Proposal

to the Texas Antiquities Committee and
the Office of the State Archaeologist

for a ten-year program of archaeological testing and
excavation at Sam Houston Park and the Kellum-Noble
Historic House (41HR425)
Houston, Texas

October 1983

by

Helen W. Haskell

Department of Anthropology
Rice University

Abstract

On the basis of exploratory excavations conducted in 1982 and 1983, the Rice University Anthropology Department proposes a ten-year program of archaeological research at Sam Houston Park in downtown Houston. The aim of the program is to outline and investigate significant historical features in the park area. Research will consist of an integrated program of historical research, archaeological sampling and excavation, including salvage excavations on sites endangered by a proposed construction project at the park. The southern part of the park, containing the Long Row, Kellum-Noble, and Nicolls-Rice-Cherry buildings, will be subjected to extensive sampling and excavation of all relevant archaeological features. Sampling and limited excavation will be conducted in the northern sector of the park.

Table of Contents

	Page
List of figures	iv
Introduction	1
Historical background of Sam Houston Park	8
Future modifications to Sam Houston Park	16
Previous archaeological investigations at Sam Houston Park	17
Exploratory excavations at the Kellum-Noble House	18
Survey of the Long Row area	20
Proposal for future archaeological research	24
I. Introduction	24
II. Research goals	26
III. Administrative structure and publication of research	27
IV. Research design and methodology	29
Introduction	29
Methodology	30
V. Outline of proposed work	35
VI. Schedule of proposed work	42
VII. Conclusions	45
Funding and equipment	47
Curation of artifacts and records	48
References	49
Appendix A: Letter from Mr. Patrick Butler	
Appendix B: Letter from Professor George Marcus	
Appendix C: Curriculum vitae, Roderick J. McIntosh	

List of Figures

		Page
Figure 1:	Location of the Kellum-Noble House (Settegast 7.5' Quadrangle, U.S.G.S.)	2
Figure 2:	Plan of Sam Houston Park	3
Figure 3:	The Kellum-Noble House	5
Figure 4:	Proposed site of the Museum of Texas History	7
Figure 5:	The Long Row and Kellum-Noble areas as they appear on the 1869 Wood map of Houston and the 1907 Sandborn insurance map	13
Figure 6:	The Long Row area as shown on the 1924 Sandborn insurance map	15
Figure 7:	Scale plan of units of excavation near the Kellum-Noble House	19
Figure 8:	Location of test units in the 1983 Long Row survey	21
Figure 9:	Research areas in the Sam Houston Park project	25

Introduction

Sam Houston Park, site number 41HR425, is situated in downtown Houston at the Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates of Zone 15, easting 270620 and northing 3294220. The park covers an area of approximately 15 acres bounded by McKinney Street on the north, Bagby Street on the east, Clay and Polk Streets on the south, and Buffalo Bayou and the Gulf Freeway on the west. It is intersected by Allen Parkway, whose two lanes divide the park area into three unequal sections (Figs. 1 and 2).

Sam Houston Park became a public park at the beginning of the present century. It is owned by the City of Houston and managed by the City of Houston Parks Department. Six historical structures--the Kellum-Noble House, the Nicolla-Rice-Cherry House, the San Felipe Cottage, the Pillot House, St. John's Church, and the "Old Place"--are managed by the Harris County Heritage Society, which operates public tours from a modern building known as the Long Row. The Long Row, an early 1970s replica of a nineteenth century Houston San Felipe building, also houses the Society's gift shop and tea room.

The northeastern corner of the park is occupied by the old Fire Alarm Building, a modern addition to which houses the Heritage Society's present offices. All other structures, with the exception of the Kellum-Noble House, have been either built or moved into the park by the Harris County Heritage Society. The Kellum-Noble House, located in the far southeastern section of the park, is one of the oldest surviving residential buildings in Harris County, and is the only historical structure in Sam Houston Park which still stands on its original site. It was built in 1847 by industrialist Nathaniel Kellum, and occupied in the late nineteenth century by the family of Abraham

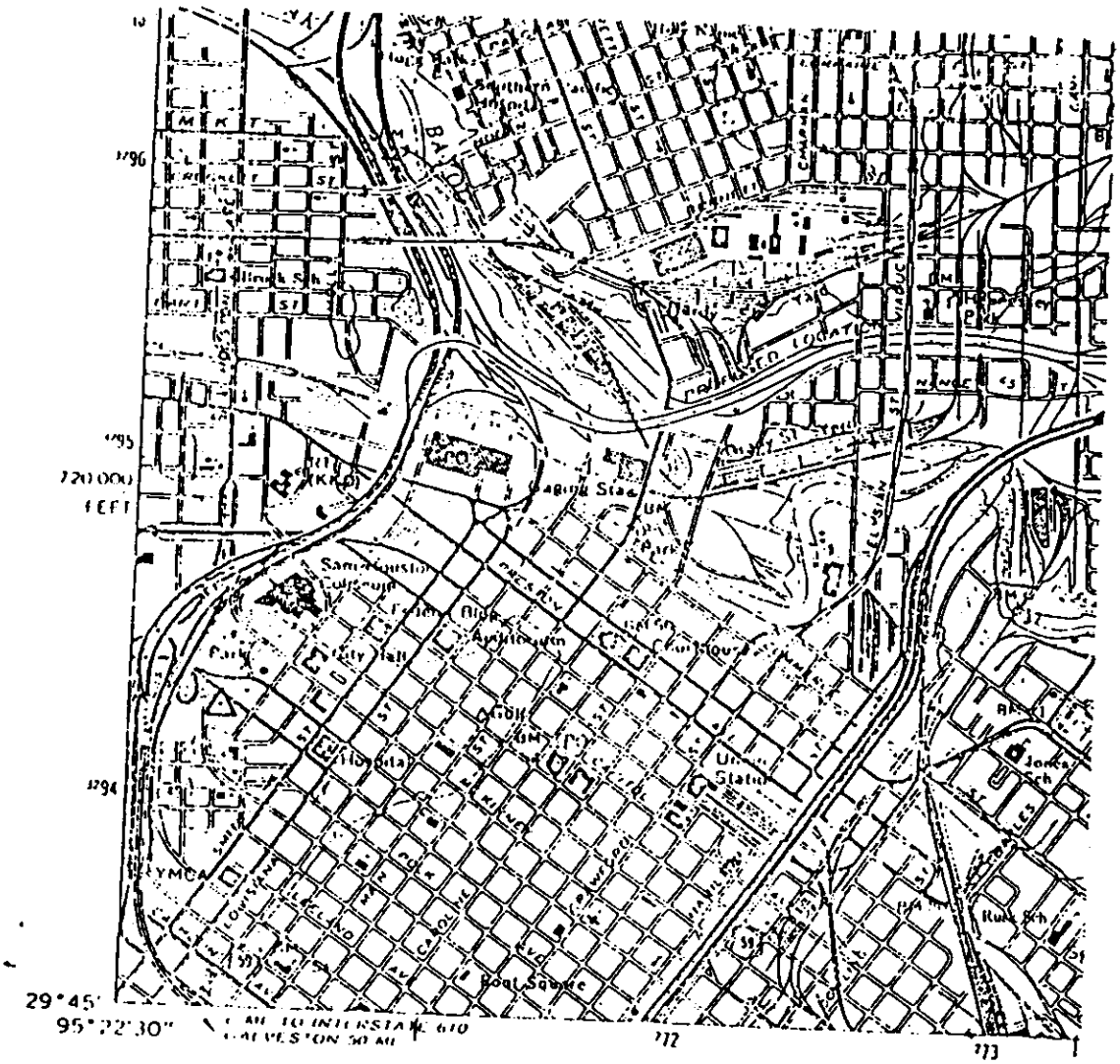


Figure 1: Location of the Kellum–Noble House. (Settegast 7.5' Quadrangle, U.S.G.S.)

△

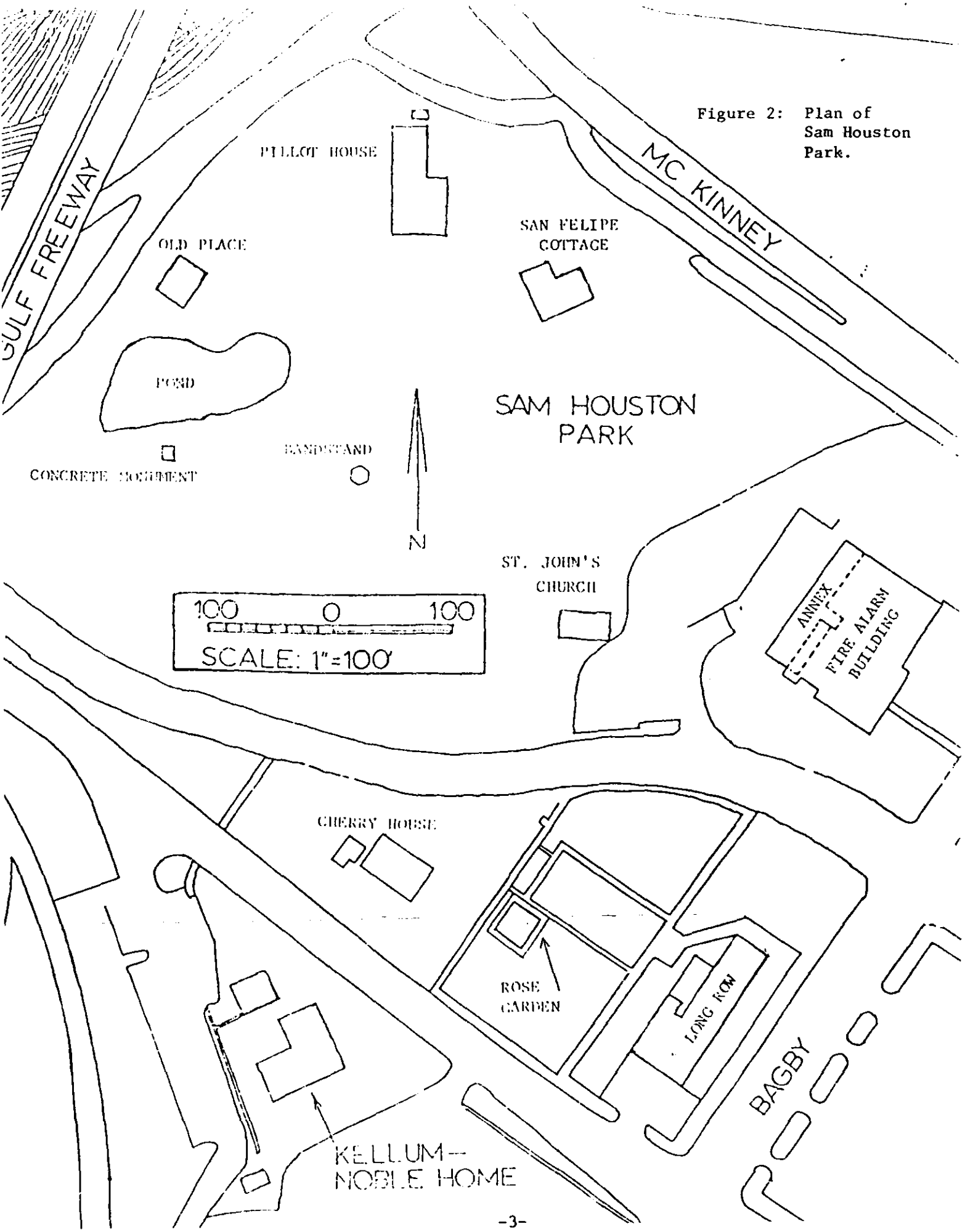


Figure 2: Plan of Sam Houston Park.

W. Noble. Damaged by a fire in 1955, it was restored to its present condition by the Harris County Heritage Society in 1956 (Fig. 3).

In addition to housing the Kellum-Noble residence, Sam Houston Park has also been the site of a nineteenth century industrial and commercial center, a school, a zoo, two cemeteries, and Houston's earliest city park. As a multicomponent site in the oldest and most rapidly changing part of Houston, the park represents an invaluable resource for archaeological research into the city's early development. In 1981, Dr. Roderick J. McIntosh of the Rice University Anthropology Department was approached by Mr. Patrick Butler of the Heritage Society about the possibility of archaeological excavations in the park area. With Dr. McIntosh as principal investigator, exploratory excavations were undertaken in 1982 and 1983 by members of the Rice University Archaeological Field Methods class (Anthropology 362b). These excavations focused on the areas of the Kellum-Noble House and the Long Row building, with the stated aim of identifying archaeological features and artifacts that would aid in restoration and furnishing of the Heritage Society's historical structures. In addition, the archaeological investigations were intended to lay the foundations for future research in Sam Houston Park, and to provide the professional archaeological community with solid comparative information on the central Houston area.

Exploratory excavations by members of the Field Methods class have made substantial programs toward understanding the stratigraphy, layout, and material culture of the Kellum-Noble and Long Row areas. Archaeological results and interpretations are documented in two field reports on file with the Texas Antiquities Committee and the Harris County Heritage Society (McIntosh, ed., 1982; McIntosh and Moore, eds., 1983). On the basis of

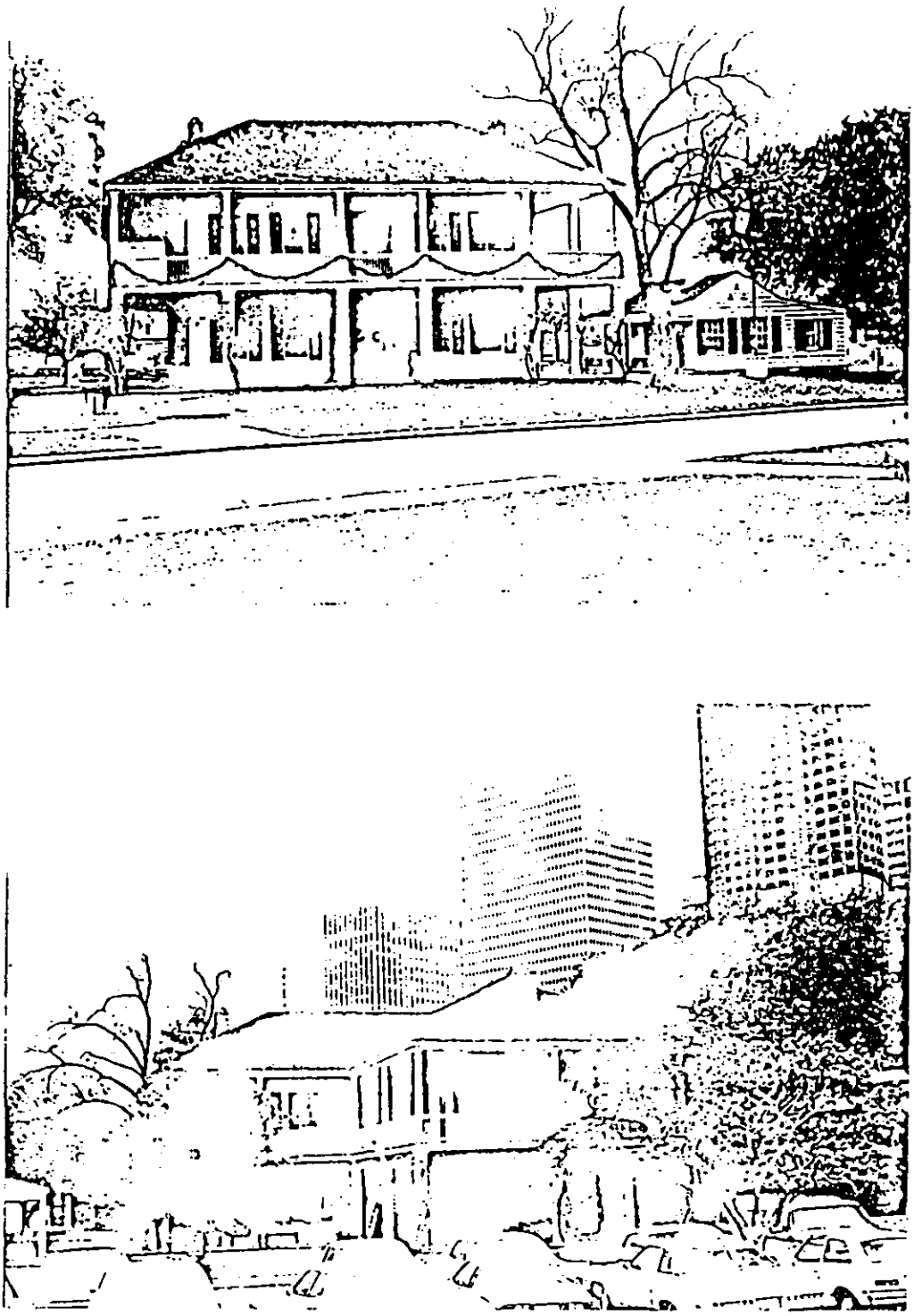


Figure 3: The Kellum-Noble House.

findings from the first two field seasons, we can now propose a directed program of long-term archaeological research designed to encompass most of Sam Houston Park. The following pages outline the goals, research design, methodology, and schedule for a proposed ten-year project of historical and archaeological investigations. These investigations will be conducted by archaeology students at Rice University, under the direction of Dr. Roderick McIntosh and in consultation with the Harris County Heritage Society.

The need for such a research program is made the more compelling by the Harris County Heritage Society's plans to demolish the Long Row building and construct a museum of Texas history in the present Long Row area. Construction of the museum, tentatively scheduled for late 1986 and 1987, will affect a tract of approximately 70,000 sq. ft. extending westward from Bagby Street to just east of the present site of the Nicolls-Rice-Cherry House (Fig. 4). Testing and excavation in this area, one of the most archaelogically complex parts of the park, will receive priority in the early stages of the proposed archaeological research.

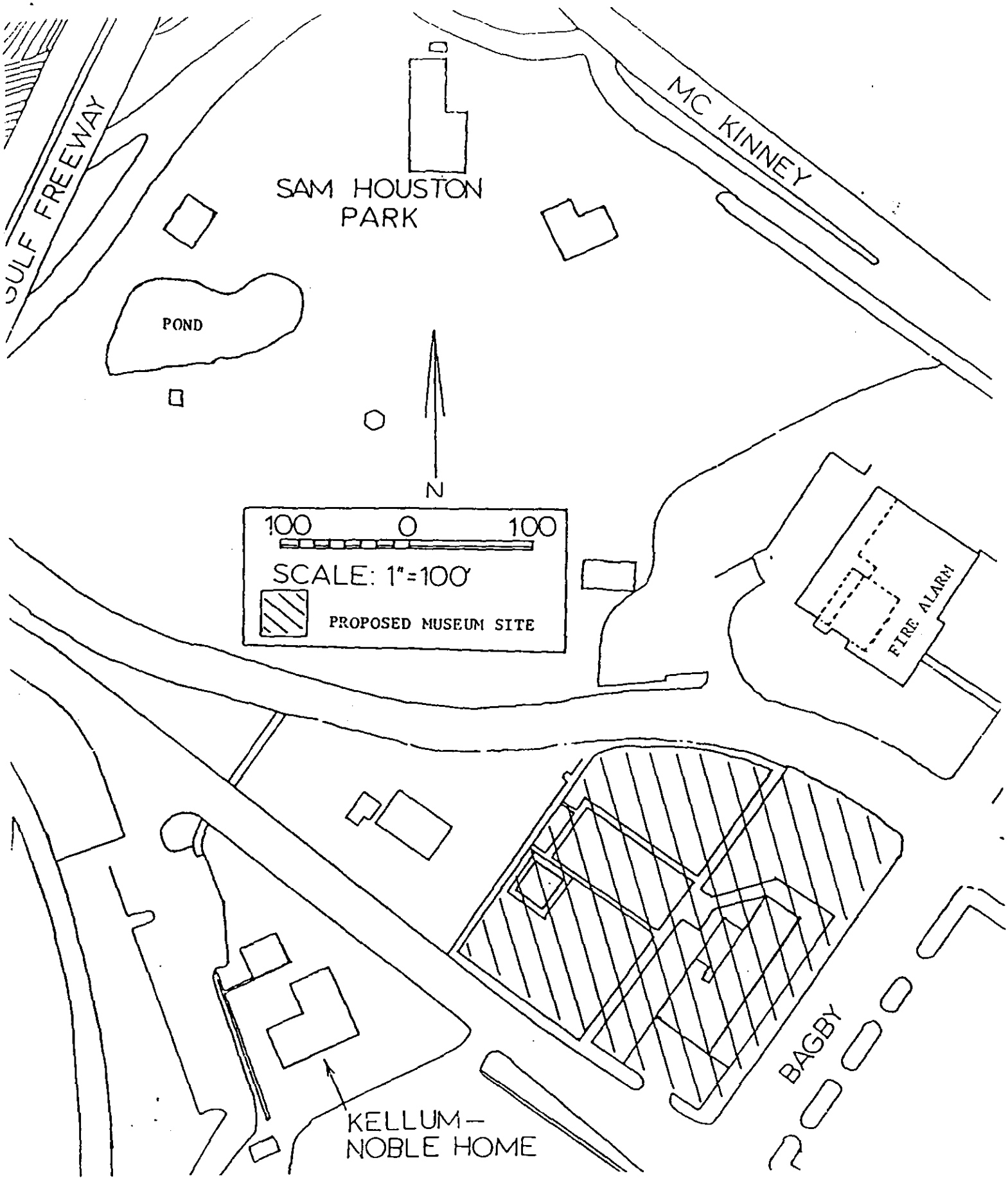


Figure 4: Proposed site of the Museum of Texas History.

Historical background of Sam Houston Park

The earliest record of the Sam Houston Park site dates to 1824, when the government of the newly established colony of Texas granted two leagues of land to American settler John Austin (Harris County Heritage Society file 002:002). In 1836, with the Republic of Texas' independence from Mexico, the brothers J. K. and A. C. Allen purchased several tracts of this property from Austin's widow, Mrs. J. F. L. Parrot, in order to found the city of Houston. An eight-acre tract of subdivided city lots was deeded in 1837 to William Mock, who apparently built a house and several other structures before reselling the property in 1838 (HCHS file 002:002). The subsequent owner, Robert P. Stewart, leased two lots, or ¼ acre, to tanners Michael Dyer and Peter Elgert, who constructed a tannery on one lot and a two-story frame house on the other. These two lots were sold in 1839 to Thomas C. Dobbs. Other lots were sold to various owners until late 1839, when the Allens reclaimed the entire eight acres as payment for debts owed by William Mock (HCHS file 002:002).

The property was sold at public action to T. M Bagby in 1843. In 1844, Bagby sold the eight-acre tract to Nathaniel Kellum, a prominent Houston building contractor who also owned a brickyard, a foundry, a sawmill, a lime plant, and a leatherworks (HCHS file 002:002; Butler 1982:1-3). Kellum apparently moved into William Mock's 1838 residence while awaiting construction of a new brick house on an adjacent 2½-acre lot he had bought for that purpose. This house, the present Kellum-Noble House, was completed in 1848 (HCHS file 002:002). In its original form it consisted of two upstairs and two downstairs rooms, with breezeways and broad porches in the "Louisiana

style" of Greek Revival architecture (Butler 1982:3-4).

After one year in his new house, Kellum left Houston to become a hotelier in Grimes County (Butler 1982:3). The Kellum House and surrounding property were purchased in 1850 by Abraham W. Noble, who moved in with his wife Zeviah Metcalf Robinson Kelley Noble and stepdaughter Catherine Kelley in 1851. From the time of their occupancy, Zeviah Noble and her daughter Catherine ran a school in the house. A two-story ell, presumably a schoolroom, was added to the south side of the house in 1857 (HCHS file 002:002).

Following an 1857 divorce from her husband Abraham, Zeviah Noble retained possession of the Kellum-Noble House. She and her daughter continued to live and teach in the house, although the property was not transferred into Zeviah's name until 1865 (HCHS file 002:002). In late 1865, the Sam Houston Military Academy was briefly housed on the grounds (HCHS file 002:002). Catherine Kelley was married in 1860 to Alexander Adolph Szabo, a Hungarian immigrant, who moved into the Noble House with his wife and mother-in-law (Butler 1982:4). Catherine died in 1864, but according to the 1869 Wood map of Houston her husband Alexander owned a lot and two buildings immediately north of the Kellum-Noble House (Fig. 5).

Following Zeviah Noble's death in 1894, both the Szabo and the Noble property passed to Catherine's daughter Eloise, who in 1899 sold it to the City of Houston for use as a public park (Southwest Center for Urban Research 1981). In the early years of the park's existence, the Kellum-Noble House served as park headquarters. Between 1920 and 1922 it was the focal point of a small zoo which included a buffalo and deer penned outside the house and, according to a 1938 Houston Chronicle article, monkeys in the ell-wing addition (HCHS file 002:001). After the removal of the animals to Hermann

Park in 1922, the house was used as a storage facility and soon fell into disrepair. A fire in 1955 damaged most of the building, but it was restored with funds collected by the Harris County Heritage Society in order to preserve it as a public monument (HCHS file 002:001). The small outbuilding presently located to the northwest of the house was built in 1956, during the course of this restoration (P. Butler, pers. comm. 1983). In 1975, the Kellum-Noble House and site were entered into the National Register of Historic Places.

Other parts of the park area have been more seriously disturbed. The main body of the park has been landscaped at least twice, including the construction of a major traffic artery through the center of the property. In its early years as a city park, Sam Houston Park saw the construction of a number of recreational structures, including a bandstand, mall, and fountain on the high ground near the present rose garden (Fig. 2). A pathway led to the lowlying northern part of the park, where an oriental bridge passed over a deep gulley to the still extant ornamental pond. From the pond area one could reach an ornamental "grotto" built into the side of the gulley (P. Butler, pers. comm. 1983; Parks and Recreation Department, 1920s).

This gulley was filled in when the park assumed its present form. The pond, drained in 1951, was reopened but made smaller with the creation of a new point of land to house the "Old Place" cabin. Over the 1960s and 1970s five historic buildings were added to the park grounds. The first was the Nicolls-Rice-Cherry House, donated to the Heritage Society and moved into the park in 1959. This structure, with its detached kitchen, was originally sited just north of the present rose garden. In 1980 it was moved to its present site, about 25 m. to the west, because of settling and shifting of

the earth at the original site (Fig. 2).

The San Felipe Cottage was added to the park in 1963, followed by the Pillot House in 1967, St. John's Church in 1969, and the "Old Place" in 1971. In 1972 the Long Row building was erected on the tract fronting on Bagby Street, and in 1975 a 3/4 scale replica of the park's original bandstand was built on the hillside east of the ornamental pond (P. Butler, pers. comm. 1983). All structures, including the Kellum-Noble House and the Nicolls-Rice-Cherry House, are owned by the City of Houston and maintained by the Harris County Heritage Society.

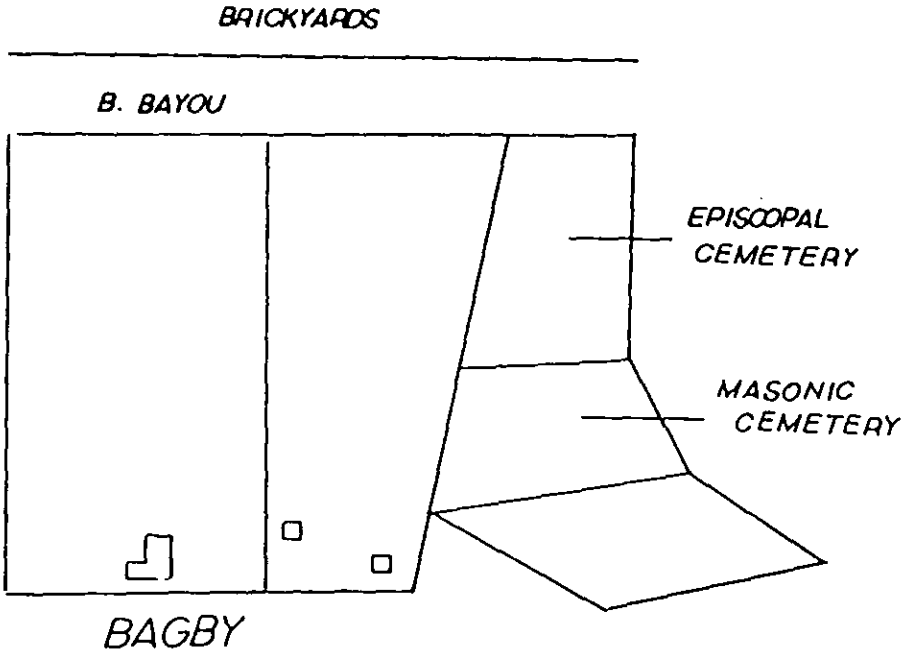
The location of earlier structures in the main park area is not precisely known. Although historical records indicate that Mock, Dyer, and Elgert built two houses, a tannery complex, and several other structures in the 1830s, it is not known exactly which lots of the eight-acre Mock tract were involved. The duration of the tannery operation is also unknown. It is not unlikely that Kellum acquired and ran the tannery in the 1840s, given his interests in the leatherworking business, but it is also possible that the operation closed down when it was sold to T. C. Dobbs in 1839 (HCHS file 002:002). Similarly, Kellum's brickyard may have been situated in the northern park area near Buffalo Bayou, since the banks of this watercourse were a favored location for nineteenth century brickyards (Wood 1969). But Kellum's brickyard was in operation at least two years before he acquired title to the Mock property (HCHS file 002:002), and no brick factory appears in this area on the 1869 Wood map. In any case, archaeological traces of these or other industrial operations on the Kellum property, if they have not been erased by more recent activity, should be unmistakable; nineteenth century tanneries were characterized by subterranean lime pits and tanning

vats, and brickmaking leaves behind large irregular extraction pits and areas of scorched earth, even if no permanent kilns were employed (McKee 1973:41-43; Noel Hume 1969:58, 164; Lewis and Haskell 1980:64-67). A 1937 Houston Post article mentions the possibility that the gulley and "grotto" of the early twentieth century park may have originally been a clay extraction pit (Houston Clipping Scrapbooks vol. 28:10).

The 1869 Wood map of Houston shows only three buildings in the Sam Houston Park area: the Kellum-Noble House and two unidentified structures on the adjacent Szabo property (Fig. 5). But a bird's-eye map published four years later shows nine structures in the present Long Row-Cherry House area, six on the present site of the Fire Alarm building, and three located just south of the Kellum-Noble House (City of Houston 1873). Other documented but unlocated structures and features associated with the nineteenth century Kellum and Noble occupation are an unidentified outbuilding near the house (HCHS file 002:002); a second unidentified outbuilding located to the south of the house (HCHS file 002:002); a detached kitchen located behind the ell-wing (HCHS file 002:007); high wooden fences on the north and east sides of the residence (HCHS files 002:002 and 002:007); a circular drive opening onto Dallas Avenue (HCHS file 002:007); a rose and sweet pea garden to the rear of the house (HCHS files 002:002 and 002:007); and a horse pasture stretching from the rose garden to Buffalo Bayou (HCHS file 002:007). In addition, the alignment of four of the buildings depicted on the 1873 bird's-eye map suggests that they may have been part of the Noble House complex (City of Houston 1873).

Both the 1869 and 1873 maps show two cemeteries covering the area presently occupied by the San Felipe Cottage, St. John's Church, and the

1869



1907

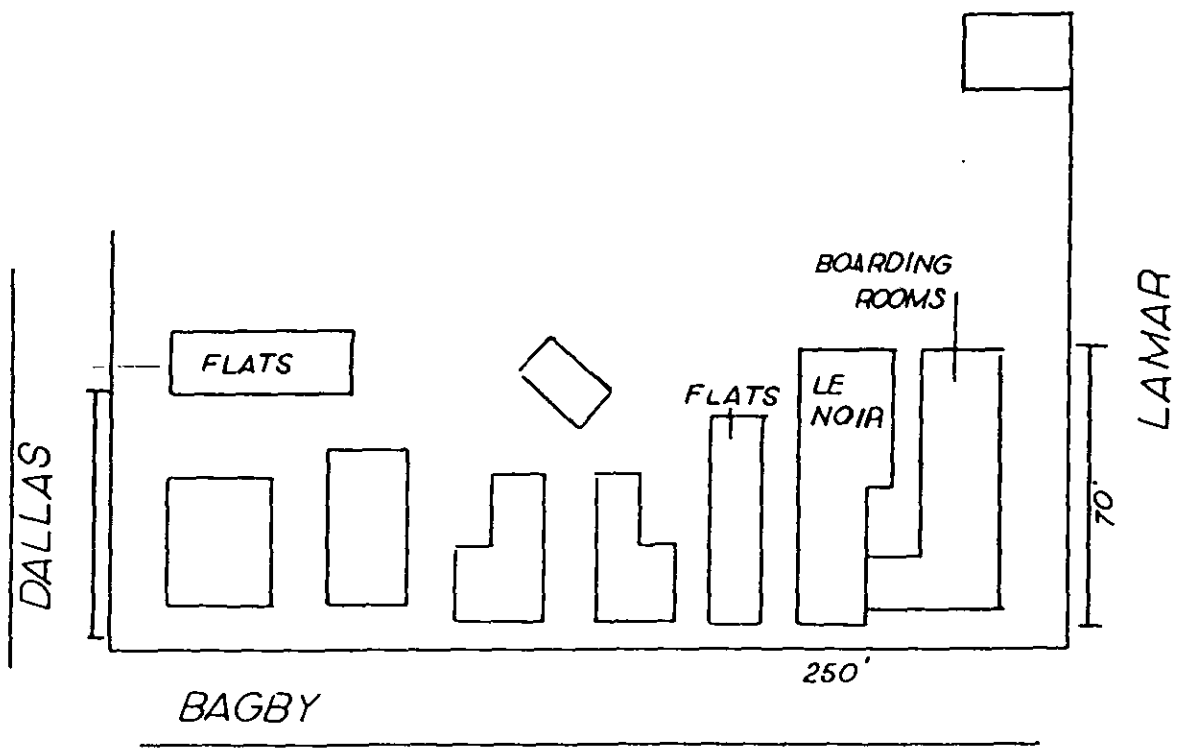


Figure 5: The Long Row and Kellum-Noble areas as they appear on the 1869 Wood map of Houston and the 1907 Sandborn Insurance map.

Pillot House. These cemeteries were owned by the Order of Masons and the Episcopal Church. They apparently continued in use throughout the nineteenth century, but the graves were removed over the first half of the twentieth century and the property deeded to the city (P. Butler, pers. comm. 1983).

Twentieth century insurance maps (Sandborn Map Co. 1907 and 1924) show at least two late phases of building in the present Long Row area, including a boarding house and other residential structures mapped in 1907 (Figs. 5 and 6). Evidence of these structures was encountered in the 1983 archaeological survey (McIntosh and Moore, eds., 1983). Residential buildings were also located on the adjoining block of Bagby, between McKinney and Lamar Streets. These structures remained in use until around 1937, when they were demolished to make way for the present Fire Alarm Building. This structure, built to house the city's fire alarm system, now occupies the entire northeastern corner of the park property. An eastern wing was added for city offices in 1954 (City of Houston Parks and Recreation Department 1977). When the fire alarm system and city offices moved to new quarters in 1975, the Harris County Heritage Society transferred its offices from the Long Row building to their present quarters in the Fire Alarm Building annex. The main Fire Alarm Building, now unoccupied, has been condemned by the city as unsafe and is slated for demolition at an unspecified future date (P. Butler, pers. comm. 1983).

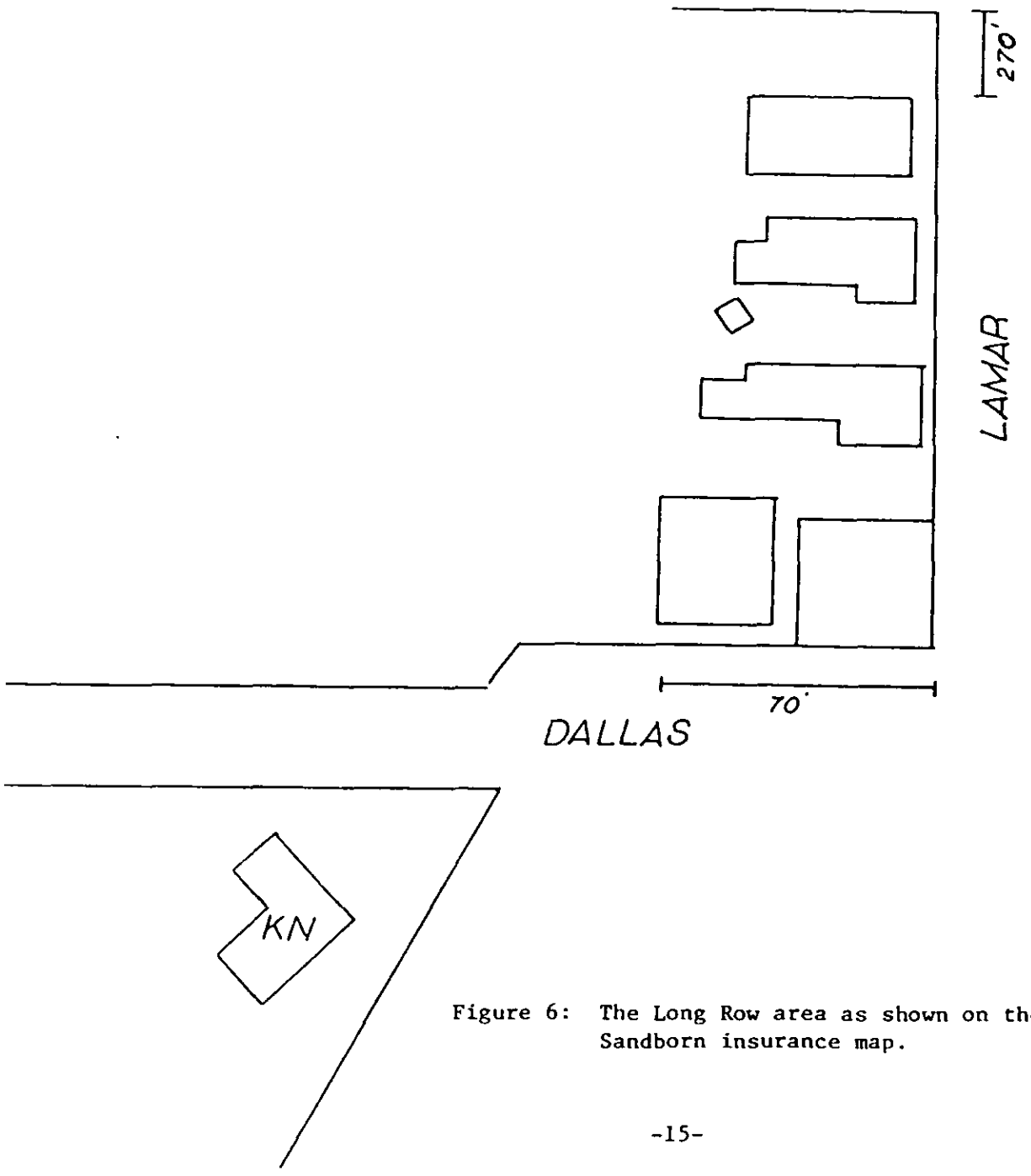


Figure 6: The Long Row area as shown on the 1924 Sandborn insurance map.

Future modifications to Sam Houston Park

At the time of writing, the Harris County Heritage Society has applied for permission to build a multistory museum on the park property fronting on Bagby Street and bounded to the north and south by the two lanes of Allen Parkway (Fig. 3). The museum, to be called the Museum of Texas History, will feature permanent exhibits dealing with the state's history from the sixteenth century to the present. These exhibits will utilize historical and archaeological materials from Kellum-Noble and other state sites. In addition, the museum will sponsor revolving exhibits of local historical interest. Part of the building will be devoted to storage of archaeological artifacts and museum collections, and part to offices for the Harris County Heritage Society.

Construction of the Museum of Texas History will affect an approximately 1.6 acre area extending from Bagby Street to near the present site of the Nicolls-Rice-Cherry House. The present Long Row building will be razed to accommodate the new building, and the Nicolls-Rice-Cherry House may be moved to a new location between San Felipe Cottage and St. John's Church (P. Butler, pers. comm. 1983). The Harris County Heritage Society has set a tentative construction date of late 1986 or 1987, with completion projected for 1988 and opening for 1990. Such large-scale changes in one of the most heavily utilised areas of the park necessitate preliminary archaeological "rescue" operations, and necessarily shape the extend and scheduling of future archaeological investigations in the park. In keeping with the Heritage Society's proposed construction schedule, the Rice University Field Methods class will devote their first three and possibly four years of excavation to investigations in the Long Row and other areas affected by the construction of the museum.

Previous archaeological investigations at Sam Houston Park

Two seasons of exploratory archaeological excavations (Texas Antiquities Permits no. 299 and 336) have been conducted at Sam Houston Park by the Rice University Archaeological Field Methods class, directed by Anthropology Professor Roderick J. McIntosh and Teaching Assistant Roger G. Moore. These initial excavations have focused on the areas immediately surrounding the Kellum-Noble residence and the Long Row building. Excavation units in the Kellum-Noble area have located minor archaeological features associated with the house, and have established a well-dated stratigraphic sequence for the area around the house. An archaeological survey in the vicinity of the Long Row has identified areas of past cultural activity and probable building sites in this part of the park. In addition, students have made progress toward completion of a comprehensive plan of topographical and structural features of Sam Houston Park (of which no complete up-to-date map exists); they have compiled geological information on Sam Houston Park and surrounding areas; and they have synthesized and published historical information on the Kellum-Noble House derived from maps and records held by the Houston Parks and Recreation Department, the Houston Public Library, and the Harris County Heritage Society.

Students participated in the archaeological research as an academic requirement for the Archaeological Field Methods Course, a full-credit course regularly offered by the Rice Anthropology Department. Excavations were undertaken by approximately 24 students between January and March of 1982 and 1983. Fieldwork was completed over a six-week field season consisting of six three-hour Wednesday afternoon sessions supplemented by two Saturday sessions. All excavation, analysis, photography, mapping, and field

recording were done by the students themselves, under the supervision of Dr. McIntosh and Mr. Moore. Archival research was conducted with the assistance of Mr. Patrick Butler of the Harris County Heritage Society. Results of the excavations have been published in two archaeological reports written by the students in co-authorship with Dr. McIntosh, and edited by Dr. McIntosh and Mr. Moore (McIntosh, ed., 1982; McIntosh and Moore, eds., 1983). Copies of these reports are on file with the Texas Antiquities Committee, the Harris County Heritage Society, and the Rice University Archaeology Laboratory.

Exploratory excavations at Kellum-Noble House.

Excavations in the spring of 1982 were confined to two 3x3 m. units located immediately south and southwest of the Kellum-Noble House (Fig. 7). Both units were excavated by natural levels, using trowels and screening all soil through ¼" hardware mesh. A total of eight levels and five features were identified in the southwestern unit (KN-W) and six levels in the southern unit (KN-S). Analysis of artifacts and correlation of stratigraphy between units revealed three major stratigraphic phases in the house area:

1) the recent deposition of clay and lawn preparation post-dating the 1956 restoration of the house;

2) a depositional phase related to the 1956 restoration of the house;

3) a depositional phase apparently marking the transition of the Noble House from domestic residence to city park. This phase is characterized by ceramics and other domestic debris dating to the turn of the century, and by features (e.g., Level 5, a walkway) tentatively associated with the early function of the house as a park office.

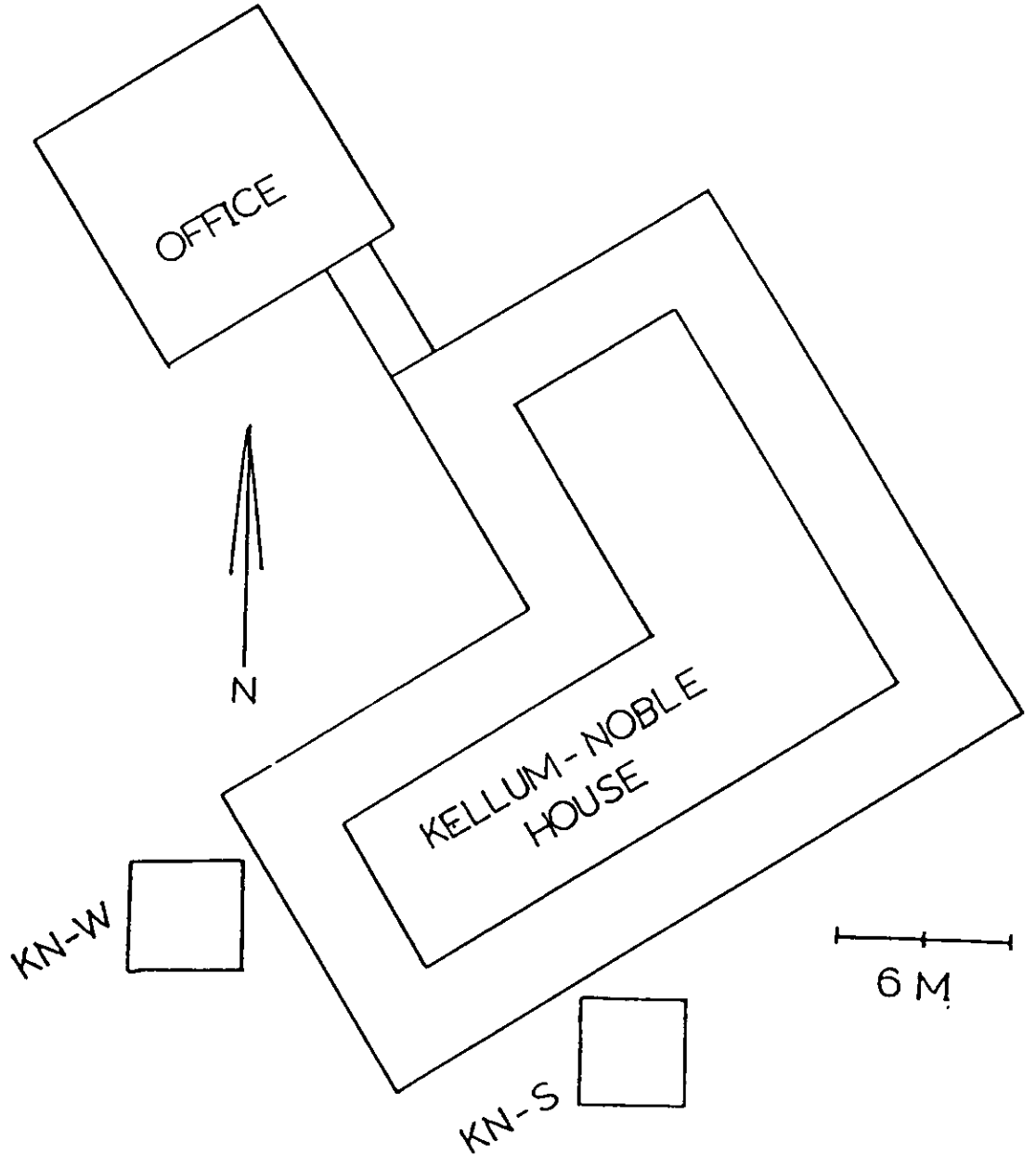


FIGURE 7

SCALE PLAN OF UNITS OF EXCAVATION NEAR THE KELLUM-NOBLE HOUSE

These stratigraphic distinctions were much more clearly evident in KN-W than KN-S, which was seriously disturbed by roots and other intrusions, and additionally plagued by its relatively low-lying position, which permitted it to act as a catchment for rainwater from the house area. Nevertheless all three phases were discernible in this square. A layer of gravel in Level 6, the earliest level excavated, was identified as part of the same system of walkways found in the lower Phase 3 deposits of KN-W.

In the 1983 season, a fourth depositional phase consisting of three stratigraphic levels was identified in KN-W. Artifacts from these levels dated from the early through the late nineteenth century. Within Phase 4 two major depositional events were apparent: the lower level contained accumulations of building debris probably associated with the 1847 construction of the house, while the upper levels contained mainly domestic refuse, presumably deposited during the 1848-1899 Kellum and Noble occupations. A rectangular feature (Feature 6) was identified as a possible corner foundation site of an outbuilding aligned with the main house. Below the Phase 4 deposits, sterile subsoil was encountered at a depth of c, 0.5 m.

The southern unit, KN-S, was also reopened in the 1983 season, but work was again severely curtailed by root disturbance and poor working conditions. Because of the sparse archaeological remains in this area, the KN-S square has now been permanently closed.

Survey of the Long Row area.

In 1983 Rice University students also conducted a preliminary archaeological survey of a 1050 sq. m. area north and northwest of the Long Row building between Bagby Street and the two lanes of Allen Parkway (Fig. 8).

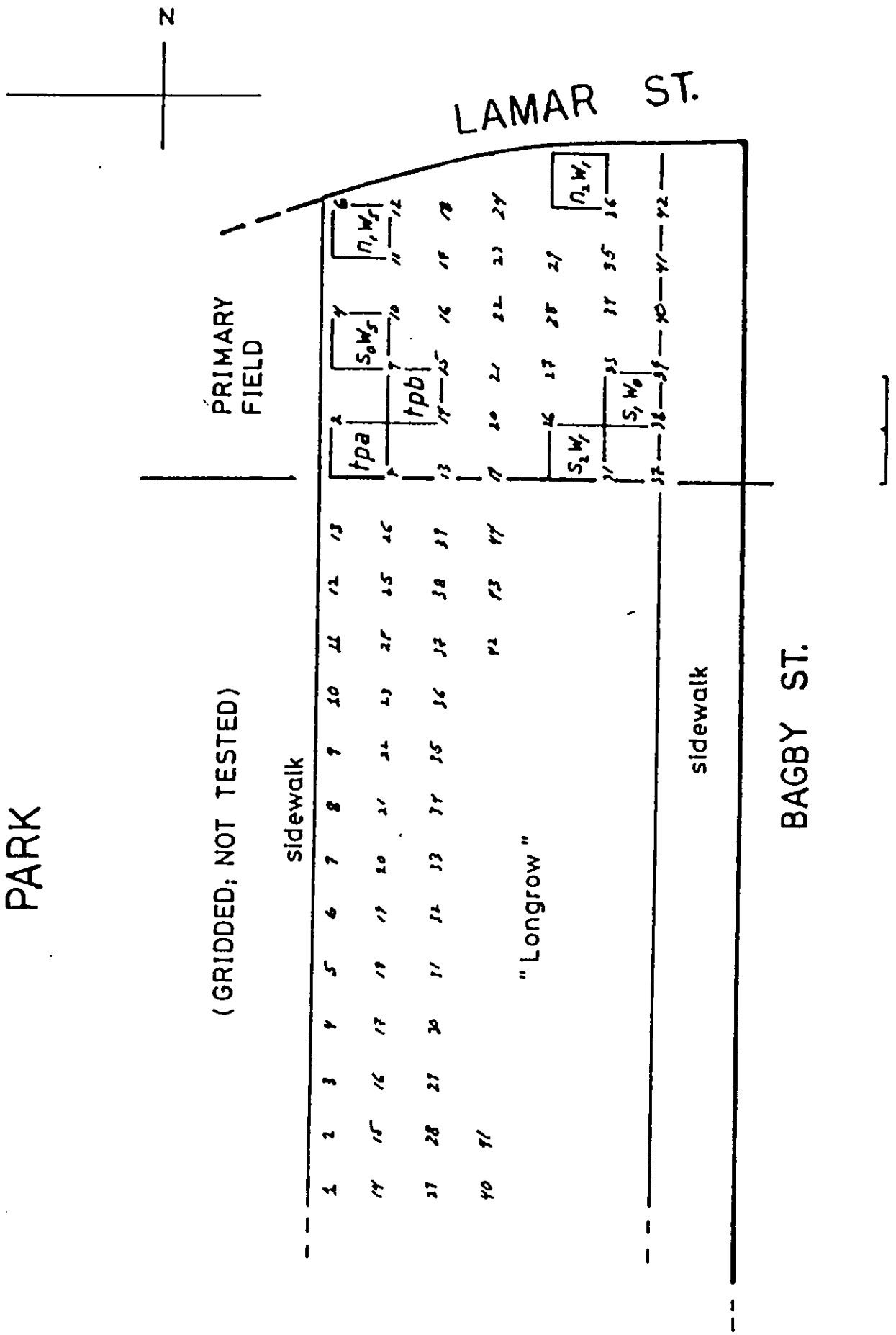


Figure 8: Location of test units in the 1983 Long Row survey.

This survey was undertaken in order to select sites for further excavation, in anticipation of the Heritage Society's proposed construction of the Museum of Texas History in this area. Excavation of a stratified random sample of 50x50 cm. test squares produced evidence of late nineteenth/early twentieth century domestic occupation of the Long Row area, and located one building foundation dating to the same period. A subsurface electromagnetic survey of the same area, directed by amateur archaeologist Alfred van Fossen, located a number of metal deposits, but none that could be identified as a definable archaeological feature.

The archaeological sample excavations consisted of five 50x50 cm. test units placed at selected locations within a five-meter interval grid which had been superimposed on the site. Test units were placed in the northwest corner of five-meter squares whose coordinates had been chosen from a table of random numbers. Two other 50x50 cm. units had previously been judgmentally placed c. 15 m. northwest of the Long Row building. Sample units were excavated by shovel in 20 cm. levels, with soil screened through ¼" hardware mesh. Excavation was taken either to sterile soil or to 60 cm. below surface, the maximum depth allowed by the 50 cm. width of the excavation units.

Excavation units clustered toward the eastern and western edges of the sample area. The three easternmost units produced little archaeological material other than shell from a parking lot located here in the 1970s (City of Houston Parks and Recreation Department 1977). The heaviest cultural content came from four units located in the western part of the sample area; this consisted primarily of building rubble (brick, window glass, machine-cut and wire nails) and late nineteenth/early twentieth century domestic refuse (white ironstone and redware ceramics, bottle glass, clinkers, and butchered

bone). A level of cobblestones, perhaps from a stone walkway, was also uncovered in this area, as was the brick building foundation. It is probable that these archaeological remains relate to the occupation and demolition of an early twentieth century boarding house identified on a 1907 insurance map of this area (Fig. 5). Although no firm evidence was found of earlier occupations, much of the recovered archaeological material could date as far back as the Civil War period. Stratigraphy in this area is complex, and it is possible that remains of earlier documented structures underlie the 60 cm. depth of the test units.

Proposal for future archaeological research

I. Introduction.

Because of its extensive past occupations and its present protected status as a city park, Sam Houston Park is a prime location for archaeological investigations into early urban development in Texas. The collaboration between the Rice University Anthropology Department and the Harris County Heritage Society has produced sound preliminary information on the Kellum-Noble House and the Long Row area. These excavations were not intended to be definitive: they have covered only a fraction of the park area and investigated only a few of the many historical functions the park has served. As an exploratory archaeological project, however, they were intended to provide the historical, archaeological, and practical background for development of a long-term plan of research for Sam Houston Park and the Kellum-Noble area.

The Rice University Anthropology Department now proposes a ten-year program of archaeological investigations at Sam Houston Park, to be conducted by students of the Anthropology Department working in conjunction with the Harris County Heritage Society. The aim of this program will be the location and identification of historical structures and activity areas in order to improve our understanding of past life in the park area and central Houston. In light of the Heritage Society's present plans to construct a multi-story museum building in the eastern part of the park, early phases of archaeological research will concentrate in the Long Row and Rose Garden areas of the park, both of which will be directly affected by the construction project (Fig. 9). Subsequent work will focus on the Kellum-Noble House grounds, the site of the Nicolls-Rice-Cherry House, and the main body of the

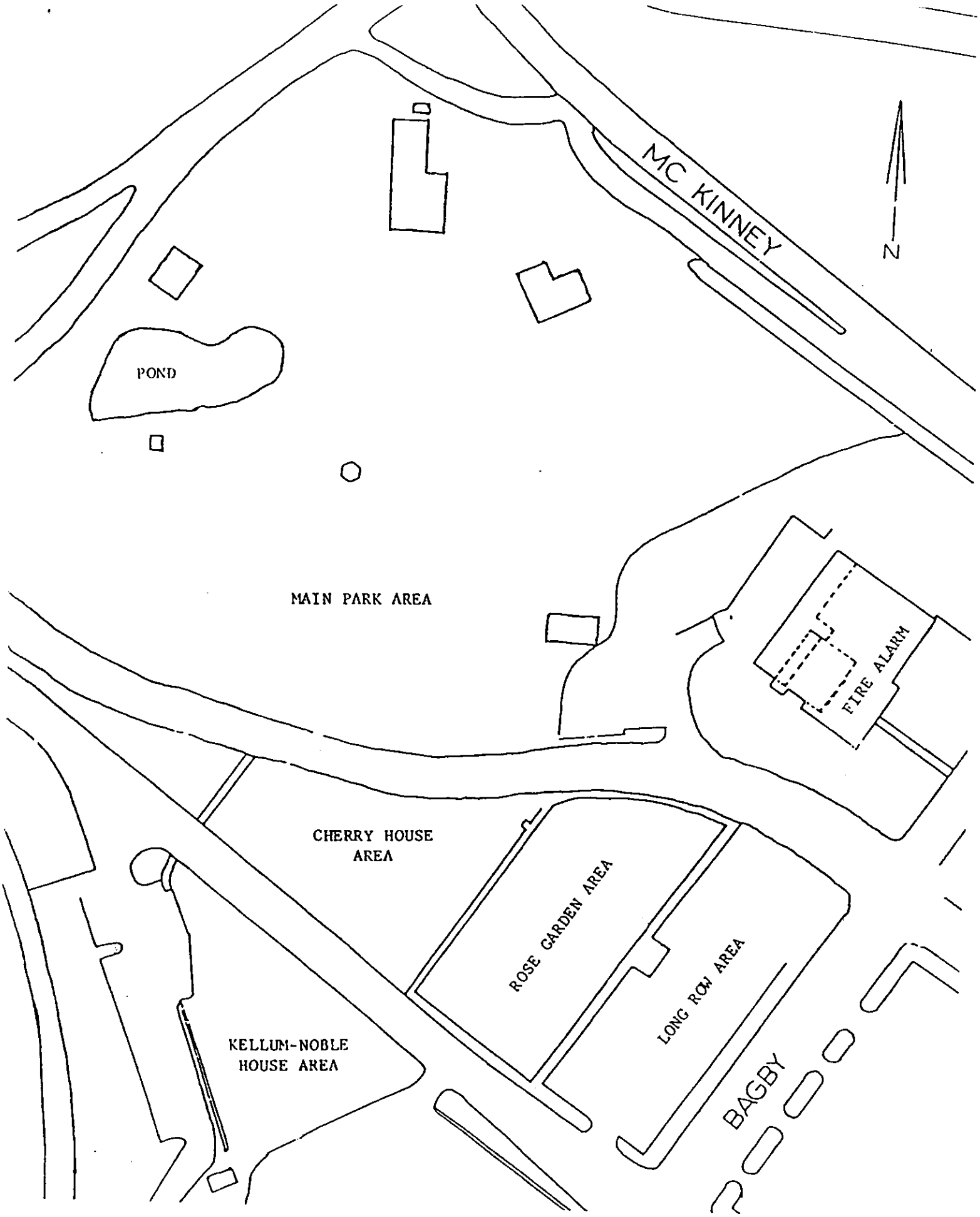


Figure 9: Research areas in the Sam Houston Park project.

park between Allen Parkway and McKinney Street. Archaeological research will include archival research in conjunction with a comprehensive program of archaeological sampling and excavation designed to explore all major areas of interest within the park confines. In addition, the program is designed to allow flexibility in order to accommodate any special needs of the Heritage Society or changes in construction plans for the museum.

II. Research goals.

The proposed program of archaeological and historical research is intended to accommodate the necessary archaeological work before the opening of the Museum of Texas History, as well as to provide a thorough archaeological study of the park as a whole. As stated in the introduction to this section, the primary aim of the archaeological investigations is to identify structures and activity areas that will increase our understanding of the park's history. Through a combination of documentary research, archaeological sampling, and full-scale excavation, the Rice University Anthropology Department hopes to expose, chart, and study all major archaeological features in the proposed museum area; clarify the history and historical layout of the remainder of the park; and provide information on the location of archaeological remains that will guide the future choice of sites for building projects in Sam Houston Park. Extensive excavations in the Kellum-Noble House area are intended to expose and identify archaeological features that will help the Harris County Heritage Society restore the Kellum-Noble grounds to their original appearance, as well as to provide information on the inhabitants' way of life and material culture through analysis of artifacts.

From the beginning, Rice University has seen the excavations at Sam

Houston Park as a valuable opportunity for training archaeology students while performing a service to the Houston community Student training remains a major goal for the university. The research project for Sam Houston Park is designed to expose students to as many aspects of archaeological fieldwork and analysis as possible, at the same time as undertaking a program of professional research that will enhance public and professional knowledge of the history of Houston and the Texas coast.

III. Administrative structure and publication of research.

All archaeological fieldwork and analysis for the Sam Houston Park project will be done by students of the Rice University Field Methods in Archaeology class. As in past seasons, fieldwork will be conducted each spring for a six-week season consisting of six wednesday afternoon sessions supplemented by several Saturday sessions. Work will be supervised on a permanent basis by Dr. Roderick J. McIntosh of the Rice University Anthropology Department, assisted by graduate teaching assistants of suitable archaeological background. Dr. McIntosh has 14 seasons of archaeological field experience in the United States and West Africa, and is author of numerous archaeological publications (curriculum vitae attached as Appendix C). He served as principal investigator during the 1982 and 1983 seasons at Sam Houston Park and has also directed historical archaeology field schools for the University of California at Santa Barbara and Washington University in St. Louis.

Whenever possible, archaeological sampling projects will be directed by second-year students of the field class, as was done in 1983 (McIntosh and Moore, eds., 1983:Ch. 10 and 11). Under the supervision of the principal

investigator, these students will be responsible for composing their own research design (within the frame of the larger sampling scheme), conducting their own analysis, and submitting a separate report. Two members of each field class will also conduct archival research under the direction of Mr. Patrick Butler of the Harris County Heritage Society. Interested members of the Houston Archaeological society are invited to attend the excavations and participate in the analysis. In previous seasons, the Field Methods class has been particularly indebted to HAS member William McClure, who assisted with the identification of faunal remains.

Each yearly field season will be followed by six weeks of laboratory analysis and report writing. All analysis will be conducted by the field students, under the supervision of the principal investigator and teaching assistant. In collaboration with the principal investigator, students will write a final report at the end of each season, to be submitted to the Texas Antiquities Committee and the Harris County Heritage Society before the beginning of the following field season. Each member of the Field Methods class will be assigned a different aspect of the archaeological analysis and research (e.g., ceramic artifacts, faunal remains, topographic leveling and cartography, photographic record keeping) and will co-author that part of the final report with the principal investigator. The first draft of each report section will be done by the student and edited by the principal investigator. The final copy will be edited and redrafted by the principal investigator, aided by the field methods teaching assistant. This technique has been used for the first two seasons at Sam Houston Park and has proved an excellent device for providing thorough public documentation of field work with no loss to the professional quality of the report. The final report of

the ten-year project will include a summary of all previous work and recommendations for future research at the park site.

IV. Research design and methodology.

Archaeological research at Sam Houston Park will proceed in overlapping stages of archival research, archaeological sampling, and full excavation. This three-fold program is designed to permit the location, identification and interpretation of archaeological features with the maximum possible confidence in the time allotted. In order to assure that large excavation units are placed in areas of genuine archaeological interest, it is expected that documentary research will precede sampling, and that archaeological sampling, guided by documentary findings, will precede full-scale excavation. Within each sample area, areas designated for further investigation will be ranked in order of archaeological significance, and excavated accordingly.

The park site will be divided into five major research areas: the Long Row area, the Rose Garden area, the Kellum-Noble House grounds, the Nicolls-Rice-Cherry House site, and the Main Park area comprising the entire area north of Allen Parkway (Fig. 9). These areas will be subdivided as archaeological progress dictates. While any one area is under excavation, documentary research and archaeological sampling will be undertaken on the area next slated for excavation. As a general rule, archaeological investigations will proceed from the Long Row westward across the museum site; south and west to the Kellum-Noble and Cherry House sites; then north to selected areas in the main body of the park. Within the overall research aims, however, the proposed scheduling of specific projects is not intended to be binding. The creation of five major areas of research interest, each to be

investigated in three discrete phases of research, allows work on different aspects of any given area to be juggled to accommodate unexpected findings or unexpected research needs of the Harris County Heritage Society and the Houston Parks and Recreation Department. By the end of the ten-year research period, it is expected that archaeological sampling and excavation will have been extended to include major points of interest in all parts of the park.

Methodology.

1) Documentary research. Thorough archival research is an essential first step for any large excavation project. It aids not only in the choice of locations for sampling and excavation, but also in the choice of excavation and analysis procedures appropriate to the site. Through documentary substantiation of historical buildings and activities, archaeologists can focus on in-depth interpretation of the site aided by prior knowledge of dates, function, and inhabitants. This in turn permits refinement of the archaeological analysis in specific areas of interest, and yields valuable comparative information that can be used to identify other, undocumented sites.

Documentary research for the Sam Houston Park project will concentrate primarily on identification and location of historical buildings and activity areas within the park confines. Students of the 1982 and 1983 Field Methods classes have already conducted an exhaustive archival search on the Kellum-Noble House and occupants, and a preliminary map search has been done on the Long Row area and the park site in general. Many of these maps and records pinpoint historical building sites with great precision, but they have not yet been systematically analysed with an eye toward their value in directing

the placement of archaeological excavation units. In addition, many potential sources of information for outlying parts of the park remain unexplored: city directories, newspaper files, land title records, old photograph collections.

Most of the relevant historical information on the park site is readily available in collections held by city offices, the Public Library, and the Harris County Heritage Society. Over the course of the ten-year project, students will compile all pertinent information and place it on file at the Rice University Archaeology Laboratory and the Harris County Heritage Society. All mappable information will be transferred to working maps of the site, and broad areas of probable archaeological interest will be outlined. Like the other phases of research at Sam Houston Park, the document search will proceed, as much as possible, by means of a series of separate projects focusing on specific historical/archaeological problems or areas of interest. Presently defined areas of interest include:

1) A general archival search on the present Long Row, Rose Garden, and Cherry House areas;

2) An examination of ducuments that may provide information on the location and dates of known nineteenth century features and buildings outside the Kellum-Noble House grounds. These include the 1837 William Mock house and outbuildings; the 1838 tannery and residence; the two Szabo structures; and the two cemeteries in the northern part of the park;

3) An examination of nineteenth century plans, maps, and written descriptions to determine the precise location of outbuildings and features associated with the Kellum-Noble House. This will provide information on the overall layout of the estate as well as aiding in the placement of

archaeological units;

4) A search of city directories, newspaper advertisements, and other documents for information on the location of Kellum's brickyard and other enterprises;

5) A study of the abundant information held by the Public Library, the Parks Department, and the Harris County Heritage Society on the twentieth century history of the city park. This will include dates of land acquisition, dates and locations of park structures, and dates and description of major earth-moving operations.

Summaries of all historical research will be published in the yearly archaeological reports. This will provide a detailed and convenient synthesis of land use in the park area to any interested future researchers.

2) Archaeological sample. The crux of the research program at Sam Houston Park is the archaeological sample, which in conjunction with the archival search will identify areas to be selected for full excavation. Investigations on numerous historical sites over the past decade have shown widely spaced small-scale excavation units--as opposed to such techniques as post-hole sampling, magnetometric survey, or subsurface probing--to be the most efficient and reliable means of pinpointing intrasite areas of historical activity (e.g., Lewis 1976; South and Widmer 1977). Units are of a standard size, ranging from 50 sq. cm. to five feet, and may be randomly, regularly, or judgmentally placed depending on the nature of the site. In random and regular samples, the site is gridded off into a series of large stratified blocks, within each of which a small sample unit is excavated at either a randomly selected or a predetermined location (Lewis and Haskell

1980:37-38). In a judgmentally placed sample, units are excavated at specific locations determined by the location of a historical building or other archaeological feature (Moir 1982:139-40). In all three types of survey, sample units are systematically placed at specified intervals over a large area. This permits the comparison of artifact concentrations from different areas in order to determine the pattern of occupation over the site as a whole.

The sampling procedure operates on the assumption that most historical structures or sites of regular outdoor activity leave a scatter of artifacts over a wide surrounding area. From the relative number and types of artifacts the proximity of the structure or activity can be deduced. Thus, all soil is screened in order to get as complete a sample as possible. Comparisons are made between building materials--bricks, nails, and window glass--in order to locate structures; between ceramics and other temporally diagnostic artifacts to determine relative dates; and between domestic and non-domestic refuse to determine function. Once a general area of interest has been identified, the archaeological sample can be intensified or extensive excavations undertaken. Even without further excavation, mapping of the relative artifact concentrations will show the general functional layout of the site.

Because of the widely varied archaeological conditions at Sam Houston Park, it is recommended that a combination of judgmentally placed and random or regular sampling units be employed. The choice of sampling procedure for any given area will be made by the sample project director, taking into account such factors as documented or standing historical structures, and impediments to excavation within the sample area. With the exception of the

extremely limited area around the Kellum-Noble House--which will be investigated through a series of strategically placed large excavation units--all areas of the park will be subjected to archaeological sampling before excavation (see Section V below). Whether judgmentally or non-judgmentally placed, all sample units will be excavated within the framework of a stratified superimposed grid, in order to assure coverage of the entire sample area and to permit systematic comparison of sample results.

In order to cover the entire expanse of the park, a 15-meter grid system is recommended, to be laid out over the anticipated sample area at the beginning of each field season. Because of the depth of the archaeological deposits in previously investigated areas of Sam Houston Park, a comparatively large sample unit of at least one meter square will be employed. All test units will be shovel-excavated either by gross stratigraphic layers or arbitrarily designated 20 cm. levels depending on the complexity of the natural stratigraphy. Following the initial sample, sampling within the 15-meter grid strata can be intensified or full excavation undertaken, at the recommendation of the project director. Sampling will be conducted one or two years before the excavation of each project area, and recommendations for further excavation will be submitted at the end of each sample project. Sample results will be mapped and published in the yearly archaeological reports both for the reference of future researchers and as a cumulative study of the overall layout of the park site.

3) Excavation.

Because excavations in most of the park will be determined by sample results, their exact locations are not yet known. At least one site in each

sample area will be selected for intensive excavation in order to obtain a detailed picture of stratigraphy and archaeological remains in different parts of the park. Areas of archaeological interest defined by the sample will be ranked and excavated in order of presumed archaeological/historical importance. In order to keep within the time-frame of the project, not all designated areas of interest will necessarily be excavated. Nevertheless, it is hoped that the research program as structured will result in the excavation and interpretation of all major historical features encountered in the sampling phase.

The standard initial excavation unit will be 2x2 m., rather than the 3x3 m. unit employed in previous seasons. This smaller excavation unit should permit work to move quickly and cover a larger area by means of a number of non-contiguous squares. In the Kellum-Noble area, because of the small amount of undisturbed land remaining around the house, the sample phase will be bypassed in favor of a series of 2x2 m. squares placed in selected areas of the front and side yards. Both at Kellum-Noble and elsewhere, the initial 2x2 m. units can be expanded as archaeological findings dictate although expansion of excavation, like the selection of excavation sites, will be influenced by scheduling considerations and the evaluated archaeological importance of the site.

V. Outline of proposed work.

The division of the Sam Houston Park site into five major research areas is intended to facilitate work in a long-term project with a high turn-over in field workers and researchers. Research in each area will be undertaken, as much as possible, in discrete subprojects which can be completed in a

single season (e.g., sampling, documentation, etc.). Research in any one area will be conducted over several consecutive years in order to take advantage of the continuity of subordinate personnel offered by the presence of second and third year field students.

The five research areas constitute a natural division of the park, not only in terms of its persent geography but also in light of current knowledge of past occupations of the area. Each research area has its own distinct history and its own research needs. In some areas the program will be essentially one of salvage archaeology; in others research will focus on more specific historical questions raised by the documentary record. Different research goals will necessitate different archaeological approaches: some areas will be subjected to extensive sampling, others to selected sampling, others to excavation only. The five research areas are shown in Fig. 9. Proposed research strategies for each area are outlined below.

1) Long Row area.

The Bagby Street property housing the present Long Row building has probably the longest and most varied history of any part of the park. Because of the pressing schedule for construction of the Museum of Texas History, the Long Row area will be the first part of the park to be investigated, with all possible structures and activity sites to be located and identified during the first two years of fieldwork. Historical structures that may be located in this area include the 1838 tannery and contemporary structures, as well as at least three documented phases of building in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (HCHS file 002:002; City of Houston 1873; Sandborn Map Co. 1907 and 1924).

Much of the Long Row area is rendered inaccessible to excavation by the present Long Row building and associated parking lot. Archaeological sampling, already undertaken in the northeast and northwest sections of the site (Fig. 8), will be continued through a series of one-meter sample units in the open areas to the western and directly north of the Long Row building. Placement of the sample units will be guided by the location of documented historical buildings and present obstructions such as the monument, walkway, and patio to the rear of the Long Row (Fig. 2).

For the first year of archaeological research, sampling and excavation will proceed simultaneously in the Long Row area. Two excavation units will be opened: one will be an expansion of Test Pit A in the 1983 survey (Fig. 8) and the second will replace one of the three sample squares west of the Long Row building. Both these units will be opened as 2x2 m. squares, although they may be expanded if archaeological findings warrant. Any areas of interest defined by the 1984 sample will be excavated the following year, with excavation continued into the 1986 season if necessary. If conditions permit, sampling and excavation will also be extended to the site of the Long Row building after its demolition in 1986.

2) Rose Garden area.

The Rose Garden area, also part of the proposed museum site, is a relatively unobstructed 0.66 acre tract now containing only a formal rose garden, several large oaks, and a system of concrete walkways (Fig. 2). Until 1980 it was also the site of the Nicolls-Rice-Cherry House, which was moved at that date because of shifting of the subsoil deposits. This suggests archaeological disturbance, perhaps landfill done during one of the twentieth

century renovations of the park (P. Butler, per. comm. 1983). The Rose Garden area was also apparently the heart of the early city park complex, with a bandstand, fountain, mall, and pathways leading into the Main Park area. The 1873 bird's-eye map of Houston shows several buildings, possibly associated with the Kellum-Noble House, in this part of the park (City of Houston 1873).

The first sample will be initiated in the Rose Garden area concurrently with the sampling and excavation of Long Row. The sample will proceed from north to south over a period of two years. Sites defined by the initial sample of the northern part of the area will be excavated during the second field season, while sampling continues in the south. A third season will be devoted to excavation only. Excavation and sampling of both the Rose Garden and Long Row areas will be continued into a fourth season if the proposed 1986 construction of the Museum of Texas History is delayed.

3) Kellum-Noble House area.

Although we have documentary evidence of outbuildings and other features of the Kellum-Noble complex (HCHS files 002:002 and 002:007), it is not known how many of these features were located in the small yard area now remaining around the house. Identified features that might have been located in this area include a kitchen, a flower garden, a fence, and a circular driveway. In addition, a wealthy household like that of the Kellums or Nobles could be expected to have other outbuildings of which we have no present record: stables, latrines, servants' quarters, etc. Two unidentified buildings, possibly located on the present Kellum-Noble grounds, and a third outbuilding in the present Cherry House area were undoubtedly part of this complex

(HCHS file 002:002 and City of Houston 1873).

The Harris County Heritage Society is interested in excavations in the Kellum-Noble area as a means of providing information to aid in the restoration and furnishing of the historic house and grounds. To this end, excavations at the Kellum-Noble House will concentrate on the delineation of architectural features and the recovery of associated artifacts. Since the area is too small to warrant a full sample, archaeological investigations will be conducted as a combination of archaeological sample and full excavation. Over the course of three years, six 2x2 m. excavation units will be placed in predetermined spots in the yard. Placement of the excation squares may be influenced by future documentary research pinpointing the location of historical features and buildings. In addition, excavations will be positioned at intervals designed to give a representative sample of the entire grounds.

The 2x2 m. units will be trowel-excavated by natural stratigraphy, with stratigraphy correlated between squares in order to determine any changes in the archaeological deposits. Any unit which strikes a significant archaeological feature will be expanded to encompass the feature. Taken in conjunction with the two 3x3 m. units already excavated, the initial excavation units should provide approximately a 5% sample of the Kellum-Noble grounds, enough to locate any major features remaining in the area. By the end of the program, expanded excavations should have yielded a detailed picture of the historical layout of the Kellum-Noble area, as well as abundant information on the material culture and domestic lifestyle of the inhabitants.

4) Cherry House area.

Present documentary evidence shows only one nineteenth century structure in this area, apparently an outbuilding of the Kellum-Noble estate (City of Houston 1873). Further documentary research may reveal other nearby structures or activities. The Cherry House area is presently the site of the Nicolls-Rice-Cherry House and kitchen, which were relocated here in 1980. In order to avoid crowding of the museum building, these structures may be moved again during the 1986-1988 construction project, thereby increasing the area available for sampling and excavation.

Sampling in the Cherry House area will be conducted in two stages, to proceed concurrently with excavations in the Kellum-Noble House area. Documentary research on the Kellum-Noble estate and later public and commercial enterprises may guide the placement of some of the units. A 2x2 m. excavation square will be opened in at least one site selected by sample findings. The nature of the terrain in this area suggests it has been only minimally disturbed by grading during past park renovations. If so, excavation in the Cherry House area should provide the most reliable available information on the original stratigraphy of Sam Houston Park.

5) Main Park area.

The Main Park area north of Allen Parkway will be the last part of the park to be investigated. Archival sources suggest that this area has been seriously disturbed by grading during the construction of Allen Parkway and other landscaping projects. The extent and nature of this disturbance will be clarified by further research into park records held by the Parks and Recreation Department and the Metropolitan Collection of the Public Library.

If necessary, this research will be supplemented by archaeological testing to determine the limits of such major landscape modifications as landfilling (Hare and Hare 1924 and 1939; City of Houston Parks Department 1920s and 1977).

Present documentary sources shed little light on earlier occupations of the Main Park area. Two contiguous nineteenth century cemeteries were located in the northeastern part of the park, and the western tract is known to have contained early twentieth century park features such as an ornamental grotto, statuary, and walkways (City of Houston 1873; Wood 1869; P. Butler, pers. comm. 1983). Other nineteenth century features, such as Nathaniel Kellum's brickyard, may have been located in the area near Buffalo Bayou.

Since time constraints do not permit sampling of the entire Main Park area, documentary research will be critical in the formulation of a research strategy for this area. On the basis of documentary findings, specific parts of the area will be selected for a three-year program of sampling. This sample will be conducted concurrently with excavations in the Kellum-Noble and Cherry House areas. As time permits, 2x2 m. excavation units will be opened in areas of defined archaeological interest, and a fourth year will be devoted entirely to sampling and excavation in the Main Park area. At the end of this period, a full report will be submitted of archaeological research and results, together with recommendations for future research in both tested and untested areas.

VI. Schedule of proposed work.

Year 1 (1984). The first season of archaeological research will concentrate on the proposed museum site in the Long Row and Rose Garden areas. Sampling will be conducted in the western and northern parts of the Long Row area, and in the northern part of the Rose Garden area. In addition, two 2x2 m. excavation units will be opened in the Long Row area, one at the site of the 1983 Test Pit A (Fig. 8) and one at a selected location west of the Long Row building. Archival research, to be conducted simultaneously, will cover the history of building in both areas, including documented late nineteenth/early twentieth century structures and possible earlier buildings and commercial operations such as the William Mock house, the Dyer and Elgert tannery, and the Kellum brickyard.

Year 2 (1985). The 1983 field class will continue the archaeological sample in the southern part of the Rose Garden area, and will open excavation squares in areas defined by the 1984 sample of the Long Row and the northern Rose Garden area. Previous excavation squares will be expanded if deemed expedient by the principal investigator. Archival research on both the Long Row and Rose Garden areas will continue, with emphasis on the twentieth century history of the park in this area, and any modern landscaping operations that may have affected archaeological deposits.

Year 3 (1986). This field season will be entirely devoted to excavation of areas of interest defined by the earlier Long Row and Rose Garden samples. Excavations begun in previous years may be expanded, and one new excavation unit opened in the southern Rose Garden area. In anticipation of

the late 1986 beginning date for construction of the museum, all excavation will be completed by the end of the field season. Historical research on the Long Row and Rose Garden areas will continue as necessary to fill gaps in the existing record. A preliminary examination of documents relating to the Kellum-Noble House will also be undertaken, in order to determine the best location for the 1987 excavations in that area.

Year 4 (1987). During the construction of the museum building, fieldwork will be confined to the Kellum-Noble House area. In this season two 2x2 m. excavation units will be opened in selected sites in the Kellum-Noble yard. These may be expanded if time permits and archaeological findings warrant. An intensive archival search will be conducted in 1987, in an attempt to locate, map, and identify all nineteenth century buildings and features associated with the Kellum-Noble House. This will be done through re-examination of previously known documents at the Heritage Society and elsewhere, together with a search for previously unexplored sources of information such as photograph collections at the Public Library. Archival research will also begin on the location of buildings in the Cherry House area.

Year 5 (1988). Excavations will continue in the Kellum-Noble House area, with two new 2x2 m. units opened in areas selected by the previous year's document search. These units may be expanded, or excavation of previously expanded units continued. With the completion of the Museum of Texas History, sampling will begin in the Cherry House area across the street, apparently the site of at least one Kellum-Noble outbuilding. Documentary researchers will continue to work on the plan of the Kellum-

Noble estate, which should include buildings and activities in the Cherry House area (City of Houston 1873; HCHS file 002:002). Independent archival research on the Cherry House area will also continue, including a search for information on commercial enterprises that may have been located in this or the Main Park area.

Year 6 (1989). Excavation will continue in the Kellum-Noble House area. Two new 2x2 m. units will be opened, and work will continue on previously exposed archaeological features. The archaeological sample in the Cherry House area will be completed, and recommendations submitted for future work in that area. Archival research will begin on the location of the Masonic and Episcopal cemeteries and other nineteenth century features of the Main Park area. This will include a preliminary report on major earth-moving operations in the Main Park area.

Year 7 (1990). Work will continue in the Kellum-Noble House area, but no new 2x2 m. units will be opened. Excavation will focus on the expansion or completion of excavation of previously encountered archaeological features. Most of the excavation units in the Kellum-Noble area should be closed by the end of the season. During this season, sampling will begin in a sector of the Main Park area selected on the basis of previous documentary research. Archival research on the Main Park area will continue, with special emphasis on the twentieth centure history of the park and city land acquisition in that area.

Year 8 (1991). Excavation will begin in the Cherry House area. This

should include at least one 2x2 m. unit in an area selected during the preceding survey. If necessary, excavation of previously exposed archaeological features will continue at the Kellum-Noble House, but all excavations in that area should be closed by the end of the season. Sampling and archival research in the Main Park area will continue.

Year 9 (1992). Excavation will begin in the Main Park area at sites selected by the preceding years' survey. If previous results warrant, excavation will also be continued in the Cherry House area. Sampling will continue in selected parts of the Main Park area. Documentary research will focus on closing gaps in the historical record for the park as a whole, or on specific historical questions raised by archaeological findings.

Year 10 (1993). Excavation and sampling will continue in the Main Park area. By the end of this field season, sampling should be complete in all areas of interest originally defined by documentary research. All excavation units should also be completed by the end of the season. A complete report, summarizing the results of the past ten years' excavation and including recommendations for unexcavated areas, will be submitted to the Texas Antiquities Committee. This report will also include a compilation and synthesis of historical research done over the ten-year period.

VII. Conclusions.

The yearly projects outlined above are modest in scope, due to the time restrictions imposed by the weekly excavation schedule. Nevertheless, taken in combination they compose an integrated program of archaeological research

that will cover almost the entire park, with complete excavation of relevant features in the Long Row, Rose Garden, Cherry House, and Kellum-Noble areas. The proposed schedule attempts to take into account the as yet uncertain plans for construction of the Museum of Texas History on the site of one of the archaeologically richest parts of the park. Within the general scope of documentary research and survey followed by intensive excavation, the plan allows for change in both scheduling and focus of archaeological fieldwork. This flexibility is intended to take into account both vagaries of construction schedule and the unknown factor of future archaeological findings. Within the overall framework, sampling or excavation can be intensified in any area that demonstrates a particular need or problem of archaeological interest.

This ten-year program by no means exhausts the archaeological possibilities of Sam Houston Park. It proposes a thorough program of archaeological sampling and excavation in areas surrounding the present Long Row building, Nicolls-Rice-Cherry House, and Kellum-Noble House, as well as initial sampling and excavation in areas of special interest in the northern sector of the park. Another five years of research could easily be proposed for this part of the park. The work by the Rice University Field Methods class will lay a solid foundation for future directed research in this area, as well as providing guidelines for intensification of excavation in the Kellum-Noble, Cherry House, and museum areas should it prove desirable. In addition, completion of a large part of the fieldwork and analysis before the tentatively scheduled 1990 opening of the Museum of Texas History will provide material for use in the museum's permanent exhibits, as well as an abundance of historical and archaeological information for future exhibits on various aspects of Houston and Texas history.

Funding and equipment

All excavation materials, both permanent and expendable, will be supplied by the Rice University Anthropology Department (see attached letter, Appendix E). The Anthropology Department will also provide transportation for students and excavated materials to and from the site, and will pay for duplication and distribution of the yearly archaeological reports. By prior agreement the Harris County Heritage Society will provide storage facilities at the site for excavation equipment; lumber and carpentry work for the construction of screens; and security at the site overnight and on days when no excavation is taking place. All volunteer members of the Houston Archaeological Society will use Rice University excavation materials and will supply their labor and transportation free of charge.

Curation of artifacts and records

By agreement with the Harris County Heritage Society, all artifacts will be removed to the archaeological laboratory at Rice University for washing, labeling, cataloguing, analysis, and conservation. During the course of the Sam Houston Park project, all artifacts and records will be kept at the Rice University Archaeology Laboratory (Dr. R. J. McIntosh, director), 103 Sewall Hall, Rice University, Houston, Texas 77001. At the end of the ten-year project, all artifacts and a copy of all field records, maps, and photographs will be transferred to the care of Mr. Patrick Butler, Curator of Collections, Harris County Heritage Society, 1100 Bagby St., Houston, Texas 77002. Artifacts are at all times the property of the Harris County Heritage Society, which will provide for their permanent curation.

References

Butler, P.
1982 The Kellum-Noble House. Harris County Heritage Society, Houston.

Hare and Hare
1939 Sam Houston Park, Houston, Texas. Plan for final development. Scale 1"=50'. Hare and Hare, Kansas City. On file at the Houston Public Library, Architectural Archives.

1924 Sam Houston Park, Houston, Texas. Plan for final development. Scale 1"=50'. Hare and Hare, Kansas City. On file at the Houston Public Library, Architectural Archives.

Harris County Heritage Society Archives
On file at the Harris County Heritage Society, 1020 Bagby, Houston, Texas.

Houston, City of
1873 Bird's eye view of the city of Houston, 1873.

Houston Clipping Scrapbooks
n.d. Compilation of newspaper articles and other published sources on Houston history. On file at the Houston Public Library, Texas Room.

Houston Parks and Recreation Department
1977 Construction of improvements at Sam Houston Park. Walk construction and grading plan. Scale 1"=40'.

1920s? Contour map at City Park, south side. Contour interval 2'. On file at the Houston Public Library, Architectural Archives.

Lewis, K. E.
1976 Camden, a frontier town in eighteenth century South Carolina. Anthropological Studies 2. University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Lewis, K. E. and H. W. Haskell
1980 Hampton II: archaeological investigations at a Santee River rice plantation. Research Manuscript Series 161. University of South Carolina, Columbia.

McIntosh, R. J., ed.
1982 Archaeological excavations at the Kellum-Noble House site. 1982 season: first report. Rice University, Houston.

McIntosh, R. J. and R. G. Moore, eds.
1983 Archaeological excavations at the Kellum-Noble House site and survey near the Long Row building. 1983 season: second report. Rice University,

McKee, H. J.
1978 Introduction to early American masonry: stone, brick, mortar, and plaster. National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington.

Moir, H. W.
1982 Sheet refuse, an indicator of past lifeways. In: Settlement of the prairie margin. Archaeological Monographs 1. Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

Noel Hume, I.
1969 Historical archaeology. Knopf, New York.

Sandborn Map Co.
1924 Insurance map of Houston, Texas. Sandborn Map Co., New York. On file at Houston Public Library, Texas Room.

1907 Insurance map of Houston, Texas. Sandborn Map Co., New York. On file at the Houston Public Library, Texas Room.

South, S. and R. Widmer
1977 A subsurface sampling strategy for archaeological reconnaissance. In: Research strategies in historical archaeology, ed. S. South. Academic Press, New York.

Southwest Center for Urban Research
1981 Houston architectural survey. Vol. 6: supplement, Rice University, Houston.

Wood, W. E.
1869 City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. W. H. Rease, Philadelphia. On file at the Houston Public Library, Texas Room.

APPENDIX A:

letter from Curator, Harris Cour
Heritage Society

HARRIS COUNTY HERITAGE SOCIETY

Nov. 19, 1983

Dr. Robert Mallouf
Texas State Archaeologist
Texas Historical Commission
P. O. Box 12276
Austin, Texas 78711

Dear Dr. Mallouf:

On behalf of the Harris County Heritage Society, I am writing to express our support for, and interest in, the proposed excavations in Sam Houston Park to be carried out by students from Rice University under the direction of Dr. Roderick J. McIntosh of Rice University. The excavations during the 1982 and 1983 seasons near the Kellum-Noble House have been of value to us, and we are looking forward to the work being planned in 1984.

This year, the work will focus on the 1100 Block of Bagby, which, we believe, was the site of substantial industrial and commercial activity in Houston during the 1840's. Although it will take time to develop all aspects of the area, this is an exciting site and one which will benefit the Society with respect to new information and additional collections.

We have enjoyed working with Dr. McIntosh and his students and look forward to continuing this relationship.

Yours truly,

Patrick H. Butler III

APPENDIX B:

letter from Department Cha

RICE UNIVERSITY
P. O. BOX 1892
HOUSTON, TEXAS
77251

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

October 28, 1983

Dr. Robert Mallouf
Texas Antiquities Committee
Box 12276
Capital Station
Austin, Texas 78711

Dear Dr. Mallouf:

I understand that Professor Roderick McIntosh of this Department has requested permission to undertake excavations at the Kellem-Noble House, Sam Houston Park in Houston. This letter is to inform you that these excavations will be an integral component of a course offered regularly at Rice -- Anthropology 362b: Archaeological Field Techniques. All normal expenses for the excavations and laboratory analysis associated with this course will be borne by our Department.

I would very much appreciate your support of Professor McIntosh's request. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

George E. Marcus

George E. Marcus
Chairman

GEM/bp

APPENDIX C:

May 1983

Curriculum Vitae: Roderick J. McIntosh

RODERICK JAMES McINTOSH

Associate Professor of Anthropology
Rice University, Houston, Texas 77251
(713) 527-8101 ext. 3380 (office)
(713) 729-5284 (home)

Born: Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1951
Citizenship: U.S.
Marital Status: Married, no children

EDUCATION

1975-1979 University of Cambridge, England (Trinity College). Ph.D. in Prehistoric Archaeology. Dissertation title: "The Development of Urbanism in West Africa: The Example of Jenne, Mali"

1973-1975 University of Cambridge, England (Trinity College). M.Litt. in Prehistoric Archaeology. Thesis title: "Archaeological Studies in Mud-wall Architecture: With Special Reference to West Africa"

1969-1973 Yale University. B.A. (Summa cum Laude) in Archaeology (Honors)

ACADEMIC SOCIETIES

African Studies Association
American Anthropological Association
Council of Texas Archaeologists
Houston Archaeological Society
Panafrican Congress of Prehistoric and Quaternary Studies
Société des Africanistes (Paris)
Society of Africanist Archaeologists in America
Society for Historical Archaeology
Texas Archaeological Society
West African Archaeological Association

HONORS, AWARDS, AND ELECTED SOCIETIES

1983 Phi Beta Kappa Teaching Award (for Outstanding Teaching by an Assistant Professor)
1983 Rice University-Texas Medical Center Chapter of Sigma Xi, Board of Directors
1982-present Houston Archaeological Society, Board of Directors
1982 Special mention at opening ceremonies of the Assembly of Delegates, Annual Meeting of Sigma Xi (Dallas)
1981 Sigma Xi, Full Membership
1980 Amis de Jenne (Membre d'Honneur) (République du Mali)
1979 Société des Africanistes (Paris)

HONORS, AWARDS, AND ELECTED SOCIETIES - continued

1979	Society of Professional Archaeologists
1973-1976	Graduate Fellowship, National Science Foundation (HES 75-22150)
1973	Phi Beta Kappa
1973	Summa cum Laude, with Honors in Archaeology, Yale University

ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS

1983-present	Associate Professor, Rice University, Houston, Texas
1980-1983	Assistant Professor, Rice University, Houston, Texas
1980	Visiting Assistant Professor, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri
1978	Visiting Lecturer, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA
1974-1975	Lectureship (summers), Department of Archaeology, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana

RESEARCH GRANTS

1983	American Council of Learned Societies, Travel Grant (to attend Pan-african Congress of Prehistory, Jos, Nigeria)
1980-1983	National Science Foundation Research Grant (BNS80-04868), Co-principal Investigator
1980	American Council of Learned Societies, Postdoctoral Fellowship (tenure at University of Cambridge)
1979	National Endowment for the Humanities, Implementation Grant (AZ-0019-79-967), Project Director for Archaeology, Thornhill Historic Archaeology Project, St. Louis
1977	Crowther-Benyon Fund., Research Grant, Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography, University of Cambridge
1974-1975	Leverhulme Trust, West African Trade Project, University of Ghana (sponsorship of independent field research)
1973-1976	National Science Foundation, Graduate Fellowship (HES75-22150) (tenure at University of Cambridge)

FIELDWORK AND RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

Feb. to May 1983	Director of excavations at the Kellum-Noble House, Sam Houston Park, Houston, Texas (historic)
Feb. to May 1982	Director of excavations at the Kellum-Noble House, Sam Houston Park, Houston, Texas (historic)
Jan. to Aug. 1981	Co-director of excavations at Jenne-jeno and site survey near Jenne, Mali (early Iron Age to Medieval)
June to Aug. 1980	Archival research, University Library, Cambridge, England

FIELDWORK AND RESEARCH EXPERIENCE - continued

May to Nov. 1979	Director of excavations at Thornhill historic site, St. Louis County, Missouri (prehistoric and historic)
Spring 1978	Director of excavations, survey, and archival search at the San Marcos Rancho, Santa Barbara County, California (historic)
Jan. to Aug. 1977	Co-director of excavations at Jenne-jeno and of site survey; geomorphological studies in the vicinity of Jenne; and collection of oral traditions at Jenne, Mali (early Iron Age to Medieval)
July to Dec. 1976	Analysis of lithic assemblage from the Alamo Pintado site, Santa Barbara County, California (prehistoric and historic)
Summers, 1974 & 1975	Site supervisor and director of experimental archaeology project, Begho, Brong-Ahafo, Ghana (late Iron age)
Summer 1972	Excavator at the Begho site, Ghana (late Iron Age) and ethnographic research at Hani, Ghana (village organization and building technology)
Summers, 1966, 1967, 1968 & 1970	Excavator and laboratory assistant, Historic Bethlehem, Pennsylvania (historic)

PUBLICATIONS

Books or Monographs:

1980 Prehistoric Investigations in the Region of Jenne, Mali. Cambridge Monographs in African Archaeology, Number 2 (Oxford: B.A.R.) 541 pp., 2 vols. (with S.K. McIntosh)

Articles and Chapters in Books:

1974 "Archaeology and mud wall decay in a West African village", World Archaeology 6:154-171

1976a "Square huts in round concepts: prediction of settlement features in West Africa", Archaeology 29:92-101

1976b "New radiocarbon dates for northern and western Africa", Journal of African History 17:161-195 (with M. Posnansky)

1976c "Finding lost walls on archaeological sites -- the Hani model", Sankofa 2:45-54

1977a "Excavation and survey in and near Djenne, Mali", Nyame Akuma 10:36-37 (with S.K. McIntosh)

1977b "The excavation of mud structures: an experiment from West Africa", World Archaeology 9:185-199

1979a "Initial perspectives on prehistoric subsistence in the Inland Niger Delta (Mali)", World Archaeology 11:227-243 (with S.K. McIntosh)

PUBLICATIONS - continued

1979b "Terracotta statuettes from Mali", African Arts 12:51-53, 91 (with S.K. McIntosh)

1980a "Jenne-jeno: an ancient African city", Archaeology 33:8-14 (with S.K. McIntosh)

1980b "Excavation and survey at Djenne-djeno, Mali: preliminary results of the 1977 fieldseason", In (ed.) R.E.F. Leakey, Proceedings of the Eighth Panafrican Congress of Prehistory and Quaternary Studies, pp. 369-372 (with S.K. McIntosh)

1980c "The 1979 season at the Governor Frederick Bates Estate, Thornhill, St. Louis County, Newsletter of the Missouri Archaeological Soceity 341:1-6

1980d "Jenne-jeno: ancient African city", The Times of London, September 1, 1980: 14 (with S.K. McIntosh)

1980e "Confronting cultural remains," review of Living Archaeology (by R.A. Gould), Science 210(4474):1117-1118

1981a "The Inland Niger Delta before the Empire of Mali: Evidence from Jenne-jeno", Journal of African History 22:1-22 (with S.K. McIntosh)

1981b "West African prehistory", American Scientist 69:602-613 (with S.K. McIntosh)

1982a "Finding West Africa's oldest city", National Geographic 162:396-418 (with S.K. McIntosh)

1982b "The 1981 season at Jenne-jeno: preliminary results", Nyame Akuma 20:28-32 (with S.K. McIntosh)

1982c Review: Symbols in Action: Ethnoarchaeological Studies in Material Culture (by Ian Hodder), Archaeology 35:75

1983a "Current directions in West African prehistory", Annual Review of Anthropology 12: (with S.K. McIntosh)

1983b "Forgotten tells of Mali: New evidence of urban beginnings in West Africa", Expedition 25(2):35-46 (with S.K. McIntosh)

1983c "Floodplain geomorphology and human occupation of the upper Inland Delta of the Niger", Geographical Journal 149(2):

1983d "Pompei de l'Afrique Noire", GEO (France) 47:36-51 (with S.K. McIntosh)

1983e "The secrets of ancient Jenne" Topics 144:20-31 (with S.K. McIntosh)

1983f "Early Iron Age economy in the Inland Niger Delta (Mali)", In (eds.) J.D. Clark and S. Brandt, From Hunters to Farmers (University of California Press) pp. (with S.K. McIntosh)

PUBLICATIONS - continued

in press "Cities without citadels: understanding West African urbanism", In (eds.) D. Brokensha and M. Posnansky, The Indigenous African Town (Heinemann) pp. (with S.K. McIntosh)

in press "Jenne-jeno. L'Essor de l'urbanisme précoce", Afrique Histoire (with S.K. McIntosh)

in press "West Africa's oldest city", Atlante (Milan) (with S.K. McIntosh)

in press "Traditional building in Hani: technologies and decisions", In (ed.) M. Posnansky. Begho, volume I, pp.

Articles Submitted:

"Cité sans citadelle: étude archéologique de la région de Jenne, Mali", La Recherche (Paris) (with S.K. McIntosh)

(edited) "Excavations at the Kellum-Noble House Site. 1982 season: first report, Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society

In Preparation:

The Inland Niger Delta in the Later Prehistory and History of West Africa (Yale University Press) (with S.K. McIntosh) Manuscript prospectus available upon request

"Approaches to Urbanism in West Africa", African Archaeological Review (with S.K. McIntosh)

"Archéologie et histoire de l'art africain", Grand Atlas de l'Archéologie (Encyclopaedia Universalis - Paris) (with S.K. McIntosh)

Préhistoire Précoce dans la Delta Intérieur du Niger. (UNESCO) (with S.K. McIntosh)

Specialist Reports and Miscellanea:

1974a Mud Wall Decay in West Africa, (B.A. Honors thesis, Yale University, 48pp)

1974b "Preliminary report of fieldwork at Hani, Ghana: July-September, 1974", In (ed.) M. Posnansky, West African Trade Project, Report to the Leverhulme Trust of Research in 1974, pp. 8-9

1975a Archaeological Studies in Mud-wall Architecture: With Special Reference to West Africa, (M. Litt. thesis, University of Cambridge, 377pp.)

1975b "The dating of mud walls, Abirim, Asanti", Report submitted to the Faculty of Architecture, University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana

PUBLICATIONS - continued

1976 "The writing on the walls of Begho: a summary of an archaeological investigation of mud-wall architecture", In (ed.) M. Posnansky, West African Trade Project, Final Report to the Leverhulme Trust, pp. 26-35

1978 (edited) Preliminary Archaeological Investigations at San Marcos Rancho, Spring 1978, Report submitted to the California State Archaeologist and the University of California at Santa Barbara (156pp)

1979a The Development of Urbanism in West Africa: The Example of Jenne, Mali, (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Cambridge, 436pp)

1979b "Reply to L. Siroto, 'On the cultural context of terracotta statuettes from Mali'", African Arts 8:23-24 (with S.K. McIntosh)

1979c Student Workbook, Thornhill Historic Site, Produced by the St. Louis County Parks Department, 46pp

1980a "Mali", Nyame Akuma 16:15 (with S.K. McIntosh)

1980b Thornhill: Historic Archaeology at the Governor Frederick Bates Home (St. Louis County), Report to the National Endowment for the Humanities, 251pp.

1981 Rapport Préliminaire sur la Mission Archéologique à Jenne-jeno, 1981, Report to the Institut des Sciences Humaines, Republique du Mali, 17pp (with S.K. McIntosh)

1982 (edited) Archaeological Excavations at the Kellum-Noble House Site 1982 Season: First Report. Report to the Texas Antiquities Committee and the Harris County Heritage Society, 120pp

1982 (collected) Complex Societies of West Africa: Their Archaeology and Early History. Papers presented at the 25th Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association. Panel organized by R.J. McIntosh and S.K. McIntosh, November 4.

INVITED LECTURES AND SYMPOSIA

1975 (Feb.) Annual Meeting of the Africanist Archaeologists, Centre for West African Studies, University of Birmingham, England, "Village evolution and devolution: the archaeological problems"

1975 (April) Rescue Archaeology Society, University of Brimingham, England, "Refinements of excavation techniques in West Africa"

1975 (Oct.) Seminar on "l'Environnement Rural et l'Habitat en Afrique Intertropicale, sponsored by United Nations, African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, Butare, Rwanda (paper read in my absence by P. Langley) "Change in settlement organization: the diachronic perspective"

INVITED LECTURES AND SYMPOSIA - continued

1977 (July) Panafrican Congress on Prehistory and Quaternary Studies, Nairobi, Kenya (joint presentation read by S.K. McIntosh) "Excavation and survey at Djenne-jeno, Mali: preliminary results of the 1977 fieldseason"

1977 (Nov.) U.C.L.A. Lecture Series, The Roots of African Civilization, (Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, sponsor), "The impact of Islam"

1978 (Feb.) Institute of Archaeology and Department of History, U.C.L.A. "Excavations at Djenné, Mali (research objectives and preliminary results)"

1978 (April) Department of Anthropology, U.C.S.B., Faculty Seminar Series, "Excavation and survey at Jenne-jeno, West Africa"

1978 (Nov.) Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Los Angeles, Organized session entitled The Causes and Consequences of Food Production in Africa, "Preliminary perspectives on early Iron Age economy in the Inland Niger Delta (Mali)"

1978 (Nov.) Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Washington University, St. Louis, "Late Pleistocene (Holocene) landforms of the inland Niger Delta, West Africa"

1979 (Feb.) Faculty of Geography, University of Cambridge, England, Seminar Series, "Late Quaternary geomorphology and human occupation of the Inland Niger Delta of West Africa"

1979 (March) School of Oriental and African Studies, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London, African History Seminar, "Exploratory excavation and survey at Jenne, Mali"

1980 (April) Department of Anthropology, Rice University, "Africa in later prehistory, peripheral or paramount?"

1980 (July) Annual Meeting of the Africanist Archaeologists, Faculty of Archaeology, University of Cambridge, England, "Urbanism at Jenne (Mali)"

1980 (Nov.) African Studies Institute, U.C.L.A., Colloquium entitled The Indigenous African Town, (joint presentation read by S.K. McIntosh), "Cities without citadels: understanding West African urbanism"

1980 (Nov.) African Studies Institute, U.C.L.A., "This side of paradise: excavating Jenne-jeno"

1980 (Dec.) Premier Séminaire Culturel de Djenné, organized by the Ministère des Sports, des Arts et de la Culture and Institut des Sciences Humaines of Mali, held at Jenne, Mali, (joint presentation read by S.K. McIntosh), "Djenné-jeno: une ancienne cité soudanaise"

1981 (Feb.) Lecture and site tour for the Amis de Jenne, Jenne, Mali, "Fouilles et survol à Jenne-jeno: l'héritage culturel commun"

INVITED LECTURES AND SYMPOSIA - continued

1981 (June) American Embassy Seminar Series, Bamako, Mali, (joint presentation read by S.K. McIntosh), "Recent archaeological work around Djenne"

1981 (Sept.) Houston Archaeological Society, "The thrill of discovery, the agony of the heat: Digging in West Africa"

1981 (Oct.) Anthropology Department, Rice University, (with S.K. McIntosh), "Digging up Jenne-jeno: the archaeology of an ancient town in the West African sahel"

1981 (Nov.) Sigma Xi (Rice - Texas Medical Center Chapter), (with S.K. McIntosh), "Investigating urban origins in West Africa"

1982 (Jan.) Archaeological Institute of America, Houston chapter, "The dawn of city life in ancient West Africa"

1982 (Feb.) African Studies Institute and Department of Anthropology, Indiana University, Bloomington, (joint presentation by S.K. McIntosh), "Archaeology of an ancient city"

1982 (March) Harris County Heritage Society, Houston, "History and historical archaeology (at the Kellum-Noble House)"

1982 (April) Distinguished Lecture at the annual initiation banquet, Sigma Xi (Rice - Texas Medical Center Chapter), "Investigating urban origins in West Africa"

1982 (May) Annual Meeting of the Africanist Archaeologists, African Studies Centre, University of Cambridge, England, (read in our absence by K. Ray), "The 1981 season at Jenne-jeno, Mali"

1982 (Sept.) Department of Anthropology, Rice University, "Forbidden Topics"

1982 (Sept.) Rice University Teacher Center, Seminar for In-Service Teachers, "Some surprises from prehistory: complex society archaeology"

1982 (Oct.) Rice Faculty Women, (joint presentation read by S.K. McIntosh), "The thrill of discovery; excavating an early West African city"

1982 (Nov.) Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association, Washington, Organizer of session entitled Complex Societies of West Africa: Their Archaeology and Early History, and read paper entitled "Trade and politics at early Jenne-jeno"

1982 (Nov.) Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association, Washington, Organized session entitled The Bend in the River: Cultural Linkages Between the Peoples of the Ghana, Mali, and Songhay Empires, Discussant and presented paper entitled "The pulse concept of late Holocene Saharan desiccation"

1982 (Nov.) Brown College Lecture Series, Rice University, "Finding West Africa's Oldest City: Looking further afield"

INVITED LECTURES AND SYMPOSIA - continued

1983 (March) Harris County Heritage Society, Research Committee, "Historical archaeology in downtown Houston"

1983 (March) Institute for the Arts and Sewall Hall Gallery, Rice University. Lecture in conjunction with the exhibition The Art of Metal in Africa, "African art in its context: The archaeology of the Inland Niger Delta"

1983 (March) L'Alliance Française, Houston Chapter, "Some surprises from prehistory -- Digging West Africa's oldest town"

1983 (April) Sixth Triennial Symposium on African Art of the African Studies Association, Norman, Oklahoma, "Trade, craft and authority: A view from the Inland Delta of Mali"

1983 (Aug.) Eleventh International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, Québec City, Québec, Session entitled Débuts de l'Age des Métaux dans l'Ouest Africain, "Trade and technology at early Iron Age Jenne-jeno, Mali" (with S.K. McIntosh)

1983 (Nov.) Sixteenth Annual Meeting of Chacmool, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Alberta, Conference entitled Status, Structure and Stratification: Current Archaeological Reconstructions, "Elusive elites: identification and investment of corporate groups in the Inland Niger Delta"

1983 (Dec.) Ninth Pan-african Congress on Prehistory and Related Studies, Jos, Nigeria, Session entitled The Prehistoric Iron Age Archaeology of Africa, "Prehistoric commerce and politics in the Inland Niger Delta"

1984 (Oct.) School of American Research, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Organiser and Chair of Advanced Seminar entitled Emergence of Complex Societies in Africa, and present paper entitled "Settlement implosion and political integration: the urban process"

ACADEMIC AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

University Service:

Sigma Xi, Rice University - Texas Medical Center Chapter:
Board of Directors (Position #4, 1983 - present); Social Science Nominations Committee (Chair); Awards Committee
Faculty Associate, Brown College
Committee on the Library
Rice University chapter of Phi Beta Kappa:
Vice-President, 1983
Treasurer, 1982-1983
Selection Committee, Rhodes and Marshall Scholarships (1981 to present)
Library Liaison, Department of Anthropology
Seminar for In-Service Teachers, Rice Teacher Center (1982)

ACADEMIC AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES - continued

National Professional Activities:

Grant Proposal Evaluations: NSF, NEH, National Geographic Society
Manuscript Reviewer: American Antiquity, African Arts
Organizer and chair of symposium entitled "Complex Societies of West Africa: Their Archaeology and Early History", Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association, Washington, November, 1982
Organizer and chair of School of American Research Advanced Seminar entitled "Emergence of Complex Societies in Africa" (October, 1984)
Consultant, Film Documentary "The Intellectual and Cultural History of the Peoples of African Origin" (William Greaves Productions, Inc.)

Community Service:

Board of Directors, Houston Archaeological Society
Director of archaeological investigations at the Kellum-Noble House, Sam Houston Park, Houston (for the Harris County Heritage Society)

LANGUAGES

Fluent in French (reading, speaking, and writing)
Read German
Read Spanish

REFERENCES

Dr. John ALEXANDER, Faculty of Archaeology, University of Cambridge, Downing Street, Cambridge, England CB2 3DZ

Professor K. C. CHANG, Department of Anthropology, Harvard University, Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Professor Michael COE, Department of Anthropology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Professor Brian M. FAGAN, Department of Anthropology, University of California at Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California 93106

Professor Raymond MAUNY, Centre de Recherches Africaines, Université de Paris I (Sorbonne), 9 rue Malher, 75004 Paris, France

Professor Merrick POSNANSKY, Department of History, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90024

Professor Irving ROUSE, Department of Anthropology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Professor C. Thurstan SHAW, Faculty of Archaeology, University of Cambridge, Downing Street, Cambridge, England CB2 3DZ

Professor Patty Jo WATSON, Department of Anthropology, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri 63130