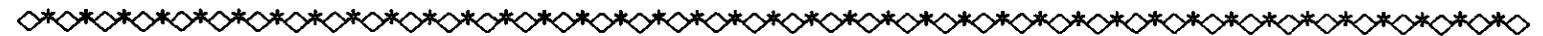


T H E P R O F I L E

Newsletter of the Houston Archeological Society

January 1986

P. O. Box 6751, Houston, Texas 77265 - telephone (713) 523-3431



MEETING NOTICE, JANUARY, 1986

Date: Friday, January 10, 1986
Time: 7:30 p.m.
Place: University of St. Thomas
M. D. Anderson Hall
Speaker: Nancy Jircik
Department of Art History
University of St. Thomas
Program: Red-figured Vases of Southern Italy

LETTER FROM WALLER COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

We recently received the following letter from the Waller County Historical Commission:

Dear (HAS) Members:

Recently a number of your group came to Waller County to examine and evaluate the mounds on the Sheffield place. We do appreciate your evaluation of the site and are eased - to a degree - as to the reasons for those raised bits of earth.

I, in particular, enjoyed the day, Saturday, I spent with your group. It was my first experience with an archeological venture and I thoroughly enjoyed it. So different from most other activities and so interesting.

Thanks ever so much for your time and energy spent in an effort to answer our questions concerning those mounds.

*Sincerely,
(signed)
Mildred W. Abshier*

LABORATORY SCHEDULE

Lab sessions this month will be held on January 13 and 27, 7:00-10:00 p.m. at the University of Houston. Please come if you can and help out in the processing of the material from Anne Sullivan's Galveston project.

The archeology laboratory at the University of Houston is in Room 376 of the Hoffman Building. Call Dick Gregg at 721-4865 (evenings) for more information, or the Anthropology Department at UH (749-3921) for instructions about location.

OBITUARY

I am very sorry to have to report that our friend and fellow member Eugene M. Heitzman died on December 12, 1985, following a short illness. Gene was both generous and enthusiastic in his support of HAS activities. He served the Society as Secretary in 1984-85 and was HAS Arrangements Coordinator at the time of his death. We will miss him.

A memorial fund has been established through Fr. Ed Bader at the University of St. Thomas. Contributions to the fund will be used for the purchase of books about archeology for the library at UST. Checks payable to "Archaeological Society--Heitzman Fund" can be forwarded to Fr. Ed Bader, 4019 Yoakum, Houston, TX 77006.

HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE

Thanks very much to Lonnie Griffin and Vickie Carr for bringing the delicious fruit cake and cookies to the meeting in December.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

As previously announced, votes will be taken at the January meeting on two proposed constitutional amendments, printed in the December *Profile*, read at the December meeting, and reprinted below.

(1) A new section (Section 6) is proposed to be added to Article IV, Officers.

Article IV, Section 6. The position of President shall not be an elective office. This position shall be filled by the elected Vice-President from the preceeding year.

(2) Substitutions of one section in each of two articles (Section 4, Article IV, Officers; and Section 2, Article VI, Meetings) are proposed.

Article IV, Section 4. Two months prior to the Annual Meeting, the President shall appoint a Nominating Committee of at least three members. This committee shall nominate at least one candidate for each office. These nominations shall be announced orally at the regular meeting of the Society one month prior to the election. Nominations shall also be accepted from the floor at the same meeting that nominations are announced by the committee. Written notification of nominations shall be sent to all members, and balloting shall be conducted by mail. The candidate receiving a plurality vote shall be elected.

Article VI, Section 2. The regular September meeting shall be known as the annual meeting and shall be for the purpose of announcing elected officers, receiving reports of officers and committees, and for any other business that may arise.

USED BOOK SALE

The Book Sale Committee requests members to bring their used books to the meeting in either January or February. Subject matter is not being restricted; books on all topics will be accepted. Proceeds from the sale, to be held at the March 14 meeting, will go into the HAS general fund and will be used to help pay for upcoming programs and activities of the Society. For more information, please call Betty Kindall at 326-2160.

MUSEUM EXHIBIT ON WOODLAND INDIANS

The Houston Museum of Fine Arts has recently opened *Ancient Art of the American Woodland Indians*, an exhibit previously shown at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C., and at the Detroit Institute of Arts. This exhibit, on view locally until March 9, features 120 artifacts--sculptures, weapons, tools, ornaments and ceremonial objects crafted between 3000 B.C. and 1500 A.D. from stone, ceramic, shell, and copper.

Archeologists recognize the North American Woodlands as an area that extends from the Atlantic coast to the edge of the midwestern prairies and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Periods of cultural history represented in the exhibit are the Archaic (8000-1000 B.C.), the Woodland (1000 B.C.-A.D. 900), and the Mississippian (A.D. 900-1500). Artifacts from all three periods are included in the exhibition.

MAYAN EXHIBIT TRAVELS TO DALLAS

If you have a chance to go to Dallas within the next month, try to see *Maya: Treasures of an Ancient Civilization*, on exhibit at the Dallas Museum of Art through February 16, 1986. This exhibit, organized by the Albuquerque Museum of Art, History, and Science, enjoyed a very successful opening run at the American Museum of Natural History in New York early in 1985. The 275 artifacts featured were recovered from Mayan tombs and sites and are on loan from the governments of Mexico, Guatemala, and Belize and from United States and Canadian museums. The exhibit also addresses a serious problem in archeology, the looting of archeological sites.

1986 MEMBERSHIP DUES

1986 dues are payable now. To date, only a very few members have renewed their memberships. If your mailing label shows "85" on the top line, we need a check from you. Enclosed is a membership/renewal application card. Please complete the information called for on the card, sign it, and send it back to us with your check for the category of membership you have selected. Treasurer Tom Nuckols will also be receiving dues at the January meeting.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY SEEKING NEW MEMBERS

The Archaeological Conservancy is a private, nonprofit organization, founded in 1980, dedicated to the preservation of our nation's dwindling archeological resources. The Conservancy accomplishes its goal through the purchase of archeological sites, especially sites on private land that are not protected by federal or state law. So far they have been able to raise enough money to purchase 30 archeological sites in eleven states, and they are working toward the purchase of many others.

Four sites recently targeted for purchase are Caddoan mound sites in the northeastern Texas Red River, Bowie, Rusk, and Titus Counties. These are the most significant remaining examples of the Caddoan culture left in Texas and are among the handful of sites left from the hundreds that once existed. If acquisition is successful, the sites will be managed in cooperation with Southern Methodist University.

This is the only national organization actively acquiring and preserving the Nation's archeological treasures. The National Trust for Historic Preservation recently gave them a Preservation Honor Award, noting that the Conservancy is "sharply focused and lean—short on administrative expenses and long on results." If you would like to help with the purchase of the Texas Caddoan mound sites, please join this organization by sending a check for \$25.00 or more, payable to The Archaeological Conservancy. Mail it to The Archaeological Conservancy, 415 Orchard Drive, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501.

SAN JACINTO BATTLEGROUND ENLARGED THROUGH GIFT

Phillips Petroleum Company is celebrating the Texas Sesquicentennial by the donation of a 155-acre tract, comprising part of the historic San Jacinto Battleground, to the State of Texas, thereby enlarging the existing 327-acre San Jacinto State Historical Park. Located at the confluence of the San Jacinto River and Buffalo Bayou, the property was originally acquired by Phillips for industrial development. The land's historical significance was recognized, however, and became an important factor in the decision by Phillips to give the land to the State. The new addition is the part of the battlefield to which Santa Anna's army retreated in an effort to escape the pursuing Texas forces and where many of the Mexican troops were captured.

SESQUICENTENNIAL WORKSHOP SERIES

A special series of five workshops is being offered this spring at the University of Houston West Houston Institute and Woodlands Institute. The workshops will be presented by Louis Marchiafava, Ph.D., archivist, Houston Metropolitan Research Center Department, Houston Public Library, and Vernon Williams, Ph.D., historian, author, and lecturer. The fee is \$25 per session or \$100 for the series of five sessions. Dates and times of the workshops are as follows:

The Woodlands Institute - Mondays, February 3, 24, March 17, April 7, 28, 7-10 p.m.

West Houston Institute - Tuesdays, February 4, 25, March 18, April 8, 29, 7-10 p.m.

Workshop topics are outlined as follows:

Workshop 1 - Preserving Your Family Documents. Photographs, negatives, and prints and their preservation; correspondence, ledgers, diaries and newspapers; certificates; diplomas, and similar documents; cassettes, tapes, and slides. Demonstration of techniques and exhibit of conservation materials. L. Marchiafava.

Workshop 2 - Preserving Your Past Through Oral History. Equipment; research background for interviews; developing a theme; interviewing techniques; legal questions; transcribing and editing. Use of oral history in formulating family histories will be emphasized. Practice interview. L. Marchiafava

Workshop 3 - Researching Local History. Local history and its uses; where to look for information; non-archival or library materials; using archival and library resources; using secondary and primary sources; writing local history. L. Marchiafava and V. Williams.

Workshop 4 - Audio-visual Methods in History. Using a-v techniques to record, preserve, and display materials of future and past history. Camera and history; equipment; history photographic projects; use of the copy stand; format; preparing exhibits; hands-on time with equipment. Packet of materials provided to participants. V. Williams.

Workshop 5 - Publishing Historical Projects. Step-by-step session on goals; planning; supplies; layout; typesetting and computers; illustrations; binding; promotion and fundraising; copyright protection and registration. Packet of materials provided to participants. V. Williams.

Call 578-1500 or 367-0717 for more information.

VOLUNTEER PARTICIPATION INVITED

Roger Moore has extended an invitation to all HAS members to participate in the archeological project he is directing in downtown Houston. In addition to the opportunity to be involved in fieldwork, volunteers are needed to carry out research on the following historical themes:

1. Early theater in Houston. [The Shakespeare House (originally named the New Theater), the second theater in Houston, was built on this site in 1839 by Henry Corri.]

2. Personal history of Kennedy family.

[Kennedy family were long-term owners of the site where Roger's project is located.]

3. Confederate supply depots in Houston. [Building located at the site was used during the Civil War as a Confederate ordnance depot. At end of war, supplies were ransacked by mobs. Fearing accidental ignition of stored gunpowder and munitions, city fathers removed cannonballs and other ordnance and dumped them into Buffalo Bayou.]

4. Land use history on Kennedy property. [Research is needed to determine other commercial uses of this site.]

Call Roger Moore at 680-0715 to volunteer.

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T H E P R O F I L E

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February 1986

P. O. Box 6751, Houston, Texas 77265 - telephone (713) 523-3431



MEETING NOTICE, FEBRUARY, 1986

Date: Friday, February 14, 1986
Time: 7:30 p.m.
Place: University of St. Thomas
M. D. Anderson Hall
Speaker: Ken Brown
Center for Archaeological Research
University of Texas, San Antonio
Program: 1984-85 Excavations at Baker Cave
Val Verde County, Texas

as some weekdays. If you would like to lend a hand in either fieldwork or historical research relating to this project, call Roger at 680-0715 for schedule and details.

Preliminary testing at the possible location of a prehistoric site in Wharton County is tentatively scheduled for Saturday, February 15. The work will be directed by Joe Hudgins and Lee Patterson and coordinated by Sheldon Kindall. For instructions and further information, call Sheldon at 326-2160, evenings.

RESIGNATION ANNOUNCED

The Board regrets to announce Alan Duke's resignation as Editor of the HAS Journal. Alan and his wife, Ruth, have devoted more than 20 years to the task of organizing and publishing the reports of the Society's archeological activities. We are immeasurably grateful to them not only for their dedicated and unselfish service through all these years, but also for the sound documentation of our work, which their untiring effort has preserved for us all. In setting aside this labor, may they truly enjoy the rest they so richly deserve.

LABORATORY SCHEDULE

Lab sessions this month will be held on February 10 and 24, 7:00-10:00 p.m. at the University of Houston. Please come if you can and help out in the processing of the material from Anne Sullivan's Galveston project.
The archeology laboratory at the University of Houston is in Room 376 of the Hoffman Building. Call Dick Gregg at 721-4865 (evenings) for more information, or the Anthropology Department at UH (749-3921) for instructions about location.

WORKERS NEEDED FOR HAS FIELD PROJECTS

There is quite a bit of archeological field activity under way or soon to be undertaken. Two HAS projects need member volunteers now.
HAS has adopted the excavation project being conducted by Roger Moore in the Market Square area of downtown Houston as a Society project. Excavation at this site will extend into the spring, and work is usually scheduled each weekend as well

HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE

Thanks very much to Texas Anderson, Frank Brezik, and Jean Carley for bringing cookies and assisting Selma Naman on the hospitality committee at the January 10 meeting.

1986 MEMBERSHIP DUES

Fewer than half our members have sent in 1986 dues. The deadline for payment is drawing near. If you haven't already taken care of this matter, please send us your check right away. Dues for the different membership categories are as follows:

Individual	\$15.00
Family	20.00
Contributing	30.00 and above
Student	5.00 (does not receive <u>Journal</u>)

ARCHEOLOGY AT MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCE

The Houston Museum of Natural Science will offer a seminar in archeology this spring on four consecutive Tuesday evenings, 7:30-9:30 p.m., beginning March 18. Speakers will be Dr. Ken Brown, Patricia Bass, Bill McClure, Pam Wheat, and Margie Elliott. The seminar includes an introduction to the basics of archeology and will also review some of archeology's major discoveries on topics such as the origins of agriculture, the development of cities, the rise of civilization, and North American prehistory. Local prehistory will also be discussed. Registration for the series is \$50.00 per person, \$40.00 for Museum members. Call 713-526-4273 for more information.

A one-day field trip "Archeological Dig" has been scheduled by the Museum for Saturday, April 26. Field trip leader is Roger Moore. This field trip will visit the Diverse Works/Market Square Archeological Project in downtown Houston. Participants will receive a first-hand introduction to the features and practices of scientific excavation, including site mapping, layout of work units, and field documentation. Fee is \$15.00 per person, \$10.00 for Museum members. Class size is limited. Call 713-526-4273 for more information.

The Museum has applied to T.E.A. to allow teachers credit for advanced training for these programs.

CONTINUING STUDIES COURSES AT RICE UNIVERSITY

Several courses of possible interest to HAS members were announced in the latest catalog of continuing studies courses from Rice University. If you think you would like to sign up for one of these courses, you should act as soon as possible.

Buried Cities of Vesuvius: The Art and Archaeology of Pompeii and Herculaneum, Dr. Roger Ulrich, Assistant Professor of Art History at Rice University. Seven Thursdays, beginning February 6, 7:00-8:30 p.m., \$70.00.

Archaeological Sites of Turkey, Dr. William Neidinger, co-director of several excavations in Israel and Turkey. Seven Mondays, beginning January 27, 7:30-9:00 p.m., \$70.00.

Lords and Ladies of Ancient America: Courtly Art of the Classic Maya, Mimi Crossley, art historian and former art critic at *The Houston Post*. Seven Mondays, beginning February 3, 7:30-9:00 p.m., \$70.00.

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, Dr. William Neidinger. Seven Thursdays, beginning February 6, 7:30-9:00 p.m., \$70.00. AT GRACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ELLA LEE AT WEST BELT.

In addition to these courses, several trips are planned around archeological interests. Call 527-6022 or 527-4803 for more information about any of these programs.

HAS TO TOUR AMERICAN WOODLANDS INDIAN EXHIBIT

Members of the Houston Archeological Society will visit the American Woodlands Indian exhibit at the Houston Museum of Fine Arts at 7 p.m. on March 6. (See announcement describing this exhibit in the *January Profile*.) A sign-up sheet will be circulated at the February 14 meeting, or you can join this guided tour by calling Joan Few at 666-3496 or Margie Elliott at 682-3556. Since the Museum needs to know the size of our group well in advance, be sure your name is on the list by February 14.

AIA EVENTS IN FEBRUARY

The public is invited to attend two events sponsored by the Houston Society of the Archaeological Institute of America in February.

On February 3, two films will be shown. "This Land" is an overview of the geological history of the Americas up until the time of human occupation. "The Early Americans" reviews archeological discoveries concerning the origins and development of the first Native American cultures.

On February 24, Kress lecturer Dr. Marc Waelkens, from the University of Ghent, will present a lecture "The Cities of Roman Galatia, in Turkey."

Both events begin at 8:00 p.m. and are being held in Room 301, Sewall Hall, Rice University.

VOLUNTEERS STILL NEEDED IN BELIZE

News from Tom Hester and Harry Shafer is that volunteer workers are still needed for this season's work at the site of Colha in Belize. If you are interested in spending one or two weeks between February 16 and March 30 assisting in the archeology at this beautiful site, please contact Tom Hester at 512-691-4378 as soon as possible. Cost is estimated at approximately \$600 plus airfare and is tax deductible.

TWO ARCHEOLOGICAL EXHIBITS TO OPEN

"Dig We Must! Archaeology at Rice," an exhibition in Sewall Art Gallery presenting four different projects involving professors and students in the Department of Art and Art History and the Department of Anthropology, will be on view January 31 through February 28, Monday through Saturday, Noon to 5 p.m. Sewall Gallery is located on the ground floor of Sewall Hall on the campus of Rice University.

"Oil Lamps in Antiquity: a History of Their Evolution," an exhibition organized by Father Ed Bader, will be on exhibit at the Little Gallery (The Carriage House, Link-Lee Mansion) at University of St. Thomas, Alabama at Montrose, February 1-28, Monday through Friday, 9-4.

SESQUICENTENNIAL SESSIONS ON ARCHEOLOGY

The Texas Historical Commission Annual Preservation Conference 1986 and the Council of Texas Archeologists Spring Meeting 1986 are being held March 6-8, at the Hilton Inn, in Austin, Texas. The Texas State Historical Association and the Texas Oral History Association will be meeting concurrently. A preconference workshop "Caring for the Past: Archeological Collections in Texas Museums" is scheduled for the afternoon of March 6. All-day sessions on "Archeological Explorations of Indian Texas" are scheduled on March 7, and a half-day session on "Archeological Explorations of Historic Texas" will be held on March 8.

Speakers at these sessions include the best-known names in Texas archeology. The program promises to be very interesting. For more information, contact Office of the State Archeologist, Texas Historical Commission, P. O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711. February 20 is the deadline for registration for conference sessions and for hotel reservations.

BOARD PROPOSES STANDING RULES

At their Jan. 26 meeting, HAS Board members voted to recommend to the Society the adoption of the two following Standing Rules. A vote on these proposals will be taken at the February meeting.

Meeting Time and Place

The Houston Archeological Society usually meets on the second Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the University of St. Thomas, M. D. Anderson Hall.

Programs

Programs of archeological interest are presented at monthly meetings and are arranged by the Vice president, who is authorized to extend an honorarium and travel expenses to guest speakers. The amount of the honorarium is determined yearly by the Board of Directors.

SNEAK PREVIEW OF MARCH PROGRAM

We have a very special treat lined up for our March program. Former HAS member John Faggard, now a resident of San Marcos, Texas, has agreed to visit us and talk about recent Mayan archeological research in Guatemala. John was one of the crew members on this project and will be using his own slides taken of the fieldwork to illustrate his talk.

REPORT FROM SHA ANNUAL MEETING

Margie and Lloyd Elliott and Roger Moore attended the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archeology January 8-11, held in Sacramento, California. Attention to the archeological remains of the 19th and early 20th centuries has increased tremendously in our country during the past several years. The increase in the number of urban archeological projects has been particularly impressive. Two workshops on urban archeology, one on "studying cities" and the other on "preserving cities" were held at this year's meeting. There has been impressive progress in many parts of the country toward the recognition, preservation, and careful management of archeological materials from the more recent past. Much of the experience from other cities can be applied in Houston.

USED BOOK SALE

The Book Sale Committee is planning the used book sale for March 14 at the regular meeting. If you haven't already brought your used books, please bring them to the February meeting or deliver them to one of the members of the committee. Books on all subjects will be included in the sale. For more information, please call Betty Kindall at 326-2160.

ARCHEOLOGICAL "DOWSING"

One Sunday late last fall, several members from the Houston and Brazosport Archeological Societies visited a historic site, one of the early plantations in Brazoria County. Several members of the party offered to demonstrate a technique sometimes referred to as "archeological dowsing" to some non-believers in the group. The dowsing device consisted of two pieces of wire coathangers, each bent at a right angle. By lightly holding the two pieces of wire, one in each hand, with the angle of the bent wire resting on the forefingers, the dowser walks slowly forward across an area where certain kinds of buried archeological features may be present. As the individual passes over an area where metal (or a concentration of bricks?) is

buried, the two wires will slowly converge and cross each other. Results of the demonstration were mixed, but most of the individuals present were convinced that some kind of physical phenomenon was being observed.

The demonstrators credited a source in San Antonio for having passed along the information about this technique. The San Antonio source was said to have learned it from an itinerant bottle collector. (This story may have been altered in the telling; perhaps I'm embellishing it in the wrong places.)

Well, folks, get out your old copy of *Historical Archaeology*, by Ivor Noel Hume (Alfred A. Knopf, 1969) and turn to page 37. It contains a detailed description of dowsing as a metal-detecting technique, and even includes an illustration of the proper holding position. According to Mr. Noel Hume, not everyone can become a successful dowser. For some unknown reason, the technique works for approximately eight out of ten men, and only three out of ten women.

Participants in the reported demonstration may step forward and claim their credits or remain anonymous, as they so desire. And, incidentally, all persons seriously interested in historical archeology should own (and read) Mr. Noel Hume's book. —MCE

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MEETING NOTICE, FEBRUARY, 1986

Date: Friday, March 14, 1986
Time: 7:30 p.m.
Place: University of St. Thomas
Cullen Hall
Speaker: Dr. John Faggard
Former HAS Member and
Member of excavation team from
The University of Texas at San Antonio
Program: 1985 Maya Excavations in Guatemala

IMPORTANT NOTICE ABOUT MEETING LOCATION

Please note that this month's meeting will be in Cullen Hall at the University of St. Thomas. Cullen Hall is located immediately next door to the south of our regular meeting place, M. D. Anderson Hall. This change of meeting location is for this month only.

LABORATORY SCHEDULE

Lab sessions this month will be held on March 10 and 24, 7:00-10:00 p.m. at the University of Houston. Please come if you can and help out in the processing of the material from Anne Sullivan's Galveston project.
The archeology laboratory at the University of Houston is in Room 376 of the Hoffman Building. Call David Pettus at 669-3481 (work) or 481-6007 (home) for more information, or the Anthropology Department at UH (749-3921) for instructions about location.

LETTER RECEIVED FROM STATE ARCHEOLOGIST

The following letter, dated February 7, 1986, has recently been received:
"Although somewhat belated, this office would like to express its appreciation to the Houston Archeological Society for taking care of a request for assistance in Waller County. I wish we had been able to participate with you in investigating the intriguing "Sheffield Mounds", but we know that the project was handled very well.
"If any strides in public education and cultural preservation were made as a result of the Waller County project, we have the dedicated members of the Houston Archeological Society to thank. The Office of the State Archeologist is indebted to them.
"Sincerely, Robert J. Mallouf, State Archeologist"

ARCHEOLOGY CLASS TO BE OFFERED AT ARMAND BAYOU

HAS members Joan Few and Roger Moore will be teaching "Introduction to Archeology" at Armand Bayou Nature Center on April 15, 22, and 27. This class for adult audiences will consist of two lecture sessions and one field trip. The lectures will explain how archeologists study the past, how they know what to look for, and how they know how old things are. Participants will learn what archeologists have discovered in the Houston-Galveston area, and what they are looking for in the 1980's. A one-day field trip to the Diverse Works/Market Square Archeological Project in downtown Houston will provide the chance for hands-on learning through participation in the excavation process. Call 474-2551 for information about registration.

1986 TAS BULLETIN CALL FOR PAPERS

Deadline for the submission of papers for the 1986 *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* is March 31, 1986. The style guide for authors published in Vol. 29, No. 1 (January 1985) of the Texas Archeological Society Newsletter will be used. Send three copies of the completed manuscript to James E. Corbin, Editor, Box 13047, SFA Station, Nacogdoches, TX 75962-3047.

APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

Dick Gregg has accepted the appointment as Editor of the *Journal of the Houston Archeological Society*, replacing Alan Duke who recently resigned this post.

Replacing Dick as Laboratory Coordinator is David Pettus.

Tom Laity has agreed to serve as Chairman of the Constitution Committee for the remainder of the 1985-86 year.

LAST CHANCE TO RENEW MEMBERSHIP

This is the last chance for sending in your check for 1986 membership dues. Please check your dues status shown on the first line of your mailing label and send in your check if you haven't paid 1986 dues. All who haven't renewed by the end of March will be dropped from the mailing list.

1986 SAA ANNUAL MEETING IN NEW ORLEANS

This year's annual meeting of the Society of American Archaeology will be in New Orleans, April 23-27, at the Clarion Hotel. A record number of abstracts have been submitted, and the meeting has been extended through noon on Sunday in order to accommodate as many speakers as possible. A Plenary Session on the Treatment of Human Skeletal Remains will be conducted on Thursday evening, April 24. Invited speakers will summarize selected issues, and the floor will then be opened for questions, discussion, and debate. The goal of this session is to develop a series of principles for ethical and socially responsible actions in situations involving the excavation, analysis, curation and ultimate disposition of human remains by archeologists.

NEWCOMERS NIGHT AND WORKSHOP IN ARCHEOLOGY

New members will be honored at the Houston Archeological Society's April 11 meeting, when a guest speaker will be Dr. E. Mott Davis from the University of Texas at Austin. Dr. Davis has long been a mainstay in Texas archeology and is well known throughout the state for his work with and support of amateur archeologists.

A workshop in archeology for HAS members is scheduled to follow on April 12 and 13. As was the case last year, this year's workshop is being planned as an introduction in archeology to those with no previous experience, but experienced members may also be interested in the program. Watch for a special mailing with more information about how to register.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA MEETING

The Houston Society of the Archaeological Institute of America will hold a meeting on Monday, March 17, at 8:00 p.m., in Room 301, Sewall Hall, Rice University. The public is invited to hear the lecture, "Tell Halif in the Negev: 3rd Millenium Urbanization in Israel" by Paul F. Jacobs, University of St. Thomas.

USED BOOK SALE

Don't forget that our used book sale is scheduled for March 14, following the program. Please plan to attend and browse through the selections. Proceeds from the sale will go into our general fund and will be used to help pay this year's bills. If you have used books to donate for this event, please call Betty Kindall at 326-2160 or Margie Elliott at 682-3556.

FEBRUARY 15 FIELDWORK REPORTED

Nineteen volunteers worked on the archeological test project at 41 FB 34 on February 15. Six test pits (one 8 ft. deep) were excavated. Several Perdenales dart points were recovered, providing evidence to date the site to a Middle Archaic occupation. Leland Patterson, who is preparing a full report of the project for publication in the *HAS Journal*, reports that the site is a single-component, preceramic, freshwater clam shell midden that contains other animal bone and a profusion of fired clay balls, but very few flint artifacts. No further work is planned at this site.

DIVERSE WORKS/MARKET SQUARE PROJECT UPDATE,

by Roger Moore

Houston's history is being peeled back, layer by layer, in a courtyard hidden behind two of the City's most historic buildings: the Foley/Diverse Works Gallery Building on Travis, and the John Kennedy Bakery/La Carafe Building around the corner on Congress, opposite Market Square. This archeological project seeks information on Houston's earliest commercial development, including an Indian trading post, a frontier saloon, a Confederate arsenal, an early printing press, a steam bakery, the first theater in the Republic of Texas, and the first Foley's store—all housed at various times in the buildings surrounding this courtyard. The excavation is being conducted as Roger Moore's Ph. D. dissertation project, with the assistance of volunteer labor from Rice University students and members of the Houston Archeological Society, under the sponsorship of Rice University's Department of the Houston Archeological Society, and the Diverse Works Gallery. Nine 1 x 1 meter units, seven in a contiguous block, have thus far been opened. The opening of so large a block wasn't anticipated this early in the project. The initial plan was to quickly excavate two stratigraphic test trenches to get an idea of the nature and state of preservation of the site. However, at a depth of approximately one and a half feet, an old concrete floor was encountered, and it became necessary to expose more of the floor in order to adequately interpret and record it—especially since it contains two openings related to architectural features. One of these openings (Feature 2) is rectangular and probably surrounded a contemporary structure, such as an outbuilding. The other opening (Feature 3) was broken through the concrete after it was laid down. The concrete floor was broken and had slumped at the north end, apparently due to settling of fill into a previous cavity, perhaps the cistern. The artifacts recovered above the concrete are of mixed 19th and 20th century origins. The 19th century artifacts are mostly necks of medicine bottles, possibly deposited during a 20th century clean-up of debris from the Kennedy/La Carafe building, where a drug store was housed from the 1870's until the 1930's.

After the concrete floor was exposed and fully recorded, it was broken up and removed. The removal of the concrete was important in the progress of the excavation because it had functioned, since the time it was laid down, to seal the underlying deposits, protecting them against disturbance. The concrete floor seems to date to sometime during the first two decades of this century since the Feature 3 opening was probably broken through the concrete to permit excavation for the bathrooms added to the rear of

the La Carafe building in the early 1900's. The removal of the concrete has provided access to the unmixed 19th century strata below.

Directly under the concrete, a pavement of hand-made bricks was encountered. This brick floor extended over the southern third of the square, and was disturbed in the area of the Feature 3 opening. Excavation of the newly-exposed soil layer in the portion of the unit not covered by the brick floor has confirmed the presence of undisturbed 19th century deposits. This level produced abundant artifact fragments consistently dated from 1850 to the 1890's. Among the material recovered are numerous bottle fragments, including datable necks and shoulders; one of a presumed pair of handmade bone or ivory dice; a ceramic smoking pipe stem; and a possible bordello token, inscribed "#10 - \$1.00". Removal of this soil level revealed yet another paving surface, this time a dense layer of large oyster shells. Strewn on the shell surface were some ceramics, abundant bone, and several complete, but broken oval glass flasks (probably intended to contain spirits). The shell floor extended from the edge of the brick floor to the northern end of the unit. Within the shell layer a nickel-plated suspender strap bearing an 1885 patent date was found. The presence of this artifact indicates that the shell floor cannot have been deposited prior to 1885.

The pace quickens as the excavation delves further back in time beneath the shell floor. Among the most interesting artifacts in the next level are fragments of lead printing type and percussion caps and musket and Minie balls. The caps and balls probably were among the Confederate supplies stored during the Civil War in John Kennedy's other building on Travis Street. The printing type was probably discarded from the Gray, Strickland & Co., who had a print shop on the second floor of the building in 1866 and who published Houston's first City Directory. Another architectural feature that has come to light along the west wall of the block is a north-south trending brick wall that, according to early deed records, is in the correct position to be the wall of the privy that served all the buildings in the Kennedy compound. A new 1 x 1 meter unit has been opened west of this wall to explore the contents of the presumed privy, which was probably constructed some time shortly after August, 1860, when a disastrous fire burned off all the frame buildings originally located on Block 19. After the fire, Mr. Kennedy immediately rebuilt his businesses in brick. At the level of the base of this brick wall, a thick, dense charcoal layer has been encountered and is being removed. This charcoal layer, which covers most of the block, is undoubtedly the result of the 1860 conflagration.

In an upper, recent level of the 1 x 2 meter unit near the north end of the courtyard, a 1950 Turkish coin was recovered. Testimony to the wanderings of a Turkish sailor, perhaps? In a somewhat lower level, a surprisingly large variety of metal artifacts was recovered. These artifacts are produced from both ferrous (iron and steel) and non-ferrous (brass, copper, lead, etc.) metals. Non-ferrous metals survive better than ferrous metals in Houston's corrosive soils, which are very destructive to iron and steel. For this reason, unless they are fairly large objects, iron and steel artifacts are often unidentifiable unless they receive special treatment. Some of the more elaborately decorated brass objects appear to be furniture hardware. Two of the more unusual metal objects were etched lead printing plates, one depicting a canopy bed and the other not yet deciphered. An effort will be made to examine contemporary Foley' newspaper advertisements to attempt to find these images in print. This level has also produced a 1907 Indian head penny and other artifacts that indicate a turn-of-the-century date for its deposition. The following level produced a ceramic doll's arm and sherds of 19th century transfer-printed ceramic tableware. Below this stratum was a thick layer of sterile clay fill, which in turn overlaid a shell floor identical to, and perhaps contemporary with, the one exposed in the larger southern excavation block.

Once again, the excavation really becomes interesting below the shell floor. First, a dense layer of brick rubble and charcoal was revealed.

This layer was undoubtedly related to the partial demolition of Kennedy's Travis Street building after a fire in 1888. Within this level were recovered more of the Minie balls left over from the Confederate use of the building. Below yet another clay fill level was a charcoal-blackened surface that produced an extremely abundant variety of artifacts (approximately 25 lbs.), many of which had been singed or melted by intense heat. All the artifacts recovered are clearly of mid-19th century origin or older. This level marks the encounter in this unit with the fire of 1860. The heat of the fire was sufficient to bake the underlying clay to a brick-hard consistency to a depth of two inches. The excavators have worked their way through the clay beneath the baked zone in half of the unit. This clay, perhaps the last layer of thick fill, bottoms out on what appears to be the first glimpse of the much-anticipated 1836 surface: a 1 x 1 meter expanse of artifact-bearing, seemingly natural gray "gumbo" clay.

The excavation thus appears to be closing in on Houston's first traces in the smaller unit, although there is still a little way to go in the 2 x 3 meter block. I'm very pleased with the results to date, since we've so far uncovered no indications of substantial disturbances that would destroy the integrity of the deposits from the Republic of Texas period.

Volunteers are still needed for this project. Call me (Roger Moore) at 680-0715 for information and schedule.

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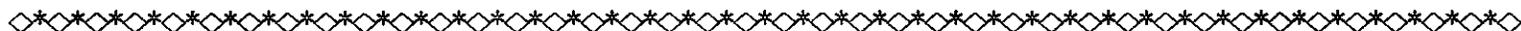
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T H E P R O F I L E

Newsletter of the Houston Archeological Society

May 1986

P. O. Box 6751, Houston, Texas 77265 - telephone (713) 523-3431



MEETING NOTICE, MAY, 1986

Date: Friday, May 9, 1986
Time: 7:30 p.m.
Place: University of St. Thomas
M. D. Anderson Hall
Speaker: John Faggard, M. D.
Program: 1985 Excavations at Rio Azul,
A Classic Maya Site in Northeastern
Guatemala

NO MEETING IN JUNE

In keeping with past traditions, there will be no meeting of the Houston Archeological Society in the month of June.

The archeological field school of the Texas Archeological Society, to be held near El Paso, is scheduled for June 14-21. All TAS members have received registration information by now. If you would like information about this year's field school but are not currently a member of the Texas Archeological Society, contact TAS Regional Vice President Sheldon Kindall (326-2160).

The next meeting of the Houston Archeological Society after May will be July 11.

A NOTE ABOUT THIS MONTH'S PROGRAM

We are very pleased to be able to reschedule Dr. John Faggard's talk about Rio Azul, originally scheduled in March, for this month's program. Many will recall hearing or reading announcements last year about the exciting discoveries by the archeological team from the University of Texas at San Antonio at this important Maya site in northeastern Guatemala. The feature article in the April 1986 issue of *National Geographic* was written by Dr. Richard E. W. Adams of UTSA and is about the Rio Azul project. We strongly recommend the National Geographic article as background material for this month's program.

LABORATORY SCHEDULE

Lab sessions for May have not yet been confirmed. An announcement will be made at the May 9 meeting, or for information call David Pettus at 669-3481 (work) or 481-6007 (home).

1986 WORKSHOP REPORT

The 1986 Basics in Archeology Workshop, organized by Coordinator of Educational Programs Pam Wheat and President Margie Elliott was held on April 12-13. Workshop registration was limited to 30 individuals and was completely full. The Saturday program was devoted to on-campus exercises, demonstrations, lectures, and discussions led by Troy Herndon, Joan Few, and Pam. On Sunday, the workshop moved to the Levi Jordan Plantation site in Brazoria County for practice in field excavation techniques. This historical site is currently the focus of investigation in a project directed by Dr. Ken Brown of the University of Houston.

RECEPTION WILL HONOR ALAN DUKE

Please plan to attend the special reception honoring Alan Duke on Friday May 9 immediately following Dr. Faggard's talk about Rio Azul. We will be paying tribute to Alan for his 20 plus years of service to the society as editor of the *Journal of the Houston Archeological Society*. The reception will be held in the Ahern Room of the Crooker Center at University of St. Thomas and will begin immediately following the Friday night program.

Thanks very much to everyone who helped make the workshop a success: Richey Ebersole, Joan Few, Dick Gregg, Troy Herndon, Sheldon Kindall, David Pettus, Marcia Sandeen, Pam Wheat, and Dr. Brown and the students from University of Houston. Thanks also to the workshop participants for their interest and enthusiasm.

FIELD TRIP ON LOCAL GEOLOGY

A field trip to look at and discuss local geology in the Houston area will be led by Dr. Saul Aranou from Lamar University on Saturday May 17. Call Dr. Aranou at 409-880-8238 for more information about how to register.

DIVERSE WORKS/MARKET SQUARE PROJECT OPEN HOUSE

The April 12 open house at the site of the Diverse Works/Old Market Square project drew a large crowd of visitors and attracted quite a bit of local publicity. Both the *Houston Post* and *Houston Chronicle* ran stories about the project, and it was reported by several local television and radio stations as well. More than 100 visitors attended the opening reception, co-sponsored by the Houston Archeological Society, the Houston Archeological and Historical Commission, and the Houston Clean City Commission. After a brief welcome from representatives of the host organizations, short talks were given by Efraim Garcia, Director of the Department of Planning and Development, City of Houston, and by Roger Moore, project director. Guided tours of the excavation were given throughout the afternoon, and some of the artifacts recovered to date from the excavation were exhibited.

Many thanks to all the volunteers at the open house: Martha Bearden, Charles Boyle, Dorothy Boyle, Doreen Cooper, Shirley Dean, Lloyd Elliott, Lonnie Griffin, Roger Heffington, Scott Henson, John Herbert, Laurie Newendorp, David Pettus, Bill Schurmann, and Henry Wagner. Special thanks to Richey Ebersole and Scott Paul, who spent the entire afternoon explaining stratigraphy and site history to visitors; to Melissa Marrs, who coordinated the volunteers; and most of all to Janet Wagner, who planned and coordinated the overall event.

ARCHEOLOGY ON WHITE OAK BAYOU

On April 6, several HAS members accompanied Galveston Corps of Engineers archeologist Jan Stokes and Prewitt and Associates archeologist Ross Fields on a tour of five sites located on White Oak Bayou, where Prewitt and Associates are conducting archeological test excavations. The purpose of the project is to test the condition of and evaluate the significance of a number of sites located along a segment of White Oak Bayou where drainage improvement work is planned. If significant archeological deposits are discovered, further excavations may be carried out in a future phase of the project. According to Ross and Jan, early results suggest that most of the sites on record in the study area have already been seriously disturbed or, in some cases, completely destroyed. Erosion and maintenance activities related to flood control work are the agents responsible for most of the destruction.

NEW EVIDENCE ABOUT AGRICULTURAL ORIGINS IN NORTH AMERICA

Archeological investigations in New Mexico's Chaco Canyon continue to turn up new and surprising bits of information about North American prehistory. According to a recent report in *Science* 86, 3,000-year old squash seeds have been found along with maize pollen believed to be about 4,000 years old. If these dates are accurate, the samples reported will represent the oldest evidence of squash in the Southwest and of maize in North America. Archeologists have long agreed that maize, squash, and beans originated as domesticated plants in Mesoamerica, but evidence for when and how they came to be cultivated in North America is still fragmentary. Alan Simmons, from Nevada's Desert Research Institute, who reported on the Chaco Canyon discoveries, believes he sees in the archeological evidence a long period of transition from hunting and gathering societies to agricultural communities. The appearance of domesticated plants preceded by approximately 2000 years the appearance of tools typical of farming communities.

HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE

Rosalie Hruska has volunteered to be the new chairman of the Hospitality Committee. Many thanks to her and to Bill Haskell, Linda Moorees, and Hilary Borow for the April refreshments. If you would like to lend a hand on this committee, call Rosalie at 946-0936.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

This month we introduce a new feature, "QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS." If you have a question about archeology that you would like to have answered here in the newsletter, send it to

*The Profile
Houston Archeological Society
P. O. Box 6751
Houston, Texas 77265.*

We'll do our best to answer and will even undertake a little research to find the answer if we aren't quite sure. To get things started, we reprint the following question and answer from Archaeology News, published by the State of Louisiana's Division of Archaeology, Office of Cultural Development.

Q. What is radiocarbon dating?

A. Radiocarbon dating is a method of determining the age of plant or animal remains. It is based on the amount of radioactive carbon (radiocarbon) in the sample.

Carbon is a basic element in every living thing. Some of it combines with oxygen in the air to make carbon dioxide. Plants use this carbon dioxide in photosynthesis, and animals feed on the plants. This way, all plants and animals take in carbon while they are alive. Once they die, the intake of carbon stops.

A small, fixed percentage of all carbon in the world exists in the form of radiocarbon or C14. When plants and animals die, the amount of radiocarbon they contain starts to decrease as it changes into a non-radioactive form. This decay occurs at a predictable rate, with half of it disintegrating in approximately 5,730 years. Half of the remainder decays in another 5,730 years, and so on, until no radiocarbon is left.

Analysis of burned wood from a firepit at an archaeological site might show that it has half the amount of radiocarbon that a living tree would have. This means half of the radiocarbon has decayed, so it has been 5,730 years since the wood was alive. Wood is usually burned soon after it is cut or has died, so it is reasonable to conclude that the fire was burned around 3780 B.C. (5,730 years ago).

The age of the sample is determined by counting the electrons that are given off as the radiocarbon decays. There is a certain amount of error in this process of counting electron emissions in a small sample of material. This is why radiocarbon dates are written with a plus or minus figure. The larger the sample and the longer the counting continues, the smaller the margin of error.

A date of A.D. 1000 +/- 20 years gives a range of A.D. 980 to A.D. 1020 and means that there are two chances in three that the correct age is within the range. Confidence in the date increases if more than one sample from a site is analyzed and the dates are close together.

Radiocarbon dating generally is considered reliable for materials 250 to 45,000 years old. For the date to be accurate, the sample must have been collected using certain steps that reduce the possibility of contamination. Laboratories around the world perform the analysis for a fee, usually under \$200 per sample.

PUBLICATION NOTICE

HAS is pleased to announce the availability of a special publication, *Bibliography of the Prehistory of the Upper Texas Coast, 6th Ed.*, by L. W. Patterson. This latest version of Leland's bibliography contains 388 entries for the archeological literature of our upper Texas coastal region. Copies will be available at the May 9 meeting at the price of \$4.00, which includes sales tax. Or, copies can be ordered from the society by mail for \$5.00 each (includes postage and handling). Please make checks payable to the Houston Archeological Society.

NOTE ON JOURNAL PUBLICATION

Editor of the *Journal of the Houston Archeological Society* Dick Gregg has announced that, barring unforeseen last minute printing delays, Number 84 of the *Journal* will be ready for distribution at the May 9 meeting. This issue will honor retired editor Alan Duke, commemorating his many years of faithful and capable service to HAS. Members who are unable to attend the meeting will, as in the past, receive their copies by mail. Please help us save money by attending the meeting and picking up your copy in person.

CONFERENCE ON THE ETHICS OF COLLECTING

A conference entitled "The Ethics of Collecting Cultural Property: Whose Culture? Whose Property?" will be held May 23-24, 1986, at the Minneapolis Institute of Art, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The international traffic in cultural properties has been a subject of intense concern among museum professionals, scholars, art and antique dealers, private collectors, and lawmakers, as well as the governments and people of those countries from which such properties have been taken.

For information, call the Arts Resource and Information Center (612) 870-3131 of the Minneapolis Institute of Art.

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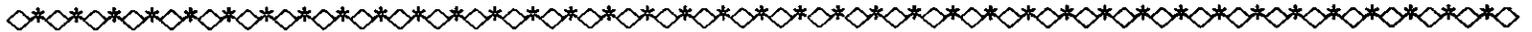
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T H E P R O F I L E

Newsletter of the Houston Archeological Society

July 1986

P. O. Box 6751, Houston, Texas 77265 - telephone (713) 523-3431



MEETING NOTICE, JULY, 1986

Date: Friday, July 11, 1986
Time: 7:30 p.m.
Place: University of St. Thomas
M. D. Anderson Hall
Program: A Review of the 1986
Texas Archeological Society
Summer Field School

LABORATORY SCHEDULE

Lab sessions for this month will be held on July 14 at University of Houston and on July 28 at Rice University. Volunteers are needed for both sessions. No previous experience is required. For more information, call David Pettus at 669-3481 (work) or 481-6007 (home).

DIVERSE WORKS/MARKET SQUARE PROJECT

Field work, under the direction of Roger Moore, is still underway on weekends at the Diverse Works/Market Square project site in downtown Houston. Persisting rains throughout late spring and early summer have prolonged the excavation period beyond what was originally planned. Under favorable conditions, four or five more weekends of work will be required to complete the excavation. Volunteers are still needed for this project; no previous experience is required.

Good news for project volunteers is that, thanks to local arrangements made through Diverse Works, HAS volunteers will not have to backfill the site when excavations are completed.

Laboratory processing of artifacts from the site has begun and volunteers are also needed for this once-a-month activity (see lab schedule above).

This is a unique opportunity to get work with artifacts from the period of Houston's earliest settlement. Call Roger Moore (680-0715) for information.

NEW DATES ON YUKON ARTIFACTS

Archeologists at Simon Fraser University in British Columbia in May announced the results of recently conducted radiocarbon dating tests on several bone artifacts found in 1966 along a riverbank in the Yukon Territory. The artifacts in question included the now well-publicized bone skinning or fleshing tool made from a caribou tibia. Original dating of the inorganic carbon content of the bone had indicated a date of almost 30,000 years, and, as a result, the Yukon artifacts have since often been cited as firm evidence of human presence in North America during Pleistocene times.

Since the original tests were run, scientists have discovered that inorganic material in bone tends to collect extraneous carbon from a number of sources, including groundwater. This discovery raised doubts about the 30,000-year date on the Yukon artifacts and eventually led to a re-analysis of the age of the artifacts. New tests, this time on carbon from the organic portion of the bones, give the caribou tibia flesher and other bone tools revised dates of less than 3000 years. While the dates and circumstances of the earliest human occupation of the New World remain very controversial, archeologists must note that the Yukon artifacts can no longer be used as part of the debate.

ARCHEOLOGY AND THE REBURIAL ISSUE

A national debate over the scientific handling and disposition of human skeletal remains from archeological contexts that originated at least 15 or 20 years ago has been growing in intensity, especially in recent years. Recognizing the serious implications of the issues underlying this debate, the Society for American Archaeology this year included a plenary session on the topic at its annual meeting in New Orleans in April. (See Rebecca Storey's report on this session, below.)

On one side of this issue are those who advocate that cultural and religious values of native North American societies should take precedence over scientific values and who furthermore claim ownership of the native North American cultural legacy, especially with regard to matters dealing with religion and belief systems.

The other side of the issue is best represented by anthropologists, pathologists, and other scientists who routinely utilize human skeletal remains to study the historical record of diets, infirmities, and ways of life of peoples from past times.

In a March, 1986 article in *The New York Times*, Dr. Donald J. Ortner, a physical anthropologist from the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, commented on the importance of human skeletal remains housed in his institution: "We just hope that reason, rather than politics, will prevail. These skeletons can reveal more about the history of this continent's peoples than many of the other materials scientists have to work with. It is in the cultural interest of the Indian as well as the scientist to keep priceless bones available for study. . . . The men, women and children of past civilizations often had little to leave posterity that would tell us what their lives were really like, but they did leave us their bones, and we should not waste that gift."

A REPORT ON THE SAA PLENARY SESSION ON HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS

—by Rebecca Storey, Department of Anthropology, University of Houston, University Park

The debate on the treatment of human skeletal remains of Native Americans continued at this year's annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in New Orleans. A plenary session was held with various speakers presenting formal statements on the issues and positions, and then members present were invited to express opinions.

Although in general I feel there is a recognition that both sides will have to compromise, hard-line positions are still held by many. Native American activists advocate the development of a national policy that would prohibit the disturbance of Native American burials of any age and that would call for the quick reburial, with associated grave goods, of any skeletal remains now housed in museums or laboratories.

Most archeologists argue against the development of any sort of blanket policy like this, and they oppose the reburial of any grave goods or skeletons without sufficient scientific study. The membership of the SAA, in contrast to feelings expressed just a couple of years ago, now seems willing to consider reburial of most remains after sufficient time for study, although it is felt that some remains probably should be curated on a long-term basis because of their unique value and the research potential of continuing advances in techniques of analysis.

The Executive Board of the SAA made a statement the following evening at the annual business meeting that seemed to sum up the current feelings of the membership and the actual practice of state archeologists and many researchers. The Board called for anthropologists to cooperate with local Native Americans and to work out scientific study and reburial agreements that will do justice to the sensitivities of Native Americans and the scientific concerns of the wider society. The Executive Board was adamant that a national policy is not the best solution to this issue and that any attempts to impose such a policy should be opposed.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON HISTORICAL PERIOD CERAMICS

—by Joan Few

During the 1985 TAS annual meeting, a workshop on historic ceramics was held. The attendance and interest in Texas historic sites was a very positive statement toward an interest in comparative archeology. To aid in the assimilation of ceramic information, Anne Fox and I have proposed to assemble data on

all ceramic marks found in the artifact assemblages of Texas historic sites, to be published in the *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*.

To aid in this project, we are asking all individuals, institutions and local societies who have excavated historic sites to send us a photocopy of the ceramic marks (or portions of the mark) or impresses, along with the following information. Please use one form for each mark. Your cooperation will be appreciated and acknowledged in the *Bulletin*.

CERAMIC MARKS IN TEXAS

Please attach to this form a photocopy of your ceramic mark (both sides of vessel if decorated). Please draw impressed marks. Please submit one form for each ceramic mark.

Mark identification (If known, potter, dates, distributor, etc.)

Where did you obtain the information about this mark? (If bibliographic reference, please give author, title, publisher, and date.)

State site identification number: _____ Site Location: _____

Color of mark: _____ Color of vessel: _____

Type of decoration: _____ Vessel type (plate, cup, bowl, etc.): _____

If possible, indicate these dimensions: Rim dia. _____ Base dia. _____ Vessel depth _____

Date of site: _____ Firm or Estimated? _____

Paste and glaze (if you know the paste or glaze type, please indicate):

Comments (please include any comments you feel are pertinent about this mark or vessel):

Send completed forms to:

Joan Few, 4050 Dumbarton, Houston, Texas 77025
713-666-3496

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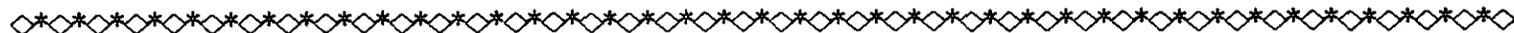
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MEETING NOTICE, AUGUST, 1986

Date: Friday, August 8, 1986
Time: 7:30 p.m.
Place: University of St. Thomas
M. D. Anderson Hall
Speaker: James Walker,
The Archeological Conservancy
Santa Fe, New Mexico
Program: The Role of The Archeological
Conservancy in the Preservation of
Caddoan Mound Sites in East Texas

country and will take a look at a number of solutions that have been attempted, including The Archeological Conservancy's approach to this serious problem. The program will also discuss the Caddo Indians of East Texas and the Conservancy's efforts to preserve what remains of this very important prehistoric culture.

COUNCIL MEMBER TINSLEY TO BE HONORED AT AUGUST MEETING

The Council of Texas Archeologists has voted to give its first Merit Award to Houston City Council Member Eleanor Tinsley in recognition of her contribution to archeological preservation through her work in establishing the Houston Archeological and Historical Commission. CTA President Jerry Henderson will present the award to Mrs. Tinsley at our August 8 meeting.

A NOTE ON THIS MONTH'S PROGRAM

The Archeological Conservancy was founded in 1980 by a group of people who were concerned about looting and destruction of archeological sites in the United States. Dedicated to the preservation of our nation's dwindling archeological resources, the Conservancy accomplishes its goal through the purchase of archeological sites, especially sites on private land that are not protected by federal or state law. To date, the Conservancy has acquired 28 endangered sites in 11 different states.

The Conservancy has recently turned its attention to the Caddoan area of East Texas and adjacent states, where almost all sites have by now been seriously disturbed by pot hunters. Just within the past year, the Grobin Davis Mounds, an undisturbed 7-mound complex in southeastern Oklahoma, has been acquired. Four sites believed to represent the most significant remaining examples of Caddoan culture in Texas have been targeted for purchase by the Conservancy.

This month's program will focus on the problems of archeological looting across the

MORE ON REBURIAL ISSUE

Since last month's report on the plenary session on reburial that was held at this year's annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, we have received a complete copy of the policy statement on the treatment of human skeletal remains adopted by the SAA Executive Committee at that meeting. Because we believe this is one of the most important current issues in American archeology, on the next page we are reprinting the statement issued by the Executive Committee.

In 1985, the Conference on Reburial Issues, sponsored jointly by the Society for American Archaeology and the Society of Professional Archeologists, was held in Chicago. The proceedings from the '85 conference have been published and are available at \$10.00 per copy from

Society for American Archaeology
1511 K Street, NW, #716
Washington, D. C. 20005

In the meantime, a report from Washington indicates that the 100th Congress, beginning in January 1987, will likely address the reburial issue in some form. Legislation is reportedly being drafted on request of John Melcher (D MT), Ranking Minority Member of the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs. The legislation will address three major issues: the possible repatriation of sacred communal artifacts; the possible repatriation of human remains; and the current ability of tribal museums or tribal historic preservation programs to properly care for these items.

Archeologists who believe that reburial will inevitably become the rule in the United States are urging their colleagues to become participants in the formation of the rule.

HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE

Our thanks to members of the Hospitality Committee assisting Rosalie Hruska in July: Linda Doty, Joan Few, Mary Kelinske, Tommy Nuckols, and Rikki Rubenstein.

POTTERY REPLICATION

Marshall Black reports that he is making good progress in replication of Goose Creek ware, using primitive methods. Several pieces will be on display at this month's meeting. Marshall asks that anyone with experience in forming and/or firing large earthenware contact him at 977-7833.

REQUEST FOR COOPERATION

Former HAS member Paul V. Heinrich is now working on a Ph. D. dissertation concerning the stratigraphy and sedimentology of sediments that accumulated from the Holocene to the Sangamon Stages along parts of the continental shelf and adjacent coastal plain of Louisiana. As part of his study, he is trying to locate sparker or other seismic data gathered for cultural resource surveys of offshore drilling blocks. Data are needed for the continental shelf south of Cameron, Terrebonne, Lafourche, and Plaquemines Parishes. Contact Paul V. Heinrich at the Department of Geology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803.

REPORT FROM TIMBUKTU

The first report of systematic archeological investigations in the vicinity of Timbuktu has recently appeared in the Summer 1986 issue of *National Geographic Research*. Susan and Rod McIntosh, from Rice University, report the results of their 1984 survey of 310 sq. km. in the Niger Bend region of Mali. Forty-three sites were located, the oldest of which were tentatively assigned Iron Age dates (between 500 B. C. and A. D. 500). Abundant iron slag from smelting activity was discovered in sites of all periods. If fuel for smelting was locally produced, large-scale deforestation may have been experienced in the region sometime after A. D. 500.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE AT WORK

This year's nominating committee was announced at the July meeting: Norma Taylor (chairman), Joe Hudgins, Sheldon Kindall, and Leland Patterson. The committee's slate of nominees will be announced at the August meeting, at which time additional nominations may be made from the floor. All nominees will be announced in the September *Profile*.

STATEMENT CONCERNING
THE TREATMENT OF HUMAN REMAINS

Archaeologists are committed to understanding and communicating the richness of the cultural heritage of humanity, and they acknowledge and respect the diversity of beliefs about, and interests in, the past and its material remains.

It is the ethical responsibility of archaeologists "to advocate and to aid in the conservation of archaeological data," as specified in the Bylaws of the Society for American Archaeology. Mortuary evidence is an integral part of the archaeological record of the past culture and behavior in that it informs directly upon social structure and organization and, less directly, upon aspects of religion and ideology. Human remains, as an integral part of the mortuary record, provide unique information about demography, diet, disease, and genetic relationships among human groups. Research in archaeology, bioarchaeology, biological anthropology, and medicine depends upon responsible scholars having collections of human remains available both for replicative research and research that addresses new questions or employs new analytical techniques.

There is great diversity in cultural and religious values concerning the treatment of human remains. Individuals and cultural groups have legitimate concerns derived from cultural and religious beliefs about the treatment and disposition of remains of their ancestors or members that may conflict with legitimate scientific interests in those remains. The concerns of different cultures, as presented by their designated representatives and leaders, must be recognized and respected.

The Society for American Archaeology recognizes both scientific and traditional interests in human remains. Human skeletal materials must at all times be treated with dignity and respect. Commercial exploitation of ancient human remains is abhorrent. Whatever their ultimate disposition, all human remains should receive appropriate scientific study, should be responsibly and carefully conserved, and should be accessible only for legitimate scientific or educational purposes.

The Society for American Archaeology opposes universal or indiscriminate reburial of human remains, either from ongoing excavations or from extant collections. Conflicting claims concerning the proper

treatment and disposition of particular human remains must be resolved on a case-by-case basis through consideration of the scientific importance of the material, the cultural and religious values of the interested individuals or groups, and the strength of their relationship to the remains in question.

The scientific importance of particular human remains should be determined by their potential to aid in present and future research, and thus depends on professional judgments concerning the degree of their physical and contextual integrity. The weight accorded any claim made by an individual or group concerning particular human remains should depend upon the strength of their demonstrated biological or cultural affinity with the remains in question. If remains can be identified as those of a known individual from whom specific biological descendants can be traced, the disposition of those remains, including possible reburial, should be determined by the closest living relatives.

The Society for American Archaeology encourages close and effective communication between scholars engaged in the study of human remains and the communities that may have biological or cultural affinities to those remains. Because vandalism and looting threaten the record of the human past, including human remains, the protection of this record necessitates cooperation between archaeologists and others who share that goal.

Because controversies involving the treatment of human remains cannot properly be resolved nation-wide in a uniform way, the Society opposes any Federal legislation that seeks to impose a uniform standard for determining the disposition of all human remains.

Recognizing the diversity of potential legal interests in the material record of the human past, archaeologists have a professional responsibility to seek to ensure that laws governing that record are consistent with the objectives, principles, and formal statements of the Society for American Archaeology.

- - -

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T H E P R O F I L E

Newsletter of the Houston Archeological Society

September 1986

P. O. Box 6751, Houston, Texas 77265 - telephone (713) 523-3431



MEETING NOTICE, SEPTEMBER, 1986

Date: Friday, September 12, 1986
Time: 7:30 p.m.
Place: University of St. Thomas
M. D. Anderson Hall
Speaker: David Crowley
Program: Guns and Firearms as Seen
Through Archeology

LABORATORY SCHEDULE

Lab sessions for September will be held as follows:

September 8 - University of Houston
Archeology Laboratory
Room 376, Hoffman Building
7-10 p.m.
September 22 - Rice University
Archeology Laboratory
Room 103, Sewall Hall
7-10 p.m.

For more information call David Pettus at 669-3481 (work) or 481-6007 (home).

ELECTIONS THIS MONTH

At the August meeting, Norma Taylor, reporting for this year's Nominating Committee, announced the following slate of candidates for 1986-87 offices:

- President - Joan Few
- Vice President - Randolph Widmer
- Secretary - Linda Moorrees
- Treasurer - Richie Ebersole
- Director-at-Large #2 - Alan Duke

No additional nominations were received from the floor. The election will be held at the September meeting.

HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE

Thanks to the August Hospitality Committee members: Gary Brown, Joe Hudgins, Mike Johnston, and Deanna Parnell. Call Rosalie Hruska to volunteer (946-0936).

SIERRA CLUB ANNOUNCES FUNDRAISING EVENT

A "Night in New Orleans" is the theme of the Houston Sierra Club's annual fundraising event. It will be on September 27, 1986, from 8-11 p.m. at ARTIGIANA, 2401 South Shepherd Drive. Courtesy of Southwest Airline, the door prize is two roundtrip tickets to New Orleans! There is 7000 square feet of art galleries, refreshments donated by local restaurants including trailmix from Whole Foods, and lots of free parking at St. Anne's. The courtyard will offer jazz music, a mini-modeling of outdoor gear by local merchants and a silent auction MC'd by Marty Ambrose. Items such as a kayak paddle, 2 backpacks, 2 tents, and canoe rentals have already been donated. Invite your friends, this evening promises FUN and SURPRISES! \$15 individual; \$135 party of 10. For more information, call Cathy Moreland 665-3653.

LETTER FROM OUTGOING PRESIDENT

Dear HAS Member,

As the saying goes, "it is with mixed feelings that. . ." A trite phrase perhaps, but I really can't think of one more appropriate as I prepare to turn over the responsibilities of this office to the next HAS president. The past two years been busy times for HAS, and I think we can all be pleased about several important accomplishments.

The move of our meeting location to University of St. Thomas less than two years ago was not one of the changes that I anticipated for HAS when I took office in 1984. If you remember the last meeting we had at the Houston Museum of Natural Science in February 1985, when Bruce Bradley gave a talk about the archeological research and educational programs at Crow Canyon, Colorado, you may recall an intolerable crush of too many bodies in too small a room. Anderson Hall, capable of holding at least twice as many people as the Museum classroom, has never seemed too large since we made the move. It couldn't have happened at a better time.

One of the most important programs initiated during the last two years has been our training workshop for beginners in archeology. The response to these workshops has been very positive; they should be continued. Suggestions have also been made for other workshops and seminars on more specific topics, and I hope next year's Board is able to include at least one in its plans for special activities.

Since September, 1984, membership has grown from 168 to its present size of approximately 300. Archeology of course has an enormous fascination for the public, and, located as we are in the midst of one of the largest cities in the country, HAS should expect to have a large membership. But people who don't know about the existence of a local archeological society won't become members. Our efforts to improve public relations for HAS are behind the growth in our membership. Many thanks to all of you who have worked on the membership brochure and the press kits, to those who have faithfully sent in announcements and notices to newspapers, and

to those who have represented archeology and HAS so well in interviews with the local media.

Public relations do not, however, stop with announcements, interviews, and brochures. All our programs and activities have implications for public relations because those are the areas in which more lasting evaluations are made. In the long run, even the best public relations up front won't mean much if there's no substance in what we actually do. Many members have contributed both time and resources to make our activities meaningful and enjoyable to those who took part in them. Thanks to all the servers of punch, the bringers of cookies, the makers of coffee, the contributors of money, the keepers of records, the greeters of guests, the demonstrators of flintknapping and pottery-making, the dialers of telephones, the teachers of field methods, the members of committees of every variety, the coordinators of on-going programs and one-time events, and to all the participants in all our many projects.

Sincerely,
Margie C. Elliott

MORE ON EARLY AMERICAN RESEARCH

In recent years, the problem of the age and nature of the first human occupation of the New World has stimulated some of the most exciting archeological research in America. Every few months bring an announcement about a major new discovery that promises to shed important light on the problem, or about a re-evaluation of a previous discovery that forces researchers to adjust their thinking about what they thought they already knew.

The problem is not a new one, and American archeologists have been debating questions about it for as long as there have been archeologists in America. Today, archeologists generally agree that the source of the first human inhabitants of America was northeast Asia and that humans were here by at least 11,500 years ago, when Clovis-style points are documented at a number of North American sites.

Some archeologists adhere to a much earlier date for the first migrations, and data from a number of sites have been used to support their position(s). Two recent

setbacks to the proponents of very early dates have already been reported here. The corrected calibration last year of the aspartic acid racemization dates of "Del Mar Man" and other human skeletal remains from California gave those specimens much younger ages, a few thousand years at most instead of tens of thousands of years claimed earlier. In July we reported on the revised dates for bone tools from the Old Crow Basin in the Yukon. Original radiocarbon dates, made in the early 1970's, had given the tools an age of about 27,000 years, but recent tests using an improved dating method indicate the tools are only about 1,350 years old.

The June 19, 1986 issue of the British science journal *Nature* contained a brief report of the results of a French archeological project in South America that brings to light important new evidence on the subject.

Boqueirao of Pedra Furada is a painted rock shelter discovered in 1973 in a remote region of Brazil. A series of excavations were conducted through more than 3 meters of deposits, until bedrock was finally reached in 1985. Evidence of human occupation occurs throughout the stratigraphic sequence. Seventeen radiocarbon dates were reported from samples taken from five layers of cultural deposits. Dates range from approximately 5,000 BP for the most recent occupation to approximately 32,000 BP for the earliest occupation that could be dated. Results of the excavation also indicate that cave art in the New World is as old as cave art known from sites in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Writing in the same issue of *Nature*, W. Bray noted that the basic dispute about early American sites has not been "about individual sites or artefacts, but about what constitutes archaeological proof. . .that piling up dubious cases proves absolutely nothing. . .that a single unassailable find is enough. In theory, the criteria for acceptability are simple: . . .manmade artefacts. . .or other signs of human presence . . .datable either directly or by their occurrence with deposits of known age. The ideal site would have a long stratigraphy, plentiful tools, multiple radiocarbon dates and evidence for evolution within the stone industries."

All these criteria are met by the evidence from Boqueirao of Pedra Furada.

NEW HOMINID FOSSIL

Almost every major news and science publication recently carried the announcement of an important new hominid fossil discovery in northern Kenya. The discovery was made during the summer of 1985 by Alan Walker, a member of a National Geographic Society-financed scientific team that also included Richard Leakey, director of the National Museums of Kenya. The discovery is considered to be the most important hominid fossil found since the "Lucy" skeleton was discovered ten years ago.

The new discovery was the skull of a very heavily built australopithecine of the type usually classified as either *Australopithecus robustus* or *A. boisei*. This skull, with the largest cranial crest of any known hominid and teeth four or five times as large as modern human molars, is the most robust ever found. The skull has been assigned an age of 2.5-2.6 million years, the geologically determined age of the beds from which it came, making it also the oldest of its type so far discovered.

It is not yet known how the new skull fits into the sequence of hominid evolution, although it is generally agreed that all previous notions about who is related to whom must now be altered.

The best available story about the discovery and what it means to paleoanthropology can be found in "Baffling Limb on the Family Tree," by Pat Shipman in the September 1986 issue of *Discover*.

MEETING ON LANDSCAPE ARCHEOLOGY

Anthropologists and historians have begun to realize that the study of landscapes is as important to understanding societies and material cultures of the past as are the remains of structures and artifacts. Recent archeological studies have included the investigations of gardens and landscapes dating from prehistoric as well as historic times. The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Inc. at Monticello and the University of Virginia will conduct a 2-day conference on landscape archeology September 25-27, 1986. For more information, contact Dr. William M. Kelso, Director of Archaeology, Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Inc., P. O. Box 316, Charlottesville, VA 22902 (804-296-5245).

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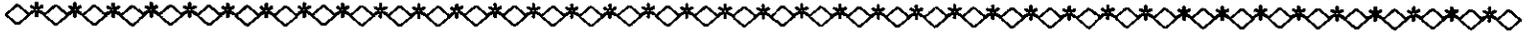
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Newsletter of the Houston Archeological Society

October 1986

P. O. Box 6751, Houston, Texas 77265 - telephone (713) 523-3431



PROPERTY OF THE
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MEETING NOTICE, OCTOBER, 1986

Date: Friday, October 10, 1986
Time: 7:30 p.m.
Place: University of St. Thomas
M. D. Anderson Hall
Speaker: Patricia Bass
Rice University
Program: Rock Art of the Trans Pecos Area,
A Progress Report

LABORATORY SCHEDULE

Lab sessions for October will be held as follows:

- October 13 - Rice University
Archeology Laboratory
Room 103, Sewall Hall
7-10 p.m.
- October 27 - University of Houston
Archeology Laboratory
Room to be announced
7-10 p.m.

For more information call David Pettus at 669-3481 (work) or 481-6007 (home). Call UH Anthropology Dept. (749-3921) for room information on October 27 session.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED

New officers were elected and installed at the September meeting. Please make a note of the names and phone numbers of this year's Board of Directors.

- President - Joan Few, 666-3496
- Vice President - Randolph Widmer, 749-3921
- Secretary - Linda Moorrees, 529-6443
- Treasurer - Richie Ebersole, 659-5453
- Director-at-Large #1 - Bill Schurmann, 859-6319
- Director-at-Large #2 - Alan Duke, 472-2954
- Director-at-Large #3 - Roger Moore, 680-0715

HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE

Thanks to the September Hospitality Committee members: Doreen Cooper, Charles Dunton, and Laurie Newendorp. Call Rosalie ruska to volunteer (946-0936).

A NOTE FROM PRESIDENT JOAN FEW

Dear Members,

Six years ago, I attended my first HAS meeting and was introduced to the world of archaeology. HAS took this novice under its wing and offered tremendous encouragement and support from my very first excavation through the completion of my Masters in Anthropology. I appreciate this opportunity to serve those who have been so generous to me.

During the past few years, we have made great strides in public awareness, public education, and cultural preservation while supporting and participating in important archaeological projects in the Houston area. I am looking forward to a great year as we continue with these goals.

Most Sincerely,
Joan Few

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR OCTOBER FESTIVALS

HAS will be participating in three festivals during October. Please call Festival Coordinator Doreen Cooper (661-0856) to volunteer.

October 18-19 - Armand Bayou Fall Festival, Armand Bayou Nature Center.

October 25 - Waterfront Festival, Sam Houston Park.

October 26 - White Oak Bayou Festival.

[The following column is reprinted from *Preservation News*, September 1986:]

SHIPWRECK SHENANIGANS

Off the coast of Delaware a potentially priceless archeological site is being thoroughly trashed. Salvors are using steel cables to pull the English war ship DeBraak into toothpicks so that they can get at the gold they think is underneath.

The DeBraak is not just a treasure trove of information about military life in the 18th century. There also may be skeletons of sailors and prisoners in the ruins. So on top of smashing a priceless archeological site, salvors are pillaging a grave that has lain peacefully for 188 years.

Imagine the response were a legally sanctioned team of treasure hunters to descend on land sites of equal historical significance, such as the Cahokia Mounds in Illinois or Hopi Indian burial sites in the southwest. Those sites are, of course, protected by law. Anyone caught rifling them for profit is punished, and it is safe to say the popular view of such treasure hunters is roundly negative.

Shipwreck hunting, on the other hand, is viewed in a completely different light. Part of the problem is the response to shipwreck shredding by the media. Rather than mourn the loss of a national treasure, newspapers and television hype the romance of the hunt. While they do, they aid and abet in the ignorance of the average American to the cultural deprivation caused by such a loss—a loss no different from bulldozing a Bulfinch church or paving over an Olmsted park.

The incident raises two important questions: What gives salvors the right to destroy a national treasure for personal profit underwater when they are prohibited

from doing so on land? It is a question Congress has been dealing with in a completely unsatisfactory way for almost ten years, with nothing but a watered down shipwrecks bill, stalled largely by Florida Senator Paula Hawkins, to show for it. To some the bill is not even worth passing, and it has not been. The salvors' age-old argument against a bill with teeth is that since they invest in the resources to find a site, they should be allowed to destroy it. This argument is not good enough on land, and it is not good enough a mile off the coast.

Just as important is the clear failure of the preservation community to bring such incidents to a halt. It rallied to save the West Front of the Capitol—why not the DeBraak? To be sure, maritime preservationists in particular have failed to inform the media and the public of just how much is lost when a ship like the DeBraak is destroyed. A large part of the problem appears to be their reluctance to get anywhere near such projects for fear of being associated with the pillaging. But good, on-board documentation of how poorly these sites are being handled is crucial to building the case against such destruction. Yet from many underwater archeologists, we hear barely a peep.

The entire preservation community, at the same time, needs to be more vocal. Think of it this way: What would we do if a salvor headed for Mount Vernon with cranes and cable on the suspicion that the mansion was sitting on the mother lode?

DR. BILL GRIGGS NEW CHAIRMAN OF TEXAS ANTIQUITIES COMMITTEE

Dr. Bill Griggs was recently elected to succeed Dr. William Reeder as chairman of the Texas Antiquities Committee. The nine-member Antiquities Committee is the legal custodian of all cultural resources, historic and prehistoric, within the public domain of the State of Texas. Such diverse resources as historic buildings, shipwrecks, and aboriginal campsites fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee. These sites may be designated as State Archeological Landmarks by the Committee.

Dr. Griggs is President of the Harris County Heritage Society and also serves the Heritage Society as its Executive Director.

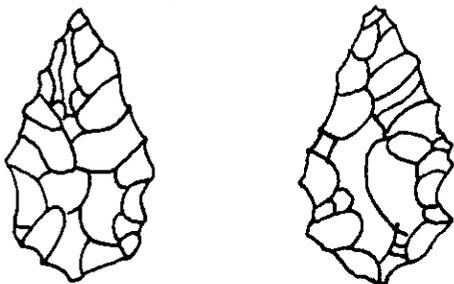
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON UNDEFINED PROJECTILE

In September 1984, members of the Coastal Bend Archaeological Society met in Corpus Christi with representatives of the Texas Historical Commission, including the State Archeologist, to discuss a planning process for the management and protection of archeological materials and sites in the area. To date, there have been three Southern Coastal Corridor Archaeological Palavers.

During the June 1986 Archaeological Palaver, several members of the Coastal Bend Archaeological Society were asked to undertake research projects.

In response to that request, Jerry L. Bauman of the CBAS is gathering data on undefined projectiles that have been found in the coastal area. Information that Bauman hopes to collect will help determine whether these projectiles are only isolated occurrences, possibly projectile design experiments, or whether they are a recognizable type that appears infrequently within a limited area.

The dart point depicted below is the first undefined projectile for which information is sought.



The distinctive feature of this projectile is the "turkey tail" style stem. Bauman requests any information about dart points that have this broad, rapidly expanding stem and a greatly convex-to-pointed base. Please include the following information:

1. Drawing of both faces of the projectile;
2. Site number;
3. Site location (Oso Creek, Mustang Island, etc.);
4. Type of site (large or small occupation, burial, isolated find, etc.)
5. Age of the site (Archaic, paleo, radiocarbon dates, etc.);
6. Associated artifacts;

7. Cultural affiliations (Rockport Focus, etc.);
8. Type of stone used;
9. Color of stone (give predominant color, using Rock-Color Chart if possible);
10. Total length in mm;
11. Total width in mm;
12. Maximum thickness in mm;
13. Maximum width of stem in mm;
14. Minimum width of the stem in mm (notched area);
15. Length of the stem in mm;
16. Weight in grams;
17. Blade cross section (diamond, lenticular, etc.);
18. Comments (type of flaking used, worn or ground edges, beveling, asphaltum stains, etc.).

Send information to Jerry L. Bauman, 1718 Bois D'Arc, Corpus Christi, Texas 78416.

TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING

The 57th Annual Meeting of the Texas Archeological Society will be held October 31-November 2, 1986, at La Posada Hotel, 1000 Zaragoza, Laredo, Texas 78040. Historian T. R. Fehrenbach will be the special guest speaker at the Saturday night banquet (a Mexican buffet).

For registration and hotel reservation forms, contact Sheldon Kindall, 326-2160.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA ANNUAL MEETING

This year's annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America (publisher of *Archaeology*) will be held December 27-30 at the Hyatt Regency-Convention Center-Marriott Hotel in San Antonio. The meeting will include a half-day symposium on "Recent Advances in Texas Archeology," a major session on Roman Antiquity, and topical sessions on "Archaeology of the House and Household," "Problems of Analysis and Interpretation of Pottery," and "Synthesis and Interpretation in Regional Studies." For information, contact The Archaeological Institute of America Box 1901, Kenmore Station Boston, MA 02215 Telephone: (617) 353-9361

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE VANDALISM

What is happening in northeast Texas can no longer be called a crisis in Texas archeology. It was a crisis a long time ago; there is no adequate term to apply to what's going on there now.

Norman Flaigg, reporting in the September 1986 *Texas Archeology* on the July 25 meeting of the Texas Historical Commission, summarized a discussion about archeological site vandalism.

Vandalism of archeological sites is rampant in northeastern Texas. It is estimated that in 5 to 10 years every major Caddoan cemetery will be destroyed. Some sites are rumored to have produced more than 250 pots, some of which have sold for as much as \$1700. Many landowners are leasing the sites for excavation for as little as \$1,000, and it appears that the only way to protect the sites is to buy them and fence and patrol them. The State Archeologist's office is mounting a campaign to educate the public to the damage being done...

What can be done? Can anything be done? Pothunting has a very long history, especially in northeast Texas. Legitimate archeology, as represented by either professionals or knowledgeable amateurs, is almost completely absent in the area. There are no local archeological societies. This depressing situation is a source of shame to us all.

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