

(MS2) Hammerstones (N=7; Fig. 9,a,b)

Seven hammerstones (two complete and five fragmentary) were recovered from 41 JW 8. A hammerstone is a rounded stone cobble used as a percussor to chip siliceous stone. Hammerstones typically exhibit battering wear on protruding edges or ends. One specimen (Fig. 9,a) made of silicified wood is an exhausted core that was recycled and used as a hammerstone. Material types are chert (1), silicified wood (1), volcanic rock (2), and quartzite (3). Lot numbers are 56 (2), 62, 66, 126, 131, and 522-1.

(MS3) Abraders (N=6)

Five fragmentary abrading stones were recovered from 41 JW 8. An abrading stone or an abradar is a stone cobble or slab that has one or more man-made grooves. The grooves typically appear V- or U-shaped in cross section and are 2-5 cm in length. The grooves are believed to be the result of biface edge abrading, the grinding or smoothing of the edge of a bifacial chipped stone tool. This is a basic step of flintknapping. The abraders may have also been used to shape bone or shell artifacts. All six specimens are made of a relatively hard calcium carbonate. Lot numbers are 56, 63(2), 104, 131, and 459-2.

(MS4) Sandstone Pipe Bowl (N=1; Fig. 9,c,c',d)

One usual artifact found at the Hinojosa site is a fragment of a decorated tubular pipe bowl. This artifact is made of buff-colored sandstone. The material has pebble-sized rock inclusions, occasional voids, and medium to coarse sand grains rather poorly cemented by calcium carbonate. The exterior and interior surfaces are ground smooth but remain uneven due to the poor quality of the material.

The interior surface is slightly smoother than the exterior. The interior of the bowl (Fig. 9,c) is constricted to a diameter of approximately 20 mm some 2 cm above the base. The interior diameter at the base is approximately 30 mm. The maximum interior diameter based on the preserved portion of the artifact is about 35 mm. The maximum exterior bowl diameter is approximately 58 mm. The pipe bowl walls range from 18 to 21 mm except at the base, where the walls taper to a rounded edge.

The exterior surface of the pipe bowl (Fig. 9,c') has been decorated with thick asphaltum designs and fugitive red film. Close examination reveals that the asphaltum was applied in a molten state, and that the fugitive red film (iron oxide paint) was added afterward to fill in the areas of the pipe without asphaltum. Based on the preserved portion of the pipe bowl, the decorative motif seems to be a geometric design (Fig. 9,d) consisting of four red ovals (fugitive red film) evenly spaced and outlined by wide black (asphaltum) dividers. Asphaltum and fugitive red film were also used to decorate ceramic vessels at 41 JW 8 and other Late Prehistoric sites in southern Texas.

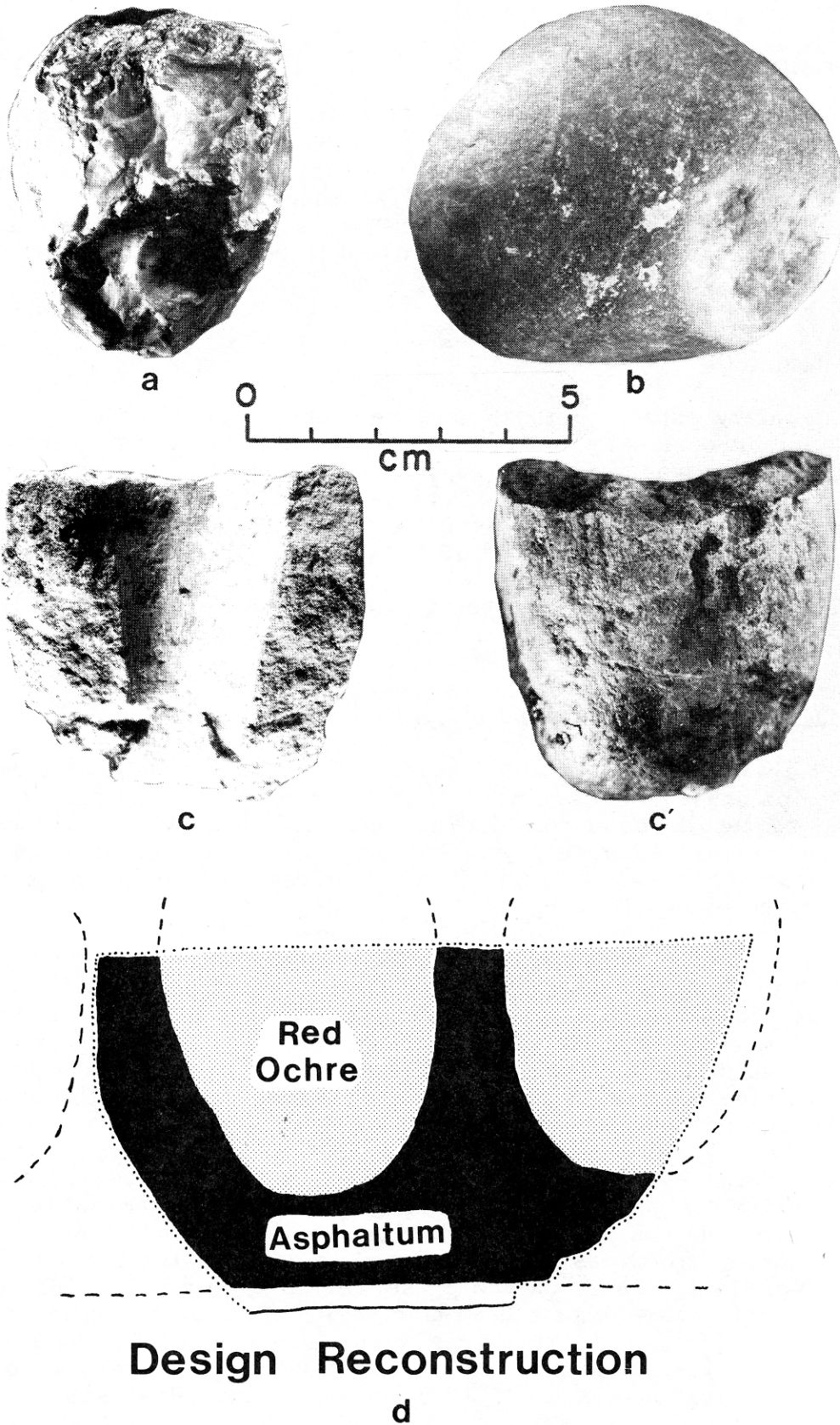


Figure 9. **Nonchipped Modified Stone Artifacts.** a,b, hammerstones (MS2); c,c',d sandstone pipe bowl (MS4). Lot numbers: a, 62; b, 522-1; c,d, 56.

Stone pipe bowls, although rare in most areas of Texas, occur most frequently along the coastal margin of south Texas (Jackson 1940; Hester 1969). Tubular stone pipe bowls have been documented from Cameron, Kleberg, Nueces, San Patricio, and Aransas Counties along the Coastal Bend and southern Texas coast. Inland examples have been recovered from Atascosa, Goliad, Live Oak, Webb, Zapata, and Zavala Counties. Most of these occurrences, like the Hinojosa site example, are from surface contexts and, thus, lack good chronological control. There are indications that tubular stone pipes date to both the Archaic and the Late Prehistoric in southern Texas.

The 41 JW 8 artifact, while found on the surface, is almost certainly a Late Prehistoric artifact. Several of the coastal examples were found in apparent association with ceramics and arrow points (Jackson 1940). Sayles (1935) assigned tubular stone pipes to his Rockport phase. Tubular stone pipe fragments made of soapstone and white sandstone have been found in Zavala County in association with Late Prehistoric ceramics (Hill 1978). In addition, fragments of a reddish sandstone pipe were found at the Berclair site, a Late Prehistoric site in Goliad County (Hester and Parker 1970).

Campbell (1947, 1958:162) cited several examples of Archaic associations and assigned tubular stone pipes to the Aransas complex. More recently, nine tubular stone pipes were found at the Loma Sandia site, 41 LK 28, an Archaic cemetery site in Live Oak County (H. W. Wooldridge, personal communication). One of the 41 LK 28 tubular stone pipes with a bone mouth piece still in place is illustrated by Hester (1980a:116). Jackson (1940) and Campbell (1958) cite other examples of tubular stone pipes with bone mouth pieces from burial and midden contexts.

Decorated tubular stone pipes are very uncommon in Texas. A pipe found in northwestern Zapata County that had asphaltum on one side of the exterior surface was reported by Jackson (1940:104). He also cites examples from central and west Texas with incised decorations. One tubular stone pipe from Bowie County in east Texas had "the remains of red pigment on the exterior" (Jackson 1940:114).

PREHISTORIC CERAMICS

A total of 711 prehistoric ceramics was recovered from 41 JW 8 during the 1981-1982 field season. This total ranks as one of the larger samples of prehistoric ceramics recovered from a single site in southern Texas. Unfortunately, the sample is characterized by tiny, eroded sherds which are often less than 2 cm in diameter. Larger, better-preserved sherds are by far the exception. Given the large sample size and poor condition of most sherds, the ceramic analysis is limited to a select sample of the better-preserved sherds. The prehistoric ceramics from 41 JW 8 can be strongly identified with the bone-tempered ceramic tradition in southern Texas (Hester and Hill 1971; Hall, Black, and Graves 1982; Hall, Hester, and Black 1986). Decorative techniques suggest contact with coastal groups who are known for Rockport ware ceramics (Campbell 1962).