sherds comprise 17.3 percent of the decorated sherd assemblage (Table 8). Sherds with brushed marks, either as the sole decorative element, or in combination with incised and tool punctated (Figure 12) elements, are not common in the assemblage, representing only 8.7 percent of the decorated sherd assemblage.

Table 7. Ceramic vessel sherds by ware and temper from 41GG10.

Temper	Plain ware	Utility ware	Fine ware	N
grog	17	49	16	82
grog-bone	-	2	1	3
grog-hematite	-	1	-	1
Totals	17	52	17	86

Table 8. Decorative methods and elements in the 41GG10 utility ware and fine ware sherds.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
<i>Utility ware</i>			
Brushed			
opposed brushed marks	-	1	1
parallel brushed marks	-	2	2
Brushed-Incised			
parallel brushed-incised marks and lines	-	1	1
Brushed-Punctated			
parallel brushed marks-tool punctated row through the brushing	-	1	1
vertical brushed marks-rows of tool punctations through the brushing	1	-	1
Incised			
cross-hatched incised lines	-	1	1
cross-hatched incised lines-diagonal incised lines	-	1	1
curvilinear incised lines	-	1	1
diagonal incised lines	5	-	5
diagonal opposed incised lines	1	-	1
opposed incised lines	-	1	1
parallel incised lines	-	3	3
Incised-Punctated			
circle incised el. with circular punctations	-	1	1
curvilinear incised zone with fingernail punctations	1	-	1
curvilinear incised zone with tool punctations	-	2	2
curvilinear incised panels with tool punctations	-	1	1
diagonal incised lines and triangle el. filled with tool punctations	-	1	1
diagonal incised panels with circular punctations	1	-	1

Table 8. Decorative methods and elements in the 41GG10 utility ware and fine ware sherds, cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
horizontal incised zone with tool punctations	1	-	1
horizontal-diagonal incised lines-tool punctated zone	-	1	1
panels with fingernail punctations	-	1	1
parallel incised lines-tool punctated zone	-	4	4
straight incised line-tool punctated zone	-	3	3
stacked triangle el. with circular punctations	-	1	1
triangle el. filled with tool punctations	-	2	2
vertical incised panel with tool punctations	-	1	1
Punctated			
fingernail punctated rows	3	3	6
tool punctated rows	2	4	6
Subtotal, Utility ware	15	37	52
<i>Fine ware</i>			
Engraved			
cross-hatched engraved lines	-	1	1
curvilinear engraved lines	-	1	1
curvilinear excised zone and vertical excised column	1	-	1
curvilinear zone with diagonal opposed hatched lines	-	1*	1
diagonal hatched zone	1	-	1
hatched opposed panels	-	1	1
hatched panel	-	1	1
hatched pendant triangle el.	1	1	2
hatched triangle el.	1	-	1
hatched triangle el.-diagonal engraved lines	1	-	1
horizontal engraved line	2	1	3
horizontal-diagonal engraved lines	1	-	1
parallel engraved lines	-	1	1
Red-Slipped			
int./ext. red-slipped	-	1	1
Subtotal, Fine ware	8	9	17
Totals	23	46	69

*one with red pigment

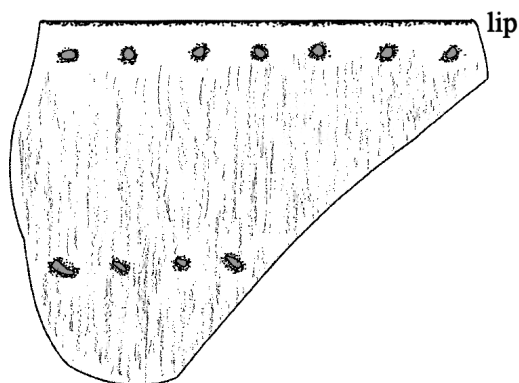


Figure 12. Brushed-punctated rim sherd from 41GG10.

The incised-punctated rim and body sherds have incised curvilinear zones (Figure 13b-c), curvilinear and vertical panels (Figure 13d), and triangle elements (Figure 13e) that are filled with tool, fingernail, and circular punctations. One sherd has stacked triangle elements filled with circular punctations (Figure 13a).

One of the fine ware sherds from 41GG10 has a hematite-rich red clay slip applied to both interior and exterior surfaces of the vessel (see Table 8), likely a bowl or a carinated bowl. Given the probable Middle Caddo period age of the 41GG10 ceramic assemblage, this sherd may be from a Sanders Slipped vessel. The remainder of the fine wares have engraved elements.

A number of the engraved sherds from 41GG10 have hatched panels and narrow zones (Figure 14c), along with hatched triangle elements below the lip and above the vessel carina (Figure 14a, c-d). Three rims have horizontal or horizontal-diagonal engraved lines, and another rim has a curvilinear excised zone and a vertical excised column (Figure 14b). Of the 16 engraved sherds, one (6.3 percent, Figure 14e) has a red clay pigment rubbed in the engraved lines.

41GG11 (GR-3)

Hughes found this site in 1940 on the east bank of Grace Creek in the eastern part of what is now the city Longview, a few miles from the confluence of the creek with the Sabine River (see Figure 3), not far from the Grace Creek #1 and #2 sites investigated by Buddy C. Jones in the mid-1950s (Jones 1957). Hughes collected a substantial sample of sherds from plain ware, utility ware, and fine ware vessels (Table 9).

About 87 percent of the vessels from the site have been tempered only with grog. Another 9.5 percent are tempered with grog and bone, and 3.1 percent are tempered with grog and hematite. Less than 1 percent of the 41GG11 sherds are tempered solely with bone or bone-hematite (see Table 9).

Unlike the other Gregg County ceramic sherd assemblages discussed in this article, only 41 percent of the sherds are from utility wares; fine wares (including those with a red slip) comprise 59 percent of the sherds. The most common utility wares have brushed (9.8 percent of the decorated sherds), brushed-incised (7.3 percent), and incised (7.6 percent) decorative elements; a total of 19.2 percent of the decorated sherds have brushed marks (Table 10).

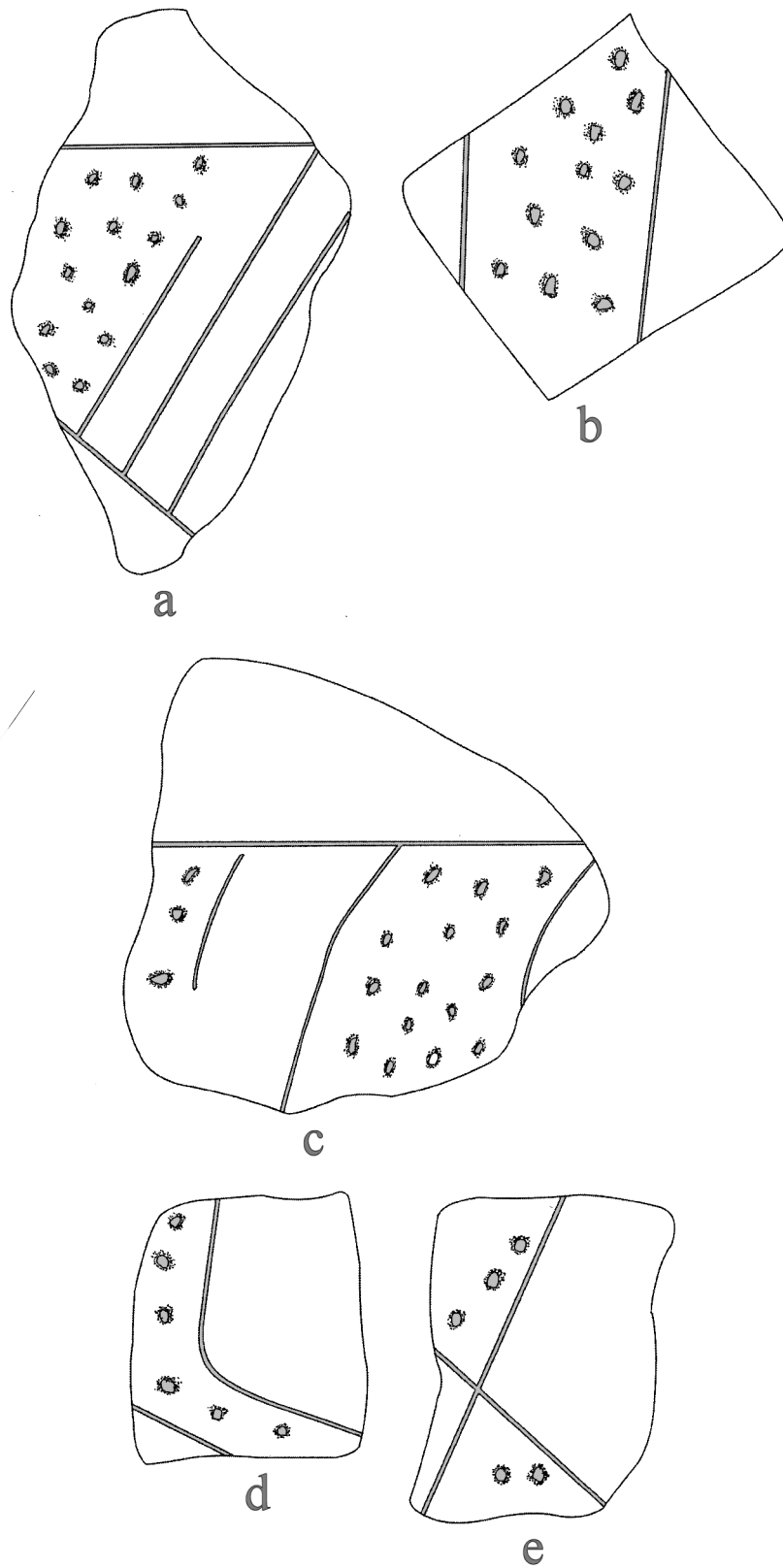


Figure 13. Incised-punctated body sherds from 41GG10.

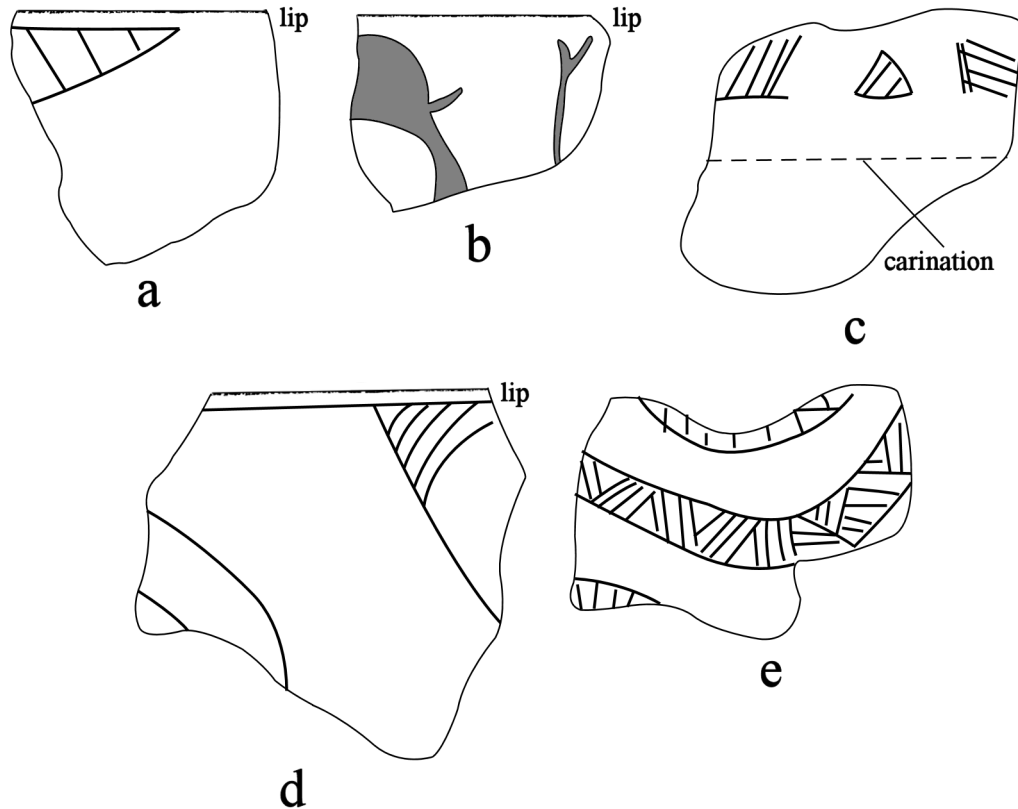


Figure 14. Selected engraved rim and body sherds from 41GG10.

Table 9. Ceramic vessel sherds by ware and temper from 41GG11.

Temper	Plain ware	Utility ware	Fine ware	N
bone	-	1	1	2
bone-hematite	1	-	-	1
grog	76	122	169	367
grog-bone	14	8	18	40
grog-hematite	4	3	6	13
Totals	95	134	194	423

The brushed and brushed-incised sherds are from Bullard Brushed vessels with diagonal and horizontal brushing marks on the rim and opposed, overlapping, and parallel (vertical brushing, most likely) brushing and brushed-incised marks and lines on the vessel body (see Table 10). Several of the brushed sherds also have applied elements, including straight to curvilinear fillets from a Harleton Applied vessel (Figure 15c) or brushed marks and rows of applied nodes (Figure 15d). Sherds with applied and applied-incised elements account for only 2.1 percent of the decorated sherd assemblage, but 41GG11 is the only Gregg County site in the sample that has applied vessels, probably from McKinney Plain jars.

The incised sherds in the 41GG11 assemblage are from Maydelle Incised vessels with diagonal, diagonal opposed, or horizontal incised lines (see Figure 15a and Table 10). The incised-punctated

Table 10. Decorative methods and elements in the 41GG11 utility ware and fine ware sherds.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
<i>Utility ware</i>			
Appliqued			
parallel appliqued ridges	-	1	1
straight appliqued fillet	-	3	3
straight appliqued ridge	-	2	2
Appliqued-Incised			
parallel appliqued ridges-parallel incised lines	-	1	1
Brushed			
curvilinear brushed marks	-	1	1
diagonal brushed marks	1	-	1
horizontal brushed marks	6	-	6
opposed brushed marks	-	2	2
parallel brushed marks	-	19	19
vertical brushed marks	-	3	3
Brushed-Appliqued			
horizontal-vertical brushed marks-straight to curvilinear appliqued fillets	-	1	1
parallel brushed marks-appliqued node rows	-	1	1
Brushed-Incised			
horizontal brushed-incised marks and lines	1	-	1
opposed brushed-incised marks and lines	-	1	1
overlapping brushed-incised marks and lines	-	2	2
parallel brushed-incised marks and lines	-	18	18
vertical brushed-incised marks and lines	-	2	2
Brushed-Punctated			
diagonal brushed marks-tool punctated row below the lip	1	-	1
horizontal brushed marks-tool punctated row below the lip	1	-	1
parallel brushed marks-tool punctated row through the brushing	-	1	1
tool punctated row at rim-body juncture; vertical brushed body	-	1	1
vertical brushed marks-tool punctated row below lip	1	-	1
Incised			
diagonal incised lines	4	-	4
diagonal opposed incised lines	1	1	2
horizontal incised lines	1	1	2

Table 10. Decorative methods and elements in the 41GG11 utility ware and fine ware sherds, cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
parallel incised lines	-	14	14
straight incised lines	-	2	2
vertical incised lines	-	1	1
Incised-Punctated			
diagonal incised lines-triangular tool punctated zone	1	-	1
horizontal incised lines-tool punctated row	1	-	1
straight incised line-tool punctated rows	-	1	1
triangle incised zone with tool punctated rows	1	2	3
Neck Banded			
horizontal neck bands	1	-	1
Pinched			
parallel pinched ridges	-	1	1
Punctated			
cane punctated rows	1	-	1
fingernail punctated row/rows	1	19	20
single fingernail punctuation	-	1	1
tool punctated row/rows	1	8	9
Subtotal, Utility ware	24	110	134
<i>Fine ware</i>			
Engraved			
open bracket el.	-	1	1
circular engraved el.	1	2	3
circular engraved el.-cross-hatched zone	-	1*	1
circular engraved el.-open bracket el.	1	-	1
cross-hatched engraved bracket el.	1	-	1
cross-hatched engraved circle el.	-	1	1
cross-hatched engraved zone	-	1	1
horizontal cross-hatched zone	-	1	1
concentric curvilinear engraved lines	-	1	1
concentric curvilinear engraved lines and hooked arm el.	1	-	1
curvilinear engraved line/lines	2	5	7
curvilinear engraved lines-diagonal hatched circular zone	-	1	1
curvilinear excised line-excised pendant triangle el.	1	-	1
curvilinear cross-hatched zone	-	1#	1

Table 10. Decorative methods and elements in the 41GG11 utility ware and fine ware sherds, cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
diagonal engraved lines	4	-	4
diagonal engraved line with excised pendant triangles	1	-	1
diagonal opposed engraved lines	-	1	1
central diamond el.-horizontal scroll line	1	-	1
central diamond el.-horizontal scroll line-excised pendant triangle el.	-	2*	2
excised triangle el.	-	6	6
large excised triangle el.	1	-	1
horizontal engraved zone with vertical hatched lines	-	1	1
horizontal engraved line/lines	15#	9*	24
horizontal engraved line below lip	17	-	17
horizontal engraved lines-excised pendant triangles	13	4	17
horizontal engraved lines-open pendant triangle el.	1	-	1
horizontal engraved lines-tick marks	1	-	1
horizontal-curvilinear engraved lines	1	2	3
horizontal-curvilinear engraved lines-excised pendant triangle el.	1	-	1
horizontal line-curvilinear hatched zone	-	1#	1
horizontal-diagonal engraved lines	3	2	5
horizontal-diagonal engraved lines-excised pendant triangles	3*	2	5
horizontal-diagonal opposed engraved lines	2	1	3
horizontal-diagonal opposed lines-scroll fill zone	1	-	1
horizontal-slanting scroll line-excised pendant triangle el.	1	-	1
horizontal-vertical engraved lines	3	4	7
horizontal-vertical engraved lines-hatched zones	1	-	1
horizontal-vertical engraved lines-excised pendant triangles	1	-	1
horizontal-vertical engraved lines-open pendant triangles	1	-	1
horizontal-vertical excised lines	-	1	1
horizontal-vertical-cross-hatched engraved lines	-	1	1
opposed engraved lines	-	1	1
opposed curvilinear engraved lines	-	1	1
opposed curvilinear engraved lines-slanting scroll line	-	1	1
parallel engraved lines	-	7+	7
parallel-curvilinear engraved lines	-	2	2
parallel-diagonal engraved lines	-	1	1
parallel-diagonal opposed engraved lines	-	1	1
scroll and circle el.	3	-	3
scroll and circle el.-scroll fill zone with excised bracket	1	-	1

Table 10. Decorative methods and elements in the 41GG11 utility ware and fine ware sherds, cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
scroll line-circle el.-excised pendant triangle el.	1	1	2
scroll line-diamond el.-excised pendant triangle el.	1	-	1
scroll fill zone with curvilinear hatched lines	-	1	1
scroll fill zone with excised pendant triangle el.	-	1	1
scroll fill zone with open bracket el.	1	-	1
scroll fill zone, hatched	-	1	1
slanting scroll lines	7	2	9
slanting scroll line-curvilinear hatched scroll fill zone	2#	-	2
slanting scroll line-excised pendant triangle el.	1	-	1
slanting scroll line and scroll fill zone	2	-	2
slanting scroll line-scroll fill zones with excised brackets	1	-	1
slanting scroll line-scroll fill zones with excised brackets and triangle el.	1	-	1
straight engraved line	-	5	5
straight-curvilinear engraved lines	-	1	1
straight engraved line with triangular tick marks	-	1	1
vertical engraved lines-open pendant triangle el.	-	2	2
vertical engraved column-slanting scroll lines	-	1	1
vertical excised line and excised pendant triangle	1	-	1
vertical hatched zone	-	2#	2
Engraved-Punctated			
horizontal engraved lines with excised punctations between lines	1*	-	1
Engraved-Red-Slipped			
curvilinear engraved lines-ext. red-slipped	-	1	1
curvilinear engraved line-int./ext. red-slipped	-	1	1
horizontal engraved line-int./ext. red-slipped	1	-	1
horizontal-vertical engraved lines-ext. red-slipped	-	1	1
horizontal-vertical engraved lines-int./ext. red-slipped	-	1	1
straight engraved line-int./ext. red-slipped	-	1	1
Red-Slipped			
int./ext. red-slipped	2	1	3
Subtotal, Fine ware	104	90	194
Totals	128	200	328

*one with white pigment

#one with red pigment; +two with red pigment

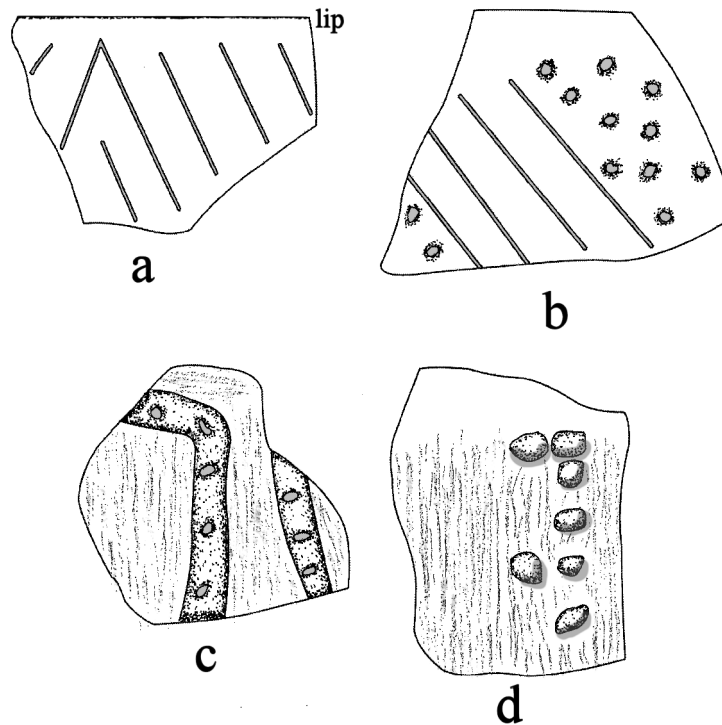


Figure 15. Selected utility ware rim and body sherds from 41GG11: a, incised; b, incised-punctated; c-d, brushed-appliqued.

rim and body sherds are also from Maydelle Incised vessels with diagonal incised lines and tool punctated triangular zones (see Figure 15b).

There is a single La Rue Necked sherd in the utility ware assemblage. One other sherd in the assemblage has parallel pinched ridges, perhaps from a Killough Pinched vessel. Punctated sherds account for 9.4 percent of the 41GG11 decorated sherds; these have rows of cane punctations, fingernail punctations, or tool punctations. Fingernail punctated sherds outnumber tool punctated sherds by 2.3:1 (see Table 10).

There is an impressive variety of fine wares in the 41GG11 assemblage, including sherds with engraved elements (94.8 percent of the fine wares), engraved-excised punctated element (0.5 percent), engraved sherds with red-slipped interior-exterior or exterior red-slipped elements (3.1 percent), and sherds with only interior and exterior red-slipped elements (1.5 percent) (see Table 10).

The principal engraved fine ware sherds are from several defined varieties of Ripley Engraved, including *var. McKinney* (n=25 sherds, Figures 16a, c, e and Figure 17b) with horizontal scrolls, central circles and diamonds, and upper and lower rows of excised pendant triangles, and *var. Galt* (n=4 sherds) with the scroll and circle motif (Figure 16b). Other Ripley Engraved sherds (n=23) have slanting scrolls and scroll fill zones (Figure 16f), and may be from either *var. Gandy*, *var. Galt*, *var. Cash*, or *var. Carpenter* (see Table 10). The apparent dominance of Ripley Engraved, *var. McKinney* sherds in the 41GG11 assemblage suggests that the site not only has a Titus phase component and occupation, but a component that likely dates to the 17th century A.D. and also has affiliations with the Titus phase community in the Sabine River basin centered at the Pine Tree Mound site (41HS15) on a southward-flowing tributary to the Sabine River.

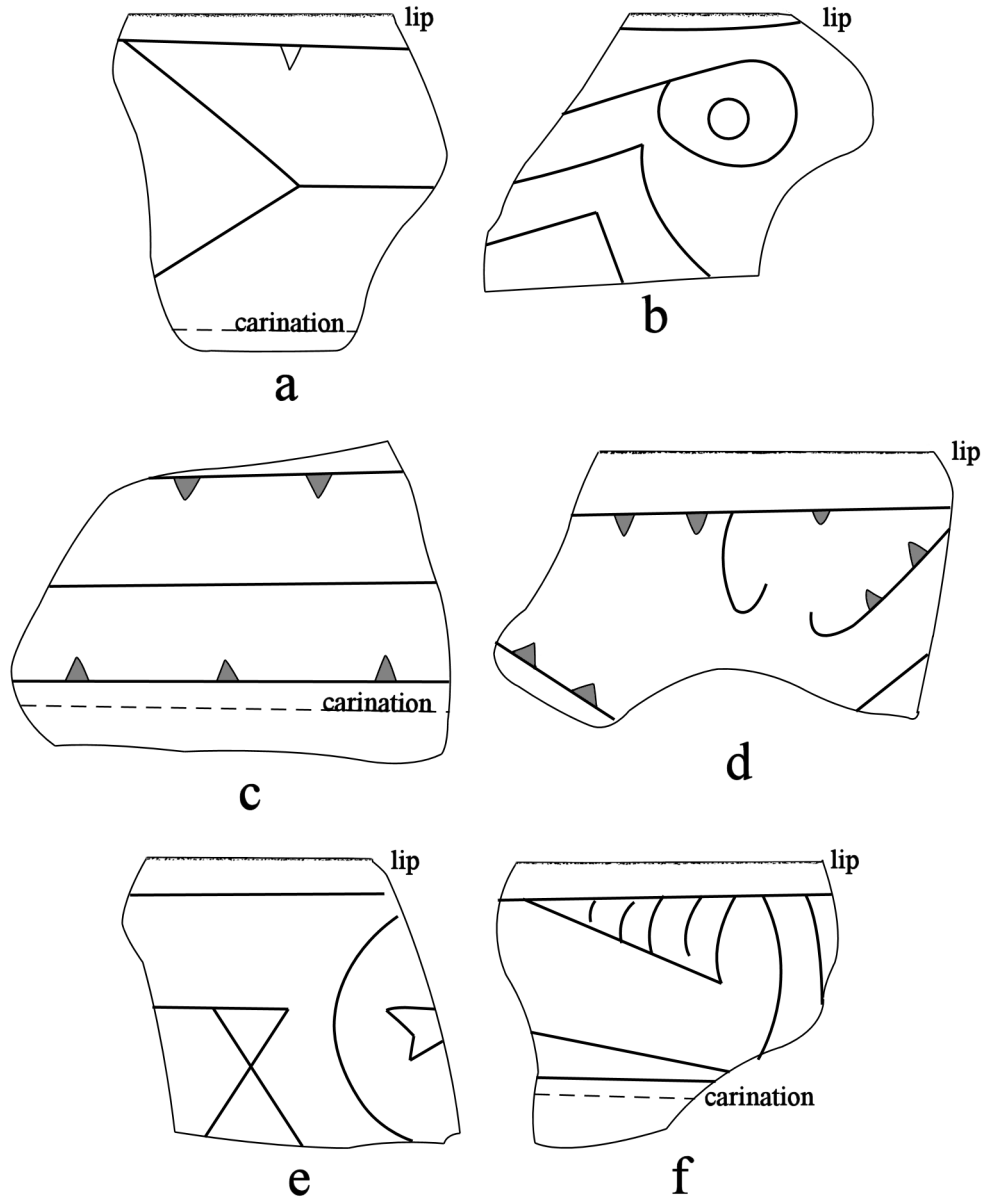


Figure 16. Engraved sherds from 41GG11: a, c, e, Ripley Engraved, var. McKinney; b, Ripley Engraved, var. Galt; d, Taylor Engraved; f, Ripley Engraved, slanting scroll and scroll fill zone rim sherd.

Another indication of a late Titus phase occupation at 41GG11 are sherds from Taylor Engraved carinated bowls (n=3 sherds, see Figures 16d and 17a) and Simms Engraved carinated bowls (n=2, see Figure 17c), both of which occur in such contexts as well as post-A.D. 1680 Historic Caddo period contexts in the region. It may be notable that no Wilder Engraved bottle sherds, a common Titus phase fine ware (see Perttula 2013, 2020a), have been identified in the decorated sherd assemblage.

The one engraved-punctated sherd is from a post-A.D. 1500 Belcher Engraved vessel (see Webb 1959; Suhm and Jelks 1962) that has a panel with horizontal engraved lines with rows of excised punctations between the lines. The engraved-red-slipped sherds may be from both bottles (ext. slipped only) and carinated bowls (int./ext. slipped), probably from Ripley Engraved vessels

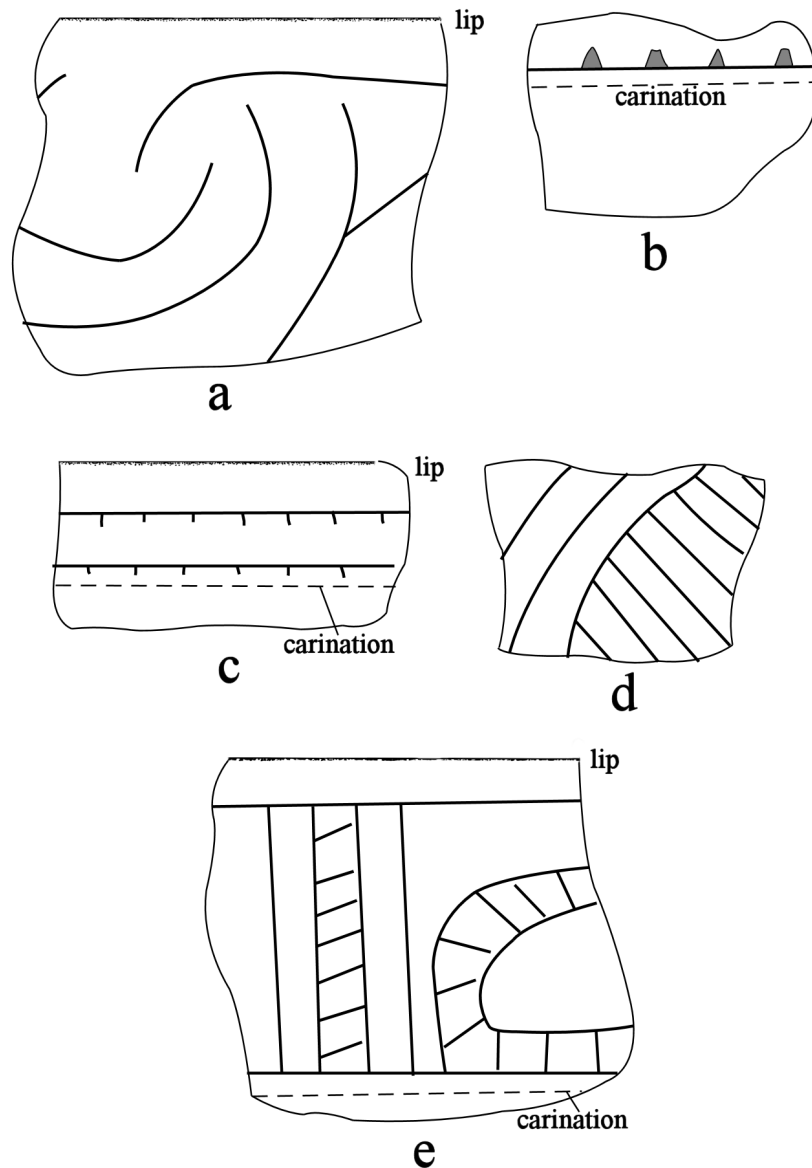


Figure 17. Other engraved sherds from 41GG11: a, Taylor Engraved; b, Ripley Engraved, *var. McKinney*; c, Simms Engraved; d, unidentified bottle sherd; e, unidentified carinated bowl with hatched zones and vertical lines.

of uncertain variety. Two rim sherds with just interior and exterior red slipping are from carinated bowls or bowls with slipping as the only form of decoration.

Twelve (6.3 percent) of the 191 engraved sherds in the 41GG11 fine wares have a clay pigment rubbed in the engraved lines (see Table 10). Seven sherds have a red pigment, and five others have a white clay pigment.

41GG12 (GR-5)

41GG12 was found by Hughes in July 1939 on a hill north of the Sabine River floodplain and east of the mouth of a small unnamed creek (possibly Hawkins Creek), about 2-3 miles southwest

of Greggton. It was at the end of Jones Road and Harrison Road, between Longview and the Sabine River.

The 50 sherds in the 41GG12 collection are distinctive because of the high proportion that are from vessels that have been tempered with burned bone (Table 11). Eight percent of the sherds—either plain ware or utility ware—have bone or bone-hematite tempering, and another 20 percent are from vessels that have bone and grog temper, particularly the utility wares (28.6 percent).

Table 11. Ceramic vessel sherds by ware and temper from 41GG12.

Temper	Plain ware	Utility ware	Fine ware	N
bone	3	-	-	3
bone-hematite	-	1	-	1
grog	23	9	4	36
grog-bone	5	4	1	10
Totals	31	14	5	50

Utility ware sherds account for 73.7 percent of the decorated sherds from 41GG12, and the remainder are from fine ware vessels (Table 12). The utility wares are equally divided in proportion between brushed (21.1 percent), incised (21.1 percent), and tool punctated (21.1 percent) elements. As a group, 26.3 percent of the site's decorated sherds—and 35.7 percent of the utility wares—have either brushed or brushed-incised marks and lines. These are from Bullard Brushed jars with brushed marks on the rim and vessel body.

Table 12. Decorative methods and elements in the 41GG12 utility ware and fine ware sherds.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
<i>Utility ware</i>			
Brushed			
horizontal brushed marks	1	-	1
parallel brushed marks	-	3	3
Brushed-Incised			
opposed brushed-incised marks and lines	-	1	1
Incised			
cross-hatched incised lines	-	1	1
opposed incised lines	-	1	1
parallel incised lines	-	2	2
Punctated			
fingernail punctated rows	-	1	1
circular tool punctated rows	-	1	1
linear tool punctated rows	-	2	2
tool punctated rows	-	1	1

Table 12. Decorative methods and elements in the 41GG12 utility ware and fine ware sherds, cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
<i>Fine ware</i>			
Engraved			
diagonal engraved lines	-	1	1
horizontal engraved lines, widely-spaced	-	1	1
straight engraved line	-	1	1
vertical to curvilinear engraved lines	1	-	1
vertical engraved line and hatched vertical panel	1	-	1
Totals	3	16	19

The incised sherds from 41GG12, all body sherds, have simple geometric elements and straight lines (see Table 12). Tool punctated sherds outnumber fingernail punctated sherds 4:1.

The engraved fine ware rim sherds in the assemblage have vertical to curvilinear engraved lines (Figure 18a) and a hatched vertical panel adjacent to a single vertical engraved line (Figure 18b). Body sherds have diagonal engraved lines, widely-spaced horizontal engraved lines (probably on a compound bowl), and a single straight line (see Table 12).

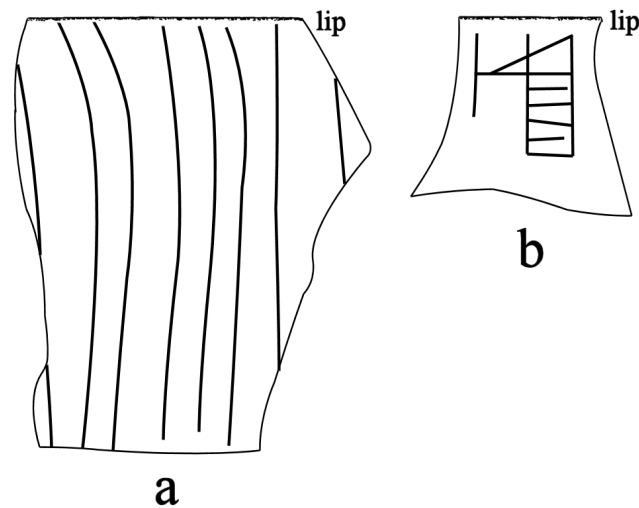


Figure 18. Selected engraved rim sherds from 41GG12.

41GG13 (GR-7)

Hughes located 41GG13 in July 1939, north of the Sabine River bridge, on the bank of the river, on the Kilgore-Longview highway. There are 21 ceramic vessel sherds in the collection, 14 plain rim, body, and base sherds, six utility ware sherds, and one fine ware sherd. More than 80 percent

of the sherds are tempered with grog, another 19 percent are tempered with grog and bone, and 0.5 percent are tempered with grog-hematite and bone.

The utility ware sherds include one body sherd with tool punctated rows, while another has a straight incised line and an adjacent parallel brushed area. Three rim and body sherds have punctated zones outlined by incised lines (Figure 19a), and another sherd has a row of cane punctations at the rim-body juncture, with a diagonal incised line above the punctated row.

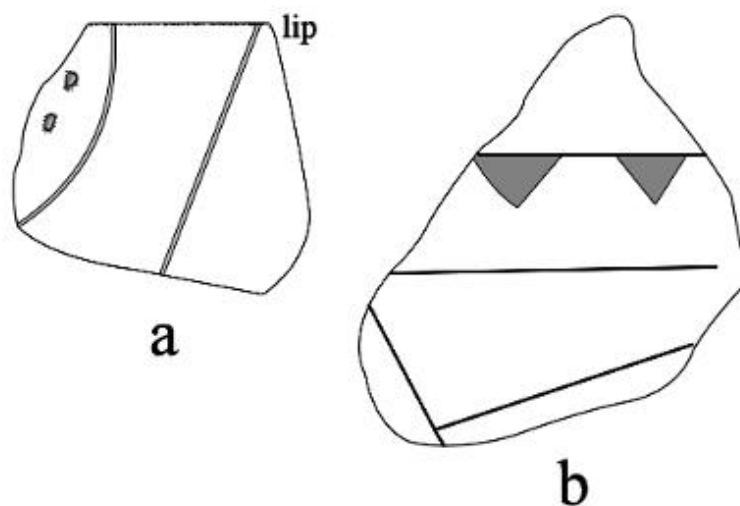


Figure 19. Selected decorated sherds from 41GG13: a, incised-punctated rim sherd; b, engraved bottle sherd.

The one engraved sherd is from a grog-bone-tempered bottle. It has horizontal and diagonal opposed engraved lines, with one horizontal line also with large excised pendant triangles (see Figure 19b); a clay pigment was not rubbed in the engraved lines. This may be from a Ripley Engraved bottle (see Suhm and Jelks 1962:Plate 65), suggesting a post-A.D. 1430 occupation at 41GG13.

41GG14 (GR-10)

41GG14 is on a hill north of Dutchman Creek, just north of 41GG16, and about a mile south of the Sabine River. Dutchman Creek is a northward-flowing tributary to the Sabine River (see Figure 3), and this site may be near the Middle Caddo period Estes site investigated by Buddy Jones some years later (Perttula et al. 2014). Hughes found the site in March 1940.

The ceramic sherds from 41GG14 are from plain ware, utility ware, and fine ware vessels. About 74 percent of the sherds are from vessels tempered with grog—either as the sole temper or with bone or hematite (Table 13)—and 23.8 percent are from vessels with burned bone or burned bone-hematite. In all, 47.6 percent of the sherds are from vessels that have bone temper. One utility ware body sherd in the assemblage has shell temper.

Approximately 77.8 percent of the 36 decorated sherds in the 41GG14 assemblage are from utility wares; 22.2 percent are from fine ware vessels (Table 14). The most common utility wares have brushed (25.0 percent), incised (16.7 percent), and tool punctated elements (13.9 percent). A total of 38.9 percent of the decorated sherds from the site have brushed, brushed-incised, and

Table 13. Ceramic vessel sherds by ware and temper from 41GG14.

Temper	Plain ware	Utility ware	Fine ware	N
bone	1	6	-	7
bone-hematite	-	3	-	3
grog	4	9	7	20
grog-bone	1	8	1	10
grog-hematite	-	1	-	1
shell	-	1	-	1
Totals	6	28	8	42

brushed-punctated decorative elements; 50 percent of the utility wares have brushed marks. These are from Bullard Brushed vessels.

Table 14. Decorative methods and elements in the 41GG14 utility ware and fine ware sherds.

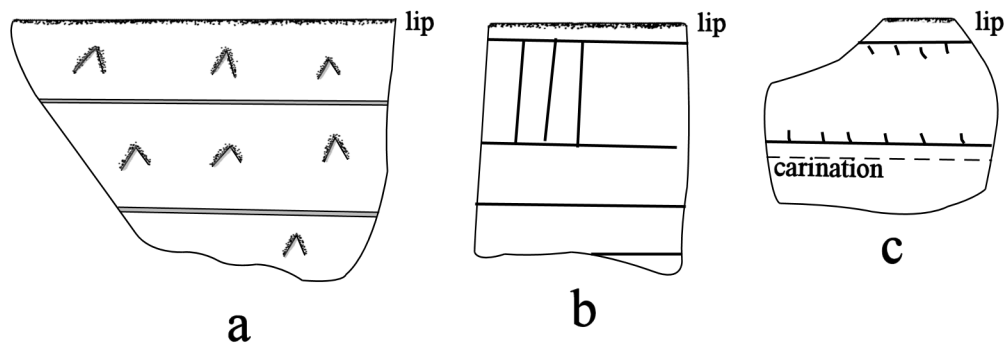
Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
<i>Utility ware</i>			
Brushed			
horizontal brushed marks	1	-	1
parallel brushed marks	-	4	4
vertical brushed marks	4	-	4
Brushed-Incised			
parallel brushed-incised marks and lines	-	3	3
Brushed-Punctated			
parallel brushed marks-tool punctated row	-	2	2
Incised			
horizontal incised lines	1	-	1
horizontal-vertical incised lines	1	-	1
parallel incised lines	-	3#	3
straight incised line	-	1	1
Incised-Punctated			
horizontal incised bands with V-shaped punctations	1	-	1
vertical incised lines-circular punctated row	-	1	1
Punctated			
fingernail punctated row	-	1	1
tool punctated rows	1	4	5
Subtotal, utility ware	9	19	28

Table 14. Decorative methods and elements in the 41GG14 utility ware and fine ware sherds, cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
<i>Fine ware</i>			
Engraved			
curvilinear engraved lines	-	1	
horizontal engraved line	1	1	
horizontal engraved lines with linear tick marks	1		
horizontal-curvilinear-circular el.	-	1	
horizontal-vertical engraved lines	2		
parallel engraved lines	-	1	
Subtotal, fine ware	4	4	8
Totals	13	23	36

#one with shell temper

The incised sherds from 41GG14 have simple geometric elements, with horizontal and horizontal-vertical incised lines on the rim (see Table 14). One shell-tempered body sherd with parallel incised lines may be from a post-A.D. 1680 Emory Punctated-Incised vessel. The most distinctive of the incised-punctated sherds is a rim with horizontal incised bands that have single

**Figure 20. Selected decorated sherds from 41GG14: a, incised-punctated rim; b-c, engraved rim sherds.**

rows of triangular-shaped punctations (Figure 20a), comparable to Early Caddo styles of band punctated utility wares. Tfhadool punctated sherds outnumber fingernail punctated sherds 5:1 in the assemblage (see Table 14).

Two engraved rim sherds have horizontal and vertical line elements (see Figure 20b), another has a horizontal engraved line, and the last rim has horizontal engraved lines with downward or upward-pointing linear tick marks (see Figure 20c). This rim is from a post-A.D. 1550 Simms Engraved carinated bowl (see Suhm and Jelks 1962:Plate 71). None of the engraved sherds from 41GG14 have clay pigment rubbed in the lines.

41GG15 (GR-13)

This ancestral Caddo site was found by Hughes in 1939 on the east side of a small tributary that flows into Grace Creek, a southward-flowing tributary of the Sabine River (see Figure 3), about 0.75 miles from the mouth of the creek with the Sabine River. Hughes collected 54 plain and decorated sherds from plain ware, utility ware, and fine ware vessels.

The ceramic vessel sherds from 41GG15 are tempered with combinations of grog, bone, and hematite. Approximately 67 percent are tempered solely with grog, and 94.5 percent are tempered with grog, bone (20.4 percent), or hematite (7.4 percent). Three sherds (5.6 percent) have bone and bone-hematite temper inclusions (Table 15). More than 26 percent of the sherds are from vessels that have had burned bone added as a temper, and 13.0 percent have had hematite pieces added to the paste as temper.

Table 15. Ceramic vessel sherds by ware and temper from 41GG15.

Temper	Plain ware	Utility ware	Fine ware	N
bone	1	1	-	2
bone-hematite	1	-	-	1
grog	14	21	1	36
grog-bone	4	5	-	9
grog-hematite	-	3	-	3
grog-hematite-bone	2	-	-	2
hematite	1	-	-	1
Totals	23	30	1	54

Approximately 97 percent of the 31 decorated sherds from 41GG15 are from utility wares, particularly sherds with brushed marks (22.6 percent of the decorated sherds), brushed-incised marks and lines (35.5 percent), and incised lines (19.4 percent) (Table 16). Sherds with brushed marks account for 64.5 percent of the decorated sherd assemblage, and 66.7 percent of all the utility wares. The brushed, brushed-incised, and brushed-punctated sherds are from Bullard Brushed vessels.

Table 16. Decorative methods and elements in the 41GG15 utility ware and fine ware sherds.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
<i>Utility ware</i>			
Brushed			
parallel brushed marks	-	7	7
Brushed-Incised			
opposed brushed-incised marks	-	2	2
overlapping brushed-incised marks	-	1	1
parallel brushed-incised marks and lines	-	6	6
parallel brushed marks-overlying opposed incised lines	-	2	2

Table 16. Decorative methods and elements in the 41GG15 utility ware and fine ware sherds, cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
Brushed-Punctated			
horizontal brushed marks-tool punctated row below lip	1	-	1
overlapping brushed marks-tool punctated rows	-	1	1
Incised			
diagonal and cross-hatched incised lines	-	1	1
parallel incised lines	-	4	4
straight incised line	-	1	1
Incised-Punctated			
diagonal opposed incised lines-tool punctated zone	-	1	1
horizontal incised lines-tool punctated row below lip	2	-	2
Punctated			
tool punctated row	-	1	1
Subtotal, Utility ware	3	27	30
<i>Fine ware</i>			
Engraved			
horizontal-diagonal opposed engraved lines	-	1	1
Totals	3	28	31

The incised and incised-punctated rim and body sherds are likely from Maydelle Incised jars. The latter have incised zones filled with tool punctations, or a row of tool punctations below the vessel lip and above horizontal incised lines (see Table 16). The one tool punctated body sherd has a single row of tool punctations.

There is only a single engraved body sherd in the 41GG15 assemblage of decorated sherds. The sherd has both horizontal and diagonal opposed lines on the rim panel of a carinated bowl (see Table 16). It does not have a clay pigment rubbed in the engraved lines.

41GG16 (GR-14)

This site is on the west bank of Dutchman Creek, just north of Stamp toe Road, in the Sabine River basin, and 100 yards south of 41GG14. Hughes found the site in March 1940. His ceramic vessel sherd collection from the site includes 33 plain (n=15), utility (n=15), and fine ware (n=3) sherds. The sherds are from vessels tempered with bone (n=4), grog (n=21), grog-bone (n=6), grog-bone-hematite (n=1), and grog-hematite (n=1).

The utility ware body sherds primarily have punctated elements, including circular (n=4), tool (n=4), and fingernail (n=4) punctated rows, but there also two sherds with straight incised lines, and

an incised-punctated body sherd. This sherd has a row of tool punctations below a diagonal hatched incised zone. One fine ware sherd has parallel engraved lines, another has a horizontal engraved line above the vessel carina, and the third fine ware sherd has diagonal opposed engraved lines (Figure 21).

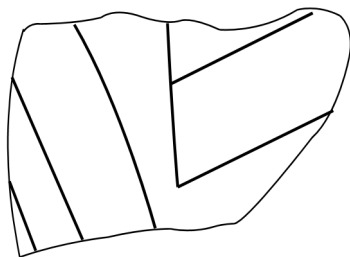


Figure 21. Diagonal opposed engraved sherd from 41GG16.

41GG17 (GR-15)

This site was found about 300 yards north of the Sabine River on the old Longview-Kilgore Highway. Hughes collected 22 ceramic vessel sherds and one piece of burned clay from 41GG17. The sherds are from plain ware (n=7) and utility ware (n=15) vessels. The sherds are from vessels tempered only with grog.

Ten of the utility ware body sherds have linear rows of fingernail punctations (Figure 22b), and one rim has diagonal incised lines and a triangular zone filled with fingernail punctations (Figure 22a). Two other body sherds have single fingernail punctations, a body sherd has parallel incised lines, and another body sherd has parallel brushing marks and an overlying straight incised line.

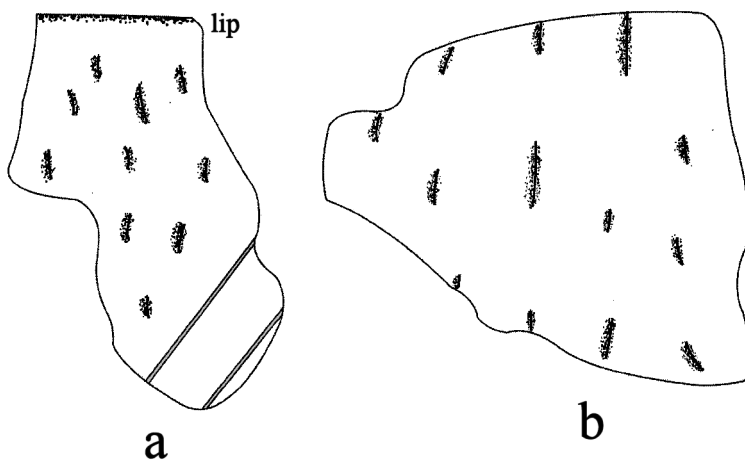


Figure 22. Selected decorated sherds from 41GG17: a, incised-punctated rim sherd; b, fingernail punctated body sherd.

41GG19 (GR-21)

41GG19 was found by Hughes in July 1939. He described it as a small site on a tributary stream in the Wynns Bayou basin, three miles east of Kilgore. The collection at TARL has 11 plain ware (n=5) and utility ware (n=6) sherds. All 11 sherds are from grog-tempered vessels. The utility ware

sherds from the site include three body sherds with parallel incised lines, one body sherd with a straight incised line, and a rim sherd with a large diagonal incised-filled triangle element (Figure 23). The last utility ware sherd from the site has parallel brushed-incised marks and lines.

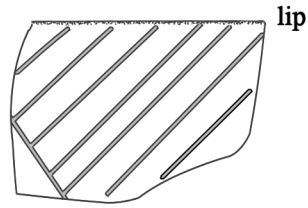


Figure 23. Incised rim sherd from 41GG19.

41GG20

This Caddo site is on a natural rise northeast of the Sabine River, and in the Sabine River floodplain about 50 yards east of a railroad track and 0.75 miles west of the Longview-Tatum Road. This would place this site near the Estes site (see Perttula et al. 2014) and north of the confluence of Dutchman Creek with the Sabine River (see Figure 3).

The ceramic sherds from 41GG20 are from vessels uniformly tempered with grog (Table 17). About 7 percent of the sherds are from vessels also tempered with burned bone, and 1.7 percent of the sherds also have hematite temper.

Table 17. Ceramic vessel sherds by ware and temper from 41GG20.

Temper	Plain ware	Utility ware	Fine ware	N
grog	22	29	2	53
grog-bone	2	2	-	4
grog-hematite	1	-	-	1
Totals	25	31	2	58

More than 93 percent of the decorated sherds from 41GG20 are from utility ware vessels. The most common utility wares at the site have brushed marks (24.2 percent), or brushed-incised marks and lines (24.2 percent), and 54.5 percent of all the decorated sherds in the assemblage (and 58.1 percent of all the utility wares) have brushed marks and/or incised lines or tool punctated rows (Table 18). These are likely all from Bullard Brushed jars.

Table 18. Decorative methods and elements in the 41GG20 utility ware and fine ware sherds.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
<i>Utility ware</i>			
Brushed			
parallel brushed marks	-	8	8

Table 18. Decorative methods and elements in the 41GG20 utility ware and fine ware sherds, cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
Brushed-Incised			
opposed brushed-incised marks and lines	-	2	2
overlapping brushed-incised marks and lines	-	1	1
parallel brushed-incised marks and lines	-	5	5
Brushed-Punctated			
horizontal brushed marks-tool punctated row through the brushing	1	-	1
horizontal brushed marks-tool punctated row below lip	-	1	1
Incised			
diagonal and cross-hatched incised lines	-	1	1
parallel incised lines	-	4	4
straight incised line	-	1	1
Incised-Punctated			
horizontal incised line-tool punctated row below the lip	1	-	1
Punctated			
fingernail punctated rows	-	1	1
single fingernail punctation	-	1	1
linear tool punctated rows	-	1	1
tool punctated rows below the lip	2	-	2
tool punctated rows	-	1	1
Subtotal, Utility ware	4	27	31
<i>Fine ware</i>			
Engraved			
hatched triangle el.	-	1	1
horizontal engraved line	-	1	1
Totals	4	29	33

The remaining utility ware sherds have a few with simple incised elements (18.2 percent) or incised-punctated elements (3.0 percent). The punctated sherds have rows of either fingernail or tool punctated elements, the tool punctated sherds outnumbering the fingernail punctated sherds by a 2;1 ratio (see Table 18).

There are two engraved body sherds in the 41GG20 assemblage. One is from a carinated bowl with a single horizontal line, and the other has a hatched triangle element (see Table 18).

GR-8 (Jack Hughes)

This site was found by Hughes in June 1939. It is along Hawkins Creek, a southern-flowing tributary of the Sabine River, from the Texas & Pacific Railroad track north to Hawkins Creek Road. This puts the site in the present-day community of White Oak, a few miles north of the confluence of Hawkins Creek and the Sabine River.

Hughes collected 27 ceramic vessel sherds from GR-8: plain ware (n=19) and utility ware (n=8). The sherds are from vessels tempered with bone (n=2), grog (n=15), grog-bone (n=9), and grog-hematite (n=1). Several of the plain body sherds are between 10.5-12.5 mm thick, and are from probable Woodland period Williams Plain vessels (Ellis 2013). The utility ware sherds have parallel brushing marks (n=3), one has parallel incised lines, two have fingernail punctated rows, and two have either linear or large circular tool punctated rows. These sherds are likely from a later post-A.D. 1200 component at the site.

GR-10 (Jack Hughes)

Site GR-10 is on the north side of Glade Creek, a southward-flowing tributary of the Sabine River, about 300 yards west of the Gladewater-Mineola highway (U.S. 80). The site is apparently along the Gregg-Upshur county line. Hughes found the site in July 1940.

The sherds are from vessels tempered with grog, bone, and hematite in different mixtures (Table 19). Eighty percent have grog as either the sole temper (55.6 percent) or with bone (22.2 percent) or hematite (2.2 percent). Twenty percent of the sherds are from vessels with bone or bone-hematite temper inclusions. Bone tempered sherds are most common in the plain ware (42.3 percent) and utility ware (43.8 percent).

Table 19. Ceramic vessel sherds by ware and temper from GR-10.

Temper	Plain ware	Utility ware	Fine ware	N
bone	5	3	-	8
bone-hematite	-	1	-	1
grog	14	9	2	25
grog-bone	6	3	1	10
grog-hematite	1	-	-	1
Totals	26	16	3	45

The 19 decorated sherds from GR-10 include utility wares (84.2 percent) and fine wares (15.8 percent). Brushed sherds from Bullard Brushed vessels account for 31.6 percent of the decorated sherds, and 37.5 percent of the utility wares (Table 20), but the most common utility wares have incised elements (31.3 percent) and fingernail punctated elements (25.0 percent).

Table 20. Decorative methods and elements in the GR-10 utility ware and fine ware sherds.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
<i>Utility ware</i>			
Brushed			
parallel brushed marks	-	1	1
vertical brushed marks	-	1	1
Brushed-Incised			
parallel brushed-incised marks and lines	-	2	2
Brushed-Punctated			
horizontal brushed marks-tool punctated row below lip	1	-	1
horizontal brushed marks-tool punctated rows through the brushing	-	1	1
Incised			
diagonal opposed incised lines	-	1	1
horizontal-vertical incised lines	-	1	1
parallel incised lines	-	1	1
parallel-diagonal incised lines	-	1	1
straight incised line	-	1	1
Neck Banded			
parallel neck bands	-	1	1
Punctated			
fingernail punctated row/rows	-	3	3
single fingernail punctation	-	1	1
Subtotal, Utility ware	1	15	16
<i>Fine ware</i>			
Engraved			
curvilinear engraved lines	-	1	1
opposed engraved lines	-	1	1
straight engraved line	-	1	1
Totals	1	18	19

The incised body sherds from Maydelle Incised vessels have simple geometric elements, including diagonal opposed lines (Figure 24a) and horizontal-vertical lines (Figure 24b; see also Table 20). All of the punctated sherds have fingernail elements. There is one body sherd with parallel neck bands, probably from a La Rue Neck Banded jar.

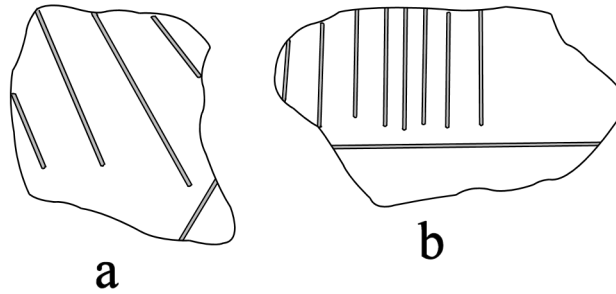


Figure 24. Select decorated sherds from Site GR-10.

The three engraved body sherds from Site GR-10 are non-descript (see Table 20), and cannot be identified to a specific defined ceramic type.

GR-18 (Jack Hughes)

This ancestral Caddo site is on the southwest side of Cherokee Bayou, an eastern and northward-flowing tributary to the Sabine River, in the area of present day Lake Cherokee (see Figure 3). Hughes found the site in August 1940.

There are 10 sherds in the collection, two plain ware sherds and eight utility ware sherds. These sherds are from vessels tempered with grog (n=8) and grog-bone (n=2). The decorated sherds include a rim sherd with rows of tool punctations, a body sherd with rows of fingernail punctations, four sherds with either horizontal or parallel incised lines, and two body sherds with parallel brushed-incised marks and lines. The brushed utility ware sherds suggest the Caddo occupation here dates after ca. A.D. 1200, when brushed wares became an important decorated utility ware in several parts of East Texas (see Perttula 2013, 2020a).

GR-20 (Jack Hughes)

This site is in the headwaters of Grace Creek, a Sabine River tributary (see Figure 3), on its north side and east of the Gilmer-Longview Road, in north central Gregg County. Hughes collected 46 ceramic sherds from the site (Table 19).

Table 19. Ceramic vessel sherds by ware and temper from GR-20.

Temper	Plain ware	Utility ware	Fine ware	N
bone-hematite	1	-	-	1
grog	15	9	8	32
grog-bone	5	-	2	7
grog-hematite	6	-	-	6
Totals	27	9	10	46

All but one of the sherds in the assemblage are from grog-tempered vessels. About 15 percent have both grog and bone temper inclusions, and 13 percent have grog and hematite inclusions. Only one sherd (2.2 percent) has bone and hematite temper (see Table 19).

Only 47 percent of the decorated sherds from GR-20 are from utility wares, with 53 percent of the sherds coming from fine wares. The most common utility wares at the site have simple incised line elements (26.3 percent of the decorated sherds), while the other utility wares (21.1 percent) are from Bullard Brushed jars with parallel brushed and brushed-incised marks and lines (Table 20).

Table 20. Decorative methods and elements in the GR-20 utility ware and fine ware sherds.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
<i>Utility ware</i>			
Brushed			
parallel brushed	-	1	1
Brushed-Incised			
parallel brushed-incised marks and lines	-	3	3
Incised			
opposed incised lines	-	2	2
parallel incised lines	-	1	1
straight incised line	-	2	2
Subtotal, Utility ware	-	9	9
<i>Fine ware</i>			
Engraved			
concentric circle el.	-	1	1
curvilinear engraved line	-	5	5
horizontal-curvilinear engraved lines	-	1	1
parallel engraved lines	-	1	1
straight engraved line	-	1	1
Red-Slipped			
int./ext. red-slipped	-	1	1
Subtotal, Fine ware	10	10	
Totals	-	19	19

The fine wares include both engraved (n=9) and red-slipped (n=1) body sherds (see Table 20), none of which have been identified as a defined East Texas type. The majority of the engraved sherds have curvilinear engraved lines; another has both horizontal and curvilinear lines; a third has a concentric circle element, probably from a bottle. The other engraved sherds from GR-20 have parallel or straight engraved lines. None of the engraved sherds from the site have a clay pigment rubbed in the engraved lines.

GR-81 and GR-82 (Jack Hughes)

GR-81 and GR-82 are vessel sections from the same site, identified by Hughes as coming from an ancestral Caddo grave 2 miles north of Kilgore that he apparently excavated in 1937 (Perttula 2019:43). This places it in the Rabbit Creek drainage, apparently one of a number of burials excavated from the 1930s on from the Historic Caddo Kinsloe site (41GG3) (see also Jones 1968).

The first vessel section (GR-81) includes four rim sherds and 16 body sherds from a grog-bone-tempered Natchitoches Engraved bowl with a collared rim (Figure 25a-d). The second vessel section (GR-82) is a shell-tempered Emory Punctated-Incised jar with an everted and plain rim, and diagonal to slightly curving incised lines extending down the body (Figure 26; see Story et al. 1967:137). These vessels are indicative of a post-A.D. 1680 Kinsloe phase burial of a Nadaco Caddo person. Nadaco Caddo in the late 17th through the late 18th century had settlements in present-day Gregg, Harrison, and Rusk counties.

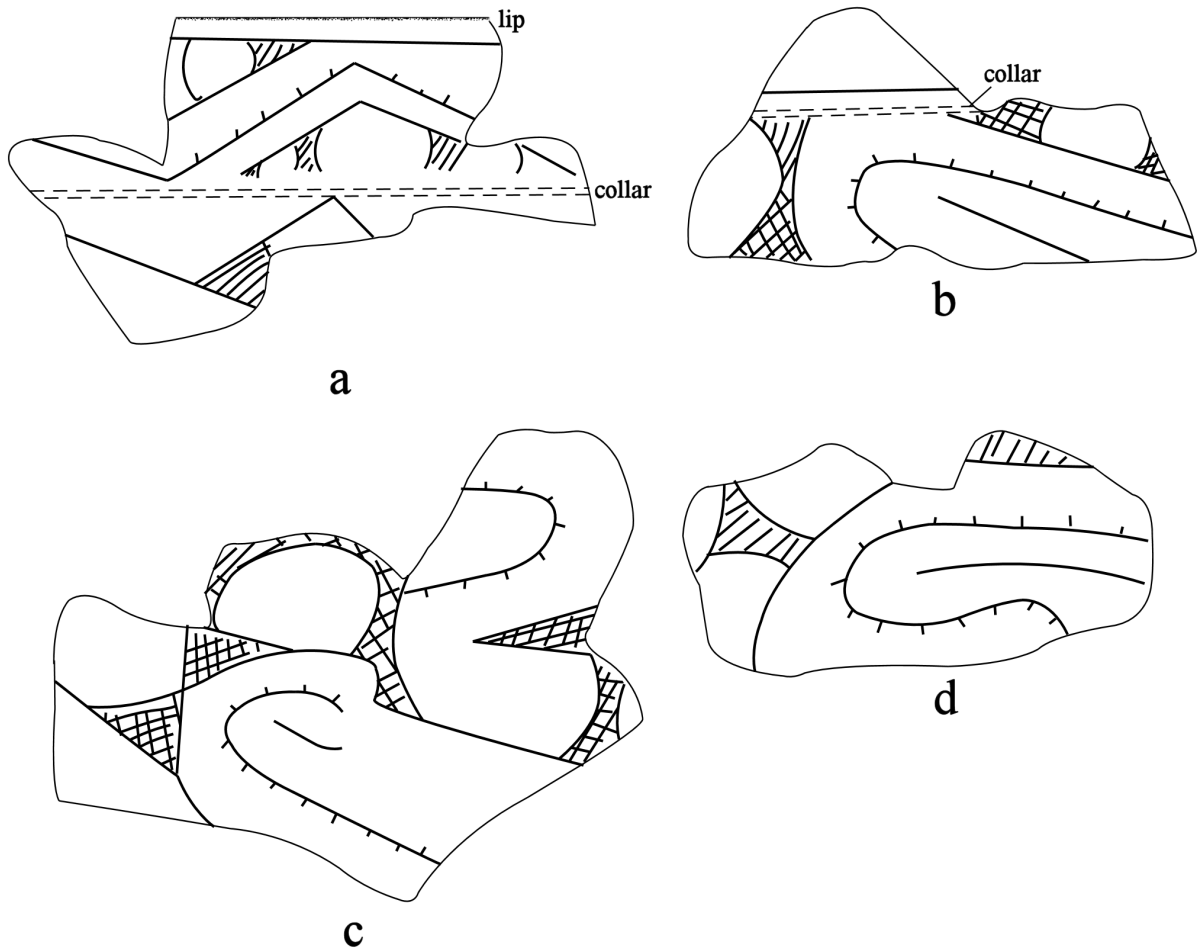


Figure 25. Natchitoches Engraved conjoined sherd vessel sections.

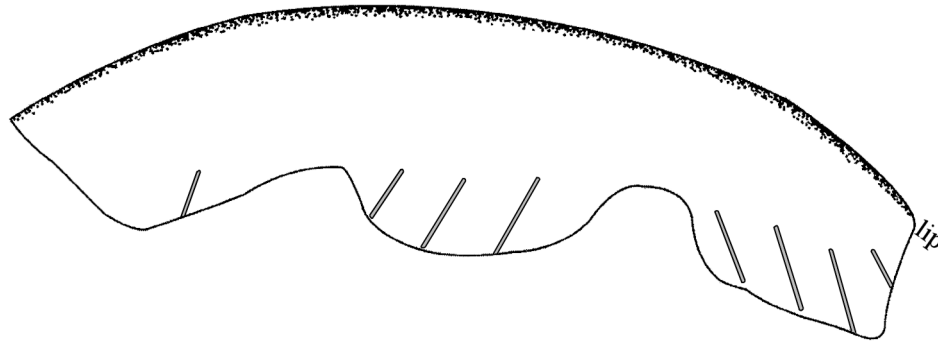


Figure 26. Emory Punctated-Incised jar vessel section.

Sites and Ceramic Assemblages in Wood County

In this study, I also have examined the ceramic vessel sherds from five Wood County (Figure 27) site collections at TARL. The collections include 1016 ceramic vessel sherds from plain wares (n=505), utility wares (n=269), and fine wares (n=242). Three of the sites are in the Lake Fork Creek basin, one is in the Big Cypress Creek basin, and the fifth site is on Little Sandy Creek in the Sabine River basin (Figure 28).

Natural Regions of Texas

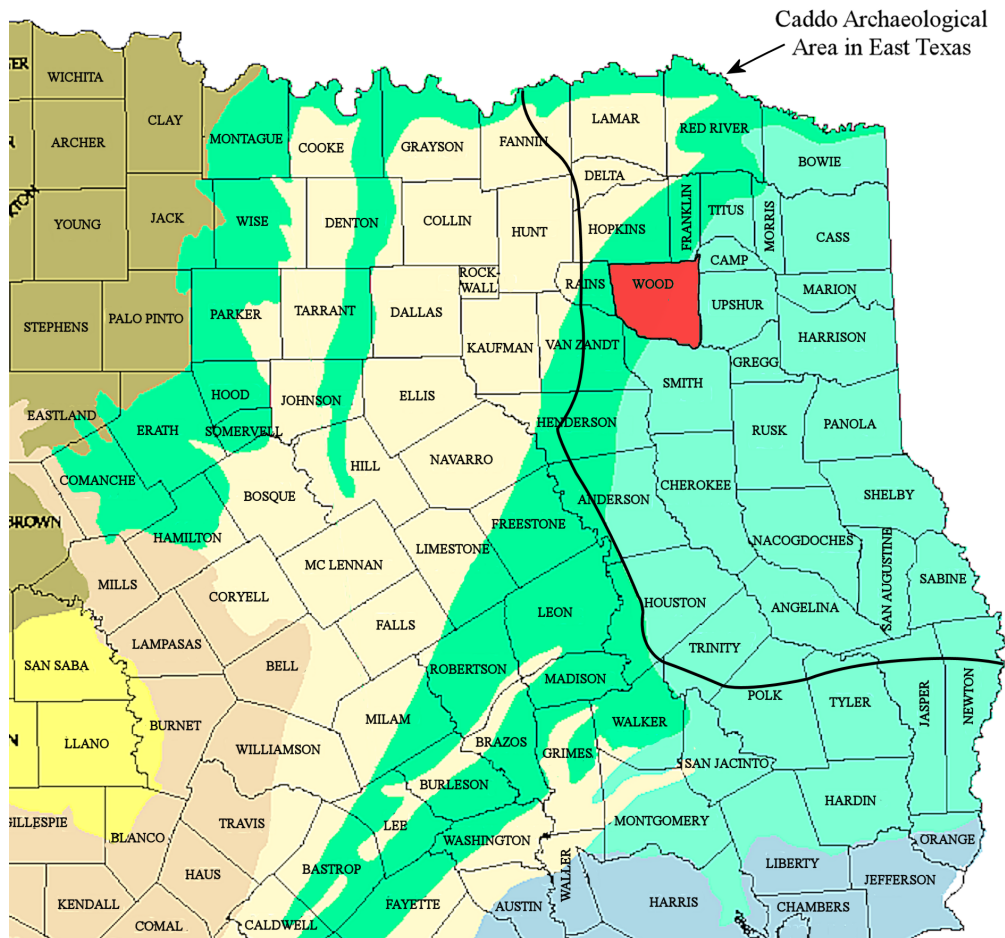


Figure 27. Wood County in East Texas.

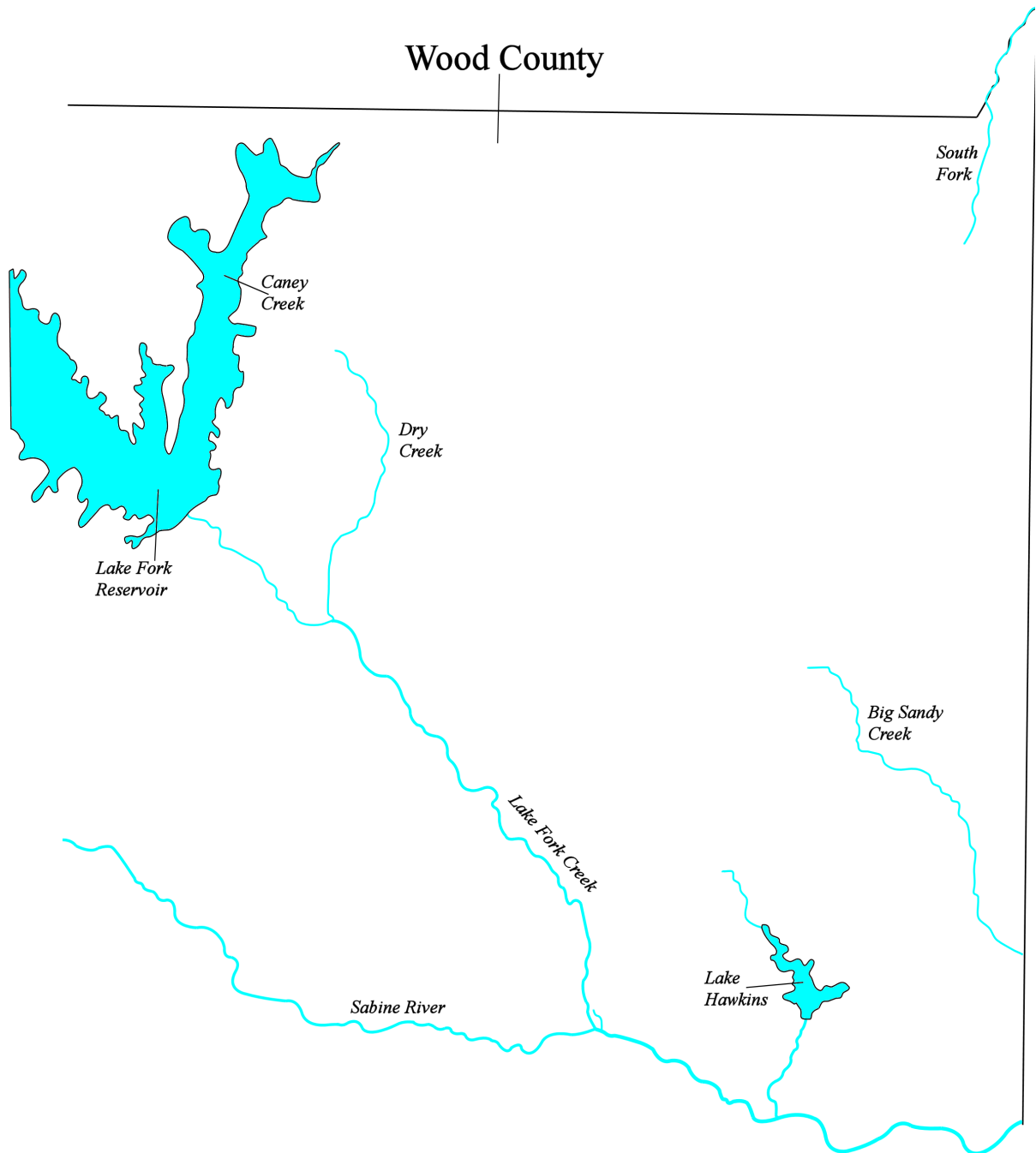


Figure 28. Wood County with particular river and streams.

J. D. Conger Site (41WD8)

This Caddo site was on the farm of J. D. Conger when A. M. Wilson and A. T. Jackson of the University of Texas at Austin made a reconnaissance of the site in 1930. The site was reported to be one mile south of Quitman on the Hainesville Road, which is in the Lake Fork Creek basin. Wilson and Jackson reported that the site had a trash midden and likely house locations as well as ceramic vessel sherds on the surface.

The 80 sherds in the collection from the J. D. Conger site include sherds from plain ware, utility ware, and fine ware vessels (Table 21). Of the decorated sherds, approximately 54 percent are from utility wares, with the remainder from fine ware vessels. All of the sherds are from vessels tempered with grog, but about 3.8 percent also have burned bone as an aplastic, and another 2.5 percent have crushed pieces of hematite added to the paste as temper.

Table 21. Ceramic vessel sherds by ware and temper from 41WD8.

Temper	Plain ware	Utility ware	Fine ware	N
grog	21	29	25	75
grog-bone	2	1	-	3
grog-hematite	1	-	1	2
Totals	24	30	26	80

There are several kinds of utility wares in the assemblage, including appliqued (n=8, 26.7 percent of the utility wares), brushed (n=6, 20.0 percent), brushed-incised (n=6, 20.0 percent), incised (n=2, 6.7 percent), and La Rue Neck Banded (n=8, 26.7 percent) (Table 22). In all, the sherds from brushed and brushed-incised vessels, Bullard Brushed jars, comprise 21.4 percent of all the decorated sherds from 41WD8.

Table 22. Decorative methods and elements in the 41WD8 utility ware and fine ware sherds.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
<i>Utility ware</i>			
Appliqued			
parallel appliqued ridges	-	2	2
row of appliqued nodes	-	1	1
straight appliqued ridge	-	4	4
vertical appliqued ridge	-	1	1
Brushed			
parallel brushed marks	-	6	6
Brushed-Incised			
parallel brushed-incised marks and lines	-	5	5
vertical brushed-incised marks and lines	-	1	1
Incised			
cross-hatched incised lines	-	1	1
parallel incised lines	-	1	1
Neck Banded			
horizontal neck bands	2	6	8
Subtotal, utility ware	2	28	30

Table 22. Decorative methods and elements in the 41WD8 utility ware and fine ware sherds, cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
<i>Fine ware</i>			
Engraved			
curvilinear engraved lines and excised pendant triangles	-	1	1
diagonal engraved lines and cross-hatched panels	1	-	1
horizontal engraved line	-	1	1
widely-spaced horizontal engraved lines	-	3*	3
horizontal-vertical-curvilinear engraved lines; the latter with excised pendant triangles	-	1	1
horizontal engraved line-cross-hatched bracket el.	-	3	3
horizontal engraved line-excised bracket	-	1#	1
horizontal engraved line-excised vertical zone-excised pendant triangle	-	1#	1
horizontal-diagonal engraved lines and hatched zone	1*	-	1
horizontal and slanting scroll line	-	1*	1
interlocking scroll el. and excised bracket el.	1	-	1
opposed engraved lines	-	4*	4
parallel engraved lines	-	1	1
parallel engraved lines and excised bracket el.	-	1	1
slanting scroll lines	2	-	2
slanted scroll lines and cross-hatched bracket el.	-	1	1
straight engraved line	-	1	1
straight engraved line and excised triangle el.	-	1	1
Subtotal	5	21	26
Totals	7	49	56

*one with red pigment

#one with white pigment

Applied sherds with applied ridges and nodes (see Table 22) are also common in the ceramic assemblage, accounting for 14.3 percent of the decorated sherd assemblage, and they are from McKinney Plain vessels (see Suhm and Jelks 1962:Plate 49). The few incised sherds at the J. D. Conger site are likely from Maydelle Incised sherds.

The fine ware sherds are solely from engraved vessels (see Table 22), mainly carinated bowls, of the Ripley Engraved type. They include *var. Pilgrim* (Figure 29a) with an interlocking scroll and an excised bracket element; *var. Gandy* or *var. Galt* (Figure 29b-c) with slanting scroll lines with cross-hatched brackets as dividers and in scroll fill zone, and *var. Carpenter* (Figure 29d). These varieties are part of Titus phase assemblages that date between ca. A.D. 1500-1600. The other engraved type in the J. D. Conger assemblage is a Taylor Engraved carinated bowl (Figure 29e).

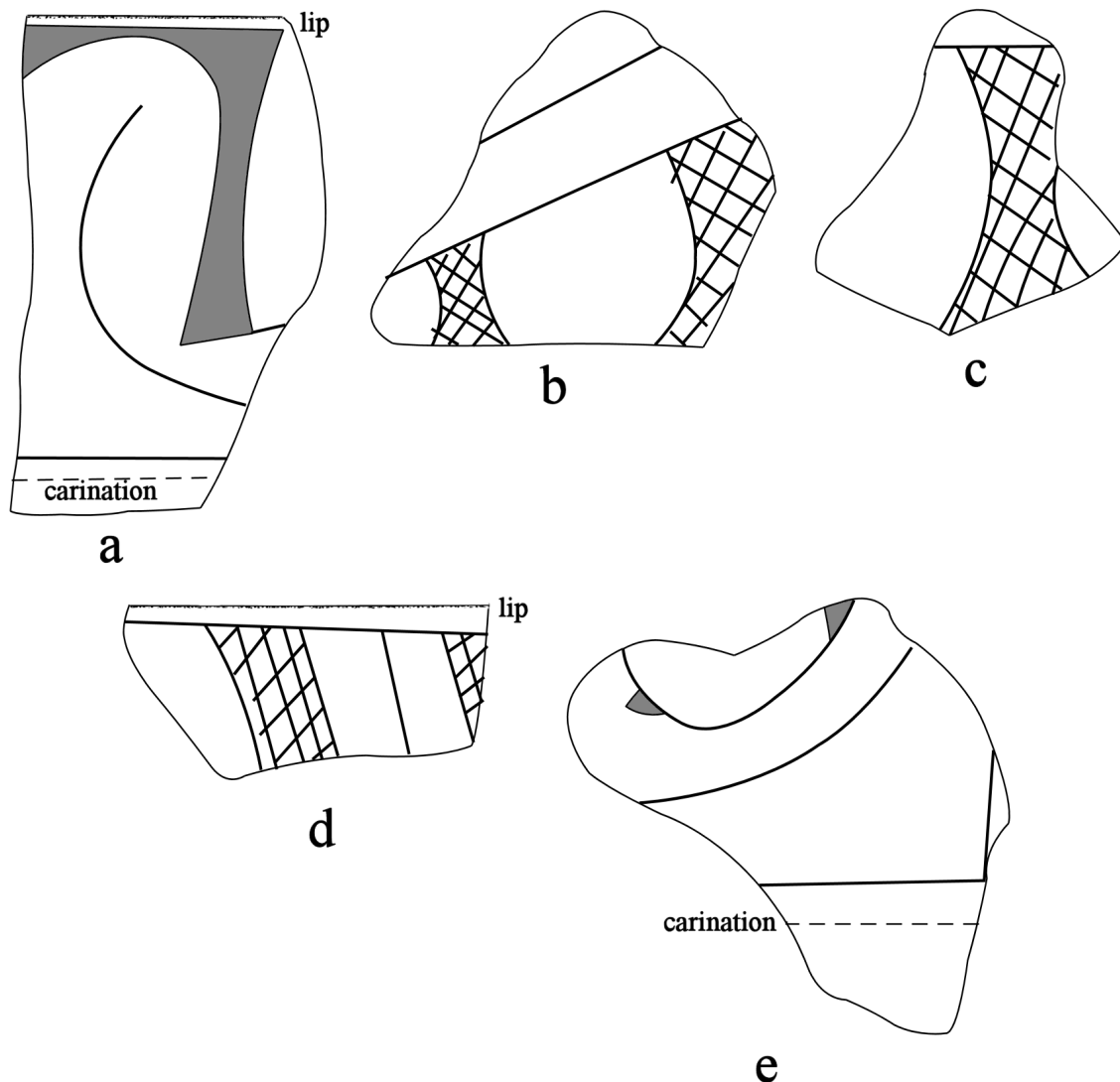


Figure 29. Selected engraved sherds from the J. D. Conger site: a-d, Ripley Engraved, different varieties; e, Taylor Engraved.

Fred Nolan Site, Ed German Collection (41WD12)

The Fred Nolan site is apparently on Caney Creek, a principal tributary of Lake Fork Creek in the upper Sabine River basin. The collected ceramic vessel sherds (n=162) were donated to the University of Texas by Ed German of Lone Star, Texas.

All of the sherds from the site are from vessels tempered with grog (Table 23). Approximately 8.6 percent of the sherds are from vessels where hematite pieces were crushed and added to the paste by Caddo potters.

Utility wares are notably uncommon in the 41WD12 assemblage, accounting for 18.5 percent of the decorated sherd assemblage. Fine wares—including sherds with engraved, engraved-red-slipped, red-slipped, engraved-appliqued, and engraved-incised elements—represent 81.5 percent of the decorated sherd assemblage (Table 24).

Table 23. Ceramic vessel sherds by ware and temper from 41WD12.

Temper	Plain ware	Utility ware	Fine ware	N
grog	41	27	80	148
grog-hematite	3	3	8	14
Totals	44	30	88	162

Table 24. Decorative methods and elements in the 41WD12 utility ware and fine ware sherds.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
<i>Utility ware</i>			
Appliqued			
diagonal appliqued ridges	1	-	1
straight appliqued ridge	-	1	1
Brushed-Appliqued			
parallel brushed marks-straight appliqued fillet	-	1	1
Brushed-Incised			
parallel brushed-incised marks and lines	-	7	7
vertical brushed-incised marks and lines	-	1	1
Incised			
cross-hatched incised lines	3	1	4
diagonal incised lip	1	1	2
opposed incised lines	-	1	1
parallel incised lines	-	4	4
Neck Banded			
parallel neck bands	-	4	4
Punctated			
fingernail punctation, single	-	1	1
tool punctated row	-	1	1
tool punctated rows	2	-	2
Subtotals, Utility ware	7	23	30
<i>Fine ware</i>			
Engraved			
circular engraved el., central ray el.	1	-	1

Table 24. Decorative methods and elements in the 41WD12 utility ware and fine ware sherds, cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
circular engraved el., excised zone, and panels with hatched triangles and diagonal zones	-	1	1
cross-hatched engraved lines	1	-	1
curvilinear engraved lines	-	2	2
curvilinear engraved lines with tick marks	1	-	1
curvilinear excised zone	2	1	3
curvilinear scroll lines, hooked arm el., and excised negative ovals	-	1	1
curvilinear scroll lines, hooked arms, and scroll fill zones with excised brackets and hooked arm el.	2	-	2
diagonal engraved lines	1#	-	1
excised pendant triangles beneath lip	1	-	1
excised pendant triangle el.	-	5	5
excised triangle el.	-	1	1
hatched zone	-	1	1
hatched pendant triangle el.	2	-	2
hatched triangle el.	3	-	3
horizontal engraved line below the lip	6#	-	6
horizontal engraved line above the carina	-	1	1
horizontal engraved lines	1	-	1
horizontal engraved line and cross-hatched bracket el.	-	1	1
horizontal engraved lines with excised pendant triangles	1	-	1
horizontal-vertical-diagonal opposed lines	1	-	1
horizontal-vertical scroll line with tick marks and scroll fill zones with excised bracket el.	-	1#	1
horizontal-vertical scroll line and scroll fill zone with open bracket el.	-	1	1
horizontal scroll line-scroll fill zone with excised bracket el.	2	-	2
negative circle el.	-	1	1
opposed engraved lines	-	2#	2
parallel engraved lines	-	2	2
rectangular panel and curvilinear engraved line	-	1	1

Table 24. Decorative methods and elements in the 41WD12 utility ware and fine ware sherds, cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
scroll fill zone and oval el.	-	1	1
scroll fill zone with excised bracket el. and excised pendant triangle el.	-	2*	2
scroll fill zones, excised brackets and columns, cross-hatched triangle el.	1*	-	1
slanting scroll line and excised triangle el.	2	1	3
straight engraved line	-	8	8
straight excised zone	-	2*	2
straight excised line	-	1	1
vertical excised bracket el.-excised pendant triangles- and curvilinear excised zones	1	-	1
Engraved-Appliqued			
cross-hatched and diagonal engraved lines-horizontal appliqued fillet	1	-	1
hatched circular el. and appliqued ridge	-	1	1
triangle engraved el. and row of appliqued nodes	1	-	1
Engraved-Incised			
horizontal engraved lines on upper panel; vertical incised lip lines	1	-	1
Engraved-Red-Slipped			
Horizontal engraved line and cross-hatched bracket el., int./ext. Red-Slipped	-	1	1
Slanting scroll line, upper and lower scroll fill zones with excised triangle el.-int./ext. Red-Slipped	1	-	1
Red-Slipped			
ext. red-slipped	-	6	6
int./ext. red-slipped	1	3	4
Subtotal, Fine ware	34	54	88
Totals	41	77	118

*one with white pigment; #one with red pigment

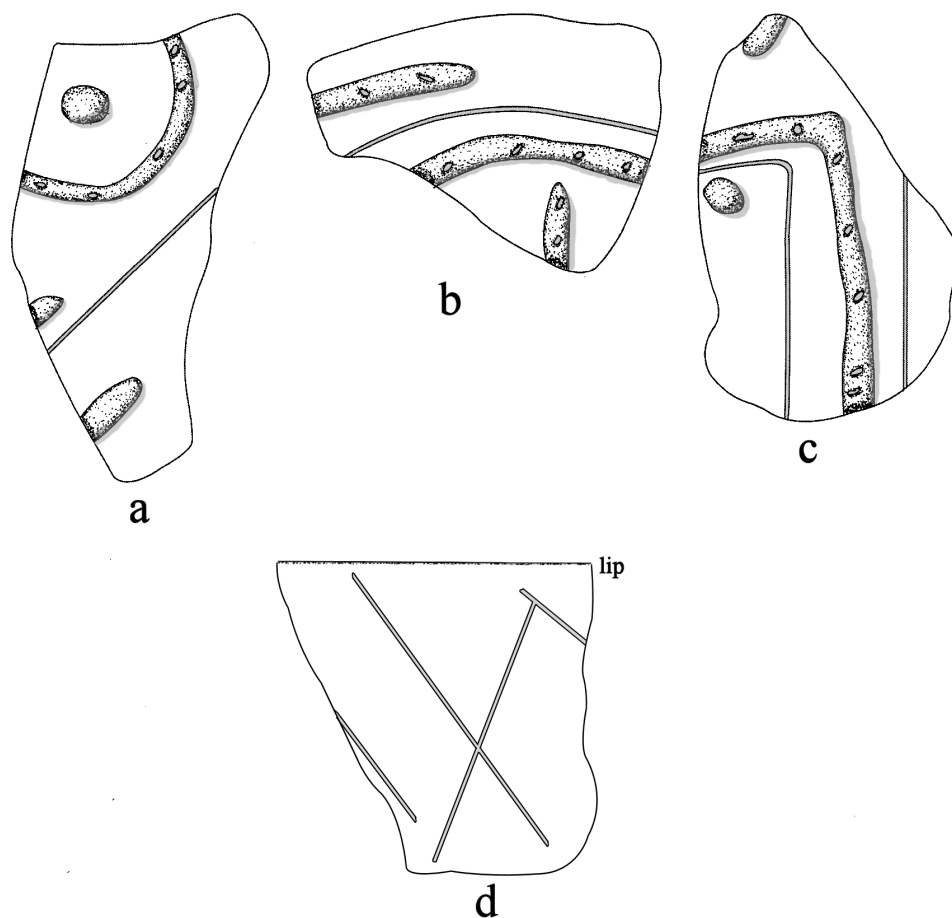


Figure 30. Selected utility wares from 41WD12: a-c, Harleton Applied vessel section body sherds; d, Maydelle Incised.

There are three vessel sections in the assemblage from 41WD12, and these are not included in the Table 23 and 24 counts. The first is a part of a grog-tempered Harleton Applied jar with one rim and seven body sherds (Figure 30a-c), the second vessel section is a grog-tempered Ripley Engraved, *var. Carpenter* carinated bowl with two rims and 12 body sherds, and the third vessel section includes four grog-tempered plain body and base sherds. The Harleton Applied jar section had circular, curvilinear, and rectangular applied fillets, and small nodes and ridges, divided by straight or curvilinear incised lines; the circular applied fillet element has a small central applied node (see Suhm and Jelks 1962:Plate 33). The Ripley Engraved, *var. Carpenter* vessel section has a slanting scroll line and upper and lower scroll fill zones with excised brackets, columns, and cross-hatched triangle elements (Figure 31a).

The most common utility ware at 41WD12 has incised line elements with cross-hatched (see Figure 30d) and diagonal lines on the rim (see Table 24); they comprise 36.7 percent of the utility wares. These sherds are from Maydelle Incised vessels. Brushed-incised sherds represent 26.7 percent of the utility wares, but only 6.8 percent of the decorated sherds from the site. There are also a few applied sherds from McKinney Plain vessels (6.7 percent of the utility ware), La Rue Neck Banded body sherds (13.3 percent), and both fingernail and tool punctated rows on rim and body sherds (13.3 percent).

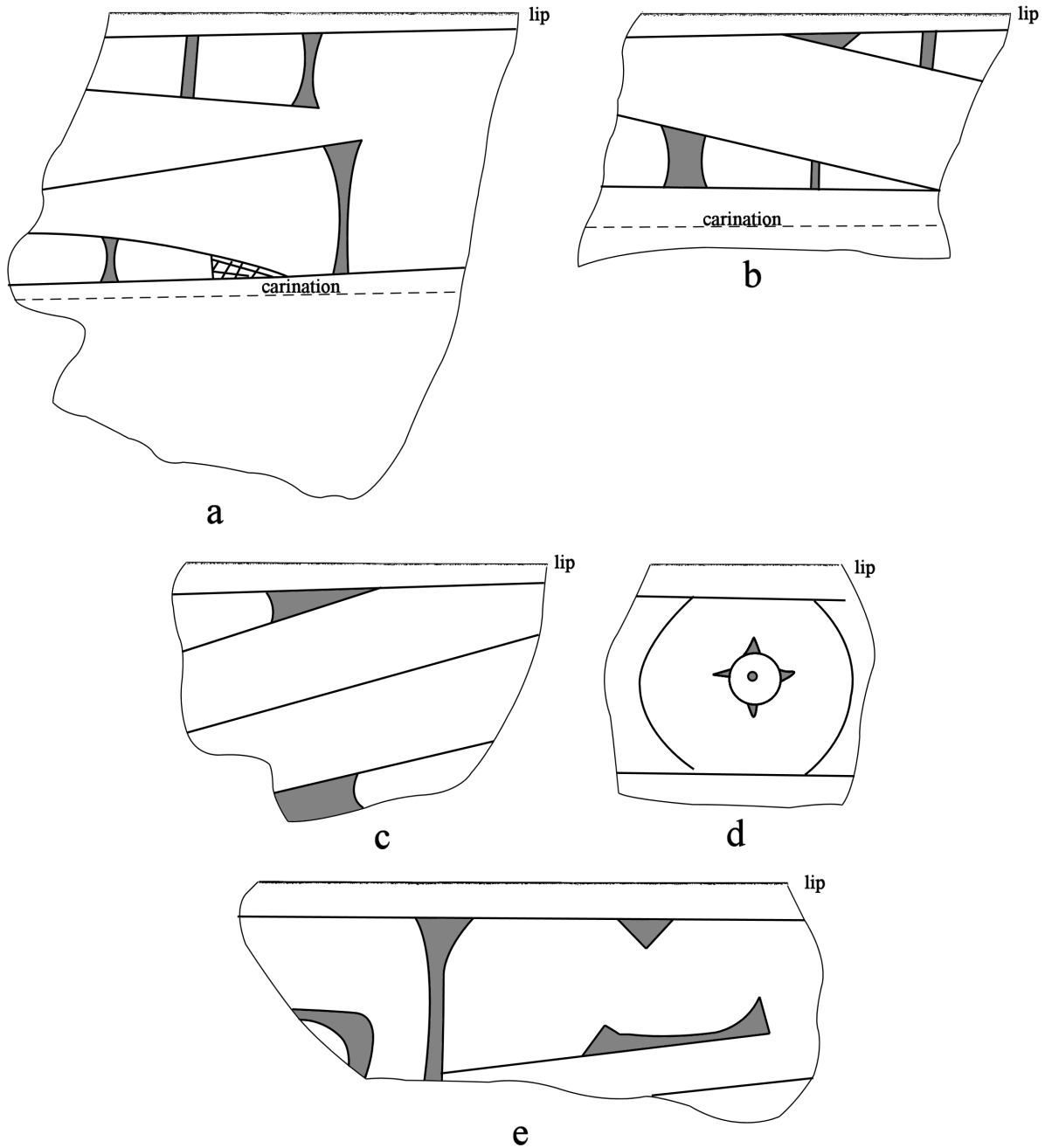


Figure 31. Selected Ripley Engraved rim sherds from 41WD12: a, var. *Carpenter*; b-c, var. *Gandy* or var. *Galt*; d, var. *McKinney*; e, var. *Gandy*.

The fine wares from the site are primarily from Late Caddo period Titus phase vessels. These include several varieties of Ripley Engraved (Figure 34a, see also Figure 31a-e), Glassell Engraved (Figure 32), Wilder Engraved, var. *Ebenezer* (Figure 33a), Hodges Engraved (Figure 33b), and Taylor Engraved (Figure 35a). In the sample of Ripley Engraved sherds, var. *McKinney* is the most common at 41WD12, followed by var. *Gandy* or var. *Galt* with scroll elements and scroll fill zones, as well as var. *Carpenter* and var. *Pilgrim*. The combination of different Ripley Engraved varieties

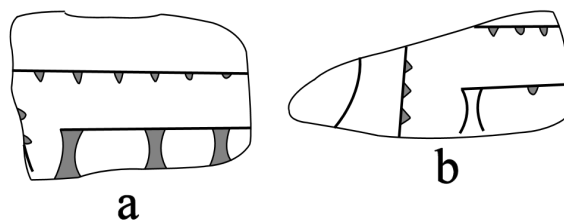


Figure 32. Glassell Engraved sherds from 41WD12.

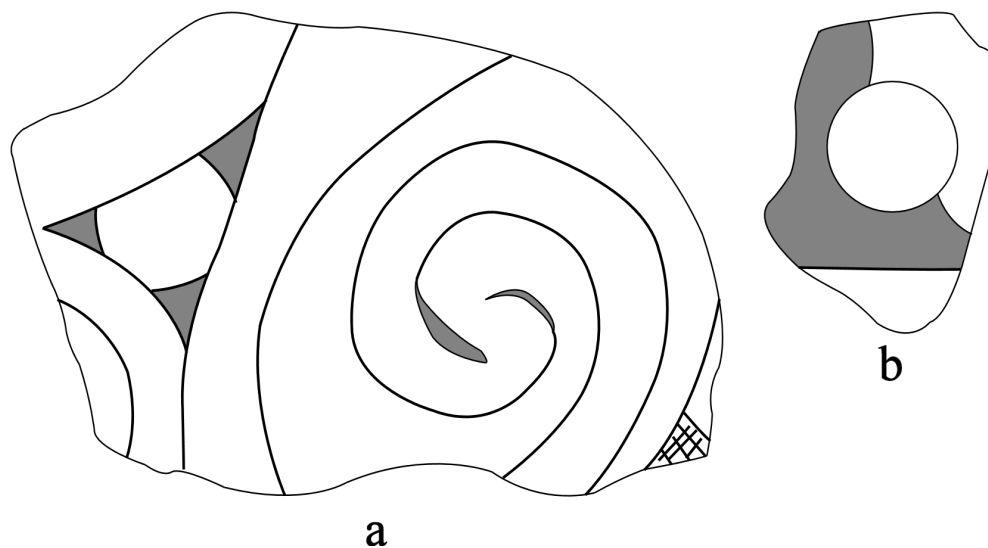


Figure 33. Engraved bottle sherds from 41WD12: a, Wilder Engraved, var. *Ebenezer*; b, Hodges Engraved.

and other represented fine ware types strongly suggests that the Titus phase occupation at the site post-dates A.D. 1550. Walters (1998) has reported on a late 17th century Keno Trailed vessel from the Spoonbill site in the Caney Creek basin.

In addition to the Titus phase engraved fine ware vessel sherds, 10 rim sherds in the 41WD12 assemblage are stylistically consistent with Middle Caddo period (ca. A.D. 1200-1430) ceramics in the Lake Fork Creek basin at sites such as Spoonbill (41WD109) (Bruseth and Perttula 1981; Perttula and Skiles 2016). These sherds have cross-hatched, vertical, diagonal opposed, and diagonal engraved lines on rim panels (Figure 36a-b), hatched triangles (Figure 36c-d), hatched or excised triangles pendant from just below the lip (see Figure 34b-c), and diagonal opposed engraved lines beneath a row of applied nodes (see Figure 35b).

More than 11 percent of the fine ware rim and body sherds have only a red-slipped decoration on one or both vessel surfaces (see Table 26). Almost 9 percent of the engraved fine ware sherds have a clay pigment rubbed in the engraved lines. This includes a red hematite-rich pigment (n=4 sherds) and a white kaolin clay pigment (n=3).

In addition to the ceramic vessels, the collection from the Fred Nolan site has a grog-tempered Red River style pipe bowl rim (see Hoffman 1967). This pipe sherd would be associated with the earlier Middle Caddo period component.

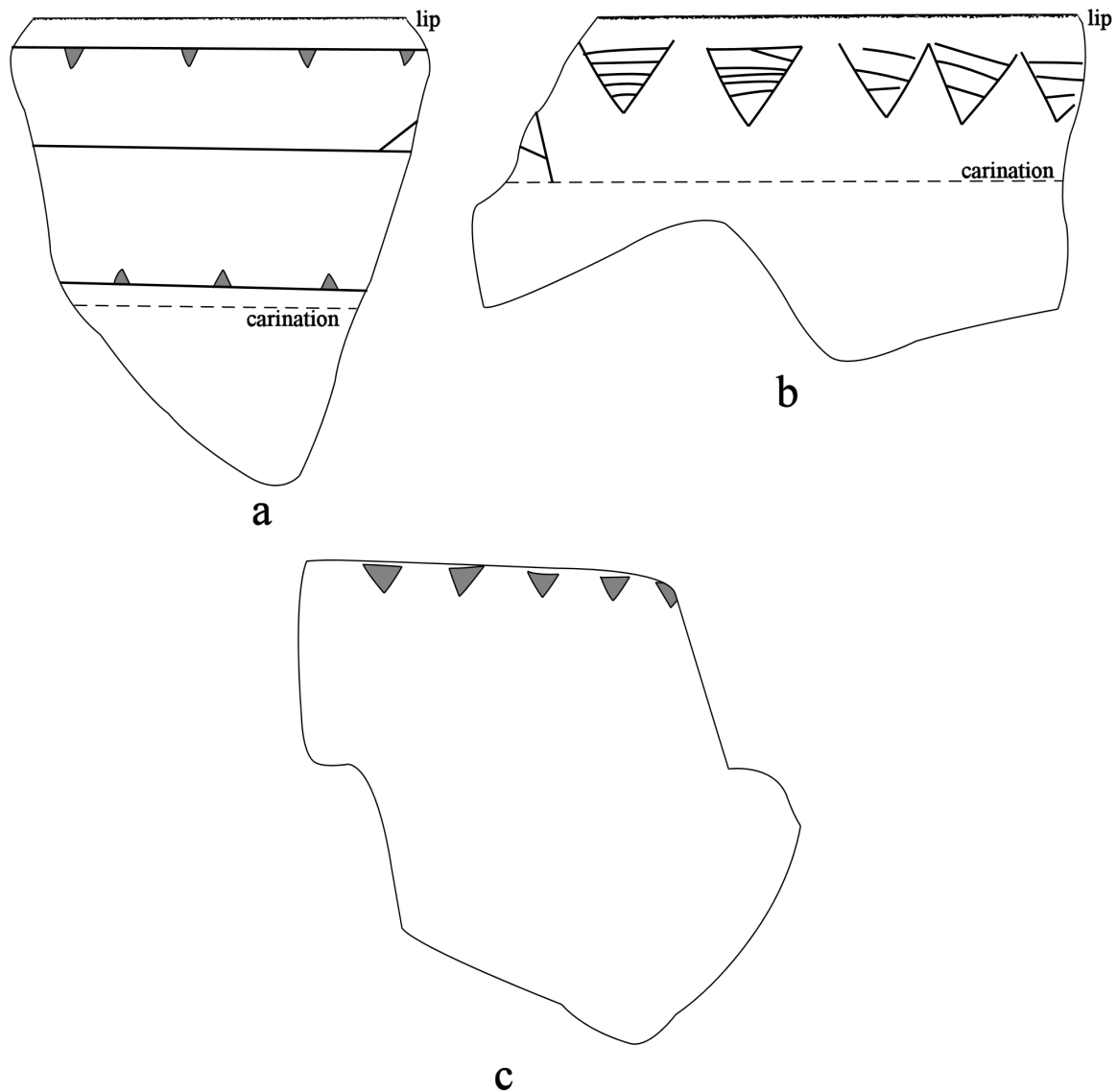


Figure 34. Selected fine ware bowls and carinated bowls from 41WD12: a, Ripley Engraved, var. McKinney; b-c, Middle Caddo engraved rim sherds.

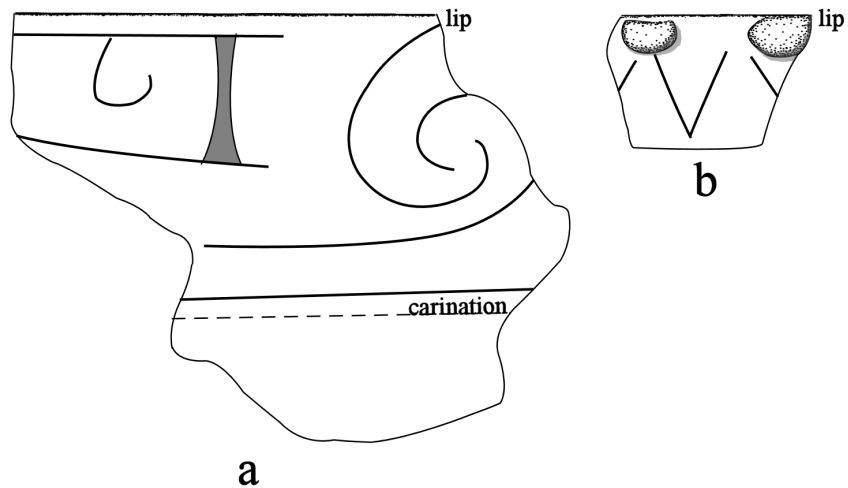


Figure 35. Selected engraved rim sherds from 41WD12: a, Taylor Engraved; b, engraved-applied.

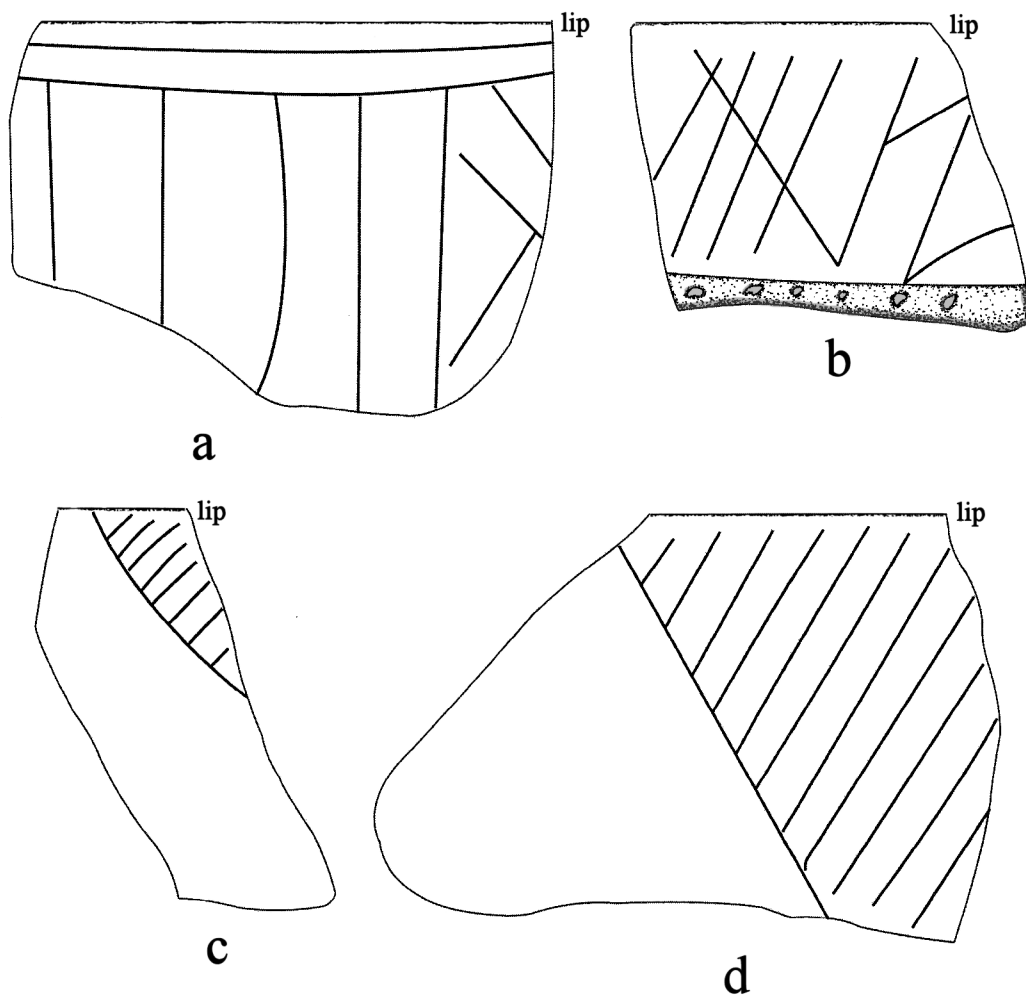


Figure 36. Selected Middle Caddo period engraved rim sherds from 41WD12.

A. J. Graves Site (41WD13)

The A. J. Graves site is an ancestral Caddo site on the south side of Lake Fork Creek, 2.5 miles south of the city of Quitman on HWY 37. It is described in the site records as having ceramic vessel sherds on the surface. The TARL collection from the site includes 170 plain, utility, and fine ware sherds (Table 25).

Table 25. Ceramic vessel sherds by ware and temper from 41WD13.

Temper	Plain ware	Utility ware	Fine ware	N
bone	1	-	-	1
grog	91	23	31	145
grog-bone	11	3	-	14
grog-hematite	7	2	1	10
Totals	110	28	32	170

More than 99 percent of the sherds in the assemblage are from vessels tempered with grog, including 85 percent tempered solely with grog. Another 8.2 percent have burned bone added to the paste (exclusively plain ware and utility ware), and 5.9 percent of the sherds are from vessels tempered with grog and hematite (almost exclusively plain ware and utility ware). Only one sherd (0.6 percent) is from a vessel tempered solely with bone (see Table 25).

The 60 decorated sherds from 41WD13 include utility ware (46.7 percent) and fine ware (53.3 percent). The most common utility wares have incised (10 percent of the decorated sherds) lines and are from Maydelle Incised vessels, brushed (6.7 percent), McKinney Plain applied (5.0 percent) sherds, and La Rue Neck Banded (5.0 percent). The brushed, brushed-incised, and brushed-incised-punctated (Figure 37a) sherds are from Bullard Brushed vessels, and they comprise 13.3 percent of the decorated sherds and 28.6 percent of the utility wares (Table 26).

Table 26. Decorative methods and elements in the 41WD13 utility ware and fine ware sherds.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
Utility ware			
Applied			
curvilinear applied ridges on handle	1	-	1
straight applied ridge	-	2	2
Brushed			
parallel brushed marks	-	4	4
Brushed-Incised			
diagonal incised lines-horizontal brushed body	-	1	1
horizontal brushed-incised marks and lines	1	-	1
parallel brushed marks and overlying opposed incised lines	-	1	1
Brushed-Incised-Punctated			
vertical brushed marks-triangular incised zone filled with tool punctations	1	-	1
Corn Cob Impressed			
-	-	1	1
Incised			
cross-hatched incised lines	1	-	1
diagonal incised lines	-	2	2
opposed incised lines	-	1	1
parallel incised lines	-	1	1
straight incised line	-	1	1
Incised-Punctated			
triangular incised zone with tool punctations	1	-	1
Incised-Punctated-Applied			
incised panels with linear punctations or diagonal incised lines; diagonal applied ridge	-	1	1

Table 26. Decorative methods and elements in the 41WD13 utility ware and fine ware sherds, cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
Neck Banded			
horizontal neck bands	1	-	1
parallel neck bands	-	2	2
Notched Lip			
	1	-	1
Punctated			
fingernail punctated rows	-	1	1
single fingernail punctation	-	1	1
tool punctated rows	-	2	2
Subtotal, utility ware	7	21	28
<i>Fine ware</i>			
Engraved			
cross-hatched engraved curvilinear zone	1	-	1
curvilinear engraved lines, closely-spaced	-	2#	2
curvilinear-parallel engraved lines	-	1#	1
curvilinear excised zones	-	2+	2
curvilinear hatched triangle el.	-	3+	3
diagonal engraved line/lines	1	1	2
horizontal engraved line below the lip	1	-	1
horizontal engraved line	1	-	1
horizontal engraved line and cross-hatched bracket el.	1*	-	1
horizontal engraved lines and excised bracket el.	-	3#	3
horizontal scroll line and upper scroll fill zone with cross-hatched or excised bracket el.	-	1	1
parallel engraved lines, closely-spaced	-	1#	1
scroll fill zone with excised bracket el.	1	-	1
scroll fill zone with excised zone	-	1	1
straight engraved line	-	1	1
vertical engraved line and diagonal hatched triangle el.	1#	1	2
vertical-diagonal scroll lines-diagonal and triangle el.	-	1#	1
Engraved-Red-Slipped			
horizontal engraved line, int./ext. red-slipped	-	1	1

Table 26. Decorative methods and elements in the 41WD13 utility ware and fine ware sherds, cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
Red-Slipped			
ext. red-slipped	-	1	1
int./ext. red-slipped	1	4	5
Subtotal, fine ware	8	24	32
Totals	15	45	60

*one with white pigment; +=two with red pigment

#one with red pigment

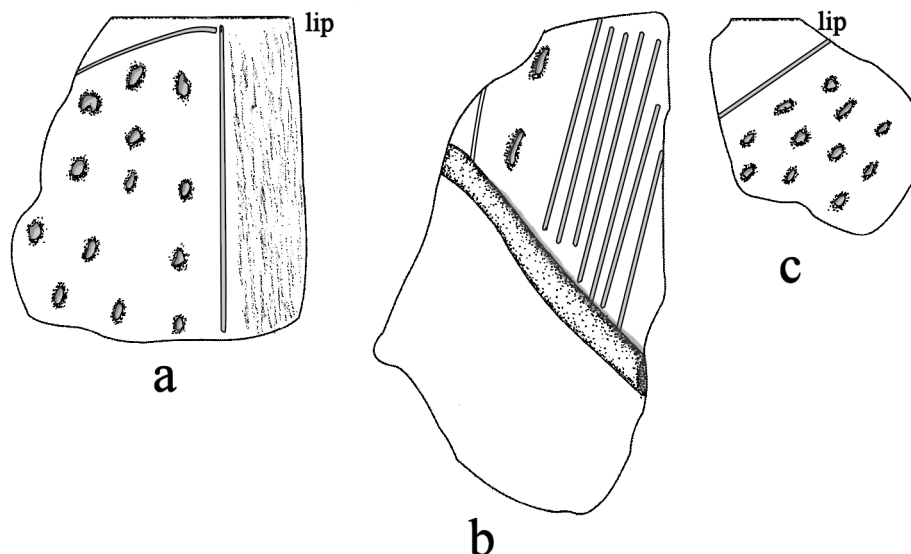


Figure 37. Selected utility ware body sherds from 41WD13: a, brushed-incised-punctated; b, incised-punctated-appliqued; c, incised-punctated.

Other utility ware sherds from 41WD13 include a body sherd with a diagonal applied ridge, opposed incised lines, and an opposed incised panel with fingernail punctations (see Figure 37b), another body sherd (from a Maydelle Incised vessel) with an incised zone filled with punctations (see Figure 37c), and four body sherds with fingernail or tool punctations (see Table 26). Also in the assemblage is one rim with a notched lip, and a body sherd with corn cob impressions. This is from an Anglin Corn Cob Impressed vessel; the type was first defined in the assemblage of 16th and 17th century utility wares from the Tuinier Farm (41HP237) and Anglin (41HP240) sites in the Stouts Creek basin in the upper Lake Fork Creek drainage (Perttula 2009). The Anglin Corn Cob impressed rim and body sherds are marked by roughly parallel or horizontal rows of impressions created by rolling a corn cob across the wet surface of an unfired jar. Corncob impressed pottery had been previously identified in the ceramic sherd assemblage at the Spoonbill site (41WD109) in the Lake Fork Creek basin (Bruseth and Perttula 1981:Table 5-8 and 82), where it was dubbed “Corn Cobb Incised.”

The fine wares from 41WD13 have engraved (78 percent), engraved-red-slipped (3.1 percent), and red-slipped on one or both vessel surfaces (18.8 percent); the red-slipped vessels may be

associated with the Middle Caddo period component recognized in the assemblage. The Late Caddo period fine wares are from Titus phase Ripley Engraved vessels, including *var. Gandy* or *var. Galt* with scroll lines and scroll fill zones (Figure 38c-d) and *var. Pilgrim* (Figure 38a). These varieties may be most common in local Titus phase assemblages that predate A.D. 1500.

The probable Middle Caddo period engraved fine wares from 41WD13 have diagonal engraved lines and diagonal hatched triangle elements bisected by a vertical engraved line (see Figure 38b), as well as larger triangle elements filled with curvilinear hatched lines (Figure 39a-b). Another rim sherd in the assemblage has a combination of horizontal, vertical, and a diagonal hatched zone or panel (Figure 39c).

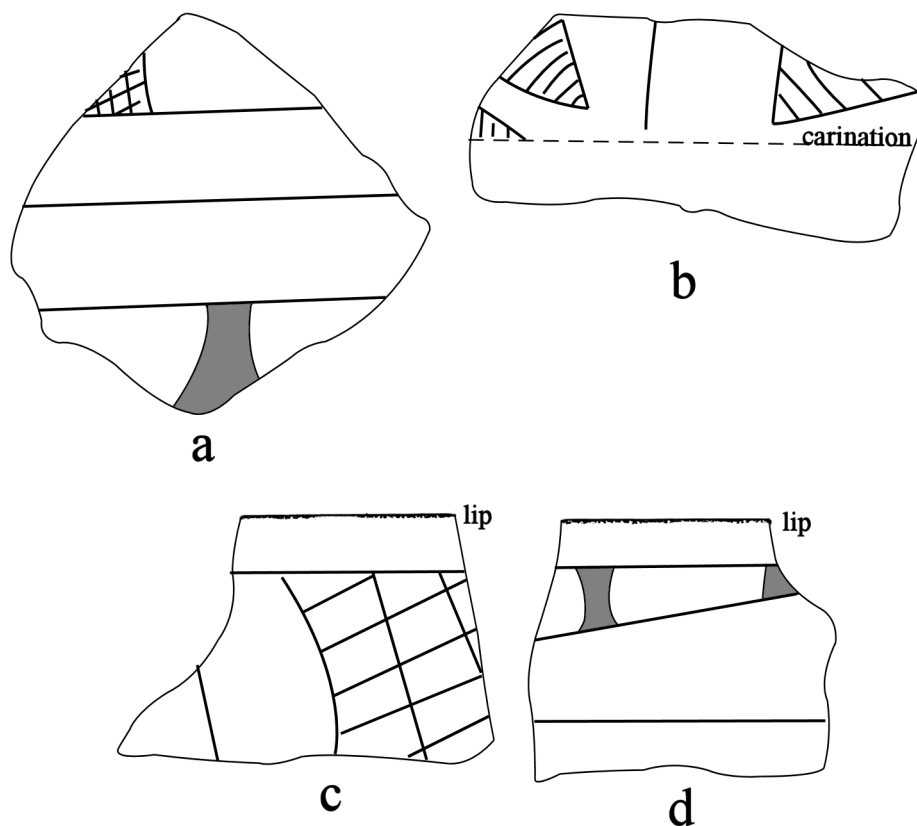


Figure 38. Selected engraved sherds from 41WD13: a, d, scroll elements; b, bisected hatched triangles; c, cross-hatched bracket element.

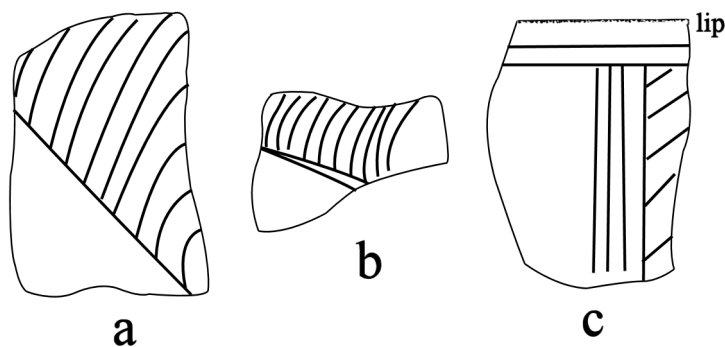


Figure 39. Probable Middle Caddo period engraved rim and body sherds at 41WD13.

More than 40 of the engraved sherds from 41WD13 have a pigment rubbed in the engraved lines (see Table 26). Ten of the 11 engraved sherds (90.9 percent) with pigment have a hematite-rich red clay pigment, and the other sherd has a white kaolin clay pigment.

Minnie Garrison Site (41WD16)

The Minnie Garrison site was investigated by UT and A. T. Jackson in 1930. It consisted of a midden deposit and a possible house mound near Sand Branch, a tributary of Brushy Creek in the Big Cypress Creek basin (Thurmond 1990:212-213). The mound was ca. 23 m in diameter, and had 3 cm thick charcoal lenses (presumably the remains of burned structures) at 30 cm, 76 cm, and 102 cm below the surface.

The 306 ancestral Caddo sherds are roughly equally divided between plain ware (41.5 percent), utility ware (30.7 percent), and fine ware (27.8 percent) (Table 27). Approximately 99 percent of the sherds are from vessels tempered with grog, including 85 percent tempered solely with grog. Another 8.5 percent of the sherds are from vessels tempered with grog and bone, and 5.6 percent have grog and hematite tempering. Only 1 percent of the sherds are from vessels tempered solely with burned bone (Table 27). There are also eight pieces of burned clay, probably from a burned Caddo structure, in the Minnie Garrison site collection at TARL.

Table 27. Ceramic vessel sherds by ware and temper from 41WD16.

Temper	Plain ware	Utility ware	Fine ware	N
bone	-	1	2	3
grog	103	84	73	260
grog-bone	15	4	7	26
grog-hematite	9	5	3	17
Totals	127	94	85	306

The decorated sherds from the Minnie Garrison site include 52.5 percent from utility ware vessels and 47.5 percent from fine ware vessels (see Table 27). The most common utility wares have incised (14.0 percent of the decorated sherds), brushed (9.0 percent), brushed-incised (5.6 percent), and applied (5.6 percent) elements. Approximately 16.8 percent of the decorated sherds in the assemblage have brushed marks, either as the sole decorative element or in combination with incised lines, punctations, or applied elements (Table 28); these brushed sherds comprise 33 percent of the utility wares from the site.

Table 28. Decorative methods and elements in the 41WD16 utility ware and fine ware sherds.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
<i>Utility ware</i>			
Applied			
chevron el., ridges	-	2	2
cross el., ridges	1	-	1

Table 28. Decorative methods and elements in the 41WD16 utility ware and fine ware sherds, cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
curvilinear appliqued ridge	1	-	1
parallel appliqued ridges	-	1	1
strap handle, appliqued bracket el.	1	-	1
straight appliqued ridge	-	2	2
vertical appliqued ridges	2	-	2
Brushed			
horizontal brushed marks	1	-	1
overlapping brushed marks	-	1	1
parallel brushed marks	-	13	13
vertical brushed marks	1	-	1
Brushed-Appliqued			
horizontal brushed marks-vertical appliqued ridge	-	1	1
parallel brushed marks on either side of straight appliqued fillet	-	1	1
Brushed-Incised			
horizontal brushed-incised marks and lines	1	-	1
opposed brushed-incised marks and lines	-	1	1
parallel brushed-incised marks and lines	-	6	6
parallel brushed marks-overlying diagonal incised lines	-	1	1
vertical brushed-incised marks and lines	-	1	1
Brushed-Punctated			
horizontal brushed marks-tool punctated row through the brushing-vertical brushed body	-	1	1
parallel brushed marks-fingernail punctated rows through the brushing	-	1	1
Incised			
cross-hatched incised lines	2	6	8
closely-spaced curvilinear incised lines	-	1	1
diagonal incised line/lines	4	1	5
diagonal opposed incised lines	1	5	6
hatched incised triangle el.	-	1	1
parallel incised lines	-	3	3
vertical incised lines	1	-	1
Incised-Appliqued			
cross-hatched incised lines-apliqued node el.	1	-	1
Incised-Appliqued-Punctated			
cross-hatched incised lines-apliqued nodes-tool punctated row below lip	1	-	1

Table 28. Decorative methods and elements in the 41WD16 utility ware and fine ware sherds, cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
Incised-Punctated			
diagonal incised lines-tool punctated zone	1	1	2
diagonal incised lines-tool punctated zone-tool punctated row beneath the lip	1	-	1
diagonal opposed incised lines-tool punctated triangular zone	2	-	2
horizontal incised line-tool punctated zone	-	1	1
straight incised line-tool punctated zone	-	1	1
straight incised line-single tool punctation	-	1	1
vertical incised lines-diagonal incised zone with fingernail punctations	1	-	1
Incised-Punctated-Brushed			
vertical incised lines-tool punctated panels-horizontal brushed marks	1	-	1
Lip Notched			
	1	-	1
Neck Banded			
parallel neck bands	-	1	1
Neck Banded-Incised			
horizontal neck band-vertical incised lines	1	-	1
Punctated			
fingernail punctated rows	2	-	2
linear tool punctated rows	-	1	1
tool punctated rows	5	1	6
Punctated-Appliqued			
tool punctated rows-vertical row of appliqued nodes	3	-	3
tool punctated row below lip-appliqued bracket strap handle-appliqued node	1	-	1
Subtotal, Utility ware	37	57	94
<i>Fine ware</i>			
Engraved			
circle el.-horizontal hatched column	-	1	1
cross-hatched engraved zones	-	1	1
curvilinear engraved line-excised pendant triangles el.	-	2*	2
curvilinear engraved line-hatched pendant triangle el.	-	1	1

Table 28. Decorative methods and elements in the 41WD16 utility ware and fine ware sherds, cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
curvilinear engraved lines, one with tick marks	-	1	1
curvilinear hatched zone	-	2	2
diagonal hatched zone	-	2	2
excised bracket el.	-	1	1
excised vertical columns	-	1	1
hatched bracket el.	-	1	1
hatched triangle el. and curvilinear line	-	1	1
horizontal engraved line below the lip	4	-	4
horizontal engraved line above carina	-	3	3
horizontal engraved lines	4	1*	5
horizontal engraved line-cross-hatched bracket el.	-	1	1
horizontal engraved lines with tick marks-cross-hatched horizontal zone	-	1	1
horizontal-curvilinear engraved lines	-	1	1
horizontal-curvilinear engraved lines with tick marks	1	-	1
horizontal-diagonal engraved lines	1	-	1
horizontal engraved lines-diagonal hatched zone	1	-	1
horizontal engraved line-diagonal opposed lines	-	1	1
horizontal-vertical scroll line and cross-hatched bracket el.	1	-	1
opposed engraved lines	-	1	1
parallel engraved lines	-	4	4
pendant triangle el. and central diamond el.	4*	4	8
rectangular el., excised	-	1	1
scroll engraved el.	3	6*	9
scroll engraved el. with tick mark	1*	-	1
scroll line and open bracket in scroll fill zone	1	-	1
scroll fill zone with cross-hatched and excised brackets	-	1	1
scroll and circle engraved el.	1#	4*	5
straight engraved line	-	3#	3
vertical engraved panels, one with cross-hatched lines	1*	-	1
Engraved-Excised Punctations			
horizontal engraved line son either side of row of excised punctations	1	-	1
Engraved-Red-Slipped			
curvilinear engraved lines-int./ext. red-slipped	-	1	1

Table 28. Decorative methods and elements in the 41WD16 utility ware and fine ware sherds, cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
curvilinear engraved lines-diagonal hatched zone-int./ext. Red-Slipped	-	1	1
pendant triangle el. and central diamond el.; int./ext. Red-Slipped	-	5	5
Red-Slipped			
ext. red-slipped	-	1	1
int./ext. red-slipped	3	4	7
Subtotal, fine ware	27	58	85
Totals	64	115	178

*one with red pigment; #one with white pigment

The sherds with brushed, brushed-incised, and brushed-punctated marks and elements are from Bullard Brushed vessels, and the brushed-applied body sherds are probably from Pease Brushed-Incised vessels (see Table 28). The applied rim and body sherds, including applied handles (Figure 40d), are from Harleton Applied jars with applied cross elements (Figure 40a), applied chevron ridge elements (Figure 40b-c), and applied ridge elements that are curvilinear, parallel, straight, and vertical in orientation.

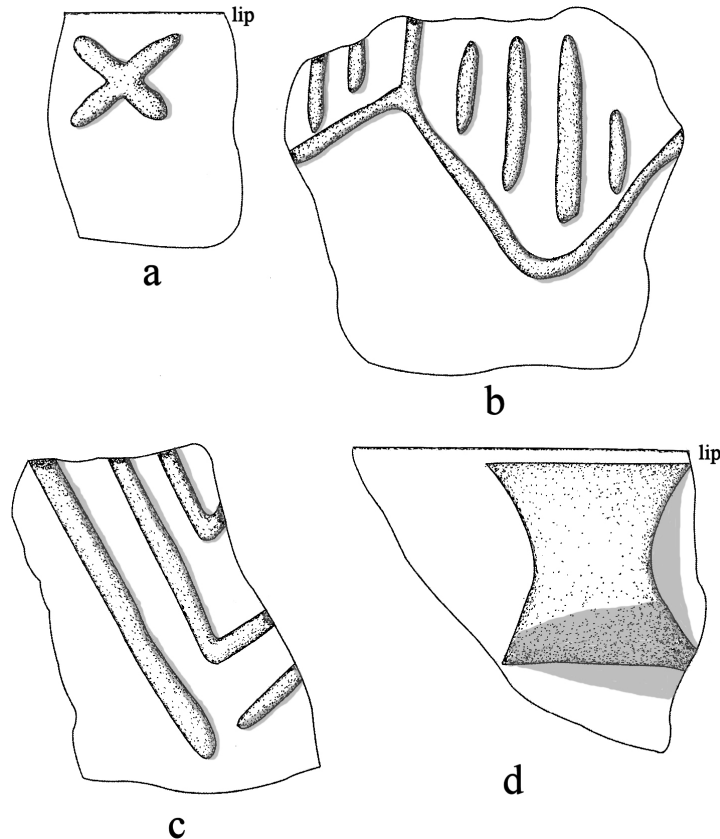


Figure 40. Applied sherds from the Minnie Garrison site.

The incised sherds in the Minnie Garrison site ceramic assemblage are primarily from Maydelle Incised vessels. The rims and body sherds have cross-hatched, diagonal, diagonal opposed, and vertical incised lines (Figure 41a-c); another cross-hatched incised sherd has an applied node placed between the lines (Figure 42c), and an incised-punctated-appliqued rim has cross-hatched incised lines divided by applied nodes, and having a tool punctated row beneath the lip (Figure 42d). One body sherd has stacked vertical hatched incised triangles (Figure 41d), and may be from a Middle Caddo period Canton Incised vessel.

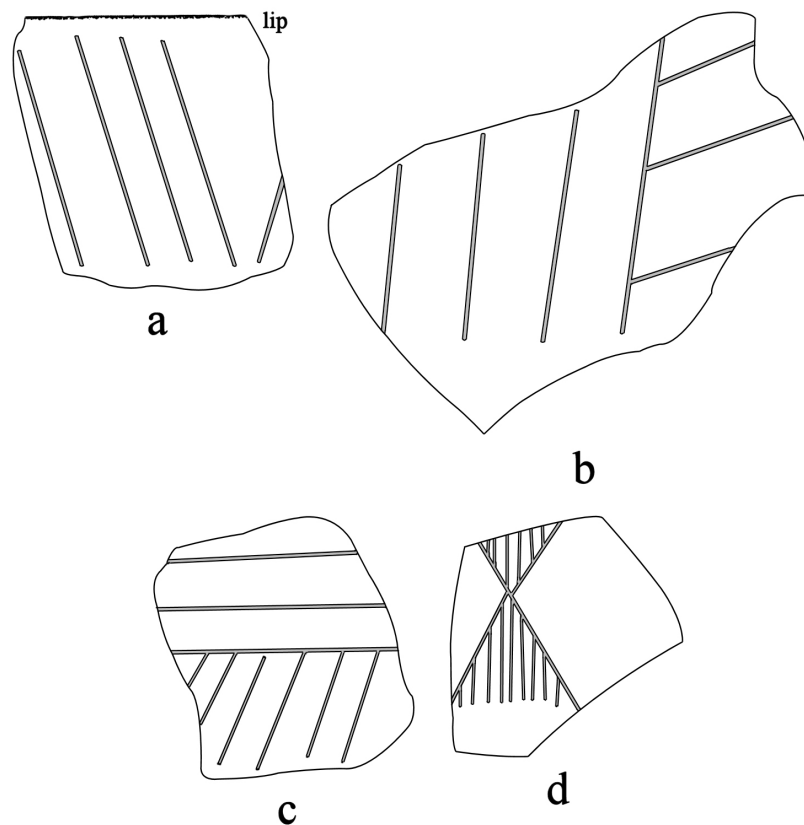


Figure 41. Selected incised rim and body sherds from 41WD16.

Maydelle Incised incised-punctated sherds have triangular incised zones filled with tool punctations (see Figure 42a-b), or vertical incised zones divided diagonally by an incised zone filled with fingernail punctations (see Figure 42e). A variant of this decorative element is a rim that has horizontal brushing marks (see Table 28).

The remainder of the utility wares in the Minnie Garrison site ceramic assemblage include a lip notched rim, two La Rue Neck Banded rim and body sherds (1.1 percent of the decorated sherds), nine fingernail or tool punctated rim and body sherds (5.0 percent) from Mockingbird Punctated jars, and four rim sherds (2.2 percent) with horizontal rows of tool punctations with applied nodes and/or applied strap handles (Figure 43a-c). These are also from Mockingbird Punctated jars.

Mockingbird Punctated is a grog-tempered utility ware jar form first recognized in Titus phase ceramic assemblages in the Big Cypress Creek basin (see Perttula et al. 1998), but it is now known to be present in Titus phase assemblages in the Sabine River basin as well. The rims are decorated with several rows of horizontal tool punctations, and the vessel body is commonly plain. Some

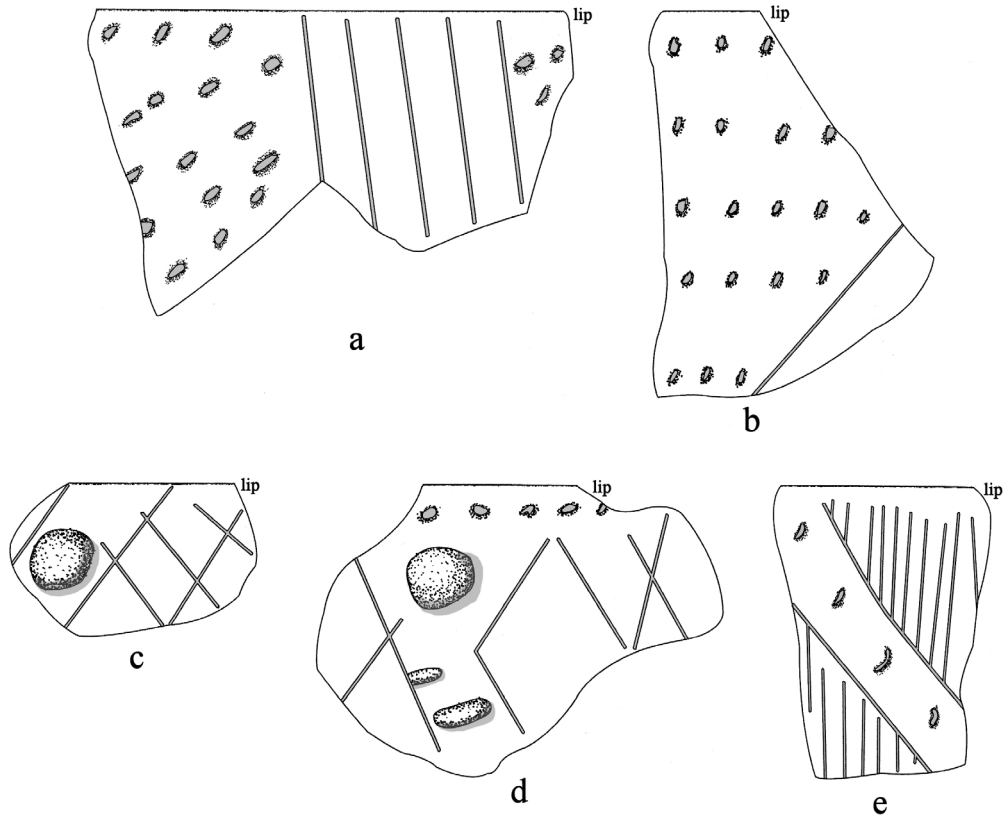


Figure 42. Other utility ware rim and body sherds from 41WD16: a-b, e, incised-punctated; c, incised-applied; d, incised-punctated-applied elements.

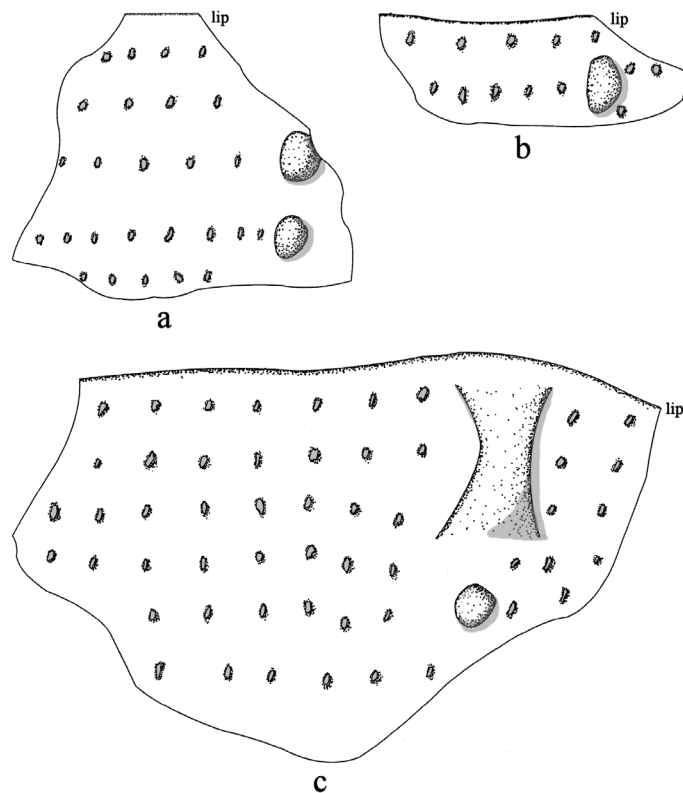


Figure 43. Mockingbird Punctated rim sherds from 41WD16.

rim punctated jars of the Mockingbird Punctated type in Titus phase assemblages have vertically brushed bodies, or applied nodes on the rim and along the rim-body juncture, or vertical applied fillets on the vessel body.

Where sherds can be identified to a defined fine ware type, Ripley Engraved is the predominant type at the Minnie Garrison site; these are from carinated bowls. This includes sherds with a scroll line and scroll fill zones from *var. Gandy*, *var. Galt*, and *var. Carpenter* (Figure 44a-b); sherds with a scroll and circle motif (*var. Galt*) (Figure 45a-b); and sherds from *var. McKinney* vessels with central diamond elements and/or upper and lower excised pendant triangles (Figure 46a-b). Ripley Engraved, *var. McKinney* sherds (n=14) are the most common in the assemblage, suggesting its principal occupation by Caddo peoples was after ca. A.D. 1600.

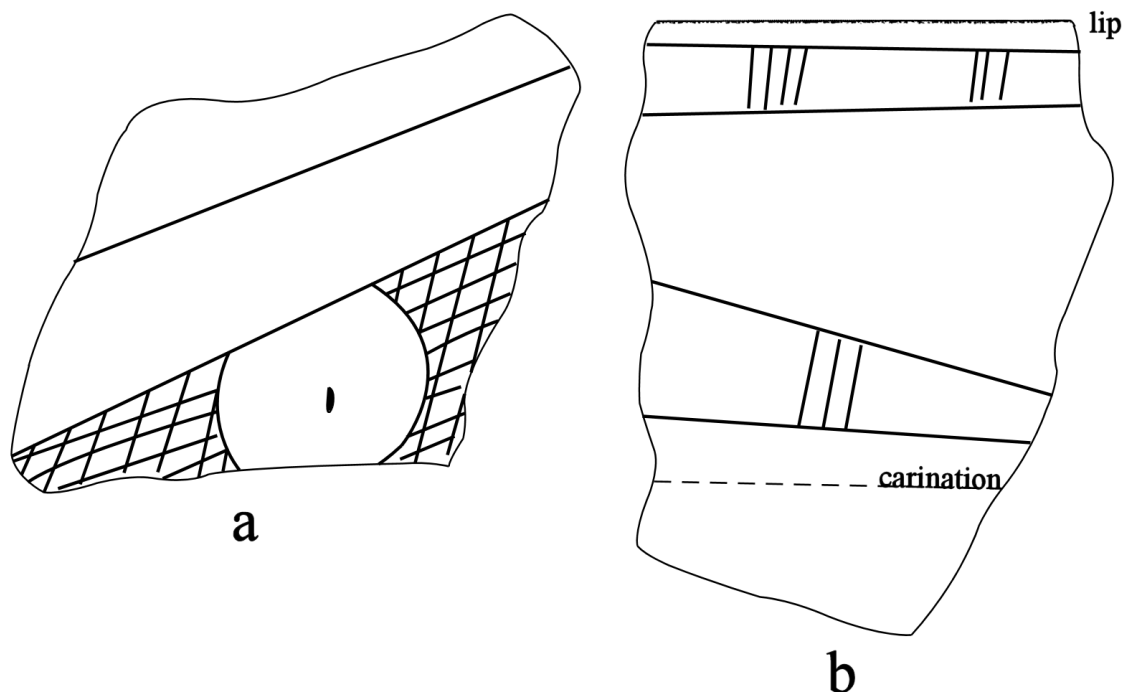
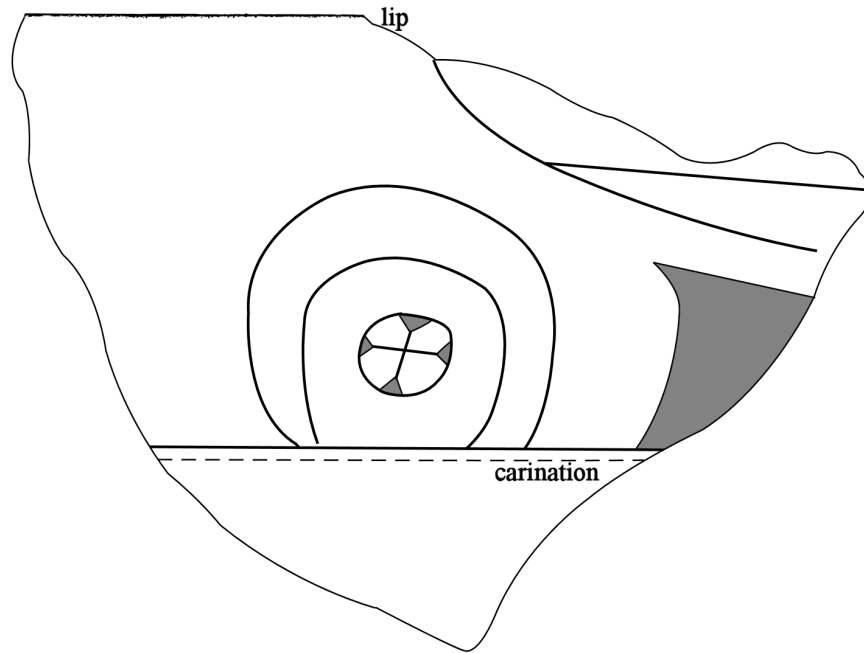


Figure 44. Ripley Engraved sherds with scroll and scroll fill zone elements from 41WD16.

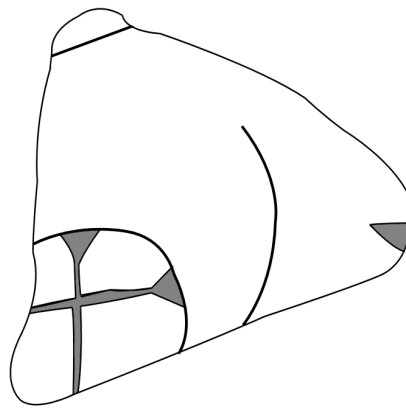
A few engraved sherds in the Minnie Garrison site assemblage are from bottles. Two are from Ripley Engraved bottles (Figure 47a) with curvilinear engraved lines and large excised pendant triangles, and two other body sherds have been identified as Wilder Engraved bottles with curvilinear hatched zones (Figure 47b).

Lastly, there are engraved sherds from fine ware types that were likely not manufactured among Sabine River basin Titus phase potters. These are from post-A.D. 1500/1550 Belcher Engraved (Figure 48a), Simms Engraved (Figure 48b), and Hodges Engraved (Figure 48c).

Sherds from red-slipped vessels are relatively common in the Minnie Garrison site ceramic assemblage: this includes engraved sherds with a red-slipped surface (n=7, 8.2 percent of the fine wares) as well as rim and body sherds with only a red slip on one or both vessel surfaces (n=8, 9.4 percent) (see Table 28). Most of the engraved-red-slipped sherds are from Ripley Engraved, *var. McKinney* vessels. The red-slipped vessel sherds are not unidentified to a Late Caddo period Titus phase type.

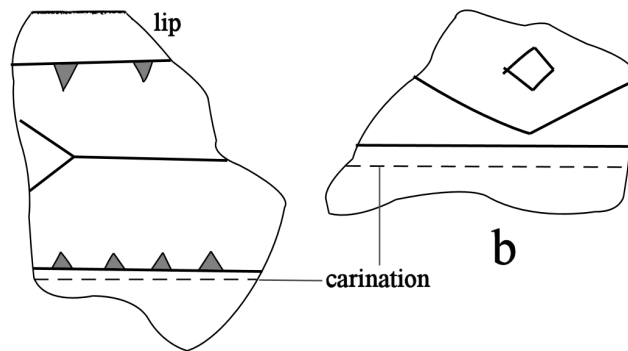


a



b

Figure 45. Ripley Engraved, var. *Galt* sherds from 41WD16.



a

b

Figure 46. Ripley Engraved, var. *McKinney* sherds from 41WD16.

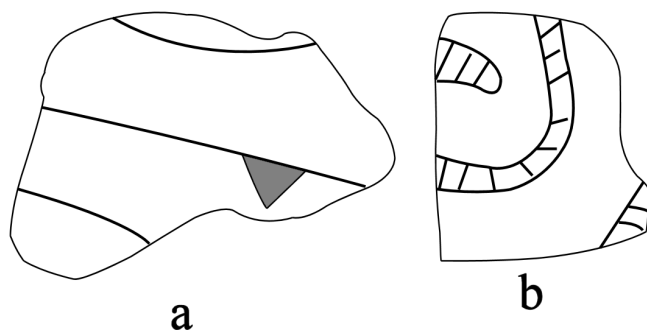


Figure 47. Engraved bottle sherds from 41WD16.

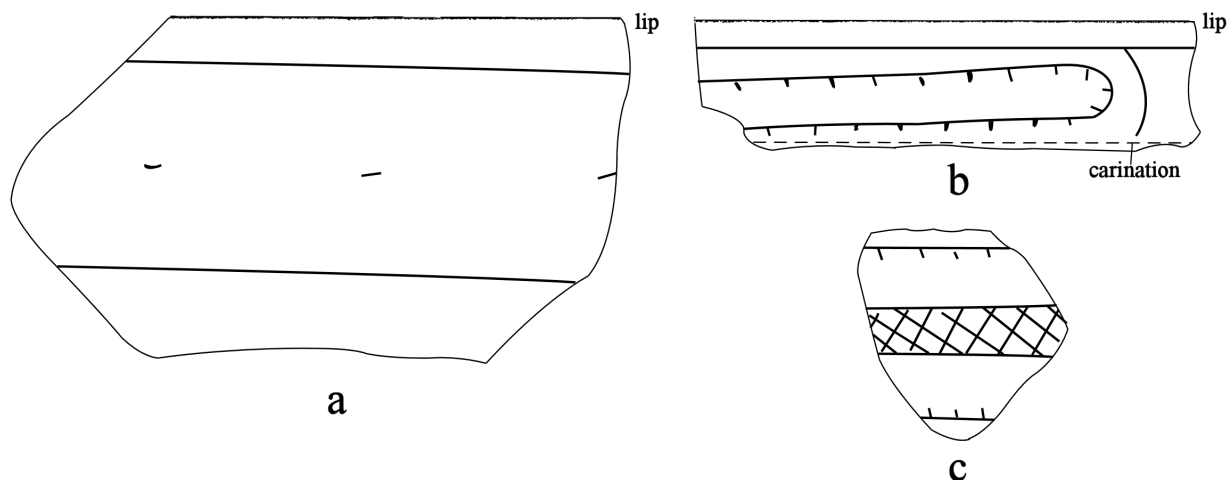


Figure 48. Sherds from Belcher Engraved, Simms Engraved, and Hodges Engraved vessels from 41WD16.

Approximately 13 percent of the engraved fine ware sherds (n=69) have had a clay pigment rubbed in the engraved lines (see Table 28). Most of them (78 percent) have a hematite-rich red clay pigment, while the other 22 percent have a kaolin clay pigment rubbed in the engraved lines.

Lake Hawkins #2 Site (41WD18)

This site was collected by G. J. Krueger in the early 1960s, and the collection of ceramic vessel surfaces gathered from the surface was donated to TARL in 1965. The site, in an old cultivated field between Little Sandy and N. Live Oak creeks, is now under Lake Hawkins (except perhaps its western edge), and about 3 miles west of Hawkins, Texas. Mr. Krueger estimated the site covered a ca. 50 x 50 ft. area.

The vessel sherd collection from the Lake Hawkins #2 site includes 298 sherds from plain ware (67 percent), utility ware (29 percent), and fine ware (4 percent) vessels (Table 29). Approximately 99 percent of the sherds are from vessels tempered with grog, either as the sole temper (72.7 percent), including all of the fine wares, or in combination with burned bone (9 percent) or hematite (18.8 percent). The latter two tempers are present exclusively in the plain ware and utility ware. Only 1 percent of the sherds are from vessels tempered with burned bone and hematite.

Table 29. Ceramic vessel sherds by ware and temper from 41WD18.

Temper	Plain ware	Utility ware	Fine ware	N
bone-hematite	3	-	-	3
grog	133	73	11	217
grog-bone	18	4	-	22
grog-bone-hematite	5	-	-	5
grog-hematite	41	10	-	51
Totals	200	87	11	298

More than 88 percent of the 98 decorated sherds from 41WD18 are from utility ware vessel; 12 percent are from fine wares. The most common utility wares have brushed-incised (30.6 percent of the decorated sherds) marks and lines, brushed marks (28.6 percent), and incised (20.4 percent) line elements. Sherds with brushed marks comprise 61.2 percent of all the decorated sherds from the site, and 69 percent of the utility wares (Table 30).

Table 30. Decorative methods and elements in the 41WD18 utility ware and fine ware sherds.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
<i>Utility ware</i>			
Brushed			
parallel brushed marks	-	26	26
vertical brushed marks	-	1	1
vertical-curvilinear brushed marks	-	1	1
Brushed-Incised			
opposed brushed-incised marks and lines	-	4	4
overlapping brushed-incised marks and lines	-	3	3
parallel brushed-incised marks and lines	-	22	22
parallel brushed marks-overlying opposed incised lines	-	1	1
Brushed-Incised-Punctated			
horizontal-vertical brushed marks-vertical incised line-fingernail punctated zones	-	1	1
Brushed-Punctated			
horizontal brushed marks-tool punctated row at rim-body juncture	1	-	1
Incised			
cross-hatched incised lines	2	6	8
diagonal incised lines	1	1	2

Table 30. Decorative methods and elements in the 41WD18 utility ware and fine ware sherds, cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
diagonal opposed incised lines	2	1	3
parallel incised lines	-	5	5
straight incised line	-	2	2
Incised-Punctated			
diagonal incised lines-fingernail punctated rows	-	1	1
Lip Notched			
	1	-	1
Punctated			
fingernail punctated row	-	3	3
single fingernail punctation	-	1	1
tool punctated rows	-	1	1
Subtotal, utility ware	7	80	87
<i>Fine ware</i>			
Engraved			
concentric engraved lines	-	1	1
cross-hatched engraved lines	1	-	1
curvilinear engraved line	-	1	1
<i>Utility ware</i>			
Brushed			
parallel brushed marks	-	26	26
vertical brushed marks	-	1	1
vertical-curvilinear brushed marks	-	1	1
Brushed-Incised			
opposed brushed-incised marks and lines	-	4	4
overlapping brushed-incised marks and lines	-	3	3
parallel brushed-incised marks and lines	-	22	22
parallel brushed marks-overlying opposed incised lines	-	1	1
Brushed-Incised-Punctated			
horizontal-vertical brushed marks-vertical incised line-fingernail punctated zones	-	1	1
Brushed-Punctated			
horizontal brushed marks-tool punctated row at rim-body juncture	1	-	1

Table 30. Decorative methods and elements in the 41WD18 utility ware and fine ware sherds. cont.

Decorative elements	Rim	Body	N
Incised			
cross-hatched incised lines	2	6	8
diagonal incised lines	1	1	2
diagonal opposed incised lines	2	1	3
parallel incised lines	-	5	5
straight incised line	-	2	2
Incised-Punctated			
diagonal incised lines-fingernail punctated rows	-	1	1
Lip Notched			
	1	-	1
Punctated			
fingernail punctated row	-	3	3
single fingernail punctuation	-	1	1
tool punctated rows	-	1	1
Subtotal, utility ware	7	80	87
<i>Fine ware</i>			
Engraved			
concentric engraved lines	-	1	1
cross-hatched engraved lines	1	-	1
curvilinear engraved line	-	1	1
diagonal engraved lines	-	1	1
diagonal zones with diagonal hatching; hatched open pendant triangle el.	1	-	1
horizontal engraved line	-	1	1
horizontal-diagonal engraved lines	-	1	1
horizontal engraved line-hatched open pendant triangle	1	-	1
horizontal line-row of excised pendant triangles	-	1	1
Red-Slipped			
ext. red-slipped	-	1	1
int./ext. red-slipped	-	1	1
Subtotal, fine ware	3	8	11
Totals	10	88	98

One of the sherds with brushed marks (both horizontal and vertical marks) also has a vertical incised line and zones of fingernail punctations (Figure 49a); this may be from a Pease Brushed-Incised vessel. The other brushed, brushed-incised, and brushed-punctated sherds are from Bullard Brushed vessels.

The incised sherds from 41WD18 include rims from Maydelle Incised vessels with cross-hatched, diagonal, and diagonal opposed incised lines (see Figure 49b-c). One lower rim and body sherd from another Maydelle Incised vessel has diagonal incised lines on the rim and rows of fingernail punctations on the body (see Figure 49d).

The fine wares from 41WD18 includes rim and body sherds with engraved elements (n=9) and body sherds (including a sherd from a bottle) with red-slipped interior and/or exterior surfaces (see Table 30). None of the engraved sherds have Ripley Engraved motifs and elements, but the decorative elements are apparently of Middle Caddo period stylistic affiliation. The rims have cross-hatched lines (Figure 50b), diagonal zones with hatching and hatched open pendant triangles (Figure 50a), or a horizontal engraved line with an open pendant triangle. Body sherds have concentric, curvilinear, diagonal, horizontal, and horizontal-diagonal engraved lines (see Table 30).

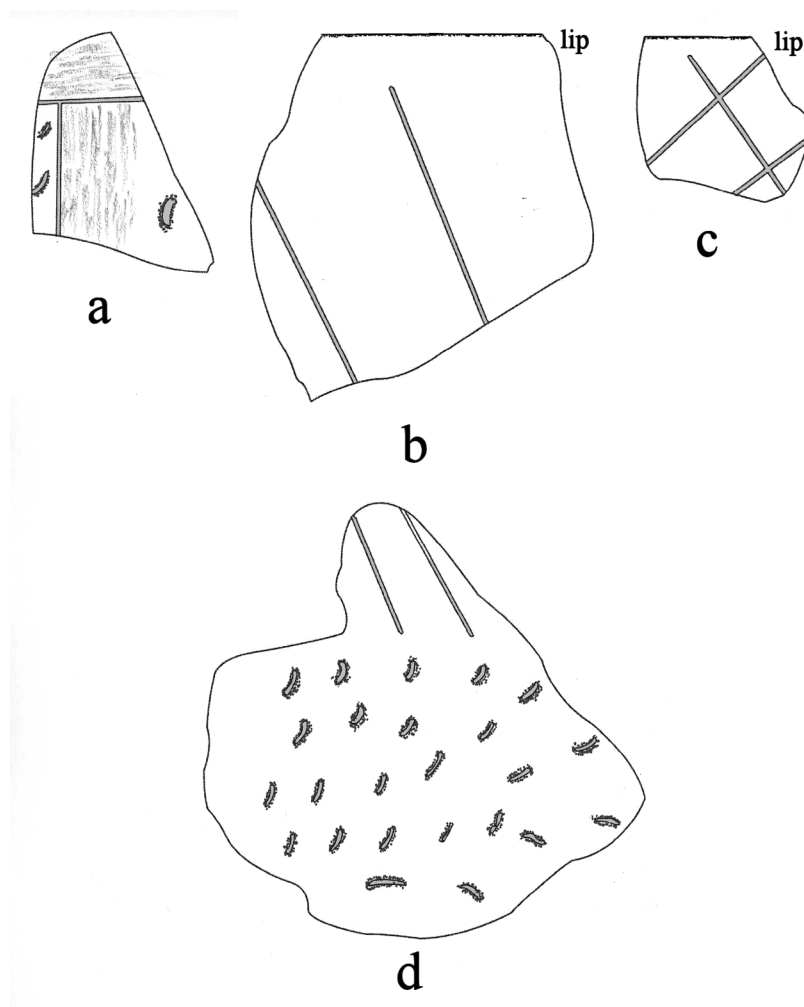


Figure 49. Selected utility ware sherds from 41WD18: a, brushed-incised-fingernail punctated body sherd; b-c, incised rim sherds; d, incised-fingernail punctated body sherd.

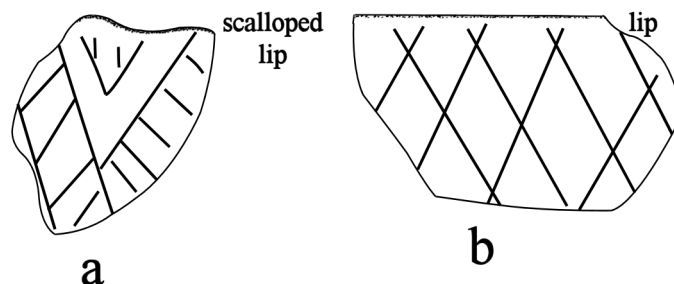


Figure 50. Likely Middle Caddo period engraved rim sherds from 41WD18.

Summary and Conclusions

This article has concerned the analysis of understudied ancestral Caddo ceramic vessel sherd assemblages from Gregg and Wood County in East Texas that are held by the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL). A companion article on similar assemblages from sites in Smith County will be prepared once the coronavirus pandemic abates (this is being written in April 2020) and TARL reopens its facilities. It is well-known that ancestral Caddo ceramic vessel sherd and whole vessel assemblages are diverse across East Texas, especially between A.D. 1250-1680, in Middle and Late Caddo period communities, where stylistic expression (i.e., motifs and combinations of decorative elements) on utility wares and fine wares are often quite localized. In considering the character of ancestral Caddo ceramics in these two counties on the basis of the studied TARL sites described in this article, I have turned to the results of the many generally contemporaneous Caddo ceramic assemblages that have been studied and published in the last 40 years or so in these two counties for basic comparisons from the Woodland period (ca. 2500-1150 years ago) to the Historic Caddo period (post-A.D. 1680).

In Gregg County, the 20 sites with studied Woodland and/or ancestral Caddo ceramic vessel sherds are on the Sabine River itself (n=4) or various tributaries of the river, including Grace Creek (n=5), Rabbit Creek (n=4), Hawkins Creek (n=2), Dutchman Creek (n=2), Glade Creek (n=1), and Cherokee Bayou (n=1) (see Figure 3). The ceramic assemblages at these sites include one on Rabbit Creek that appears to have been occupied in the Woodland period (GR-8); four sites that have Early Caddo period components on the Sabine River (41GG9), Rabbit Creek (41GG7), and Dutchman Creek (41GG14 and 41GG16); and 13 sites with Middle Caddo period components (65 percent of the sites in the study) on Grace (n=4), Rabbit (n=2), Hawkins (n=2), Wynn's Bayou (n=1), Glade Creek (n=1), Cherokee Bayou (n=1), and the Sabine River (n=2); the high density of ca. A.D. 1200-1400 Middle Caddo period sites is notable in this area. In Late Caddo period times, there are two sites in the sample of Gregg County sites that have Titus phase components, one on Grace Creek (41GG11) and another possibly at 41GG14 on Dutchman Creek. These are located just to the west of the hypothesized boundary of the Pine Tree Mound Titus phase community in the mid-Sabine River basin (Fields and Gadus 2012:Figure 9.10), and perhaps are outliers of that community. Lastly, there is a single site (GR-81/GR-82, also identified later as 41GG3) on Rabbit Creek that has an Historic Caddo ceramic assemblage affiliated with the Nadaco Caddo and the defined Kinsloe phase.

Several well-studied Woodland period assemblages of the Mill Creek culture are present in the mid-Sabine River basin, including the Resch site (41HS16), Hawkwind (41HS915), Folly (41RK26), and Herman Bellew (41RK222) (see Ellis 2013; Ellis et al. 2013; Perttula 2001; Webb et al. 1969). But studied ceramic-bearing Woodland period sites are not common in the mid-Sabine

River basin. In Gregg County, a site (GC-123) recorded by Buddy Jones on Rabbit Creek appears to have a single component Woodland period ceramic assemblage. This assemblage includes 26 plain sherds, 19 plain grog-tempered sherds that are either thick-walled Williams Plain or a thinner-walled unknown type, like sherds from GR-8 on Hawkins Creek, and seven thick-walled bone-tempered Cooper Boneware; several thick grog-tempered Williams Plain base sherds have been recovered at the Kinsloe site (41GG3) (Perttula 2017). These kinds of Woodland period ceramic sherds together likely date before ca. A.D. 400 in manufacture (Perttula 2014a). At the Grace Creek #1 site (41GG33), there are only a few ca. A.D. 400-800 Marksville and Troyville ceramic sherds from Lower Mississippi Valley sites that date to ca. A.D. 400-800 in apparent Late Woodland period deposits (Perttula 2011), while the Three Mounds Creek site on the Sabine River has a pre-A.D. 850 rocker-stamped sherd (Perttula 2012).

Perhaps the best known Early Caddo period ceramic assemblage in this part of the mid-Sabine River basin—and not including ceramic sherd and/or vessel assemblages from the multiple mound centers at the Hudnall-Pirtle (41RK4) and Boxed Spring (41UR30) multiple mound centers on the Sabine River itself—is that from the Grace Creek #1 site on Grace Creek near its confluence with the Sabine River. Work by Jones (1957) recovered 535 vessel sherds and one long-stemmed Red River style pipe in habitation deposits. Of the 87 decorated sherds mentioned by Jones, most are from Davis Incised (n=49) and Dunkin Incised (n=19), but there were also Crockett Curvilinear Incised, Hickory Engraved, Holly Fine Engraved, Pennington Punctated-Incised, and Weches Fingernail Impressed types, all consistent with the occupation belonging to the Alto phase. Other utility wares at the site have tool punctated, pinched (Hollyknowe Pinched Ridge), and Crenshaw Fluted with deep and wide grooved lines. A larger assemblage of Early Caddo ceramics at the Grace Creek #1 site was studied by Perttula (2011), and the 343 decorated sherds include many incised sherds (n=228) from Dunkin Incised, Coles Creek Incised, French Fork Incised, Davis Incised, and Crockett Curvilinear Incised types, Weches Fingernail Impressed, Beldeau Incised-Punctated, Pennington Punctated-Incised, Kiam Incised, and Hollyknowe Pinched Ridge, impressed triangles, lip notched, and band punctated utility wares. Fine wares in this component comprise 6.4 percent of the decorated sherds, and include sherds from Hickory Engraved, Holly Fine Engraved, and Spiro Engraved vessels. Grog temper is present in approximately 90 percent of the vessel sherds, with 24 percent also having bone temper. One Holly Fine Engraved sherd has been recovered from the Boatstone site (Perttula 2014c) as well as at the Kinsloe site (41GG3), Area C (Perttula 2017).

Middle Caddo period sites in the mid-Sabine River basin are on terraces and knolls of the Sabine River itself, as well as along principal tributaries of the river (see Figure 3). The Hardin A site's (41GG69) ceramic assemblage is from vessels primarily tempered with grog (85 percent). Two sigma calibrated radiocarbon dates from the deposits range between A.D. 1244-1402, with median calibrated probabilities from A.D. 1273-1352 (Perttula 2015a), solidly dating to the Middle Caddo period. Identified utility wares are Pease Brushed-Incised, Bullard Brushed, Dunkin Incised, Maydelle Incised, and Killough Pinched. Sherds with brushed marks comprise 18.6 percent of the 570 decorated sherds, while sherds with incised lines account for 24.4 percent, incised-punctated sherds another 22.0 percent, and 17.2 percent have punctated elements (mostly tool punctations). Fine wares account for 16.8 percent of the decorated sherds at Hardin A, including engraved and engraved-applied Washington Square Punctated sherds and a few Sanders Slipped vessel sherds.

The Three Mounds Creek site is also on the Sabine River near Spring Creek and the Longview area (Perttula 2012a). This site's ceramic assemblage is primarily from grog-tempered vessels (78 percent), but bone-tempered vessel sherds are common (22 percent). About 47 percent of the decorated sherds have brushed marks, followed by those with incised (22 percent), incised-

punctated (13.9 percent), and punctated (8.3 percent) elements. One of the few engraved sherds is from a bottle with hatched pendant triangles, a classic Middle Caddo decorative element in this part of East Texas (cf. Hart and Perttula 2010).

Several Middle Caddo period sites have been studied on Hawkins Creek in the mid-Sabine River basin, including Joe Smith (41GG50) (Perttula and Nelson 2013), Gramp's Place (GC-77), and GC-78 (Perttula 2014b). At the Joe Smith site, the assemblage primarily consists of burial vessels (n=27) and 42 decorated sherds from burial fill. The vessels include classic Middle Caddo period types Nacogdoches Engraved, Haley Engraved, and Washington Square Paneled, plus Bullard Brushed, pinched, punctated, and plain vessels. In the sherds from burial fill are examples of Washington Square Paneled, utility wares with punctated or pinched decorative elements, and 45 percent of the sherds are from brushed, brushed-punctated, and brushed-punctated sherds of Bullard Brushed and Pease Brushed-Incised (Perttula and Nelson 2013).

The two other Middle Caddo period sites on Hawkins Creek have Bullard Brushed and Pease Brushed-Incised vessel sherds, Maydelle Incised, and Killough Pinched sherds, along with Washington Square Paneled sherds (Perttula 2014b). At Gramp's Place 25.4 percent of the sherds have brushed marks, and 32.7 percent of all the sherds are from vessels with burned bone temper; at GC-78, 12.4 percent of the sherds are from bone-tempered vessels.

41GG5 is a Middle Caddo period component on Grace Creek with a small cemetery (Perttula and Nelson 2013). Among the 18 vessels recovered in burial features were three Washington Square Paneled vessels, one Haley Engraved bottle, one Hickory Engraved bottle, and one Handy Engraved vessel, along with Maydelle Incised, four plain vessels, two vessels with incised-punctated elements and 11.1 percent with brushed-incised or punctated elements. Of the 50 decorated sherds in the burial fill, 28 percent were from Bullard Brushed vessels, as well as from Washington Square Paneled and Haley Engraved fine wares (Perttula and Nelson 2013).

Two ca. A.D. 1350-1430 Middle Caddo period components on Dutchman Creek (the Wade site, GC-38) and on the Sabine River across from Dutchman Creek (Estes, GC-49) have sherds primarily from grog-tempered vessels (85-86 percent), with only 14-15 percent from bone-tempered vessels (Perttula et al. 2014). Both sites have Washington Square Paneled fine ware sherds, pointing to contacts or affiliations with Middle Caddo sites in the Angelina River basin (see Hart 2014), much brushed pottery among the decorated sherds (49-65 percent), along with Maydelle Incised and Pease Brushed-Incised vessel sherds. Punctated utility wares are also common at both sites (7.7-16.1 percent) (Perttula et al. 2014).

Titus phase sites dating after ca. A.D. 1430 are present in this part of the mid-Sabine River basin, and perhaps are part of the Pine Tree community, or part of a yet to be defined Titus phase community in the mid-Sabine River basin (see Fields 2020:Figure 12.7). The westernmost Titus phase sites include the Teneryville #1 (41GG50), Teneryville #2 (41GG51), Mutt McGrede (41GG53), Whatley (41GG54) and the the Dickson site (41GG55), all on Hawkins Creek (Perttula 2012b:Table 13-3). Vessels from the Teneryville #2 and Dickson sites include Ripley Engraved carinated bowls, Taylor Engraved bottles, and plain bowls and jars. Sherds from burial fill are commonly tempered with burned bone (47 percent), and brushed sherds account for 73 percent of the decorated sherds.

The Grace Creek #1 site (Area A) has a small amount of brushed body sherds from Bullard Brushed and Pease Brushed-Incised vessels and Ripley Engraved, *var. Galt* and *var. McKinney* fine

wares (Jones 1957; Perttula 2011). Both grog temper (73 percent) and bone temper (55 percent) were commonly used in the ceramic vessels at the site. Area B at the Grace Creek site also has a Titus phase ceramic component, with a few utility ware sherds and a 16th century elbow pipe (Perttula 2016a). Areas B and C at the Ware Acres site (41GG31) on Grace Creek have Titus phase components, especially Area C (see Perttula et al. 2013; Perttula and Nelson 2017). Based on the recovery of Ripley Engraved, *var. McKinney* sherds, and sherds from Taylor Engraved and Simms Engraved vessels, the component dates after A.D. 1550 (as at 41GG11 on Grace Creek), and may be part of the Pine Tree community (see Fields 2020:Figure 12.7). Where it differs from the Pine Tree site Titus phase ceramic assemblage is in the lower amounts of bone-tempered vessel sherds: 8 percent at Ware Acres, but 56 percent at Pine Tree. The proportion of brushed sherds is also less at Ware Acres—about 40 percent in two samples (Perttula et al. 2013; Perttula and Nelson 2017)—compared to more than 75 percent at the Pine Tree site (Fields and Gadus 2012). Among the Ripley Engraved sherds at Ware Acres are *var. McKinney*, *var. Galt*, *var. Gandy*, *var. Carpenter*, *var. Pilgrims*, and *var. Williams*, plus Taylor Engraved, Wilder Engraved, and Simms Engraved fine wares. Utility ware types in Area C include Bullard Brushed, Karnack Brushed-Incised, Harleton Applied, Pease Brushed-Incised, Maydelle Incised, La Rue Neck Banded, Killough Pinched, and Mockingbird Punctated.

At the Locks' site (GC-90) on Hawkins Creek, 71.6 percent of the decorated sherds have brushed, brushed-incised, brushed-punctated-incised, and brushed-punctated sherds from Maydelle Incised and Bullard Brushed vessels. The very high proportion of brushed sherds in this Titus phase component suggests that this Caddo settlement may be part of the Pine Tree community not far downstream in the mid-Sabine River basin (see Fields 2020:Figure 12.7). There, 75 percent of the 6620 decorated sherds have brushed marks (Fields and Gadus 2012).

On the Sabine River in southeastern Gregg County, the Boatstone site has a Titus phase ceramic component with a high proportion of brushed, brushed-incised, and brushed-incised-punctated sherds (57 percent), a Ripley Engraved sherd with a scroll element, and Bullard Brushed, Pease Brushed-Incised, and Maydelle Incised utility wares (Perttula 2014c). These characteristics may suggest that this site is also part of the Pine Tree community (Fields and Gadus 2012).

Historic Nadaco Caddo (ca. 1720-1790) ceramic components are present on Rabbit Creek at the Kinsloe site (41GG3) and the Ware Acres site (41GG31) on Grace Creek near their confluences with the Sabine River. The Historic Caddo component at Ware Acres is in Area B (Perttula et al. 2013). At the Kinsloe site, also visited by Hughes in 1937 (see above), Gus E. Arnold documented two Natchitoches Engraved bowls and two plain jars from burials (Perttula 2017, 2019), and Jones obtained a sherd collection there, where 80 percent of the sherds were from grog-tempered vessels, 12.4 percent were bone-tempered, and 7 percent were shell-tempered, including Emory Punctated-Incised sherds. There were several elbow pipes plus Karnack Brushed-Incised sherds. Vessels from the Kinsloe site recovered by Jones (1968) included plain jars, bowls, and bottles, Natchitoches Engraved bowls, shell-tempered Simms Engraved and Emory Punctated-Incised, and grog-tempered Bullard Brushed jars (Perttula 2019:41-43).

The ceramic sherds from only five Caddo sites in Wood County are discussed in this article. They have ceramic components that date from Middle Caddo period times (ca. A.D. 1200-1400) in the Lake Fork Creek (41WD12 and 41WD13) and Little Sandy Creek (41WD18) drainages in the upper Sabine River drainage, and date also to Late Caddo period Titus phase times (ca. A.D. 1430-1680) in the Lake Fork (41WD8, 41WD12, and 41WD13) and Brushy Creek drainage (41WD16) in the Little Cypress Creek basin. There have been a number of ceramic studies of Middle, Late, and

Historic Caddo sites over the years in this part of East Texas, particularly several clusters of sites in Wood County, and I will draw upon them in comparisons with the five sites discussed herein.

Certainly, one of the more intriguing Middle Caddo period ceramic assemblages on the Sabine River is the Crews site (41WD371) near Mineola, Texas. In a large shaft tomb with three individuals, the deceased were accompanied by 16 Sanders Engraved cylindrical beakers, a Maxey Noded Redware bottle, and a Monkstown Fingernail Impressed jar (Schroeder 1997). A likely contemporaneous deposit at the nearby Turbeville site (41WD382), with a calibrated radiocarbon age range of A.D. 1165-1290, has Sanders Slipped sherds, as well as incised and punctated utility wares; 51 percent of the vessel sherds at the Turbeville site have bone temper.

Other Middle Caddo period sites in the upper Sabine River basin have stylistic and cultural affiliations with sites in the Sulphur and Red River basins in East Texas that have been suggested to be related to the Sanders phase defined on the Red River, but it is doubtful that all these sites over a large area can be grouped taxonomically as Sanders phase components. The Pecan Grove phase has been suggested by Bruseth and Perttula (1981) for Middle Caddo period sites in the Lake Fork Creek basin.

At the Carlisle site (41WD46) at the confluence of Lake Fork Creek and the Sabine River, the Middle Caddo period sherd assemblage dates from A.D. 1297-1447 (cal., 2 sigma), with a calibrated median probability age of A.D. 1387 (Perttula et al. 1993a). The fine ware vessel sherds in the decorated sherd assemblage include Sanders Engraved (8.8 percent) as well as Maxey Noded Redware and Sanders Slipped (5.3 percent). Utility wares include Pease Brushed-Incised (2.2 percent) and Canton Incised (18.6 percent) sherds, as well as punctated sherds (12.8 percent) likely from Monkstown Fingernail Impressed. Most notable of the utility wares are brushed sherds, as they account for 50 percent of the decorated sherds in the Carlisle site assemblage, much higher than at studied Middle Caddo period sites except the previously mentioned Lake Hawkins #2 site (41WD18), where brushed sherds comprise 61.2 percent of the decorated sherds there.

The A. C. Gibson site (41WD1) is on a midden-covered knoll in the Sabine River floodplain (Perttula 2015b; Perttula and Skiles 2017). Excavations by the University of Texas in the early 1930s recovered a Sanders Slipped bowl and a plain bowl there (Perttula and Walters 2016). The Middle Caddo period ceramic vessel sherd assemblage is from vessels almost exclusively tempered with grog (96.7 percent), and only 3.3 percent of the sherds have burned bone temper. The decorated sherds are from Sanders Slipped (17.3 percent) and Sanders Engraved (14.4 percent) fine wares, along with Monkstown Fingernail Impressed (5.8 percent), and Canton Incised (43.2 percent) vessels. Brushed sherds represent only 5.8 percent of the decorated sherd assemblage, and 10.6 percent have circular, fingernail, and tool punctated decorative elements (Perttula 2015b).

There is a Middle Caddo period ceramic assemblage at the Highway 80 site where the highway bridge crosses Lake Fork Creek (Perttula 2016b). The sherds are almost exclusively from grog-tempered vessels (1 percent with bone temper), and are from Spoonbill Engraved, Sanders Engraved, and Sanders Slipped (22 percent of the decorated sherd assemblage). Spoonbill Engraved was defined by Perttula et al. (2009) on the basis of several engraved bowls recovered from Middle Caddo period sites in the upper Sabine River basin. These vessels have interior thickened rims with upper and lower sets of hatched (3-4 hatched lines) engraved triangles. The apex of the upper and lower rows of triangles touch. There are no brushed sherds in this Lake Fork Creek component, but there are Canton Incised (30.6 percent), Killough Pinched, and a number of fingernail and tool punctated sherds.

The Spoonbill site (41WD109) on Caney Creek in the Lake Fork Creek basin has both Middle Caddo period and Late Caddo period Titus phase components (Perttula and Skiles 2016; see also Bruseth and Perttula 1981). Radiocarbon dates from Middle Caddo period features range from A.D. 1230-1260. The Middle Caddo vessels and many of the sherds are from Canton Incised, Maxey Noded Redware, Spoonbill Engraved, Monkstown Fingernail Impressed, and Sanders Engraved types (see Bruseth and Perttula 1981), all part of the Pecan Grove phase. About 3.5 percent of the vessel sherds have bone temper, while the remainder of the sherds are from grog-tempered vessels. Another Middle Caddo period component on Caney Creek is the Mattie Dial site (41WD50). Vessels recovered there include Maxey Noded Redware and a plain jar (Perttula and Walters 2016).

Ceramic vessels from the H. D. Spigner site (41WD4) on Dry Creek are from Sanders Engraved and Canton Incised types, plus a number of plain vessels, and single samples of punctated and applied vessels that may be the Monkstown Fingernail Impressed type (Perttula and Walters 2016). There are also several Middle Caddo period sites in the Big Sandy Creek basin. Site 41WD117 has a TL date of A.D. 1213-1347 on a Sanders Slipped vessel, while a Sanders Engraved carinated bowl and an unidentified engraved jar have been recovered at the Claude Burkett site (41WD31) on Big Sandy Creek (Perttula 2016d). Lastly, the Ned Moody site (41WD577) on Mill Race Creek in the Big Sandy Creek basin has a Middle Caddo period ceramic assemblage where 95 percent of the sherds are from grog-tempered vessels (Perttula 2016c). Recognized types in the decorated sherd assemblage include Canton Incised (31 percent), Sanders Engraved (10 percent), and Sanders Slipped (15 percent). Punctated utility wares, probably from Monkstown Fingernail Impressed vessels, comprise another 31 percent of the assemblage. Only 2 percent of the sherds have brushed marks.

Titus phase ceramic assemblages from burial features as well as domestic and midden contexts are present in several drainages in the upper Sabine River basin, including the Lake Fork and Caney Creek drainages, Little Dry and Dry Creek, Big Sandy Creek, Stouts Creek, and on the Sabine River itself. Vessels from burial features are best known along Caney Creek in the Lake Fork Creek drainage and on Little Dry and Dry creeks 10-15 km east of Caney Creek in the Lake Fork Creek basin (Table 31). Radiocarbon dates from a few sites in the Dry and Stouts Creek basins are: a calibrated median probability date of A.D. 1439 from the Steck site (41WD529) (Perttula and Skiles 2014a), A.D. 1433-1473 from the J. H. Reese site (41WD2) (Perttula 2016e), and calibrated age ranges of A.D. 1432-1506 and A.D. 1498-1681 from the Tuinier site (41HP237) (Perttula 2009).

Ripley Engraved is the most common fine ware in the upper Sabine River basin. Fields (2020) notes that *var. Gandy* and *var. Galt* vessels are the most common in the Dry Creek and Headwaters (including Caney Creek and Stouts Creek sites), especially *var. Galt* in the Dry Creek area. Other shared common types in these assemblages are La Rue Necked utility wares and Taylor Engraved vessels of various forms (see Table 31). The more common occurrence of types such as Hodges Engraved, Hudson Engraved, Keno Trained, Simms Engraved, and Womack Engraved in sites in the Caney Creek, Stouts Creek, and 41WD25 areas indicates that the cemeteries there post-date ca. A.D. 1550 (and date as late as the first quarter of the 18th century), while those in the Little Dry and Dry Creek more commonly date from ca. A.D. 1430-1550.

In Caney Creek and Lake Fork Creek Titus phase sites, sherds are from vessels tempered almost exclusively with grog: 95-99 percent, with a very low frequency of burned bone temper (Bruseth and Perttula 1981; Perttula 2015d). Brushed sherds are rare, less than 4 percent of the decorated sherds, and neck banded utility wares are abundant at the Winterbauer site (41WD6): 30.3 percent (Perttula 2015d). Types present in the Winterbauer assemblage include McKinney Applied,

Table 31. Titus phase ceramic vessel types in the upper Sabine River basin.

Ceramic Type	Caney Creek	Dry/Little Dry Creek	Big Sandy Creek	Stouts Creek	Sabine River
Hodges E.	1+				
Hudson E.	4+			1	
Keno Tr.	1				
Ripley E.**	22	26	1	5	1
Simms E.	8+			3	1
Wilder E.	1	6			
Taylor E.	15+	3		4	3
Turner E.	1	3			
Avery E.	+				
Womack E.	1				
UID E.	4	2			
UID RS.	1	1			
Cass A.					1
Harleton A.	+	1			
La Rue NB	5	12		4	
Maydelle I.	1				
Mockingbird	4	1			
Moore Noded	1				
McKinney A	7+			1	
Totals	77+	55	1	18	6

+ = present, but not quantified

**several varieties, including Galt, Gandy, McKinney, Carpenter, Williams, and Pilgrims

E = engraved; Tr. = trailed; UID = unidentified; RS = red-slipped; A = appliqued; NB = neck banded; I = Incised

Caney Creek: 41WD30 (Perttula 2016d); Gilbreath (41WD538, Bruseth and Perttula 1981); 41WD108 (Bruseth and Perttula 1981); 41WD109 (Bruseth and Perttula 1981; Perttula et al. 2009); 41WD586 (Perttula et al. 2009); 41WD354 (Perttula et al. 2009); 41WD589 (Perttula et al. 2009); Caney Creek vessels of uncertain provenience (Perttula et al. 2009)

Dry/Little Dry Creek: 41WD2 (Perttula and Walters 2016); 41WD14 (Perttula and Walters 2016); 41WD33 (Perttula and Walters 2016); 41WD208 (Perttula et al. 1993b); 41WD52 (Perttula et al. 2005)

Big Sandy Creek: 41WD57 (Perttula and Skiles 2014b)

Stouts Creek: 41HP237 and 41HP239 (Perttula 2009)

Sabine River: 41WD25 (Perttula 2020b)

Harleton Appliqued, Bullard Brushed, Maydelle Incised, La Rue Neck Banded, Mockingbird Punctated, Taylor Engraved, and several varieties of Ripley Engraved. At the Killabrew site (41WD495), however, only 1.8 percent of the decorated sherds are from La Rue Neck Banded jars (Bruseth and Perttula 1981).

Stouts Creek Titus phase ceramic sherd assemblages are comparable to those from the Caney Creek area in that they have relatively low percentages of brushed and neck banded sherds, and low frequencies of red-slipped sherds at the Tuinier (41HP237) and Watkins (41HP238) sites. At the Anglin site, however, 14.7 percent of the decorated sherds are red-slipped (Perttula 2009). Identified utility wares in these assemblages include Bullard Brushed, Harleton Applied, La Rue Neck Banded, Maydelle Incised, McKinney Applied, and Mockingbird Punctated, while fine wares comprise sherds from Ripley Engraved (including *vars. Carpenter, Galt, Gandy, McKinney, and Williams*), Hodges Engraved, Womack Engraved, Avery Engraved, Simms Engraved, Taylor Engraved, and Keno Trilled.

In Dry Creek and Little Dry Creek vessel sherd assemblages of Titus phase age, both brushed (8.6-33.9 percent of the decorated sherds) and neck banded (4.3-20.4 percent) sherds are relatively common utility wares (Perttula et al. 1993b, 2005; Perttula and Skiles 2014a; Perttula 2015c, 2016f). These assemblages are predominantly sherds from grog-tempered vessels: 99.4 percent at the Winterbauer site, 99.2 percent at the Steck site (Perttula and Skiles 2014a), and 98.1 percent at the Goldsmith site (Perttula et al. 1993b). Identified types in the Titus phase Dry and Little Dry creeks sherd assemblages include Bullard Brushed, Harleton Applied, Karnack Brushed-Incised, La Rue Neck Banded, Maydelle Incised, Mockingbird Punctated, and McKinney Applied as well as Ripley Engraved (including *vars. Gandy, Carpenter, Galt, Pilgrims, and Williams*), Simms Engraved, Taylor Engraved, and Wilder Engraved fine wares. Also prevalent in the Dry and Little Dry Creek sites is the considerable use of red-slipped surfaces added to fine ware vessels, with percentages of between 5.3-24.3 percent of the sherds having a red slip (with the highest percentages at the Burks site [41WD52]), either from a red-slipped vessel or an engraved and red-slipped vessel. Red-slipped sherds, by contrast, only account for 3.4 percent of the decorated sherds at the Winterbauer site on Lake Fork Creek.

A distinctive utility ware in Titus phase sites in the upper Sabine River basin is Anglin Corn Cob Impressed. These are jars where corn cobs were used to roughen the wet surface of vessels before they were fired (Figure 51). Examples have been identified at 41WD13 in the Lake Fork Creek drainage, at the Spoonbill site (41WD109) in the Caney Creek basin, the Steck site (41WD529) in



Figure 51. Examples of Anglin Corn Cob Impressed sherds from the Anglin site (41HP240).

the Dry Creek basin, and at the Tuinier (41HP237) and Anglin (41HP240) sites in the Stouts Creek basin in the Headwater core community (see Fields 2020:Figure 12.7).

There are only a few ceramic vessels of Historic Caddo age in the upper Sabine River basin in Wood County, and these are primarily from the Spoonbill site (41WD109) in the Caney Creek drainage in the Lake Fork Creek basin (Walters 1998, 2007). Not only are there Hodges Engraved, Womack Engraved, Simms Engraved, and inverted rim Taylor Engraved vessels in burial features there, but one burial has a ca. A.D. 1700-1730 Keno Trailed, *var. Phillips* bowl (Schambach and Miller 1984). None of the vessels are shell-tempered, however, except for the Keno Trailed bowl.

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