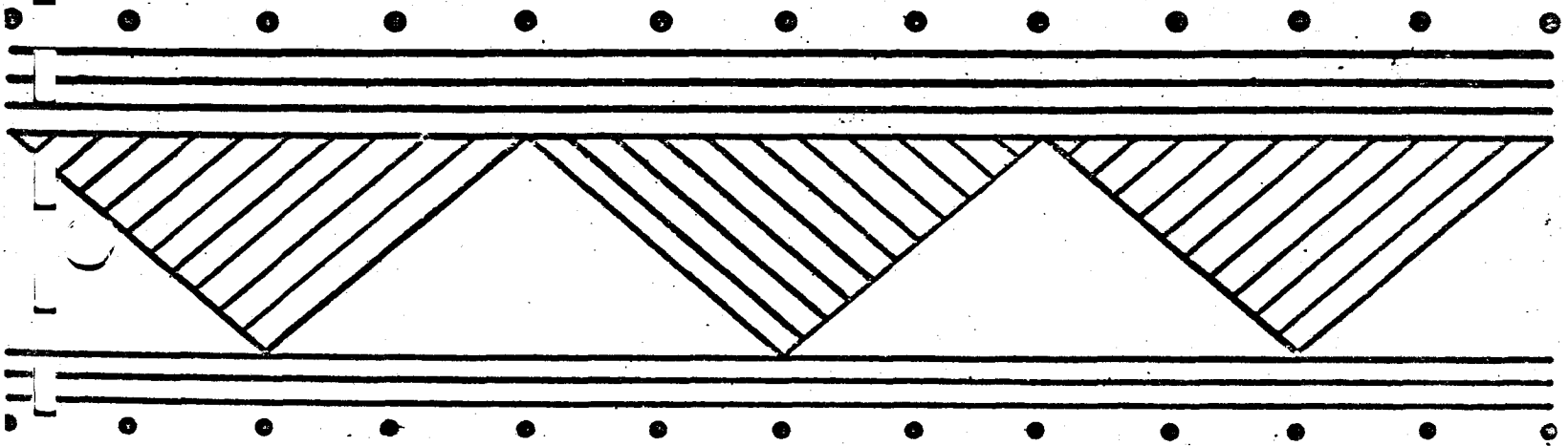


HOUSTON ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

NUMBER 37

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The Newsletter is published four times per year by the Houston Archeological Society. Contributions of news items, short articles and information of archeological significance should be sent to the Editor - Alan R. Duke, 1706 Oaks Drive, Pasadena, Texas 77502.

#

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Directors - Elaine Burleigh
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Our thanks to retiring Directors Larry Chrisco and Bill Caskey for their service to the Society over the past year.

Nominating Committee for the new slate of officers was as follows:

Charles Chandler - Chairman
 William Caskey
 Larry R. Chrisco

#

Future Programs

- October - 1971 - An archeological film on an historic Indian site, 4-Butte 1, will be shown. Future goals of the HAS will be discussed.
November - 1971 - Dr. Richard Blanton, Rice University, will discuss his work on Mayan sites in Mexico.
December - 1971 - Dr. E. Mott Davis, University of Texas, will review his recent work on Roman sites in Yugoslavia.
January - 1972 - Alan Skinner, Southern Methodist University, will discuss Gulf Coast archeology.
February - 1972 - Jon Gibson, University of Southwestern Louisiana, will review the archeology of the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Assistance in developing future HAS programs is needed. Anyone interested in participating in this work should contact Chairman Bill McClure.

#

New HAS Members (Since Newsletter No. 36, July 1971)

A hearty welcome to the following new members: Gary Wiggins, Grace Goodlin, William Moore, Robert Jamison, Hoss Givin, Leland Patterson, Frankie Bullington and Betty Pieper.

#

Highway Site Survey - Bill McClure

On July 18, 1971 seven people representing the HAS inspected the right of way of the proposed Highway Spur 55. This project goes from the east side of Baytown across Cedar Bayou into Chambers County. Although no archeological sites were found the following items of interest are noted:

(1) The timbered area on the west side of Cedar Bayou in east Harris County is unbearable in July because of mosquitos and heat. No self respecting Indian would stay there during the summer.

(2) The prairie on the east side of Cedar Bayou in western Chambers County is not unpleasant in spite of the heat. There was always a little a little breeze blowing.

(3) Cedar Bayou has at least until recently supported a sizeable population of clams. Recently the low areas adjacent to the Bayou have been subjected to filling by hydraulic dredge operations. The dredges deposited a considerable amount of clamshell at the locations of the outfalls of the spoil dredge lines. Future examinations of such localities could easily mistake these concentrations for evidence of middens.

#

Future Field Work

Future HAS activities in the field will include:

1. Site and botanical surveys in the area of Chocolate Bayou and West Bay.
2. Excavation of a burial site on Armand Bayou.
3. A snail survey at site 41CH57, (Presidio San Agustin de Ahumada) to compare past and present snail populations as related to environment.
4. Botanical and zoological surveys of the greater Houston area to develop more comprehensive information on these subjects for use in archeological studies.

#

Additions to the Library

American Antiquity, 36:3. Washington: SAA, 1971.

Brown, James A., editor. "Approaches to the Social Dimensions of Mortuary Practices", Memoirs of the Society for American Archaeology, #25. American Antiquity, 36:3,pt.2. Washington:SAA, 1971.

Hester, Thomas Roy. "Loyola Beach: An Example of Aboriginal Adaptation to the Maritime Environment of the Lower Texas Coast," Florida Anthropologist, 24:3. 1971.

#

Coming Events

Texas State Historical Survey Committee - Annual Meeting, Del Rio, Texas, Oct. 29-30. TAS Annual Meeting, Ft. Worth, Texas, Nov. 12-14.

#

The following article by Thomas Roy Hester was published originally in "The Masterkey", Southwest Museum, Los Angeles Vol. 45, #1 (1971) and is of great interest to Gulf Coast archeologists. Our thanks to Tommy for sending to us.

Possible Atlatl Spurs From The Texas Coastal Plain - Thomas Roy Hester

Introduction

Four unusual artifacts found on archaeological sites on the southern Texas coastal plain are described in this brief paper. The possible function of these specimens has remained unknown until the present. However, Riddell and McGeein (1969: Fig. 1) include a number of examples which closely resemble the heretofore unidentified Texas artifacts. They describe atlatl spurs as objects "... which were lashed or otherwise fastened to spearthrowers to serve as spurs for the engagement of the butts of dart shafts" (Riddell & McGeein 1969: 474).

The Specimens

Two of the Texas artifacts have been found in the interior of the coastal plain (Fig. 1, a, b). One specimen (Fig. 2, A) is made from a section of conch (*Busycon* sp.) columella (possible obtained through trade with coastal peoples; see Hester 1970). It is pointed and highly polished at one end (the end which would have engaged a dart shaft with a concave butt). The opposite end is flattened. There are two grooves (see Fig. 2, A), both of which are worn. These grooves probably functioned as binding grooves for lashing the spur to the atlatl (for example see Fig. 2, E). Length of the artifact is 43 mm., minimum width is 17 mm., and maximum thickness is 10 mm. The specimen was collected from a mixed Archaic-Late Prehistoric surface site (41DM46) in Dimmit County (Fig. 1, a). Also in Dimmit County, an almost identical specimen has been found at an eroded surface site about 25 miles southeast of 41DM46 (Robert Parker collection, Carrizo Springs, Texas).

Nearer to the littoral of the coastal plain two specimens are known. One was found at site 41VT5 (Victoria County), a site which has yielded mixed Archaic and Late Paleo-Indian (Angostura, Plainview) artifacts (E. H. Schmedlin collection, Victoria, Texas). The specimen (Fig. 2, B, BB) is a section of conch columella, well smoothed over all surfaces. It is pointed at one end, with a notch at the opposite end and another notch in the center of one lateral edge. Cecil Calhoun (notes on file, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, Austin) has described the specimen in some detail:

"...central groove (Fig.2, BB) bears distinct longitudinal striae... Magnification (10X) shows base of each notch to be well rounded as though made with a cord or thong rather than with a sharp edged stone tool. Higher magnification (75X) reveals particles of opaque black material in side notch and in central grooves adjacent to this notch. One particle was found to be readily soluble in gasoline but not in water and detergent, and black stains are assumed to be asphaltum. It is felt that the artifact represents less than one half of a centrally perforated cylindrical bead which had been broken lengthwise. This fragment was worked or used, the resultant grinding and polishing completely effacing the fractures..."

In addition to the asphaltum Calhoun also recognized red stains (perhaps hematite) adhering to a portion of the specimen. The asphaltum may have been used to help fasten the spur to the wooden shaft. The notches on the artifact (as on those from Dimmit County) were probably to facilitate the lashing of

the specimen to the shaft; these bindings could have caused the wear noted by Calhoun. Length of the specimen is 32mm., maximum width is 16 mm., and maximum thickness is 11 mm.

A second coastal specimen has been found by James E. Corbin (personal communication) at site 41SP20 in San Patricio County. Corbin describes the site as mainly Late Archaic in age. This artifact is also made from a section of conch columella and is similar in many respects to the objects previously described. However, it is not pointed; instead, the end which should be pointed is rough and shows a portion of a V-shaped cut which separated the piece from the rest of the columella. This specimen may represent an unfinished spur. One end is grooved and there are notches at the center of both lateral edges. Length is 37 mm., maximum width is 14 mm., and maximum thickness is 9 mm.

Discussion

Atlatls in the Americas are usually of two forms; (1) single unit, those made from a single piece of wood with the spur carved into one end; and, (2) composite atlatls, with wooden shafts and a detachable hook or spur of a harder material at the distal end. These composite atlatls sometimes had attached handle-grips (Ekholm 1962); both forms occasionally had attached weights of various kinds. For a summary of the atlatl in North America see Kellar (1955).

Single unit atlatls are known from dry cave deposits in the southwestern United States (Kellar, 1955; Cosgrove 1947; Baker & Kidder 1937). Several have been found in the Trans-Pecos region of Texas (Gardner & Martin n.d.; Jackson 1937; Nunley, Duffield & Jelks 1965). Pictographic representations of the atlatl are present in the Trans-Pecos region (Jackson 1938; Kirkland & Newcomb 1967: 47). In northern Mexico (the area to the west of the southern Texas coastal plain) single unit atlatls have been reported by Aveleyra Arroyo de Anda (1956); other Mexican atlatls are also single unit (Kellar 1955).

Composite atlatls (represented archaeologically by the surviving atlatl hooks of bone and antler) are widespread in the southeastern United States (Griffin 1952; Lewis & Lewis 1951; Webb 1950, 1951). Atlatl hooks are also known from Oklahoma, Indiana and Ohio (Kellar 1955), central Texas (Sorrow, Shafer & Ross 1967: 107; Watt 1968) and Trans-Pecos Texas (Schuetz 1961; 195; as noted above, single unit atlatls seem to be predominant in this area). A detachable spur in the form of a tiny, elaborately-carved rabbit was found attached to an atlatl from Key Marco, Florida (Kellar 1955: 321). Mason (1928) has described and illustrated a series of atlatls from Peru. These have attached hook-shaped spurs and elaborate handle-grips (see Fig. 2, C). A series of atlatl spurs is illustrated by Riddell and McGeein (1969) in their previously mentioned paper.

Though the atlatl was undoubtedly in widespread use in prehistoric times on the Texas coastal plain no specimens have survived, and pictographic evidence is also absent. If the suggested function of the four specimens described in this paper is correct, then composite atlatls were present in the area, both on the littoral and in the interior. However, it is highly likely that single unit atlatls were also in use as they were in adjacent Trans-Pecos Texas and northern Mexico. Webb (1950, 1951) has presented some very interesting data on atlatls in the southeastern United States. He deals at length with the problems presented by single unit and composite atlatl forms. He believes that the all-wooden single unit atlatl was the first

form to be used, and that in later times the atlatl was improved by the addition of detachable hooks of antler and bone (Webb 1950: 353). He gives the following comments on his proposed sequence:

"This seems to indicate that the atlatl was next improved by the attachment of antler hooks. It is easy to understand that a wooden spur on a wooden atlatl would be subjected to much wear and it might fail completely, while the remainder of the shaft was still serviceable. Under such circumstances, the owner might seek to replace the spur with a more resistant material. Being doubtless familiar with the properties of antler and its abundance, it required only that the atlatl shaft be made into a cylinder and pointed at the distal end for fitting the antler hook ... Sometimes the hook had superficial transverse grooves at its base as an aid in lashing the hook to the atlatl shaft" (Webb 1950: 347).

Spurs (such as those recorded in California by Riddell & McGeein 1969) could serve the same purpose as the hooks mentioned by Webb. However, the present data indicate that spurs are much more restricted in distribution than hooks. It is interesting that the possible atlatl spurs from Texas described in this paper are similar to those reported from California, and so different from other atlatl parts found in Texas and other areas of the southern United States.

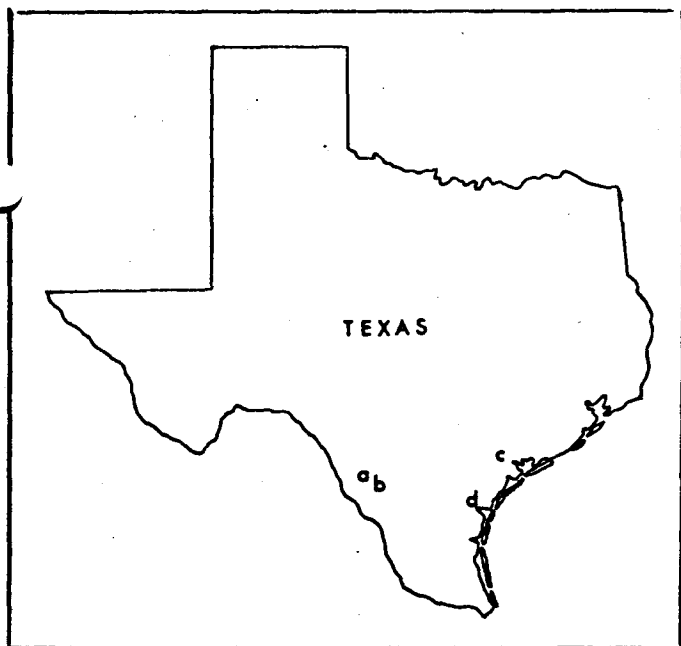


Figure 1. Possible Atlatl Spurs from Texas: a, b, specimens from the interior of southern Texas; c, d, specimens from the Texas coast.

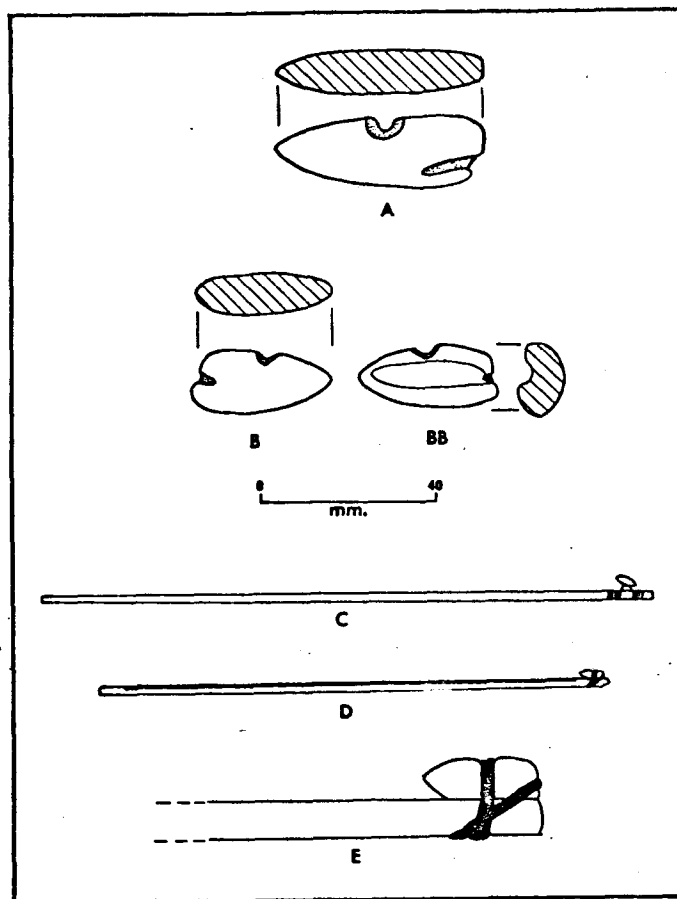


Figure 2. Possible Atlatl Spurs from Texas and Methods of Attachment: a, specimen from 41 DM 46, Dimmit County; B, BB, views of specimen from 41 VT 5, Victoria County; C, Peruvian atlatl with spur attached at distal end (after Mason 1928: 317; length of specimen ca. 50 cm.); D, possible method of attachment for Texas atlatl spurs; E, closeup of distal end of atlatl shown in D.

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The second investigation, by S. J. Fleming, H. Jucker and J. Reiderer (*ibid.*, 13, 143; 1971), reveals that most or all of the Etruscan wall paintings on terracotta recently on the Swiss and American art markets are very palpable fakes. The museums owning these painted slabs will have paid anything up to £10,000 each for them. Fleming *et al.* used both the fine grain and the inclusion thermoluminescence methods—the inclusion method utilizes the large quartz and other mineral grains present as inclusions in the clay—and a comparison of the results shows that the painted plaques were made some time during the past twelve years.

The layman, of course, always derives a little innocent pleasure from seeing the experts fooled—a pleasure which will not be shared by the museums in Bern, Basel and Munich owning "Etruscan" terracottas, or by the custodians of the Hacilar material around the world. A more serious consequence of such faking activities is brought out in Ucko's discussion. The fakes include a number of variants and ostensibly new types accepted, until now, as genuine by most authorities. Indeed the abundance of new "finds" on the market led Mellaart to propose that looters had discovered the hitherto unknown cemetery at Hacilar, unearthing vases which "probably were used only in ritual functions in shrines and graves". Ucko now suggests that the few genuine pieces could all have come from illicit digging in the settlement itself, so that the whole interpretation of the meaning and function of such genuine pieces as remain becomes very different.

It is a sobering thought too that, for most materials other than baked clay, no method as reliable as thermoluminescence exists for detecting fakes. Luristan bronzes and Cycladic marble figurines are but two more of the fields where collectors and museums have been consistently and profitably defrauded. There are far more of them in the museums of the world than ever were excavated. The obvious moral is that museums should be less eager to encourage illicit excavation by paying large sums for unprovenanced antiquities. By doing so they are supporting, often very generously, looters and fakers alike.

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ANTIQUITIES

Fooling the Experts

from our Archaeology Correspondent

NEW thermoluminescence work on supposedly ancient ceramic objects, all recently acquired by museums and collectors, shows how successfully forgers and fakers are taking in their clients. Two studies undertaken at the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art at the University of Oxford indicate not only the effectiveness of the thermoluminescence method, but the great difficulty that experts have in distinguishing genuine objects from false ones simply by their appearance.

The first study, by M. J. Aitken, P. R. S. Moorey and P. J. Ucko (*Archaeometry*, 13, 89; 1971), exposes as fakes no fewer than forty-eight out of sixty-six bowls, figurines and anthropomorphic vessels, which have supposedly come from illicit excavations at the prehistoric site of Hacilar in Turkey. Since the successful excavations there by James Mellaart in 1957 and subsequent years (*Excavations at Hacilar*, I and II: Edinburgh Univ. Press; 1970), the actively painted pottery and baked clay figurines discovered have rightly had an important place in the early history of art. Similar objects from illicit excavations have fetched up to £3,000 on the antiquities market.

Our thanks to Shirley Thompson for sending us this interesting article on detecting ceramic fakes.

Thermoluminescence glow curves obtained by Aitken show that most of the specimens examined emitted very little light on heating. The thermoluminescence observed is proportional to the radiation which the clay has undergone since it was fired—the radiation originates chiefly from radioactive isotopes in the clay or in the soil in which the object was buried—and hence upon its age since firing. Forty-eight out of sixty-six objects were evidently recently fired. The remote possibility that genuine ancient pieces had undergone heating in recent times to consolidate them, thereby removing the accumulated thermoluminescence, was checked by S. J. Fleming and D. Stoneham. They used the "pre-dose" technique, which depends on the enhanced susceptibility, after heating, to artificial irradiation shown by specimens which have previously had a radiation dose. Most of the samples with negligible initial thermoluminescence showed a small increase in susceptibility to irradiation after simulated re-firing, which suggests that they never had experienced the appreciable dose of radiation received over 7,000 years, in the normal course of things, by the genuine antiquities.

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