

Current ARCHEOLOGY IN TEXAS

Revisiting La Junta de los Ríos New Data from Archeological and Human Osteological Investigations

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The Center for Big Bend Studies (CBBS), Sul Ross State University, conducted excavations in 2006 at the Millington site, a large village in Presidio County within the La Junta archeological district. In the Eastern Trans-Pecos region of Texas and adjacent portions of northeastern Chihuahua, the term *La Junta* or *La Junta de los Ríos* refers to the confluence of the Rio Grande and Río Conchos, two of only three rivers found within the vast Chihuahuan Desert. The rivers breathe life into otherwise arid and inhospitable areas of the geologically diverse landscape. Modern-day human populations have tended to cluster along the two rivers, with a concentration just below their junction at the sister cities of Presidio, Texas, and Ojinaga, Chihuahua. During late prehistory, select portions of these environs were also a focus of cultural activities as Indian villages with sedentary or semisedentary lifeways and economies incorporating agriculture sprang up by approximately A.D. 1200 and persisted until the late 18th century.

Background

Over 65 years ago, J. Charles Kelley developed a cultural construct known as the Bravo Valley aspect to encompass the long-lived occupation of the La Junta village sites. The area containing the villages was defined as the La Junta archeological district (Kelley et al. 1940). The district (Figure 1) is contained within a roughly triangular area formed by Cuchillo Parado, Chihuahua, and Ruidosa and Redford, Texas (Kelley 1952:259). Through his findings in the district, Kelley was able to divide the aspect into three phases: La Junta (ca. A.D. 1200–1450), Concepción (ca. A.D. 1450–1684), and Conchos (ca. A.D. 1684–1760). Kelley's pioneering efforts in the district in the 1930s and 1940s included extensive excavations at three sites: Millington (41PS14), Loma Alta (41PS15), and Polvo (41PS21).

Located at the southeastern edge of Presidio, the Millington site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 as part of the La Junta archeological district. The four-acre "heart" of the site became the property of the Texas Historical Commission (THC) in 1986 and a State Archeological Landmark in 1987. At the time of the THC purchase, a fence was erected around the property, and signs in both English and Spanish provided information about the site's importance to the archeology of the area and legal protections afforded it. Although city roads and a federally funded housing project affected adjacent areas at that time, state and federal designations and signage have helped protect most of the site over the years. However, several human interments were accidentally uncovered in an adjacent roadway in 2003 during an attempt to refurbish an

IN THIS ISSUE

Revisiting La Junta
de los Ríos 1

CURRENT NEWS AND EVENTS

Indianola Investigations:
Phase 2 8

San Antonio's
Main Plaza 10

TPTF Grants 10

TAM Contributors 11

Archeology Awards 13

Five Curatorial
Facilities Certified 14

REGIONAL AND STEWARDS NEWS

RA Reports 15

TASN Workshop 19

LOOKING AHEAD

Upcoming
Archeological Events 21



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The State Agency for Historic Preservation

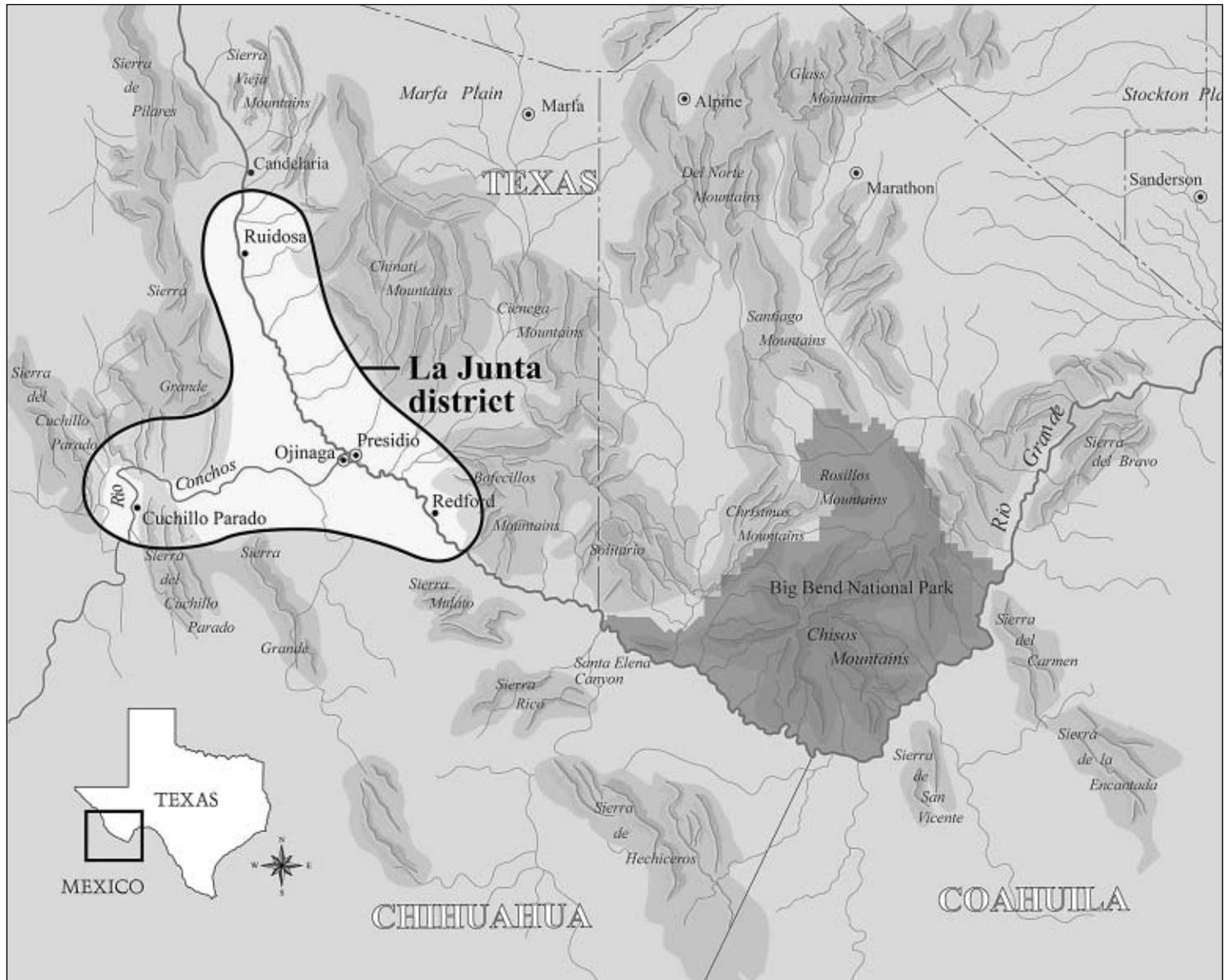


Figure 1. Map showing the La Junta archeological district as defined by J. Charles Kelley

old water line. The CBBS, in consultation with the THC and the city of Presidio, documented the disturbances at that time, returning to the site in 2006 for more substantive work.

With funding from the THC's Texas Preservation Trust Fund, the city of Presidio, and the CBBS Trans-Pecos Archaeological Program (TAP), the 2006 investigation concentrated on salvaging the burials exposed by the backhoe while exploring several other features also revealed by the disturbance. In addition, the site was mapped with a Total Data Station (TDS), an extensive provenienced surface collection was completed, and several areas of the site were explored through geophysical means (i.e., ground penetrating radar and conductivity) in an effort to identify buried features. Five human burials and portions of three structures were uncovered, allowing an update to, and reassessment of La Junta architecture, mortuary practices, and health.

Architecture

In the 1930s and 1940s, Kelley excavated 22 houses at Millington, 13 at Loma Alta, and 3 at Polvo, allowing identification of three architectural traditions (Kelley 1985). These houses were constructed over or within pits and were thought to have had flat-topped roofs and roof entrances; most had *jacal* superstructures.

The La Junta phase is represented by a majority of the previously excavated structures. During this phase, three types of houses have been identified: a single example of a multiroomed structure constructed in a shallow pit, rectangular structures, and circular structures. The multiroomed structure had adobe floors and a tier of five rooms arranged in an east-west direction that resulted from accretion (Figure 2). Because its walls were of adobe, built directly from the floor, Kelley believed the structure had been built fairly early in the El Paso

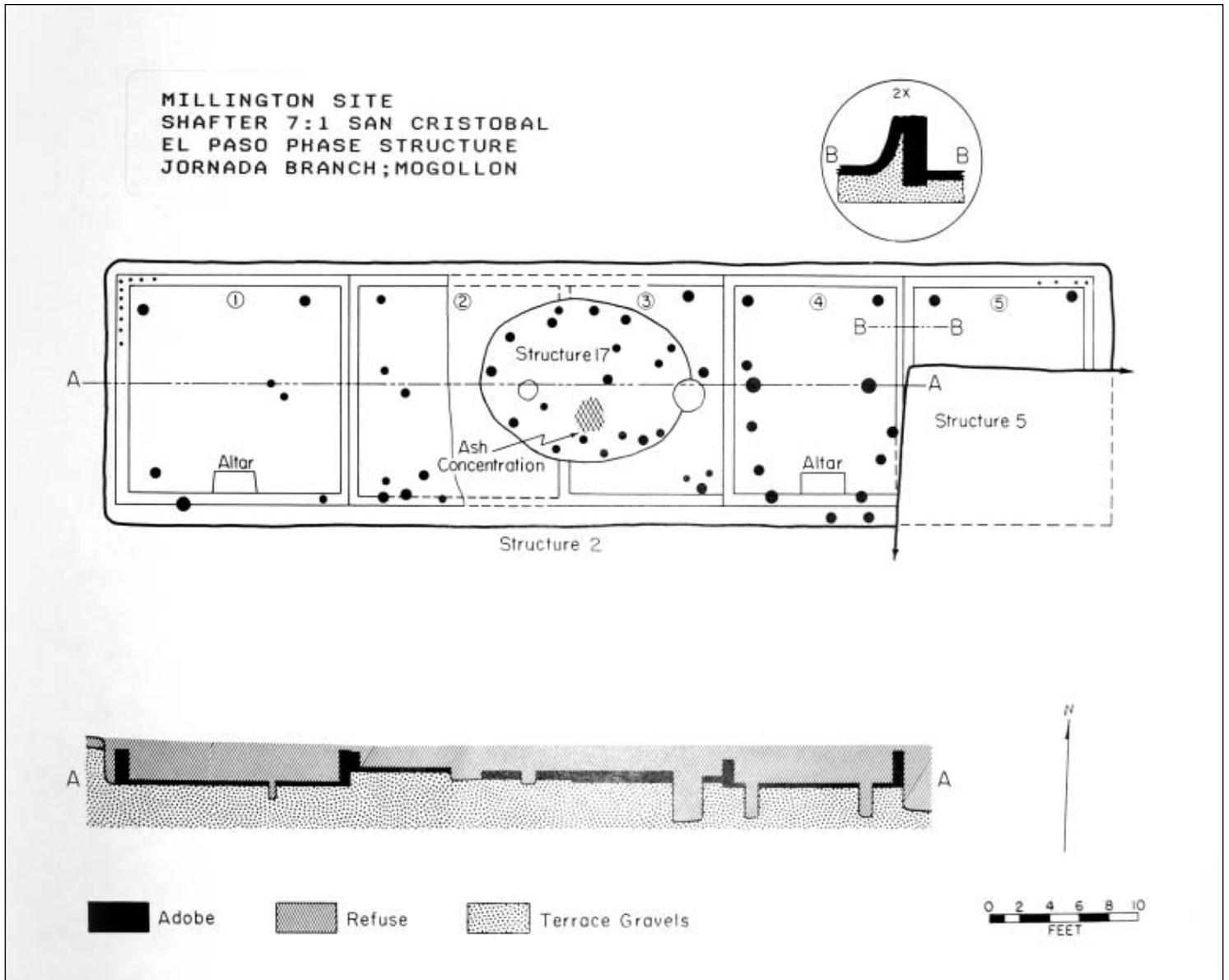


Figure 2. Drawing of a La Junta phase structure at the Millington site (41PS14) with a tier of rooms

phase tradition, the product of a colony from the Jornada Mogollon region (Kelley 1985, 1986). However, Mallouf (1999) has suggested the La Junta phase may have originated with a hunting and gathering society either indigenous to the region or intrusive from the Southern Plains, rather than from a direct linkage with sedentary peoples of the Jornada Branch of the Mogollon. If the latter theory is correct, the multi-roomed structure at Millington may have been a native copy of an El Paso phase structure. At this point, the origins of this structure, and for that matter the La Junta phase, remain very much open to debate.

Dominant houses during the La Junta phase were rectangular, were built within or over pits, and encompassed 10–21 sq m. These small, isolated houses had *jacal* superstructures placed within the pits, with the single exception of a house from Polvo, where adobe bricks formed the walls begin-

ning at ground surface (Shackelford 1951, 1955). Floors were of puddled adobe or tramped gravel, occasionally with low adobe curbs around their periphery (Figure 3). *Jacal* superstructures were anchored by both large and smaller interior posts; walls were of a pole framework with some mud/daub plastering. Circular to oval structures used at this time were relatively small, with diameters smaller than 3 m. They had tramped gravel floors and framework posts arranged around the periphery of the floor. It appears they were built over the pit, with pole walls starting at ground.

During the Concepción phase, houses were larger but very similar to those of the La Junta phase, with both rectangular and circular to oval varieties represented. Rectangular houses were dominant, either isolated or in east-west tiers, and about twice the size of those of the preceding phase. Tramped gravel or packed refuse served as floors within the

pits, and adobe was not used at all. Circular houses had diameters of about 3.7–5.5 m and numerous supporting posts, compared with those of the La Junta phase (Kelley 1985, 1986).

Kelley had much fewer data from this phase than from the preceding ones. Nevertheless, he maintains (Kelley 1985) that most of the dwellings used during the Conchos or Mission phase continued the Rectangular House tradition, though pits were gradually eliminated. Circular to oval pit structures with a number of support posts were possibly used as well.

During the 2006 Millington site investigation, portions of three structures were uncovered. One of these was in a pit 60–80 cm deep and partially obscured by superimposition. Lacking a prepared floor, the structure contained several burned vertical posts and burned roof fall, including several layers of fibrous material (possibly grass), river cane, probable willow shoots, larger sticks or poles, crisscrossed materials, daub, and mud-dauber nests. Radiocarbon analysis of the roof fall provided a La Junta phase date of A.D. 1290–1410. It remains unknown whether this was a house or perhaps a ramada attached to a house; the latter occurrence has been documented in one instance at Millington.

The second structural remnant uncovered in 2006 was a rock wall that spanned a distance of 1.6 m across one unit (Figure 4). The 40 cm high wall was made principally of small vesicular basalt boulders, with fallen stones, charcoal, and charcoal-laden sediments on either side. A charcoal sample from its base yielded a date of A.D. 1730–1810, suggesting the wall was built during the middle to late Conchos phase or perhaps after that phase. Several large, untyped sherds from a shallow bowl with an interior red painted design were found on either side of the wall and conjoin, but additional research will be needed to identify this previously unrecognized pottery. Further excavation will be required to determine the type of wall structure. Importantly, this is the first evidence of a stone-based structure from a Bravo Valley aspect site.

The last structure uncovered in 2006 was a house constructed in a pit ca. 30 cm deep. It contained a subfeature that had not been reported previously: an adobe backing on the original ground surface, adjacent to and angled away from the pit — possibly a rainwater deflector (Figure 5). The floor of the structure was hardened and appears to originally have been puddled adobe several centimeters thick; however, its patchy, irregular surface and lack of burned wall or roof fall suggest the superstructure was salvaged after abandonment, and the floor subsequently eroded before the pit was filled. Found within a pit in the floor was a human interment covered with cobbles. A bone collagen date of A.D. 1160–1290 was obtained from the burial, effectively dating the structure to the early La Junta phase.

In sum, two, possibly three different forms of architecture are represented in the three structural remnants documented at the Millington site during the 2006 CBBS investigation: a pithouse, a pithouse or ramada, and a stone-



Figure 3. Photo of a rectangular La Junta phase structure excavated at the Millington site (41PS14) in the late 1930s (Note the adobe curb on the periphery of the floor.)



Figure 4. View of a stone-based structure uncovered at the Millington site in 2006

based structure. The first two structural remnants, both dating to the La Junta phase, are varieties previously excavated at the site; the stone-based remnant, dating to or immediately after the Conchos phase, is the first such structure to be documented at La Junta. Since the goals of this project were primarily aimed at salvage of the affected burials, only two excavation units were used to investigate each of these structures. Thus, much more excavation and analysis of associated materials is needed to properly identify and categorize these habitations.

Interments

The interments excavated in 2006 numbered 5:1 early adolescent, 2 adult males, 1 female, and 1 adult of indeterminate sex. Radiocarbon dates on bone collagen from three of the burials place them within the La Junta phase, with one date



Figure 5. View of a pithouse subfeature uncovered at the Millington site in 2006

extending into the Concepción phase. Three of the individuals were interred in pits, one in a midden, and one beneath the floor of the pithouse. All of the individuals were placed in a flexed or partially flexed position, supine, or on the side with no consistent orientation. These burial characteristics are consistent with Kelley's (Kelley and Kelley 1990; Kelley et al. 1940) findings in the La Junta district, including the use of intrusive pits, the predominance of flexed interments, and the lack of a consistent orientation for the interred individuals. None of these five burials was accompanied by mortuary goods, a situation typical of the La Junta phase.

The only direct association between a burial and a structure is the interment of a female beneath the floor of the pithouse just described. This individual was covered with cobbles, a mortuary practice rare in La Junta contexts but similar to cairn burials and rock shelter or cave interments from the Archaic through Historic periods (Cloud 2002; Jackson 1937; Hamilton 2001; Kelley et al. 1940). Another unusual feature, found in two of the Millington burials, is the use of upright stones to define a portion of the pit border. These stones are associated with the western pit edges of Burials 1 and 2, which contain an early adolescent and a male 30–40 years of age. While upright slabs are known as elements of some Archaic and Late Prehistoric cairn burials, their presence in a Bravo Valley aspect context, marking burials lacking cairn construction, is the first known example of this practice. The La Junta pit defining stones are also much smaller than cairn slabs. Thus, while correlates for informal cobble cairns and pit defining stones are present in the eastern Trans-Pecos, the specific forms these mortuary elements take at Millington and their association with pithouse village occupation represent previously unknown aspects of regional Late Prehistoric mortuary practices.

To identify patterns in both mortuary practices and health, Piehl analyzed a larger sample of La Junta interments,

which included 14 adults and 11 subadults. The position of individuals in these interments is consistently flexed. A strong preference (75%) is shown for tightly or partially flexed individuals in a supine position, though three individuals were interred in a flexed position on their sides. Orientation of the interred individuals is more varied. At first glance, orientation patterns seem to be opportunistic or random. When intercardinal directions are included in the cardinal direction categories, however, a clear preference for north and south over east and west can be seen. Sixty-nine percent of individuals with known orientations were interred with the head either to the NW/N/NE or SW/S/SE, while the three remaining individuals were placed with the head to the west. A distinct division occurs by sex, whereby all adults interred with head in the northern quadrant are male and all those in the southern quadrant are female. This is a previously unrecognized pattern in La Junta region mortuary treatment.

The mortuary practices at Millington and other village sites in the La Junta archeological district provide one line of evidence relevant to the question of the origins of La Junta village society. The typical La Junta pattern of placing most interments below structure floors, and less frequently in middens, differs from mortuary practices in the Jornada-Mogollon region, which has been postulated as the region from which individuals and cultural practices moved to form the La Junta village tradition. Interments in the Jornada-Mogollon region are usually separated from habitation sites and were only rarely placed beneath house floors (Miller 1992). The individuals in these interments are positioned on the right or left sides, or upright, while La Junta village interments usually contain individuals placed in a supine flexed position, or less commonly on the side. Particularly given the demonstrated conservatism in mortuary practices in all cultures of the eastern Trans-Pecos, these fundamental differences between the two regions strongly suggest that the La Junta village development is not derivative of the Jornada-Mogollon cultural area. While only one line of evidence, the mortuary practice data do not support an argument centering on migration from one region to the other as the basis for village development in the La Junta district.

Piehl conducted osteological analysis on the 5 individuals excavated in 2006, as well as on 12 individuals previously excavated from La Junta village contexts. This skeletal sample comprises 5 subadults and 12 adults. Several health trends can be discerned in this sample: activity patterns, susceptibility to environmental and health stressors, and dietary adequacy.

All adults in the sample display joint degeneration, most severely expressed in the vertebrae and lower extremities (Figure 6). Males show more severe arthritic changes in the hip, knee, and ankle, while severe female arthritis is concentrated in the wrist and the cervical vertebrae. Trauma patterns coincide with joint degeneration, concentrated in the lower extremities of males and usually healed by time of death.

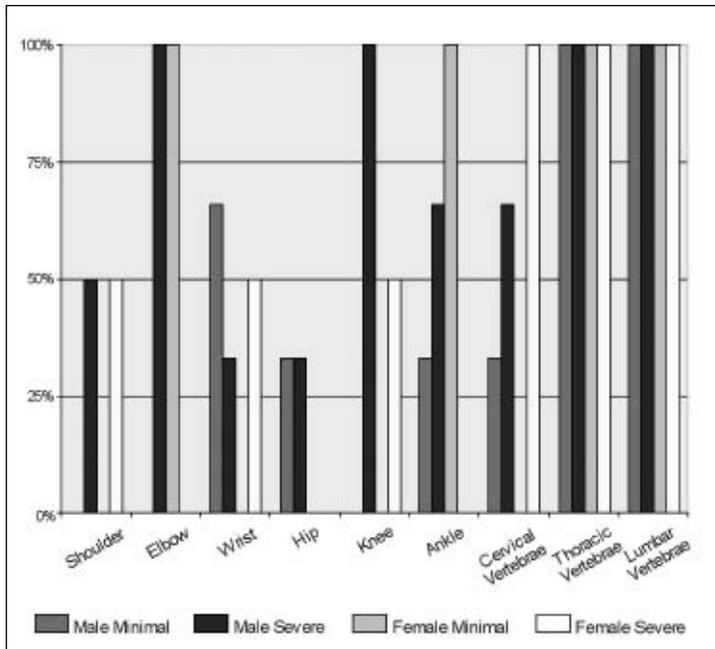


Figure 6. Location and severity of arthritis in adults from the Millington site (41PS14)

All three male adults show trauma in the bones of the lower leg and/or foot, while female trauma is located with less consistent patterns in the arm and the ribs. These indications suggest different activity patterns in males and females that led to trauma and joint degeneration, as well as typical responses to labor and travel in the local rugged terrain.

Evidence of nonspecific infection is present in all individuals except 1 child and in most cases is slight and healed. Systemic infection was present in 1 infant and 1 adult male; in the infant, the infection was active and probably a contributing cause of death. Females in this sample tend to have localized infections, while male infections are located on the arms and legs. Although preservation often limits bilateral observation, infections in males may more often be systemic. Linear enamel hypoplasia (LEH), a dental indicator of non-specific childhood stress, is present in 75% of adults (Figure 7). Children are less frequently affected, but the one child with LEH shows multiple defects on each tooth, indicating at least six separate episodes of stress. Of those individuals showing hypoplastic defects, multiple defects are usually present on at least one affected tooth. The age of formation of LEH in the La Junta sample is concentrated in children 2–5 years of age, with the majority formed at 4 or 5 years of age. LEH may coincide with the age of weaning and other health stressors in the La Junta communities. The evidence from skeletal and dental nonspecific pathologies indicates moderate health stressors during the lives of most individuals, with the exception of a few systemic or severe stressors.

Stable isotope analysis on six adults indicates a mixed diet with an emphasis on C3 plants and terrestrial meat, limited consumption of desert succulents, and less than

25% contribution from maize (Figure 8). These results are surprising, given archeological and historical evidence for maize agriculture and desert succulent processing at Millington. Dental attrition rates in these populations are lower than the rates for populations relying heavily on desert succulents. This finding supports the isotopic results. Rates of dental caries, abscess, and antemortem tooth loss likewise support the other dietary evidence. The incidence rate for this sample of individuals is lower than the rate for populations relying either on maize, which tends to produce high rates of caries, or on desert succulents, which leads to higher rates of antemortem loss. Cranial porosity is present in 78% of this sample. Generally, it is healed in adults and active in subadults. While the etiology of cranial porosity is debatable, the consensus is that it is associated with iron deficiency anemia or other nutritional deficiencies, and suggests that diet was not always adequate for individuals in this sample. These combined data indicate a dietary pattern significantly different from that expected for the La Junta villagers and suggest greater complexity in subsistence strategies. Neither maize nor desert succulents were dietary staples for these individuals, nor were they heavily exploiting nearby riverine resources.

Conclusion

The recent Millington site investigation revealed the presence of appreciable cultural features and deposits in the roadway east and outside of the fenced, THC-owned portion of the site. It is of great significance that these features were found to be intact despite the fact city maintenance crews have been grading this unpaved road over the years. Project findings were shared with the city manager in order for future road grading plans to take into account the need to protect this area of the site.

The work at Millington has served to revitalize research into the distinctive La Junta cultures, allowing new perspectives to be made concerning the architecture, mortuary customs, diet, and health of the inhabitants. Although this was not the first investigation of this site, it was the first to be done at Millington using modern field and analytical techniques. Radiocarbon data from both the structures and burials have helped provide a solid chronological framework for the findings, which heretofore was completely lacking at this site. While the results represent a relatively small step forward, further work planned by the Center for Big Bend Studies at various La Junta sites should facilitate a greater understanding of the cultures that lived in this remote location.

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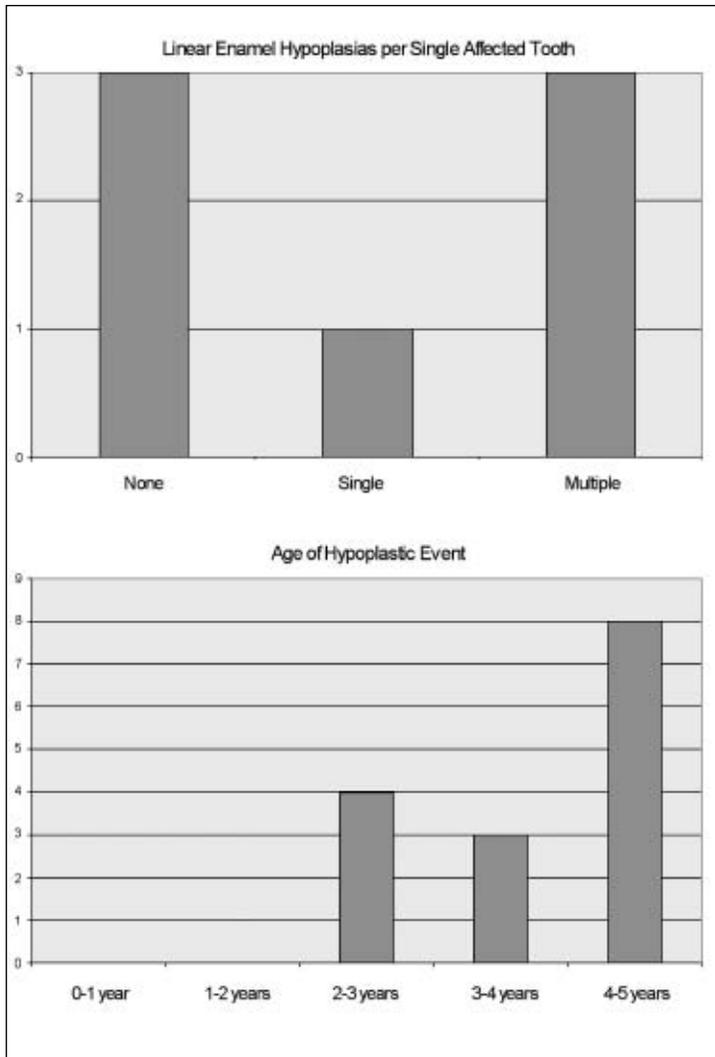


Figure 7. Incidence and age of occurrence of linear enamel hypoplasias in La Junta individuals

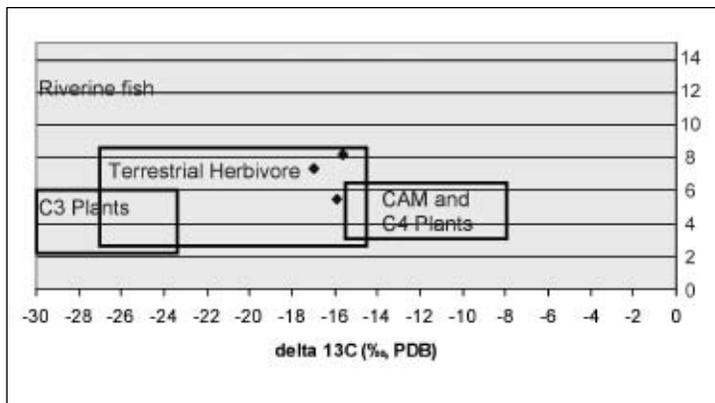


Figure 8. Stable isotope results from the Millington site (41PS14)

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CURRENT NEWS AND EVENTS

Indianola Investigations: Phase 2

The port of Indianola on Matagorda Bay once dominated maritime traffic on the central Texas coast. At one time rivaling Galveston as the major port city of Texas, Indianola existed only a few decades before it was devastated by hurricanes in 1875 and 1886. After the 1886 storm, the city was abandoned, and the remains of the port facilities gradually collapsed into the bay. The Texas Historical Commission conducted a marine remote-sensing survey of the port during the fall of 2006 as phase 1 of a project to investigate the archeological remains. The survey electronics included both a magnetometer and a side-scan sonar. The survey area covered

1384 acres (560 hectares) of bay bottom and was designed to include the locations of the three major wharves of the port.

In the latter part of June, the second phase of the Indianola research project was completed. This phase concentrated on determining the sources of selected magnetic anomalies recorded during the initial remote-sensing survey in fall of 2006. The magnetometer data proved to be the most useful, as very few objects were recorded protruding above the bottom in the side-scan sonar data. The magnetometer data were processed to produce a magnetic contour map of the survey area (Figure 1). Several locations within the limits of the submerged port were identified for diver investigations, including five magnetic anomalies scattered across the survey area and specific sections of the linear anomalies which identified the locations of the three major wharves that dominated the port in the 1870s.

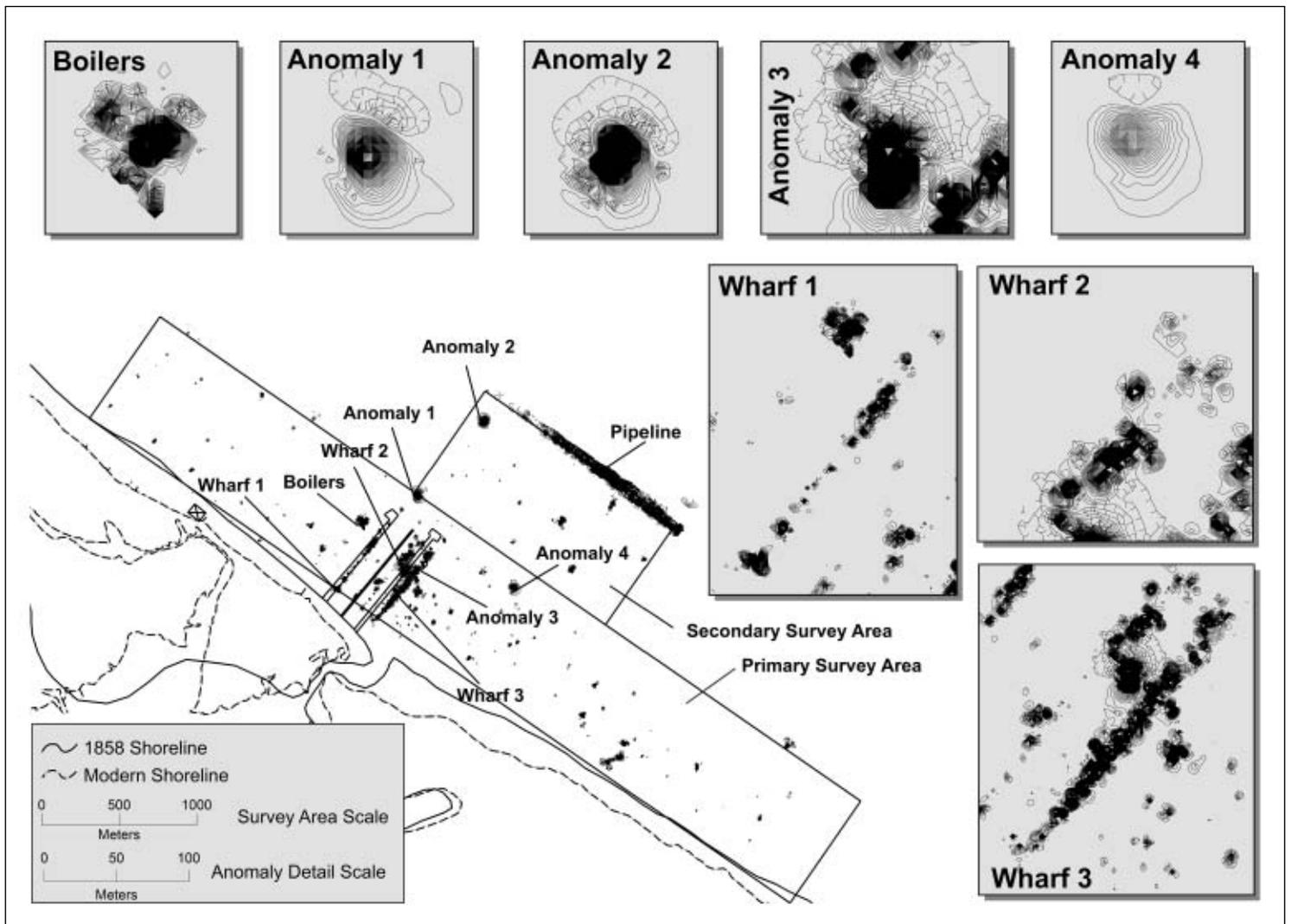


Figure 1. Magnetic contour map of the Indianola survey area with anomalies selected for investigation during the initial diving investigations

During Phase 2 of the project, THC staff and marine stewards dived on various anomalies over a 10-day period. The divers found the soft bottom sediments to be surprisingly deep at some locations, which meant the objects generating the magnetic anomalies were completely buried, some in excess of 7 ft. This finding was consistent with the lack of targets protruding above the bottom in the side-scan sonar images. The sediment was too deep for the excavation tools at hand, so the sources of the anomalies at those locations remain unidentified until appropriate tools are available.

At other locations, the protrusion of anomaly sources through the bottom sediment was sufficient for a diver to locate them by touch along the bottom in the zero visibility waters. One object that protruded only slightly above the bottom was a steam boiler. Since the boiler lay nearly horizontal, divers were able to uncover enough of it to determine that it was nearly 30 ft long and about 4.5 ft in diameter. At another location near the end of one of the long wharves from the 1870s, divers found the remains of a platform scale used to weigh freight. The iron frame of the platform with an iron wheel at each corner was found first. Its identity remained a mystery until the balance beam on which the weights were hung was found next to the platform (Figure 2). This type of scale was invented in 1830 by Thaddeus Fairbanks, and the company that bears his name (Fairbanks Scales) is still in business. Whether this was a Fairbanks scale or one from a competitor has yet to be determined. A similar scale from a slightly later period is shown in Figure 3.

The remains of several wooden pilings used to support the piers were found buried in the sediments. The pattern of the piling locations indicates that they remain in their original locations. The upper ends of the pilings were very rough, as if the pilings had been broken off at or just below the bottom of the bay. It may be possible during future investigations to establish the exact size, location, and alignment of the wharves by following lines of pilings. Other artifacts observed by the divers include unidentified iron objects, chunks of coal, glass and ceramic bottles, and fragments of ceramic dishes.

The work completed thus far has given us a clear picture of the site's state of preservation and the difficulties we might encounter during future underwater investigations. This work also provides a solid foundation from which to determine the direction and extent of future investigations at this intriguing site. The analysis and write up of the data and artifacts are now underway.

The investigations at Indianola were funded in part by a grant from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Ocean Exploration.

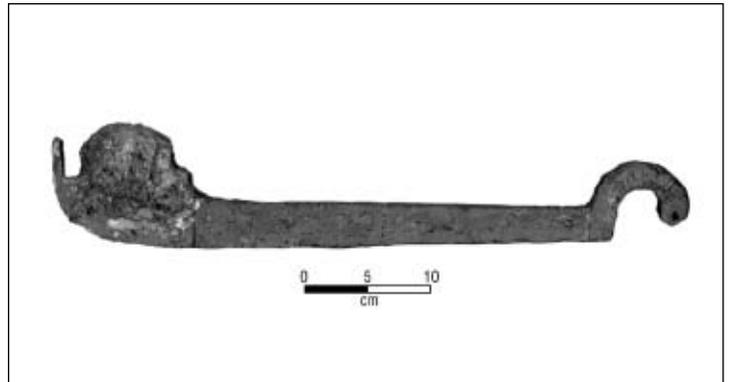


Figure 2. Balance beam from the platform scale



Figure 3. Illustration of a platform scale from Sears, Roebuck & Co, Catalog No. 117, 1908

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Marine Archeologist
THC Archeology Division

Interesting Archeological Clues Found Under San Antonio's Main Plaza

Over the last nine months, PBS&J archeologists have been investigating within and just outside Main Plaza in San Antonio and have made some intriguing finds. The city of San Antonio decided in early 2006 that Main Plaza, established in 1735, was in need of a facelift. When the city announced their initial plans for this renovation, no previous archeological investigations had ever occurred within the plaza, and little was known or had been published about its historic use. Archival research was needed to determine what the potential was for this 272-year-old urban landscape to

contain significant archeological deposits. No one was sure exactly what kind of modern impacts had occurred in the plaza that might have destroyed potentially significant archeological deposits.

Initial archival research produced evidence that most of the plaza was a wide, flat, open, treeless area with a dirt surface for at least the first 150 years. One of the only major impacts to the interior of the plaza was the construction of an amphitheatre in the center in the mid-1920s. Main Plaza's Spanish Colonial design is a classic example of the 1573 Laws of the Indies (*Leyes de Indias*) configuration for a plaza. It was meant to function as the open intersection of eight roads. The four-sided perimeter of a Laws of the Indies plaza was usually the location of major religious and commercial structures; archival research clearly shows Main Plaza's perimeter lined with commercial buildings, the main Catholic

TPTF Grants Awarded to TAM 2007 Archeology Fairs

The Texas Historical Commission (THC) once again approved earmarking \$10,000 from the available Texas Preservation Trust Fund (TPTF) grant funds for the purpose of supporting Texas Archeology Month (TAM) archeology fairs with pass-through grants. Six applications, requesting a total of \$6,100, were received in response to a call for applications. All six applications were approved for funding with available TPTF fiscal year 2007 grant funds. These grants funded the following TAM events:

Farmers Branch Archeology Fair 2007 (\$2,000). The city of Farmers Branch/Farmers Branch Historical Park in Dallas County hosted this event in concert with the Dallas Archeological Society, Anthropology Club at Southern Methodist University, and the University of North Texas Anthropology Student Association. The Archeology Fair took

place on October 13 and featured special educational exhibits, demonstrations, and hands-on activities such as parfleche bag and pinch pot making.

3rd Annual Archeology Day at Berry Springs (\$1,100). The Williamson County Historical Museum sponsored a fun-filled day of tours, hands-on activities, and demonstrations for all ages on October 13. Cosponsors were Williamson County, the Williamson County Historical Commission, and the American Archeology Group LLC. The event was held at Berry Springs Park & Preserve, located north of Georgetown.

2nd Annual Dime Box Archeology Fair (\$1,000). The Dime Box Independent School District in Lee County sponsored an archeology fair on school grounds that involved presentations on Texas archeology, primitive technology demonstrations, and an array of activities and exhibits. The fair took place on October 5.

Archeology Fair at the Nightengale Archaeological Center (\$500). On October 13, the Lower Colorado River Authority, with the aid of the Llano Uplift Archeological Society, held tours

of the prehistoric site on the grounds of the Nightengale Archaeological Center in Kingsland, Burnet County. Additional offerings included flintknapping and pottery making demonstrations as well as activities such as spear throwing, food processing, and simulated archeological excavations.

Rendezvous by the River Archeology Celebration, Kerr County (\$500). The Riverside Nature Center hosted a day of archeological activities at its facility in Kerrville on October 20. Members of the Hill Country Archeological Association, the Texas Master Naturalist-Hill Country Chapter, and the Riverside Nature Center educated attendees about the cultural and natural resources of the region.

The Jornada Mogollon Conference (\$500). The El Paso Museum of Archaeology hosted a number of events, activities, and public presentations to commemorate Texas Archeology Month and the 30th anniversary of the founding of the El Paso Museum of Archaeology. Among the special events was the 15th annual Jornada Mogollon Archaeological Conference, which took place on October 12 and 13. The TPTF grant supports the public lecture component

cathedral, hotels, corrals, and many other structures. It was therefore logical to infer that the perimeter areas and the road beds radiating out from the plaza would be the areas most likely to contain potentially significant archeological deposits. This theory indeed proved to be true.

To date, the interior of the plaza has not produced a single significant archeological deposit. We now know most of the interior of the plaza had the majority of its pre-20th-century ground surface scraped away, possibly during the late-1920s construction of the amphitheatre. However, just off the southeastern corner of the plaza (Old Dolorosa Street at Dwyer), the first week of investigations produced a major archeological find. In-depth laboratory analysis is still underway to confirm the details, but there is a strong possibility the feature discovered was a small portion of an earthenwork entrenchment that was part of the defensive fortifications

Mexican General Cos constructed as part of the Battle of Bexar, approximately a year before the Battle of the Alamo. Other finds adjacent to the plaza include a mid- to late-1840s vintage latrine pit filled with many whole bottles and a possible well shaft that may have been originally excavated and back-filled with trash in the late 1830s or early 1840s.

Because these archeological investigations are part of the ongoing construction activities at Main Plaza, it is too dangerous for the public to view the discoveries as they are being excavated. Nevertheless, the Texas Historical Commission hopes the findings will be published next year, so more details of the investigations will be available to the public.

Mark Denton
Director, State & Federal Review Section
THC Archeology Division

of the conference, which included a special presentation on her career in archeology by Jane Holden Kelley, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus of the University of Calgary in Canada.

Rio Grande Delta Historic & Archeological Fair (\$500). The newly-formed Rio Grande Delta Archeological Society partnered with the Palo Alto Battlefield, Historic Brownsville Museum, and others to hold the first TAM fair in Brownsville, Cameron County. The event was held October 13.

Organizations interested in participating in TAM 2008 are encouraged to consider applying for a TPTF grant during the next grant cycle. An announcement and call for applications will be posted on the THC website in early 2008.

Patricia A. Mercado-Allinger
State Archeologist
THC Archeology Division

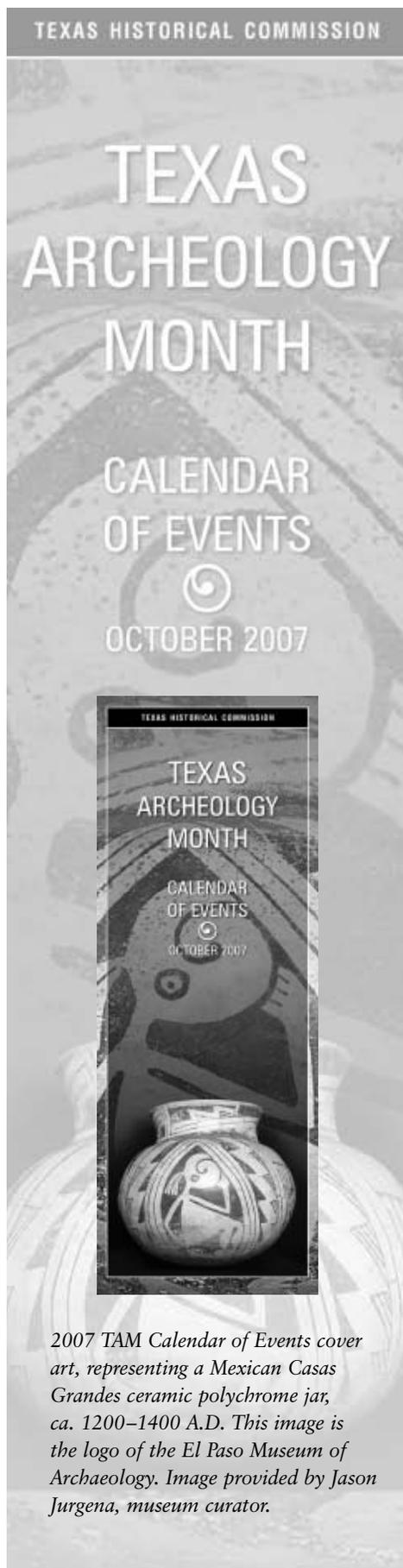
Generous Contributors Make a Difference for TAM 2007

Partnerships form the foundation for the annual observance of Texas Archeology Month (TAM). Thanks to the initiative of numerous organizations and the dedication of a host of volunteers TAM becomes a reality during the month of October each year. Key TAM partners include the Texas Archeological Society, Council of Texas Archeologists, and members of the THC's Texas Archeological Stewardship Network.

Local and regional archeological societies, county historical commissions and societies, museums, state and federal agencies, and private archeological consulting firms play important roles in the planning and execution of over 80 TAM events in communities across the state. TAM events such as lectures on recent archeological discoveries, special exhibits, guided tours of archeological sites, and the multifaceted and family-oriented archeology fairs all help foster a greater appreciation for Texas' rich and varied archeological legacy, the significance of the state's archeological sites to our understanding of Texas' past, the importance of employing proper archeological techniques in the investigations of these sites, and the contributions of professional and avocational archeologists to our archeological knowledge.

To help publicize the varied TAM events offered each year, THC staff compiles and produces the *Texas Archeology Month Calendar of Events*. The calendar, which provides an important promotional item for event sponsors, is printed and distributed statewide. The 2007 calendar cover art features the logo of the El Paso Museum of Archaeology. The THC

Continues on following page.



2007 TAM Calendar of Events cover art, representing a Mexican Casas Grandes ceramic polychrome jar, ca. 1200–1400 A.D. This image is the logo of the El Paso Museum of Archaeology. Image provided by Jason Jurgena, museum curator.

website (www.thc.state.tx.us) also features an online version of the calendar and periodic updates on event and contribution information.

Pat Mercado-Allinger

Organizations

Archeological & Environmental Consultants, L.L.C.	Historic Preservation Associates
Blanton & Associates, Inc.	Milam County Historical Commission
Briscoe Consulting Services	PBS&J
Council of Texas Archeologists	Prewitt & Associates, Inc.
Coastal Environments, Inc.	Texas Archeological Society
GTI Environmental, Inc.	

Individuals

Stephen & Linda Austin	Graham B. Luhn, FAIA
Brian Babin	Andrew Malof
Ed Baker	Nelson F. Marek
Laura Beavers <i>in honor of Ellen Sue Turner</i>	Pat Mercado-Allinger <i>in honor of Teddy Lou Stickney</i>
Steve Black	Tom Miller <i>in honor of Arabella V. Miller</i>
Jay & Jerrylee Blaine <i>in memory of Francis Stickney</i>	Paddie E. Patterson
Maureen Brown & Jeff Durst	Elton & Kerza Prewitt
Jim Bruseth & Toni Turner	Sandy Rogers
Bob & Mickey Burleson	Calvin Sanders
Dominick J. Cirincione	May & Jim Schmidt
Al Davis	Shirley R. Sloat <i>in memory of Greg Sloat</i>
Wilfred & Bobbie Dietrich	Dee Ann Story
Karen Fustes	Pam & Phil Stranahan
Margaret Howard	Ellen Sue Turner
Bryan Jameson	Mark & Sandra Walters
Paul Katz <i>in memory of Susana R. Katz, PhD</i>	J. Ned Woodall
Tammy Kubecka <i>in honor of Fort Tenoxtitlan</i>	Woody & Kay Woodward

Tunnell Lifetime Achievement Award Presented to Ellen Sue Turner



THC Commissioner Jane Barnhill and Executive Director Larry Oaks present Ellen Sue Turner with the Curtis D. Tunnell Lifetime Achievement Award in Archeology.

Ellen Sue Turner received the Curtis D. Tunnell Lifetime Achievement Award

in Archeology at a ceremony during the Texas Historical Commission's Annual Historic Preservation Conference in Lakeway on April 13, 2007. Named in honor of former Texas State Archeologist and THC Executive Director Curtis Tunnell, this award recognizes outstanding lifetime efforts in archeological research and preservation. It is a befitting acknowledgement of Turner's many noteworthy accomplishments.

Fascinated with archeology since childhood, Turner was finally able to pursue her interest actively after her children were grown. She received a B.A. in anthropology (with a concentration in archeology) from the University of Texas at San Antonio in 1978. Dedicated to archeological preservation, Turner has spent many years recording sites. She has served as Southern Texas Archaeological Association (STAA)

chair and Texas Archeological Society president. She worked tirelessly with Jefferson County residents to document important artifact finds for the McFadden Beach site project. Turner also remains active as an advisor for ongoing STAA surveys and archeological field investigations.

Of her numerous published works, the best known is the widely used and referenced *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians* Turner co-authored with Dr. Thomas Hester. He observed that it was Turner's idea to tackle such a major undertaking, noting, "... it's always been clear to me that the book would have never been published, or a second edition prepared, without Sue's enthusiasm and very hard work."

Patricia A. Mercado-Allinger

Jay Blaine Receives Prestigious Society for American Archeology Crabtree Award



Photo by Doug Taylor, courtesy of the Texas Archeological Society

On April 27, 2007, TASN member Jay C. Blaine received the Crabtree Award. Named after the late Don Crabtree, who made enduring contributions to lithic technology studies and replication, this award is the highest honor for avocational archeologists. To be considered eligible for this recognition, the nominee must demonstrate accomplishments that help advance the understanding of the archeological record at the local, regional, or national level.

Among Blaine's noteworthy achievements is the identification and conservation of metal artifacts recovered from the 18th-century New Spain mis-

sion, presidio, and provincial capital of Los Adaes. He has also consulted on the excavation and interpretation of a Coronado Expedition campsite in the Texas Panhandle. His help with the interpretation and conservation of funerary artifacts recovered from the Freedman's Cemetery in Dallas was invaluable. He is currently assisting the Texas Historical Commission's La Salle Projects with the identification and analysis of small arms from the *Belle* shipwreck and the metal artifacts from Fort St. Louis.

Numerous professional archeologists have benefited from Blaine's

knowledge of Spanish and French colonial period artifacts, especially materials deriving from Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. To the benefit of the discipline, he has authored and co-authored a large number of articles, reports, and book reviews. His identifications and interpretations have also

been cited in print by many researchers. The Crabtree Award represents the latest and well-deserved acknowledgement of Blaine's archeological accomplishments.

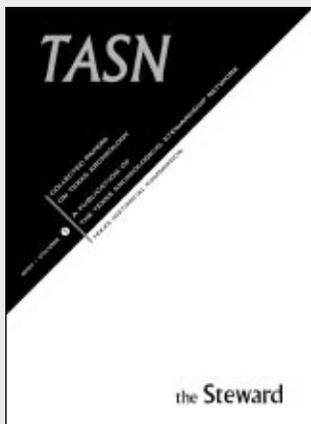
Patricia A. Mercado-Allinger

Five Curatorial Facilities Now Certified

The Curatorial Facility Certification Program (CFCP) has certified five facilities to date. The Centennial Museum in El Paso and the Brazoria County Historical Museum in Angleton were certified at the April 2007 quarterly meeting. Two facilities will be considered for certification at the upcoming quarterly meeting in October. Five additional facilities remain to be certified during the upcoming year. The program is open to any Texas museum or repository wishing to acquire additional state held-in-trust archeological collections.

Four curatorial facilities were chosen to submit full grant applications for the 2008 Texas Preservation Trust Fund grants. The grant funds will aid in the curation of held-in-trust collections. Grant recipients will be notified in November. All museums and repositories holding state held-in-trust collections are encouraged to apply for grant funds.

Elizabeth Martindale
Curatorial Facility Certification Program Coordinator
THC Archeology Division



New Issue of *the Steward* Coming Soon

In 1984 the Texas Archeological Stewardship Network (TASN) was formed to help the Archeology Division (AD) preserve the archeological heritage of Texas, a state that covers 266,807 square miles divided into 254 counties. One of the most innovative and successful programs of its kind, the TASN has been a model for similar programs in other states.

Stewards are highly trained and motivated avocational archeologists who donate countless hours and travel thousands of miles in support of the AD's goals. Just a few examples of their efforts include

salvage excavations of threatened sites; site discovery, recording, and monitoring; acquisition of protective designations for important sites; and documentation of artifact collections. They also assist landowners with the preservation of cultural resources on their lands and the State Marine Archeologist with the investigation and protection of historic shipwrecks in Texas waters.

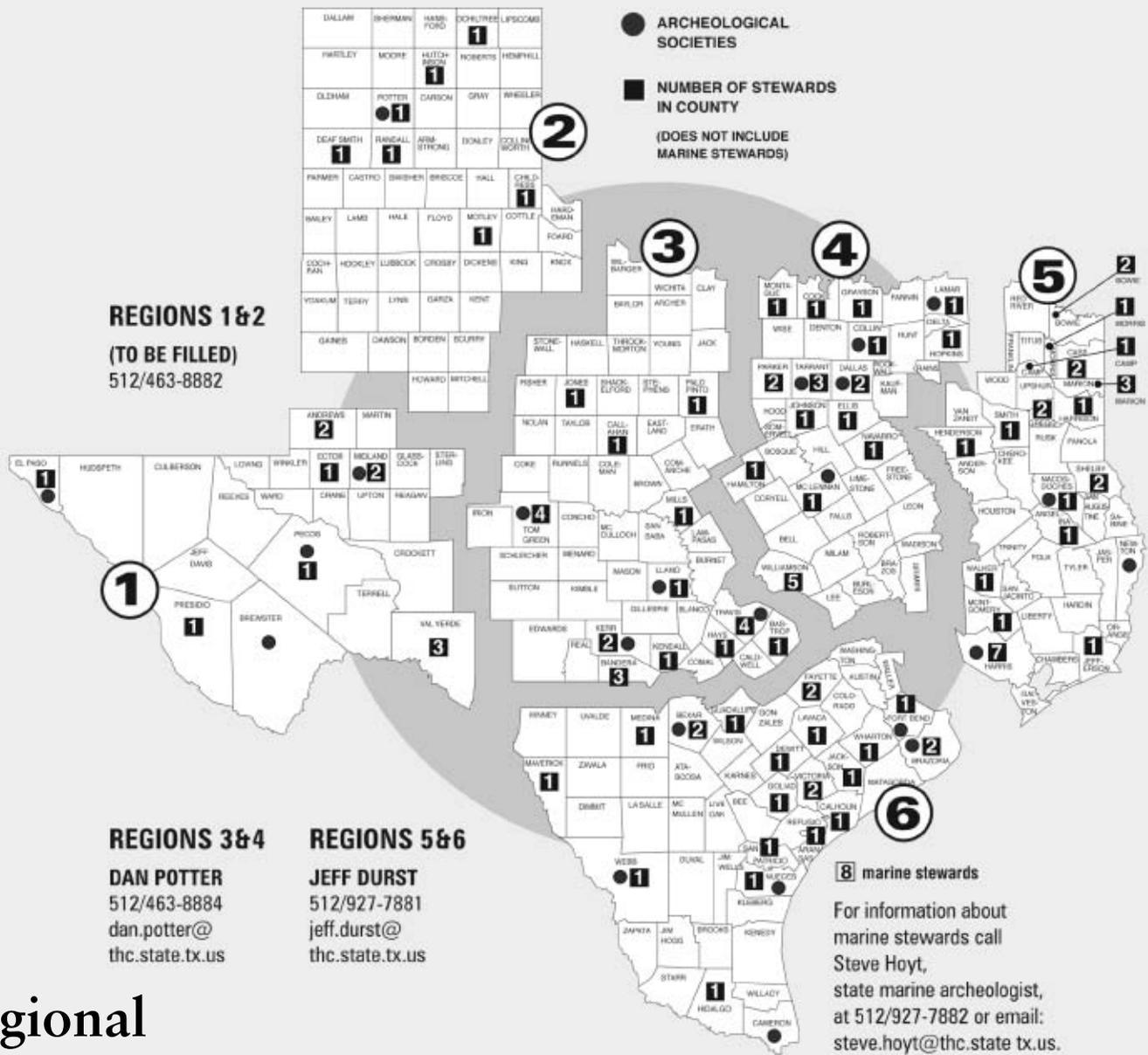
The purpose of *the Steward* is to publish individual TASN reports that highlight samples of their experiences and discoveries. Highlights of the upcoming issue include the following:

- the fascinating story of why and how the whole town of Elysian Fields in Harrison County was moved;
- a detailed account of a U.S. cavalry encounter with hostile Indians at the Gregg Battle Site in Randall County, as described in the journal of one of the cavalymen; and
- a comprehensive report on the uses American Indians made of native Texas plants.

Volume 7 of *the Steward* is scheduled for publication this fall.

Susan Hammack
Texas Archeology Month Coordinator, Division Editor
THC Archeology Division

REGIONAL AND STEWARD NEWS



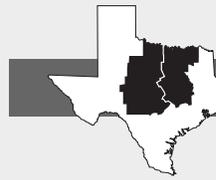
Regional Archeologists' Reports

REGIONS 1 & 2 • BRETT CRUSE

Mountain/Pecos & Plains

During this reporting period, stewards in the Plains and Mountain/Pecos regions drove more than 9000 miles and

contributed more than 1620 hours to conduct steward activities. Stewards distributed approximately 365 pieces of educational materials and gave presentations to about 300 people. They also assisted 69 landowners, other individuals, and agencies. They recorded 9 new sites, monitored or investigated 72 other sites, worked on getting 8 artifact collections analyzed or otherwise documented, and assisted with getting one site designated as a State Archeological Landmark.



Alvin Lynn drove more than 3150 miles and spent 306 hours conducting steward-related activities during this reporting period. Alvin continues to work on his book on Kit Carson and the sites he has documented in the panhandle and eastern New Mexico that are related to Carson's 1864 campaign. During this reporting period, Alvin also assisted Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) with the ongoing survey of the 1874 Battle of Palo Duro Canyon site in Palo Duro Canyon State Park.

Marisue Powell hosted another group of students and parents from Andrews ISD at her Mott Creek Ranch in Motley County in April. Science teacher and fellow steward **Rick Day** organized the program and trained the students at a prehistoric site located on the ranch. The students learned to excavate, record, sort, and identify artifacts from the excavations.

Joe Rogers monitored or investigated 3 significant sites, provided assistance to 22 landowners or other individuals, and made presentations to more than 100 people. In May, Joe helped Regional Archeologist Brett Cruse and other volunteers with the ongoing excavations at the Indian Springs site (41RB81) in Roberts County.

Rolla Shaller assisted TPWD archeologists and volunteers with an ongoing metal detector survey in Palo Duro Canyon State Park to trace the route of the 1874 Battle of Palo Duro Canyon. In May, Rolla participated in the dedication of the historical marker for the 1872 Colonel John I. Gregg Battle Site marker just outside of Canyon.

Jack Skiles also filled his calendar with steward activities this period. He monitored 4 significant sites, gave presentations to 64 people, and assisted 4 organizations.

Cynthia Smyers has been trying to record sites in the Midland-Odessa area ahead of all the oil and gas explorations currently taking place there. She recorded 7 new sites and monitored or investigated 22 other sites during this reporting period.

Teddy Stickney worked with the Texas Archeological Society (TAS) Rock Art Task Force recording rock art at five different locations in the Panhandle (and drove more than 1200 miles to do so). In June she assisted with the teacher's workshop at the TAS field school. On top of all that, Teddy assisted 5 landowners, other individuals, and other agencies during this reporting period.

Several ongoing investigations on the M-Cross Ranch in Roberts County have kept **Doug Wilkens** occupied. They include the work at the Indian Springs site and other sites on the ranch. Doug also monitored or investigated 16 sites during this reporting period and analyzed or documented 2 private collections.

Forts/Hill Country & Lakes/Brazos

Over the past five months, significant fieldwork was accomplished in a number of locations across Central and North Texas. A large number of surveys were done as part of THC's landowner-assistance effort, a service that allows landowners with known sites or high-probability areas (e.g., ranches or farms with significant frontage on major creeks, springs, or rivers) to receive site documentation and assessment services at no cost and with no obligation. This type of investigation was done in the following counties: Bandera, Blanco, Edwards, Falls, Gillespie, Hays, Kendall, and Kimble. Stewards provided vital support for nearly all these surveys.

More focused projects are ongoing in Falls County (*Sarahville de Viesca*, Bull Hill Cemetery, and Jones Cemetery) and in Milam County (41MM18). At the April 2007 annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Regional Archeologist Dan Potter summarized research involving bedrock mortars of the Edwards Plateau. Most recently, the THC archeological staff visited the old Nashville Cemetery and the unrecorded site of Nashville on the Brazos. Dan hopes 2008 will see updated documentation of this site as well as the nearby and related Tenoxtitlan site, located in Burleson County.

Several public programs were offered over this period. Two of these support Texas Archeology Month, which took place in October.

Del Barnett handed out volumes of THC archeological materials in and around Goldthwaite. Del continues to be involved in the planning and development of a Goldthwaite museum on native plants and prehistoric Native American plant economy in the Mills county area.

Mary Lee Bartlett inspected two collections in the Abilene area. **Joe Binetti** conducted a private-land survey in Boerne.

Jay Blaine logged well over 1000 miles as he moved about the state with **Jerrylee** analyzing collections and offering workshops. Jay continues to be a superb resource for other stewards, THC staff, and a wide range of professional archeologists seeking conservation and identification of historic period artifacts. Recently, Jerrylee, Jay, and Dan spent a day classifying and describing Spanish colonial artifacts from THC work at 41MM18. Jay received the 2007 Crabtree Award at this year's meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, a notable recognition for Jay and for the TASN as well.

David Calame's accomplishments this reporting period are remarkable: 28 sites recorded, 10 additional sites monitored, and 25 collections either assessed or analyzed. Excellent work!

Kay Clarke logged over 4500 miles in her stewardship activities, which included 10 presentations and 2 workshops given in the Central Texas region. Among numerous examples Kay's valuable assistance to her region's landowners is documentation of the historic Jacob's Well cemetery near Wimberley.

Jose Contreras drove more than 1000 miles assessing collections, recording sites, and conducting surveys. Jose also assisted Frank Binnett and Dan with the private-land survey in Boerne.

Roy Craig worked on a site investigation and assisted 3 landowners. His stewardship also included distributing stacks of THC educational materials in his region.

Eric De Laughter kept busy, too. He monitored 5 sites, helped a landowner, and assessed a private collection.

Karen and Mike Fulghum gave 3 public presentations and, like Roy, blanketed their region with massive amounts of THC educational literature. These two stewards have an unflagging commitment to increasing archeology awareness in Central Texas.

R.C. Harmon of Sherman gave 10 presentations and 2 workshops, monitored 4 sites, and investigated 2 sites. His site investigations included mapping, testing, and surface inspection/collection. As always, R.C. remains one of our best stewards for public outreach and education.

Doris Howard of Llano County continued her volunteer work at the Nightengale Archaeological Center. She also kept busy as a private-land surveyor with the Llano Uplift Archeological Society and worked with Dan on THC landowner-assistance projects.

Bryan Jameson recorded 5 new sites and provided a great deal of assistance to landowners, groups, and other individuals in the region. In March, Bryan helped the Make a Wish Foundation realize the dream of a terminally ill 14-year-old boy. Blind and confined to a wheelchair, the boy was taken to the Bell County Museum, where Bryan helped him "be" an archeologist that day as he used the museum's specially-constructed educational excavation facility. Congratulations to both Bryan and the Bell County Museum for sharing the fun of archeology.

Jan and Paul Lorrain monitored 3 sites and assisted several folks in the Dallas area. Also in North Texas, **Bonnie McKee** gave a presentation to an audience of 45 and assisted several landowners and groups.

In pursuit of his steward goals, **Gary McKee** knows no bounds... or boundaries. Most recently, he distributed about 100 THC educational packets in Burleson County, mapped the Rabb Cemetery in Fayette County, and assisted with a site in Bastrop County.

Clint McKenzie of Bexar County, one of our new stewards, has assisted a number of landowners and groups during this period. He monitored 10 and investigated 9 sites.

Nick Morgan continues his stewardship in Bastrop. His main project is the Joyful Horse site (41BP691).

Laurie Moseley announced the founding of the Parker County Archaeological Society. Laurie also remains active in such stewardship activities as site monitoring and documentation in the Parker County area. He has given a number of talks and workshops around the state in the past months. Nearby, in Ft. Worth, Glynn Osburn assessed a collection and assisted a landowner.

Ona B. Reed recently traveled more than 2200 miles to take care of TASN projects that included monitoring sites and responding to landowner requests. According to Ona B., during all those miles many of the events she participated in were visited also by floods, tornadoes, "and worse." [NOTE: Dan adds, "This has indeed been one of the wettest years on record in most parts of the state, which has no doubt hindered many survey efforts. When surveys have been conducted out in the field during this reporting period, grass cover has been much more abundant than usual and has obscured sites."]

Larry Riemenschneider spent quite a bit of time out at old Fort Chadbourne in Bronte, Coke County. In February, Larry completed a report (filed with the THC) on excavations at Officers Quarters #2. He has also participated in Chadbourne outreach events. Larry was gearing up for the Concho Valley Archeological Fair, held October 13, during Texas Archeology Month.

Fieldwork and collections work had May and Jim Schmidt traveling all over their region the past few months. They managed to stay put long enough, though, to prepare for an Austin archeology fair held in October, Texas Archeology Month.

Jimmy Smith also put in some miles monitoring/ assessing sites and documenting collections. Jimmy has helped several landowners, agencies, and organizations in the process.

Frank Sprague monitored one site and gave one presentation. He also assisted several landowners in the Hamilton County area with matters concerning private-land history or archeology.

Paul Stein of San Antonio recorded a new site and documented or monitored a number of others. Paul has had health problems this past year but hopes to be more mobile and active soon.

Alice Stultz, now in Travis County, has an article on Native American plant usage accepted for publication in *the Steward*. That issue is scheduled for publication this fall. In addition, Alice has assisted a number of landowners and given a public program.

Art Tawater participated in an interesting site assessment of a shelter in Palo Pinto County, continued testing at 41HM54, and helped document a large collection of Caddo Pottery and artifacts at the Gregg County Museum.

New steward, Buddy Whitley, recorded a new site recorded in San Saba County. Welcome aboard Buddy!

The active duo of Kay and Woody Woodward recorded 6 new sites in the Hill Country and mapped or at least investi-

gated several others. They gave presentations to about 120 folks and assisted more than 20 landowners and organizations. Woody and Dan recently swapped GPS units to see if they could get either one to work.

Finally, **Bill Young** continues to spend quite a bit of time, sweat, and money addressing issues related to historic cemeteries in Navarro County. Bill makes sure, however, to save enough time and energy to keep writing history articles for the Corsicana newspaper. Bill's years of accomplishments working with Navarro County's historic cemeteries have been of tremendous archeological benefit to his region.



Site survey at Herff Falls on Cibolo Creek near Boerne, Texas



REGIONS 5 & 6 • JEFF DURST

Forest/Independence/Tropical

The stewards in Regions 5 and 6 can always be counted upon to deliver a tremendous amount of effort in this area of the state. Several have received formal recognition of the signifi-

cant contributions they have made in supporting archeological efforts in these regions.

As always, **Pat and Beth Aucoin** of Harris County have been very active during this reporting period. Both have been busy searching for the French site of Champ d'Asile, reported to be located somewhere along the Trinity River in Liberty County. Most recently their efforts have focused on an archival search for clues to the location of this lost but highly significant site.

Bill Birmingham of Victoria County remains active analyzing and documenting several artifact collections donated to the Museum of the Coastal Bend. This assignment has turned out to be a daunting one that has gone on for years now, but Bill remains devoted to completing task. In addition to his work at the museum, Bill has also continued his work with the ongoing research at the McNeal-Gonzales site located on the Guadalupe River in Victoria County.

Jimmy Bluhm of Victoria County was recently honored with his second Norman G. Flagg Certificate of Outstanding Performance at the Annual TASN Meeting for his meritorious work on the McNeal-Gonzales site (41VT141) in Victoria County. Jimmy remains extremely busy with the ongoing excavations at this site. This past summer Jimmy arranged for Dr. Michael Bever of the University of Texas at Austin to conduct a summer field school at the site and made sure the students received a full assortment of educational opportunities offered by local experts on the archeology and history of the area. Jimmy also continues to devote a tremendous amount of time processing and cataloguing artifacts from the site of 41VT141 and other sites at the Museum of the Coastal Bend in Victoria.

Pat Braun of Aransas County continues to make a significant contribution to the project at the McNeal-Gonzales site in Victoria County. She travels from Rockport to Victoria to help update the database that holds all the excavation records. She has also been working with several landowners in Aransas and Refugio Counties to record historic and prehistoric sites. Pat was recently honored with her second Norman G. Flagg Certificate of Outstanding Performance at the Annual TASN Meeting in Austin.

During this reporting period, **Tom Middlebrook** of Nacogdoches County recorded an interesting historic period site in downtown Nacogdoches. The Pocket Park Site (41NA303) is located on the *Plaza Principal*, one of the early military plazas in the downtown district. Excavations are yielding a vast array of artifacts covering the first five decades (1779–1830) of Nacogdoches' history. Tom delivered an excellent presentation on this work at the site at the TASN workshop held in Austin in early August.

Johnney and Sandra Pollan of Brazoria County continue to be a driving force behind the Brazoria County Antebellum Plantation Survey. They both continue to update

the ever-growing compendium of data on the Plantation Period in Brazoria County. Along with their efforts recording these plantation sites, they also remain devoted to supporting the Brazosport Museum of Natural Science in Lake Jackson.

As president of the Valley of the Caddo Archeological Society in Lamar County, **Rick Proctor** gives presentations and helps train new members of the society. Rick was recently elected to serve on a committee that will determine the feasibility of establishing a new history museum for the city of Paris, Texas.

Sandra Rogers of Walker County never fails to make a stellar contribution to the TASN, the TAS, and numerous other groups. During this reporting period, Sandra gave public archeology presentations in Matagorda, Palestine, Lake Jackson, and Huntsville. She also helped organize the TAS Ceramics Academy in Nacogdoches and is an active contributor to the U.S. Forest Service "Passport in Time" excavations in Crockett.

Sandra has also been recording many of the lost and forgotten cemeteries in East Texas. She was recently honored with her second Norman G. Flagg Certificate of Outstanding Performance at the TASN Meeting in Austin.

Mark Walters of Smith County was honored last August for his outstanding contribution to the preservation of archeological sites in Texas. He received his second Norman G. Flagg Certificate of Outstanding Performance at the Annual TASN Meeting in Austin. Mark recorded an amazing 47 new sites during this past year and nominated 9 sites for State Archeological Landmark designation. Mark's other accomplishments this year include his assistance hosting the 14th Annual East Texas Archeological Conference in Tyler. In addition, Mark coauthored the TAS Tyler Academy Report and published an article in the *Journal of North East Texas Archaeology*.

Steward Workshop 2007: A Time for Training and Recognition



Stewards Kay Woodward, Joe Hudgins, and Walter Horton examining materials during the afternoon osteological exercise

The annual Texas Archeological Stewardship Network (TASN) workshop took place in Austin August 4-5, 2007. An anonymous donor and the Lower Colorado River Authority provided generous support for the workshop. As usual, it was a weekend packed with information, activities, and opportunities for stewards and THC staff alike. This year's training



Jim Bruseth and Pat Mercado-Allinger present Byran Jameson with the Norman G. Flaigg Certificate for exemplary stewardship

comprised presentations on the THC's historic cemetery preservation programs by Gerron Hite and Anne Shelton of the History Programs Division, an overview of past efforts to adopt unmarked burial protection legislation in Texas by Archeology Division Director Jim Bruseth, and an introduction to human osteology by Gary Rutenberg, Ph.D.

Continues on following page.

The workshop provides a venue for acknowledging the many accomplishments by members of the TASN. Stewards reported astonishing contributions from February 2006 and January 2007 that added up to 20,016 volunteer hours; 107,028 miles traveled; 13,957 educational materials

distributed; 215 sites recorded; archeological talks given to 6322 people; and 1444 individuals assisted.

Special certificates of appreciation were presented to the following stewards for their volunteer efforts:

Tom Adams	Patsy Goebel	Enrique Madrid	Sandra E. Rogers
Beth Aucoin	Richard (Dick) Gregg	Nelson Marek	Jim Schmidt
Pat Aucoin	R. C. Harmon	Bonnie McKee	May Schmidt
Del Barnett	Nolan Harrist, Jr.	Gary McKee	Rolla Shaller
Jerry Bauman	Patti Haskins	Clint McKenzie	Jack Skiles
Frank A. Binetti	Max Hibbitts	Nick Morgan	Jimmy Smith
Bill Birmingham	Marilyn Horton	Laurie Moseley III	Cynthia Smyers
Jay Blaine	Walter Horton	Doug Nowell	Tom Speir
Jim Blanton	Doris Howard	Glynn Osburn	Frank Sprague
Jimmy Bluhm	Joe Hudgins	Johnney Pollan	Teddy Lou Stickney
Pat Braun	Bryan Jameson	Sandra Pollan	Alice Stultz
Dan Brown	Rick Jarnagin	Russell Potocki	Deborah Summers
David Calame, Sr.	H. (Don) Keyes	Marisue Potts	Art Tawater
Kay E. Clarke	Sheldon Kindall	Rick Proctor	S. Evans Turpin
Jose Contreras	Doug Kubicek	Ona B. Reed	Mark Walters
Julian Cranfill	Jan Lorrain	Larry Riemenschneider	Doug Wilkens
Robert Crosser	Paul Lorrain	Larry Ripper	Kay Woodward
Glenn Dolese	John Luce	Louis (Pinky) Robertson	Woody Woodward
Robert Everett	Alvin Lynn	Joe D. Rogers	Bill Young

Norman G. Flaigg Certificates were also presented to the top 10 percent performers in honor of their outstanding performance during the same reporting period:

Jimmy Bluhm (Victoria)	Bryan Jameson (Benbrook)	Mark Walters (Tyler)
Pat Braun (Rockport)	Larry Riemenschneider (Miles)	Kay Woodward (Kerrville)
David Calame (Devine)	Sandra Rogers (Huntsville)	Woody Woodward (Kerrville)
Kay Clarke (Leander)	Rolla Shaller (Canyon)	

Patricia A. Mercado-Allinger

THC Archeology Brochures Available



The Archeology Division of the Texas Historical Commission offers 12 free educational brochures on topics ranging from *What Does an Archeologist Do?* to *Artifact Collecting in Texas*. A special folder designed to hold the brochures is also available. To request brochures, call 512/463-6090.

LOOKING AHEAD

MONTHLY 2007

Travis County Archeological Society (TCAS) Monthly Meeting. The TCAS meets at a local restaurant each month and often features guest speakers. Second Thursday each month. Information: <http://travis.txarch.org/>.

SEPTEMBER 10–DECEMBER 8, 2007

Universal Forum of Cultures Monterrey 2007. Every four years, this global forum brings citizens from varied cultures, languages, and religions together in an intercultural dialogue on the most urgent matters in the global agenda. This year's event will draw approximately 1.5 million visitors to Monterrey and is mostly free of charge. Monterrey, Nuevo Lefin, Mexico. Information: foruminfo@monterrey2007.org, www.monterreyforum2007.org/index.php.

NOVEMBER 6, 2007

Southwest Texas AIA Lectures. Dr. Greg Warden of Southern Methodist University will lecture on Etruscan topics: Mugello Valley Archaeological Project, Poggio Colla. 7:30 p.m. Trinity University Chapman Auditorium, San Antonio, Texas. Information: <http://travis.txarch.org/>.

NOVEMBER 9 & 10, 2007

Center for Big Bend Studies Annual Conference. The focus will be on prehistoric, historic, and modern cultures of the Borderlands Region of the United States and Mexico. Guest speakers include Jefferson Morgenthaler and William A. Cloud. Alpine, Texas. Information: 432/837-8179, cbbs@sulross.edu.

NOVEMBER 10, 2007

Spanish Tracks & Trails. 10 a.m.–4 p.m. This event includes talks, exhibits, and demonstrations of crafts of the Spanish Texas frontier of the 1700s. Mission Espíritu Santo de Zuniga State Historic Site, Goliad State Park, Texas. Information: 361/645-3405.

NOVEMBER 16 & 17, 2007

El Paso Archaeological Society Book Sale. Friday noon–4 p.m., all day Saturday. El Paso Museum of Archaeology. Donations accepted daily 9 a.m.–4 p.m. El Paso, Texas. Information: Mary Russell 915/751-0360.

NOVEMBER 23, 2007

Karankawa Thanksgiving. Learn about the native people of the Gulf Coastal Bend and their way of life. 7 p.m. Goose Island State Park (10 miles northeast of Rockport in Aransas County). Information: 361/729-2858.

NOVEMBER 28–DECEMBER 2, 2007

106th American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting. This year's theme is "Difference, (In)Equality & Justice." Washington D.C. Information: www.aaanet.org/mtgs/mtgs.htm.

DECEMBER 2, 2007

GIS for Archaeology. This workshop condenses geographic information system concepts and operations commonly used by the archeology community into short lectures followed by hands-on samples using ArcGIS software. Baylor Sciences Building, Waco, Texas. Information: Shane Prochnow 254/710-2224, Shane_J_Prochnow@baylor.edu, www.baylor.edu/csr/index.php?id=46773.

DECEMBER 21–24, 2007

Native Traditions and Folklore. Park staff and special guests share information, crafts, music and folklore rooted in earth-based Native American traditions. 1–4 p.m. Government Canyon State Natural Area, San Antonio, Texas. Information: 210/688-9055, educmte@hotmail.com.

JANUARY 9–12, 2008

Society for Historical Archaeology 2008 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. The conference theme is "The Public Benefits of Historical Archaeology." Albuquerque, New Mexico. Information: www.sha.org/.

FEBRUARY 9, 2008

Ancient hunting and survival skills. Individual contestants and teams compete, using ancient-style atlatls, hunting with rabbit sticks, and starting a friction fires by hand. 1–4 p.m. Seminole Canyon State Park and Historic Site (nine miles west of Comstock, Texas). Information: Jack Johnson 432/292-4464, jack.johnson@tpwd.state.tx.us, www.tpwd.state.tx.us/spdest/findadest/parks/seminole_canyon/.

FEBRUARY 18, 2008

"The Art of Etruscan Art" Lecture. Dr. Jocelyn Penny Small of Rutgers University is the guest speaker, hosted by Trinity University. 7:30 p.m. San Antonio, Texas.

MARCH 5 & 6, 2008

Texas State Historical Association (TSHA) 112th Meeting. TSHA partners with the Hispanic Heritage of Texas Project to offer sessions on all aspects of Texas History. Omni Hotel, Corpus Christi, Texas. Information: www.tsha.utexas.edu/.

MARCH 7–9, 2008

50th Annual Caddo Conference. This Golden Anniversary of the conference examines Caddo archeology, ethnography, and history. Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, Louisiana. Information: Dr. Dayna Lee daynal@nsula.edu, www.nsula.edu/regionalfolklife/.

MARCH 26–30, 2008

73rd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Information: www.saa.org/meetings/index.html.

Recent and Available THC Archeological Publications

Investigations at the Salt Well Slough Site, 41RR204, a Salt-Making Site in Red River County, Texas. By Nancy Adele Kenmotsu, with contributions by Timothy K. Perttula. Archeological investigations conducted along the middle Red River during the 1991 Texas Archeological Society annual field school included excavation of a suspected salt-making locale near Caddo village sites. The evidence, especially characteristics of the ceramics collection and the presence of ephemeral hearths, suggests that prehistoric Caddos produced salt at the Salt Well Slough site. Texas Historical Commission Archeological Reports 4. 34 figs., 32 tables, 146 pp. \$15.00.

Finding Sha'chabdinnih (Timber Hill): The Last Village of the Kadohadacho in the Caddo Homeland. By Mark L. Parsons, James E. Bruseth, Jacques Bagur, S. Eileen Goldborer, and Claude McCrocklin. A combination of historical and archeological evidence conclusively identifies the site of the last village of the Kadohadacho Caddo in Marion County, Texas. Includes discussions of Kadohadacho history, how the site was located and excavated, the results of artifact analysis, and a macrobotanical analysis focusing on corn. Texas Historical Commission Archeological Reports 3. 36 figs., 4 tables, 114 pp. \$15.00.

Archeological and Archival Investigations of the Jonesborough Site (41RR15), Red River County, Texas. By Nancy G. Reese, with contributions by Timothy K. Perttula. A comprehensive archival search and critique of previous archeological work suggests an alternate locality for Jonesborough, one of the earliest Anglo American frontier settlement sites in Texas. Texas Historical Commission Archeological Reports 2. 19 figs., 5 tables, 96 pp. \$5.00.

Comparing Dimensions for Folsom Points and Their By-products from the Adair-Steadman and Lindenmeier Sites and Other Localities. By Curtis Tunnell and LeRoy Johnson. Data for Folsom dart point specimens from the Adair-Steadman and Lindenmeier artifact collections are summarized and compared. Comparison is also made with certain dimensional variables published for Folsom collections from six other sites or locales. Texas Historical Commission Archeological Reports 1. 17 figs., 7 tables, 60 pp. \$5.00.

The Life and Times of Toyah-Culture Folk as Seen from the Buckhollow Encampment, Site 41KM16 of Kimble County, Texas. By LeRoy Johnson. Office of the State Archeologist Report 38. 1994. 109 figs., 51 tables, 360 pp. \$15.00.

Texas Archeology in the Classroom: A Unit for Teachers. Compiled by THC staff. Includes background on archeology and ethnohistory; more than 20 activities, or lesson plans; and list of printed and audiovisual resources. May be reproduced by nonprofits for educational use only. 1998. Numerous illustrations, maps, 150 pp., photocopied, punched for 3-hole binder. \$7.00.

How to Plan and Manage an Archeology Fair. Compiled by TARL and THC staff. Includes planning, promotion, and activity instructions for sponsoring an interactive archeology event. 1999, revised,

Aug. 2000. 60 pp., photocopied, punched for three-hole binder. 10 cents per page.

Archeological Bibliography for the Central Region of Texas. Compiled by Helen Simons and William E. Moore. Includes key words, site number, and county indexes. 1997. 264 pp. \$7.00.

The Steward: Journal of the Texas Archeological Stewardship Network (formerly The Cache). Vols. 5, 4, and 3 still available. \$5.00 each. Copier reproduction of Vol. 6 available at 10 cents per page (\$10.60).

Archeology in the Central and Southern Planning Region, Texas: A Planning Document. Edited by Patricia A. Mercado-Allinger, Nancy A. Kenmotsu, and Timothy K. Perttula. 1996. 200 pp., punched for three-hole binder. \$15.00.

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