

THE NEWSLETTER

Of the Houston Archeological Society

Number 10

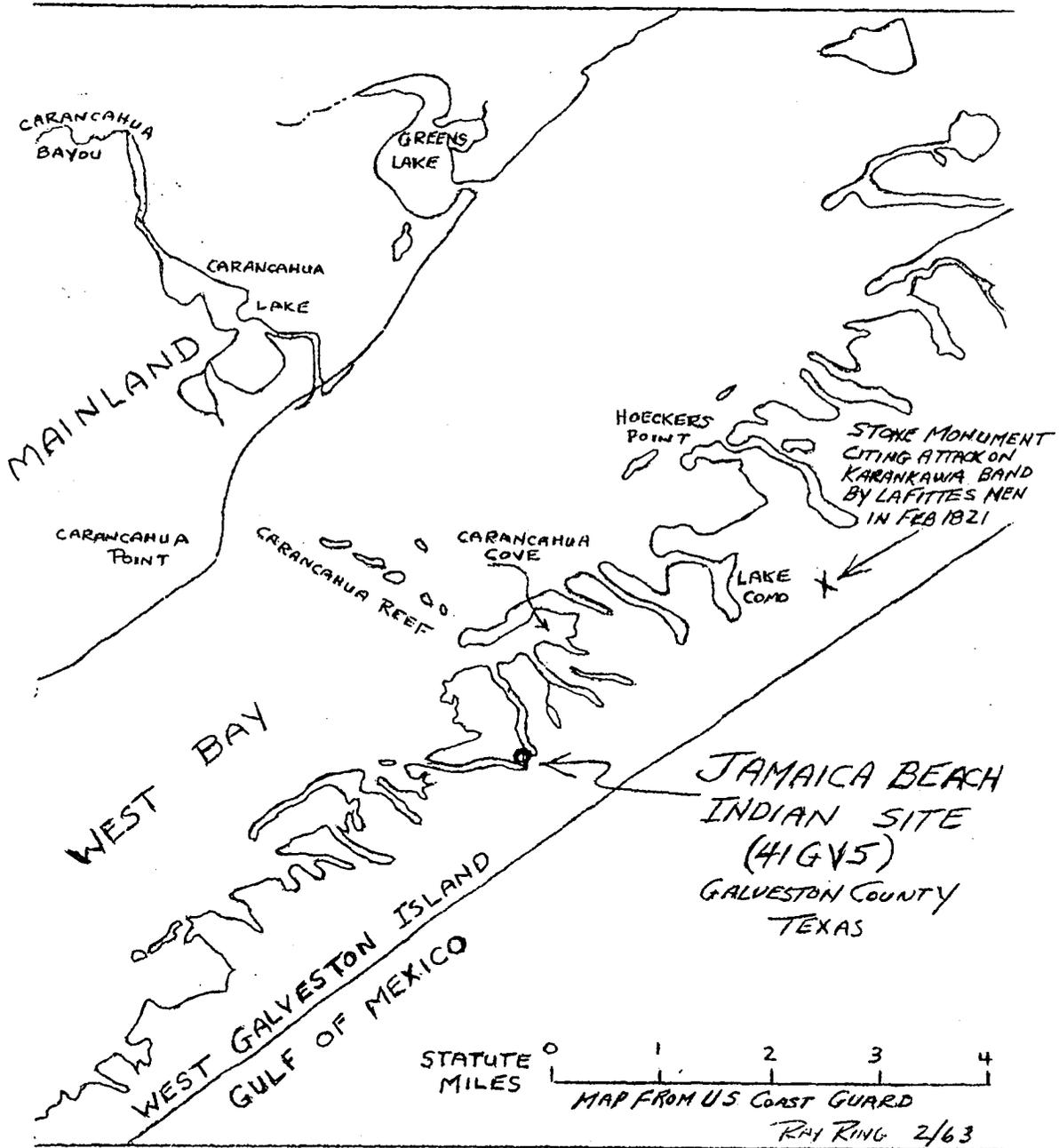
June, 1963

(Published from time to time. Chairman of the Society, Donald R. Lewis.  
Editorial committee, H. McWhinney, and L. E. Aten.)

NEW OFFICERS

The new officers of the Society, for the 1962-63 term, are: Donald R. Lewis, chairman; Damon C. Dunn, secretary-treasurer; William P. Caskey, Alan R. Duke, and Edward Norbeck, directors.

A list of members appears later in this issue.



OPENED BY ACCIDENT  
E. Raymond Ring, Jr.

The seasonably pleasant Saturday afternoon of November 10, 1962, provided for many people of the Houston area the relaxation that comes from viewing football through one medium or another. At the same time, however, a smaller but no less enthusiastic group denied themselves such pleasure to attend a symposium on New World archaeology at Rice University, where a large part of the total professional anthropological talent of the Western Hemisphere was congregated in the final afternoon of a two-day lecture series. Little did either the assembled anthropological dignitaries or their devotees suspect that simultaneously some fifty miles away a very small group of men, unburdened with archaeological inhibitions, were opening by accident a rather large Indian site on the Jamaica Beach Development Company's property on West Galveston Island.

Heavy earth handling equipment had at that time pretty well torn up about two-thirds of the part of the Indian site which lies on the Jamaica Beach property. A twelve-inch gang plow had first been pulled over this area; then an earth loader had stripped off much of the dark brown loamy sand to provide nearly 500 dump truck loads of rich organic topsoil for certain beach properties. More than 90 percent of all this soil was placed on a single beach lot, and through the cooperation of the lot owner, these piles of soil were allowed to stand unleveled through several heavy rains, which uncovered a large collection of Indian artifacts, even though they were no longer in their original positions.

On this eventful Saturday afternoon the earth moving equipment had suddenly exposed a few bones. The workmen then called the caretaker, Willie Holliday, known to many as the "Mayor of Jamaica Beach", for any possible change of instructions. At this point the story becomes rather obscure because all participants have since learned that their efforts were ill-advised. Whatever investigatory digging was done on this and the following day was admittedly carried out in innocence and in ignorance of the harm, but not entirely irreparable harm, being done to the archaeological record. Some proof of this is seen in the fact that most of the human bones recovered during this time, representing parts of three persons, were presented to the Galveston County Sheriff's Department in suspicion of unsolved murders. The following morning these lawmen visited the "scene of the crime" and departed with the remains, which, after some consideration, they decided were a matter for the John Sealy Hospital of the Texas Medical School to handle. Ultimately these bones were recovered by the Museum.

In a short time public speculation had positively identified these bones variously as (1) those of people murdered by the Mafia, (2) sailors killed by Jean La Fitte to conceal the site of buried treasure, (3) Galveston residents killed by the hurricane of 1900. The fact that all skeletons were neatly placed, tightly flexed, entirely articulated, and recognizable as having teeth like those of Indians made little impression on anyone except the amateur archaeologists.

By Sunday morning the news of the discovery had spread. The property owners were informed. They wisely ordered Willie Holliday and his partner Frank Easley to guard the site against invasion by treasure seekers. But before the "mayor" could take charge with his deer rifle a few pot hunters had opened nine burials to varying degrees. Unfortunately, some of the bones were removed as souvenirs, the skulls being the greatest attraction.

Sunday night Dr. T. E. Pulley, director of the Houston Museum of Natural Science, was called by Houston City Councilman Johnny Goyen, one of the partners in the Jamaica Beach Development Company <sup>1/</sup> and the Museum agreed to accept the responsibility for the archaeological excavation of the site. At the same time the Houston Archaeological Society agreed to share the responsibility with the Museum.

The following day Dr. Pulley, his appointed coordinator, Norvil Wilson, and this writer met with Mr. Goyen at the site and made arrangements to protect it from further damage and to prepare the program of archaeological work. The owners obligingly agreed to fence the area and to continue a 24 hour guard for as long as necessary. A six-strand, six-foot-high barbed wire fence was erected around the cemetery and the small remaining undisturbed part of the site. More fence was built to provide the public fairly close access to the burial area so that people could watch the excavation. A large area at the northeast margin of the site, most of which was disturbed by earth machinery, was fenced off for public digging. In the first few weeks of work this public dig area not only produced a multitude of interesting artifacts, but also developed some of the most competent of new amateur archaeologists, who have since made notable contributions to the controlled archaeological project and have also become members of the Society. More fencing provided a parking area and also provided protection for the disturbed interior of the site. The owners continued the 24-hour armed guard until the public realized that this site would be excavated in a businesslike manner.

During the first few weeks after discovery the Jamaica Beach site probably received more newspaper, radio and television publicity than any other site in the history of the Houston-Galveston area. The amateur archaeologist often found himself elbowing his way through news reporters and camera men. The number of persons who passed through the gate to date is conservatively estimated at 20,000. However, nobody knows how many were coming for the second or third time. The early effort consisted of (1) finding, exposing, and recording the burials and of (2) screening the recently disturbed non-reference occupation soil in the burial area. It was here that the public dig, with an average working crew about twenty times as large as that of the Museum and Society, got way ahead of the scientific excavators in collecting artifacts. While there was unquestionably some pocketing of public dig artifacts, it is believed that most of the important archeological material recovered in the public dig was given to the museum.

<sup>1/</sup> Aside from Goyen, the owners of Jamaica Beach Development Company are Bill Sherrill, Jack Wilson, Welcome Wilson, and Jack Valenti of Houston. While not a partner, oilman R. E. "Bob" Smith owns considerable property in the development, including the entire Jamaica Beach archeological site. Ralph Freedson, the Company's lawyer, generously donated his cottage to the use of the Museum.

Once the burials had been attended to, the disturbed "trash" soil in the burial area had been processed through screens, and a plane table-alidade map had been prepared, the controlled excavation in five-foot squares began in the small remaining undisturbed part of the site. At this writing 40 squares have been excavated to include not only the undisturbed site area but also the burial area and the adjoining property to the west owned by other interests.

#### Site Location

The Jamaica Beach site (41 GV5) lies on an abandoned beach ridge in the approximate geographical center of West Galveston Island, Galveston County, Texas (ie. about equidistant between the Gulf and Bay shorelines). The site is joined directly by water to Galveston Bay through Lufkin Bayou on the east and Ostermayer Bayou on the west. It is on these extreme east and west limbs of the site that the occupation area departs from the abandoned beach ridge and becomes the natural platform at the margins of the waterways. The highest point surveyed on the site is some seven feet above the water level of Lufkin Bayou. These two bayous today support abundant oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*), as well as the little salt water periwinkle snail (*Littorina*) which seem to have been two of the chief foods of the Indians who camped there. The third was fish. There are a few shells of the bay clam (*Venus mercenaria*), and the bay oyster drill (*Thais*). Gulf shellfish are represented by small amounts of the *Dinocardium* clam and the conch (*Busycon*), plus a few rare valves of the *Dosinia* clam. Strangely enough, with the possible exception of two questionable conch shell gouges, not one single shell artifact has been recovered from the Jamaica Beach (41 GV5) site so far.

Controlled excavations have proved that the site has a minimum length of 1050 feet. Burrowing animals have shown several hundred feet of additional site on each end.

#### Stratigraphy

From the surface to about 18 inches of depth the soil consists of dark brown organic loamy sand with some shell and Indian artifacts throughout; however, the dense accumulation of cultural material appears at depths of six to twelve inches. From about 18 inches to 32 inches the soil is a clear light tan-brown sand, completely devoid of artifacts. Most of the burials cross the contact between these two soil layers, with the underside of the skeleton resting in the sterile sand and the upper parts being covered by an inch or so of the dark organic soil. Below 32 inches there is a thick layer (24 inches at places and something more than 40 inches at one place to total depth) of fragmentary, surf-churned, smoothly abraded sea shells with interstices filled with sand. Shell fragments identify both Gulf and Bay forms of organisms. Where the bottom of this layer can be found, the underlying material is a clear light tan-brown sand, as is found above the shell layer. The top two inches of the shell layer carry a deep rust-colored stain, which gives the appearance of both weathering and of having supported grass roots for a short time. All zones below the depth of 18 inches lack artifacts. A somewhat brackish but drinkable subsurface water is found at an average depth of 5 feet.

#### The Skeletal Remains

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To date seventeen human skeletons have been identified. Two are of children and fifteen are of adults, the latter probably ranging in age on the low side at 25-30 years and on the high side at 65-70 years. It appears that adult males outnumber adult females. Bones are well preserved in a few cases of very mature adults and the sternum is even preserved. The teeth of all people occlude and, regardless of age, all show uncommon wearing, probably from having chewed considerable sand. Several of the old folks show what may be osteoporosis (the growth of superfluous porous bone). This amateur diagnosis of the affliction is being checked by an experienced bone pathologist at George Washington University in St. Louis.

The vertebral columns of all the people are oriented on an east-west axis with the head, in every case except one, being at the west. The exception is exactly opposite. Bodies are tightly flexed, with minor variations, and all except two are resting either on their backs or sides. The two exceptions are buried face down.

The skeletons are found in a compact area of about 20 foot square. In a few cases two and three persons are buried on top of one another. However, there seems to be no evidence of simultaneous burials. A fairly compact oyster shell layer was found over each of the burials. On one adult burial eight unaltered *Dosinia* shells had been delicately placed on the femur a few inches from the knee and a large unaltered *Dinocardium* shell had been placed over this. With

this exception, no burial offerings of any description were found. However, certain flint and bone artifacts occurred at random in the midden soil of the burial area.

Through the efforts of Dr. Don Lewis, president of the Houston Archaeological Society, and by courtesy of the Shell Development Company, a radiocarbon assay will be made of the Dosinia shell and possibly of some oyster shell planted between two burials of a "triple" burial arrangement.<sup>2/</sup>

Some of the Indians may have suffered head wounds while alive, the damaged bones later healing in part. But no specialist in such matters has yet checked the skulls.

#### What They Ate

The principal foods of the Jamaica Beach Indians were oysters, fish and poriwinkles (salt water snails), probably in this order. Certain other shell fish such as conch and clams were obtained in small amounts from both the Bay and the Gulf. A few deer were eaten at the site, as were small mammals, probably possums, raccoons, rabbits, etc. A considerable amount of mouse and rat bones suggests that these were eaten too. But these animals may have dug their own graves in the site. Bird bones are present and dog (or wolf) teeth have been recovered.

#### The Flint Artifacts

About three dozen arrowpoints have been recovered from site 41 GV5. All are Perdiz except for about a half dozen which are Scallorn. Only three dart points have been found, consisting of a Refugio knife (or dart), a Gary (?), and a Kent (?). A Podernales dart stem was brought out of the public dig but there is some question as to its authenticity. Three flint drills have been removed. Two nodules of flint, each with a chip removed at the end for a peck at the quality, are a part of the collection.

#### Bone and Antler

A few bone artifacts such as awls, and pins have been found. Halves of three two-piece deer bone fishhooks have been recovered, as well as two small polished bird bone beads, a fish spine bead, and a large polished mammal bone bead. One antler tine flaking tool and a few probable bone flaking tools have been collected.

#### Pottery

Thousands of potsherds were found. Almost all are of sand tempered pottery. Some shords are incised with parallel lines and simple geometric designs and a few have simple punctate marks -- these in the tradition of Goose Creek ceramics and possibly, too, of Coles Creek. A small part of the collection is painted with asphaltum in the tradition of Rockport pottery. Likewise the shaping marks formed by pulling the naturally serrated edges of such shells as Dinocardium, Poecten, etc., over the wet clay, a commonly observed trait of Rockport pottery, are soon frequently at Jamaica Beach. If it were not for these two noticeable features, the Jamaica Beach pottery would undoubtedly be called Goose Creek pottery, as perhaps it is in part or in total. However, it becomes increasingly evident that coastal Indian pottery is too poorly defined at this time to establish any clear distinctions as among Goose Creek, Rockport, etc., if in fact any really exist. It is hoped that the research planned by T. N. Campbell at Padre Island this coming summer will throw more light on this problem.

<sup>2/</sup> Radiocarbon analyses performed by Dr. E. L. Martin of Shell Development Co. gave the following results:

Littorina shells from SB 108, 450 + - 110 yrs. B. P.  
Dosinia shells from Burial K, 490 + - 100 yrs. B. P.  
Littorina shells from NA 103, 430 + - 150 yrs. B. P.

Dr. Martin feels that a reasonable average for these is approximately 450 years B. P. In addition, two oyster shells from SB 108 were dated and they gave ages of 670 + - 120 years B. P. and 830 + - 120 years B. P. respectively. Since these oysters were living in lagoons where there was restricted turnover of decaying organic matter these older ages may be apparent rather than real. The dates from the littorina and dosinia shells are believed to be the most reliable.

Enough pottery reconstruction has been done to establish certain facts as to vessel shapes. The usual vessel is the hemispherical bowl in all sizes up to about 2 feet in diameter. A noticeable number of squeezed-neck (olla) vessels have been found. Lip notching is fairly common on both plain and incised rim sherds. Most vessel bases are round with small, thick basal nubs. There is some evidence to indicate that a rare few vessels have conical bases in the tradition of the Southeast Woodland culture. No flat-bottomed vessel has been seen so far.

About a dozen interesting sherds of thin red sand-tempered or mixed-tempered pottery representing four distinct vessels are found to be impressed with the hollow ends of two sizes of cane stalk -- the smaller being impressed inside the larger circle. One sherd from such a vessel (in this case carinated) incorporates cross-hatched lines toward the lip above the cane punctate. This pottery is known to the Caddoan country, particularly in North Louisiana.

The presence of Caddoan pottery in a Texas coastal site comes as no surprise in view of certain documentary evidences which date back to the dawn of historic time. In his "La Relacion" Cabeza de Vaca, who lived among the Indians of Galveston Island between 1528 and 1532, wrote of numerous visits to the "Charrucos" of the "far interior", where he bartered the "sea snails, conchs, sea-beads", etc. of his coastal "Capoque" Indians for "skins, red ochre which they rub on their faces, hard canes for arrows, flint for arrowheads, sinews, and deer hair tassels". The red ochre is obviously the iron ore known as hematite, which, at the nearest source, would have been obtained in the Caddoan area of East Texas.

The part of De la Harpe's Journal which deals with the adventures of the young French officer, Simars de Belle Isle, says that, after being held captive for about two years by coastal Indians in the Galveston Bay environs, de Belle Isle was rescued in 1721 by Caddo Indians and returned to the French settlement at Natchitoches, Louisiana; thence to New Orleans.

In his writings from Natchitoches, Dr. John Sibley, the first United States Indian agent in the Orleans territory (1804-20) presents a brief but surprisingly accurate ethnological sketch of the Texas coast "Carrankawas (who) occupy the mouths of the Brasos and the beautiful bayou Los Buros, and the intervening country". Since Dr. Sibley was never known to have left the country of his Caddoan charges after his arrival there from the East in 1803, it is assumed that his knowledge of this subject came either from direct Indian visitations or through information gained from an acultural group.

Dr. J. O. Dyer of Galveston (1917), recording the period of 1817 to 1820, says of the "Carancahua" Indians, "Formerly they traded for flints with the Atakapa, rather than make a warlike or peaceable journey into the lands of the tribes to the north of them such as the Wekoos, Ketchies, and others of the Caddo Confederation". In the same text Dyer says, "The Atakapa of Lake Charles in their intercourse with the whites spoke the Caddoan dialect, though possibly they had their own tongue; a few of the words, especially those relating to fish and fishing, were identical with the ancient Carancahuan words".

It would appear that since earliest historic time, and probably long before, some form of communication and some degree of commerce existed between the interior Caddoan bands and the seacoast Indians of Texas.

#### Miscellaneous Cultural Materials

Site 41 GV5 has yielded a considerable amount of asphaltum lumps and pellets. It is evident from the clean, rounded forms that most of these objects have been rolled in the hand. Asphaltum has been seen on decorations and waterproofing (?) of pottery and was used as an adhesive on one two-piece fishhook. It has yet to be seen as an adhesive on flint projectile points, as is observed quite commonly in sites farther inland.

The midden soil also contains a large amount of pumice, most of which is rounded by ocean wear and stained dark on the exterior by the soil. A few smooth and grooved sandstone pieces have been found. It is apparent that both the pumice and the sandstone served as abrasives. It is possible that some of the rounded pumice stones were used in shaping wet clay bowl interiors.

#### European Materials

The site has yielded a considerable amount of glass, most of which is green wine bottle glass, and a few pieces of thin white glass fragments showing patination. A small amount of white porcelain ware with intricate dentritic crack

lines has been found. A few sherds of glazed molasses and krout jars have been recovered, those being the first of the European materials which can positively be placed in controlled excavation. They were at the grass root level. A considerable amount of iron has been recovered, consisting of square railroad spikes, nails of many kinds, broken plow and harrow equipment, pieces of a wood burning stove, the blades of a coffee bean grinder and peculiar copper alloys which may represent ornaments of saddles, carriages, or harnesses.

#### European - Indian Artifact

A recently disturbed square in the burial area which produced scores of Indian potsherds and two Perdiz arrowpoints also yielded a broken gray European molded clay pipe. This pipe consists of a bowl with a very short collared stem so the owner could insert his own cane stem. This type of pipe was manufactured in Europe and traded heavily with Indian tribes all over North America. It has been found in position with Goose Creek potsherds, bottle glass and porcelain ware at a suspected historic contact site at Smith Point, Chambers County, Texas. It has been found in Caddo Indian graves (most of the people buried in wooden caskets with everything but the kitchen sink thrown in behind) in North Louisiana which date precisely between 1803 and 1836. The presence of this artifact at Jamaica Beach suggests some phase of occupation to have been very late. However, judgment is withheld until further investigation.

#### Unidentified Pottery

About two dozen sherds of an unglazed type of pottery - both mold pottery and wheel pottery - presents a problem of identification. Most of it is red and resembles a flower pot, which it may be. A few sherds are brown and gray-brown and somewhat porous.

The quality of this obviously European or European-inspired ware is barely superior to the best of the Indian potsherds found at Jamaica Beach.

#### Photogrammetric Observations

In recent weeks an aerial photograph has been given by Jack Armann, photogrammetric engineer of San Antonio. This photo, made in January 1954, several years before the acquisition of the property by the Jamaica Beach Development Company, shows that the entire Indian site 41 GV5 has been turned by the plow. The part of the site which lies on the Jamaica Beach Development Company land showed clear marks of watermelon rows even before the aerial photo was received. The adjoining properties did not show signs of cultivation and seemed to hold promise for providing a clean stratigraphic record of cultural materials. However, the aerial photograph proves that the entire site has been disturbed to the depth reached by the types of plows that were used until a decade ago.

#### Who Are These Indians?

It is perhaps unfortunate that the Jamaica Beach (41GV5) site has received so much newspaper, radio and television publicity as a Karankawa Indian site. It seems quite likely that these are Karankawas, even though positive identification has not been made. Certainly some or much of the pottery is in the tradition of Rockport ceramics, which are identified with historic Karankawa Indians at the Live Oak Point site in Aransas County, Texas (T. N. Campbell, 1958) and also the appearance of geographical names on old maps of the immediate area showing such features as "Carancahua bayou, lake, point, reef, and cove" did not come about by accident. Nor is the monument on the Ostermayer property nearby, erected some 50 years ago by a historical society, citing the attack on a band of Karankawa Indians by Jean Lafitte's men in 1821 any mere coincidence.

This is the locale of one of the Karankawa groups, or at least of a group of Indians whom Europeans of various nationalities from the time of Cabeza de Vaca in 1528 until shortly after the battle of San Jacinto in 1836 knew as Karankawan (as contrasted to the Atakapa, Tonkawa, etc.) While it is entirely possible, it seems unlikely that the Jamaica Beach Indian is merely a stranger who wandered into this area briefly during Karankawa occupancy or during pre-Karankawa time. The arrowpoint aspect of this site does not tend to push it so far back in time as greatly to pre-date Cabeza de Vaca but, on the other hand, the paucity of European contact data at Jamaica Beach is puzzling.

The fact remains that the Jamaica Beach Indian will ultimately be called by the name which the archaeological data seem to satisfy best at the end of the investigation. Perhaps this will be Karankawa -- maybe not.

*This page was not a part  
of Houston Archeological Society  
Newsletter No. 10, June 1963*

June 14, 1963

*Ray Ring, 9/16/95*

Re: Addendum to Jamaica Beach (41 GV5)  
Site Report in H. A. S. Newsletter

Dear Dr. Campbell and Associates:

There is the tendency, that once a preliminary archaeological site report is filed, it isn't followed up with the final detailed report until many years later, if ever. Since the Jamaica Beach site 41 GV5 operations seem to have been abandoned more than two months ago, it would seem advisable to bring the known factual information to a final tally.

The following data which can be considered as an "Addendum" to the preliminary report of the Jamaica Beach (41 GV5) site published in the Houston Archeological Society Newsletter, NUMBER 10, under the title "Opened by Accident" concerned with the subjects of "The Skeletal Remains" (pg 4) and "Bones and Antler" (pg 5). This is the only new data and may represent the ultimate.

The Addendum:

On March 24, 1963 two more skeletons were found at site 41 GV5, making a total of 19. The two new finds were adults. Thus there were 17 adults and 2 children recovered from the site. All 19 skeletons were found in an area of roughly 30 feet square.

Both of the new adult skeletons were fully flexed except to the extent that one had his right arm extended between his flexed legs. Both were placed on their right sides in standard orientation (head west and pelvis east).

One individual had in place a necklace consisting of two hollow incised bones (appear to be cut from radius bones of a dog?) plus a smoothly tooled and perforated dog tooth pendant. Apparently these were suspended around the neck at burial.

Additionally, there were in the vicinity of and lying parallel to the left forearm, four bone implements. Two were flat, incised, and punctate; one of which was about 9 inches long and would ordinarily be called an *awl*. The other was only about 2 to 2-1/2 inches long and was perforated at the narrowest end; a bone pendant. The third was flat and punctate on one end coming to a round thin point on the other. The fourth was thin and round all the way and decorated (incised w/some punctate). These last two artifacts described may have been pins, or needles, or hairpins, or even awls. There was also one tiny crude Perdix arrowpoint in the vicinity of (but not in contact with) the four awl-pin bone artifacts.

This completes the 41GV5 site data as I know it in mid-June 1963.

Very truly yours,

*Ray*  
E. Raymond Ring, Jr.

ERR:nb  
cc: Mott Davis  
Ed Jelks

*P.S. The burial diagram which I provided  
you earlier is complete to 19 skeletons.*

## WASTE FLAKES FROM OLD RIVER

Daniel Hartman

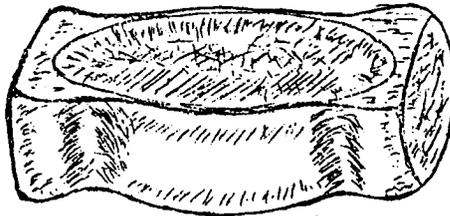
Just south of the Highway 73 bridge crossing the Trinity River, there is a small island in Old River where about two hundred waste flakes were found, apparently made with a mallet and punch. It is not common in this area to find so many waste flakes on such a small site. The flakes range in length from a quarter of an inch to three and a quarter inches. The island at low tide is about one hundred feet long and forty feet wide. There are two more islands near the main island, but only one has a midden on it and nothing has been found on it. About seventy arrowheads were found which were mainly well flaked Fording Points ranging in length from half an inch to an inch and a half. A few flint scrapers were found and many broken pieces of pottery, mostly Goose Creek ware.

## A BOATSTONE AND PLUMB BOB FROM LAKE STEVENSON

Daniel Hartman

On the shore of Lake Stevenson on Smith Point, I found on a small site, a boatstone believed to have been used as a ceremonial piece or as a weight for an atlatl. Near the boatstone there was a plumb bob that may have been used as a bolas stone or a fishing weight. Near the plumb bob there were three hammerstones.

The boatstone is 71 millimeters long, 26 millimeters high at the highest point



and 26 millimeters wide. R. E. Denison of the University of Texas Geological Department identified the stone as basalt. The nearest source of basalt is in the Texas Panhandle. The top of the boatstone has a large cavity, which is 60 millimeters long at the top and 10 millimeters deep. The cavity ends with a gentle slope at each end. Each of the boatstone's ends is flat and semicircular. The bottom of the boatstone is rounded and has a groove near each end. The grooves may have been used to hold the boatstone on the atlatl. It is not common for any boatstone to have grooves like this. To find a boatstone in this area is very unusual.

The plumb bob is made of hematite and weighs 75 grams. The nearest place hematite can be found is Oklahoma, where it breaks off from large deposits and washes into rivers and is eroded into shapes that can easily be made into weights. The artifact is 57 millimeters long and is shaped like an elongated pendulum with a groove at one end, which was probably the only place the Indians worked on. Weights like this have been found at the Poverty Point site.

Hematite, the material from which the plumb bob is made, is an oxide of iron. It is black, though when rubbed against a rough surface it produces a red mark. Some Indians used it as a coloring for their rock paintings.

THE HOUSTON ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY

The Society is continuing to welcome contributions to its library. The library at present numbers twenty-five volumes, the titles of which are printed below. This listing will be amended from time to time as new titles are accumulated.

The Society librarian, Miss Shirley Thompson, makes the entire selection available at each regular monthly meeting, at which books may be checked out from one meeting to the next.

The members are urged to avail themselves of this source of valuable and, in some cases, otherwise inaccessible works on archaeology and related disciplines.

BOOK ACQUISITIONS OF THE HOUSTON ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY January 1963

- Aboriginal Navigation Off the Coasts of Upper and Baja California,  
Heizer, Robert F. and Massey, William C.  
Anthropological Paper No. 39, Bureau of American Ethnology,  
Smithsonian Institute
- Preceramic and Ceramic Cultural Patterns in Northwest Virginia  
Holland, C. G.  
Anthropological Paper No. 57, Bureau of American Ethnology,  
Smithsonian Institute
- An Introduction to Plains Apache Archeology - The Dismal River Aspect  
Gunnerson, James H.  
Anthropological Paper No. 58, Bureau of American Ethnology,  
Smithsonian Institute
- Stone Tipi Rings in North-Central Montana and the Adjacent Portion of  
Alberta, Canada: Their Historical, Ethnological and Archeo-  
logical Aspects -- Kohoe, Thomas F.  
Anthropological Paper No. 62, Bureau of American Ethnology,  
Smithsonian Institute
- The Troyville Mounds, Catahoula Parish, La.  
Walker, Winslow M.  
Bulletin 113, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian  
Institute
- Handbook of South American Indians, Volume 7, Index  
Bulletin 143, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute
- The Northern and Central Nootkan Tribes  
Drucker, Philip  
Bulletin 144, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian  
Institute
- Journal of an Expedition to the Mauvaises Terres and the Upper Missouri  
in 1850 -- Gulbertson, Thaddeus A., edited by McDermott,  
John Francis, Bulletin 147, Bureau of American Ethnology,  
Smithsonian Institute
- Symposium on Local Diversity in Iroquois Culture  
Fonton, William N., Editor; Bulletin 149,  
Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute
- Index to Schoolcraft's "Indian Tribes of the United States"  
Nichols, Frances S., Compiler -- Bulletin 152  
Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute
- Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the Viru Valley, Peru  
Willey, Gordon R. -- Bulletin 155  
Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute
- Guaymi Grammar and Dictionary with Some Ethnological Notes  
Alphonso, Ephriam S. -- Bulletin 162,  
Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute
- The Dine: Origin Myths of the Navaho Indians  
O'Brien, Aileen -- Bulletin 163, B. of Am. Ethn., Smithsonian

The Native Brotherhoods: Modern Intertribal Organizations on the  
Northwest Coast -- Drucker, Philip  
Bulletin 168, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Ins.

Excavations at La Venta, Tabasco, 1955  
Drucker, Philip; Heizer, Robert F., Squier, Robert J.  
Bulletin 170, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian In.

The North Alaskan Eskimo. A Study in Ecology and Society.  
Apencer, Robert F., Bulletin 171  
Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute

The Tain Totonac. Part I. History, Subsistence, Shelter and Technology  
Kelly, Isabel, and Palerm, Angel -- Publication 13  
Institute of Social Anthropology, Smithsonian Institute

Indian Tribes of Northern Mato Grosso, Brazil. With Appendix: Anthro-  
pometry of the Umotina, Nambicuara, and Iranxe, with Compara-  
tive Data from other Northern Mato Grosso Tribes, By Newman,  
Marshall T. -- Oberg, Kalervo - Publication 15,  
Institute of Social Anthropology, Smithsonian Institute

The Rembert Mounds, Elbert County, Georgia  
Caldwell, Joseph R.  
River Basin Surveys Paper No. 6, from Bureau of American  
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