



Thursday, November 19th, 2020, at 6:30 p.m.

“Beached! Rediscovering the Foreshore Archeology of the Texas Gulf Coast”

Amy Borgens (Texas State Marine Archeologist)



Texas State Marine Archeologist Amy Borgens will be the featured speaker at the Thursday, November 19th Houston Archeological Society monthly meeting. Borgens will discuss her experiences rediscovering the foreshore archeology of the Texas Gulf Coast. The ZOOM meeting will begin at 7:00 p.m. This virtual meeting will be for HAS members only. Watch for an email detailing how to join this ZOOM meeting closer to the date.

The state of Texas has a diverse and rich maritime history spanning five centuries. Underwater archeological sites discovered in state waters include the oldest shipwrecks in the United States (the 1554 Spanish Plate Fleet) and recorded shipwrecks dating to 17th-century French colonization, the Republic of Texas, the Mexican-American War, American Civil War, World War I, and World War II. Often easily overlooked in this diverse array are the shipwrecks that are an obvious part of our everyday environment; those embedded in the beach. These discoveries are the most vulnerable of our state shipwreck sites as they are frequently battered by waves in the surf zone, ravished by storms, degraded by mollusk consumption, or, most unfortunately, targeted by collectors and beach combers. Please attend this HAS hosted event for an exciting look at the shipwrecks that are quite literally under our feet.

Amy Borgens was appointed State Marine Archeologist at the Texas Historical Commission in June 2010. As the State Marine Archeologist, Amy is responsible for the preservation, protection, and investigation of shipwrecks and other submerged sites in all state-owned waters. She has worked in the field of Texas maritime archeology for more than two decades and has been associated with several notable Texas shipwreck projects, including *La Belle* and *USS Westfield*. In addition, Amy assisted in the excavation of Oklahoma’s only known shipwreck site, *Heroine* (1838), and participated in the remotely-operated vehicle investigations of early 19th-century shipwrecks at depths exceeding 4,000 ft. off the Texas-Louisiana coast (the Mardi Gras and Monterrey Shipwreck Projects).



Collectively, Amy has recorded historic shipwrecks dating from the Byzantine Period to the mid-20th century and has worked on projects in Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Canada, Turkey, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Falkland Islands. Her specializations include early 19th-century Gulf of Mexico maritime history and the study of historic small arms artifact assemblages. Her experience in the field of archeology includes wreck excavation and documentation, conservation, artifact photography, and illustration.



Amy Borgens earned a bachelor's degree from Purdue University in Fine Arts and received her master's degree in Anthropology from the Nautical Archaeology Program at Texas A&M University. She is currently a doctoral candidate in the Department of Geography at Texas State University.

If you have any questions about this meeting, please contact HAS President, Linda Gorski, at lindagorski@cs.com.

President's Message – Linda Gorski



HAS members and friends,

2020 has been a most unusual and trying year for everyone. We've been masked up and self-distanced for months. Our in-person meetings have been cancelled. Our public outreach and education programs have come to (almost) a full stop. Our annual TAS Field School and the Texas Archeological Society Annual meeting which was supposed to be a gathering of the clan here in Houston were cancelled. So, what are we doing to keep in touch?

Well, first of all, we've gone from in-person meetings to online virtual meetings. If not for our monthly ZOOM meetings we could have lost real touch with all our friends in the Houston Archeological Society. I'd like to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Elizabeth Coon-Nguyen and her 13 year old son, Julian, a student at Lanier Middle School, not just for getting our virtual meetings up and running on ZOOM but for recording our programs, editing the programs and then posting them to our new Youtube channel. Check it out here <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCn5-5YXMO2CwgO811GMFQow>

Julian has already posted our last four programs for your viewing pleasure so if you did not attend one of our meetings, just tune in and catch up!!! And be sure to subscribe to our Youtube channel! Believe it or not one of our recent subscribers is the Archeological Conservatory, a non-profit organization that acquires and preserves archeological sites in the United States!!!! The next time you see Julian, give him a huge high five for his success in making the Houston Archeological Society visible to a national audience!

Once again, here's how our ZOOM meetings work. Each month all HAS members will receive an email from me with a link to the meeting on the 3rd Thursday of the month. When you are ready to join our meeting, you just need to click the link and you should be good to go. Our ZOOM meetings start at 6:30 p.m. with a virtual social hour so everyone can see each other and chat a bit. At 7:00 our meeting host will mute everyone except those taking part in the business meeting and, later, just the speaker who is presenting the program will be unmuted. Our ZOOM meetings are especially popular with our members who do not live close enough to attend in-person meetings at Trini Mendenhall Community Center. In another bit of fabulous news, Dr. Liz and Bob Sewell went over to the community center a couple of weeks ago and tested out the procedures for continuing to present our ZOOM meetings virtually even when we go back to meeting in person so our out of town folks can continue to participate!!



Julian Nguyen editing the latest monthly meeting Zoom session

I know that our Thanksgiving holiday this year with (or more likely without) friends and family will be greatly impacted by the Coronavirus pandemic. Please stay safe, stay healthy and stay in touch (lindagorski@cs.com)



Happy Thanksgiving! Linda

Houston Archeological Society
Monthly Meeting
October 15, 2020

WELCOME to our HAS Monthly Meeting, held via ZOOM! This is our fourth meeting online meeting. Due to the continuing pandemic, we will be staying with virtual meetings for a while; however, the Trini Mendenhall Community Center has been acquired for 2021, with every month booked. When we get the go-ahead, we will meet in person. **(Linda Gorski, President).**

Treasurer's Report (Bob Sewell): Bob reported amounts in the HAS checking and savings accounts. If any member is interested in more information about HAS finances, please see Bob. Due to the pandemic, we have not been spending much money!

Membership Report (Bob Sewell): Our membership currently stands at 191, down from a maximum of 250 last year. Considering the pandemic situation, however, our membership count is good. For those interested, we still have a couple of hats available for a \$10.00 donation.

Website and Newsletter Report (Bob Sewell): Our website is currently running well. Thanks to everyone who has contributed an article for our newsletter. Contributions have been of high quality.

New Business:

Reports and Publications (Dub Crook and Louis Aulbach): Report #35 ("The Carrolton Phase Archaic: A Redefinition of the Chronology, Composition and Aerial Distribution of the Early Archaic Horizon Along the Trinity River") is out. Email Linda if you do not receive your copy. Journal #142 on general Texas archeology topics is complete and includes 4 large papers on the topic, a series of 6-7 papers on various study subjects related to the Andy Kyle Collection, as well as several articles by HAS Board members on how they got into archeology. This journal will be distributed in December. Additionally, Journal #143 (Western U.S. archeology) will be available in the first half of 2021, along with a report on Phases I and II of our excavations at the Lone Oak Site. Linda would like to give Dub and Louis a round of applause for their efforts in publishing all of the HAS reports and journals!

Lone Oak Project (Linda Gorski): Work at this site is now open to our entire membership, and we really hope more folks will join us! We will hold our number to 25 but have not reached the maximum yet. Either Bob or Linda will email about dates. Note: the site is about a 1.5 hours' drive from Houston. In Phase 3 of the site, where we are currently working, artifacts dating back to around 12,000 BP have been found.

Tonight's Program: Dr. Gregg Dimmick talked on "The Archeology of Hadrian's Wall: Highlighting My Two Weeks' Work at the Roman Fort Vindolanda." Additionally, Dr. Dimmick, M.D., wrote *Sea of Mud: The Retreat of the Mexican Army After San Jacinto, An Archeological Investigation*, originally published by the Texas State Historical Association in 2004. Dr. Dimmick also has appeared on the History Channel and the Discovery Channel discussing the archeology of the Mexican Army, has presented at several conferences on Texas history, and has worked at the Fannin Battlefield and San Jacinto Battlefield. His experiences working on Roman archeology include sites at York, England, and Germany, as well as at Vindolanda.

October Meeting: Marine archeologist Amy Borgens will present "*Beached: Rediscovering the Foreshore Archeology of the Texas Gulf Coast.*"

Beth Kennedy, Secretary

Archeological Fieldwork at Lone Oak Site in Colorado County Continues

As we highlighted in our presentation at our October ZOOM meeting, fieldwork is continuing at the Lone Oak site in Colorado County. The Lone Oak site is offering us a real opportunity for archeological field work including shovel testing, laying out units, opening units, excavating, data recovery, and conducting an onsite field lab. This prehistoric site is producing some amazing artifacts and is providing us with insights into what is likely a lithics manufacturing and repair site. HAS member and Journal Editor Wilson W. “Dub” Crook has completed the first draft of the report on the site, covering Phases 1 and 2. He continues to research the artifacts from Phase 3 and provides us with weekly reports.

Watch for emails from our Field Director, Bob Sewell about future work dates at the site! We are currently limiting attendance at this project to 20-25 people so when you receive Bob’s emails, it will be first signed up, first served as we continue to work on logistics. Note: You will be required to sign a special Waiver for this project and follow a set of guidelines which will include having a face covering with you (which you will be asked to wear if you are working in close proximity to others). We will also be practicing social distancing as much as possible. HAS members ... please come and join us for this fabulous opportunity to Dig up Texas Prehistory – one Trowel Full at a Time!!!



Our wonderful landowner, Stan Theut, digs right along with us each week!



The crew leaning and profiling the walls of a long trench at the site



Laying out a new unit at Lone Oak.



Geoff Mills and Leonie Waithman dig a unit.

Notes on Munitions: The Gardner Paper Cartridge

By Tom Nuckols

On August 17, 1861, Frederick J. Gardner¹, of New Bern, North Carolina, was issued Patent No. 12, by the Confederate States of America Patent Office for a machine that improved the way paper cartridges were made. Before 1861, the usual way of making a paper cartridge, was to completely enclose the Minié ball (ball) and black gun powder in the paper (Figure 1). In the Gardner paper cartridge (cartridge), the ball was exposed and only the black gun powder (powder) was enclosed in the paper (Figure 2).

The lead ball in a Gardner cartridge was made in a nose cast bullet mold. The ball had a flange perpendicular to the body of the ball (Figure 3).

To form the cartridge, the ball was inserted nose first into the base plate of a Gardner cartridge making machine. Cartridge paper was wound around a plunger directly above the ball. A foot operated treadle moved the plunger with the paper down onto the bullet, and continued pressure drove the ball through the base plate. This process folded the flange downward, caught the paper and formed or swaged the ball to the proper caliber. The ball with the paper cylinder attached was then filled with black gun powder and the open end of the paper was folded shut to make a finished cartridge (Figure 4).

The Gardner cartridges used by the Confederacy were made in .54, .58 and .69 caliber at the arsenals in Augusta, Georgia, and Charleston, South Carolina, with the majority being fabricated at the laboratory (arsenal) in Richmond, Virginia².

To load a Gardner paper cartridge into his muzzle-loading musket³, a soldier removed the cartridge from his cartridge box and tore the folded paper end of the cartridge open, usually with his teeth, exposing the powder. The powder was poured down the musket's barrel. The ball, with the paper still attached, was pushed down the barrel with the ramrod, until it rested on top of the powder charge. The ramrod was withdrawn, and the soldier placed a percussion cap on the nipple of the musket's percussion lock, and the musket was ready to fire.



Figure 1, A paper cartridge containing a Minié ball (right end) and black gun powder.

<http://www.horsesoldier.com/products/firearms/cartridges-and-gun-tools/8301>

¹ Research by this author has failed to find any biographical information concerning Gardner.

² There is no evidence to suggest that the U.S. army ever used Gardner type cartridges.

³ During the American Civil War, a majority of soldiers, both North and South, used either a muzzle-loading rifled musket or a muzzle-loading rifle musket. Rifled muskets as originally produced, had a smoothbore barrel that was later replaced with a rifled barrel. Rifle muskets were manufactured with a rifled barrel. Both weapons retained the name musket, because they had the overall appearance and length of the muskets they replaced.



Figure 2. A Gardner paper cartridge.

<http://www.horsesoldier.com/products/firearms/cartridges-and-gun-tools/14161>

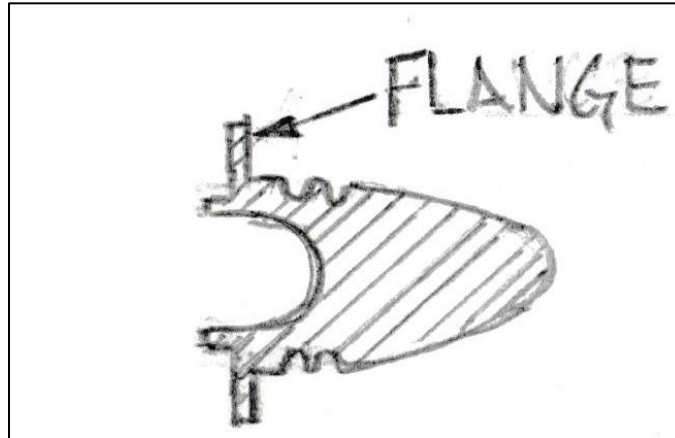


Figure 3. Cross sectional view of a Gardner ball before it is formed into a paper cartridge. Illustration by author.

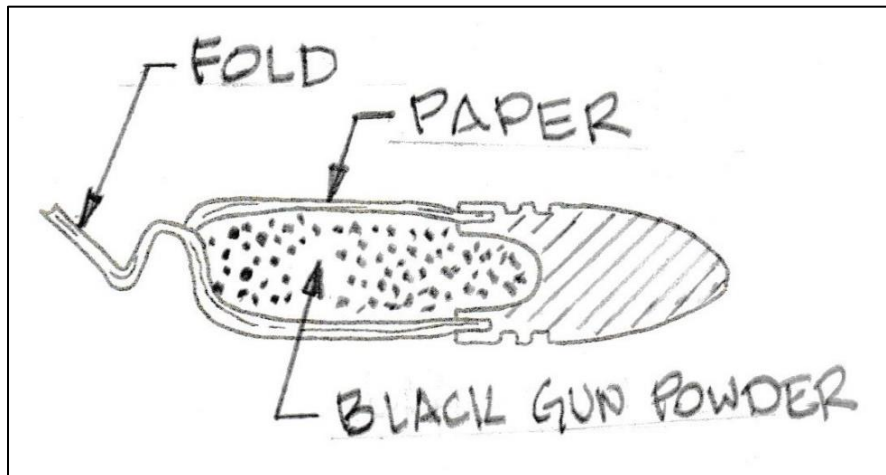


Figure 4. Cross sectional view of a finished Gardner paper cartridge. Illustration by author.

Reference

Thomas, Dean S.

2009 *Round Ball to Rimfire. A History of Civil War Small Arms Ammunition. Part Four. A Contribution to the History of the Confederate Ordnance Bureau.* Thomas Publications, Gettysburg, PA.

ARCHEO CORNER: Hearths – Archeological Features with Benefits

Wilson W. “Dub” Crook, III

A hearth is an archeological feature that represents the evidence of a purposefully made fire at a site. Hearths are potentially extremely valuable to archeologists as they can contain burned carbon materials which provides an opportunity for obtaining an age date for the feature. In addition, hearths frequently contain remains of the food items, both animal and vegetal, which were consumed by the people occupying the site. This allows the archeologist to get an inside look at a range of human behaviors that may or may not be expressed from lithic or ceramic artifacts.

Hearths are most frequently made to cook food but they may also have been used to heat-treat lithics to facilitate controlled fracture, to harden (fire) ceramics, or other reasons such as a signal, to keep predators away, or to provide warmth for the site's occupants. There are a wide range of man-made features that were used to contain the combustion of wood materials. Some were simply piles of wood stacked on the ground; others were excavated depression that were covered in order to steam plant or faunal material; still others were stacked vertically within fired brick to act as pottery kilns. The most common feature in our area is a circular to ovoid bowl-shaped depression that may or may not have been lined with rocks and/or clay. Soil discoloration is typically present which can serve as a clue to the location of a hearth within a site.

Archeological hearth features typically contain three elements: (1) inorganic material used to construct and shape the feature (rocks and clay), (2) organic material that was burned in the feature (bone, vegetal matter, seeds, etc.), and (3) evidence of combustion (charcoal).

In places where rock is available, hearths are commonly defined by the presence of a circle or ring of rock used to control the dimensions of the fire. When exposed to the heat of fire, many rocks both changes colors due to the oxidation of minerals, mainly iron, within them and they frequently break due to moisture inside cracks and pores. Archeologists refer to these thermally altered hearth rocks as fire-cracked rock, or simply FCR. Sometimes fire-cracked rock pieces can be refitted in the same manner as broken pottery. However, the degree of discoloration and breakage depends on a number of factors including the type of rock used to line the hearth and the type of fuel and temperature of the fire. Experiments have shown campfires can easily generate temperatures up to 400-500 degrees centigrade and up to 800 degrees centigrade or more if the fire is prolonged and fueled by oxygen flow.

Like all site features, when hearths are exposed to weather or other erosional processes such as disturbance by animals or humans (agriculture), they can still be recognized by a scatter of fire-cracked rock. The presence of fire-burned sediments, burned patches of soil identified by discoloration and exposure to heat, is not always macroscopically apparent. However, hearths can also be identified by morphological analysis, when microscopically thin slices of earth are examined to identify tiny fragments of burned plant material and bone fragments.

If a hearth was used to cook food, the remains of what was cooked in the hearth may include animal and vegetal material, which can be preserved if turned to charcoal. Bone which has been burned deep within a fire becomes carbonized and black, while bone present on the surface of the fire mixes with oxygen and is often calcined and white. Both types of carbonized bones can be dated using radiocarbon techniques. Vegetal matter can also be present in hearths. Burned seeds or nuts are often preserved in hearths and microscopic plant residues including starch grains, phytoliths, and pollen grains may also be preserved. Occasionally, the shapes of plant parts can survive in a hearth and these can be identified. All of the above is of great benefit to the archeologist because it provides information about how the people lived which cannot always be determined from other artifacts found at a site.

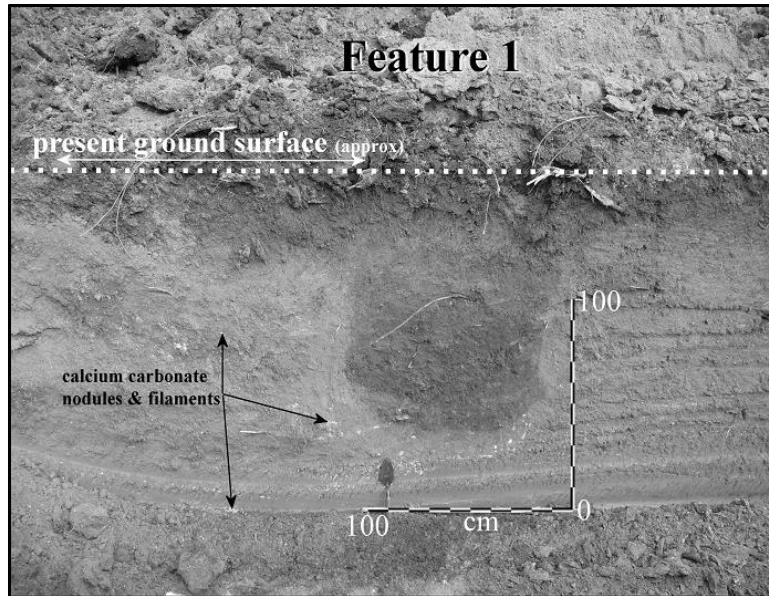
If charcoal material is present in a hearth, it needs to be carefully collected (preferably using rubber gloves and clean tweezers or a trowel to avoid contamination), wrapped in envelopes of new aluminum foil, and stored in an air-tight container. All of this preparation is needed to ensure the most accurate radiocarbon date can be obtained, even years after the sample was collected in the field.



Scattered ring of stone outlining a hearth which is all but invisible
after years of weathering and erosion.
(Sister Grove site, Collin County, Texas)



Discolored fire-cracked rock from a hearth feature
at the Upper Farmersville site, Collin County, Texas.



Cross-section of a hearth feature from the Gilkey Hill site, Dallas County.
Note the obvious discoloration of the soil within the hearth.



Excavation of a hearth feature at the Lewisville site, Denton County, Texas. Note the dark charcoal material which is being collected in aluminum foil and stored in glass containers to avoid contamination in order to provide accurate radiocarbon age dates.

Ahoy Matey! Lafitte's Last Pirate is buried on High Island

By Linda Gorski

Since so many of our HAS members and friends spend time on the Bolivar Peninsula enjoying the sun and sand, here's a tidbit of local history that will make you want to visit it yourself!

Louis Aulbach and I heard an interesting story recently that we just had to explore to see if it was true. Did you know that "Laffite's Last Pirate" is buried in High Island Cemetery? The next time you drive down to the Bolivar Peninsula through Winnie take a right on 5th Street in High Island and you'll come to this beautiful and well-kept cemetery. Walk toward the large historical marker and there you will find the grave of Charles Cronea who has several claims to fame in Texas history!



According to the marker, Cronea was born in Marseilles, France, and came to America on a French frigate as a cabin boy in 1818. Soon after, boarding a ship out of Charleston, South Carolina, Cronea and several companions entered the service of the pirate Jean Laffite off Galveston and engaged in privateering cruises off the coast of Spanish Mexico. Sources say he was even Laffite's cabin boy for a while!!! After nearly a year under the command of Capt. James Campbell, he left the ship when it was burned at the mouth of the Mermentau River in Louisiana.

Cronea married Amanda Richey in 1830. By 1835 he had settled in the Mexican municipality of Jefferson. The Texas revolution broke out that fall. Cronea joined Capt. David Garner's company of frontier farmers and participated in the Siege of Bexar. Some records say Cronea's company joined with the forces of Sam Houston in 1836, and that during the Battle of San Jacinto, Cronea was guarding prisoners nearby. In 1846 he entered the U.S. Army in the war against Mexico under Gen. Zachary Taylor. Later, as a farmer in

Sabine Pass, Cronea married Mary Louisa Elender in 1845. They moved their family to High Island in 1876. Cronea was awarded 1,280 acres as a surviving soldier of the Texas revolution in 1885. He built a home in High Island made of cypress that was pegged together and built so solidly that it stood until Hurricane Ike destroyed it in 2008. Newspaper accounts from his death in 1893 called him "the last of Laffite's pirates."

And now you know the rest of the story. Well, almost. I posted this tidbit on Facebook a month or so ago and the response was overwhelming. We even heard from several descendants of Charles Cronea including Darlene Hanna, Cronea's great great granddaughter who even sent us a photo of the house he built that I mention in the story above. Louis remembers seeing this house every time he drove down to Bolivar before it was destroyed by Hurricane Ike.

If you have anything to add to this story or an interesting historical tidbit of your own to share, please email me at lindagorski@cs.com.



Cronea House, High Island

The Rifle Training at Camp Logan, Part 2: The Training Program

By Robbie Morin, Louis F. Aulbach, and Linda C. Gorski

(This article is the second of a two-part excerpt from our forthcoming book on Camp Logan, a second volume entitled *The Daily Life of Soldiers at Houston's Camp Logan*.)

In early November 1917, the Rifle Range at Camp Logan, located about seven miles west of the camp near the modern site of Memorial City Mall, was opened for training. Major John Clinnin, the Chief Officer in charge of Rifle Instruction at Camp Logan, established a program that included the preliminary instruction on the operation, take down, assembly, and use of firearms, as well as a complete program of live fire shooting with targets at 200, 300, and 400 yards.

The details of rifle training program were spelled out in the *Soldier's Handbook of the Rifle and Score Book for Special Course C Arranged for the United States Rifle, Model of 1903*. The M1903 rifle was the standard rifle of the U. S. Army that was developed in 1903 after the Spanish American War (Figure 1). To fill the need for weapons for the American Expeditionary Force, the U. S. Rifle Model 1917, a version of the British Enfield rifle modified to fire the .30-06 cartridge of the M1903, was acquired beginning in 1917. Both rifles were used at Camp Logan during the 20 months of its operation.

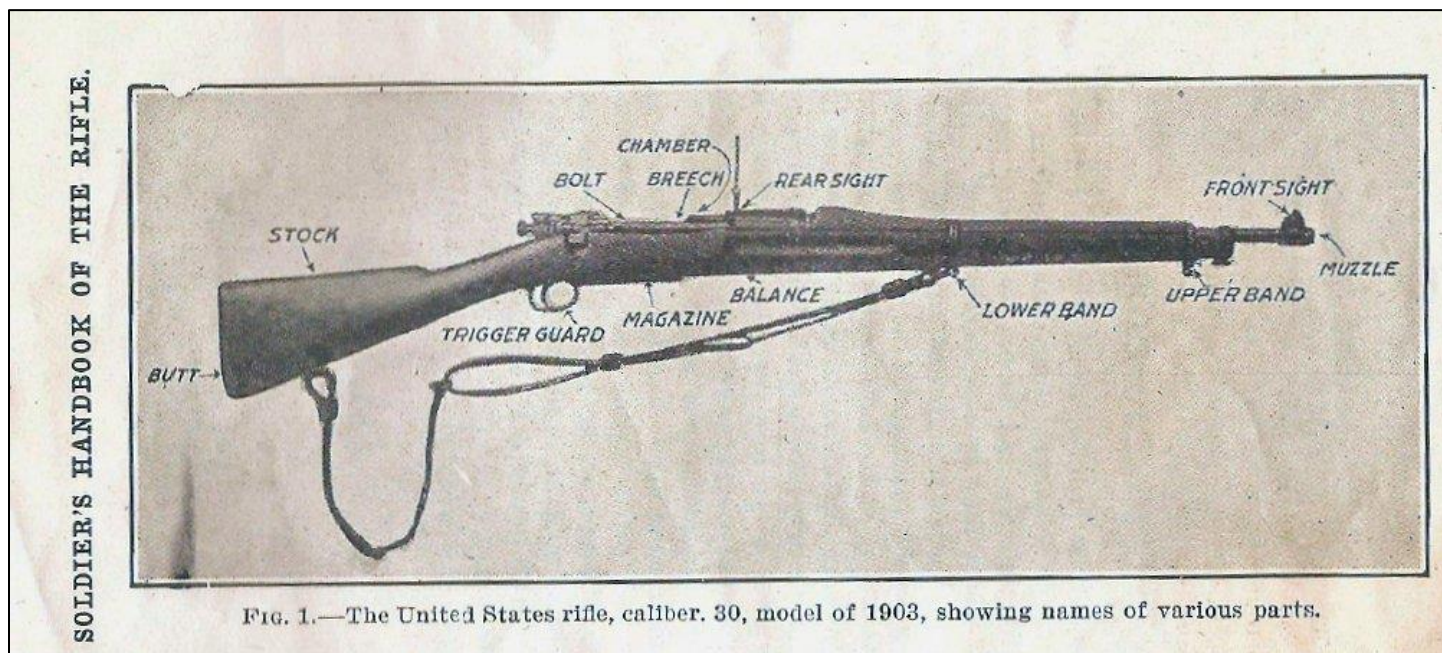


Figure 1. The U. S. Rifle Model 1903 from the *Soldier's Handbook*. (Robbie Morin Collection)

The care and maintenance of the soldier's rifle was carefully explained in the *Soldier's Handbook*. A detailed sketch of the rifle was provided so that the disassembly and re-assembly of the rifle could be learned and performed efficiently (Figure 2).

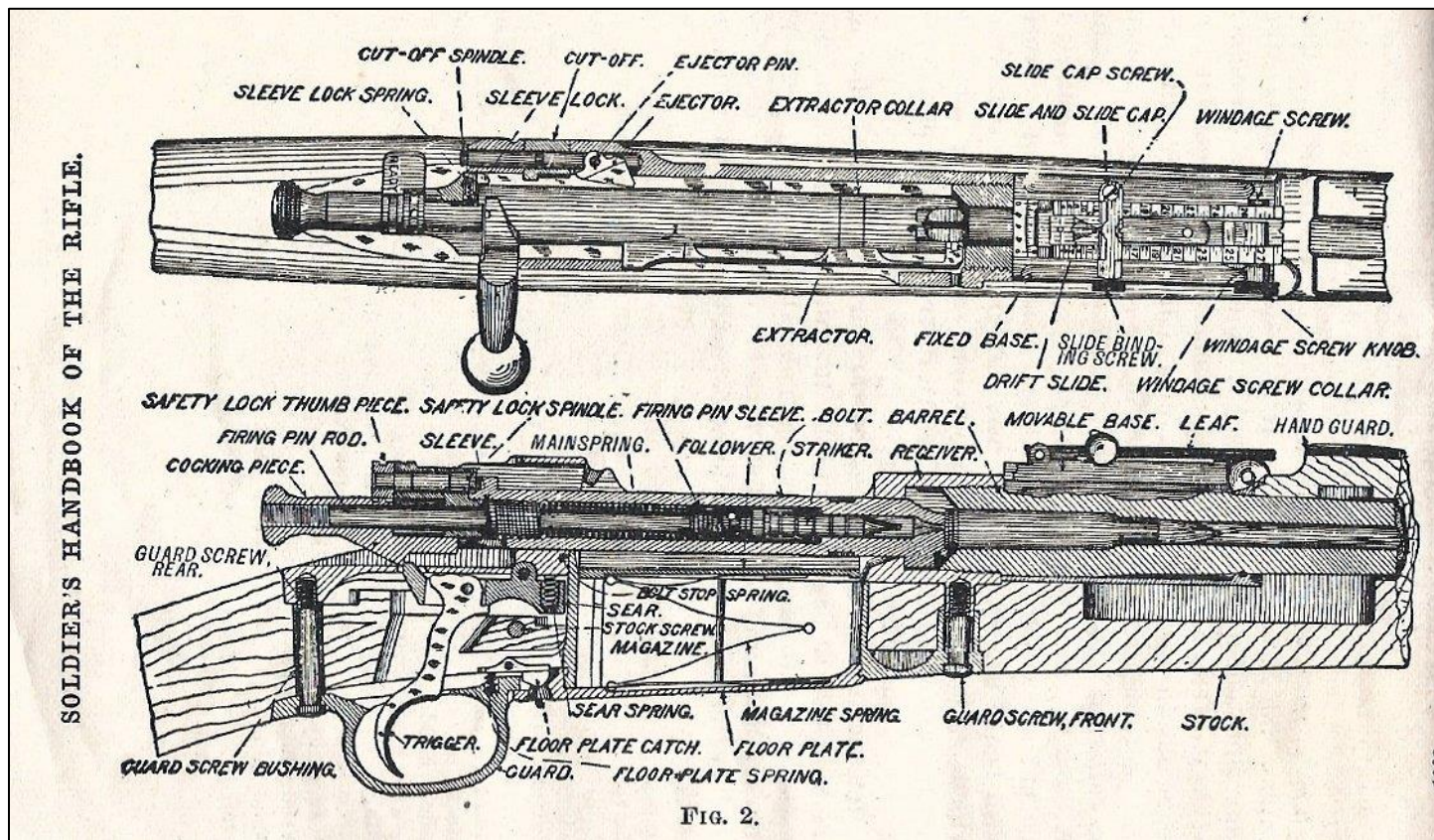


Figure 2. The sketch of the Model 1903 Rifle. (Robbie Morin Collection)

The *Soldier's Handbook* listed the target shooting schedule for the training program. This schedule provided the precise routine for each soldier on the firing range, including the number of shots at each target distance, the allotted time for each firing segment, and the position used during that firing segment (Figure 3).

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SOLDIERS' HANDBOOK OF THE RIFLE.

TABLE 6.—*Rapid fire.*

All firing in the open, bayonet unfixed.

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.	Sight.
<i>Yards.</i>					
100.....	1 minute.....	10	0	Standing..	Choice of leaf or battle sight at all ranges.
200.....do.....	10	0	Kneeling..	
300.....	1 minute 10 seconds...	10	0	Prone....	

Total shots in short range practice, 180.

Figure 3. A page from the *Soldier's Handbook* showing the firing schedule at the Rifle Range. (Robbie Morin Collection)

Each soldier in rifle training at the Rifle Range was able to record the results of his target shooting on pages in his *Soldier's Handbook*. For each firing segment of the schedule, the result of each shot was recorded on a page in the handbook that also identified the target distance, the location of the shot on the target, the score for that shot, the total score of the session, and various other aspects of the shooting segment relevant to the exercise (Figure 4).

100, 200 AND 300 YDS. SLOW FIRE

300 Yds. Slow Fire

Target 4 feet square.
Bullseye 8 inches in diameter

SOLDIER'S HANDBOOK OF THE RIFLE.

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No. of rifle 679664 Ammunition 3 A, 13
Date 100.13-18 Place Camp Logan Texas

No	Elev.	W.G.	Wind	Call	Val.	Remarks.
1	5	R.			4	right leaf
2	4				4	out of track
3					4	
4					4	unfixed
5					5	
6	5	R.			5	Prone
7					4	B.S.
8					4	
9					5	
10					4	
Score....					49	

Wind 5 m. 700
Light Sunny
Weather Clear

Figure 4. The shooting score page from the *Soldier's Handbook*. (Robbie Morin Collection)

Little evidence of the Rifle Range of Camp Logan exists today, however, evidence of the training at the Rifle Range was found in the recent project by the Houston Archeological Society at the Houston Arboretum. During that project in which a trash dump from the Camp Logan era was screened for artifacts, a stripper clip from a Model 1903 rifle was recovered (Figure 5). The highly corroded clip of spent cartridges was most likely brought back to the main camp by a soldier after a week of rifle training, perhaps as a souvenir. The clip was discarded or lost, and eventually was disposed of in the trash that ended up in the dump.



Figure 5. A stripper clip from a Model 1903 Rifle. A ball point pen is used for scale, on the left. (Photo: John Rich)

2021 Texas Archeology Academy Descriptions for TAS Website

Ceramics Academy: The Stories Found in Pottery

An exciting academy to be held VIRTUAL via Zoom, this academy will introduce the importance of archeological ceramics in terms of technology, chronology, dating, trade, subsistence, and cultural identity. Definitions and origins of ceramics, decoration and how pottery was embellished, sherd analysis and how pottery is classified and typed, and interpretations including what we can learn from pottery analysis. Each participant in the Ceramics Academy will receive an excellent class manual and they will receive a KIT with materials for hands-on exercises that will be virtually instructed such as making pottery and identifying vessel types, age, and firing.

Instructors: Marybeth Tomka, Dr. Chris Lintz, and Rebecca Shelton.

The academy is scheduled for the weekend of February 20-21, 2021; registration deadline is February 6, 2021.



TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S

Ceramics Academy:
The Stories Found in Pottery

Virtual Academy
February 20-21, 2021
Via Zoom

Instructors:
Marybeth Tomka
Dr. Chris Lintz
Rebecca Shelton

Register by February 6, 2021 at:
<https://www.txarch.org/tas-academies>
Cost: \$100 + TAS membership. CPE credits available.
Scholarship opportunities at:
<https://www.txarch.org/scholarship>

Learn the fundamentals of ceramics dating, chronology, technology, vocabulary, classification, analysis and much more.
Receive a class manual and a KIT for hands-on exercises.



TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S

Archeology 101 Academy

Virtual Academy
March 13-14, 2021
Via Zoom

Field Excavations
March 20-21, 2021
San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site

Instructor: Dr. Jon Lohse
Principal Investigator: Dr. Sarah Chesney

Register by February 27, 2021 at:
<https://www.txarch.org/tas-academies>
Cost: \$100 + TAS membership. CPE credits available.
Scholarship opportunities at:
<https://www.txarch.org/scholarship>

Learn the tools to identify, record and assess an archeological site (investigation, survey, test excavation, sample, preservation, catalogue, report and much more).
Participate in a field excavation on the Historic Site of San Felipe de Austin. No experience necessary.

Archeology 101 Academy

Another exciting 2021 TAS Academy is the Archeology 101 Academy. Class instruction for this academy will be held VIRTUAL via Zoom, with a hands-on field component scheduled to be held at San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site, located in the town of San Felipe, Texas. This academy provides background information on the archeology of the state and how to identify archeological sites, both pre-European and historic in nature. Instructions are provided for accurate site recording that allows archeologists to assess the importance and significance of a site or sites and contribute to the synthesis of the state's cultural heritage.

The course's primary goals are to provide each participant with the tools necessary to identify, properly record, and assess an archeological site. The first step in managing archeological resources on private lands is to know the site is there and learning something about that site. One site, however, never tells the whole story. It is the cumulative knowledge of the location of archeological sites in time and space that allow archeologists to piece together the larger puzzle. A better understanding

of the past 15,000+ years and better management of our archeological resources comes from understanding site locations across a broad area.

Course instructions will include basic knowledge needed 1) to identify archeological sites in various regions across the state; 2) how to properly investigate/document a site; 3) how to complete a standard **TexSite survey form**; 4) how to perform a **test excavation** if necessary; 5) how to establish horizontal and vertical controls; 6) what and how much to sample; 7) how to record provenience of artifacts recovered; 8) how to properly wash, **catalogue**, and inventory specimens; 9) how to sort and classify a collection; 10) how to organize the data and write a descriptive **report**. Each of these topics will be covered in specific sections of this Academy. Finally, participants will have the opportunity to participate in a half day of excavations and other field investigations on the historic site of San Felipe de Austin on either Saturday or Sunday March 20 and 21, 2021 (your choice!).

A good reference to field methods in archeology is *Field Methods in Archaeology* (7th edition), 1997, by Hester, Shafer, and Feder.

The Archeology 101 Academy will be held virtually via zoom on March 13-14, 2021. And participants will have the option to choose their half day of field excavations at San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site on either March 20 or 21, 2021. This will be an excellent opportunity for participants to enjoy the State Historic Site and also nearby Stephen F. Austin State Park for camping, hiking, and biking! <https://tpwd.texas.gov/state-parks/stephen-f-austin>
Lodging options available in nearby Sealy, Texas including hotels, motels, RV parks and camping, and can be found on the Sealy Convention and Visitors Bureau website: <http://www.visitsealy.com/#>

Lead Instructor: Dr. Jon Lohse

Principal Investigator for field excavations: Dr. Sarah Chesney

The virtual classroom portion of this academy is scheduled for the weekend of March 13-14, 2021, with the field excavation portion scheduled for March 20-21, 2021; registration deadline is February 27, 2021.

Archeobotany Academy: An Introduction to Archeobotany

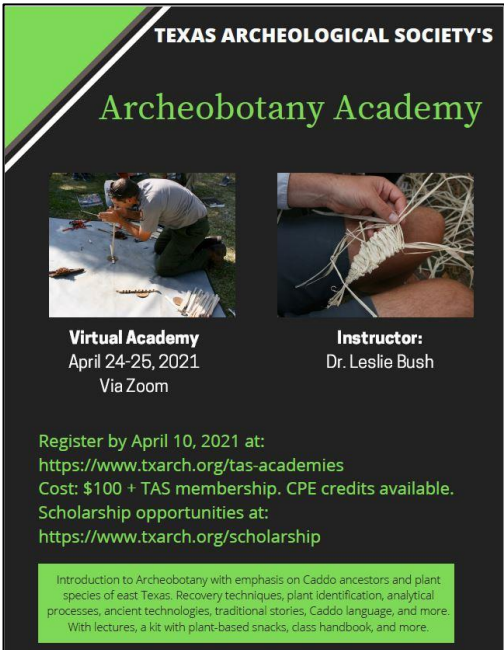
The 2021 TAS Archeobotany Academy will be offered VIRTUAL via Zoom with an emphasis on Caddo ancestors and the plant species of east Texas. The academy will introduce participants to how archeologists understand the relationships between people and plants in the past. The recovery and analysis of macroremains (actual bits of plants), pollen, phytoliths, and chemical residues from archeological sites will be discussed in detail with examples from East Texas and the Ozarks. The wealth of information that can be gained from replication of ancient technologies will also be covered, as will the value of historical accounts, traditional stories, memories, and the ancestral knowledge held by modern Native people.

Participants will receive a KIT containing materials for hands-on activities to supplement the lectures, including tastes of various edible plants. A handbook that covers class material and suggestions for further reading and YouTube viewing will be provided as well. Logistics for a possible future outdoor component to the Academy will be discussed during the weekend.

Lead Instructor: Dr. Leslie Bush (Macrobotanical Analysis)

Special guest lecturers: Phil Cross (Caddo Nation, traditional technologies), Alaina Tahlate (Caddo Nation, Caddo language), Dr. Kevin Hanselka (TxDOT archeobotany), and Dr. Elizabeth Temple Horton (Rattlesnakemaster Paleoethnobotany).

The academy is scheduled for the weekend of April 24-25, 2021; registration deadline is April 10, 2021.



TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S

Archeobotany Academy

Virtual Academy
April 24-25, 2021
Via Zoom

Instructor:
Dr. Leslie Bush

Register by April 10, 2021 at:
<https://www.txarch.org/tas-academies>
Cost: \$100 + TAS membership. CPE credits available.
Scholarship opportunities at:
<https://www.txarch.org/scholarship>

Introduction to Archeobotany with emphasis on Caddo ancestors and plant species of east Texas. Recovery techniques, plant identification, analytical processes, ancient technologies, traditional stories, Caddo language, and more. With lectures, a kit with plant-based snacks, class handbook, and more.

Houston Archeological Society
Monthly Meeting Programs for 2020/21
6:30pm Third Thursday of every month (except June)
(Until further notice meetings are virtual for members only)

December 17, 2020 – **Annual Review** highlighting HAS 2020 activities

January 21, 2021 – **Wilson W. “Dub” Crook** – The Anthropology of Hunting

February 18, 2021 – **Gary Pinkerton**, Trammel’s Trace – The First Road to Texas from the North

March 18, 2021 – **Dr. Jason W. Barrett**, TxDOT Archeologist, Update on the Dimond Knoll Project

All **Houston Archeological Society** meetings are normally free and open to the public. However, due to the COVID-19 situation they are currently being conducted virtually for members only. For more information about HAS then visit our website at www.txhas.org or email lindagorski@cs.com. You can also join our Facebook page at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/123659814324626/>

Please submit articles for publication to *The Profile* Editor Bob Sewell at newsletter@txhas.org. Please submit articles for the December issue no later than 23rd November.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARCHEOLOGY IN THIS AREA, CONTACT THE FOLLOWING:

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