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Professionals and amateurs working together to salvage prehistoric burials in Wharton, Texas. Suzanne Wilson's article on the following page describes the close cooperation between the various groups.

ARCHEOLOGISTS POOL EFFORTS TO SALVAGE ARCHAIC CEMETERYSuzanne Wilson

On January 24 and 25, 1981, archeologists from all over Texas converged on a home construction site in Wharton, Texas, to salvage prehistoric burials uncovered by Telephone and Gas Company crews.

At times the dig may have resembled a 3-ring circus with the archeologists, heads down and trowels flying, surrounded by milling throngs of on-lookers. But this salvage excavation in Wharton was doubly successful because of the degree of public interest and the number of participating professionals who took the time to communicate with the public.

Responding to a call from the Sheriff's Department, Patience "Paddie" Patterson of the Texas Historical Commission, was first on the scene on January 14, with Wayne Boggs of the Texas Historical Commission. The weekend of the 17th and 18th Paddie was joined by Rick Watson and others from the University of Texas at Austin. Utility line trenches had exposed extended Archaic burials with shell beads and pendants. As word of the find circulated, offers to help arrived and work was scheduled for January 24 and 25.

Paddy was joined that next weekend by E. Mott Davis (UTA), Carolyn Good (Corps of Engineers), Grant Hall (UTSA), Glen Goode (Texas Highway Department), and Harry Shafer and Donny Hamilton (A&M). An ad hoc committee decided on procedures and the Houston Archeological Society and students from the University of Texas provided willing workers. Seldom would one have the opportunity to see so many professionals working so closely together. Exclaimed one HAS member, "This is almost better than Field School!"

A distinctive feature of the dig was the amount of community interest and support given to the archeologists. The site, in a residential area, was easily accessible and the visitors asked continuous questions, volunteered encouragement and even lent hands with the shovels.

One of the most frequently asked questions was "What will happen to all of this material?" As Harry Shafer told the visitors, "Just our being here is a professional commitment to see that the information is returned to you."

With the bulk of the endangered material recovered, the ad hoc committee "dissolved". But, as proof of Harry's promise, Meg Kluge, graduate student from UTA, has assumed responsibility for the Wharton work and plans to extend the excavations to adjacent property as soon as permission is obtained. Her continued work in Wharton, assisted by crews from UTA, A&M and HAS has brought offers of financial assistance, and HAS member Joe Hudgins, who has recorded most of the sites in Wharton County, has been named grant coordinator. Meg's work should contribute greatly to the knowledge of this archeologically rich area.

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QUOTABLE QUOTES

On Do's and Don'ts when visiting an archeological excavation:

DON'T "Arrive at mealtime or at the end of the day, overstay your welcome, or drop papers."

DO "Bring a simple snack such as a bag of candy for the staff members to share."

From: Martha Joukowsky, A Complete Manual of Field Archaeology, 1980, Prentice-Hall, Inc., p 487

A Restudy of Site 41HR185, Harris, Co., Texas

L. W. Patterson

Introduction

Several years ago, an initial report was published by the author (Patterson 1975) on prehistoric site 41HR185 in Harris County, Texas. This was a small surface collection, with artifacts representing the Woodland and Late Prehistoric periods. Since then, the author has continued surface collecting on this site, and a larger collection of diagnostic artifacts is now available. A restudy of materials from this site is warranted, including some revisions in the classification of artifacts.

As previously noted, this site is located on a high, sandy area, about 100 feet from a creek bank, in a wooded area. This site is approximately 100 feet in diameter. It has seen much abuse by pothunters over a long period, and this surface collection is therefore a salvage type effort. This site is typical of prehistoric sites found in this general area of inland Harris County, and probably represents seasonal occupations by nomadic hunter-gatherer type peoples. It is a campsite, with a number of activities demonstrated; such as hunting, cooking, lithic manufacturing, and lithic tool use.

Projectile Points and Chronology

The current collection of projectile points is as follows:

<u>Dart Points</u>		<u>Arrow Points</u>	
Gary	4	Scallorn	2
Kent	2	Edwards	1
Bulverde	1		
Elam	1		
Ensor	1		

In addition, 2 Yarbrough-like, 4 Gary-like, 2 Bulverde-like, and 4 miscellaneous dart point stem fragments were found. Six projectile point blade fragments were recovered. One whole preform and 9 preform fragments show that projectile points were being manufactured at this location. Most of the projectile points are made from alluvial type cherts. Two Kent points are of petrified wood, an Edwards point is of red jasper, and one Gary point is made from Edwards Plateau type flint. Projectile points are illustrated in Figure 1.

The present collection of projectile points indicates that occupations occurred at this site over a longer time period than previously described. Bulverde and large Gary type dart points found here start as early as the Middle Archaic period (Hall 1981, Patterson 1980a) on the upper Texas coast, at roughly 3,000 BC (Patterson 1979). Occupations at this site then continue through the Late Archaic, Woodland, and Late Prehistoric periods.

The Elam point found here may also be from the Middle Archaic period, as it has a well-ground base. Basal grinding is typical of other Middle Archaic point types found in this area (Patterson 1976:Fig. 1). While Gary and Kent points start in the Middle Archaic period, these point types continue through the Late Prehistoric period, and tend to become smaller in later time. The Ensor point found here is typical of the Late Archaic.

Standardized arrow point types become predominant at the start of the Late Prehistoric, at about AD 600 (Aten 1971:Fig 10), and are represented here by Edwards and Scallorn types. The Yarbrough-like stem fragments from this site possibly represent additional materials from the Late Archaic.

Unifacial arrow points and unifacially retouched inset blades for possible compound arrow point use start much earlier than standardized bifacial arrow point types in this region (Patterson 1976, 1980a). Seven unifacial points and eighteen inset blades were found on this site.

### Ceramics

Ceramics start on the upper Texas coast at approximately AD 100 (Aten, et al 1976:Fig. 16). One of the early pottery types in Conway Plain, with coarse sand tempering. Ten sherds of this type were found here. Goose Creek Plain sandy paste pottery is the predominant type over all post-ceramic time periods in this area. A total of 199 sherds of this type were found on this site, including 6 rim sherds, and 1 sherd with a drilled lace hole. Incised pottery is not common in this area. Fourteen Goose Creek Incised sherds were recovered, all with simple linear patterns. There are 10 incised sherds with a single line, 2 with a double line, 1 with three lines, and 1 with 4 parallel lines. One of the sherds with 2 lines has one straight line and one wavy line. The sherd with 3 parallel lines has diagonal lines connecting the two top parallel lines.

Sherd thicknesses range from 4 to 9 mm, with most sherds having thicknesses from 6 to 7 mm. Colors of pottery range from reddish black (10R 2.5/1) to red (10R 5/6) to reddish yellow (5YR 6/4). Many sherds are weak red (10R 4/3). Sherd diameters were measured by a standard technique (Patterson 1980b), and are quite variable. Sherd diameters range from 6 to 24 inches, which show the variabilities in pot sizes and differences in various sections of individual pots.

### Faunal Materials

Preservation of bone materials is not good at this site. Faunal materials recovered include 1 turtle shell fragment, 1 marine shell fragment, and 46 miscellaneous bone fragments.

### General Lithic Technology

Several types of unifacial tools have been found here, including 7 perforators, 23 graters, 3 scrapers, and 5 tools with denticulate edges (saws). One bifacial hafted scraper was also found. Most stone tools here, however, are unretouched utilized flakes, showing edge damage patterns typical of cutting and scraping functions. Unifacial tools are shown in Figure 2.

An industry for the manufacture of small prismatic blades is represented here. These blades have the following width distribution:

<u>width, mm</u>	<u>no.</u>	<u>%</u>
5	5	8.2
6	3	4.9
7	9	14.7
8	7	11.5
9	4	6.6
10	5	8.2
11	6	9.8
12	6	9.8
13	12	19.7
14	2	3.3
17	2	3.3
	<u>61</u>	<u>100.0</u>

These small blades are of ideal sizes to manufacture unifacial arrow points and inset blades. Seven blade core trim flakes and one blade core fragment were found. There were also 18 blade-like flakes recovered, with widths from 8 to 18 mm. Two prismatic blades are made from Edwards Plateau type flint.

There is much evidence of lithic manufacturing activities at this site. Six quartzite hammerstone fragments were found. Small chert cores recovered include 2 bifacial specimens and 17 miscellaneous specimens. The collection includes 14 broken chert cobble pieces, 1 whole chert cobble, and 1 petrified wood cobble. Nine quartzite and sandstone abrading tools were found, that can be used to prepare core edges, especially in the manufacture of bifaces.

Heat treating of lithic materials was commonly used, as shown by reddish coloration, waxy luster, and potlid surface fractures of many specimens. There were 32 burnt chert pieces found, that may represent overheating during heat treatment operations. Most lithic materials used at this site are alluvial cherts that can be found on the coastal plain. As noted here, there are also small amounts of petrified wood and Edward Plateau flint.

The general collection of chert flakes has the following size distribution:

<u>size, mm square</u>	<u>no.</u>	<u>%</u>
40 to 50	3	0.1
35 to 40	17	0.4
30 to 35	94	2.1
25 to 30	180	4.0
20 to 25	398	8.9
15 to 20	1077	24.2
under 15	2683	60.3
	<u>4452</u>	<u>100.0</u>

This type of size distribution strongly reflects the manufacture of bifaces (Patterson and Sollberger 1978:111). It also shows the limited sizes of chert cobble raw materials being used. This chert flake collection has 9.4% primary flakes (covered with cortex), 46.7% secondary flakes (partially covered with cortex), and 43.9% interior flakes (no remaining cortex). The high percentage of flakes with remaining cortex possibly shows the importation of many untrimmed chert cobbles, when compared to experimental flintknapping results (Patterson 1981).

#### Other Artifacts

A total of 140 fired clayballs were found, with a size range of 15 to 60 mm diameters. These objects were possibly used in cooking functions. One piece of red ochre pigment was found. There were 83 small, smooth pebbles collected, ranging from 5 to 15 mm diameters. These may have been used in rattles. Seven larger smooth pebbles (20 to 25 mm diameters) may have been used for pottery smoothing.

#### Summary

This article has reviewed the current collection of materials from prehistoric site 41HR185 in inland Harris County. Occupations appear to have occurred here over a period of roughly 5,000 years. This site is one more example of the long duration of a single type of lifeway and settlement pattern established in this region by nomadic hunter-gatherers.

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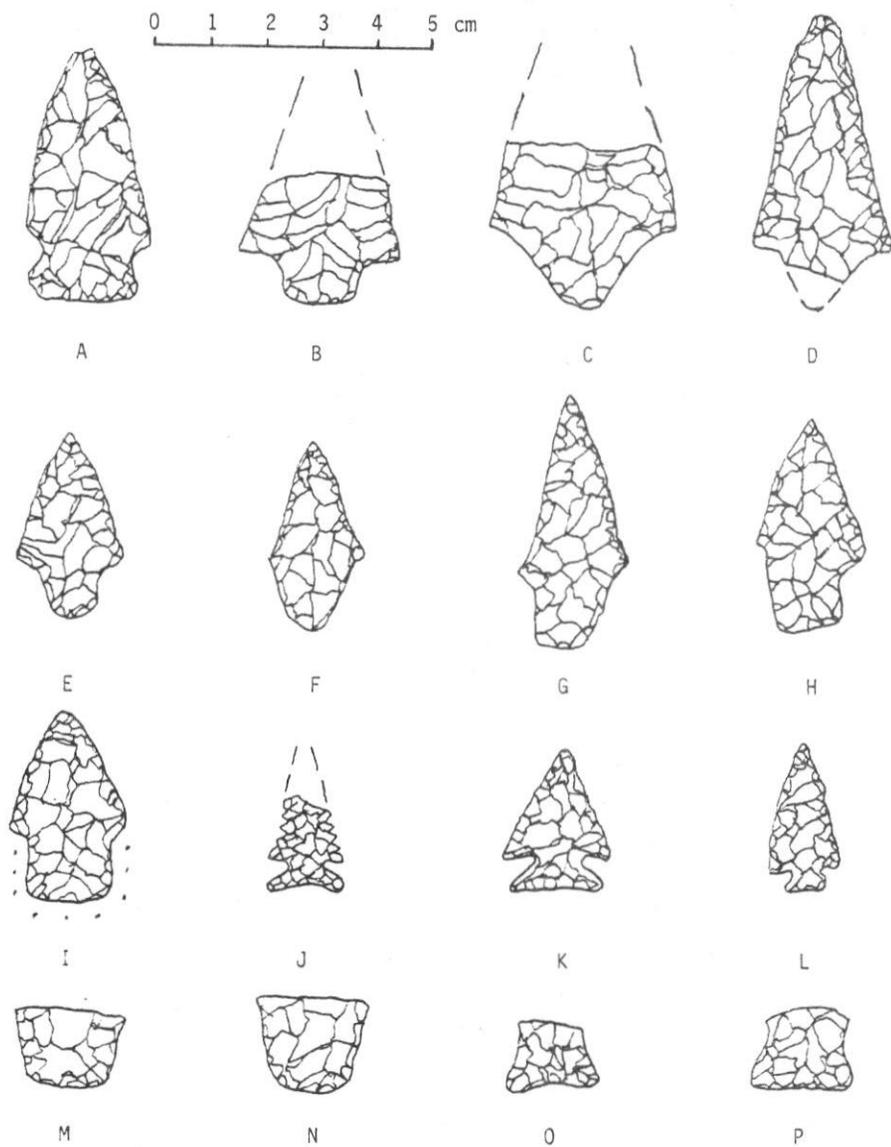
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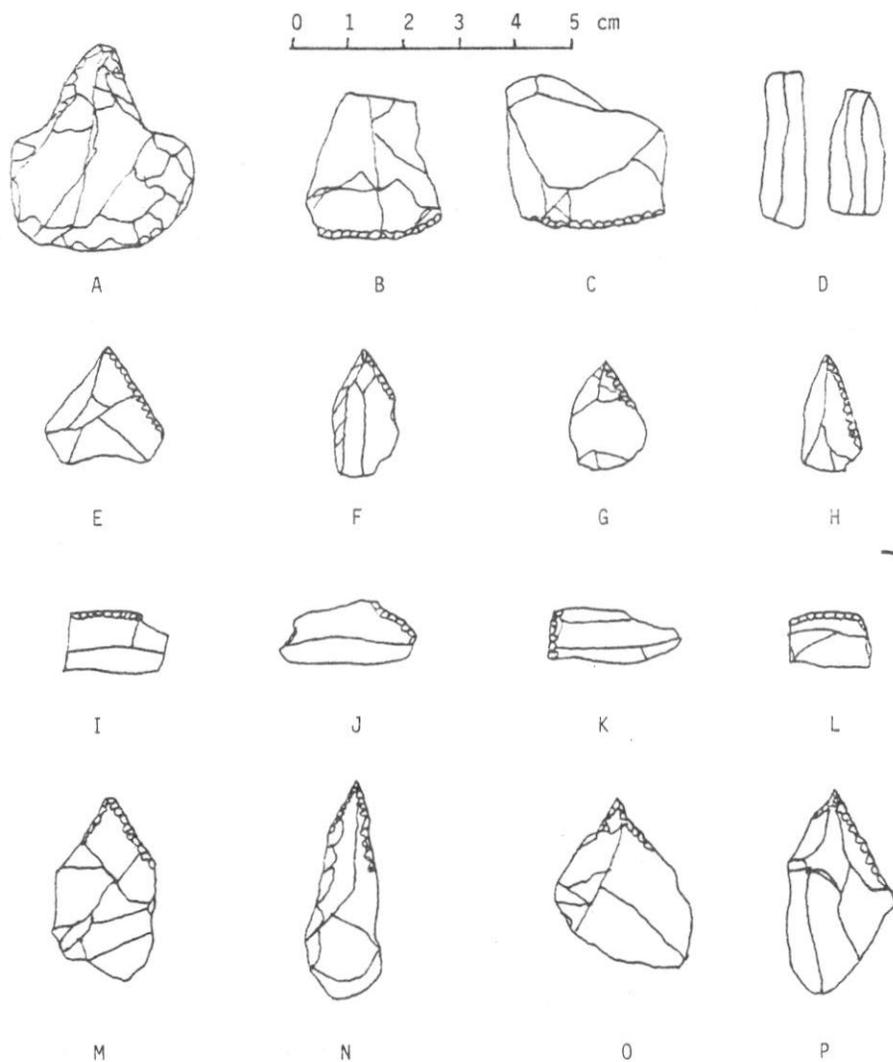
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FIGURE 1  
SITE 41HR185 PROJECTILE POINTS



A - Ensor; B - Bulverde; C to F - Gary; G, H - Kent; I - Elam;  
J - Edwards; K, L - Scallorn; M, N - Bulverde - like stems;  
O, P - Yarbrough - like stems; dots show ground edges

FIGURE 2  
SITE 41HR185 LITHIC ARTIFACTS



A - bifacial hafted scraper; B, C - scrapers; D - prismatic blades;  
E to H - unifacial points; I to L - unifacial inset blades;  
M, N - perforators; O, P - gravers

## RESULTS OF SOME RECENT STUDIES BY THE TEXAS OBSIDIAN PROJECT

Thomas R. Hester, Frank Asaro, and Fred Stross

In an earlier issue of this journal (Hester *et al.* 1980), we reported a variety of data derived from trace element analysis of obsidian artifacts from Texas sites. The objective of this project is to determine the geologic source of such specimens, using x-ray fluorescence and neutron activation analysis, in order to study ancient trade and exchange systems.

Recently, new data were obtained for a series of obsidian artifacts from various areas of Texas (Table 1). The studies were made possible through the cooperation of avocational archaeologists and artifact collectors who loaned us specimens for non-destructive x-ray fluorescence analysis. Funding was provided by the Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA), under the terms of a collaborative agreement between Hester at UTSA and Asaro and Stross at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley.

Five obsidian artifacts were studied. Two are from the southwestern edge of the Edwards Plateau, from sites in Uvalde and Real Counties. Another specimen is from a site in Comanche County, and the final two specimens, from Knox County. These will be described below and brief comments on the trace element studies will be presented.

Real County. The specimen is an obsidian flake collected by Glen Goode of the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation. It is a surface specimen, reportedly from a burned rock midden in the vicinity of those reported by Shiner and Shiner (1977).

Trace element analysis places it within the "Escondido Ranch" type. While we do not yet know the geologic source of this particular obsidian type, we are accumulating data on a number of specimens which have this particular chemical characterization. Most of the specimens are from the southern and southwest Texas area; one is known from a site in north-central Texas, X41 HI 130, at Aquilla Lake (Hester *et al.*, ms.). They constitute a chemical group with an unusually high Ba content (Asaro and Stross, letter to Hester, 1978).

Uvalde County. The specimen is a stemmed dart point of obsidian, collected from the surface of an open occupation site near Sabinal (K. C. Cunningham collection). The style is similar to Classic period dart points of central Mexico, and indeed, the trace element studies indicate that the obsidian is from the Otumba source in the Valley of Mexico.

The presence of this point in a surface context raises a potential problem. Could it be a discard of a specimen collected in recent times in central Mexico (e.g., by an illegal alien passing through the Sabinal area?). While

such a possibility cannot be ruled out, it should be noted that nearby Kincaid Rockshelter yielded an obsidian projectile point fragment from excavated Late Paleo-Indian contexts (Hester *et al.* 1980:15) and that that particular specimen was also derived from a source in Mexico, albeit from a source in the state of Queretaro.

Comanche County. The specimen is a small bipointed arrow point from the Leon River drainage system near Lake Proctor (Carl and Jimmy Watson collection). It can be linked, via x-ray fluorescence analysis, to the Valles Caldera source (Hester *et al.* 1980; Mitchell *et al.* 1980) in New Mexico. The Valles Caldera obsidian source has now been widely identified in terms of obsidian artifacts in north-central and panhandle Texas, as well as in southeast New Mexico.

Knox County. Mr. Al Redder of Waco, Texas, provided the author with two obsidian flakes, one from an Archaic site, 41 KX 10 (specimen number 5 in the Redder cataloging system) and another from 41 KX 26 (specimen number 7). Site 41 KX 26 is Late Prehistoric in date; other artifacts include arrow points, pottery, and beveled knives. Four other obsidian flakes were collected by Redder, but have not been analyzed. This undisturbed site is on a bluff overlooking the "Salt Fork" of the Brazos River. Site 41 KX 10 is east of Benjamin, Texas, and about two miles north of the "Salt Fork". It is situated on a hill affording a broad overview of the Brazos River "breaks" to the west. This site has been under cultivation since 1900. The specimen from 41 KX 10 is derived from the Valles Caldera source in New Mexico (see Mitchell *et al.* 1980:304-305). However, the source for the specimen from 41 KX 26 could not be determined. It can be noted, however, that it is very similar, in terms of its chemical characteristics, to a previously analyzed specimen (TEX-14) from the Cobb-Pool site in Dallas County (R. K. Harris collection; Hester *et al.*, ms.).

#### CLOSING COMMENTS

This brief note further points out the potential for linking obsidian artifacts in Texas to their geological sources of origin. We have now processed dozens of artifacts from the Texas area and are approaching a point where a comprehensive study of the accumulated data can be carried out. There are still a number of problems, the most critical being the identification of the "Escondido Ranch" source. At present, we do not know if this is a source in Mexico or in New Mexico. We could speculate that since most of the specimens of this type come from the southern part of the State, the source is more likely to be in Mexico. However, most of the Mexican sources have been closely studied (cf. Stross *et al.* 1976); on the other hand, we still lack comparative data from a number of known sources in New Mexico. As these are forthcoming, we hope to resolve the problem of the "Escondido Ranch" source.

TABLE 1. RECENT TRACE ELEMENT RESULTS FOR OBSIDIAN ARTIFACTS FROM TEXAS

<u>Site/County</u>	<u>Geologic Source or Type</u>
"Keystone Patch"/Real	"Escondido Ranch"
Near Sabinal/Uvalde	Otumba, Mexico
Near Lake Proctor/Comanche	Valles Caldera, New Mexico
41 KX 10/Knox	Valles Caldera, New Mexico
41 KX 26/Knox	Unknown

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The Wallisville Heritage Park FoundationCurrent Status and Future PlansJohn MiddletonWallisville Townsite

The two major components of the Wallisville Heritage Park are the El Orcoquisac Archaeological District and the Wallisville Townsite. The two sites are contiguous being separated only by Interstate 10. The District is important for its prehistoric and early historic material, and the townsite offers a valuable source of material or artifacts which will provide information as to the lifestyles of the early Texas frontiersmen.

Wallisville was first settled in 1825 by E. H. R. Wallis. By the 1830's, it was an organized community being on early Texas maps of that period. In 1857, it was granted a Post Office; and in 1858, when Chambers County was created, Wallisville became the county seat. At its peak, Wallisville supported over 700 residents. Besides an impressive courthouse, jail and hanging tower, the town boasted two hotels, a cotton gin, several general merchandise stores, and an enclosed skating rink, several churches, a school, two saw mills, a shipyard, and a printing office of the first newspaper printed in Chambers County. Wallisville was an important link in the travel, trade and general commerce of the North Galveston Bay area until the mid 1960's when the townsite was condemned.

In 1968 the Army Corps of Engineers condemned the town because of their construction of the Wallisville Reservoir and Saltwater Barrier a short distance downstream on the Trinity River. All of the structures then standing in the townsite were either removed or destroyed. Approximately eight blocks (nearly one-third of the town) was excavated to build a levee and dam access road east of the townsite. Fortunately the remaining portion of the town contains the city block on which were located the courthouse and jail. Actually those blocks left undisturbed by the Corps of Engineers contain the most important residential and business sections of Wallisville because these blocks were those in closest proximity to the Trinity River - the main artery of business and travel.

The townsite of Wallisville represents the remains of over 150 years of human adaptation to and exploitation of the Wallisville area. Archaeologists have traditionally been interested in prehistoric sites only such as those located within the El Orcoquisac Archaeological District; however, this belief has been questioned and archaeologists have begun to work on historically known and documented sites such as Wallisville. It is now recognized by archaeologists that these historic sites are of equal importance and are worthy of serious investigation. In this context the value of historic sites with rich verbal, written and photographic records far exceeds certain prehistoric sites which lack such documentation. The townsite lends itself to a composite approach employing both historical and archaeological methodologies thereby providing information and detail not otherwise obtainable using only one of those methods.

Why is the Wallisville townsite unique? It is true that many other 19th and 20th century towns are known, however, many (if not most) are currently occupied. What is important about Wallisville in this regard is precisely that it is not occupied any longer. Today it is locked in time almost exactly as are the prehistoric and early historic sites around it.

Archaeological studies of the Wallisville townsite would not be hampered by the presence of standing or occupied structures, parking lots or any other features associated with occupied townsites. Thus, Wallisville is one of the very few townsites of its time period that would be ideal for archaeological studies. Our knowledge of human behavior can only be increased by archaeologically investigating the behavior of "modern" humans who occupied Wallisville and survived, in the same manner as the prehistoric sites are investigated in the El Orcoquisac Archaeological District. The only difference between the two sites are age and technology. What a marvelous opportunity awaits for the scientific study of the complete spectrum of behavioral adaptation within the boundaries of the Wallisville Heritage Park - from the prehistoric and early historic sites within the El Orcoquisac Archaeological District to the pioneer settlers approach to this environment in the town of Wallisville.

What will take place in the townsite after each block is adequately and completely studied and documented? At that time, the historic structures which still exist will be moved back into the townsite to be placed on the original locations. Others that are no longer in existence will be rebuilt with the aid of photographic and written records so as to guarantee the accuracy of the reconstructed buildings. Each of these buildings and homes will be refurbished with period furniture and decorations. The 1886 Courthouse and nearby Jail and Hanging Tower will be reconstructed on the original foundations and will be used as the offices of the Wallisville Heritage Park Foundation and the Chambers County Historical Commission.

What has already been done? The Wallisville Heritage Park Foundation, in cooperation with the Chambers County Historical Commission, has already begun the reconstruction process with establishment of a Park Headquarters in the refurbished Wallisville Schoolhouse. Rich in history, the structure was built in Wallisville in 1869 and has been used as a school, church, post office, courthouse, and the office of THE AGE - the first newspaper in Chambers County. This restored building serves as a symbol of future efforts by the Foundation at restoring and relocating period houses within the townsite portion of the Wallisville Heritage Park.

The townsite of Wallisville is experiencing a rebirth. In a historical and archeological sense this is an event that is long overdue, and may in fact exceed the significance of its original founding.

### El Orcoquisac Archeological District

El Orcoquisac Archeologic District is the site of continuing human occupation from Late Prehistoric through European contact, as well as the most significant cultural resource of the French/Spanish Colonial period in East Texas. Human habitation of the area began at the close of the Pleistocene some 3,500 years ago shortly after the formation of Galveston Bay and the river systems that drain into it.

Soon after this major geologic event, people were drawn to the nearby river deltas and bayous to exploit the food resources provided by Rangia clams which flourish in the area's brackish water environment. In recent years over 200 aboriginal occupation sites described as Rangia shell middens have been located within the federal lands acquired for the Corps of Engineers Wallisville Reservoir and Saltwater Barrier.

First European contact with the Orcoquiz Indians which inhabited the area was made by Cabeza de Vaca in 1528. De Vaca recorded that he and the

85 men in his party made contact with two aboriginal groups, the Capogne and Han Indians, on the island (probably Galveston) on which they landed. He later reported living with the Charruco Indians who lived in nearby mainland forests. During subsequent contact with other Europeans, these groups became known as Karankawa (Capogne), Atakapa (Han) and Orcoquiza (Charruco) Indians.

As a result of the experiences of Simars de Bellisle, a French officer who became a prisoner of the Orcoquiza when stranded on the Bolivar Peninsula in 1719, the Galveston Bay area became subject to French exploration and trade. Between 1721 and 1754, French from New Orleans visited the area and became involved in substantial trade with the Orcoquiza villages on the Trinity and San Jacinto Rivers for furs, skins, and bear grease.

Joseph Blancpain, a New Orleans trader, and several other families arrived by sloop in 1754 and established the Village de Atakapas near the mouth of the Trinity River. Soon detected by the Spanish, Blancpain was arrested and jailed with the assistance of Chief Calzones Colorados of the Lower Trinity River Orcoquiza. Blancpain's trade goods were confiscated, his sloop abandoned at the site, and ultimately he was reported to have died during imprisonment. Despite his relatively short time on the Lower Trinity, Blancpain did cause the Spanish to establish a permanent outpost at the site of his trading post to protect their frontier from further French encroachment.

In May 1756, the Spanish established Presidio San Agustin de Ahumada and Mission Nuestra Senora de la Luz. The Presidio was garrisoned by 31 soldiers and included within its area the mission church. In the fall of 1759, Fray Abad reported to the Viceroy of Mexico that the mission had been moved to a more suitable place "something less than a fourth of a league distance to the east" from the Presidio.

In October 1767, Marques de Rubi inspected El Orcoquisac and recommended that the mission and Presidio be abandoned. In February 1771, the Presidio's soldiers returned to San Antonio de Bexar and the missionaries followed shortly thereafter leaving El Orcoquisac to the Indians. During the next ten years, El Orcoquisac was used as an Indian meeting place, but eventually the place was abandoned and the location forgotten for nearly two centuries.

#### Wallisville Heritage Park Foundation

The Wallisville Heritage Park Foundation, Inc. is a non-profit organization created in 1979 to assist in restoration, exploration and preservation of the old Wallisville Townsite and archeological areas.

More than that, it is dedicated people who have pledged their time and money to acquire and preserve works of art, documents, papers, pictures, records and writings of historical, traditional or cultural value. The organization strives to perpetuate customs, traditions, and folklore which beautify and enrich the Chambers County area and teach new generations the history of their forefathers.

Nature and history form the keystone as the Foundation develops areas of natural beauty and charm, as well as places which are archeologically important within and surrounding the Townsite.

The Foundation plans to lease the Wallisville Townsite in the El Orcoquisac Archaeological District from the Corps of Engineers when the injunction is lifted on the Wallisville Reservoir project. According to

the revised plan of the Corps of Engineers, the townsite and the district are no longer necessary for the reservoir. The Foundation plans to reconstruct the Wallisville courthouse, jail and hanging tower, which will be used as the headquarters of the Heritage Park. An 1886 home, 1910 church and the 1869 schoolhouse, which is currently serving as the Park's headquarters, have all been purchased with plans to move these buildings back into the townsite when the lease is consummated. Wallisville will be much like a Williamsburg in that it will be a townsite typical of the time period from 1850 to 1915. Other homes and buildings will be reconstructed from photographs or old buildings from Wallisville, which photographs are in the picture collection of the Park.

Several universities have expressed an interest in establishing a field school at Wallisville to do archeological work in the district and the townsite. These areas will provide a unique opportunity to study the prehistoric Indians, the 1754 French trading post, the 1756 Spanish mission, and the 1826 townsite. Fortunately all of this property is under one ownership and is virtually undisturbed.

Since 1979 the Heritage Park has been staffed and is open six days a week. Besides the tours and the trips sponsored by the Heritage Park, the Park's activities have increased substantially. The Park has acquired an outstanding library of genealogical records and has a monthly workshop meeting which is well attended by genealogists. The Park has set up a historic photograph collection and has acquired over 5,000 negatives of old photographs of our area. Mr. John Clay has set up a darkroom and photocopying process at the Heritage Park which is used on a regular basis to copy old photographs and to provide prints for people of photographs from our collection.

Mr. Kevin Ladd is Director of the Heritage Park and with the assistance of Dr. Margaret Henson is preparing a pictorial history of Chambers County. The Park publishes a monthly newspaper entitled THE AGE which contains articles of a historical nature.

Files are kept on each pioneer family of Chambers County, each community of the County, and each important aspect of the development of our area. Because of the increased activities and greater participation of the patrons of the Park in the collection and preservation of the history of our area, the facilities of the Foundation have become inadequate. Plans were finished for a new building to be constructed adjoining the location of the 1869 schoolhouse. This building will be built before January 1, 1983. This building will provide space for a library, museum, darkroom, storage, and meeting room. We feel that the new facility will enable us to better respond to the objectives of our organization. Because of the increased use of the Park's headquarters, it will provide an adequate and pleasant surrounding in which to do research. The Wallisville Heritage Park continues in its efforts to enhance and improve its knowledge and resources. The Park encourages individual interest in assisting the Foundation in the accomplishment of its purposes. To contact the Park office: Telephone - 713/389-2457  
Address: P. O. Box 16, Wallisville, Texas 77597.

"WHAT'S AN AMATEUR, POP?"John Cotter

Well, it's a lover, literally, as it says in the Latin from which it comes. One who loves what's done from taste, but not from necessity or professional obligation. A privilege and a pleasure, rightly. So much for the record.

It's this business of amateurism and professionalism that is the crux of the matter between those who love archeology and those who love it and get paid for their services, too. There has been contention between loving for nothing and loving for pay that has been going on among the human kind ever since the first professional, we understand. So much for prejudice.

The mark of an anthropologist, and most American archeologists are also anthropologists by training, is an understanding of folkways, cultural biases, and the habits of groups of people who band together to live and do their collective thing in a given time and place. It is up to archeologists to understand their own attitudes, their origins and peculiarities. In the development of archeology in the United States, many sites and artifacts were located and invaded by collectors who were curiosity seekers and commercial traders. They ripped up sites and created havoc for conservationists and scientific investigators, and in doing so, they have themselves and their destructive and mercenary motives a bad name. Unhappily, they were called amateurs, which they really weren't.

But something else happened. The old-time pothunters and arrowhead collectors sired a generation of more sophisticated offspring, many of whom took academic training, and some of whom became professional archeologists. That helped. Besides, the oldtimers have largely passed on, as have their collections.

Today the archeologist-anthropologist is, like it or not, a specialist in a humanitarian discipline who is faced with the choice of either playing an intricate and interesting game with sites and artifacts for the sake of the game--like the dilettante amateur--or investigating for a purpose and making his purpose to serve the community, state and nation. Saving the sites and the artifacts for society isn't the whole game, either.

Using the site through adaptive development which avoids destruction, and the data and artifacts for educational purposes while insuring their preservation and accessibility for study in the future is what true conservation in archeology is all about. Furthermore, archeologists who are anthropologists can serve commerce and industry, as well as government and academia, by showing their skills in analysis, instruction, evaluation, planning, and sharing in the development of whatever institution or enterprise pays their salary. That's the future for archeologists--better love it!

Let me nail this down by telling you about Bill Stead. Bill was in my last field class, doing a field survey at Wyck, the 17th century Germantown house, in Philadelphia. Bill was a West Point graduate, a top-flight engineer with a top-flight firm. He was getting an M.A. in anthropology at Penn. That was in '79. Today Bill is Chief of Staff, Surface Transit and Senior Executive Assistant for New York City Transit Authority. He's written his thesis and is taking his degree because, he says, he's the only executive in the outfit who knows something about the human history and development behind all the machinery and logistics involved in getting around Metropolitan New York City. He is a better engineer for being an anthropologist and an archeologist, too. There you are.

## WHITE OAK BAYOU SITES

W.L. McClure

41 HR 283

This site was located by Caskey in 1960. It is on the south side of the bayou on the outside of a horseshoe bend. Channel excavation and erosion exposed artifacts along about 150 feet of the bank next to a prehistoric channel which was naturally filled with silty sand. Sandy topsoil overlies sandy silt. Elevation is 86 feet above sea level.

**BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL:**

The phalanx of a bison-sized bovid was found as well as a few scraps of other unidentified bones.

**CERAMICS:**

The collection includes 14 small body sherds of Goose Creek pottery. Thickness varies from 4 to 6mm. Weight is 25 grams. These came from the downstream part of the site, higher than most of the material.

**OTHER FIRE-HARDENED MATERIAL:**

Four lumps of fire-hardened clay were found. These are typical of such which were probably used in a hearth. Weight is 77 grams.

**LITHICS:**Pebbles:

The collection includes 10 unmodified pebbles smaller than 15mm. and 12 that are from 15 to 40 mm. No indication of use is evident. Weight is 500 grams. There are also 40 fire-cracked and 15 percussion fractured pebbles that are from 15 to 40 mm weighing 1115 grams. Material is flint, quartzite, silicified wood and iron ore.

Bifaces:

Stage 'D' Bifaces: (1)

One oval flint biface weighs 32.7 grams. It apparently was discarded when a medial knot could not be removed.

Stage 'F' Bifaces: (3)

One quartzite biface is lanceolate and weighs 12.5 grams. One silicified wood biface is triangular with rounded basal corners. Weight is 7.4 grams. One flint biface is also of this same shape and weighs 16.7 grams.

Broken Bifaces: (6)

One silicified wood and 3 flint bifaces contract to rounded ends. One silicified wood biface contracts to an acute tip. One well-made flint biface contracts slightly to a straight base which is 22 mm. wide. Total weight is 25.9 grams.

Projectile Points:

The collection includes 30 projectile points or parts thereof. All are dart points. Total weight is 217.5 grams.

WOB-117

41 HR 283

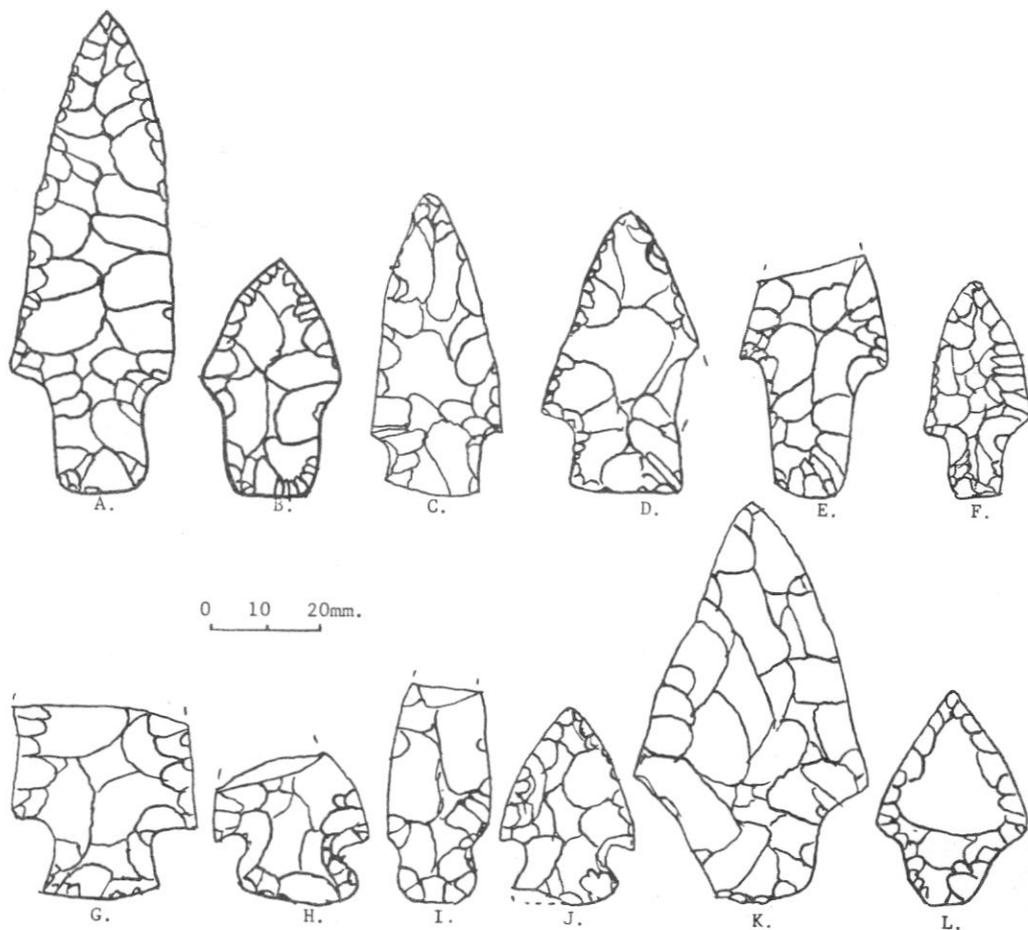


Figure 52

Carrollton: (4) (Figure 52, A. B.)

All are flint and have the stem edges ground. Item A. weight is 18.3 grams and the resharpened point weight is 6.2 grams. Two broken stems weigh 4 grams each.

Yarbrough: (2) (Figure 52, C. D.)

The flint points weigh 11.5 and 10.5 grams.

Wells: (1) (Figure 52, E.)

The distal part of the flint point is missing. Weight is 8.9 grams.

Lange: (1) (Figure 52, G.)

The distal half of the silicified wood point is missing. Weight is 12.2 grams.

Williams: (1) (Figure 52, H.)

The distal part of the flint point is missing. It appears to have been resharpened before being broken the second time. Weight is 5.6 grams.

Palmillas: (5) (Figure 52, I. J.)

Item I. is silicified wood and weighs 5.5 grams. Four other broken flint points weigh 23 grams.

41 HR 283

Kent: (1) (Figure 52, F.)

The flint point weighs 4.7 grams. Some of the broken stems listed as unidentified may be of this type.

Gary: (3) (Figure 52, K. L.)

Three flint points are of the Gary type with one being much larger than the others. Weights are 5.1, 5.9 and 34.4 grams. Item L. is made from a flake. Some of the items classed as broken bifaces may be stems of large points of this type.

Unidentified: (12)

One is silicified wood and 11 are flint. Seven broken stems are mostly parallel sided with two each being slightly contracting and slightly expanding. One barbed point has no stem or tip. Total weight is 57.7 grams.

#### Flakes and Chips:

The collection includes 1007 flakes and chips that weigh 877 grams. Three are quartzite, 145 (14%) are silicified wood and the others are flint. One hundred seventy are larger than 15 mm. Several have either caliche or iron ore adherent. Use scars are on 211 (21%). 131 show evidence of use for cutting and 56 for scraping. Retouched edges are on 22 with 16 straight, 3 concave and 3 convex. Five are lipped flakes and 6 are prismatic blades. 23 are fire-popped. A tabulation of characteristics of flakes and chips is shown in Table 28.

#### DISCUSSION:

The artifacts recovered indicate that the site was primarily occupied during the Late Archaic period. The ceramic component seems to be small and isolated. This would be a good site at which to investigate the end of the Archaic as it transitioned into the Woodland period.

Size	Material	Utilized				Unutilized				Totals			
		P.	S.	I.	total	P.	S.	I.	total	P.	S.	I.	total
0 to 10mm.	flint		5	23	28	10	80	328	418	10	85	351	446
	sil.wood		1	4	5	2	19	45	66	2	20	49	71
	quartzite							2	2			2	2
	total		6	27	33	12	99	375	486	12	105	402	519
10 to 15mm.	flint		23	52	75	22	38	128	188	22	61	180	263
	sil.wood		2	6	8	4	10	33	47	4	12	39	55
	total		25	58	83	26	48	161	235	26	73	219	318
15 to 20mm.	flint		26	31	57	7	29	26	62	7	55	57	119
	sil.wood		5	4	9		3	5	8	0	8	9	17
	total		31	35	66	7	32	31	70	7	63	66	136
20 to 25mm.	flint		10	14	24	2	2		4	2	12	14	28
	sil.wood			1	1							1	1
	total		10	15	25	2	2		4	2	12	15	29
25 to 30mm.	flint		1	1	2						1	1	2
	sil.wood			1	1							1	1
	quartzite					1			1	1			1
	total		1	2	3	1			1	1	1	2	4
30 to 35mm.	flint			1	1							1	1
Totals		0	73	138	211	48	181	567	796	48	254	705	1007

Table 28

Flakes and Chips

A Progress Report on the Brazoria County Historical MuseumTed HollingsworthIntroduction

Much of the history of Texas occurred in Brazoria County. It is generally agreed that Cabeza DeVaca landed on the south shore of San Luis Pass in 1528. Stephen F. Austin's first boatload of colonists landed at the mouth of the Brazos River in 1821. The first shots of the Texas Revolution were fired at the mouth of the Brazos River at Fort Velasco. The first Capitol of the new Republic was at Columbia. The last legal hanging in Texas occurred in Angleton. The list goes on and on. Despite this rich heritage, however, Brazoria County has never had a historical museum, or any kind of archives or other facility where artifacts could be cared for or research conducted. Today, thanks to the efforts and contributions of literally hundreds of people, this void is being filled by the establishment of the Brazoria County Historical Museum. This report will outline the history of this effort and discuss the purpose and nature of this new facility.

History of Effort

Citizens of Brazoria County have long recognized the pressing need for a historical museum. The effort to establish one can be traced back at least to the Texas Centennial in 1936 when the County's Centennial Committee began to inventory the important artifacts still in the county and to make recommendations for acquiring property or a building in which to begin a museum. That effort, along with several others since that time have failed for a variety of reasons. Recent efforts have failed because of disagreements about where a county museum should be located, some believing it should be in the most historic area possible and others arguing for convenient or central locations. The problem of location was solved in 1978 when the County Commissioners' Court decided to tear down the 1897 courthouse in Angleton to make room for a parking lot. A strong outcry from local citizens against destroying the building saved the building and the County Historical Commission was able to get the building designated for use as a county museum a short time later.

The building is Brazoria County's third and oldest standing courthouse. Built when the county seat was moved from Brazoria to Angleton at a cost of \$28,000., the 20,000 sq. ft. building was originally finished in red brick, but was stuccoed in concrete in 1927. It sits in Angleton's courthouse square along with two newer courthouse buildings. Although still structurally sound the building has deteriorated significantly over the years, especially since 1940 when the county government moved into the county's fourth courthouse. Much work is being required in the stabilization and weatherproofing of the building and in the preparation of rooms for exhibit areas, collections areas, and offices and meeting rooms.

Current Progress

Work on the new museum progressed slowly from 1979 until January of this year. The Historical Commission opened the museum to the public briefly in 1981 with temporary exhibits on display but were forced to close the doors soon thereafter due to a leaking roof and lack of air conditioning. By the time the Commission hired a fulltime director, beginning in January of this year, air conditioning had been installed to service four rooms down-

stairs, and the process of securing a new roof was underway. Since that time, the new roof has been installed and other improvements to the building have been completed. Although an array of permanent exhibits is under construction, the thrust of the progress in recent months has been in the establishment of goals and policies and in the raising of money to insure the success of these efforts. Since launching a fund-raising campaign in May, the museum has solicited donations totaling over \$200,000., including a pledge of \$40,000. from the Brazosport Rotary Club which is earmarked exclusively for use in the preparation of a top-flight collections facility. In addition, the county has agreed to assist operating costs of the museum with \$35,000. in 1983. By-laws and policies have been written and various committees are actively engaged in gearing up for opening the facility to the public some time this winter. To insure an effort of the highest quality, the museum has engaged the services of museum consultants with the Texas Historical Commission and the Texas Historical Foundation as well as researching the requirements of an appropriate regional archives and collections facility.

### Goals of the Museum

When the museum is open to the public some time this winter, the "Phase I" activities will still be far from complete. Part of the downstairs of the building will be open to the public to show the displays which are currently under construction. These will basically touch the highlights of the county's history and explain some of the factors which have influenced the changes. Behind the scenes, work will be just beginning in the collections and archives, which will include an oral history collection and a historic photograph collection. It is felt that the collections facility will be one of the museum's most important features. For many years archival materials and artifacts from the county's past have left the area in disturbing numbers as there has been no appropriate repository for them in this area. Archaeologists and historians have long complained that all of the records needed to do research are in such places as Bellville, Austin, Galveston, New Haven, Connecticut, and other places. Over the next few years, efforts will be made to locate as many of these records as possible and return them, or photocopies of them to this facility. These records, along with the artifacts in the collections which are already beginning to come to the museum from private collections and from excavation of historic sites, should form the foundation from which researchers can study the past, not only of Brazoria County, but of the Southeast Texas Area.

In addition to exhibits and collections, the county museum intends to provide programs for children and for adults. These will take on many forms such as booklets and brochures, traveling exhibits, slide shows and demonstrations. As Brazoria County grows and continues to urbanize, the museum is viewed as an important focal point for an awareness and appreciation of the area's heritage, a sense of which could be readily lost as historic areas and historic ways of life are swallowed by our growth and high technology.

The Brazoria County Historical Museum will be open to the public some time this winter. Those interested in participating in the museum's efforts or having suggestions or questions should contact the museum's director, Ted Hollingsworth through the Brazoria County Courthouse switchboard, extension 455 or Houston number 331-6101, or by writing to P. O. Box 1222, Angleton, Texas 77515.

Citizens of Brazoria County have long recognized the pressing need for a historical museum. The effort to establish one can be traced back at least to the Texas Centennial in 1936 when the County's Centennial Committee began to inventory the important artifacts still in the county and to make recommendations for acquiring property or a building in which to begin a museum. That effort, along with several others since that time have failed for a variety of reasons. Recent efforts have failed because of disagreements about where a county museum should be located, some believing it should be in the most historic area possible and others arguing for convenient or central locations. The problem of location was solved in 1978 when the County Commissioners' Court decided to tear down the 1897 courthouse in Angleton to make room for a parking lot. A strong outcry from local citizens against destroying the building saved the building and the County Historical Commission was able to get the building designated for use as a county museum a short time later.

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Brazosport Archaeological Society

Johnney Pollan

The Brazosport Archaeological Society was organized in September, 1981, as an affiliated group of the Brazosport Museum of Natural Science. The Society's goal is to establish a group in Brazoria County which will promote archaeological investigations. The purpose of these investigations will be the discovery, conservation, recording, and preservation of archaeological remains and data by scientific method. The Society is presently comprised of persons who are interested in acquiring a solid background in the scientific and educational functions of modern archaeology. Ultimately, the members' investigations, data, and conclusions will be compiled in reports and published.

To educate the novice members and other interested persons, the Society has established a working field school on a shell midden (41B0138). At present, the Society is engaged in a limited testing program to determine the extent of the site and the cultural complexities buried therein. Laboratory sessions held at the Brazosport Museum of Natural Science provide Society members with the opportunity to learn proper cataloging and preservation of archaeological remains. Members of the Society have also recently worked on field investigations with the Texas Archaeological Society and the Houston Archeological Society.

The Society holds a regular meeting on the second Tuesday of each month at the Brazosport Museum of Natural Science. Programs give the Society members insight into a variety of archaeological subjects and theories. Persons interested in knowing more about the Society can write to the following address:

Brazosport Archaeological Society  
400 College Drive  
Lake Jackson, Texas 77566

or contact Johnney Pollan  
109 Lazy Lane  
Lake Jackson, Texas 77566  
(713) 265-6910

The Goebel Site (41AU1)An Archaic - Neo American Site In Austin Co., Texas

(Continued from HAS Journal No. 72)

A. R. DukeLithics

Lithic materials from the Goebel site can be divided into three categories for discussion purposes - chipped stone, ground stone and miscellaneous lithics. The chipped stone category includes dart and arrow points, drills, perforators, scrapers, axes, knives and flakes. The ground stone category includes abraders, boat stones and grinding stones. Water worn pebbles, hammerstones, raw sandstone and hematite pieces fall into the miscellaneous lithics category.

Chipped Stone

Chert, quartzite, silicified wood, topaz and various high quality flints were used to manufacture the lithic artifacts found at 41AU1. Most materials appear to have been obtained locally although Edwards Plateau type flint and topaz must have been carried in from further west.

Many of the points appear to have been heat treated as evidenced by reddish coloration and waxy appearance. The presence of many flint flakes at all levels (See Figure 1) indicates that lithic production activities took place on the site over many years. The presence of hammerstones and flaking tools also supports this contention.

Two arrow points and six dart points have residual asphalt on their bases. The use of asphalt for hafting points is typical of some Austin County sites and other sites along the Gulf coast.

The depths (see Figure 2) at which the various points were found show a reasonable correlation with the estimated periods of production recognizing that the estimated ages (Handbook of Texas Archeology) are empirical and that the use of older "misaid" or discarded points by more recent people certainly must have been a common practice. At 41AU1 arrow points were not intrusive in the older levels. Kent points appeared from 6 inches to 84 inches and this condition probably occurred because it was an easily produced point.

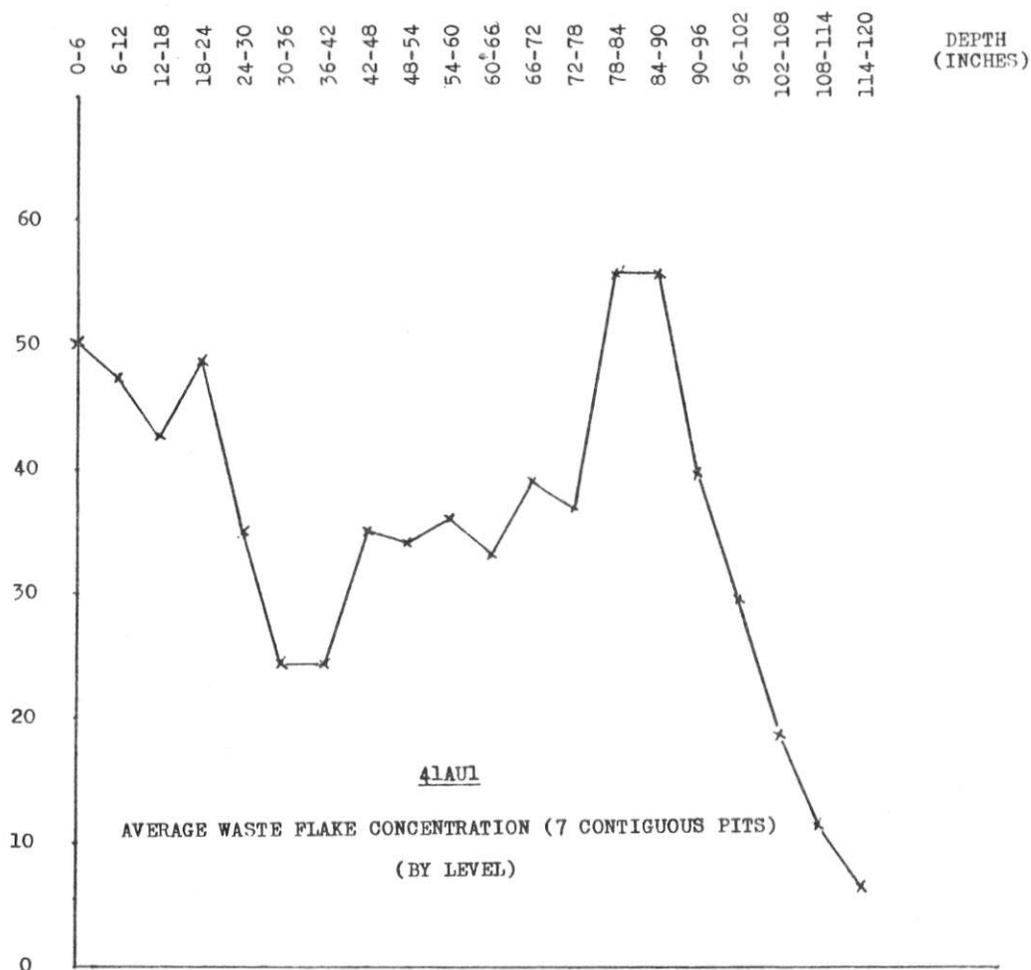
Representative points, knives and scrapers are shown in Figures 3 and 4.

Ground Stone

Sandstone abraders constituted the bulk of the ground stone artifacts and were found as deep as 102 inches. Figure 5 shows the variances in grooving which appeared on the abraders. Sandstone was available locally and large unworked pieces were found in all levels. Several quartzite abraders were present also. The large number of polished and pointed bone tools processed at 41AU1 made use of abraders a necessity.

Figure 2

Figure 1



PROVENIENCE OF PROJECTILE POINT TYPES FROM 41AU1  
 COMPARED TO ESTIMATED AGE OF POINT TYPE

Arrow Points

	<u>Depth in Inches (Levels)</u>	<u>Estimated Age</u>
Scallorn	- 0-6, 12-18, 18-24, 24-30	500 AD - 1200 AD
Perdiz	- 0-6, 6-12, 12-18	1000 AD - 1500 AD
Alba	- 6-12	0 - 1200 AD
Fresno	- 0-6, 6-12	800 AD - 1800 AD

Dart Points

Bulverde	- 108-114	2000 BC - 1000 BC
Carrolton	- 42-48	2000 BC - 1000 BC
Castroville	- 54-60	4000 BC - 1000 AD
Darl	- 60-66	0 - 1000 AD
Ensor	- 60-66	2000 BC - 1000 AD
Kent	- 6-12, 36-42, 60-66, 78-84	2000 BC - 1000 AD
Kinney	- Surface*	2000 BC - 1000 AD
Lange	- 72-78	4000 BC - 1000 AD
Marcos	- 30-36, 60-66	2000 BC - 1000 AD
Marshall	- 48-54, 66-72	4000 BC - 1000 AD
Pamillas	- 18-24	0 - 1000 AD
Pandora	- 90-96	2000 BC - 1000 AD or older
Pedernales	- 36-42, 60-66	4000 BC - 1000 AD
Scottsbluff (?)	- 101	6000 BC - 4000 BC
Shumla	- Surface*	? - 800 AD
Travis	- 36-42	4000 BC - 1000 AD
Wells	- 18-24	1000 BC - 1000 AD
Yarborough	- 48-54, 54-60, 66-72	500 BC - 1000 AD

\* Eroded from creek bank

4 in.

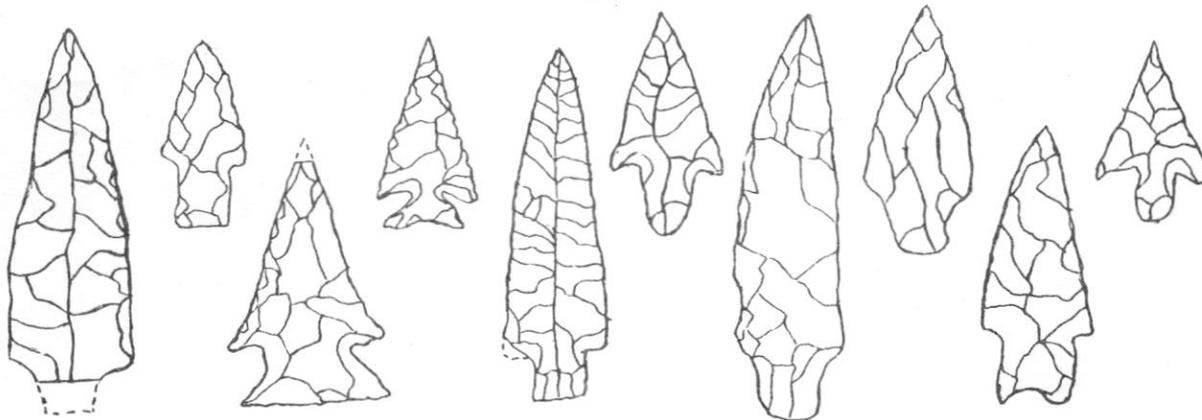


Figure 3

41AU1  
Projectile Points

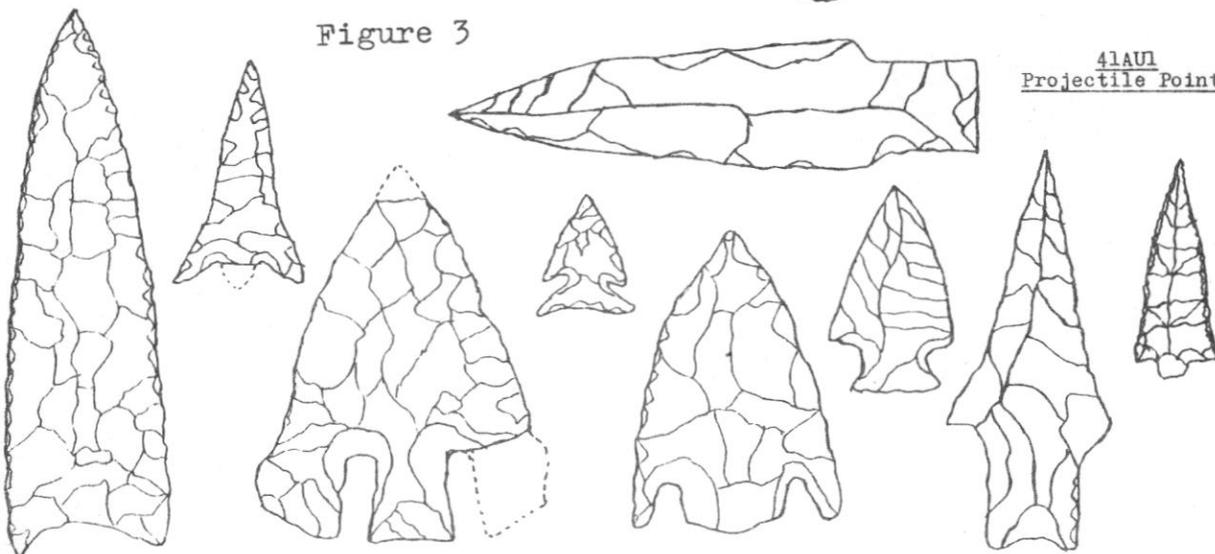
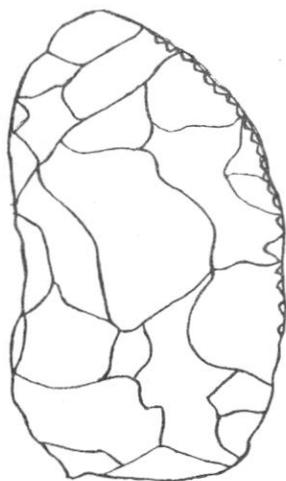
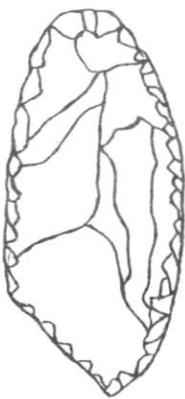


Figure 4

4 in.



A



B



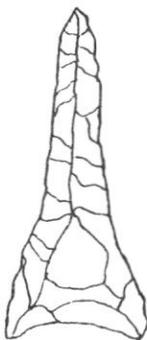
C



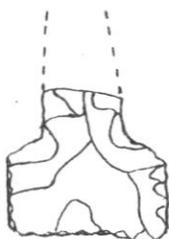
D



E



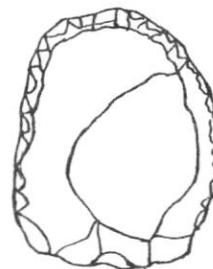
F



G



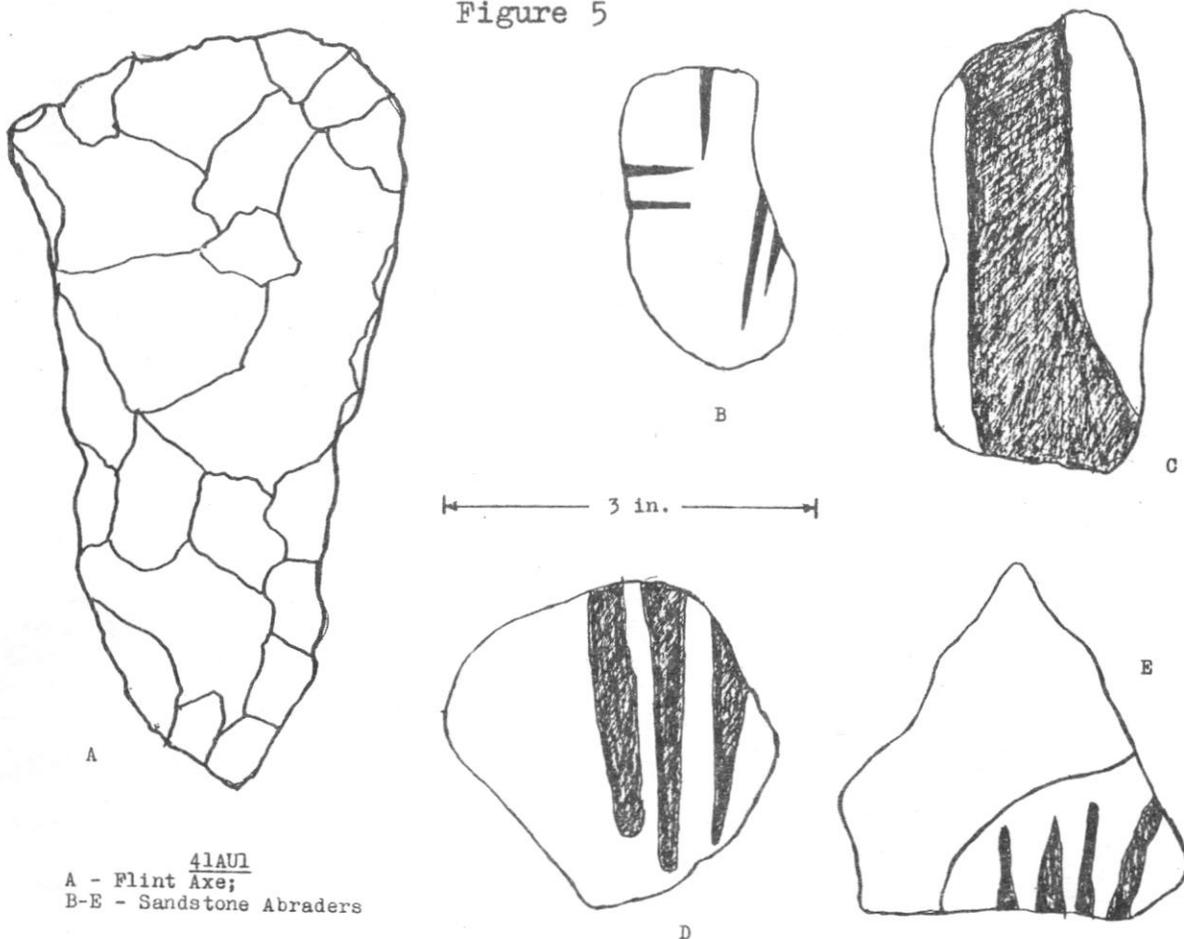
H



I

41AU1  
A-B - Knives; C, D, I - Scrapers;  
E-G - Drills; H - Graver

Figure 5



Ceramics and bone artifacts from 41AU1 will be covered in next issue of HAS Journal.

Additional Reference (See HAS Journal No. 72 for other references).

Patterson, L.W. - The Hillboldt Site, Austin County, Texas. La Tierra Journal of the STAA Vol. 3, No. 3, August 1976.

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Notes on Cameras and Film for Archeological Use

Lois Rappaport

In selecting a camera for any reason, it is important to consider several points. It should be of sufficient quality in both pictorial results and in durability to do the job for which it was purchased. Versatility and affordability are also important, as several lenses and other equipment are necessary.

The larger the negative, the better the results for nearly any purpose. But, with that larger negative comes certain drawbacks for field work. One is that the larger format camera is more cumbersome. It is usually more expensive and often less versatile. Most twin lens 2-1/4 square format cameras, for example, have no interchangeable lens systems. If you are one who plans to professionally take archeological photographs, one will be necessary.

For most, a good 35 mm camera will be the most suitable. I personally prefer to buy used equipment with an eye on the most quality for my money. Most large camera stores and many camera exchanges, listed in the advertising sections in the backs of the photo magazines offer used equipment. I have dealt with several of these larger houses and been very satisfied. These sections are also good references with which you can check locally advertised prices and offer new equipment sometimes much cheaper than local retail prices.

35mm cameras are parts of systems - there are dozens of lenses and other accessories available. Therefore, it is important to find a camera of the best quality you can afford, and also to be able to add the lenses you will want. For most of us, a great bargain on a used superior camera will be less of a buy when you find that the wide angle lens is in the \$600.00 price range. Conversely, cheap cameras not only give lesser results, but do not hold up to the hard wear it will take in the field. If you presently own a camera you are not happy with, you can trade it in on something more suitable.

A 50mm lens is the "normal" or usual lens on the camera at purchase time. In addition, you will also need a wide angle lens. Stay away from extremes, such as the 16mm or fish eye lens. Somewhere above 24mm will be your best bet as the distortion lessens. A 28 or 35mm lens will handle most jobs and allow you the clarity and latitude you will need. For Macro (close up) needs, you can try to purchase an adapter for your 50mm lens. It is cheaper and easier to carry than another lens. Telephoto lenses are often useful. They can bring a hard to reach subject into full frame view. A start in this vast array of lens sizes should be one of medium length, 150 to 200mm. As you take more and more photos, you will soon know what length you may want to add at a later date. Zoom lenses offer a solution in that they take the place of more than one lenses, but many are lacking in quality.

A good light meter is essential. Even if your camera has one built in, it is a good idea to have an additional one to check the reading or substitute if the built in one goes out. For those who wear glasses, a handy accessory is an eye piece, sold in camera stores, that slips over the viewer, correcting your vision, eliminating difficulty in focusing and scratches on your glasses.

Care of your camera is most important. At best, field use of any equipment, even the human body, takes its toll. You can protect your camera against its two worst enemies, heat and dust, in several ways. Camera stores sell air bombs; one brand name is Dust Off. This is very handy to blow the dust off of the camera and lens. You may also want to purchase a soft brush, also made for this purpose to further get rid of dust. Never touch the lens; oil from your fingers or clothing only attracts additional dust and can cause scratches. Keep the lens cap on when not shooting and keep the case on; it will help protect against bumps and dirt. A plastic bag and a large cracker tin will also help keep dust and moisture off. Professional cleaning, either by the factory or a carefully checked out authorized repairman should be part of your regular maintenance.

Excessive heat has ruined many a camera. When in the field in hot weather do not leave your camera closed up in a car or lying in the sun. Insulated drink carriers are handy transporters; they are padded which offers additional protection, and light weight. When I traveled extensively as a photographer, I carried an old styrofoam cooler on the floor of the

back seat of the car. I used the pre frozen blue ice to keep the film cool and when it was necessary to close up the car for an hour or two, put my cameras wrapped in plastic and terry cloth towels inside the cooler. It kept them safe from heat and less vulnerable to thieves. You wouldn't want to leave them in there for an extended period of time as cameras do not like being frozen either.

I prefer to have two camera bodies of the same brand. One can be loaded with color film and the other for black and white. The lenses, of course used on both camera bodies. Also, in cases of one camera malfunctioning, you have a back up. It is important, especially if you are the one who is being counted upon to get the pictures, to shoot in both color and black and white. Black and white will be the permanent record and most important. Color, of course, is desirable for many reasons, often for publication.

In selecting film, the slower asa speed will render the finer grain and be sharper. Most color work will be done with slides. The reproduce better, are cheaper and easier to store. Kodachrome slides will not fade like Ektachrome and others. I find the best to be Kodachrome 64. It is fast enough for nearly all work and of excellent quality. They are only processed by Kodak, with the exception of a few labs, and take at least a week for processing. If overnight results are needed, then Ektachrome is necessary; you can do them yourself. Keep the film cool and process as soon as possible. When I use a color negative film, I use Vericolor II. It is beautiful film, but must be kept refrigerated until use and processed as quickly as possible, so not always practical for the field.

If you are the only photographer on the site, it will be necessary to also shoot black and white photos. My personal preference is Panatomic X developed in Acufine and shot at 100 asa. The normal speed for this film is 32 and often not fast enough for some work. Plus X is the best all round black and white film. It is fine grained, very tolerant and has a speed of 125 asa. I had some good advice long ago. Pick one kind of film and shoot nothing else until you know it very very well. Then, learn to shoot another, doing the same thing. It comes in very handy when no light meter will work. Another bit of advice is to use the slowest film possible to do the job.

# # # # #

### Belize

According to Early Man (Summer 1982) - official publication of the Center for American Archeology, Dr. Thomas Hester, University of Texas, San Antonio, who has written an interesting article for this issue of the HAS Journal, and Dr. Harry Shafer, Texas A&M University, HAS member, and who also has contributed articles to the HAS Journal have both played important roles in the Colha Project - one of the five projects currently revolutionizing the knowledge of the Maya past in the Belize area.

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