



Thursday, February 21st, 2019, at 6:30 p.m.

“Understanding the Earliest Occupation of Texas at the Gault Site - 16,000+ Years Ago” – Dr. Tom Williams

The February meeting of the Houston Archeological Society will be held on Thursday, February 21, 6:30p.m. at the Trini Mendenhall Community Center located at 1414 Wirt Road in the Spring Branch area. Dr. Tom Williams, Assistant Executive Director of the Gault School of Archeological Research, will give a presentation on his recent research into the earliest stone tools discovered in Texas – and they are over 16,000 years old! The meeting is free of charge and open to the public. Although the meeting will begin at 7:00, the social hour will kick off at 6:30 with snacks, our monthly show and tell presentation, and conversation. Please join us!

Excavations at the Gault Site in Central Texas, located approximately 40 miles north of Austin, ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gault_\(archaeological_site\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gault_(archaeological_site))), have recovered a significant assemblage of stone tools, referred to as the Gault Assemblage. The Gault site bears evidence of almost continuous human occupation, starting at least 16,000 years ago—making it one of the few archaeological sites in the Americas at which compelling evidence has been found for human occupation dating to before the appearance of the Clovis culture. These earliest cultural materials were recovered from excavation Area 15 and include an early projectile point technology unique in the Upper Palaeolithic of North America. Dating using Optically-Stimulated Luminescence confirm the presence of humans in Texas before ~16,000 years ago. This talk will explore the age and use of this early technology and where it fits into the broader context of the early peopling of the New World.



Dr. Thomas Williams is the Assistant Executive Director of the Gault School of Archaeological Research and a Postdoctoral Research Associate with the Prehistory Research Project in the Anthropology Department, Texas State University. He has worked on the Gault Site collections for the past 6 years and has published on the early cultural materials. His research focus is the earliest human occupations of the Americas and specifically the stone tool technology, manufacturing processes and broader patterns in global human expansion. He earned his PhD in Archaeology from the University of Exeter, UK. For more information about Dr. Williams' important research see https://www.txstate.edu/news/news_releases/news_archive/2018/July-2018/Gault071318.html.

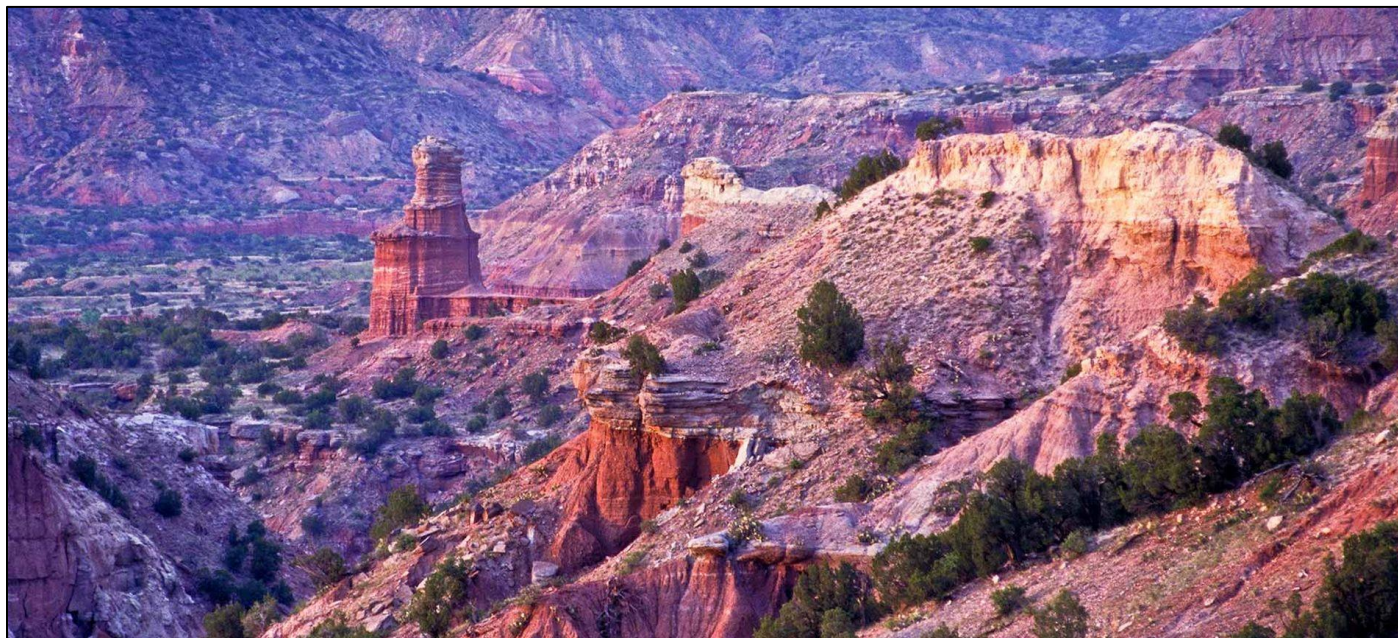
Parking at the Trini Mendenhall Center is free of charge. For more information about this meeting, please contact lindagorski@cs.com.



President's Message – Linda Gorski

Each year the Texas Archeological Society sponsors a weeklong archeological field school. The program provides training in archeological techniques to Society members and contributes important new data to the state's archeological and historical heritage. Activities and learning opportunities are offered for all ages, including excavation techniques, survey methods and special training for newcomers and teachers. The TAS Field school spans eight days and is led by professional archeologists and trained avocationalists. Participants may register for a minimum of three days or for the full week and choose excavation, survey or laboratory. Volunteers may also participate in the afternoon and evening workshops, educational programs and society activities that are spread throughout the week.

This year the Texas Archeological Society and Texas Parks and Wildlife are partnering to host the 2019 TAS Field School in Palo Duro Canyon State Park. Camping, survey, excavation and lab work will all take place with the second largest canyon in the USA! And you'll be working alongside about 300 other folks who, like you, are passionate about archeology in Texas



The primary goals for this year's field school are to record new sites within the canyon and to collect additional information on sites that were recorded many decades ago. Survey teams will work in easily accessible areas of the park near the main loop, as well as in the more rugged, seldom visited reaches of the sprawling canyon. Areas of more intensive excavation will take place at a historic CCC-era site and several of the park's prehistoric sites. Dr. Kevin Hanselka will serve as our Principal Investigator. Come experience the Canyon's rugged beauty and colorful history. For more information about field school see <https://www.txarch.org/tas-field-school>. This site includes registration forms and information about Field School Scholarships.

The Houston Archeological Society is also offering scholarships to college students interesting in attending this field school. If you or a college student you know are interested in receiving an application form for a scholarship which will cover registration and fees for field school and a 2019 membership in the Texas Archeological Society, please email lindagorski@cs.com.

**Houston Archeological Society
Monthly Meeting Minutes
January 17, 2019**

Welcome (Linda Gorski, President) New Members and Guests. Linda asked for a short moment of silence as she read the obituary of our recently deceased member, Pat Aucoin.

Treasurer's Report (Bob Sewell): Bob reported amounts in the HAS checking and savings accounts. If any member is interested in more information about HAS finances, please see Bob.

Budget - Bob Sewell presented the Budget for 2019. After discussion, Tom Williams made a motion to accept the budget and Mike Woods seconded it. The vote to accept the budget was unanimous. If any member is interesting in seeing a copy of the budget for 2019, please contact Bob Sewell.

Membership (Bob Sewell): Bob reported that we have 110 members so far in 2019. At the end of 2018 we had 232 members which is a record number. Memberships for 2019 are now being accepted. Anyone who has joined HAS since August is good for 2019.

New Business

Publications (Dub Crook): Members, please be sure to pick up your journals from the past several years from Louis Aulbach at this meeting, plus the current year. Check the sheet and see what you are entitled to. Next year, we will print a second Roman edition, probably in the first half of 2019; a compendium of Tom Nuckol's articles on munitions; and a volume on general archeology topics. In 2020, Dub's issue on western archeology (west of Texas) will appear.

Monthly Show and Tell (Larry Golden): Larry reported that he will begin his show and tells for 2019 with a series on Texas potters, starting with the most recent and going back in time. He brought a collection of Byrd pottery as well as a handout including the history of Byrd Pottery for HAS members and guests to study.

HAS merchandise: Due to popular demand, Linda Gorski reported that the Board has approved funds to order HAS hats. She encouraged everyone who wants a hat to sign up for one. They will cost between \$12 and \$15.

Projects

Kleb Woods Archeology Project (Linda Gorski): We had two dates, both weekdays, on the books right now for public outreach digs – Friday, January 18, and Wednesday, January 23, both for school groups. Friday January 18 was cancelled due to weather conditions but Linda, Bob and Louis will go to the school and present the HAS indoor archeology program instead. Wednesday, January 23 is still on and we are seeking volunteers.

San Felipe de Austin (Robert Sewell): Shovel testing continues at San Felipe and members will be notified of the next project date.

Other news: (Linda Gorski) The Heritage Society in downtown Houston is opening a new exhibit at the end of January highlighting the Kellum Noble House that will include displays of artifacts HAS recovered in the Emergency Salvage Archeology Project there. The Heritage Society will also loan Civil War artifacts catalogued, documented and researched by HAS to the Bob Bullock Museum in Austin for a new exhibit.

Programs

February program (Linda Gorski) Dr. Tom Williams, Assistant Executive Director of the Gault School of Archeological Research, will give a presentation on his recent research into the earliest stone tools discovered in Texas – and they are over 16,000 years old!

January Program – Linda Gorski welcomed HAS member Wilson W. "Dub" Crook who presented a program on archeology in ancient Jericho to the largest crowd ever assembled at an HAS meeting at Trini Mendenhall.

Submitted by Linda Gorski for Beth Kennedy, Secretary

Paschal (Pat) Joseph Aucoin, Jr. (1932 – 2019)

The Houston Archeological Society lost one of its most brilliant and well-loved members when Pat Aucoin passed away on Monday, January 14, 2019. Several HAS members were present when he was laid to rest on Saturday, January 19, at Forest Park-Lawndale Cemetery, carrying yellow roses to place on his casket as a symbol of Pat's abiding love for Texas.

Paschal Joseph Aucoin, Jr. was born on October 11, 1932 in Houston, Texas to Paschal Joseph and Gladys Blazek Aucoin. Pat was a graduate of St. Thomas High School, Rice University, University of Texas at Austin and earned his PhD in Mathematics from UCLA. Pat retired from Lockheed Martin and subsequently became an avid avocational archaeologist and a Texas Historical Commission Archaeological Steward. Pat is a direct descendant of Samuel Paschal who fought at the Battle of San Jacinto.

Pat's aforementioned parents preceded him in death and he is survived by his loving and devoted wife, Elizabeth Aucoin, better known to HAS members as Beth; his children, Elaine Schroller and her husband Gary, Michelle Allums and her husband John and Caroline Brown; his grandchildren, Alex Schroller, Abigail Kauffman and her husband Cade, Elisabeth Allums, Travis Brown, Stephen Brown and Matthew Brown; his sister, Anne Jordan and her husband John.

Many HAS members will remember being in the field with Beth and Pat – you rarely saw one without the other. Pat would stand at the screens with other HAS members and discuss physics, Black Holes and mathematics or he'd be mentoring young folks as they screened. And yet, despite his brilliance, he was always ready with a quip, a wisecrack and a joke especially at HAS meetings when folks eagerly gathered around him to chat. Before he passed away he was putting the finishing touches on a book he was writing entitled Descriptive Psychology Revealed: What's Going On In Our Lives? which will be published posthumously. The man was incredibly well-read and well-educated, and a heap of fun to be around. We shall miss him.



Professional Archeologist's Corner: So You Want to Dig in Texas: A Primer

By Dr. Sarah Chesney, PhD.

Like many of you, my favorite part of archeology is the fieldwork, and I love that being a member of HAS means that we have many opportunities to go out into the field on a wide variety of projects. But do you know how these opportunities come about? If you do, great – this is a refresher that you can skim and impress your non-archeological friends with your esoteric knowledge! But if you don't know how and why we dig where we do, then this column is for you!

Believe it or not, there are actually state and federal laws that govern when and how we can do archeology in Texas. For the most part, these laws apply to public land; i.e. land owned or controlled by the state, county, city, or federal government. (Archeological work on private land is considerably less restricted; this is a topic for another time). I'm sure many of you can think of obvious examples of public land: state and national parks, state historic sites, public nature reserves, and so on. But there are other, less obvious elements that fall under this category: for instance, did you know that the Army Corps of Engineers controls/is responsible for areas in and around any navigable bodies of water in the United States? So most rivers have some areas considered "public" land. Public roads also have right-of-way corridors that are managed by TxDOT or the federal government.

While we don't have as much federally-controlled land in Texas as other states, certain types of construction projects also fall under this category because of their nature or funding. For instance, if a shopping center is going to be constructed with a bank, the area of the bank building falls under federal archeological/historic preservation law because all banks are federally insured. Oil and gas pipeline projects also fall under this law because they are interstate projects, and therefore under federal (rather than state) jurisdiction.

Okay, so you get it; "public land" is a more complicated definition than it seems at first. But what, exactly, ARE the laws that restrict archeology in these areas? I'm so glad you asked, because I'm about to tell you! There are several state and federal laws that govern archeological work in Texas, but the two most important (for our purposes) are the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and the Antiquities Code of Texas (1969). The NHPA sets the conditions for all federally-controlled, owned, or funded projects in the United States (i.e., the banks and pipelines mentioned above, as well as interstate highways, and so on). That "condition" is that 1% of the budget for any of these projects MUST be used for cultural resource assessment; i.e. money must be put aside to investigate the project area and determine if the project will impact any cultural resources (for instance, will this roadway cut through or impact a historic town site, or a Caddo village).

Hence, the creation of what we call Cultural Resource Management (CRM) firms, which are companies hired by these large projects to perform these assessments. The CRM firms perform the assessment and then file a report with the project leaders AND with the designated state/federal liaison whose job it is to review this assessment. This liaison is the State Historic Preservation Office or SHPO, and in Texas, that is the Texas Historical Commission. Reviews are undertaken by the Archeological Division of the THC, under the direction of the State Archeologist. The section of the NHPA in which this requirement is discussed is Section 106, which is why you sometimes hear professional archeologists using the term "Section 106" review as shorthand to refer to this assessment and reporting process.

In addition to setting the conditions for federally-funded projects, the NHPA ALSO sets the standards for who can conduct cultural resource assessments. Since a "cultural resource" can be just about anything, the law sets the professional standards for a wide variety of disciplines including historians, architectural historians, and archeologists. In order to perform an archeological assessment (i.e. run the project as the Principle Investigator, or PI), you MUST meet the following standards as set by the US Secretary of the Interior:

“The minimum professional qualifications in archeology are a graduate degree in archeology, anthropology, or a closely-related field PLUS

- 1. At least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archeological research, administration, or management;*
- 2. At least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archeology, and*
- 3. Demonstrated ability to carry research to completion.*

*In addition to these MINIMUM qualifications, a professional in prehistoric archeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archeological resources of the prehistoric period. A professional in historic archeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archeological resources of the historic period.”**

As you can see, the National Historic Preservation Act does two really important things: it tells you WHAT must be done for federally-controlled or funded projects, and WHO is qualified to do it. But, the NHPA only applies to FEDERAL land or projects. So what about all our state and local land? This is where the Texas Antiquities Code comes in.

Three years after the NHPA was passed, Texas passed its own version of antiquities law to cover all the state, county, and local lands in the state, the Antiquities Code of Texas. As with the federal law, the Texas Code sets the standards and conditions for all archeological work on public lands in the state, including the qualifications for the archeologist in charge (the Principal Investigator). In Texas, the Principal Investigator must meet the federally-mandated professional standards outlined in the NHPA Section 106 (see above quote) AND he or she must apply for an Antiquities Permit from the Texas Historical Commission. What this means: you CANNOT legally dig on public land in Texas WITHOUT a valid Antiquities Permit, and in order to obtain one, you MUST prove that you meet the federal standards for professional archeologists.

This does not mean that everyone on an excavation must have a permit – only the PI needs a permit; he or she can then bring in whatever team they need to get the job done. BUT, an Antiquities Permit is legally binding; holding a permit means that an archeologist is legally responsible for the work done under that permit – it is his or her responsibility to see the project to completion (fieldwork, analysis, report), and to ensure that the project meets ethical and legal standards. This means that sometimes PIs will use smaller crews if they are under a time-crunch with the permit, or if the scope of the permit is too narrow to allow for a larger dig with a large crew. At the end of the day, it is up to the PI as the permit holder to determine how large a crew he or she will bring into a project, and that decision is based on the scope of the permit and needs of the project.

Whew! That’s a lot! And frankly, this is only the tip of the legal iceberg of state and federal archeological laws. We will likely discuss other laws in future columns (NAGPRA especially), but that’s all for today.

If you are interested in reading more on these laws – or reading the laws themselves, both the Texas Historical Commission (www.nps.gov/history) and the National Park Service (www.thc.texas.gov/project-review) are good resources.

And of course, you can always stop an archeologist at one of our monthly HAS meetings – or the bar – and ask us any questions you might have!

* Source: Professional Qualifications Standards, Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines [As Amended and Annotated]. National Park Service, www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm. Accessed 28 January 2019.

KICKING OFF MORE FIELDWORK AT SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN STATE HISTORIC SITE

Members of the Houston Archeological Society will start the New Year on a high note as we continue fieldwork at San Felipe de Austin State Historic site under the guidance of archeologist Dr. Sarah Chesney. In December two small crews joined Sarah in laying out transects and conducting shovel testing on a portion of the historic site in the woods behind the new museum. This project was initiated to search for cultural materials on the site before moving some old cabins onto the property for interpretive history programs. As most of you know, San Felipe de Austin is the location where, in 1823, Stephen F. Austin established a headquarters for his colony in Mexican Texas. Today, visitors can walk in the footsteps of these early pioneers at what was the social, economic, and political center of American immigration to Texas before independence. San Felipe de Austin didn't survive the war for Texas independence -- it was burned by its own residents as they evacuated during the Runaway Scrape of 1836. However, the new museum on the site gives you a fantastic glimpse into how San Felipe looked in the 1820s – plus the museum boasts a fabulous Texas-themed gift shop! Watch this space for future work dates at San Felipe or email me at lindagorski@cs.com for more information.



Dr. Sarah Chesney and Beth Kennedy setting up the total data station at San Felipe to lay out lines and units. (photo by John Rich)



Ron Davis, John Rich and Carl Belleri screening for artifacts



Bob Sewell and Linda Gorski screening very wet and muddy dirt.



Ron Davis holding the ranging rod while setting up the TDS. (photo by John Rich)



Sharon Menegaz keeping the paperwork, washing artifacts and serving up her brownies and famous homemade fruitcake!



Our newest member, Kanya Kelly, says she is changing her middle name to "digger" 😊



Putting the 3-4-5 rule into action to lay out perpendicular and parallel points to original line (photo by John Rich)



Dr. Liz Coon-Nguyen, Kanya Kelly, San Felipe volunteer Leonie Waithman, and Bob Sewell examining dirt from shovel test unit against the Munsell chart to determine soil color.



Thanks to this great team!!!! Hope you'll join us next time!

Road Trip!!!! Ghost towns and old mines in Idaho and Montana

By John Lumb

As you begin to formulate your summer vacation plans, I'd like to share an interesting trip I took recently to ghost towns and old mines in the northwestern United States. I've included in this article several websites that will help you plan your trip.

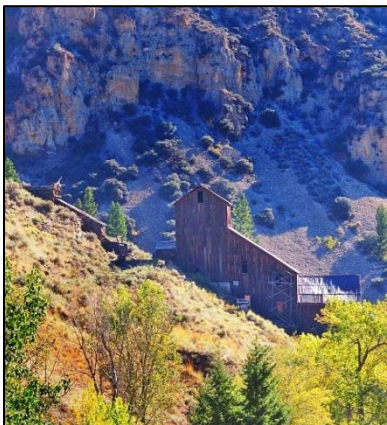
Ghost towns and mining camps in eastern Idaho and western Montana are fairly abundant and many are easily accessible. Mine shafts are blocked but you can walk around in many of the abandoned buildings. Roads to the sites are generally good enough for access by regular cars if you are careful. The most informative site is the Mackay Mine Hill Trail which begins at the edge of Mackay, ID. Multiple roads wind back and forth across a much-mined mountain allowing you to walk through mine buildings and old cabins. http://eofp.net/docs/Mackay_Mine_Trail_bw_WEB.pdf

Another easily accessible and well preserved mine is Bayhorse, one of several mines in Yankee Fork State Park just south of Challis, ID. <http://eofp.net/bayhorse.html>. Leesburg is a small ghost with some collapsed and some intact buildings. It is about 20 miles due west of Salmon, ID. Access is south of Salmon on good, and scenic, BLM roads 021 and 242. Garnet ghost town, about 30 miles east of Missoula, MT as the crow flies, is Montana's most intact ghost town. A good gravel road takes you north from I-90. <http://www.garnetghosttown.net/directions.php>

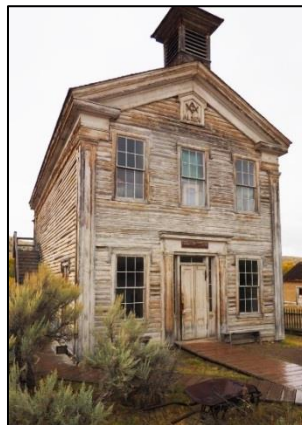
Granite is another good ghost town about 30 minutes uphill from Phillipsburg, MT. It's a narrow winding road that is OK for a regular car if you are careful. There are some dilapidated houses and mine buildings, the mine superintendent's intact masonry house, and ruins of a big mill and an ore loader you can climb on (probably not a good idea). Very little is fenced off. <https://www.visitmt.com/listings/general/ghost-town/granite-ghost-town-state-park.html>

Elkhorn MT near Boulder MT, is a semi-ghost town (just a few residents) in a scenic location. The cemetery on a hill above the town is worth a visit. A diphtheria epidemic in the late 1800s killed many including children. If you see a lamb on a headstone, it's a child's grave. Elkhorn is a classic wild west ghost with an intact saloon and dance hall. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elkhorn,_Montana Bannack, an impressive ghost town in south western Montana, has dozens of log cabins, a frame school house/Masonic lodge, and a brick hotel. Most of them you can walk into. A store and a house are furnished. I was advised I could walk through the house "But please don't take anything." [Bannack State Park | Visitor Center](#)

For those interested in hard-rock mining, the World Museum of Mining in Butte is a must-do. In addition to the museum and the recreated mining town, you can climb inside the hoist house and check out the head frame of the Orphan Girl mine up close. The best thing is the mine tour which takes you underground in a horizontal shaft which intercepts the Orphan Girl's vertical shaft at the 100 foot level. You'll see and touch historic mining equipment. It is dark and chilly-not a good place for a claustrophobic tourist. <http://miningmuseum.org/>



Bayhorse Mine



Bannack MT School/Masonic Lodge



A child's grave in Elkhorn

Private-Sector Archeology Needs You!

Scotty Moore, RPA

When I sat down to write this article, I first tried to wrack my brain for a clever quote or anecdote with which to begin¹; I realized, somewhat belatedly, that was a little disingenuous. So instead I'll be honest with you from the start: this article is part reflection and part advertisement. In fact, initially I had reached out to Linda with the specific task of placing an advertisement in the HAS Bulletin, but being far wiser than me she suggested that I write an article that *highlighted* what I wanted to advertise instead. So here I go, giving it the old college try.

I've had the wonderful fortune of being an archeologist for just about 20 years now, and I never cease to be fascinated with the various perceptions that people have of our field. My long-suffering wife will introduce me at social gatherings using the old Agatha Christie quote (you know the one) and then fresh faces will bombard me with questions—questions that quickly reveal how they think about archeology. “Oh, so you dig up dinosaurs?” or “Is it true that the pyramids were built by aliens?” are perennial favorites, or even the occasional “Are you like Indiana Jones?”. That last one, sadly, is becoming less common. Interestingly to me, however, is that even knowledgeable people automatically assume that I must work with some university or college, and indeed, that was once the case. When I tell them that I work for a private consulting company that practices cultural resource management, they often stop short. In fairness to them, the name itself does little to conjure the romance typically associated with archeology. But most of them simply have no idea that private-sector archeology is a real thing, and that the vast majority of archeology that gets conducted in the United States is completed by archeologists like me and for companies like the one I work for.

The surprising reality is that more archeological sites are identified and recorded in the United States every year by private-sector archeologists than any other group. We are contracted by oil and gas companies, transportation departments, federal and state agencies, and even private developers. Statistics vary from source to source, but a conservative estimate is that out of the roughly 11,000 professional archeologists working in the United States in 2010, about 7,000 of them worked in the private sector. According to a number of academic texts on the subject, private-sector archeology accounts for anywhere between 80 and 95 percent of all archeological projects conducted in the US as well.

While these projects only rarely get the attention of the Discovery Channel or even CNN, private-sector archeologists quietly but thoroughly conduct the business of identifying, recording, and aiding in the preservation of archeological resources across the country every day.

A quick segue back to the conversations I often have at parties. I often get this wonderful backhanded compliment from people: “I really wanted to be an archeologist, too...when I was 5”. The unsaid implication being: I wanted to be an archeologist before I grew up and realized I needed a real job! I completely understand the sentiment, too, but here's the thing: the archeology business is booming! In Houston alone, there are a dozen private companies that either provide archeology consulting services or conduct archeology as part of their larger portfolio. In Austin there are 2-3 times that many. And they are all constantly looking to expand.

Last year I had the great fortune of becoming the first staff archeologist in Southeast Texas for Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, an Austin-based company founded in 2009 that has since expanded throughout Texas and Oklahoma (can you sense the advertisement part coming on?). A relative newcomer on the environmental and cultural consulting scene, Cox|McLain has quickly become successful and highly sought after both because of its great employees and high-quality work. It's exciting to me as an archeologist to be part of a growing company like this because I get to learn and grow with it. I've had the opportunity to excavate an

¹ If you are curious, I had almost settled on Aberjhani's “time, like the soul, has many faces”. Boy, that sounds pretentious. I'm glad I didn't use it.

ante-bellum plantation site along the banks of the Mississippi River, search for unmarked interments at Founders Memorial Cemetery via ground penetrating radar, and most recently had the fabulous opportunity to excavate a previously uninvestigated portion of Frost Town (about which HAS members know a few things!). Companywide, our archeologists conduct projects ranging from transportation corridor surveys across Texas to geoarcheological trenching along rivers of Oklahoma, and historic-era excavations in Louisiana.

So here comes the advertisement: we need passionate archeologists to work on projects as field technicians and crew chiefs (as HAS alumnus Tom Nuckols recently did for our Frost Town excavations). We have an ongoing need for archeologists in projects throughout Texas and our need will only grow as we do. We know that archeology is hard work and we think our rates are competitive; they look something like this:

- Junior technician with limited experience - \$18 / hour
- Experienced technician - \$20 / hour
- Very experienced technician/crew chief - \$22 / hour
- Supervising archeologist/artifact specialist/etc. – let's discuss!

For most jobs, motivated interest trumps everything. For people with limited experience – we can train you. For people with great experience but no anthropology degree – we still need you! While these jobs are temporary, as we grow the opportunities for full-time employment grow as well. Heck, you could even become my boss one day.

I love archeology, and if you are reading this article, I suspect you do too. It can be a great hobby, but it's also a very viable career opportunity. If you have questions or are interested, please feel free to reach out to me at 713.409.1120 or at scottym@coxmcclain.com.



HAS member Tom Nuckols working diligently at Cox|McLain's recent Frost Town investigations.



Sara Laurence of Cox|McLain conducts a ground penetrating radar test at Founders Memorial Cemetery, Houston

ALONG THE AURELIAN WALL: HIGHLIGHTING THE A-B-C'S OF ANCIENT ROME

Presented by Louis F. Aulbach and Linda C. Gorski of the Houston Archeological Society

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 2019 | 7:00 PM
Doors open at 6:45 pm

In 271 AD, the Emperor Aurelian began the construction of a defensive wall around the city of Rome. The wall, known as the Aurelian Wall, surrounded the city in a circuit of 19 kilometers or about 12 miles with a fortification that was 8 meters (12 feet) high. This barrier was designed to thwart attacks by barbarian armies, but it also defined a boundary for the city along which were the aqueducts, Christian basilicas of Rome and cemeteries. We will examine the history of several of these ancient structures that reveal aspects of daily life in Rome from the first century BC to the Late Antiquity of the Roman Empire.

\$10 ICCC MEMBERS | \$15 NON-MEMBERS

Register to reserve your seat:

iccchouston.eventbrite.com | programevents@iccchouston.com | (713) 524-4222 ext. 7

Location: Italian Cultural & Community Center | 1101 Milford St. Houston, TX 77006



Announcing Texas Archeological Society's Lithics Academy, San Marcos, Texas

April 27-28, 2019

Learn to identify stone artifacts and to interpret basic data through exercises in sorting, classifying, and measuring. Learn the process of making a stone tool from cobble to finished product, the uses of stone tools, and the formation of use-wear and breakage patterns.



Photo courtesy Katrina Nuncio



To Register, visit: <https://txarch.org/civictim-event/193>

Scholarship Opportunities: <https://txarch.org/get-involved/scholarships>

Registration Fee: \$100 plus TAS membership. CPE credits available.

Background photo source: Texas Beyond History

**Houston Archeological Society
Monthly Meeting Programs for 2019
6:030pm Third Thursday of every month (except June)
Trini Mendenhall Community Center, 1414 Wirt Road**

March 21, 2019 - Elton Prewitt, **Painted Pebbles of the Lower Pecos Canyonlands**

April 18, 2019 - Jeffrey Girard, **Discovery and Recovery of a 14th Century Dugout Canoe on the Red River**

May 16, 2019 - Dr. Jason Barrett, **Trade Trails and Meeting Locations in SE Texas Prehistory**

June – No meeting due to TAS Field School

All **Houston Archeological Society** meetings are free of charge and open to the public. For more information about HAS then visit our website at www.txhas.org or email lindagorski@cs.com. You can also join our Facebook page at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/123659814324626/>

Please submit articles for publication to *The Profile* Editor Bob Sewell at newsletter@txhas.org. Please submit articles no later than February 23rd for the March 2019 issue.

HAS Memberships for 2019 Are Now Due

We hope you will renew your membership in the Houston Archeological Society and maybe even give a membership as a gift to someone you know will enjoy digging up Texas history with us – one trowel full at a time. You can download a membership form here <http://www.txhas.org/PDF/HAS%20Membership%20Form.pdf>

Our membership is the best deal in town:

\$25 Individual membership

\$30 Family Membership

\$35+ Contributing membership

\$15 Student membership

Remember that benefits of your membership include the unique opportunity to dig with us at archeological sites in the area, work with us at our labs where we process artifacts from those sites, and your FREE copies of our current academic publications including HAS Reports and Journals. Please join us!!!!

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

HAS BOARD MEMBERS

Linda Gorski, President, president@txhas.org
Larry Golden, Vice President, vpresident@txhas.org
Bob Sewell, Treasurer, treasurer@txhas.org
Beth Kennedy, Secretary, secretary@txhas.org

Wilson "Dub" Crook, Director-at-Large, dal_b@txhas.org
Ashley Jones, Director-at-Large, dal_c@txhas.org
Liz Coon-Nguyen, Director-at-Large, dal_a@txhas.org

TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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AREA TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION ARCHEOLOGY STEWARDS

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