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Government and Archeology

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This paper celebrates the new look of HASN by initiating a series of articles dealing with the relationship of government to archeology, the conservation of resources, and the management of our cultural heritage. Through the formulation, passage, administration, and enforcement of pertinent laws, government today is as irreversibly involved in archeology as in most other aspects of our lives, and this involvement is not likely to diminish in the near future. If we are to keep abreast of current developments in archeology, it becomes ever more important that we clearly understand the legal aspects of this involvement. This first installment discusses the relationship of law to archeology and a little of the history of its development. Future issues of HASN will include discussions of important federal legislation in our field, will compare the effectiveness of different agencies within the Executive Branch in the execution of the laws, and will examine the role of state government in archeology. Questions and other forms of feedback from readers are invited.

Eight years have passed since Public Archeology (McGimsey, 1972) focused attention upon the most serious threat which archeology has faced to date. Never before has the destruction of archeological resources proceeded with such dizzying rapidity, resulting from the combined effects of world population growth, spreading industrialization, development, new and more extensive agricultural activity, looting, vandalism, and other forces. No other discipline has ever been faced with as rapid a rate of destruction of its primary data (Cunliffe, 1970; Davis, 1971).

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In the United States spreading urbanism, clearing and plowing of new agricultural lands, water diversion projects, dam and road construction, looting of sites for saleable artifacts or simply for entertainment, and many other activities have been and continue to be the cause of the destruction of historic properties. In many cases government-sponsored or -funded projects are involved as the destructive agent. Before the late 1960's, the most prevalent approach by archeologists attempting to counteract this destruction was salvage archeology, utilizing whatever time and manpower was available to try to gather information from sites about to be destroyed. Results were often hit or miss. Important information was sometimes saved through hurried excavation. Occasionally the results of salvage projects and information gained from them reached publication, but often the excavated materials were simply stored while available manpower was deployed to perform still more salvage excavations at newly threatened sites. Materials from some of these salvage projects are still in storage, awaiting study. Even in the best circumstances it was usually difficult to perceive the relationship between what had been salvaged and what had been lost.

During the 1960's and '70's, archeologists at last began to alter their response to the critical situation of resource destruction. They began to advocate a more active role by government in the management of the nation's archeological sites. The salvage strategy, with its emphasis on excavation, began to mature into a conservation ethic. With the realization that today's decisions will determine what sites are available for the research efforts of future generations, more and more frequent recommendations are now being made for the preservation of a threatened site rather than for excavation of it. One of the most important outgrowths of the conservation ethic is the heightened awareness that the public must participate more fully in archeological responsibilities and benefits in order to ensure that our heritage is protected and that knowledge of it does not become the de facto property of a select few. "There is no such thing as private archeology"! (McGimsey, 1972:5).

The involvement of government, especially federal government, in this country's archeology is not a recent development, although the nature of this involvement has certainly undergone significant changes since the 1960's. Since more and more archeologists have become involved in contract research funded by government, their familiarity with the relevant laws has strengthened. There are, nevertheless, many who have rather vague notions about these laws and are even less familiar with mechanisms of execution and enforcement. Inasmuch as the successful implementation of a national policy to conserve, preserve, and wisely manage our heritage ultimately depends on public awareness and support, the role of government in the formulation and implementation of that policy must have both public and professional comprehension.

Literature dealing with the history of the development of archeology is filled with accounts of the plundering of ancient sites of palaces, tombs, and monuments. Destruction and looting of the historic and archeological sites of the world undoubtedly predate written history. One might say that we have long been in need of effective preservation laws to protect these resources from the Belzoni's of the world (Hole and Heizer, 1973:47-48). Most nations of the world today do in fact have legislation

designed to curb at least vandalism and looting. Unfortunately, there is widespread variation in both the scope and effectiveness of comprehensive legislation enacted to protect against the incursions of other destructive forces. One of the most basic elements of preservation law is that of ownership of the resources in question. In some countries, for example Mexico, all antiquities are legally owned by the State, regardless of the ownership of the land on which they are located. Legal tradition is singularly important in the determination of the basic nature of preservation laws. Although there are likely to be more differences in these traditions among different nations, there are some differences among states within the United States, and these differences are considered by legal consultants to be very important in determining the forms that preservation laws should take within individual states.

Legislation addressed to the preservation of historical and archeological resources apparently does not have a very long history in any part of the world. The Roman Colosseum was more than 1500 years old, and was being reduced yearly by eager souvenir collectors, before Pope Benedict XIV, in the mid-18th century, at last forbade the carrying away of any more of it. This may have been the first example of an attempt to preserve by law (Kennet, 1972:12).

The earliest efforts to preserve historic or archeological sites in this country were made by private individuals and organizations. Public concern, as in the case of "the cult of Washington" exerted pressure on government, especially at the local and state levels, to become involved in preservation. One of the earliest examples of preservation in government was the purchase, in 1850, by the state of New York, of the house where Washington maintained his headquarters during the last two years of the Revolution (King, et. al., 1977:13).

Not until 1872, however, did the federal government take steps to ensure the protection of any cultural resource. That year the first national park, Yellowstone, was established on public lands in order to preserve scenic, scientific, and historical resources. However, it was natural resources, not cultural ones, which were of primary concern in the formation of Yellowstone and other early national parks. The first Congressional authorization of preservation of a resource of specifically historic or archeological importance came in 1889, when Congress acted to preserve the important archeological site, Casa Grande, located on federal lands in Arizona. Four hundred eighty acres were set aside and measures were enacted to stabilize and protect the ruin (Fowler, 1974).

A new step in the preservation movement was taken in the 1890's when the federal government purchased five Civil War battlegrounds, which, until then, had been in private or corporate ownership. It was the first time that resources not previously located on federal lands were extended protection, although the action reaffirmed the position that effective protection depended on federal ownership. This was the single guiding principle behind government preservation efforts until the 1930's.

In conclusion, let us briefly examine some of the terms which often appear in archeological literature but which have seldom been adequately explained or distinguished one from another. I have tried to avoid using

"cultural resource management", a term often used by archeologists to refer to the activities they conduct under contract to the federal government or to describe activities associated with historic preservation (King, et. al. 1977:8). Inasmuch as culture encompasses a great deal more than archeology, historic sites, and structures, archeologists would do well to abandon this confusing term.*

Efforts to distinguish between "historic" and "prehistoric" or between "historic" and archeological" likewise are more often confusing than enlightening. In these articles, the terms "historic resources" and "historic preservation" are intended to encompass expressions of the past found in archeological sites (dating both before and after the arrival of Europeans in America) as well as expressions of our past which are manifested in standing architectural remains. "Cultural heritage" of course refers to a still broader concept, embodying all aspects of behavior, tradition, and belief, but we, as archeologists, are more concerned with the tangible resources than with the intangible ones.

*There is little likelihood that the term will be dropped; its usage probably arose in the search for a more acceptable expression than "contract archeology," a term of sometimes negative connotation that has been distinguished from purely research-oriented archeology.

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PIEKERT SITE

Sheldon M. Kindall

INTRODUCTION

The Piekert site is located in Wharton county 5 miles west of Hungerford, Texas and almost 60 miles southwest of Houston, Texas. Eleven burials were excavated from this site by the Houston Archeological Society during weekends from March through October of 1979.

Laboratory analyses of a very large amount of material is in progress at the Univeristy of Houston. Results of these analyses will be presented probably as a series of reports in the near future. The purpose of this report is to present the history of the discovery of the site and some observations about the burials that were made during their excavation.

HISTORY

The site is located at the tip end of a finger of land formed by the junction of two streams - Clarks Branch and the West Bernard. Although most of the encapsulated field has been under cultivation for a long time, the tip end where the burials were discovered remained wooded and covered by McCartney rose bush until only recently.

In 1977, this land was purchased by Allen and Gorden Piekert. They immediately proceeded to expand the area which they could farm by clearing the tip end of the field. Clearing in this case meant not only removal of trees and brush but also grading which removed some of the overburden from the burial site and left the topmost burials near the new surface.

During the clearing operation, surface artifacts were discovered by Joe Hudgins who has discovered and reported most of the known sites in Wharton county. Mr. Hudgins, who has since joined the Houston Archeological Society, reported this site (41 WH 14) in the fall of 1977.

A corn crop was planted over the site during the 1978 growing season. After the 1978 harvest and while preparing the land for the next season by deep plowing, the plow clipped two burials, pulled some bone to the surface, and generally exposed a total of three burials. This was promptly noted by Mr. Hudgins who contacted Bill McClure of the Houston Archeological Society. Joe Hudgins and Bill McClure made a preliminary assessment of the situation and informed the Piekerts that the burials could be removed in a few weekends and the excavation would not interfere with their farming operations. Due to unusually harsh winter weather, it was not until the first weekend in March 1979 that the Houston Archeological Society was able to respond. After about three weekends, it was clear that:

1. There were more than three burials. Ultimately, 10 burials and parts of an eleventh were found.
2. The burials were located within a large occupational site which showed signs of seasonal occupation for more than 1000 years.

At this point it was clear that more than a few weekends were required to thoroughly investigate the site, and the Piekerts graciously permitted the Houston Archeological Society to work on the recently cleared piece of land for one full growing season. Thus, except for a few weekends off for the TAS field school and a couple of floods, the Houston Archeological Society was there every weekend until November 1979.

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Figure 1 shows a map of the site region which has been traced from the 1952 Egypt quadrangle of the U. S. Geologic Survey topographic map series with some change in the position of the West Bernard to reflect a change that has occurred since 1952. The site location, marked by an asterisk in Figure 1, is located at about 29° 26' 22.3" latitude and 96° 8' 2.2" longitude. The field in which the site resides is bounded on the west by Clarks Branch which rounds the tip end of the field and joins the West Bernard. The West Bernard then borders the eastern side of the field. The long dimension of the field runs due (magnetic) north with the tip at the northern end. Going southward from the tip, the land slopes upward at an angle of about 1.3° for approximately 120 meters and then relatively flattens out onto a prairie. The burial site and the adjacent living area are located on the slope approximately 50 meters from the top.

A site map which shows a detailed view of the tip end of the field including 1 m² test pits is shown in Figure 2. The crosshatched blocks in Figure 2 denote the test pits in the burial zone which are shown in Figures 3, 4, and 5.

BURIAL DESCRIPTION

The burials consist of 7 adults, 2 infants, one juvenile, and one isolated pelvis. All were buried within a narrow vertical zone ranging from the surface to about 50 cm below the surface. The current surface, however, is 30 to 40 cm lower than it was before clearing and grading.

Figures 3, 4, and 5 which are traced from drawings done by Susan Wilson, are roughly different levels of the same test pits. The burials shown in Figure 3 are the topmost burials and those in Figure 5 were on the bottom. Some general observations are:

- There is a lack of preferred orientation. The three burials on the bottom (Figure 5) being possible exceptions.
- Burials 1, 8, and 9 (Figure 3, deepest) appeared to have been interred

with a degree of respect. The rest appeared to have been more casually placed, if not just tossed in.

- Burial 6 was a later burial. In digging the burial pit for burial 6, the legs of burial 11 were apparently encountered. This did not deter the diggers, the legs were discarded and the pit continued. Burial 6 was very tightly flexed.
- One infant, burial 7, and the only woman, legless burial 11, had been executed. This was evidenced by a stone embedded in a vertebra of the infant and a dart point in the back of the woman. The dart point, which has been identified as a Yarbrough point, penetrated a rib close to the vertebral column.
- Burials 1 and 9 were large men - both were over 6 feet tall. The bones and the jaw in particular of burial 9 were massive.
- Burial 8 was a young boy about 8 or 9 years old. His teeth were badly crooked but his general jaw condition was robust

The homogeneity of the soil made it almost impossible to clearly identify the burial pits. It appeared, however, that most of the burials were part of a common burial. Burial 7, 11, and 9 were definitely common burials and burial 6 was definitely a later intruder. Burials 3, 4, and 5 were also common burials. The relationship of these two groups to each other and to the other burials is not as clear.

One burial, burial 1, was deep enough to penetrate a lower clay layer, thereby rendering that pit visible. The burial pit for burial 1 was circular (not even oval) and, most interesting, not large enough to accommodate the body. The body had been forced into the pit causing some distortion.

GRAVE INCLUSIONS

Basically, the burials were more notable for their lack of grave inclusions. The juvenile, burial 8, had 5 beads (shell and bone) and burial 1 had a necklace of polished bone pendants. These artifacts are presently the subject of laboratory study.

Significant amounts of ocher were found in and around most of the burials. Burial 1 and 9, the two bottom most large men, had pea size ocher nodules in the neck and chest area. Burial 9 had some ocher either around his wrist or in his hand.

OTHER SPECIFICS

The burial zone was also a former living area. A large bowl was found about 1 meter away from the burial zone. This bowl turned out to be an unusual find for this excavation in that pot sherds were, in general, relatively rare.

Not at all rare, however, were bone fragments of a variety of animals. These bone fragments permeated the site including the dirt thrown back in with the burials.

Also found in great abundance were clay balls. The clay balls appear to have been used for everything from hearths to daub. A probable reason for this is that there were no natural stones in the area. The most unusual use of clay balls encountered at this site were as covers for the eyes of burial 1.

STATUS AND PLANS

The burials and all recovered artifacts (about 600 lbs. of material) are being investigated at the University of Houston. The current plan calls for publishing individual aspects of the results of these investigations as they become available. The ultimate intension is to collect all results under one cover for a final report.

Some of the burials and all the artifacts will be displayed in the museum in Wharton.

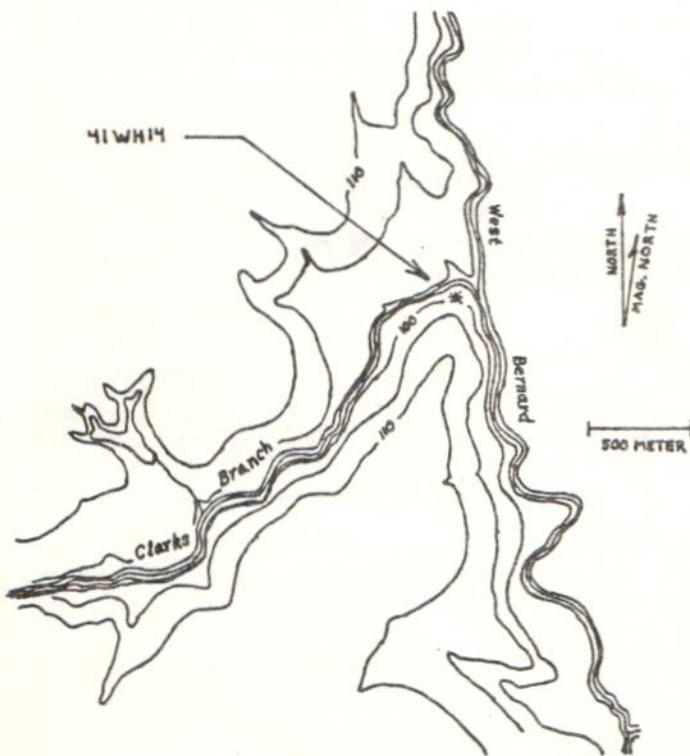


Figure 1. 41 WH 14 Site Region

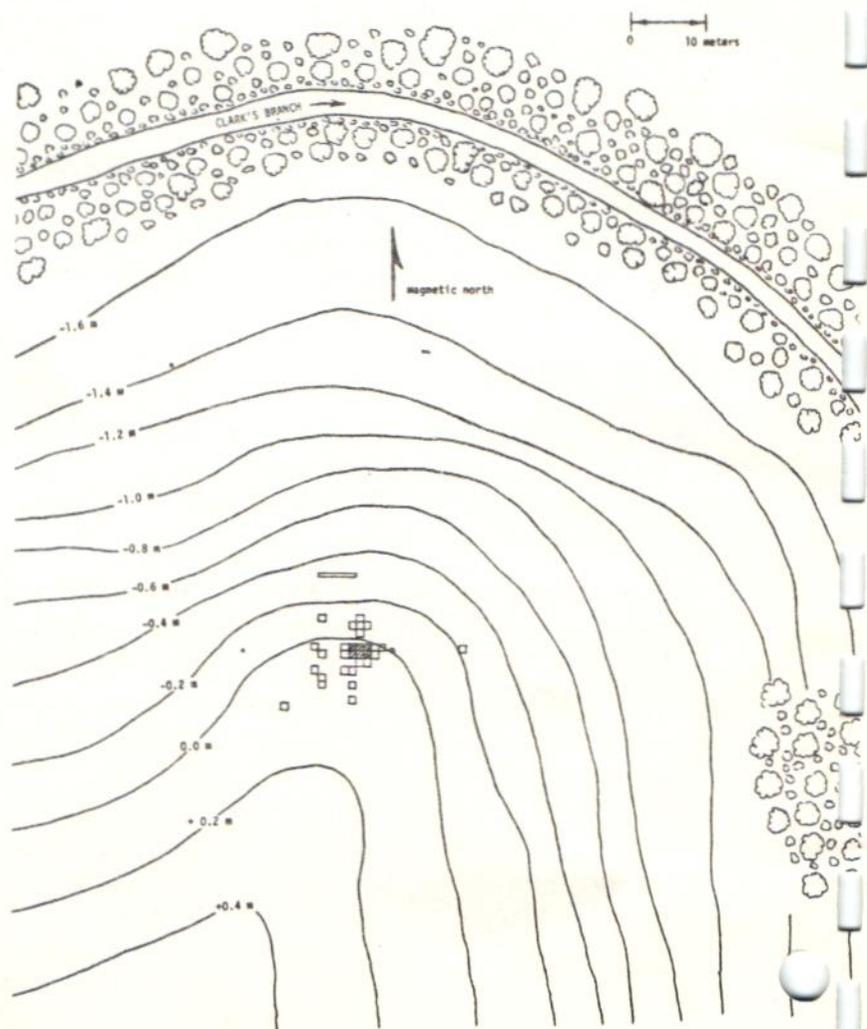
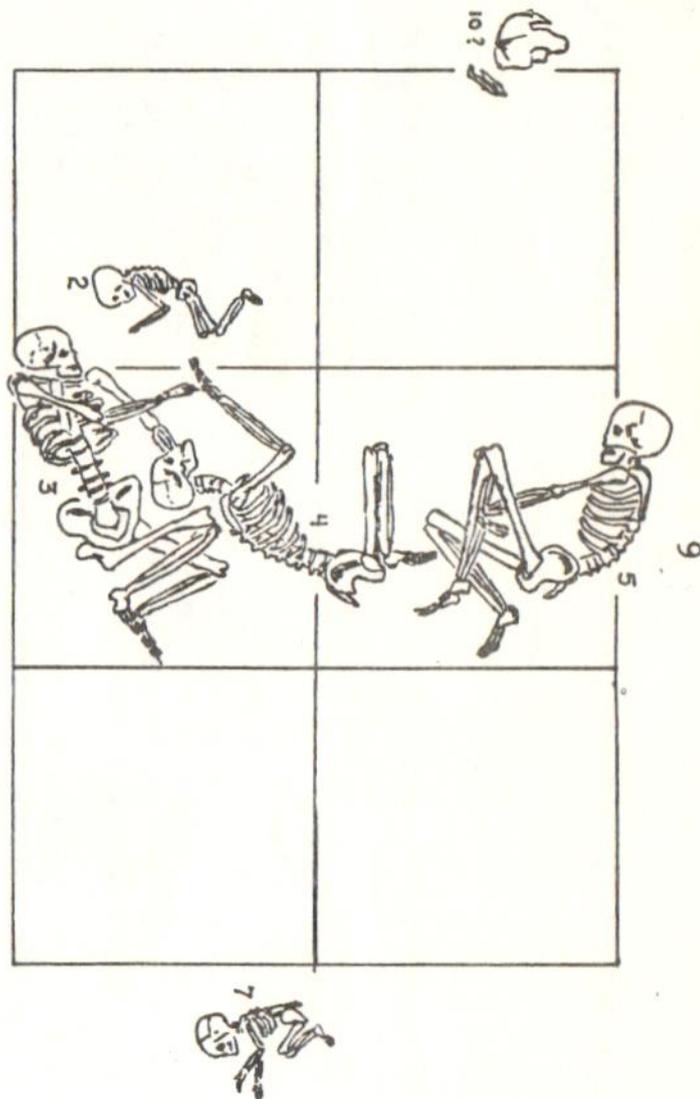
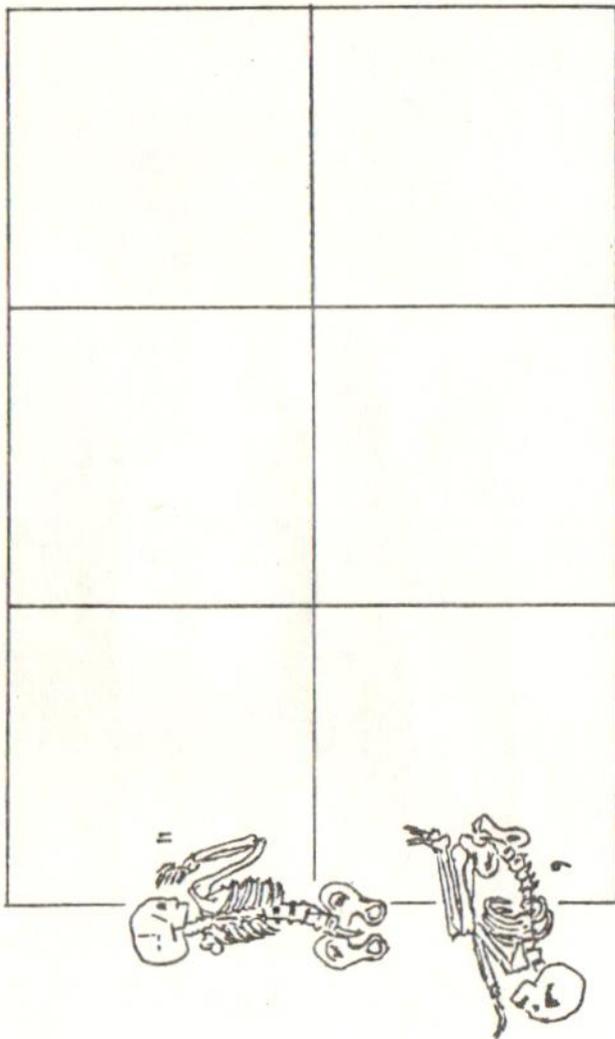
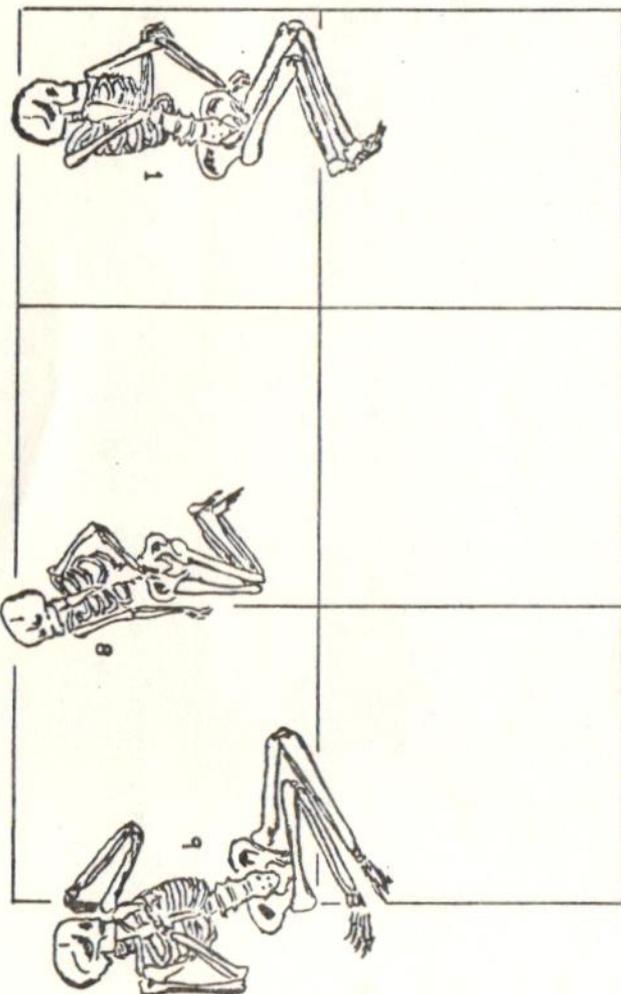


Figure 2. Site Map

Figure 5. Burial Zone, Lower Level

Figure 4. Burial Zone, Middle Level

Figure 3. Burial Zone, Top Level



CERAMIC ANALYSIS OF A LATE 19TH CENTURY TRASH MIDDEN: NOTTINGHAM, TEXAS

Texas Anderson

INTRODUCTION

In the Spring of 1978, students from the Anthropology Department of Rice University, under the direction of Frank Hole, conducted archaeological and historical investigation of the Nottingham site (41GV71) on West Galveston Island. Previous reconnaissance of this area, eleven miles west of the city of Galveston, disclosed ruins of a brick foundation (300'x50') in an otherwise deserted pasture. A search of the Land Records confirmed local opinion that this was the site of a late 19th century lace curtain and mosquito netting factory, developed in conjunction with a community named Nottingham, after the English lace-making city (Galveston Co. Land Records, December 31, 1891:114).

This paper will treat the economic and environmental setting of the community and the investigations and ceramic analysis of a single locus to the site, a trash midden 150' southwest of the ruins. Subsequent papers will deal with the history and archaeology of the factory itself.

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

Following the Civil War, the role of the South in a dendritic market system (Smith, 1976:319) which linked its agrarian economy to the industrial centers of the western world was greatly weakened (Webb, 1951:8-13). The physical destruction and subsequent poverty in the South intensified the flow of Anglo-American immigrants into Texas (Jordan, 1966:75). Texas now had the human, as well as physical, resources to allow it to become preeminent in the production of cotton, rice, sugar, and cattle.

Texas Gulf ports became foci of commercial activity linked to these agricultural activities, with cotton the "major medium of extra-regional exchange" (ibid:68). Thousands of miles of railroads were laid to link these highly competitive ports with previously inaccessible markets (Meinig, 1969:71). Galveston underwent its first real economic boom in the late 1880's, after obtaining \$6.8 million in government funding for construction of deep-water port facilities (Ziegler, 1938:108). An expanding agrarian society exploited this port as a market for their crops and were in turn exploited as a market for the goods that improved technology provided, cheaply and in quantity (Meinig, 1969:77).

Although much of the United States was in the throes of a great depression in the 1890's (Hacker & Kendrick, 1949:180), Galveston experienced a period of economic expansion (Galveston Daily News, July 22, 1893). Immigrants from Europe, as well as the United States, poured into this port of entry, now vying with New Orleans for dominance of the Western Gulf Coast. A few of these immigrants were able to carve empires in banking and commerce (Meinig, 1969:57). More often, the grandiose commercial schemes, like the Nottingham venture, failed and many immigrants traveled inland to build their farms and foster the growth of inland cities.

Galveston Island, a recent barrier reef about thirty miles long and from two to three miles wide, is favorably located at the entrance to a large natural harbor (Fig 1). The Nottingham site is just west of the center

of the island, midway between Tucker's Bayou and the Gulf Shore.

Today much of the area of the site, especially on the north side, is marshy during the cold, wet months of January and February. However, the damp Gulf air was considered favorable for making lace curtains because it kept the lace from drying out while it was being made into curtains (A Souvenir of Galveston, 1893:77). It should be noted that the site may have been somewhat drier before and during construction of the factory because the Upper Texas Coast was subjected to a severe drought from 1891-93 (Texas Almanac, 1977). Numerous wells were dug during this time to supply the factory and the community with ample water (Galveston Daily News, August 5, 1893).

In addition to the physical factors which would have made the area attractive to potential builders and land owners, including natural pasturage for domestic animals and an abundance of easily obtained fresh and salt water fauna, one cultural factor may have played the dominant role in the selection of this site for the the development of the Nottingham community. A railroad, running from the city to Lafitte's Grove just west of the site, had been built only a few years before the factory was proposed (Texas RR Commission 5th Annual Report 1896:226). Lafitte's Grove was a popular picnic spot during this time, perhaps because of its reputation as the site of the pirate's buried treasure, and the "Little Susie" railroad carried flat cars of tourists out on the weekends. The isolated nature of the site apparently presented no great transportation problems.

RESEARCH PROCEDURES

A search of maps and documents at the Rosenberg Library archives turned up an 1892 plat of the Nottingham townsite, showing the location and an architectural rendering of the factory. A transparent overlay of the plat (Fig 2) was made to the same scale as a 1930 aerial map of the site. The factory location on the plat matched with the ruins evident on the aerial and with those that we had observed in our ground reconnaissance. In addition we were able to relate the lines on the aerial to specific streets and the Galveston and Western Railroad on the plat.

Excavations were concentrated along the factory foundation and in adjacent features. If one discounted broken window glass, bricks, mortar, and asphalt, the area around the factory was practically void of cultural remains, except for a 20th century trash pit just east of the factory.

As field work was nearing completion, the weather finally permitted Frank Hole and Bill Wiley to take some low level aeriels. A study of these photographs revealed an anomaly, 150" southwest of the factory ruins, which had not been previously detected. According to our 1892 plat this depression would have been across the street (Texas Avenue) from the factory and at the edge of the northern right-of-way of the railroad (Fig 2).

Testing in this area revealed no evidence of a structure, but showed the depression to be a probable trash pit with material that appeared

to be contemporaneous with the building of the factory. In spite of the limited time remaining to complete the field work, it was decided to shovel test this feature. A test pit, approximately 1 x 2 meters, was excavated by Bonnie Hole and Bill Wiley and the fill was sorted but not screened. No evidence of vertical stratification was observed and analysis of the material showed no appreciable differences in dates or types of artifacts.

In addition to ceramic remains, the pit generated a variety of plain and embossed glassware, tin ware, a metal wick-adjustment for a kerosene lamp, table cutlery, cut nails, and bolts. Shirley Wetzel has prepared the report on the analysis of the glassware.

CERAMIC ANALYSIS

The ceramic assemblage from this feature (N107) includes red earthenware, stoneware, yellow-ware, ironstone (white granite ware), porcelain, and white bisque china. There are only a few specimens of embossed, transfer- and decal-printed wares.

The utility ware sherds produced all or portions of:

- 3 red earthenware flower pots
- 1 embossed red earthenware pot
- 1 butter churn lid--gray stoneware with a mottled lead glaze (personal communication, Anne Fox)
- 1 preserve or "honey pot"--gray stoneware with a light gray exterior glaze and a dark brown interior
- 1 yellow-ware pudding pan
- 3 earthenware crocks with a brown glaze

During the late nineteenth century, there were several kilns manufacturing bricks in the Galveston Bay area, however we do not have evidence at this time that these were also making pottery. However, these utility wares were manufactured inexpensively and in quantity by many large companies in the northeast and midwest and were sold throughout the United States (Barber, 1976:208-210). According to Georgeanna Greer, "Anglo American manufactured earthenware is unusual in Texas" (1977:150). She reports that the Abraham Babcock Pottery in Jackson County is the first historic pottery site found in the state containing "a considerable amount of lead-glazed earthenware" (ibid). Much of the tableware in this collection can be traced to potteries in the east and midwest and it may well be that the utility wares were also shipped into Galveston from these areas.

The tableware sherds are primarily of plain white ironstone. This was a durable, inexpensive ware extensively manufactured and distributed throughout the country during the late 1800's. Laboratory reconstruction produced the following whole or partial vessels:

- 1 plate--5" diameter
- 2 plates--8" diam
- 1 plate--9" diam
- 1 plate--9½" diam
- 1 plate--10" diam
- 1 plate--6" diam ring base (plate diameter unknown)
- 1 square or rectangular bowl--1" deep
- 1 bowl--6" diam x 1" deep
- 1 "soup" bowl with an everted horizontal rim--9" diam

- 1 oval vegetable bowl--10" long
- 1 bowl with a 5" diam ring base
- 1 oval platter--10" long
- 1 plate--7" diam
- 1 tureen base--indeterminate size
- 1 pot with double lugs near rim--not related to tureen base

In addition to the sherds in the reconstructed vessels noted above, there were 525 plain white ironstone sherds. Of these 67 were basal sherds, 148 were rim sherds, and the remaining 300 were body sherds. Only nineteen sherds were decorated. These sherds tended to be both thinner and smaller than the plain white sherds. There were no examples of splatter, sponge, or hand painted wares. Decoration was limited to transfer or decal printing, sometimes combined with embossed or molded designs. Ten sherds were molded with no evidence of printing. These latter sherds were thicker than those that were printed.

Twenty manufacturer's marks supplied information with regard to dates and origins for the ceramics. The following list notes beginning dates for the marks used by the potteries and terminal dates where these are known.

AMERICAN POTTERIES

	Date	Number of Marks
Trenton, New Jersey		
The Crescent Pottery Co.	1890	2
East Trenton P. Co.	1888	1
Prospect Hill P. Co.	1880	1
Willets Manuf. Co.	1879	1
East Liverpool, Ohio		
C. C. Thompson C.	1868	2
C. C. T(hompson)Co.	1889	1
Knowles, Taylor, Knowles (KT&K/China)*	1891	2
Baltimore, Md.		
E(dwin) Bennett P. Co.	1856-1900	1
Chesapeak P. Co. (?) (HBPCo.)	1890-95	1
Undetermined		2
TOTAL AMERICAN MARKS		14

ENGLISH POTTERIES

(W.) Baker & Co.	1891	2
T.C.F.B(ooth)**	1883-91	1
John Edwards	1880-1900	1
Johnson Bros.	1883	2
TOTAL ENGLISH MARKS		6

* One of these marks was on a soap dish of white sanitary ware
(1½" deep x 5" long)

**This example was on brown transfer-printed ware

The ceramic assemblage also includes two items of a more personal nature. A tiny (4" tall) white bisque "Bonnet Doll" was apparently

discarded after her legs had been broken off. Solid bisque dolls, such as this one with jointed arms, are sometimes referred to as "semi-frozen charlottes" and were popular during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The features were painted on after firing and have not withstood the ravages of time and the elements.

The other item of a personal nature recovered from this trash pit was the porcelain holder of a tobacco pipe. This is an Old World pipe popular around the turn of the century. It probably had a cherry-wood stem and a porcelain "furnace" (with a hinged metal lid) that fit into the small section of the porcelain holder. The "furnace" and the stem were secured into the holder with cork fittings, and the "furnace" was usually painted with a hunt or animal scene and decorated with a tasseled silk cord attached to the fenestrated metal lid. According to Dunhill (1924:232) the shape allowed "the deleterious fluids of the tobacco" to drain into the holder and "never reach the mouth". The Sears Roebuck catalogue advertised German pipes of this type in 1897, but not in 1903 or 1908. However, pipes of this type with a slightly more slender holder, may still be purchased (Hollco International Pipe Catalogue, 1977:41).

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Our analysis of the ceramic remains from N107 leads us to believe that this locus was used as a trash dump for a boarding house or restaurant contemporaneous with the building and operation of a lace curtain factory in the 1890's. The ceramics form a homogeneous collection dating almost exclusively to that period. The quality of the ceramics, simple, moderately priced, and durable, is typical of that associated with commercial establishments and the variety of maker's marks indicates the possibility that broken lots of china may have been purchased, a practice common to boarding houses and restaurants.

The lot on which the trash dump was located (45) was owned by Fred and Fritz Pratorius in the 1890's. Although we have no confirmation that a structure was built on this lot, the Galveston Daily News reported that a boarding house had been completed for the Nottingham factory construction workers and that the framework was up for a restaurant and beer hall "out there" (GDN January 25, 1892). During this period the Joseph Labadies store ran ads in the News which could almost substitute as inventories of the artifacts from N107... Cheap crockery...plain white...hotel ware...plates...lanterns... flower vases and pots...cheap tinware. The Labadie family also sold groceries and in 1899 Clemance Labadie ran an ad in the Galveston City Directory for furnished rooms.

Since the destruction of the factory and most of the structures on West Galveston Island by the devastating 1900 hurricane, the site has been used primarily for grazing horses and cattle and occasionally for cropping (Hannah Jenkins and John Hamilton, personal communication).

Although we believe the data support our conclusions, further archival and archaeological research would increase our understanding, not only of the specific activities related to N107, but also of the early stages of economic development along the Texas Coast.

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- Ziegler, Jesse A.
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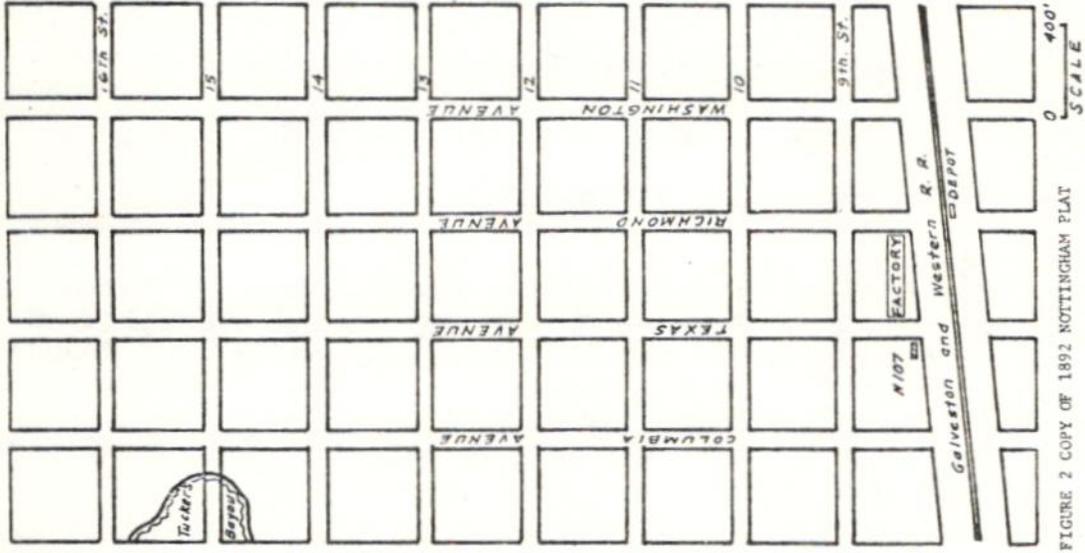


FIGURE 2 COPY OF 1892 NOTTINGHAM FLAT

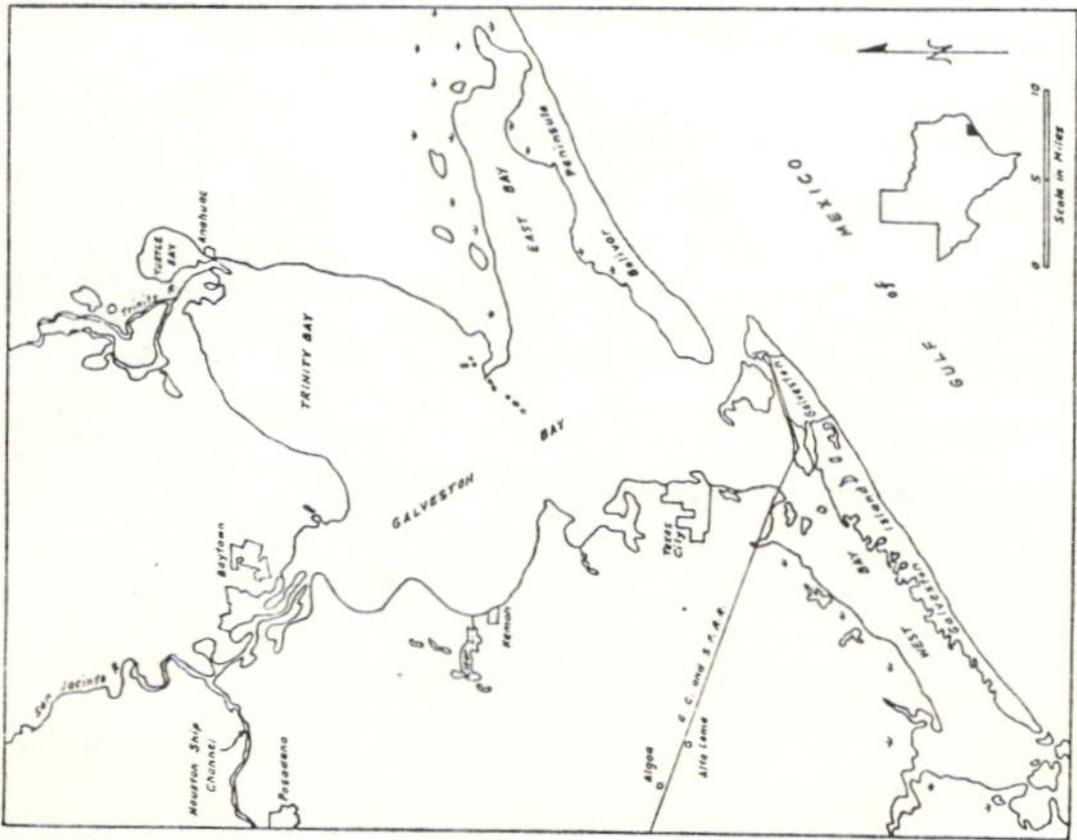


FIGURE 1 GALVESTON BAY AREA

LATE 19TH CENTURY BOTTLE-MAKING TECHNIQUES:
AND AN ANALYSIS OF GLASSWARE FROM A MIDDEN AT NOTTINGHAM, GALVESTON ISLAND

Shirley Wetzel

No whole bottles, and only two nearly complete bottles, were recovered from the locus N107 at Nottingham. In most cases, only necks or bases are present. The glassware is equally fragmented, making it difficult to determine vessel shapes, sizes and function or nature of contents. This may have been due in part to the manner of excavation and the lack of screening. As will be seen in the section on bottle-making techniques, however, it is the neck and base of bottles which are most easily dated.

A definition of bottle parts was used for the bottle analysis, adapted from The Bertrand Bottles (Switzer, 1974.) Techniques of manufacture most prevalent during the late 19th century will then be discussed, and finally the artifacts will be described and conclusions presented. The bottle parts are:

- Base: the bottom upon which the bottle stands or rests
- Body: the main part of the bottle, composed of one or more sides. That part of the wall or side usually perpendicular to the base, appearing between the edge of the base and the point of change in vertical tangency of the side
- Kick-up: a steep rise or pushed-up part of the base. Common in wine bottles
- Lip: the edge of the aperture
- Neck: the constricted part of a bottle which lies between the point of vertical tangency at the end or top of the shoulder and the lip of the orifice
- Neck Finish: the addition of a collar or band of glass to the neck at or near the top of the orifice, or the manipulation of the molten glass at the neck terminus to produce a finished appearance
- Orifice: mouth or aperture
- Shoulder: that part of a bottle which lies between the point of change in vertical tangency of the side and the base of the neck

MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUES

Until the early 1800's, most bottles were hand-blown. Molds were first used in 1810, with the molten glass ("metal") being blown into a 3-piece wooden or metal mold. The lip was hand-finished, as it was in bottles made in 2-piece molds, used widely between 1840 and 1850. One of the N107 green wine bottles appears to have been made in a 3-pc. mold. . It should be noted that the techniques described came into use at different times in different areas, and older methods continued to be employed after more modern techniques were invented. The basis for this chronology comes from studies of American glass manufacturing (McKearin & McKearin, 1971, Toulouse, 1951.)

Around 1850, 3 piece molds were used in most areas, and the lipping tool was employed to mechanically apply the neck finish. Hand-finished bottles were much less frequent. One important feature of the 2-piece mold was that it usually left lines along the sides of the bottle, caused by the molten glass seeping into the hinges of the mold (Switzer, 1974:5-6.) It is this seam, and its relationship to the lip, which is perhaps the most valuable method of dating pre-1900 bottles. Bottles made between 1860 and 1880 will often have a seam which stops

below the mouth, with the lip formed separately. Around 1880, a closed mold was invented. For the first time, the neck and lip were mechanically shaped. The glass was severed from the blowpipe, and the rough edge smoothed. The mold seam on these bottles usually ends within 1/4" of the bottle top (Kendrick, 1963; Figure 2.) After 1900, with the advent of the automatic bottle-making machine, the seam extended completely over the lip (Walbridge, 1920.)

Beginning in the 1870's, numerous bottle closures were invented, but most never achieved widespread popularity. Earlier bottles were often corked. Some, such as champagne, were held down with wires (Switzer, 1974:6.) The "Wine Finish" Hotchkiss, 1963:94; Figure 1) is an example of this type, and is found at Nottingham. In 1875, the "Lightning" seal was patented by Charles de Quillfeldt. The seal was composed of a neck tie-wire, a lever wire, and a bailer. These closures were often used on fruit jars as well as bottles (Toulouse, 1969:465.) One such lid, amethyst, comes from N107.

The most widely used stoppers by the 1890's were the "Bottle Seal" or a ceramic and/or rubber type which was held to the bottle by wire. Cork stoppers had proved too expensive, and were not always reliable. The bottling industry was growing rapidly, and a new, economical means of bottle closure was needed (Baron, 1962:243.)

Among those most anxious for such a development were the American brewers. Until the invention of pasturization and the refrigerated railroad car in the 1870's, beer was usually made and consumed locally. Kegs and draft taps were the normal method of keeping and the storing the beer, but the new opportunities for shipping outside the local market led to the demand for bottles, which were more easily transported. Anheuser-Bush began to make bottles at their own plant, and was the first to ship outside St. Louis (Plavchan, 1976:68-76.)

In 1892, William Painter patented the "crown" cap, a circle of tin plate molded to fit over the bottle mouth, its sides corrugated and the edges skirted to lock under the rim of the bottle. The crown proved so successful that it is still in use (Baron, 1962:243.) One of the most popular closures before the crown was the Hutchinson Bottle Stopper (Figure 1), patented in 1875. It consisted of a cork fastened to a metal hook, which fastened the cork inside the bottle mouth. It was frequently used for soda water bottles (Hotchkiss, 1972:4.) Two examples were recovered at N107.

Around 1880, semi-automatic bottle machines largely replaced mold blown bottles (Walbridge, 1920:76.) When the crown cap was introduced, this presented some problems. The lip was still formed by hand, and there was a wide variation of size and shape. The early crowners were foot-operated and could accommodate such variation, but the invention of the high-speed capping machine required a standard form (Baron, 1962:243.)

In 1899, Michael Owens invented the first fully-automatic machine, and continued to make improvements in it for several years (Walbridge, 1920.) Although bottles made by this process were found at other loci around the factory, they appear to belong to post-factory trash dumping activities. No bottles from N107 were made by this machine.

ANALYSIS OF BOTTLES AND GLASSWARE FROM NOTTINGHAM, N107, GALVESTON ISLANDBOTTLES

A system of categorizing the bottles has been adapted from that used in The Bertrand Bottles (Switzer, 1974.) Due to the fragmentary nature of the bottles, it was difficult in many cases to identify the contents, so this categorization should be considered only a general guide. Old catalogues and advertisements were also used for comparison.

I. Beer, Stout, Ale

- 1 base, dark brown, 3.5" diameter, no marks
- 1 base, amber, 1.5" diameter, no marks
- 1 base, dark brown, 2.5" diameter, "7" embossed on bottom

II. Soft Drinks

- 1 partial base and body, base embossed T.H.G., body ..RADE..E.O.H... ..ESTON, TEXAS light green
- 1 aqua base, embossed T H C W 17, 3" diameter
- 1 aqua Hutchinson stopper, body embossed CHARLES F. M...BOTT..WO..GAL fragment of Hutchinson stopper, aqua
- aqua body sherd, depicting a "cave man" embossed in the side, letters TRADE MARK ...running vertically down the side
- partial aqua base, embossed T N (or possibly H)

III. WINE, WHISKEY, BITTERS

- 1 base, dark green, 2.5" diameter, no kickup, embossed L B S 317
- 1 dark green base, 2.5" diameter, no marks
- 1 dark green base, 2.5: diameter, kickup .5", no marks

Seals

A number of small, circular pieces of embossed glass were found at N107. They do not appear to be bases, and are definitely not body sherds. These may be seals, which were made by affixing a piece of molten glass onto a bottle, usually on the shoulder, then pressing it with a die in the form of initials, dates, or designs. These seals usually identified the owner of the bottle, often a tavern or individual. They were often used on wine bottles (Toulouse, 1971:8-9.) All the Nottingham seals are light or aqua blue, with the exception of the last example, medium green. All are circular or oval. All bear embossed markings:

- 1 3" diameter (possibly a base) G7 PA 97 76
- 1 2" diameter 164
- 1 ..16 fragment
- 1 ..7 fragment
- 1 MART ...8.. fragment

The research has not yet linked any of these marks with manufacturers, but further study should be able to identify some of the more complete marks.

GLASSWARE

All glassware found at N107 is very fragmentary, making identification of vessel forms and size difficult or impossible. A few specimens of pressed glass, popular in the late 19th century, have been identified as to pattern and manufacturer. The artifacts large enough to identify are described below:

- 3 sherds, possibly of bowl rim or lid, decorated with the pattern
"Dewdrop in Points", manufactured by the Greensburg Glass Company,
Greensburg, Pennsylvania, between 1870-1890 (Lee, 1939:57.)
- 1 stem of small goblet
- 2 bases of amethyst mugs, no marks
- 1 fragment of clear drinking glass
- 1 broken chandelier finial
- 1 crystal glass prism, flat on the bottom, faceted on 3 sides
- 3 eyeglass lenses, 1 dark blue, 2 clear
- 3 clear glass hollow medicine stirrers
- 19 white glass bottoms
- 1 broken white milk glass shade for kerosene lamp, metal fixture
still attached

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the manufacturing techniques discussed in the first section of this paper, and on the lip-seam relationship, the majority of the bottles from N107 date between 1880-1900, roughly the period of the factory's construction and occupation. The wine bottles suggest an earlier date, but such bottles were often re-used, and in any case they do not pre-date 1860 (Dan Fox, personal communication.) The glassware which was large enough to be identified also supports this dating.

FIGURE 1 - NECK FINISHES FOUND AT NOTTINGHAM, N107

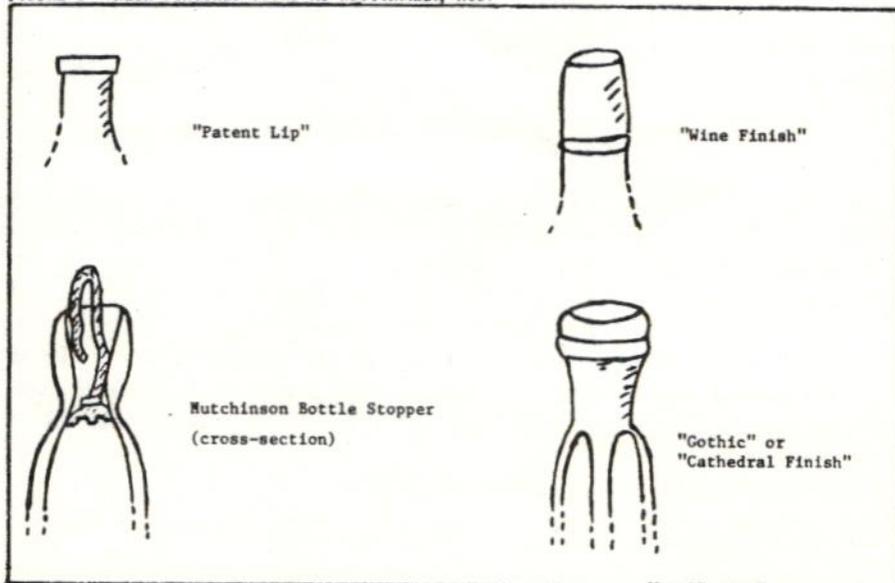
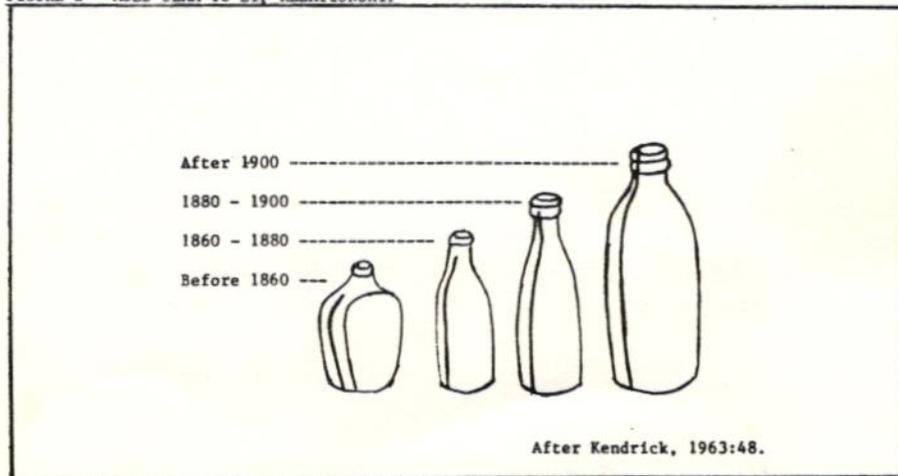


FIGURE 2 - MOLD SEAM TO LIP RELATIONSHIP



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THE WILLIAM DOBIE SURVEY, HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS

Part 1. History and Genealogy

by Richard L. Gregg

Introduction. In 1832 the Mexican Government granted to William Dobie a parcel of 1107 acres, later known as the William Dobie Survey, along the west bank of Armand Bayou in southeastern Harris County, Texas. In early 1976 this area was chosen as the subject of an archeological and historical investigation by members of the Houston Archeological Society for several reasons: (1) very little was known about the early Anglo settlers of the area, (2) few essential changes have been made to the property since the time of settlement, (3) it would serve as a pilot study for similar investigations being planned for the larger Armand Bayou Nature Center properties on the east side of the Bayou, (4) it would provide experience in historical archeology for Society members and other participants, particularly school groups, and (5) there was a possibility that William Dobie was related to the well-known author J. Frank Dobie (William proved to be his great-grandfather).

This report, Part 1, covers the history of the William Dobie Survey and of the Dobie family. A later report will cover the archeological survey and excavation.

William Dobie in Virginia. William Dobie was a native of Sussex County, Virginia, which is in the southeastern part of the state, about 40 miles south of Richmond. His Dobie ancestors had lived there for four generations. His great-great-grandfather John Dobe died in Surry (now Sussex) County about 1722. This was perhaps the John Doby who came to Virginia about 1691 and probably the John Doby who, with wife Elizabeth, sold land in Surry County in 1709. William descends through Robert Dobie (died 1760), Nathaniel Dobie (died 1793) and Nathaniel Dobie (1753-1825).¹

Nathaniel Dobie, William's father, was fairly well-to-do, as the large, three-page 1825 inventory of his estate attests. It provides a glimpse of the lifestyle of the Dobies in those days; interesting items include: 1101 Acres of land \$3085, 3 Good Spinning wheels \$4.50, Old riding gigg [*sic*] & harness \$20, Brandy Still & tub \$80, Apple mill \$5, Ox Cart & chain \$15, Horse Cart & wheels \$8, 40 Cider barrels \$13.20, 167 gal. 5 pints Apple brandy \$83.81, 12½ [gal.] Peach brandy \$9.37½, Old dutch oven & pot in the Cellar \$1, Weavers loom & warping bars \$1, Shoemakers bench & tools \$.75, 2 Feather beds next to the chimney in the large room up stairs \$40, 2 Other feather beds in large room up stairs \$25, 1 Other feather bed in said room \$20, 1 Ditto in Chamber \$30, Trunnel bed \$18, 3 Largest pictures in house \$10, 1 dozen sitting chairs \$6, pewter \$10, 13 Silver tablespoons \$30, 24 Silver teaspoons \$16, 15 Earthen dishes \$5, 1 Dozen earthen plates \$.50, 9 Prints or pictures \$5, Floor carpet \$5, Magnifying glass & prints

¹Clayton Torrence, *Virginia Wills and Administrations, 1632-1800* (n.d.); Nell Marion Nugent, *Cavaliers and Pioneers - Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, Vol. 2, 1666-1695* (1977), p.358; Gertrude R. B. Richards, *Register of Albemarle Parish, Surry and Sussex Counties, 1739-1778* (1958), p.53; Surry Co. Deeds and Wills 1709-1715, p.424, and 1715-1730, pp.415, 441-443; Sussex Co. Wills A:155-157, E:234, K:243

\$3, 1 pr medicine Scales \$1, 1 pr money scales \$3, Small thirmometer [sic] \$1. There were 45 slaves, valued at \$9390. The value of the estate totaled \$14814.91, with an additional \$6244.24½ in 19 outstanding notes and accounts.²

William Dobie was born about 1777.³ He married on April 20, 1803, Polly Chappell, daughter of James Chappell, and they had a son William E. Dobie. She apparently died and William then married, on July 17, 1805, Dolly Neblett, daughter of Sterling Neblett. They had seven children: Caroline (b 1805-10), John S. (b1809), Nathaniel James (b1813), Sterling Neblett (b1816/17), Robert Neville (b1818), Richard Latimer (b1820-25), and Virginia A. R.⁴

Until 1820 little is known of William Dobie except through census records and several land transactions. In 1801 his father gave him 100 acres described in part as "my Estate --- lying --- at this time in the State of South Carolina or Georgia." In 1804 his father gave him 385 acres in Sussex County, Virginia, "all the land and plantation whereon I formerly lived, being the tract whereon my father resided." But William sold this, plus an adjoining 38 acres, back to his father in 1806 for £ 500. In addition to several small purchases, he bought 526 acres in 1805 for \$2893 and 477 acres in 1815 for \$2981.25. In the 1810 federal census he is listed as having 8 slaves, and, by 1820, this had increased to 19.⁵

During the period 1820-1826, William Dobie served as a Deputy Surveyor of Sussex County.⁶ Among the records he filed in this capacity is a survey of part of his father's land called the "Old Place," which, as noted above, William himself had owned from 1804 to 1806. The survey was made in 1826 in conjunction with the sale of the property according to the provisions of his father's will, and in it mention is made of a Dobie family burial plot of a quarter acre which was excluded from the sale.⁷ (An 1842 resurvey of this property pinpoints the location of Nathaniel Dobie's old home, just north-east of the present village of Homeville.)⁸

²Sussex Co. Wills K:359-361

³Austin's Register, Vol.2, p.45, Spanish Archives, General Land Office, Austin, Texas. (This reference will be discussed later.)

⁴Catherine Lindsay Knorr, *Marriage Bonds and Ministers' Returns of Sussex County, Virginia 1754-1810* (1952), pp.16,21; Marriage Bonds, 1803 and 1805, Loose Papers, Sussex Co. Circuit Court; Federal Population Censuses, Sussex Co., Va. 1790-1860; see later discussion of William Dobie's children for further references.

⁵Sussex Co. Deeds I:467, J:293,296,447,501, L:438, M:114; Federal Population Censuses, Sussex Co., Va. 1810,1820

⁶Sussex Co. Surveyor's Plat Book 1754-1827, various entries 1820-26

⁷*Ibid.*, pp.255-56; Sussex Co. Deeds P:46-47

⁸Survey for William F. Harrison, 1842, Loose Plats subsequent to 1827, Sussex Co. This information was supplied by Mr. Gary M. Williams, present Clerk of Circuit Court, Sussex Co.

William Dobie had incurred some large debts over the years, presumably for the purchase of land and slaves. On just one loan from his father in 1816 he owed \$4593. Nathaniel Dobie's death in 1825 and the subsequent required settlement of the estate apparently forced William Dobie into bankruptcy. In a series of agreements, dated October 1 and November 23, 1826, and January 21, 1827, William Dobie signed over in trust to a Joseph Mason what appears to be practically all of his possessions. These were to be sold at public auction by Mason as deemed necessary to satisfy Dobie's debts of about \$6500 to his father's estate and \$2000 to the estate of Nathaniel Cocks. (He may have had other debts, but they are not mentioned.) The possessions deeded over included the 1070 acres where William Dobie lived, 24 slaves, 6 horses, 20 cattle, 28 sheep, 20 hogs, 100 barrels of corn, "plantation tools, carts, waggons, two riding gigs and harness, and all other farming utensils," and "all household and kitchen furniture." For Mason to sell any item required an advanced notice ranging from ten days to six months.⁹

On January 4, 1827, William Dobie refused to give "counter security" as administrator of his father's estate or as executor of the estate of one John Smith. As a result, he was removed from these positions, but was instated as administrator de bonis non for his father's estate, under \$40,000 bond.¹⁰

On February 1, 1827, a new Deputy County Surveyor was appointed, probably replacing William Dobie.¹¹

By April, William Dobie had abandoned home and family. A "Committee," headed by his eldest son, William E. Dobie, was set up to oversee the family's affairs. On May 4, 1827, there occurs the following entry by William E. Dobie in the Committee's records: "My Expences while searching for W^m Dobie [\$]94.88." ¹²

William Dobie alias William Dobie Dunlap in Texas. William Dobie arrived in Stephen F. Austin's colony in southeastern Texas on April 25, 1828.¹³ Only in his 1832 land grant papers, however, does his name appear as William Dobie; in all other Texas records he used the name William Dobie Dunlap or variations thereof, such as William Dunlap, W. D. D. or Dr. Wm. D. Dunlap. That William Dobie Dunlap was really William Dobie is proven by his handwriting from the Sussex County Surveyor's Plat Book and from several Texas letters. Excerpts from these records are shown in Figure 1. Note the distinctive numeral 8 and occasional flourishes. An additional proof is an 1829 application for land by William Dunlap,¹⁴ which gives his age as 52 (from census and other records, William Dobie was born 1775-1785), wife's name

⁹Sussex Co. Wills K:361; Chappell v. Dobie, Loose Court Papers, Sussex Co., Dec. 1825; Sussex Co. Deeds P:12-13, 32-33, 64-66. Strangely enough, William Dobie became, on Aug. 25, 1826, the Trustee under similar circumstances for one Willie F. Ellis, albeit Ellis' estate was small. Deeds P:11-12.

¹⁰Sussex Co. Court Minutes, Jan. 4, 1827

¹¹*Ibid.*, Feb. 1, 1827

¹²Sussex Co. Wills M:140

¹³Austin's Register, Vol. 2, p. 45, Spanish Records, General Land Office, Austin

¹⁴*Ibid.*

Dolly with family of five sons and two daughters (William Dobie had six sons and two daughters, the eldest son being by his first wife). In this application William Dobie also says he is a merchant and came from Georgia. Recall that in 1801 William Dobie had received from his father 100 acres in "South Carolina or Georgia." In addition, William Dobie may have been, at least in part, a merchant in Virginia; the Committee reports, discussed above, list a total of 52 accounts and notes, ranging from \$0.22 to \$43.65 and dated from 1816 to 1827, which were due William Dobie.¹⁵

Two weeks after his arrival in Texas, William Dobie alias Dunlap was working in Harrisburg as a clerk for John R. Harris, the founder of Harrisburg and for whom Harris County is named. He held this job at least until after Harris' death on August 21, 1829.¹⁶ On December 20, 1829, he applied for a land grant, as discussed above. From March 27, 1830, through November 27, 1830, as Dr. Wm D. Dunlap, he is listed as the Harrisburg agent for the newspaper "Texas Gazette." (The agents were not listed in every issue; the only extant issue which lists someone else as the Harrisburg agent is number 52, dated January 15, 1831.)¹⁷

William D. Dunlap was appointed as customs officer in Harrisburg, but, as in other Texas ports, confusion over customs regulations caused many problems. In a letter, dated July 21, 1830, to Jorge Fisher, the chief customs official of Texas, Dunlap states: "There arrived in this Port this morning the Sloop Alabama [,] Packet from New Orleans, Captain Lovejoy, with about twenty or twenty five Passengers. . . . Cargo: Whiskey, Flour, Castings &c. . . . The Captain on hearing of the difficulties of bringing Tobacco into this Government, actually threw overboard . . . all the Bales of Tobacco, say twenty or twenty five which they had on board. . . . Never having received instructions from you, nor signed any official Bond, I have not attempted to discharge the duties of deputy Custom house officer, nor shall I until further directed."¹⁸

On August 4, 1830, William D. Dunlap was appointed by the Ayuntamiento at San Felipe de Austin, a popularly elected council for all of Stephen F. Austin's colony, to be the collector in Harrisburg for donations to the "General Government, for the purpose of supporting, arming and cloathing the National army, in case of an invasion of the country by the Spanish troops." On September 13, 1830, he was appointed by the Ayuntamiento to be the receiver in Harrisburg for two-year, ten percent loans to the Municipality of San Felipe de Austin for the building of a jail.¹⁹

¹⁵Sussex Co. Wills M:463-464

¹⁶W. D. D. to Samuel L. Williams, June 9, 1828 and Wm. D. Dunlap to Sam^l. A. Williams, November 15, 1828, Samuel May Williams Papers, Rosenberg Library, Galveston; Adele B. Looscan, "Harris County 1822-1845," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly (SWHQ)*, 18:200-202; undated memorandum concerning the Harris family by Lewis Birdsall, Looscan Papers, San Jacinto Museum, Houston (in this reference he is called Mr. Doby and referred to as John R. Harris' clerk); also, on March 2, 1829, Dunlap was a witness to a title bond, Hunter to Lewis, No.19, File H, Austin Co. Archives

¹⁷"Texas Gazette," Vol. 16, March 27, 1830, Vol. 50, Nov.27, 1830, and 25 intervening volumes; Charles A. Bacarisse, "The Texas Gazette, 1829-1831," *SWHQ*, 56:241

¹⁸W. D. Dunlap to Jorge Fisher, July 21 and 24, 1830, certified letter, Samuel May Williams Papers

¹⁹"Texas Gazette," Vol. 34, Aug.9, 1830, and Vol. 41, Sept.25, 1830

By March 2, 1831, William D. Dunlap was living in Anahuac, just east of Austin's colony in what is now Chambers County, Texas. A settler, William B. Scates, arriving on that date described the town as having 51 Americans and listed among the nine "most conspicuous" of these "old Dr. Dunlap, or 'Dobie,' as he was often called, . . . merchant."²⁰

On the same date, March 2, however, William D. Dunlap had just arrived in Brazoria. He had been appointed as customs official there by Col. Juan Davis Bradburn, commander of the garrison at Anahuac. Difficulties with a ship captain over customs duties arose immediately. On March 10, Samuel May Williams, secretary to Stephen F. Austin, wrote to Dunlap to offer support and advise, but the letter probably did not arrive in time. By March 15, another customs official had been appointed "in the place of Mr Dunlap who at his own solicitation has been permitted to retire."²¹ Later that month, Dunlap delivered a letter from Samuel May Williams in San Felipe to Col. Bradburn in Anahuac.²²

As stated earlier, William Dobie alias Dunlap made application for land in Stephen F. Austin's colony on December 20, 1829. He was allowed only the amount of land given a single person, with the proviso that the amount would be increased when his family arrived.²³ By August 8, 1832, he had selected his land, one-fourth sitio (about 1100 acres), and it was ordered surveyed. The title to the land was granted November 19, 1832, and William Dobie thus became one of the third group of 300 families to settle in Austin's colony. In the title the land is described as being "on the right bank of the bayou called Middle Creek." This name was also used in the surveyor's notes; in the order to survey it was called Middle Bayou.²⁴ The stream was officially called Middle Bayou until 1970, when it was renamed Armand Bayou. The location of the land is indicated in Figure 2.

The title states that Dobie had "proven that he is single," but this was because his family was not with him. Otherwise he would have received a full sitio, or about 4400 acres. Also, the title required of Dobie that "inside of one year he shall build permanent mounds in each corner of the land, settle and cultivate same."

William Dobie did not receive the title at that time. In fact, he could not pay the amount due for fees. On December 5, 1832, he wrote from Anahuac to Stephen F. Austin and Samuel May Williams that: "I am only a hired servant & tis impossible consitant [*sic*] with my duty, for me to leave home, Yet I want my land if you can . . . permit me to get it on such terms as are in

²⁰James M. Day, *The Texas Almanac 1857-1873* (1967), pp.660-661,681

²¹Samuel M. Williams to W. D. D[unlap], March 10, 1831, and Samuel M. Williams to John Austin, [March 20?, 1831], in Eugene C. Barker (ed.), *The Austin Papers, II* (1922), pp.609-610,621; Margaret Swett Henson, *Samuel May Williams, Early Texas Entrepreneur* (1976), pp.33-34

²²Juan Davis Bradburn to S. M. Williams, March 31, 1831, Samuel May Williams Papers

²³Austin's Register, Vol. 2, p.45

²⁴Deed Records, Vol.8:723-726, and English Field Notes, Book 6:165, Spanish Archives, General Land Office, Austin; Harris Co. Deeds, B:30-31

my power." He says that he has sent \$25 via a Dr. Gallaher, and offers it plus a promised note from Gallaher in return for the title and release of a note of his then being held by Austin and Williams. He added: "But should you not change the note & send me my titles to the land I will endeavour to pay the note myself as speedily as I can for I assure you I have it not at this time." The letter was signed William Dobie Dunlap.²⁵ The amount owed by Dobie is not known, but fees for one-fourth sitio were about \$60.²⁶ What a contrast with the size of his earlier Virginia dealings! His description of being a hired servant is curious, perhaps just a case of understatement.

It is not known if William Dobie fulfilled the contract by settling on his land. He may have remained in Anahuac, because William B. Travis in his diary on December 14, 1833, mentions a draft to Dr. Dunlap and an order on N. D. Labadie, who was a merchant in Anahuac.²⁷ Furthermore, Samuel May Williams, in San Felipe, in a letter dated January 27, 1835, to William Dobie's son, Nathaniel James Dobie, in Harrisburg states that: "The tract of land entered by your Father refered to in your letter of 23d is not forfeited although it must be confessed the subject as [*sic*] been by him too much and too long neglected. There are some fees due which ought to be paid, but being in Town from the office I cannot as you request forward you a Statement of the Amt. You can receive from the office the title and remove the necessity of your fathers personal attendance."²⁸

This is the last record of William Dobie. In an 1838 petition for land, Sterling Neblett Dobie states that his father left Texas in June 1835 to get his family and bring them to Texas, but that he died in Sussex County, Virginia, in July or August of that year.²⁹ William Dobie had no will, so on November 5, 1835, his son William E. Dobie was appointed administrator of the estate in Virginia. But William E. Dobie died in 1837, and this, coupled with several other deaths in the family at that time and with the financial problems, caused considerable confusion in the settlement of the estate. As late as 1902, affidavits of heirship were still being filed in Harris County.³⁰

There remain a few "loose ends" in the William Dobie story. In Sterling Neblett Dobie's petition of 1838, discussed in the above paragraph, he

²⁵William Dobie Dunlap to Col. Austin & S. A. Williams, Dec.5, 1832, Samuel May Williams Papers

²⁶Eugene C. Barker, *The Life of Stephen F. Austin, Founder of Texas, 1793-1836* (1925), pp.150-151; Robert S. Gray (ed.), *A Visit to Texas in 1831* (1975), pp.140,142

²⁷Robert E. Davis (ed.), *The Diary of William Barret Travis, August 30, 1833 - June 26, 1834* (1966), p.90

²⁸Samuel M. Williams to N. J. Dobie, January 27, 1835, typewritten copy in the Austin Papers, Barker Texas History Center, University of Texas, Austin. (This letter is listed in the published papers, *Austin Papers, III* (1926), p.41, but the text is not given.)

²⁹Petition No. 274, March 23, 1838, Minutes, Board of Land Commissioners, Liberty Co., Texas, p.154

³⁰Bond of William E. Dobie, administrator of Wm Dobie, Nov. 5, 1835, Virginia State Library, Richmond; Sussex Co. Wills M:412; Harris Co. Deeds, Vol. 136, p.361 (1902)

stated that his father came to Texas in 1830, not 1828 as has been shown in this report. Possibly William Dobie left Texas for a short time between his residencies in Harrisburg and Anahuac.

The above-mentioned Committee was formally constituted on October 7, 1830: William E. Dobie "has been appointed Committee of the estate of William Dobie Senr a Lunatick."³¹ But William Dobie was certainly sane, as evidenced by his Texas letters and the positions and governmental appointments he held. That he abandoned his family was probably sufficient grounds for legal insanity.³² Incidentally, William Dobie was not alone in adopting an alias and migrating to Texas because of financial difficulties; the same was true of even Samuel May Williams.³³

As for the alias itself, no reason has been found for the use of the particular name Dunlap. More puzzling is Dobie's use of his real surname as the middle name of the alias, and his allowing himself, at times, to be known as Dobie. It certainly must have made it easier to revert to the name Dobie for the land grant, but it also made the alias ineffective.

(To be continued)

³¹Bond of William E. Dobie, Committee of the Estate of William Dobie, Oct. 7, 1830, Virginia State Library, Richmond; Sussex Co. Court Minutes, Oct. 7, 1830

³²This was suggested by Mr. Gary M. Williams, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Sussex Co.

³³Margaret Swett Henson, *Samuel May Williams, Early Texas Entrepreneur* (1976), p.3; see also Barker, *The Life of Stephen F. Austin*, pp.153-154

day morning 21st March 1826 weather being
 clear I took the bearing of the sun at my own house
 quartered compass; as soon as I could discern him
 above the horizon, and found the same to be North
 & three quarters degree East
 William Dobie dep. of J. W. Mathis S. C. City

Fig. 1. a. Surveyor's Plat Book, Sussex Co., Va., March 21, 1826, p.255

William Dobie dep. of S. M. Mathews
 Surveyor of Sussex County

b. Surveyor's Plat Book, Sussex Co., Va., August 10, 1825, p.238

Ferrisburg 15th Novm. 1828

Mr. S. M. Williams

Sir Capt Scott I recd information
 your would want Mr. Acaudy things owned to Scripps
 but his leaving no order for me to send them. I have not done
 so - I am decidedly of an opinion it would be to his
 interest to dispose of the flour, for I apprehend it must

Respectfully
 William Dobie Dunlap

c. Dunlap to Williams, November 15, 1828, S. M. Williams Papers

Anabwa 5th Decembar 1832
 Col. Austin & S. M. Williams

I am only a hired servant & his comp. will

Respectfully
 Wm. D. Dunlap

d. Dunlap to Austin & Williams, Dec. 5, 1832, S. M. Williams Papers

Fig. 1. Examples of the handwriting of William Dobie and William Dobie Dunlap

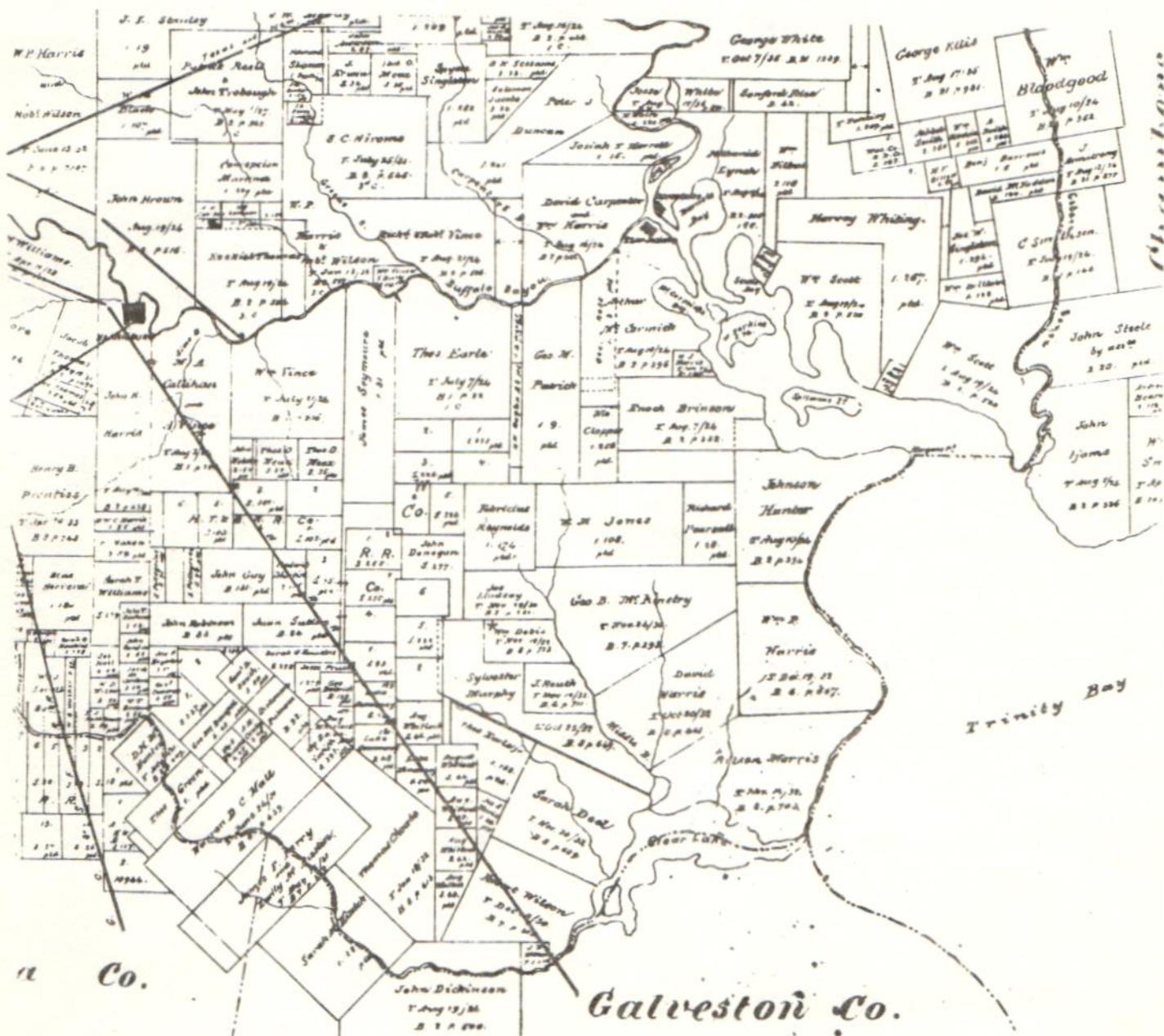


Fig. 2. Original land grants in southeastern Harris County, Texas (from an 1879 map published by the General Land Office, Austin). The William Dobie Survey is just below center and is marked with an asterisk. Harrisburg is at the upper left; it is now part of Houston. East, across Trinity Bay, is Anahuac (not shown). The scale is approximately 2.3 km/cm, or 3.7 mi./inch.

WHITE OAK BAYOU
41 HR 279-B and 41 HR 279-C
(Continued from HAS Newsletter No. 65)

W. L. McClure

41 HR 279-B

This site is immediately upstream of 41 HR 279-A, across the recently filled natural channel. Topsoil is about two feet deep, over gray silty-clay. Artifacts were exposed by erosion as topsoil washed into the bayou. The site extends along about 50 feet of the bank.

BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL:

A few bones were found at the site. A tarsal bone of a bison-sized animal has deposits of caliche on the surface. Part of a leg bone of a whitetail deer appears to have been broken deliberately. Another bone fragment may be of a deer. A rabbit femur may be modern.

CERAMICS:

The collection includes 80 sherds of pottery vessels. All are Goose Creek Plain wares. Total weight is 540 grams.

Goose Creek Plain: (80)

Color, paste and consistency are typical, although a larger portion than is usual in this type appears to have been poorly fired.

Thickness of the 69 body sherds varies from 3 to 9 mm. with an average of 5.0 mm. One rounded base varies from 5.5 to 6.5 mm. in thickness. One sherd had been drilled. The thickness of the 10 rim sherds varies from 5 to 7 mm. with an average of 6.1 mm. Four rims are Type 2, 3 are Type 8, 2 are Type 5, and one is Type 9. No lip notching is apparent.

OTHER FIRE-HARDENED MATERIAL:

Clay lumps:

Two amorphous lumps of fired clay were found. They are similar to those in the hearth designated as Feature #1 in site number 41 HR 279-A.

LITHICS:

Pebbles:

The collection includes 7 unmodified pebbles that are between 10 and 20 mm. in size. Total weight is 9 grams. There is one fire-cracked pebble that is 25 mm. long and weighs 5 grams. There is no indication of use of any of the pebbles.

Projectile Points:

The collection includes 12 projectile points or parts thereof. Seven are dart points and 5 are arrow points.

Kent: (4) (Fig. 39, A.-D.)

These are fairly typical Kent dart points. One is the stem only and another was broken by impact. Item B. is silicified wood and the others are flint. Total weight is 13.1 grams.

41 HR 279-B

Unidentified Dart--Stemmed: (2) (Fig. 39, E., F.)

Item E. is narrow with distinct shoulders. The stem and tip are missing. Item F. is broad with distinct shoulders and a short contracting stem with a concave base. It is fire-popped. Both are flint. Total weight is 13.1 grams.

Unidentified Dart--Barbed: (1) (Fig. 39, L.)

This item is probably the barb from a large dart point. The silicified palm wood is very well flaked. Weight is 0.6 grams.

Cliffton: (2) (Fig. 39, I., J.)

These are poorly made flint arrow points. Tips are missing from both. Weight is 1.3 grams.

Perdiz: (1) (Fig. 39, H.)

This item is within the range of shapes of Perdiz arrow points although it approaches some other types. It is red flint and weighs 1.1 grams.

Unidentified Arrow--Barbed: (1) (Fig. 39, K.)

This narrow point has serrated edges and distinct barbs. The stem is missing. It is fire-popped and the two pieces were found at different times. Weight is 0.5 grams.

Arrow Preform: (1) (Fig. 39, G.)

This flint flake was retouched into a triangular shape, apparently as a preform for an arrow point. Weight is 1.3 grams.

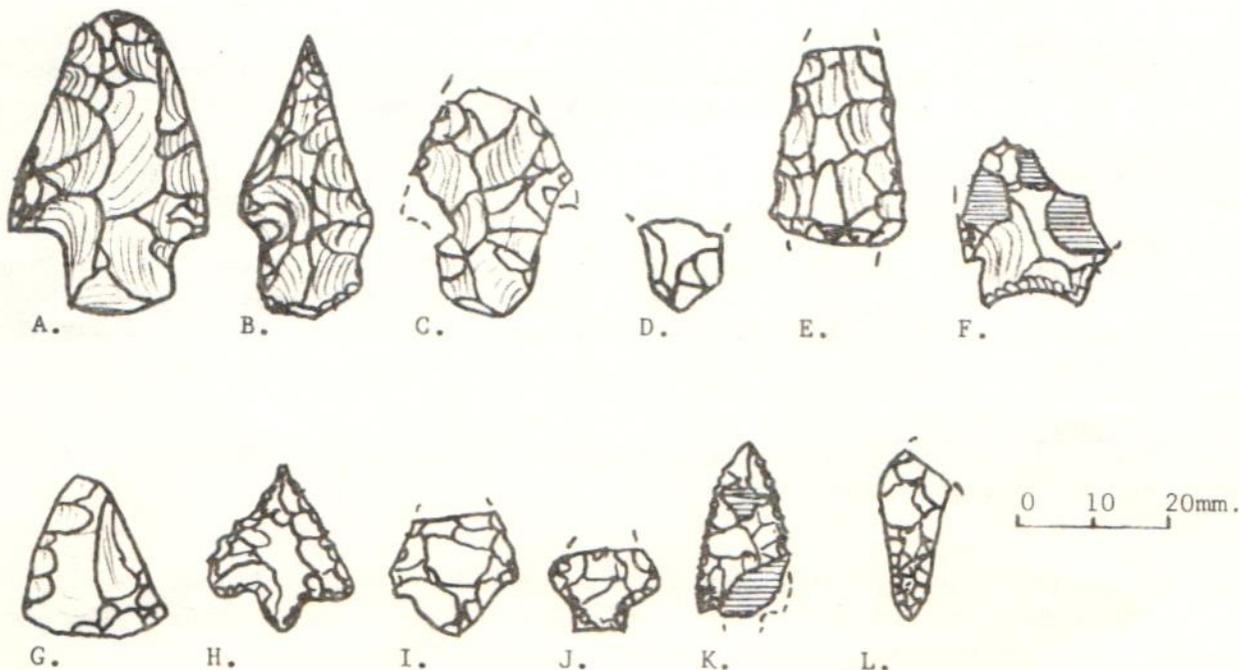


Figure 39

WOB-92

41 HR 279-B

Flakes and Chips:

The collection includes 51 flakes and chips that weigh 30 grams. Seven are silicified wood and the rest are flint. Only 7 are larger than 15 mm. and none are as large as 20 mm.

Use scars are found on 14 (27%). Nine show evidence of use for cutting, three for scraping, and two are retouched to produce a straight edge. Three are fire-popped.

A tabulation of the characteristics of flakes and chips is shown in Table 19.

Size	Material	Utilized				Unutilized				Totals			
		P.	S.	I.	total	P.	S.	I.	total	P.	S.	I.	total
0 to 10mm.	flint		1	2	3	2	4	16	22	2	5	18	22
	sil.wood						2	4	6		2	4	6
	total		1	2	3	2	6	20	28	2	7	22	31
10 to 15mm.	flint		5	3	8	1	2	2	5	1	7	5	13
15 to 20mm.	flint		1	1	2	1	3		4	1	4	1	6
	sil.wood		1		1						1		1
	total		2	1	3	1	3		4	1	5	1	7
Totals			8	6	14	4	11	22	37	4	19	28	51

Table 19. Flakes and Chips

DISCUSSION:

The dart points and the pottery indicate that the site was occupied during Woodland period, while the arrow points indicate Late Prehistoric occupation. The absence of Goose Creek Incised and later types of pottery suggests that there was an interim period when the site was not occupied. It may be possible that the people who were using the arrows were not using pottery.

41 HR 279-C

This site is across the present channel from 41 HR 279-A.

A potsherd and three flakes were found scattered on the eroding surface. The sherd is Goose Creek Plain. Two of the flakes are 20 mm. in size and one is 10 mm.

In addition to these, a chipping station was found. It is in a small exposure of light gray sand, about 3 feet below the present surface and one foot below the recent surface. It measures 30 by 40 cm. After each rain many small flakes were found.

Before vegetation covered the spot after a couple of years, 141 small flakes were found. The size varies from 2 to 11 mm. Total weight is 11 grams.

This must have been a favorite spot for the local tool maker.

PRECERAMIC SITES 41WH2 AND 41WH7, WHARTON CO, TEXAS

L. W. Patterson and Joe Hudgins

INTRODUCTION

This paper describes archeological remains from surface collections made by Joe Hudgins on two preceramic sites in Wharton Co., Texas. Little has been published on the archeology of this general area, but the extensive Hudgins' collections from many archeological sites here give a good overall picture of a long occupation sequence. Artifacts recovered in Wharton County can be classified chronologically from the Late Paleo-Indian period through all later periods, including evidence of European contacts with Indians. This is a time span of roughly 8,000 years.

Wharton County is located approximately 50 miles southwest of Houston on the central Texas coastal plain. Although this appears to be rather monotonous topography, there are ecological variations in this region caused by various streams and rivers. Prairie areas are characterized by grasses and bushes. Wooded areas are of a deciduous nature. A variety of fauna exists here or has been here in previous time. Presently, this includes deer, wolf, squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, etc. Formerly, bear were present and sometimes buffalo. A large variety of waterfowl are present on a seasonal basis. Alligator, fish, turtle and freshwater shellfish were other foods available to Indians here.

The archeology of Wharton County appears to closely resemble the archeology of the adjacent upper Texas coast, as summarized by Patterson (1979). One interesting feature of this area is the evidence for prehistoric contacts with the Edwards Plateau, which will be discussed in this article.

The two sites described here are located along the West Bernard River. This is the dividing line between two ecological zones. On the east is coastal prairie and on the west is a forested area, which in earlier time extended from the West Bernard to the Colorado River. It would have been an attractive area for Indian subsistence needs. There were still Indians in this area at the time of the first major European settlement in the early 1800's.

Archeological research in Wharton County has recently become active based on the continuing surveys being made by Hudgins. The Houston Archeological Society has completed excavation of the "Hungerford" (now Piekert) site, with a Late Archaic through Late Prehistoric occupation sequence. There will probably be formal excavation of other archeological sites here by the HAS in the near future. Hopefully, this may lead to a better definition of Late Paleo and Early to Middle Archaic period occupation sequences, which are not clear at the present time for any of the Texas coast.

SITE 41WH7

Site 41WH7 is a small site located on a bluff on the east side of the West Bernard River. The site is high enough to avoid flooding and is in a well drained location. There are approximately 2.5 feet of sandy soil over a red clay base. All artifacts found are from the result of soil erosion and no stratigraphic data is yet available. This site is about 100 feet in diameter.

Projectile points have been the main type of artifacts recovered here, with few other lithic remains or other indications of human activities. The projectile points are illustrated in Figure 1. All points have waxy lusters that indicate possible heat treating. Two Plainview points are present, made from dark brown and black flints. The basal portions of the lateral edges of both points have

been smoothed by grinding, as indicated by dotted lines. These points can indicate Late Paleo and/or Early Archaic period occupations. Plainview points occur as early as 8,000 BC on the High Plains, but dating of this point type is not yet well defined in south Texas.

The Williams and Bulverde points on this site possibly indicate Middle to Late Archaic occupations. The large Gary point might be given similar age classification. These are made of various grades of tan, brown and black flints, which appear to be high quality materials, more characteristic of Edwards Plateau materials than of the usual coarser coastal alluvial cherts. The Kent and Edgewood point types present are indicative of the Late Archaic and/or Woodland periods of the upper half of the Texas coast. Since no ceramics are present, the latest occupation indicated is the terminal Archaic at approximately AD 100, when pottery starts (Aten, et al 1976:figure 16). It appears that site 41WH7 had multiple occupations that cannot yet be precisely defined between 8,000 BC and AD 100. This is a very good type of site for future investigation of early occupations in Wharton County.

SITE 41WH2

Site 41WH2 is located on the west side of the West Bernard River on a high area. This site is approximately 300 feet in diameter. Large amounts of general lithic materials have been recovered, which remain to be studied. This is also a preceramic site, with projectile point types indicating occupations from Late Paleo to Late Archaic periods. A Plainview point (Figure 2e) represents the earliest occupation, as at site 41WH7. Three San Patrice points (Figures 2 a to c) are present, of the Goodwin and St. Johns varieties illustrated by Webb, et al (1971). These are usually considered to be transitional Late Paleo/Early Archaic. Possible Middle Archaic occupations are shown by Travis (Figure 2f), Bulverde (Figure 3k,l) and Williams (Figure 2g,h) points, with of possible time range of roughly 3500 to 1500 BC. All points illustrated are actual size.

One of the most interesting features of this site are the ten Pedernales points shown in Figure 3, which indicate Middle to Late Archaic occupations. This shows a strong link to the Indian cultures of the Edwards Plateau. One (Figure 3b) is definitely made of Georgetown type flint, with some chalky cortex still remaining.

The Late Archaic period of approximately 1500 BC to AD 100 is represented here by a variety of projectile point types. These include Ensor (Figure 2d,l and Figure 5c), Yarbrough (Figure 2i,j,k), Kent (Figure 4 a to 3), Palmillas (Figure 4f), Darl (Figure 4g to l) and Ellis (Figure 5a,b). One very large well made Gary point (Figure 6a) is also present, from an unknown time period. Some of the projectile points; such as Pedernales, Kent, Ensor and Darl, are definitely made from nearby sources of alluvial flints that can be found in the Colorado and Brazos River systems. The predominant color is light tan and most specimens show signs of heat treating by waxy luster and reddish discoloration.

Six dart point preforms (Figures 5 d to i) were found. One (Figure 5i) has two burin-like facets, in this case probably representing a dart point manufacturing failure. One miscellaneous biface fragment (Figure 5j) and two thick unifacial scrapers (Figures 5k and 6b) were also found. A bifacial gouge-like tool is shown in Figure 6c.

Two pieces of rock crystal (quartz) and one piece of galena were found, which further suggest contacts with the Edwards Plateau. These materials are found in the Llano Uplift area of the Edwards Plateau (Girard 1964:53, 82). Thus, site

41WH2 has projectile point types, flint types and other minerals that indicate contacts with the Edwards Plateau. Since the Colorado River flows from the Edwards Plateau directly through Wharton County, this avenue of travel is a likely possibility.

Evidence of contacts of the Texas coast with the Edwards Plateau region is increasing. Patterson has found Edwards Plateau flints, such as Georgetown and Belton Lake, on several sites in Harris County. Hall (1978) notes the presence of Edwards Plateau flint at a site near Wallis in Austin County. This site is only about 18 miles from the Wharton County sites being discussed here. Also near Wallis, Dan S. Ferguson of Houston has recently found several large bifacial preforms of Edwards Plateau flints at a location on the Brazos River. The Brazos River also leads upstream to flint sources in the Edwards Plateau, through tributaries such as the Little River.

This site holds the possibility for future investigation of a long pre-ceramic occupation sequence.

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FIGURE 1
SITE 41WH7 PROJECTILE POINTS

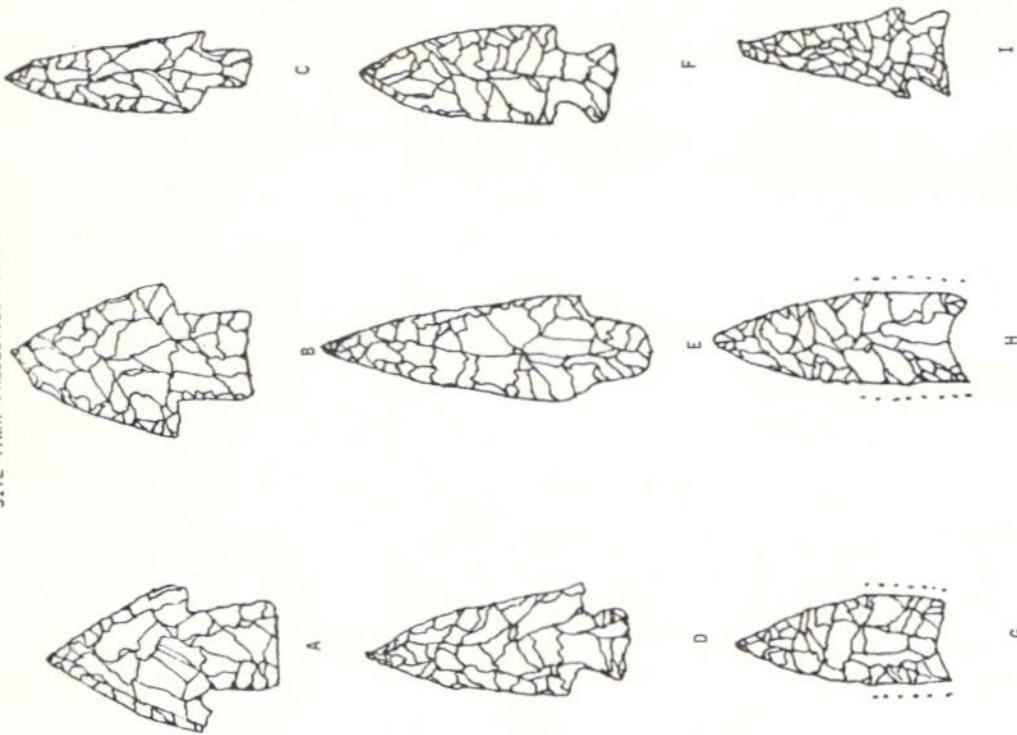
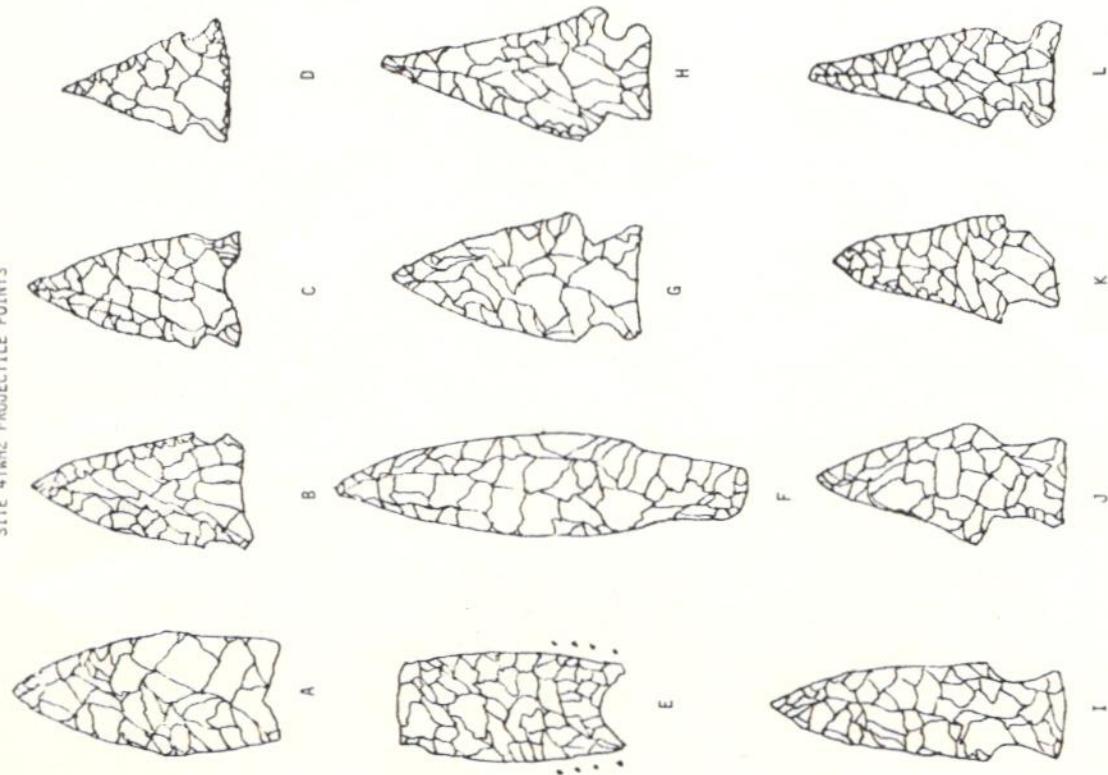


FIGURE 2
SITE 41WH2 PROJECTILE POINTS



A,B-Bulverde, C-Kent, D,F-Williams, E-Gary, G,H-Plainview, I-Edgewood

A to C-San Patricio, D,L-Enser, E-Plainview, F-Travis, G,H-Williams,
I,J,K-Yarbrough

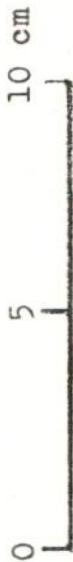
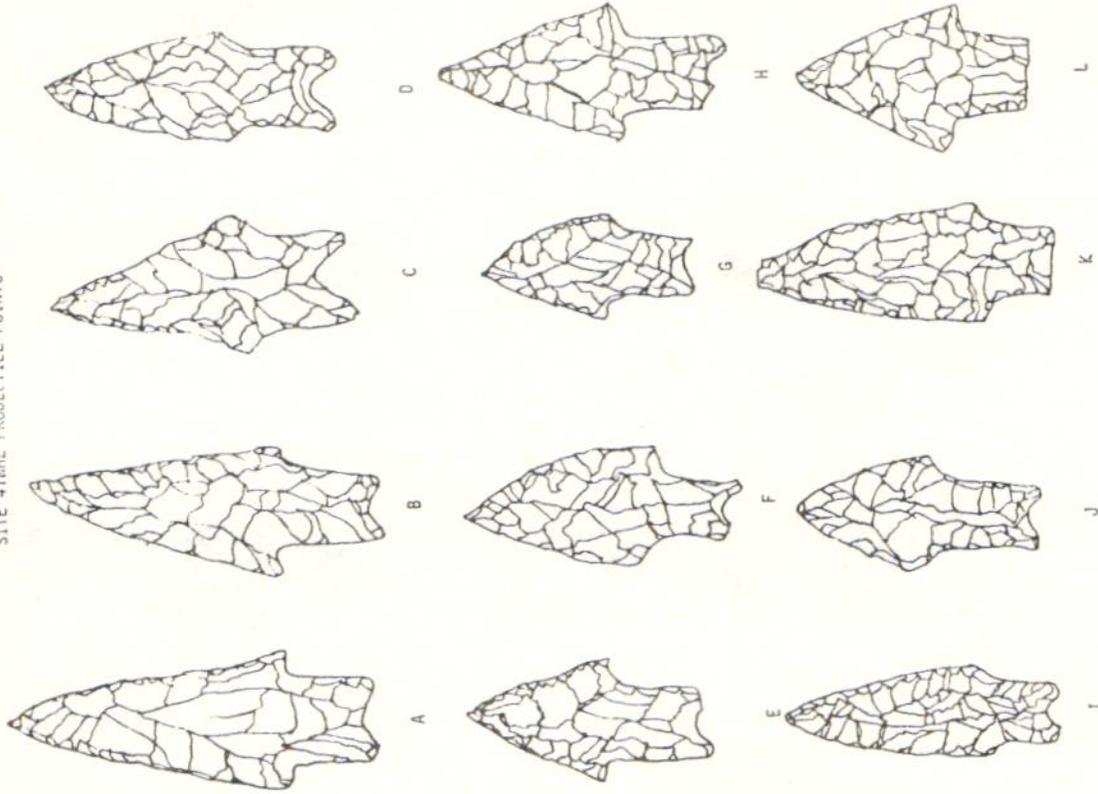
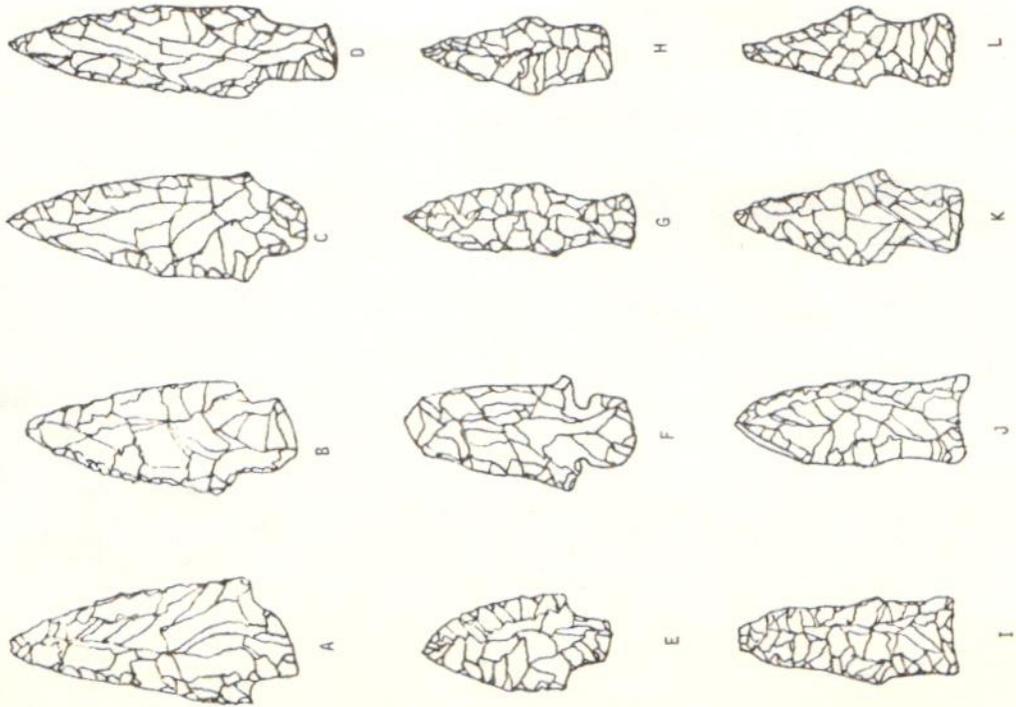


FIGURE 3
SITE 41W42 PROJECTILE POINTS



A to J-Pedernales, K,L- Bulverde

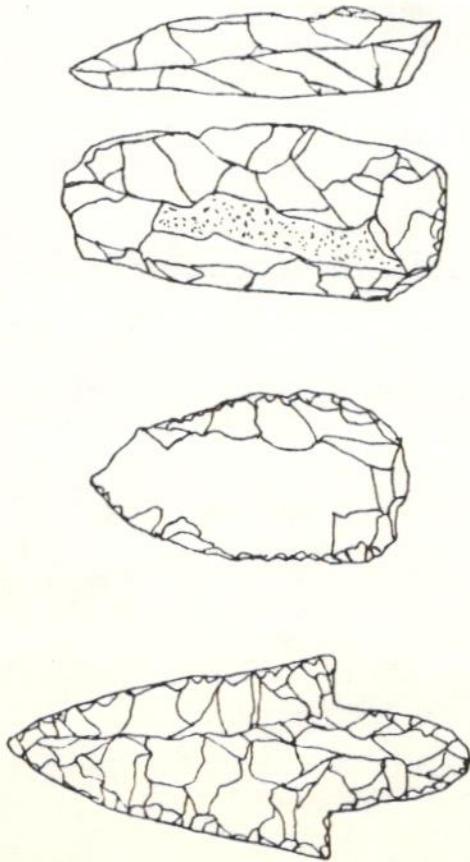
FIGURE 4
SITE 41W42 PROJECTILE POINTS



A to E-kent, F-Palmitas, G to L-Darl



FIGURE 6
SITE 41WH2 LITHIC ARTIFACTS



A B C

A-Very Large Gary Point, B-Unifacial Scraper, C-Bifacial Gouge-Like Tool

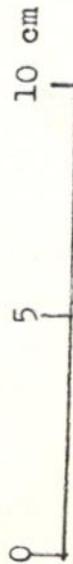
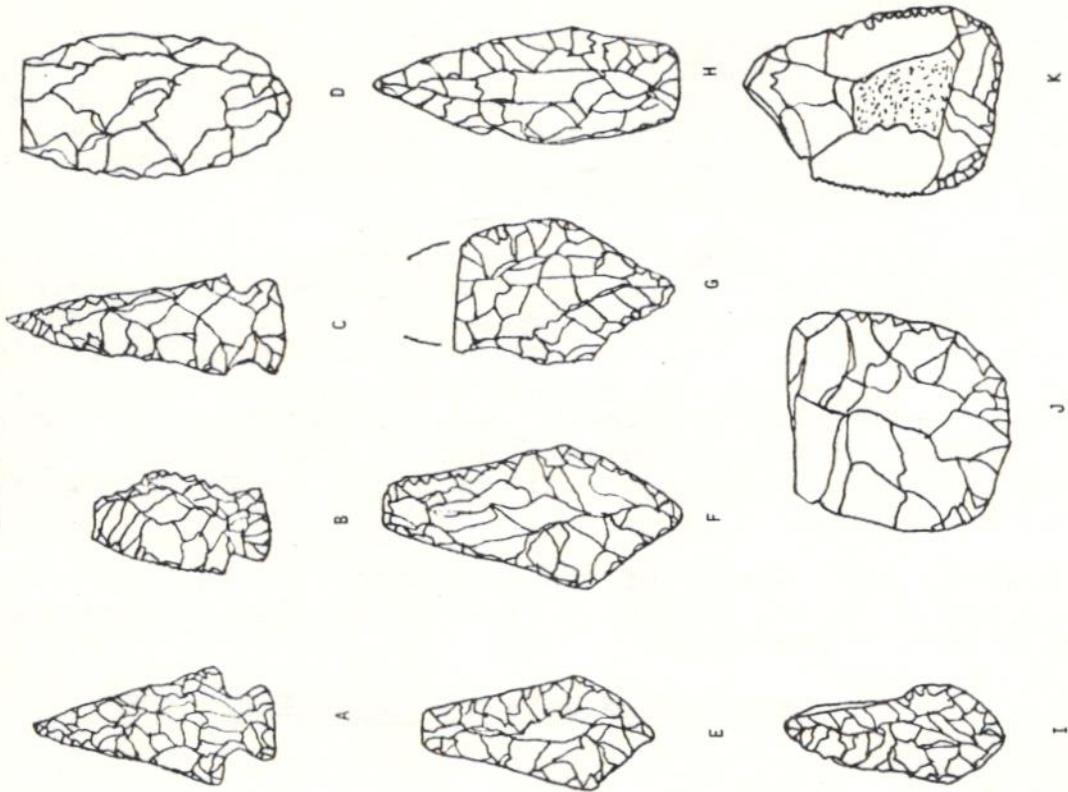


FIGURE 5
SITE 41WH2 LITHIC ARTIFACTS



A,B-Ellis, C-Ensor, D to I-Preforms, J-Biface, K-Unifacial Scraper

Editorial

The size of the Newsletter has been increased to record more HAS activities and to encourage more members to document their theories, thoughts and endeavors. The expanded edition will permit the publication of additional material from non-members who also have important contributions to make in the field of archeology. Hopefully, the larger Newsletter will promote growth in Society membership as a greater variety of information, encompassing all phases of archeology, is presented.

Maintaining this new publication will require the support of the membership. An adequate number of papers by members will be required to sustain it from a literary standpoint and because of the increased cost of publication and mailing, some monetary contributions will be required routinely. This issue has been blessed with an abundance of material and it has been necessary to delay the publication of several excellent papers until the next issue. We also have had some sizeable contributions to help defray the cost of publication. These contributors are listed on this page and future contributors will be listed in each issue.

We plan to offer copies of the Newsletter for sale at various meetings and subscriptions to the Newsletter will be available to non-members - both individuals and organizations. - ARD

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