

Figure A-10. Coins from *Espíritu Santo Mission and Webb Island, Nueces County*. (a) Spanish one real piece of Charles III, 176–1788. Found at a depth of six inches in midden deposit at *Espíritu Santo Mission*. (b) Poorly preserved, unidentifiable coin from Webb Island, Nueces County, Texas. (c) Spanish coin of uncertain date but probably struck about 1700. From Webb Island. Coins identified by Mr. Belote, Curator of U.S. National Museum, Division of History, Washington, D.C. (memorandum from Mr. Belote to Mr. Setzler, February 21, 1934). Courtesy TARL, UT-Austin, photo 41GD1-60.

The pointed end of a well-chipped glass arrowpoint was found at a depth of 22". It is made of green bottle glass. It, at present, measures $1\frac{3}{16}$ " long and $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide where broken. This find tends to verify reported finds of glass arrowpoints on the Gulf Coast.

A bone awl, from a depth of 30", bore a well-marked point and was made from the rib of a cow. The awl is 5" long [Figure A-12].

A fragment of a sandstone metate came from a depth of 31". It is one of the few metates from this site made of local stone.

Among miscellaneous metal articles were a brass belt buckle; part of candle snuffers or scissors; and two small brass vessel-like objects, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, with hole in bottom and two projections or knobs on rim. Also several articles of brass jewelry with glass sets, at depths of 18" to 24".

A flint knife, $5 \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ ", was found at a depth of 32" (by Goliad crew). From a thickness of $\frac{1}{2}$ " in the central part, the blade was chipped down to very sharp edges. The flaking was well done and is the outstanding piece of flintwork at this site. It tapered toward each end.

At a depth of 10" were found fragments of a Spanish plate of a gaudy combination of colors. Enough of the parts were present to reconstruct. Diameter of the plate was $8\frac{3}{8}$ " and the depth was approximately 2" (found by Goliad crew).

At a depth of 48" was found (by Goliad crew) a complete spur rowel of six points and $3\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter.

Several large glass beads, one slightly over $\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter, were found at depths ranging from 18" to 40". These large beads were almost round.

The sharp end of a bone awl ($1\frac{1}{4}$ " long) was unusual in that it was square instead of round. It came to a very sharp point and was well worked. Found (by Goliad crew) at a depth of 24". Another bone awl, $2\frac{1}{8}$ " long and $\frac{5}{8}$ " wide, came from a depth of 25".

A small brass thimble, still in good condition, was found at a depth 11" in the S.E. part of the mound, some 15 feet west of wall [Figure A-13].

The finding of numerous flint scrapers would seem to indicate that the primitive method of scraping hides was still practiced by these Indians [Figure A-14].

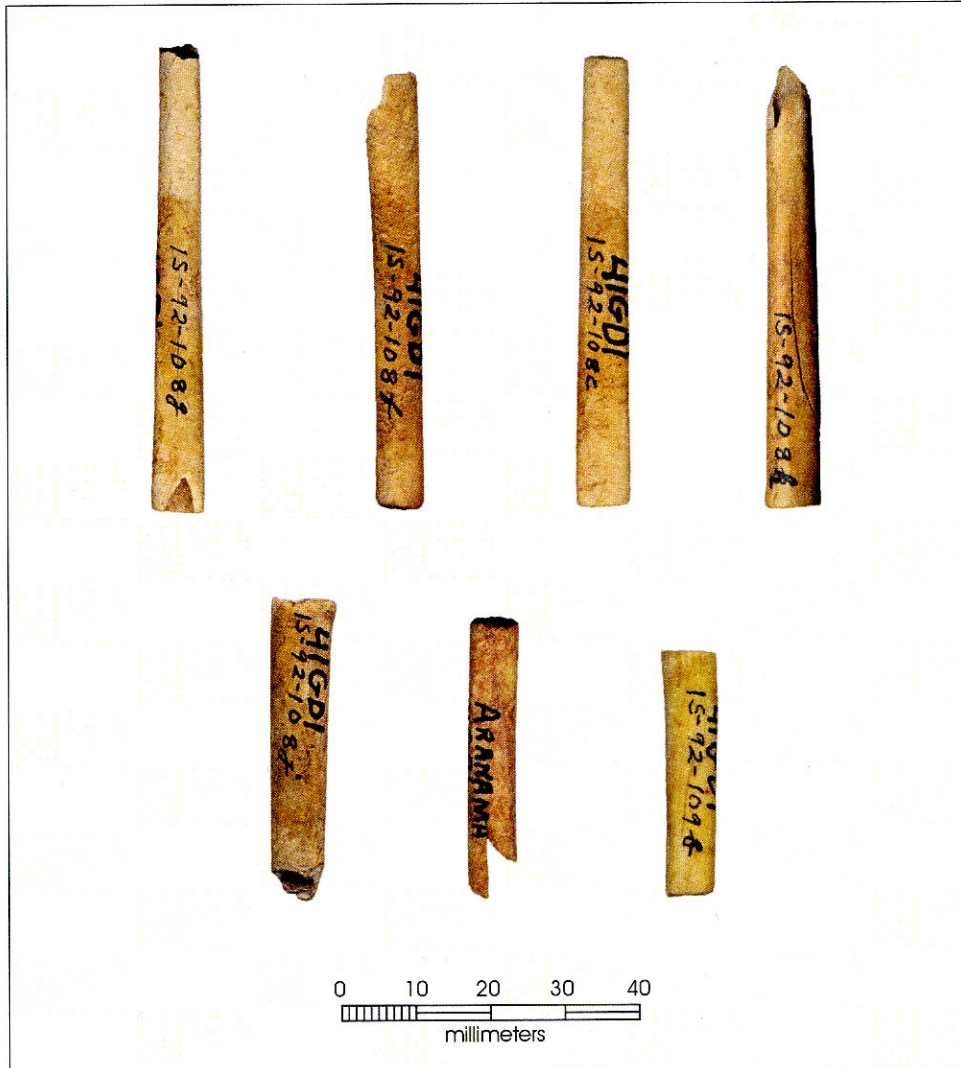


Figure A-11. Bone beads with ends ground smooth. Courtesy TARL, UT-Austin, cat. numbers, left to right, (top) 1S-92-108G, - 108F, -108C, -108K, (bottom) -108J, no cat. number, -109B.

[Figures A-15 and A-16 show additional lithic tools presented in original manuscript.]

The presence of a number of bone awls likewise showed a tendency to continue the use of certain other Indian-made implements.

A matted ball of small tinsel-like flat wire (some $\frac{1}{16}$ " wide) was found in the east-central part of the mound at a depth of 18".

Three links of iron chain were found (by Goliad crew) at a depth of 6". Each link was in the form of the figure "8".

Several disc beads, from $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter, made of mussel shell, and very thin, were found at depths of 16" to 40" in the midden deposit [Figure A-17]. One hole in center.

A few *Panoma* (*Olivia*?) shells were found. Most of them had been ground off on the closed end and had a groove ground through near the other end, converting them into beads. Found at various depths in the mound.



Figure A-12. Bone awls. It will be noted that all these awls are crude and show very poor workmanship. This is in striking contract to the beautifully made bone awls found in prehistoric rockshelters in the Pecos-Rio Grande region of West Texas. Courtesy TARL, UT-Austin, cat. numbers, left to right, 1A-92-112A, -114E, -113B, -112B.

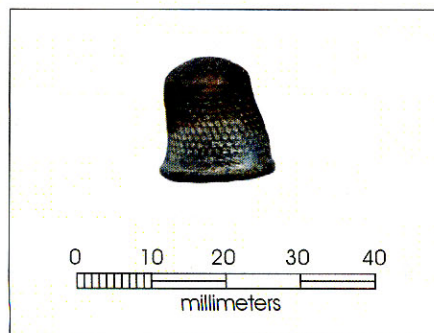


Figure A-13. Brass thimble recovered from midden. Courtesy TARL, UT-Austin, no cat. number.

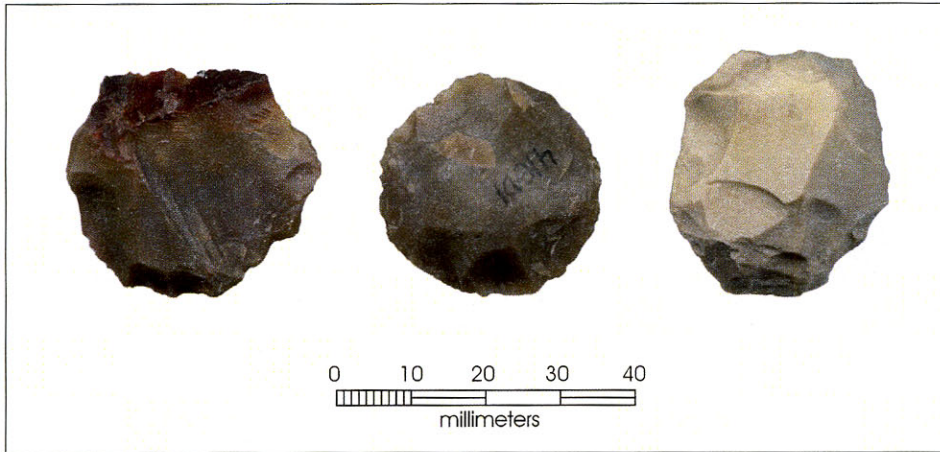


Figure A-14. Small flint scrapers recovered from midden. Courtesy TARL, UT-Austin, cat. numbers, left to right, 1S-92-57J, no number, -58C.

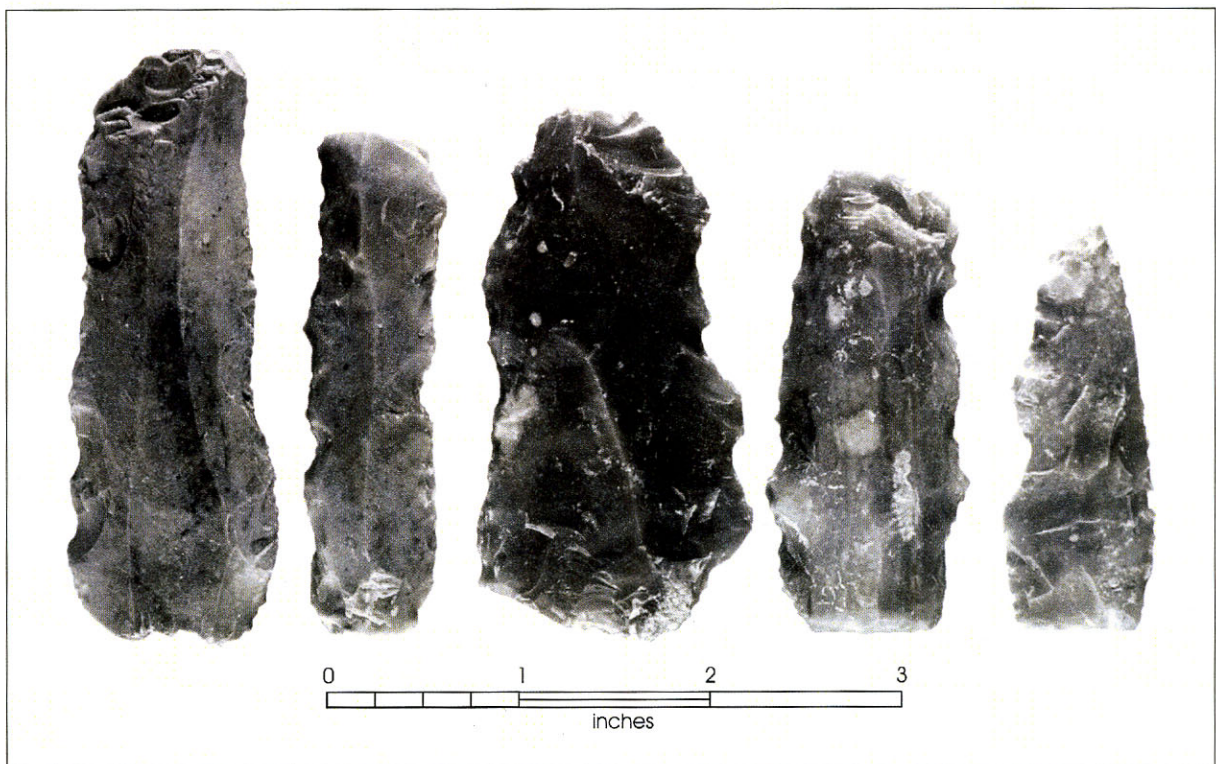


Figure A-15. Flint spoke shaves or drawing knives. Courtesy TARL, UT-Austin, photo 41GD1-50.

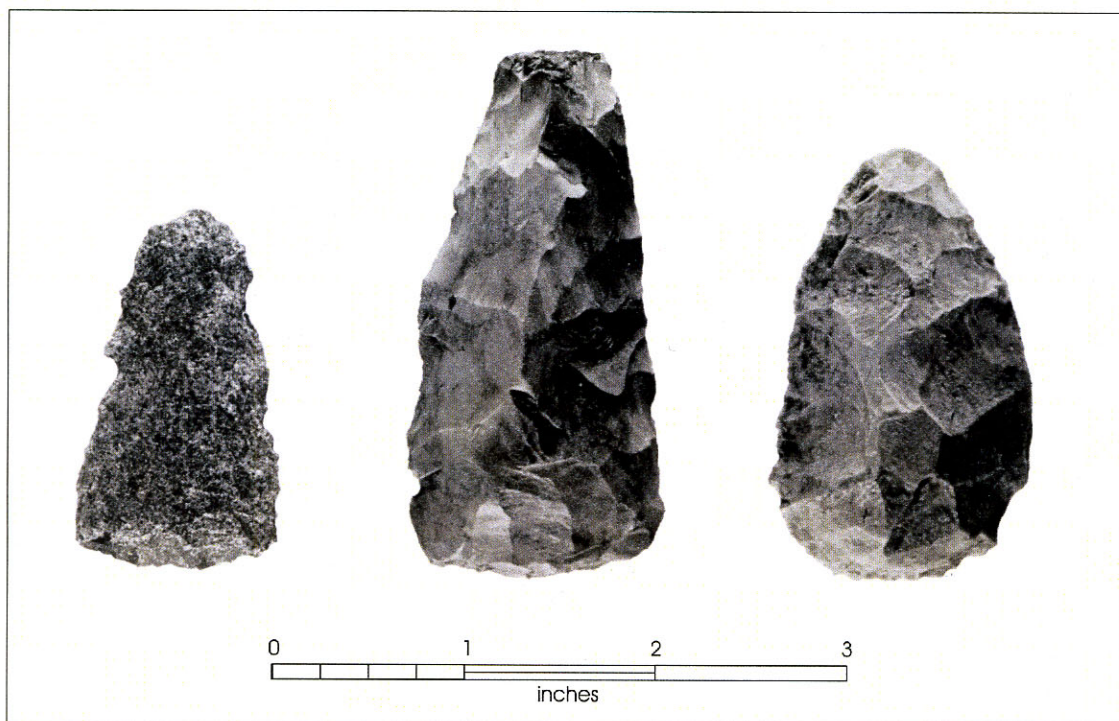


Figure A-16. *Flint spoke shaves or adzes*. Courtesy TARL, UT-Austin, photo 41GD1-51.

Brass buttons, both large and small, turned up in considerable numbers and from all depths. Some were decorated; others plain.

A small, flat metal insignia shaped to represent a bugle was found near the surface (by Goliad crew). Extreme length is 5½" and width is 1½".

The upper metal portion of a badge, with small ring at top and "teeth" for securing a ribbon beneath, came from a depth of 22".

Another small "bugle," a duplicate of the one [recovered by the Goliad crew], came from a depth of 3" in north edge of the mound [Figure A-18].



Figure A-17. *Drilled disc beads made from mussel shell recovered from midden*. Courtesy TARL, UT-Austin, cat. numbers, left to right, ATJ 876, 1S-92-105B.

At a depth of 12", in eastern part of the mound, was found a small chipped flint ax, notched around center for hafting. It was shaped as illustrated in photograph, "a" [Figure A-19].

This specimen greatly resembles certain double-bit, chipped axes from Bowie County, Texas; Miller County, Arkansas; and adjoining regions.

From a depth of 38" there were screened, along with glass beads, a jet set about ¼" square and ⅛" thick. Two holes ran at angles across corners of the stone.

A crudely made rib-bone awl came from a depth of 11". The point was rounded but not sharp. Part of the upper end was missing.



Figure A-18. Flat, metal bugle insignia recovered from midden. Courtesy TARL, UT-Austin, cat. number 1S-92-143.

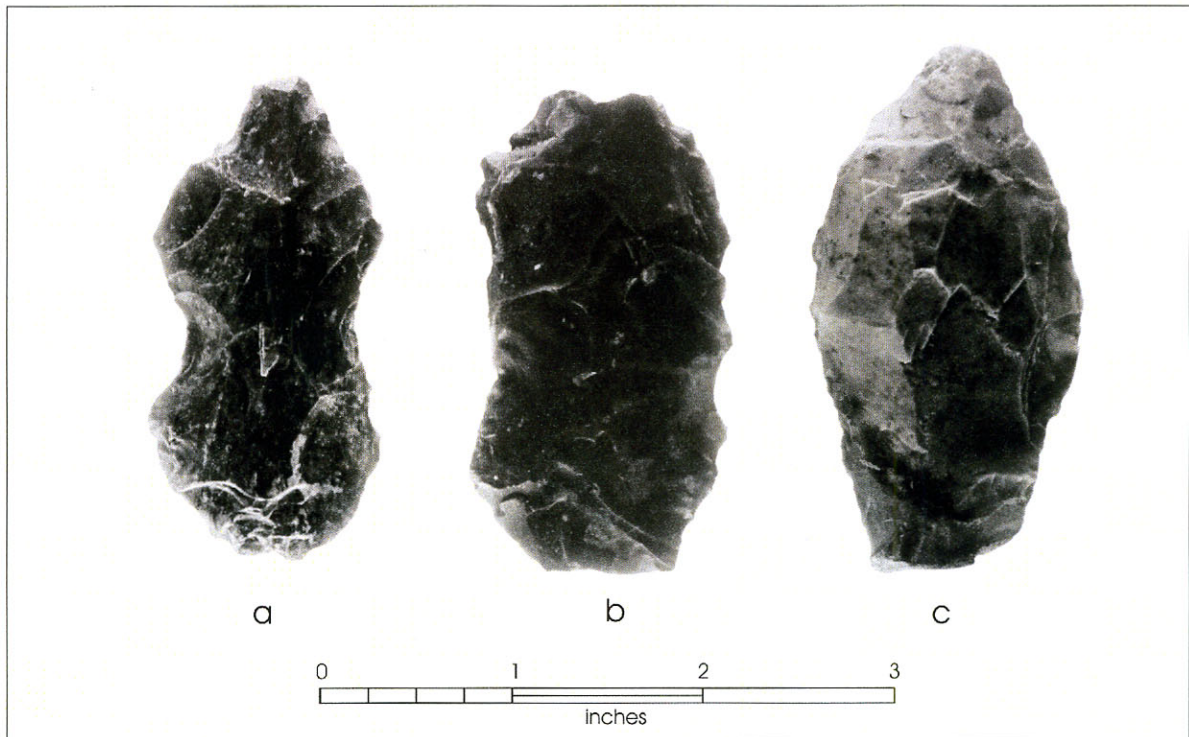


Figure A-19. Flint blades, probably hafted for use as axes. Courtesy TARL, UT-Austin, photo 41GD1-53.

Several mussel shells, some pierced and others not pierced for hafting, show signs of use as hoes or digging implements. This in spite of the fact that hoes were furnished by the mission. Contrary to the case in N.E. Texas, the mussel shells at Goliad that show most unmistakable evidence of use for digging are the ones that were not pierced for hafting—although they were large shells. The ones that have holes punched in them near the center are almost invariably medium-sized shells and show only slight wear at the sharp end. They may have been strung for use as rattles.

A small abrading or grinding stone, of fine, hard sandstone, came from a depth of 18". It is approximately 3¼" x 2½" x 1¼", and bears 21 grooves or abraded lines. These probably were worn in the stone incident to sharpening bone awls, etc. [Figure A-20].

What appeared to be the remains of metal cloth came from a depth of 24" in the midden deposit. Unlike the other metal cloth found at this site, these fragments show a foundation of flat, thin copper spring-like wire, with the remains of cloth over it. The fragments are in a very bad state of preservation.

Half of the iron bit from a bridle had been ground down to a sharp point, apparently for use as an awl or punch. The other end has the small loop or ring intact.

From a depth of 19" came a copper tube 3" long, ¾" in diameter at one end, and coming to a slightly and crudely sharpened point at the other. This probably was used as a spear tip, in lieu of a flint spearhead. Similar specimens were found in historic site at Garrett Bluff on Red River, Lamar County, Texas.

A pair of small scissors, complete except for part of the finger loops, came from 29".

At a depth of 34" was a strip of metal cloth or ribbon, measuring 62" in length and 1¼" wide. It was wound about and in a fragmentary condition—part of it resting on a cow bone [Figure A-21]. At 29" another strip 7" long was found.

A small glass pendent, with hole lengthwise through the center, was found at a depth of 16". A brass breaststrip, with 5 glass sets, came from 25". A small, crudely bent brass

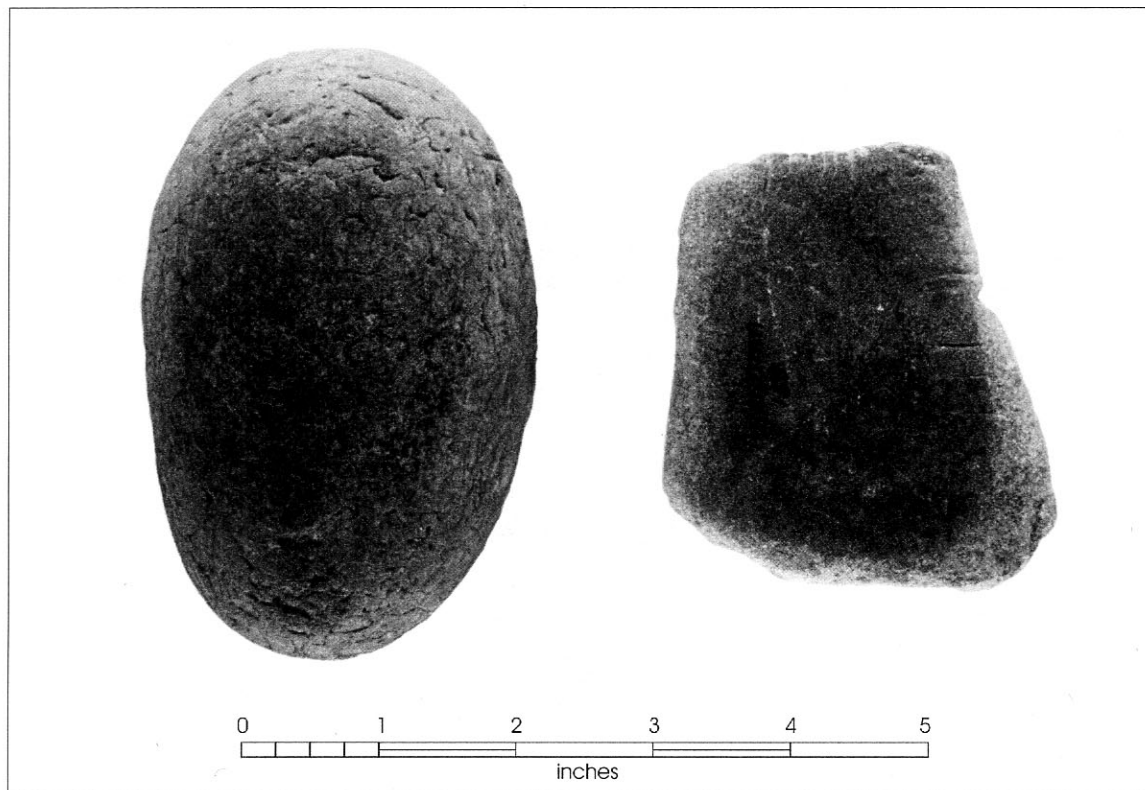


Figure A-20. *Mano stones. Note the carved notches on the rectangular stone.* Courtesy TARL, UT-Austin, photo 41GD1-59.

ring was unearthed at 10". Inside diameter was only $\frac{3}{8}$ ". Width $\frac{7}{16}$ ". All at S.E. edge.

At N.W. edge, nearest river, from depth of 3" came a brass finger ring and a metal "butcher" knife, blade $7\frac{3}{4}$ " long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wide. The ring was a plain band, without set, with inside diameter of $\frac{5}{8}$ ". Near the ring was a well-chipped flint spearhead.

In the eastern edge of the mound was found a large spur rowel with six long shanks [Figure A-22]. Depth 40". (Much like one found by Goliad crew.) Diameter of rowel was $3\frac{3}{4}$ ".

At a depth at 36" was a small lump of sulphur, about $\frac{3}{4}$ " square. This may have been used by the Spaniards in the manufacture of gunpowder.

At a depth of 32" in S.E. part of mound was encountered top of a hand-hammered copper chisel or dagger-like implement. The top was battered from driving blows and the sharpened lower end was imbedded $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in the limestone shale of bedrock. It bore two holes near the center.

A fragment of an old-fashioned slate came from a depth of 14".

At a depth of 25" was found an alligator's tooth, ground off at the root end, hollowed out, and a small hole drilled through one side—thus forming a tooth-pendant (Goliad crew). Length, $1\frac{7}{16}$ ", diameter at cut end, $\frac{3}{8}$ ".

From a depth of 30" came a small strip of metal cloth. This, however, is different from the other metal cloth in that the metal is silver instead of copper. Bad condition.

Several rifle shells and a few so-called "Minnie balls" came from the upper 8" in various parts of the mound.

A complete pair of scissors, badly corroded, came from east-central part of the mound (found by Goliad crew).

From a depth of 5" came an article of hammered steel $\frac{1}{16}$ " thick, $4\frac{1}{4}$ " long and $2\frac{3}{8}$ " wide, shaped like the figure "8". Possibly used for striking fire with flint; or may have been a link in a large chain (Goliad crew).

Many fragments of what appeared to be parts of copper vessels, some bearing brads or brad holes, were found at all depths. Also numerous small scraps of copper. These



Figure A-21. Metal cloth in place in midden mound at a depth of 34". Note bone. Courtesy TARL, UT-Austin, photo 41GD1-6.

latter were not cataloged and no record kept as to the exact number found.

A knife, chipped from petrified wood, came from a depth of 30" in the east-central part of the mound.

Several large square nails had been flattened at the lower end and ground sharp, probably for use as an awl or gouge.

A well-shaped mano of the kidney type, split in two lengthwise, came from a depth of 24". It is much like ones found in burnt rock mounds of Central Texas.



Figure A-22. Large spur rowel recovered from midden. Courtesy TARL, UT-Austin, cat. number 1S-92-204.

Another spur rowel, depth 19", was smaller than others; being six-pointed, but only 3" in diameter. The Indians were learning to ride and become vaqueros.

An iron pin 6" long, with a 1" ring at top and other end sharp, came from a depth of 19".

Intermixed in the dirt along the N.E. edge of the mound were many glass trade beads—more than found in any other portion of the mound. The beads were red, white, blue, green and various other hues [Figure A-23]. They ranged in size from ones so tiny that a single strand of fine thread would scarcely penetrate the holes to ones as large as a black-eyed pea. There were, however, very few of the large beads.

At a depth of 30" was uncovered a badly rusted steel ax. It was like the ax part of the modern grubbing hoe, but did not have any hoe attachment on opposite side. Length of blade 4", width 2½".

An iron spike, sharp at both ends, and 7" long, came from a depth of 30". It had 4 flat sides and tapered in size gradually from center to each end.



Figure A-23. Glass trade beads of various colors recovered from the midden. Courtesy TARL, UT-Austin, cat. number 1S-92-107B.

A brass letter "H", 1" high and 1" wide, came from a depth of 18" in N.E. part of mound.

A Mexican pestle or rubbing rock of volcanic stone, with one end broken off, was found at a depth of 26". It is 4½" long, 2¼" wide, and 1½" thick, with two pits on each edge, two on one side and one on the other, making a total of 7 pits, ½" in diameter and ¼" deep [Figure A-24].

Flakes of gypsum, ranging in size from 1" x ½" x ⅛" to 2" x 4" x ½", came from various depths in east part of the mound.

An unusual object, broken from a vessel or pipe, came from a depth of 30". It may have been a pitcher spout, or possibly a pipe stem. It is 1¾" long, tapers in size from 1" to ¾" and has a small hole running through it. Does not seem to be of Indian manufacture.

About ⅓ of a small Spanish bowl bearing a glaze was found at a depth of 23" in southeast part of mound, some three feet west of stone fence.

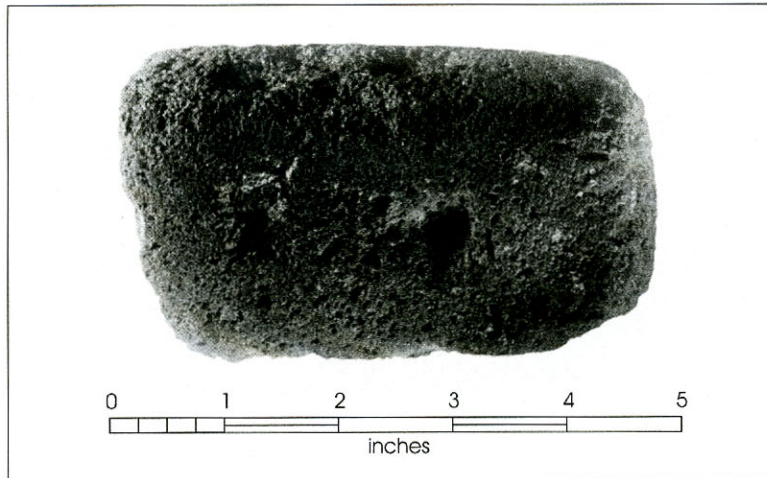


Figure A-24. Pitted rubbing stone of Spanish or Mexican origin. Courtesy TARL, UT-Austin, photo 41GD1-40.

Jewelry and Ornaments

The Indians' love for personal adornment is strikingly illustrated by many finds in the camp refuse at this mission site. Chief among these were beads, buttons, finger rings, pendants, etc. Many of the articles were of European manufacture; but others represented the primitive arts. They are discussed in connection with midden finds.

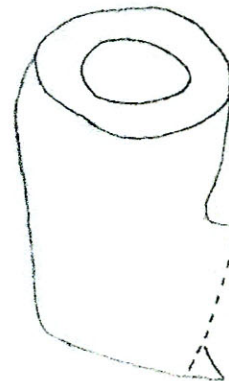
Earthenware Specimens

The ceramic art seems to have been practiced quite extensively by these mission Indians. Among specimens of this type are pipes, bowls, a ladle, a vessel rest or stand, a candle holder, pot handles, pottery discs and pottery game pieces.

Pipes: The mission Indians at Aranama were smokers. This is proved by the finding in the camp refuse of seven clay and one stone pipe—all in certain degrees of breakage. In addition to these Indian pipes there were fragments of three stems from trade pipes.

At a depth of 7", near the southwestern edge of the mound, was found an earthenware pipe with most of the stem missing. The bowl, in good condition, measures $1\frac{3}{8}$ " outside and $\frac{11}{16}$ " inside diameter; height, $2\frac{1}{8}$ ". Pipe undoubtedly of Indian manufacture. Somewhat crude, and slightly resembles

the heavy elbow pipes of the Red River region of N.E. Texas. Shell tempered. A rubbed polish, but no glaze. Very heavy due to the thickness ($\frac{3}{8}$ ") of the bowl wall. There is a trace of asphalt on the outside of the bowl [Figure A-25]. A rough sketch of the bowl is shown below:



At a depth of 30", and some halfway between the center and southern edge in the western part of the mound, was a clay pipe. The specimen was restored, since all the stem and enough of the bowl to show its length and size remained. The stem flares outward at the end; is $1\frac{3}{4}$ " long, has an outer diameter of $1\frac{1}{16}$ " and inner diameter of $\frac{5}{8}$ ". The specimen is rather crudely made and shows shell tempering material. The portion of the bowl that is intact shows it to