TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
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The Mystery of the Caddo Mounds, Coppell Texas

Rebecca Shelton
Texas Historical Commission
July 12, 2014
The Caddo Area - Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana
Reconstruction of Caddo Houses
Mound Sites in Texas

[Map showing various locations marked with red circles and green triangles, indicating multiple and single mound sites respectively.]
Construction of Mounds
Northern Prairie Caddo – Blackland Prairie
Physiographic Map of Texas

Physiographic Zones of Texas:
- High Plains
- Rolling Plains
- Cross Timbers & Prairies
- Blackland Prairie
- Post Oak Savanna
- Piney Woods
- Gulf Prairies & Marshes
- Edwards Plateau
- South Texas Plains
- Trans-Pecos, Mountains & Basins
1959 Topographic Map
Larry Banks dates ancient stone tool
Projectile Point sequence for North Central Texas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Late Prehistoric II</td>
<td>Maid, Points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750-250 BP</td>
<td>Prima, Whistle, Harford</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Late Prehistoric I   | Barbour, Beiner, Cashmere, Alba |
| 1250-750 BP          |                                   |

| Late Archaic         | Varrogh, Trinity |
| 3500-1250 BP         |                 |

| Middle Archaic       | Bear, Basswood, Carotese, Wedge |
| 6000-3500 BP         |                                |

| Early Archaic        | Early Split, Breezwood, Anasazi, Angostura, Clarks, Plainsier, San Pedro, Quinolhine |
| 8500-6000 BP         |                                               |

| Paleoindian          |                               |
| Pre-6500 BP          |                               |
1542- De Soto’s expedition chronicles the meeting with “successful maize agriculturalist and bison hunters”. These groups were southern Caddo-speaking groups living between the Arkansas and Red River valleys, and south into deep East Texas.

1650 - Southern Plains tribes’ spoke of the “Kingdom of Tejas”, which were the southern Caddo-speaking groups poised between the French and the Spanish territories.

1680-1690 - Multiple trips of friars were recorded of ventures into East Texas to attempt to establish missions in Kadohadacho/Caddo territory.
1717 to 1770s – There are numerous accounts of the French and Spanish visiting, trading and negotiating with the tribes on the Red River.

1803 - After the Louisiana Purchase the Caddo territory of East Texas became of significant interest to the United States.

1835 - at the Caddo Agency in the State of Louisiana, they relinquished all their territory in the United States and the Caddo were moving westward and settled temporarily around Caddo Lake in East Texas.
The fort was begun in the river bottom near the modern-day Samuels Avenue Crossing, probably close to Traders Oak Park and the Cold Springs. To try to avoid a malaria (“bad air”) epidemic, the fort was soon moved to the bluff to get out of the bad air. However, the soldiers still had to go into the river bottom to gather wood for their buildings and fences. So they were still mosquito food. This scene depicts the early fort location, but we have no idea exactly where it was. Indians often came to the fort during the day to ask for food, and at night to take what they could steal. Major Arnold was proud of the fact that, unlike other forts, his command never lost a horse to the Indians. (Copyright William Potter.)
Collection donated to City of Grapevine

Arrowhead collection returns to city as gift
Set of artifacts now displayed at visitors bureau

By Veronica Alaniz
Staff Writer

Grapevine Lake now covers the land where Hugh Lee Higgins spent hours roaming the terrain, collecting dozens of American Indian arrowheads and spear points.

Since Mr. Higgins' death in 1970, that collection has resided with his son Michael Higgins at his Philadelphia home.

But now the artifacts have been returned to Grapevine as a gift from the younger Higgins and are on display at the Grapevine Convention and Visitors Bureau.

"It's not just a great arrowhead collection — it's part of Grapevine's archeological history," said Sallie Andrews, a spokeswoman for the convention and visitors bureau. "It's a great donation to the city."

At the behest of his aunt, Mary Virginia Simmons — a Grapevine native and a member of the Grapevine Historical Society — Mr. Higgins decided to turn over a major portion of his father's collection to the city.

"My father was so attached to the land and Grapevine, I didn't think that there'd be a better place for it," he said. "He loved to show them, and he could talk about them as long as you could listen."

Ms. Simmons said she told her nephew she thought now was as good a time as any to make the donation.

Please see ARROWHEAD, IN.

Arrowhead collection given to Grapevine

Continued from Page 1.

"This is a time when we have concentrated on developing the heritage of Grapevine," she said. "This is important history."

Mr. Higgins said he has kept a portion of the collection for his personal enjoyment, but that it, too, will ultimately end up back in Grapevine as well.

The arrowheads and spear points were collected mainly in the 1930s, before Grapevine Lake was created, family and city officials said.

"It was a lifelong interest of his, and he would just go out looking for them. He had a propensity for it," his son said. "And as construction of the lake grew nearer, he felt compelled to get as much material as he could before the lake covered the land."

The arrowheads and spear points, which have been mounted and date back to Grapevine. The other arrowheads donated by Larry Banks were also found in the same area and are believed to date from the Calabrian Period and may be as many as 7,000 years old.

Mr. Higgins said he does not know how old his father's finds are, but B.W. McCallum, executive director of the visitors bureau, said that doesn't matter.

"The mysteries captured in the collection will never be fully known, but to the Higgins family, those panels hold precious history that will educate, amuse and spark the imagination of thousands of visitors," he said. "Through them we can see into the past."

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City is many communities rolled into one

By Jo Virgil
Social notes San Telegest

IRVING — Even before settlers arrived in what is now Irving, Comanche, Delaware and Caddo Indians often crossed the area's river bottoms, prairies and wooded hills. They frequently camped in an area on the Elrio Fork of the Trinity River that came to be known as California Crossing.

In 1844, James Horton arrived and bought land in what is now the Shady Grove area of Irving, local historians say. In 1857, he built a water mill on the banks of the Trinity in the Eagle Ford community.

Growth and settlement in the area were steady. Pioneers were lured by the fertile soil, plentiful surface water and wild game. Bear Creek, a community of freed slaves, was established in 1850 and attracted more families after the Civil War.

In 1855, G.D. Peter built a cabin on a hill about a mile north of Eagle Ford. The community that began to grow around the area, near the present intersection of Irving Heights Drive and Williams Road, was called Gorbet.

About the same time, Isaac Henry Story arrived. After trading with the Indians and returning to Illinois for a few years, ‘Ike’ Story opened a general store in Gorbet in 1873.

When he applied for a post office designation for Gorbet, Story was asked to choose another name for the community to avoid confusion with a survey team to the area in the early 1900s, two team members envisioned a town along the Trinity River and the rail line. J.O. Schulze and Otis Brown bought land from rancher Henry Brittan and planted the town site.

In 1903, Schulze and Brown had a barbecue picnic and auction to sell lots at the center of town. They sold 20 lots at an average cost of $30. Irving was born.

“There have been all kinds of conversations about why it’s called Irving,” said Bob Nelson, president of the Irving Heritage Society. “But Volume One, Edition One of the Irving Index [a newspaper], which was published on the day of the auction, said there is no agreed reason why the town was called Irving.

Some historians say the name was chosen because of Mrs. Brown’s fondness for author Washington Irving. Nelson said.

Within a year, Irving was a center of political activities and home to a lumberyard, train depot, three general stores, a blacksmith shop, barber shop, ice cream parlor and several other businesses. In 1914, Irving incorporated and Otis Brown was elected mayor.

In 1917, Charlie O’Connor established a dairy farm on 2,500 acres at the edge of the growing town. He sold the land to Ben Carper in 1956, and Carpenter and his business partners began planning a 12,000-acre community that would include the former

Irving timeline

1844 — James Horton, one of the area’s first settlers, arrived
1850s — Bear Creek community established by freed slaves
1855 — G.D. Peter established Gorbet; ‘Ike’ Story arrived in area
1856 — Sowers established
1857 — Area’s first post office, named Buck and Creek, established
Mid-1870s — Eagle Ford becomes western terminus of railroad
1872 — Iron bridge built across Trinity River
1873 — Ike Story applied for post office designation for Gorbet, decided to name the community Kit
1879 — Union Bower established
The End