

# Current ARCHEOLOGY IN TEXAS

## IN THIS ISSUE

USS <i>Westfield</i>	1
McGloin Bluff Site	8

## NEWS AND EVENTS

SHA Conference Scheduled in Austin	16
THC Acquires Indian Mound Nursery	16
First THC Curatorial Facility Certified	17
THC Announces Preservation Plan	17
Borgens Is New Marine Archeologist	17
Texas Coast Investigations	18
City of Austin Merit Award	19
Bull Hill Cemetery Dedication	20
Preservation Fellows Work on Archeology Projects	22
Brown Heads Casa Navarro	23
Archeology Programs Update	24
Archeological Records Digitized	24
TAS Annual Meeting Held	25
TexSite 3.0 Is Here	25
TAM Celebrates Heritage	26

## REGIONAL AND STEWARD NEWS

Regional Archeologists' Reports	28
TASN Named Preserve America Steward	32
New Mexico Honors Stewards' Report	33
TASN August Workshop	34
Steward Nomination Form	35

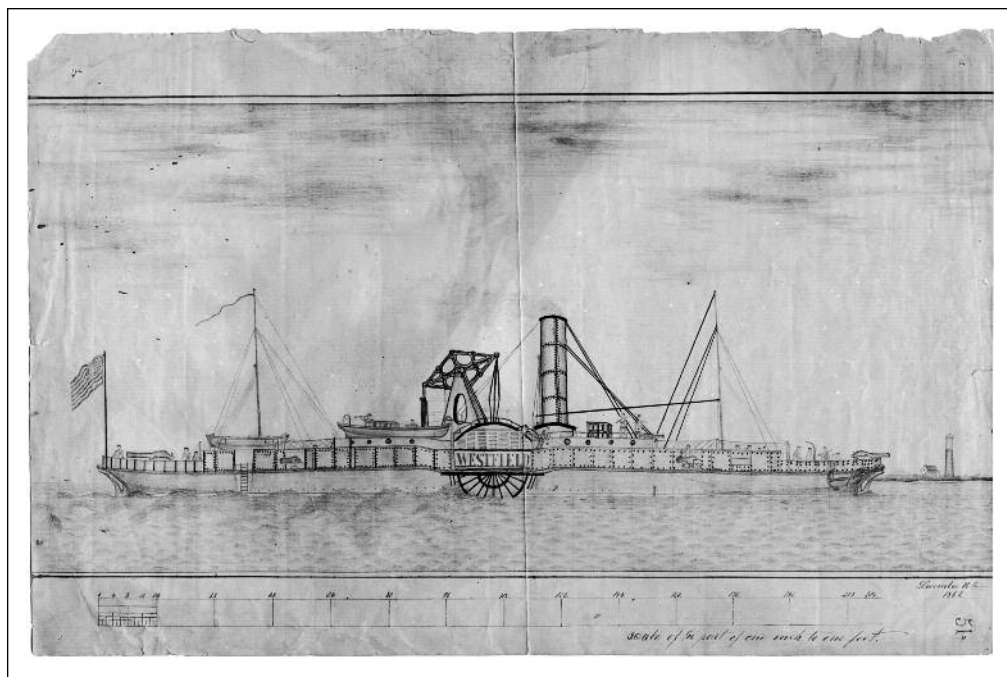


Figure 1. This image of USS *Westfield*, dated December 16, 1862, is a detail of the only known, contemporaneous, first-hand depiction of the vessel. (Unknown artist, courtesy Memphis and Shelby County Room, Memphis Public Library and Information Center)

## USS *Westfield*

### The Loss and Rediscovery of a Civil War Ferry-Gunboat in Galveston Bay

*Amy Borgens and Robert Gearhart*

USS *Westfield* was the flagship of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron that cruised the Gulf coast between Pensacola, Fla., and the Rio Grande, Texas, during the early years of the Civil War. *Westfield* was a rare example of a U.S. Navy warship: a Staten Island ferry that had been purchased by the U.S. government and converted into a heavily armed gunboat. The steam-powered vessel was stationed at Galveston Bay in late 1862 and destroyed by its own commander during the Battle of Galveston on January 1, 1863. The rediscovery of the wreck in 2005 commenced a series of archeological investigations that culminated in a multi-million-dollar recovery project undertaken by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in 2009. The investigation of *Westfield* is the first archeological field project connected to the Civil War battle at Galveston.

### ***Westfield* Purchase and Conversion**

*Westfield* performed a vital role in the U.S. Navy during a time when the government was in desperate need of seaworthy gunships. The federal government hired George D. Morgan, a civilian and brother-in-law of Secretary of the Navy Gideon Wells, to formally locate and purchase new vessels for the U.S. Navy (Fowler 1990:52). Morgan began negotiations to purchase *Westfield*, one of two brand new and almost identical ferries, from shipping magnate Cornelius Vanderbilt in November 1861 (Morgan 1861a). *Westfield* was constructed by Vanderbilt's nephew, Jeremiah Simonson, a famous New York shipbuilder who had developed a reputation for excessive personal spending and company mismanagement. Vanderbilt purchased Simonson's shipyard in 1849 to prevent its bankruptcy, thus acquiring the shipyard that was used to construct a large number of his merchant vessels, passenger steamers, and ferries (Stiles 2009:105). *Westfield* only served on the Staten Island route for five months prior to being purchased by the U.S. Navy (*Richmond City Gazette* 1861).

*Westfield* was a significant acquisition for the U.S. government. It was sold to the U.S. Navy for its cost of construction, \$90,000 (U.S. District of New York 1861, Stiles 2009:337). The vessel was large, measuring 213 ft 4 in x 34 ft x 12 ft 11 in with a displacement of 891 tons, and was double-decked and double-ended. The steamer was powered by a 50 in x 10 ft low-pressure, vertical, walking beam engine constructed by Morgan Iron Works of New York City (Heyl 1965:335). The steamer's shallow draft and ability to move equally well in either direction was advantageous for navigating in shallow rivers and bays and along the coast. Conversion of *Westfield* was undertaken by Jacob A. Westervelt, another famed New York shipbuilder, under supervision of the New York Navy Yard (Heyl 1965: 335 and Morgan 1861b). Documentation of Westervelt's conversion has not been discovered; however, proposals submitted by Copeland and Howe detail the work required to convert the steamer to a gunboat (Copeland and Howe 1861a, Copeland and Howe 1861b, Minick 1962:428–439). According to these documents, the steamer's upper cabin was to be removed, and the sides of the lower cabin were to be protected with metal plates. Metal-plated bulwarks were to be constructed at each end of the boat to protect the newly created gundecks. Areas of hinged metal plates in the protective bulwark were to serve as gun ports for exposing the cannons during an engagement. Below the main deck at each end of the steamer, a deck was to be added (thus creating two "stories") to allow additional space for storage, coal bunkers, and ammunition magazines. Prior to her commission and launch, *Westfield* was armed with six cannon that included a 100-pounder Parrott Rifle, a 9-in Dahlgren, and four 8-in smoothbore cannon (Naval

Historical Center n.d.). The finished gunboat had an unusual appearance that was unfamiliar to many mariners and naval personnel of the time (Figure 1). The vessels' low profile and iron plating sometimes caused the ferry-gunboats to be mistakenly identified as ironclads, a new type of warship that was first successfully used in naval combat during the Civil War (Minick 1962:427, Scharf 1887:506). Only 20 ferries were purchased by the U.S. Navy and converted to gunboats; only five of these were Staten Island ferries. This was a small portion (0.4 percent) of the 1,024 active duty vessels that served the U.S. Navy by the end of the Civil War (Minick 1962:436).

### **Military Service**

On February 22, 1862, *Westfield*, with a compliment of 130 men under the command of William B. Renshaw, departed from New York for Louisiana (Paulding 1862, Welles 1862). The gunboat was assigned to Commander David D. Porter's Mortar Flotilla. After sustaining minor damage in a storm off North Carolina, *Westfield* joined Porter's fleet at the mouth of the Mississippi River on March 18, 1862 (Farragut 1862a; Porter 1862). *Westfield*'s first major service to the fleet was towing the flotilla over the entrance bar of the Mississippi River (Porter 1862). The fleet proceeded north up the river and commenced shelling Forts Jackson and St. Philip. The two forts surrendered on April 28 (Cotham 1998:59–60). In late June, *Westfield* participated in the bombardment of Vicksburg until the conclusion of the siege on July 15 (Cotham 2006:73–82). *Westfield* and *Clifton* also were instrumental in diverting Confederate fire rafts that had been launched toward the fleet (Massa 1862; Renshaw 1862; Roe 1862). In the fall of 1862, Rear Admiral David Farragut reassigned *Westfield* to the Gulf of Mexico (Farragut 1862b). *Westfield* became the flagship for the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, a flotilla that consisted of gunboats *Westfield*, *Harriet Lane*, *Clifton*, *Owasco*, and *Henry James*. The squadron focused primarily on Texas ports, particularly Galveston, which was one of the more prominent port cities in the Gulf of Mexico. Galveston was an important exportation hub for southern cotton, a product greatly valued by northern textile factories that were experiencing a war-induced shortage (Cotham 2004:83–84).

*Westfield* and the squadron disembarked at Galveston on October 1, 1862, and within a few days had negotiated surrender and commandeered Fort Jackson on Pelican Island just north of the city. Galveston, though seeming to possess heavy coastal defenses, had fortified some positions with well-crafted logs painted to look like a full-sized 10-in Columbiad cannon (called "Quaker" guns). To both celebrate the Union victory and perhaps mock Galveston's defenses, two of the Quaker guns were removed and proudly displayed on the decks of *Westfield* and *Owasco* (Cotham 2006:106,

Renshaw 1862). During the squadron's possession of the bay, *Westfield* traveled west and participated in the bombardment of Indianola (which surrendered) and later Port Lavaca. *Westfield*'s long-range rifled Parrott gun exploded at Port Lavaca and was temporarily replaced by a 9-in Dahlgren borrowed from *Clifton*. Later, on December 28, a rifled 32-pounder cannon was added to *Westfield*'s armament as a suitable replacement for the Parrott (Cotham 2006:114, 127).

In the fall of 1862, Confederate General J. Bankhead Magruder assumed command of the District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. His immediate goal in his new post was to recapture Galveston from the occupying Union force. Magruder focused his efforts on Kuhn's Wharf, an elongated pier with a large two-story warehouse that had been commandeered by Companies D, G, and I of the 42nd Massachusetts Volunteers, under the command of Isaac Burrell (Long 1863). The evening of December 31 seemed deceptively mundane. Union troops had grown accustomed to reports of an impending Confederate attack and were relatively unprepared for the events about to transpire. The vessels *Harriet Lane*, *Clifton*, *Owasco*, *Corypheus*, and *Sachem* were quietly at anchor in Galveston Channel near Kuhn's Wharf. Magruder, under the cover of darkness, had quietly erected a 2 1/2-mi-long line of shore batteries at the edge of the city's downtown commercial district, just across from the wharf (Magruder 1863b:3–4). A small fleet composed of the cottonclads *Neptune* and *Bayou City*, the tenders *Lucy Gwinn* and *Royal Yacht*, and hospital ship (steamer) *John C. Carr* were stationed at the northern end of the bay awaiting the signal to commence an attack on the U.S. vessels protecting the troops (Wilson 1863, Bosson 1886:88, 98). *Westfield*, which was on patrol near the mouth of the bay, observed the approaching Confederate fleet and pursued the vessels (Tucker 1918:364). *Westfield* grounded at Pelican Island Shoal as the Confederate ships retreated to Half Moon Shoal (Bosson 1886:88–89). As *Westfield* lay grounded on the shoal, Confederates commenced an attack on U.S. troops stationed at the wharf. During the battle, *Bayou City* and *Neptune* successfully rammed and disabled *Harriet Lane*. Captain Jonathan Wainwright, the commander of *Harriet Lane*, was killed early in the action and the vessel was surrendered (Bosson 1886:102–103).

A period of truce was arranged, during which Renshaw decided *Westfield* would be destroyed to prevent her capture and use by the Confederacy. Supplies and crew members were quickly transferred to the *Saxon* and *Mary Boardman*. The deck was saturated with turpentine, the boiler's safety valves were chained down, and the magazine (located in the lower hold of the steamer) opened (Bosson 1886:112, *Boston Journal* 1863:2, *New York Times* 1863). Though

reports of *Westfield*'s destruction vary, most eyewitnesses recount a powder train as having been laid to the forward magazine. A slow match was set, and the vessel did not immediately explode. Renshaw returned to the vessel to investigate but was killed when the explosion finally occurred. The captain's launch was waiting beside *Westfield* and was destroyed, killing 12 crew. The explosion was immense and was described as being "so tremendous as to shake both air and ocean like the upheaval of an earthquake. A volcanic flame ascended to the clouds in the form of an inverted cone, filled with shot and shells, and every conceivable form of fragments of wood and iron" (Abbott 1866:456). The force of the blast caused the vessel "to part or burst out forward, like a chestnut burr" and split "fore and aft . . . like a book, crushing the gig with its crew awaiting at her side." The forward portion of the boat was immediately destroyed and burned or blown "to pieces" to the waterline (Baker 1882:24, Burt 1863, Scharf 1887:508). The testimony of a Confederate diver involved in the later salvage provides evidence that the vessel may have been blown in two. He ". . . found the wreck to consist of about one half of the hull of the vessel embedded in the sand and in about six feet of water. According to Thompson (1863), the decks were burned off of her forward and the stern part blown off about sixty yards (the main part of the stern)." The remaining Union vessels retreated from the bay, though *Harriet Lane*, *Elias Pike*, *LeCompte*, and *Cavallo* were captured.

In spite of Renshaw's best intentions, Galveston was lost and much of *Westfield*'s armament and munitions were recovered. The sunken steamer had grounded in only 7 to 24 ft of water, which made it readily accessible to Confederate salvors (Unidentified 1863). In the months following the battle, the steam stack, machinery, launches, six cannon, hundreds of shells and solid shot, barrels of food, and almost 15,000 pounds of iron and brass were recovered (Confederate Prize Commission Records 1863). The paddlewheel shaft was repurposed and used to create three 5 3/4-in-bore rifled cannon of 10 1/2 ft length (*Galveston Daily News* 1899). Evidence of the wrecked *Westfield* was visible years following her destruction. Coastal charts from 1867 and 1877 noted that the boiler was still evident above the waterline (Boyd 1867, U.S. Coast Survey 1877). Far from remaining silent, *Westfield* continued to provoke from its resting spot and was the source of irritation to local mariners who would occasionally strike the submerged remains. In 1906, *Westfield* was again salvaged for copper and brass, and it was later dynamited by the Office of the Chief of Engineers to remove the wreck as a navigation hazard (U.S. Army, Department of Engineers 1906:1351, *Galveston Daily News* 1906). Since these attempts to salvage and remove the wreck, man-made and environmental factors have caused substantial erosion of the

seafloor to a depth of approximately 47 ft—a process that accelerated after construction of the Texas City Dike in 1915.

### Rediscovery

In August 2005, nautical archeologists from PBS&J rediscovered *Westfield* while investigating two targets in the Texas City Channel (TCC) as part of a series of cultural resource investigations for the Texas City Channel Improvement Project (TCCIP). USACE, Galveston District, will deepen the existing channel from a design elevation of -40 ft (-12.2 m) USACE Mean Low Tide (MLT) to -45 ft (-13.7 m) USACE MLT. This plan includes 3 ft (0.9 m) of advanced maintenance dredging and 2 ft (0.6 m) of allowable overdepth dredging, making the bottom elevation of new dredging -50 ft (-15.2 m) USACE MLT. Remote-sensing surveys, dive investigations, and resulting recovery effort were undertaken in order to satisfy USACE's responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

PBS&J archeologists returned to the site in 2006 to identify, map, and record diagnostic artifacts and to determine the extent of the wreck site. Probing the wreck determined that all the wood had deteriorated and that the site was primarily a large, disarticulated artifact debris field measuring approximately 164 x 82 ft (50 x 25 m) (Figure 2). Divers learned that due to the erosional deflation of the site, most artifacts were within a 1-ft thick stratum, or less, of sediment. During this phase of work archeologists recorded the cannon, the bearing block for the walking beam engine, the boiler flues, firebox, shells, and fuses.

In May 2009, PBS&J archeologists again returned to the site to test the methodology proposed for mapping and recovering the wreck remains. Originally the project involved deploying a series of interconnecting and moveable aluminum 10-x-10-ft grids across the site. Divers would systematically clear sand from each grid using a hand-held dredge. After the sediment and shell hash was removed, each grid would be drawn and the artifacts would be

collected. Conditions at the site prevented successful mapping and artifact recovery using this method. The heavy currents in Galveston Bay only allowed a variable 2–6-hour daily work window. Ship traffic on both channels caused the dive boat, which was anchored just outside the channel, to drag its anchors. Archeologists did not dive on the site if any vessel was passing through the TCC near the project area during fieldwork.

After careful consideration and consultation among the USACE, PBS&J, then-Texas State Marine Archeologist Steve Hoyt, and the Underwater Archeology Branch of the Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHC), it was decided that the wreck would be recovered from the seafloor using a large-diameter electromagnet and an environmental clamshell dredge. This expansive operation commenced on November 14, 2009, and utilized commercial divers, archeologists, U.S. Armed Services explosive experts, and commercial dredge operators and equipment. Recovery of the site was conducted by the Navy Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV) and that group's prime contractor, DonJon Marine Co., Inc. Work vessels included a 120-x-40-ft barge equipped with a large (138-ton) crane. The barge included a "laydown" and sorting area for large artifacts and the vessel positioning and navigation operations ("survey shack"); a 100-ft-long barge, equipped with a small (16-ton) crane, housed the diver operations including the communications shack, air compressor stations, recompression chamber, generators, and water pumps; and a 100-x-40-ft materials barge carried up to nine roll-off/filter boxes used for artifact wet storage, sediment storage, and large artifact screening. PBS&J archeologists coordinated the recovery and monitored collection of the artifacts at the site in Galveston Bay. Additionally, a team of 25 archeologists stationed at a riverside facility (J&S Contractors) in Freeport screened and cataloged all artifacts from the sediment.

Commercial divers from Phoenix International (under contract with SUPSALV) first removed large artifacts such as the 9-ton Dahlgren cannon and boiler flues. After this phase of the project, a large 5-ft diameter electromagnet was used in selected areas of the wreck to remove large objects and also unexploded shells (which are considered live ordnance). All the shells had to be removed by Explosive Ordnance Disposal specialists during the work at Galveston and transported to an off-site, Galveston-based, approved facility at the termination of each work day. The last phase of recovery involved using a large environmental clamshell dredge to systematically remove the sediment from a series of virtual 15-x-15-ft grids that were projected on the site using navigation software. The provenience of each large artifact, magnet, and clamshell lift was recorded during the project. The contents of each grid were placed

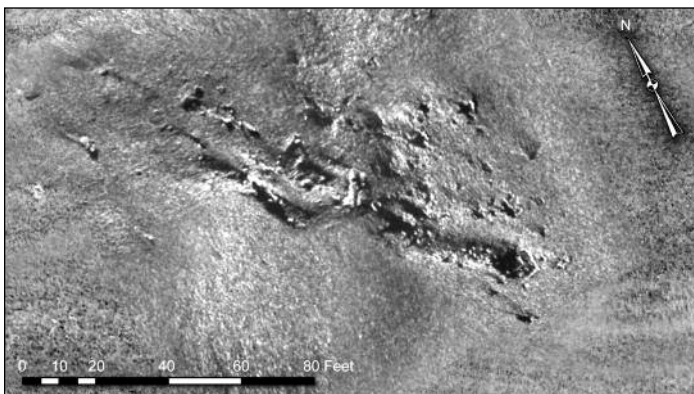


Figure 2. Side-scan sonar image of the *Westfield* artifact debris field. (Courtesy USACE)

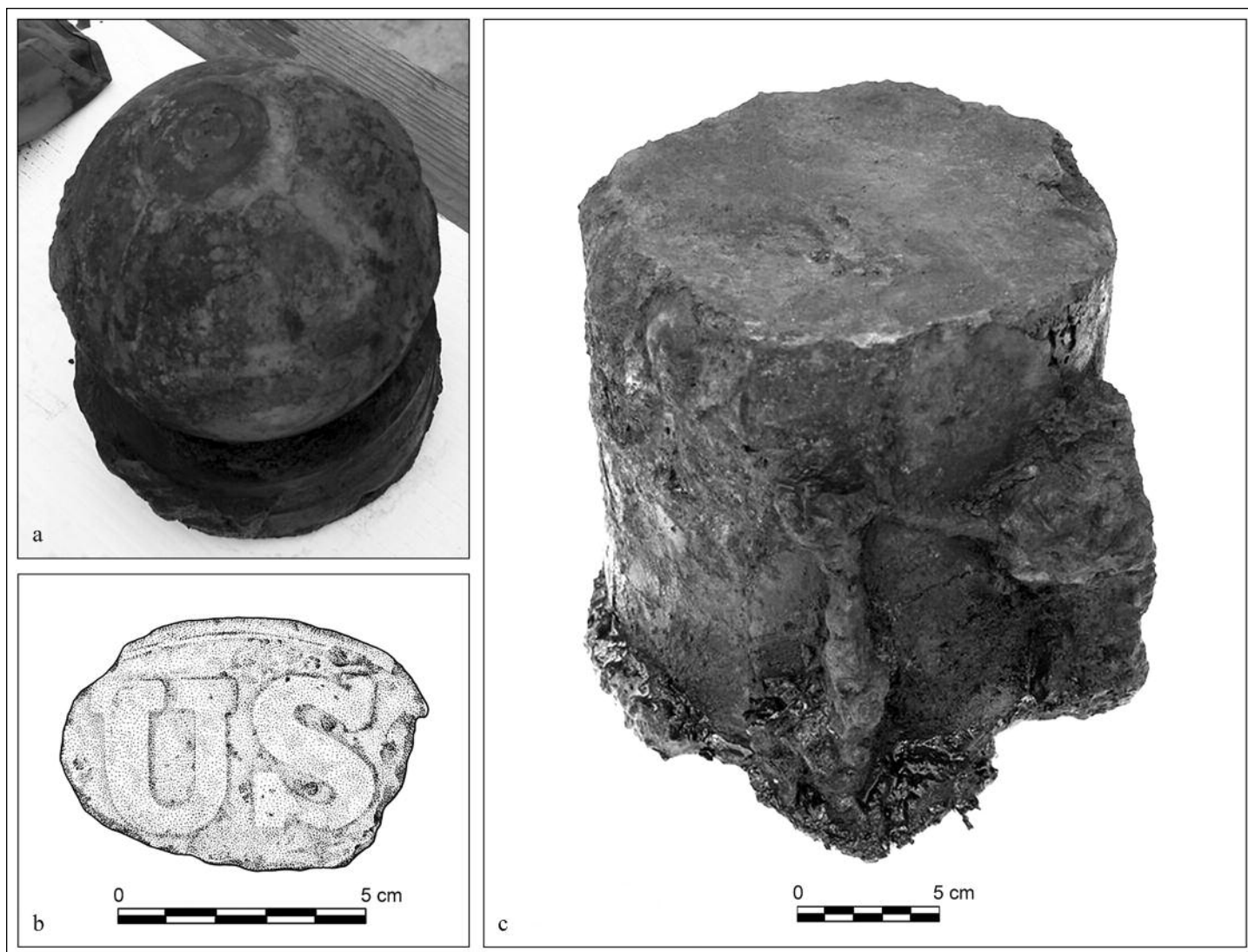


Figure 3. Military artifacts recovered from *Westfield* include: a, shell and sabot; b, belt buckle; and c, canister shot. (Images a and b are by Amy Borgens, and c is by Chris Cartellone; courtesy USACE)

within a specialized 23-ft-long x 8-ft-wide x 5-ft-deep, watertight roll-off box containing an interior lining of 1/4-in steel screens on the bottom and 1-in screens on the side (termed a “filter box”). Each container had an overlying 6-in grate that was used to collect ordnance and large artifacts. After a series of grids were completed and their respective containers filled, a barge would transport them to Freeport for screening.

Work in Galveston and Freeport lasted from November 14 to December 16, 2009. Cataloging of the artifact collection resumed at Austin in mid-January and continued intermittently until March 2010. More than 7,800 artifacts were recovered from the seafloor of which almost half were unidentified concretions. A large portion of identifiable artifacts were fasteners: more than 1,800 have been documented and include 1,565 nails, 143 spikes, 94 bolts, and 18 screws. Eighteen spherical iron shells were recovered that included ammunition for the 9-in Dahlgren and 8-in

smoothbore cannon carried on *Westfield*. Three of the shells were concreted to a wooden base, called a sabot, which was used to maintain orientation of the shell during firing (Figure 3a). One 13-in mortar shell for the squadron’s mortar boat was also found. In addition to the Dahlgren cannon and various shells, military artifacts included five “US” belt buckles (Figure 3b), six “US” buckles for cartridge boxes, 48 fuses (for shells), a brass Dahlgren gun sight, a gun sight cover, a hand-held bullet mold, whole and partial canister shot (Figure 3c), and the cap square of a gun carriage. Other artifacts documented by archeologists include parts of the boiler, 5-x-5-ft outer protective iron plating, copper sheathing, and glass shards; much of the glass may be modern and intrusive to the site.

As of fall 2010, the *Westfield* project is ongoing. Conservators at the Conservation Research Laboratory at Texas A&M University are in the process of x-raying the concretions. Some artifacts, such as the cannon (Figure 4),



Figure 4. 9-in Dahlgren cannon. (Photo by Amy Borgens, courtesy USACE)

are in the initial stages of conservation, which is anticipated to take approximately three years. Preliminary analyses of the artifacts that have thus far been identified indicate that the wreck did maintain some special integrity in spite of the two historic explosions and the dynamic environmental processes at work. Many of the artifacts associated with the boiler, engine machinery, or engine room flooring were congregated around the firebox in an area that would have been the engine room. Likewise, much of the shot, shells, and fuses are loosely dispersed at the northwestern end of the site in an area that would have served as the stern magazine.

## Conclusion

Only months before *Westfield's* demise, New Yorkers were commuting to work on her decks, perhaps reading news accounts of the growing war, unaware that soon the humble ferryboat on which they rode would be sold into that very conflict. Once entered into naval service, *Westfield* played a small but vital part in battles for control of the Mississippi River before coming to Galveston. Even there, the ship played a pivotal role. Its loss on a sandbar might have meant the difference between victory and defeat for General Magruder's Confederate forces in the Battle of Galveston. Following its destruction, *Westfield* quickly passed from being a newsworthy maker of history to being mined for its resources of guns and metal. Over time, the steamer became merely a curious navigational hazard until even its location was forgotten. Rediscovery of *Westfield* has breathed life into events touched by its past and illuminates that history for posterity. We are reminded that real people lived and died on this ship in the midst of our nation's greatest civil conflict.

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Work conducted at the site of USS *Westfield* is discussed in the 2010 PBS&J draft report entitled "Investigation and Recovery of USS *Westfield* (Site 41GV151), Galveston Bay, Texas" by Amy Borgens, Robert Gearhart, Sara Laurence, and Doug Jones. This report will be finalized and submitted to USACE, the Texas Historical Commission (THC), and NHHHC following conservation of the artifact collection. Project management included Robert Gearhart (principal investigator) and Amy Borgens (project archeologist) of PBS&J; Janelle Stokes and Nicole Minnichbach of the USACE; Rick Theil of Navy Supervisor of Salvage; and Paul Hankins of Donjon Marine Co., Inc. Amy Borgens was hired in June 2010 as the THC State Marine Archeologist.

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1863 Letter from Lieutenant Commander Henry Wilson, U.S. Navy, to Rear Admiral Farragut, January 6, 1863. National Archives, Microfilm 625, Roll 58, Area Files of the Navy Collection, 1775–1910, Washington, D.C.

## Data Recovery at the McGloin Bluff Site (41SP11) A Late Prehistoric Rockport Phase Fishing Camp on Corpus Christi Bay

Robert A. Ricklis

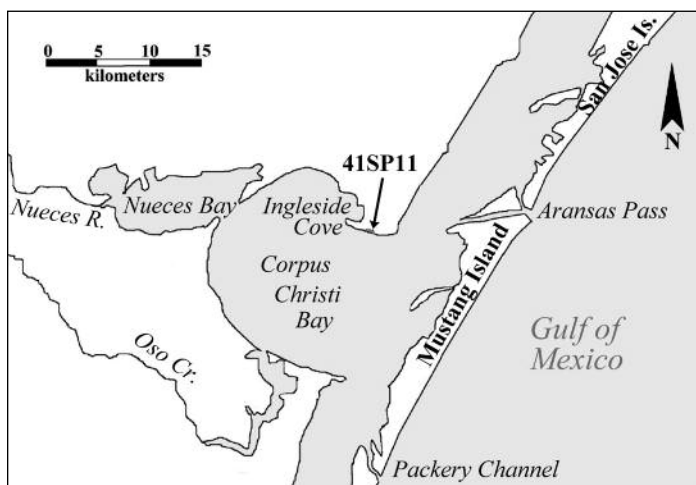


Figure 1. Map of the Corpus Christi Bay area, showing location of the McGloin Bluff site (41SP11).

The McGloin Bluff site (41SP11), a prehistoric occupation locale that is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and designation as a State Archeological

Landmark, was the focus of an archeological investigation carried out during the fall and early winter of 2008–09 by TRC Environmental Corporation. Sponsored by the Port of Corpus Christi Authority, the project involved data-recovery excavations at the site, which is near the northeastern shoreline of Corpus Christi Bay (Figure 1).

The work was done in anticipation of development of the site and surrounding terrain, and it ultimately provided important clues for understanding the economic and social patterns of the site's inhabitants. Previous survey and testing of the site and the surrounding area (Ricklis 2006) had indicated that McGloin Bluff contained large quantities of Rockport Phase ceramic, lithic, and shell artifacts, as well as well-preserved faunal bone.

The site lies on a stable sand dune that rises above the shoreline flats to an elevation of over 30 ft above mean sea level. It was first recorded and reported by James E. Corbin (1963) as one of several sites that he examined along the shoreline of Corpus Christi Bay and nearby Ingleside Cove. Corbin reported surface finds including more than 3,000



fragments of Rockport Ware pottery, flaked-chert arrowpoints, chert scrapers, and a single glass bead. On the basis of the materials recovered and his observations of the site, Corbin suggested that McGloin Bluff was a single-component site pertaining to the Rockport Complex (now termed the Rockport Phase). He also remarked that, unlike other sites in the area, the site appeared to contain no shell midden deposits, a suggestion supported by our recent work there.

## Excavations

The site extends in a roughly east-west trajectory, along the crest of the aforementioned stable dune, for a distance of more than 500 m. It is narrow, relative to this long axis, ranging in width from as little as 20 m to about 40 m. The excavations conducted by TRC were carried out in the western sector of the site, an area that previous survey and testing had shown to be largely intact and productive of in situ archeological materials. By contrast, the eastern part of the site had been determined to have been seriously disturbed and to hold little potential for acquisition of useful archeological data.

Excavations were controlled horizontally within a 1-m-interval grid, with vertical control maintained by excavation in 10-cm arbitrary levels. Most of our work was focused in a block of 116 contiguous 1-m<sup>2</sup> units along the southern edge of the site, near and at the crest of the dune immediately above the shoreline flats (see Figures 2 and 3). The fine-sand matrix permitted the use of a skim-shoveling technique, as sand could easily be removed in relatively thin (1–3 cm) increments with the use of square-ended spades. All excavated matrix was screened through 1/4-in or 1/8-in wire mesh to ensure consistent recovery of small items.

Rockport Phase artifacts and faunal materials were found to be most abundant in the upper 100 cm of the dune deposit. Below the 100-cm depth, the abundance of these materials declined abruptly. A group of eight contiguous 1-m units near the center of the main excavation block was taken to a depth of 230 cm to define the maximum depth of Rockport materials, and it was found that virtually none were present at or below 200 cmbs. A second goal in this relatively deep excavation was to determine if any evidence of earlier cultural periods would be revealed. This proved not to be the case which, in combination with the lack of time-diagnostic artifacts of pre-Rockport Phase periods (e.g., Late Archaic dartpoints) from our excavations and extensive surface examination of deflated areas of the site, supports Corbin's (1963) original assessment of the site as a single-component expression of the Rockport Phase.

No discernible features were identified. This is taken to reflect probable dispersal of whatever features (e.g., hearths) may have originally existed by ongoing bioturbation of the

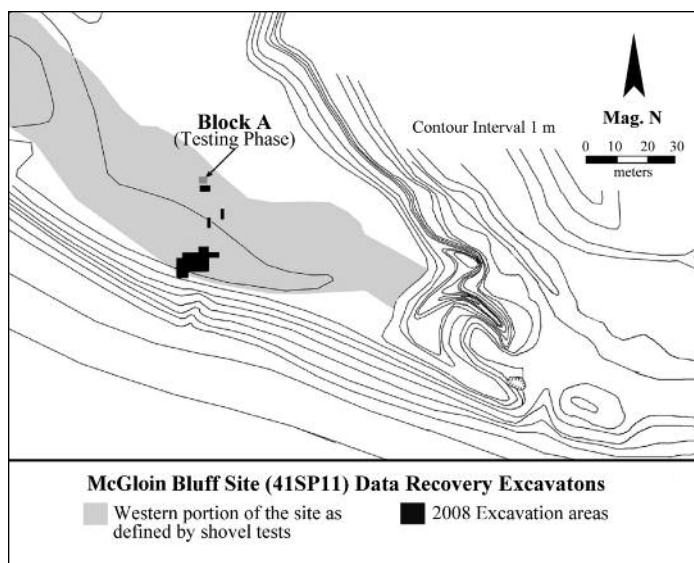


Figure 2. Topographic map of the McGloin Bluff site, showing the locations of 2008–09 data recovery excavations and extent of western portion of the site as indicated by survey and testing



Figure 3. Excavations in progress at the crest of the stable sand dune at McGloin Bluff site.

highly friable sand matrix. The lack of features is not thought to reflect non-intensive occupation of the site, given the density and numbers of artifacts and faunal remains present in the deposits.

## The Recovered Artifact Assemblage

The excavations produced a large sample of Rockport Phase artifacts, including more than 39,000 sherds of Rockport Ware pottery, 11 fragments of ceramic pipes, 17 small ground-sherd disks, 103 arrowpoints (whole and fragmentary), seven unifacial chert scrapers, the distal fragment of a beveled knife, two chert cores, 23 small prismatic blades of chert, 3,650 pieces of chert debitage, a sandstone abrader, and 3,100 small lumps of asphaltum.

Additionally, a most unusual find was a small trapezoidal bead of turquoise, the only artifact of this exotic material reported to date from the Texas coastal zone.

### Pottery

All potsherds found ( $n = 39,073$ ) are assigned to the Rockport Ware series, representing the indigenous ceramic tradition in the central Texas coast region during the final centuries of prehistory (cf. Suhm and Jelks 1962; Ricklis 1995, 1996; Weinstein and Hutchins 2002) and persisting into the Colonial era of early Historic times (Ricklis 2000, 2007). Rockport Ware, divisible into several distinct types (Suhm and Jelks 1962; Ricklis 1995, 1996; Weinstein and Hutchins 2002), is a thin, coil-built, sandy paste pottery made in the forms of bowls, jars, ollas, and bottles and commonly decorated and/or coated with asphaltum, a natural black petroleum tar that originates in seepages in the floor of the Gulf of Mexico and that washes ashore on Gulf beaches. Representative examples of Rockport Ware from McGloin Bluff are shown in Figures 4 and 5.

The sample of potsherds recovered is one of the largest from a Texas coastal site, and this highlights the fact that the use of pottery in the region may have been comparably intensive to that documented at sites occupied by sedentary horticulturalists. This may reflect the limited mobility of the region's coastal hunter-gatherers, who routinely operated within only a few tens of kilometers from the coast (e.g., Ricklis 1996), and perhaps also the relative ease of transporting pottery vessels in the dugout canoes that were used for travel (see Newcomb 1983; Ricklis 1996).

### Stone Tools

The lithic assemblage from McGloin Bluff is typical of the Rockport Phase. The overwhelmingly predominant arrowpoint type is Perdiz (Figure 6), which comprises 85 percent of all arrowpoints from the excavations that can be assigned to established types. Additional types are all of minor quantitative significance and include Bonham or Bonham-like specimens (5.7 percent), Cuney-like specimens (1.4 percent), Bulbar Stemmed points (3.9 percent), Lozenge type points (4.3 percent), and possible Guerrero arrowpoints (2.9 percent). No earlier arrowpoint types (e.g., Scallorn, Edwards) were recovered, nor were any dartpoints found, as would represent Archaic occupations of the site. Four arrowpoint preforms were recovered, suggesting on-site production of arrowpoints.

Residue analysis was performed on a sample of six arrowpoints that were submitted to PaleoResearch Institute in Golden, Colo., in an attempt to establish the kind(s) of animals that were procured with bow and arrows. Five of the six specimens tested positive for fish protein (Cummings et al. 2010), strongly suggesting that the bow and arrow

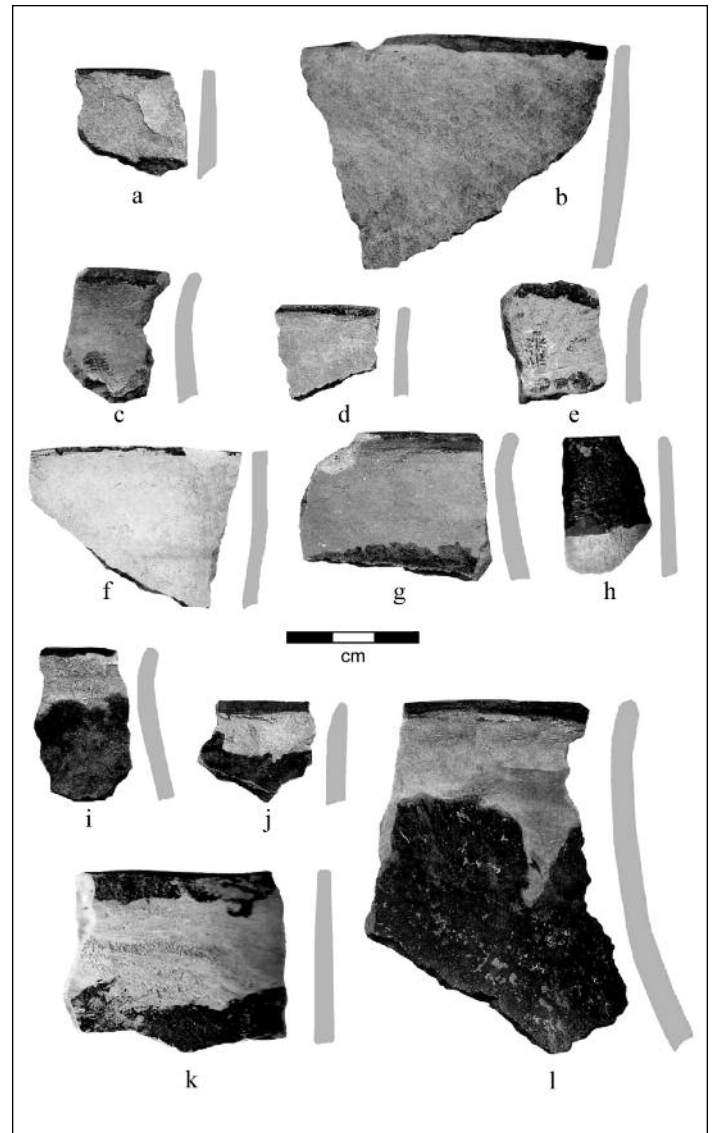


Figure 4. Rockport Ware rimsherds from McGloin Bluff. All have bands of asphaltum painted onto the vessel lips, and g and i–l have asphaltum coating below the uncoated upper portion of the vessel necks. Profiles of sherds are to the right of each image, with the vessel exterior toward the right.

was commonly used in the procurement of fish. This finding is in accord with recorded observations that the Karankawa Indians, the ethnohistorical counterparts of the Rockport Phase (Newcomb 1983; Ricklis 1996), commonly procured fish using bows and arrows [Jean Beranger, 1720 (Carroll 1983); Jean Berlandier, ca. 1829 (Berlandier 1980)]. Other chipped-stone tools include eight small unifacial scrapers (four end scrapers, one end/side scraper, and three side scrapers), seven tiny cylindrically shaped drills/perforators, a distal fragment of a beveled knife, and 23 small prismatic blades, 11 of which exhibited either edge trimming (removal of small, contiguous pressure flakes), or evidence of utilization in the form of microscopically visible, minute edge flaking.

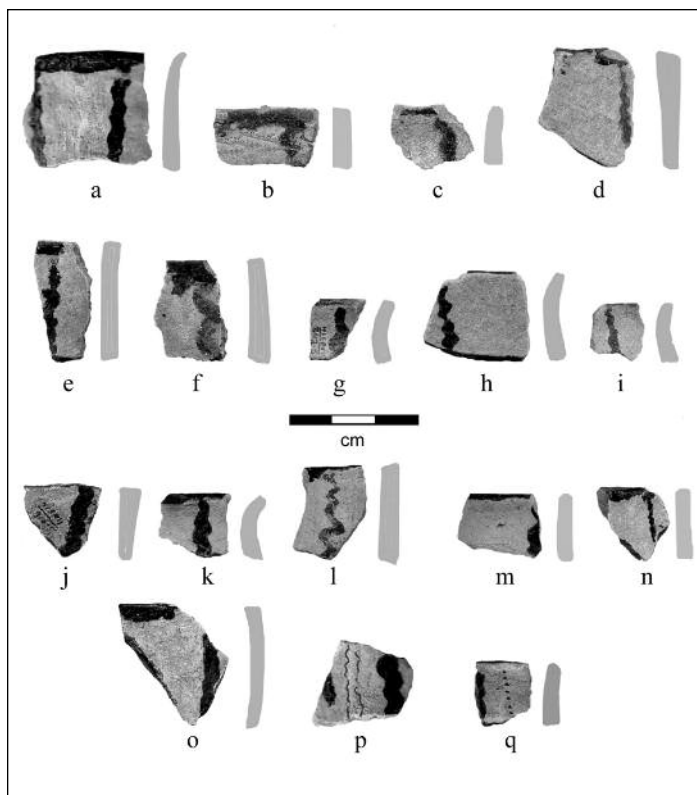


Figure 5. Additional Rockport Ware rimsherds, with asphaltum lip bands and vertical squiggly asphaltum lines descending along the exteriors of the vessels. Example p has a pair of incised squiggly lines that complement the asphaltum squiggly lines, and q has a vertical row of punctations running parallel to an asphaltum squiggly line. Profiles of each sherd are to the right of the image, with the vessel exterior toward the right.

### *Turquoise Bead*

This unique item (Figure 7) is a bead of trapezoidal shape with a maximum width of 8.84 mm, a height of 7.33 mm, and a small (0.9 mm-diameter) biconically drilled hole near the narrower end. The bead, made of an opaque, pale-green turquoise, has two ground, flat surfaces, and flat edges that are neatly ground at 90° angles to those surfaces. A series of tiny decorative nicks are cut into the lower edges on both faces of the bead. In general, this specimen is similar to turquoise beads reported from the North American Southwest region and associated with Anasazi and Hohokam cultures of New Mexico and Arizona. Small trapezoidal beads/pendants of turquoise also are known from the Jornada Mogollon culture of southern New Mexico and far-west Texas (see [www.TexasBeyondHistory.net/ceremonial/gallery.html](http://www.TexasBeyondHistory.net/ceremonial/gallery.html)). Dr. Glen E. Rice, a specialist in Southwestern archeology, has viewed color photographs of the McGloin Bluff specimen and noted that it “would be at home in the Hohokam assemblage” (Rice, personal communication 2008). Since chemical analysis to identify its geologic origin would be destructive of a unique artifact (Glascok, personal communication 2009), this was not attempted, although, given the exotic material and style of this artifact, it is

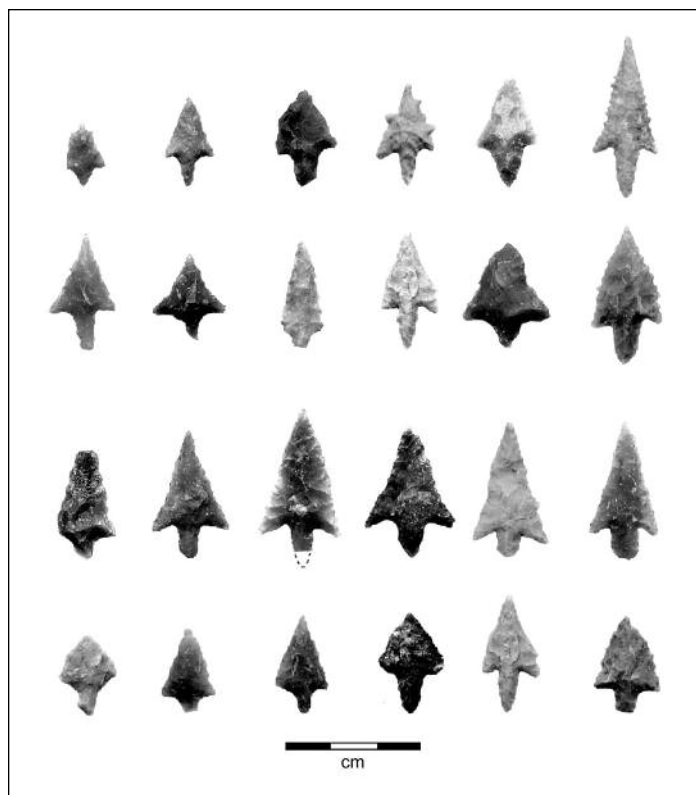


Figure 6. Perdiz arrowpoints from McGloin Bluff.

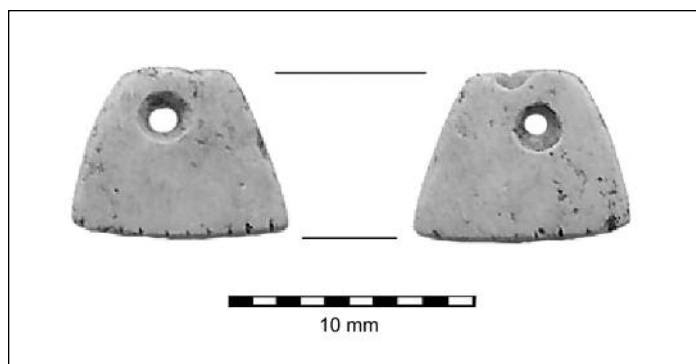


Figure 7. Two faces of the flat, trapezoidal turquoise bead from McGloin Bluff.

concluded that it originated somewhere in the greater Southwest area. Presumably, its presence at McGloin Bluff reflects exchange of goods among the numerous ethnic groups who inhabited western and southern Texas in Late Prehistoric times. This turquoise ornament may have arrived on the Texas coast by means of an indirect route that involved down-the-line exchange of materials over cumulatively long distances.

### *Artifacts of Bone and Shell*

Only a single bone artifact, the distal fragment of an awl, was found. Shell artifacts, on the other hand, are relatively abundant and include three fragments of edge-flaked sunray venus (*Macrocallista nimbosa*) clam shells, 26 bi-pointed

sections of small lightning whelk columellae, 86 small-to-medium-sized lightning whelk shells with perforations or partial removal of the body whorl sections (possibly for use as net weights), five fragments of large whelk body whorls with ground edges (function indeterminate), and five beads made from shells of the gastropod *Oliva sayana*.

### *Colonial-Era Artifacts of Non-Native Origins*

Five artifacts were recovered that appear to represent items of European or Euroamerican manufacture obtained, and in some cases, modified by, the native occupants of the site. A fragment of a kaolin-clay pipe (Figure 8c) captures the rim and part of the wall of the bowl; a band of black coloring, perhaps the residue of an asphaltum appliqué along and just below the rim's exterior, suggests that a native artisan attempted to replicate his or her traditional aesthetic expectations by applying an asphaltum band to the rim of this pipe, as was traditionally and commonly done on the rims of indigenous Rockport Ware pottery vessels (e.g., see rimsherds pictured in Figures 4 and 5). A thin, stamped copper coin (Figure 8b) has highly worn surfaces, rendering the original designs on both faces unidentifiable; however, in material, size (23.34 mm diameter), shape, and thickness (0.66 mm), this specimen resembles the 4-Maravedis coins produced in the 16th-century mint at Santo Domingo (e.g., Cook 2006), and this specimen is very tentatively identified as a coin of this type. How it arrived at McGloin Bluff cannot be ascertained, though it is possible that it was recovered by a local native individual from an early shipwreck along the Texas coast. A third item is a small fragment of pewter (Figure 8a), measuring 26.52 mm x 15.47 mm x 4.38 mm thick and worked to a point. In size and shape, this artifact resembles the arrowpoints from the site, and it is likely that it was fashioned for that purpose from part (foot, handle?) of a piece of pewter tableware of the kinds commonly used in colonial times and in fact found on the *Belle*, La Salle's ship that went aground in Matagorda Bay in 1685. According to Bruseth and Turner (2005), the *Belle*'s wreckage was scavenged by local Karankawa Indians. Other items of probable Colonial-period age are a hand-wrought iron spike (Figure 8d) and a piece of a small iron strap (Figure 8e).

### **Chronological Position of McGloin Bluff**

The five artifacts of non-aboriginal origins just described appear to indicate that McGloin Bluff was occupied into the early Historic period. These various items could have been obtained by the Native American site occupants through scavenging of European shipwrecks as are known to have occurred along the Texas coast, or they could have been acquired when the local Karankawa groups visited the 18th-century Spanish missions of the region such as Nuestra

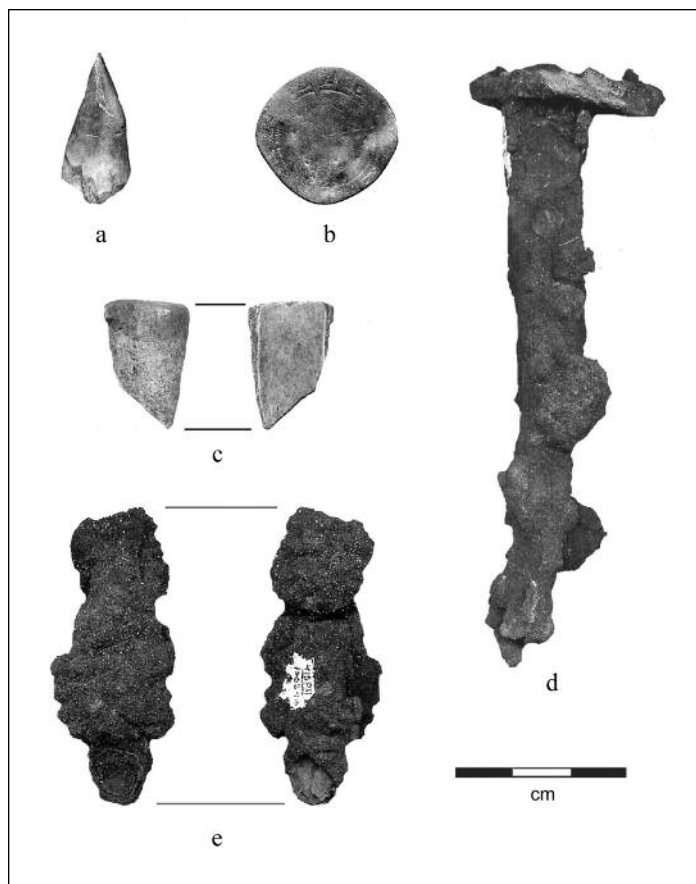


Figure 8. Artifacts from McGloin Bluff attributed to Colonial-era non-aboriginal origins: a, fragment of pewter, reworked into a possible arrowpoint; b, copper coin; c, bowl rim fragment of a kaolin pipe; d, hand-wrought iron spike; and e, corroded iron strap.

Señora del Rosario near present-day Goliad, or Nuestra Señora del Refugio on the Mission River.

Four radiocarbon dates on lightning whelk shells have corrected and calibrated age ranges that fall within the estimated prehistoric temporal range of the Rockport Phase, ca. A.D. 1250/1300–1700 (see Ricklis 1996). The combined 2-sigma calibrated age range for all four dates is A.D. 1290–1670 (see Ricklis 2010, pp.152–155, for explanations of the correction and calibration procedures used).

### **Faunal Remains**

Faunal materials recovered at McGloin Bluff include shells of estuarine bivalves and gastropods, otoliths of various marine/estuarine fishes, and fragmented bones of fish, mammals, reptiles, and birds. Whole and fragmentary shells were found scattered throughout the excavated deposits, but never in the dense quantities that are typical of shell middens. As noted earlier, shell-midden deposits were not observed during earlier survey and testing of the site, including in areas where eolian deflation would have exposed such deposits, had they been present. These observations are in agreement with Corbin's (1963) statement that the

McGloin Bluff site appeared to be devoid of the dense shell (middens) deposits observed at other sites in the area, especially at sites along nearby Ingleside Cove.

### Shellfish

Based on taxonomic identifications of whole shells and umbo fragments ( $n = 710$ ), the most numerically significant shellfish species at the site is the gastropod, lightning whelk (*Busycon perversum*), represented by 408 individual specimens, or 57.5 percent of all identifiable shell specimens. The second-most abundant species is oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*), represented by 149 individual specimens, comprising 21 percent of all identified shells. Other species include the bivalves sunray venus, bay scallop (*Argopectin irradians*), cross-barred venus (*Chione cancellata*), southern quahog (*Mercenaria campechensis*), cockles (*Laevicardium* sp.), and arks (*Anadara* sp. and *Noetia* sp.). Gastropods, other than lightning whelk, include shark eye (*Polinices duplicatus*), tulip whelk (*Fasciolaria lilium*), Florida horse conch (*Pleuropoca gigantea*), and lettered olive (*Oliva sayana*).

Based upon the minimum numbers of individuals (MNI) represented and the estimated live meat weights for each species, it is calculated that all of the bivalves and gastropods combined account for only 2.3 percent of the meat weight represented by all the faunal remains recovered (Ricklis 2010:141–145). Thus, shellfish was a relatively minor food resource at McGloin Bluff, a finding that accords with the above-mentioned absence of dense shell-midden deposits at the site.

### Fish

Fish remains at McGloin Bluff were found in the forms of bone fragments and sagittal otoliths. The otoliths, which number 667 specimens, are identifiable according to species, and represent black drum (*Pogonias cromis*), redfish or red drum (*Sciaenops ocellata*), speckled seatrout (*Cynoscion nebulosus*), and marine catfishes (hardhead and gafftopsail). Although abundant at the nearby Ingleside Cove sites (41SP120 and 41SP43; Ricklis 1996), otoliths of Atlantic croaker (*Micropogon undulatus*) are completely absent at McGloin Bluff, suggesting that this species did not frequent the bay waters adjacent to the site. In descending order of abundance, the percentages of all otoliths for each of these species are: black drum (44.4 percent), redfish (31.8 percent), speckled seatrout (16.9 percent), and catfishes (6.9 percent). Clearly, black drum and redfish, on average the largest fish in this series, were targeted as preferred species by the residents of the site. Other species of fish also were taken, as represented by two shark's teeth, 255 scales of gar, and two incisor teeth of sheepshead (*Archosargus probatocephalus*). In terms of MNI, these three taxa are represented by only one each, and they were of relatively

little significance in the overall amount of edible meat derived from fish.

### Mammals

By far the best represented mammalian species at McGloin Bluff is the white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). All parts of the deer skeleton are represented in the faunal-bone sample, suggesting that hunters brought entire carcasses back to the site for processing and consumption of the meat. Thirteen small fragments of bison-sized longbones were documented in the faunal sample, suggesting that bison were hunted, though the fact that only leg bones are represented suggests, not surprisingly, that the large and heavy carcasses were dressed in the field and that only the most meat-rich portions were returned to camp for further butchering and meat consumption.

### Relative Importance of the Various Faunal Taxa

The proportional significance of various taxa in the meat diet at McGloin Bluff has been calculated, based on representative MNIs and the estimated average meat weights for each taxon. The results indicate that fish comprised 82.7 percent of the total represented meat weight, mammals comprised 15 percent, and shellfish made up only 2.3 percent. As illustrated in Figure 9, this breakdown is remarkably similar to that obtained from analysis of faunal remains (Ricklis 1996:51) from another Rockport Phase component at the nearby Ingleside Cove site (41SP120). Both sites represent shoreline encampments where fishing was the primary subsistence activity, supplemented by hunting and, to a very minor degree, gathering of aquatic mollusks.

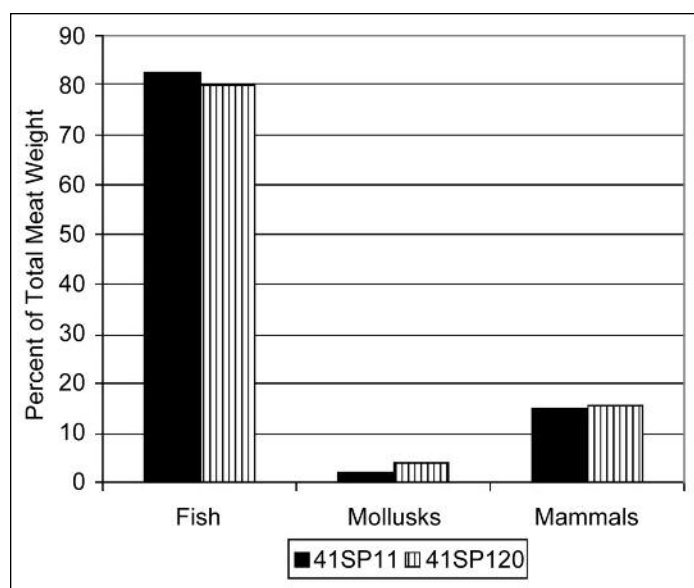


Figure 9. Meat weights based on MNI counts for the various taxa were used to show the significance of fish, mollusks, and mammals at McGloin Bluff and 41SP120 on nearby Ingleside Cove. 41SP120 data are derived from Ricklis 1996.

### Variability and Systemic Complexity in the Rockport Phase Fishing Economy

Despite the close similarity in the ranking of meat-food resources at McGloin Bluff and Ingleside Cove, there are contrasts between these two sites that suggest variability, and ultimately, a degree of systemic complexity, in the Rockport Phase fishing economy. The most salient difference between the two sites is in the ratio of numbers of arrowpoints as compared to marine-fish otoliths. At McGloin Bluff, there are only 6.45 otoliths for every arrowpoint, whereas at 41SP120 on Ingleside Cove, there are 17 otoliths for every arrowpoint. This is a significant contrast, with more than 2.6 times as many otoliths, relative to arrowpoints, at Ingleside Cove as at McGloin Bluff.

The significance of this contrast derives from the fact that arrowpoints at Rockport Phase shoreline sites, as shown by both ethnohistoric records and by the residue analyses on points from McGloin Bluff, are a reflection of fishing activities. In fact, as already mentioned, five of the six points (or, 83 percent) submitted for residue analysis tested positive for fish protein, suggesting that the great majority of the points were used in fish procurement. In effect, then, each arrowpoint can be taken as a unit of fishing activity. Otoliths are the best indicator of the numbers of fish represented in the faunal samples from each site: unlike the tiny and highly fragmented fish bones, otoliths are durable and can be reliably counted and speciated, and it is a known fact that one individual fish is represented by two otoliths. Thus otoliths can be regarded as a unit representing the consumption of a fish and the discard of the uneaten skeletal portions. In this perspective, more than two and one-half as many fish were consumed (and their bones/otoliths discarded) at 41SP120 than at McGloin Bluff, relative to the time and labor invested in fish procurement (as indicated by quantities of arrowpoints). In effect, more fishing was undertaken, and more fish were procured, at McGloin Bluff than were consumed there, while at 41SP120, more fish were consumed than were taken with bows and arrows. Thus, a surplus of fish meat was generated by the fishing activity at McGloin Bluff. Inferentially, such a surplus was consumed by people residing elsewhere, perhaps at nearby Ingleside Cove (or at other, as-yet uninvestigated, sites in the area). It can further be suggested, therefore, that McGloin Bluff served a specialized function in the overall pattern of Rockport Phase shoreline adaptation, namely, the generation of a surplus of fish that could be transported to other encampments for consumption.

The idea that the Rockport Phase subsistence economy involved production of surplus fish and a pattern of delayed consumption finds support in the ethnohistorical record.

When the French explorer, Jean Beranger, anchored his ship near Aransas Pass in 1720, only a few kilometers from McGloin Bluff, he recorded the following observation concerning the local Karankawa inhabitants:

Five leagues north of here [at the location of a shoreline encampment housing at least 500 persons], where I was anchored, they have a small permanent village of about a dozen large, quite round huts. That is where they put the supply for the winter, which consists of fish that they dry without salt. They took my cook into this village, and after welcoming him and making him eat what they had, they brought him back after five days (Carroll 1983:22).

It is clear that Beranger is referring to storage of surplus fish, and thus to a pattern of planned, delayed consumption. The findings at McGloin Bluff suggest that the site was a focal point for generating the surplus fish supply that is indicated in this early 18th-century recorded observation. Hopefully, future archeological research along the central Texas coast will further elucidate the details of a Late Prehistoric subsistence economy that was more logistically complex than was previously thought to be the case.

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*Robert A. Ricklis, a Senior Archaeologist and Project Manager at TRC Environmental Corporation in Austin, served as the principal investigator at the McGloin Bluff site, and Bruce M. Albert served as project archeologist. Ricklis has more than 25 years of archeological experience, much of it in the coastal zone of Texas. He has conducted archeological research at numerous prehistoric and historic Colonial period sites in Texas and his work has been published in regional, national, and international journals.*

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**January 5–9, 2011**

**The Society for  
Historical Archaeology's  
Conference on Historical and  
Underwater Archaeology**

**Austin, Texas**

For more than four decades the SHA has been at the forefront in the dissemination of scholarly research on historical archaeology in North America and beyond. Our annual conference each January is our major opportunity to share with others our most recent research findings, advances in theories and methods, strategies for improving public archaeology, and invaluable opportunities for professional interaction.

For more information, see SHA article on the following page.



## NEWS AND EVENTS

### Society for Historical Archaeology to Meet in Austin

The Austin Site Committee of the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) invites members of the archeological community and other interested individuals to attend the 2011 SHA Annual Conference, which will be held in Austin on January 5–9. The conference, which is entitled “Boundaries and Crossroads in Action: Global Perspectives in Historical Archaeology,” takes place downtown at the Hilton Austin.

This year’s program includes an impressive lineup of scholarly symposia, forums, poster sessions, and a public archeology event called “Crossroads of Texas History: Archaeology Expo” where conference participants can view exhibits and learn how to implement the best practices in public education. For the first time, the conference will include a tech expo featuring the latest gadgets for use in archeological research. This includes a display of a remotely operated vehicle (ROV). Other activities on the program are

the Archaeology Marketplace, where individuals can bid on original artwork, ethnographic objects, and other pieces during a silent auction.

On Thursday evening, there will be a salute to the life and career of the late Dr. Kathleen Gilmore. The event features a Texas fiesta buffet and live music at the Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum. Participants also will be able to visit all three floors of the museum at their leisure during this time. On Friday evening, following the SHA Awards Banquet, there will be more live music featuring The Pictures Band, one of Austin’s popular cover bands.

For registration and general information, visit the SHA 2011 website at [www.sha.org/about/conferences/2011.cfm](http://www.sha.org/about/conferences/2011.cfm), or follow the group’s activities on Facebook and Twitter.

For other questions, contact the 2011 conference co-chairs, Maria Franklin ([mfranklin@mail.utexas.edu](mailto:mfranklin@mail.utexas.edu)) and Jim Bruseth ([jim.bruseth@thc.state.tx.us](mailto:jim.bruseth@thc.state.tx.us)).

### THC Acquires Indian Mound Nursery Property



The High Temple Mound is one of three mounds the Caddo used for burials and religious ceremonies more than 1,200 years ago.

The Texas Historical Commission (THC) has purchased the former Indian Mound Nursery property (about 303 acres) in Alto from the Texas Forest Service (TFS). The purchase, which includes a significant portion of the George C. Davis site, will be managed and operated as part of Caddo Mounds State Historic Site. The George C. Davis site is the remains of a large village and religious center established by the Caddo Hasinai Indians more than 1,200 years ago on the prairie overlooking the Neches River.

The addition of the Indian Mound Nursery property extends Caddo Mounds from 94 acres to 397 acres, and now almost the entire archeological site is protected through state ownership. In addition to the archeological remains related to the Caddo, several 1930s-era buildings on the property built by the Civilian Conservation Corps are historically significant.

Plans for the purchase of this land began a few years ago when the TFS announced a change in function for the Indian Mound Nursery from growing pine tree seedlings to planting heritage pine trees and allowing them to grow to full size. The impact that a full-size pine tree root system would have on the significant underground cultural resources was deemed adverse, as initial archeological survey of the site revealed numerous prehistoric houses, possible graves, and other features. As a result, TFS decided to move the location of the heritage tree program and sell the property to the THC to preserve and manage this land as part of the state historic site.

THC is working with a number of partners to expand the interpretation of the site. Caddo Mounds contains resources related to El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail that runs from Mexico to Louisiana. New exhibits at the site will emphasize the impact and influence this corridor had on the development of the area and Texas. The THC also continues to work with the Caddo Nation on improving and expanding public education about the culture and customs of the Caddo people.

*This article was written by Caddo Mounds Site Manager Jennifer Price and Sarah Tober of the THC’s Marketing Communications Division.*

## First THC Curatorial Facility Certified by Commission

Sam Rayburn House Museum is the first of the Texas Historical Commission's (THC) curatorial facilities to be certified as a holder of state-associated, held-in-trust collections. According to Curatorial Facility Certification Program (CFCP) Coordinator Elizabeth Martindale, millions of artifacts, documents, and other related pieces currently reside in museums and other repositories across the state. Some of these collections are at THC facilities.

"The THC, through the CFCP, ensures that held-in-trust collections are cared for properly," Martindale said.

"Since the program was established in 2005, 13 facilities across the state have been certified."

Currently, two other THC facilities are in the process of obtaining the required certification. The Historic Sites Division Repository will be considered for certification at the January 2011 commission meeting, and the Archeology Division's Archeology Lab is preparing for certification.

In a related project, Martindale has been researching all held-in-trust collections and updating the records and database.

## THC Encourages Texans to Help with Preservation Plan

As a State Historic Preservation Office, the Texas Historical Commission (THC) must develop a Statewide Preservation Plan every 10 years. To do this, the agency reaches out to Texans to help preserve, protect, and leverage our state's historic and cultural heritage for the betterment of our communities.

According to THC Agency Planner Tracey Silverman, the THC started preparing for the newest version of the plan in early 2010 by soliciting ideas and participation from preservationists across the state. The feedback has been tremendous, she said, with more than 1,000 people responding to the online preservation survey, 100-plus contributing ideas, hundreds attending planning forums in nine different cities, and more than 2,500 visiting the agency's Preservation Plan website.

In explaining the preservation vision that will go into effect at the end of the year, Silverman notes that the plan encourages economic development and community revitalization; policies and incentives; participation by diverse, educated residents and decision makers; strong information networks; and the sustainable use of resources.

The plan will be finalized on the THC Statewide Plan blog ([www.texasplan.wordpress.com](http://www.texasplan.wordpress.com)) in December 2010, but there is no cut-off date to share thoughts on vision and goals and to contribute local success projects and action ideas. The THC has developed this blog to promote discussion, learning, sharing, and collaboration as the plan is created. An information resource, the site will contain case studies, models, and best practices that relate to the plan. It will evolve as people interact and contribute to it.

"Frequent participation will help make this plan a success, so Texans are encouraged to call, email, or leave a comment or question on the blog to help shape the future of preservation in the Lone Star State," Silverman said.

*This article was adapted from "Help Shape Texas' Future with the Statewide Preservation Plan," which appears in the September/October 2010 issue of the THC's preservation news magazine, The Medallion.*

## Borgens Succeeds Hoyt as THC Marine Archeologist

### Amy Borgens Joins THC in June

Amy Borgens, formerly a nautical archeologist at PBS&J in Austin, was named state marine archeologist by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) in June. She specializes in shipwreck archeology, artifact photography, artifact illustration, historical research, and conservation.

Borgens has been employed in the field of Texas maritime archeology since 1997 and has been associated with several notable Texas shipwreck projects, including the *Belle*, USS *Westfield* (see story, page 1), and *Neches Belle*.

She has recorded historic shipwrecks dating from the Byzantine Period to World War II and has worked on sites in Turkey, Canada, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas. She also participated in the remotely operated vehicle investigation of a 19th century shipwreck at a depth of 4,000 ft off the coast of Louisiana. This investigation, the Mardi Gras Shipwreck Project, is considered the deepest underwater excavation in the Gulf of Mexico.

Borgens earned a bachelor's degree from Purdue University in fine arts. She received her master's degree

in anthropology from Texas A&M University with a specialization in nautical archeology.

### Steve Hoyt Retires in May

State Marine Archeologist Steve Hoyt, an expert in maritime history, underwater archeology, and environmental regulations related to the protection of submerged historic resources, retired at the end of May. Since he joined the THC in 1998, Hoyt was responsible for the preservation, protection, and investigation of shipwrecks in all state-owned waters. He also created a marine component of the Texas Archeological Stewardship Network in 2001 and supervised eight volunteer marine stewards.

During his tenure at the THC, Hoyt participated in a number of major marine archeological projects, conducting surveys at Sabine Pass and in Matagorda Bay. “Steve was a great Texas state marine archeologist, and we will miss his expertise in nautical archeology and his dedication to protecting and preserving Texas maritime history,” Archeology Division Director Jim Bruseth said.

Before coming to the THC, Hoyt participated in or supervised numerous underwater archeology projects in



Past and present State Marine Archeologists Steve Hoyt and Amy Borgens.

various countries. After returning to Texas, Hoyt worked for nine years with an environmental and engineering consulting firm in Austin. As an associate with that firm, he conducted numerous underwater archeology projects along the Texas coast and elsewhere.

## Beachfront Archeology

### THC Investigates Suspected Wreck Sites on Texas Coast



Feature at South Padre Island. (Courtesy Fred Avery)

During the summer of 2010, two unidentified wood structures were observed on the Texas coast by two private individuals. The cases were reported to the Texas Historical Commission (THC) and investigated by Archeology Division staff and volunteers.

In June, a property owner discovered a wooden feature while rebuilding his home on Crystal Beach. This structure, which was more than 6 ft beneath the sand, was investigated by marine steward Andy Hall and subsequently determined to not be a shipwreck.

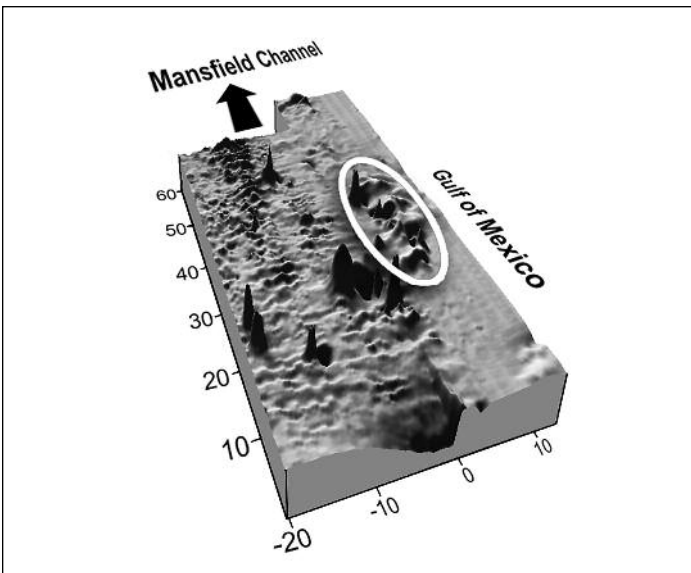
In mid-July, the THC was contacted by Fred Avery, a tourist visiting Padre Island, regarding a collection of wooden pilings that had eroded out of the Gulf shore of South Padre Island following Hurricane Alex (see photo). THC Marine Archeologist Amy Borgens and THC staff member Bill Pierson traveled to South Padre Island to investigate the site in early August. They were joined by marine stewards Doug Nowell and Jack Jackson and one other volunteer, Eric Ray. By that time, the timbers were partially reburied, so a metal detector was used to help relocate them.

According to Borgens, the protruding timbers were a variety of shapes and sizes; the largest was a 20-to-23-cm square piling. Each timber was documented using photography and GPS mapping. The visible pilings were spaced a maximum of 126 ft apart. A rubber-insulated single wire was found at the base of one of the timbers, about 20 cm beneath the sand. Pierson conducted a magnetometer survey of the site, covering an area approximately 40 x 70 m. The survey data illustrates many metal anomalies in the area of the exposed timbers, though it is indeterminable as to how



## Austin Public Works Department Honored

An Award of Merit in Archeology was presented to Jules Parrish (center) and the City of Austin's Public Works Department at the July quarterly meeting of the Texas Historical Commission (THC). Parrish and her department were honored for their excellent management of the Vara Daniels site investigations. The site, which is located in Austin's Zilker Park, contains Paleoindian deposits. Pictured with Parrish are THC Chair Jon T. Hansen (left) and THC Executive Director Mark Wolfe.



Magnetometer map of project area. Elevated peaks represent the intensity of the metal source, and the circled area highlights the visible timbers.

these relate to the feature itself (see map above). A portion of the site was in the surf and could not be examined.

During the investigation, it was deduced that the feature was unlikely to be a shipwreck. In addition, Nowell recognized the wire to be similar to that produced in the 1930s. THC records, perusal of online newspaper archives and other online resources, and communications with Phil Slattery of the National Park Service's Padre Island National Seashore staff, revealed that this location has been the subject of much attention over the years.

"The general area is reported to be the location of the first land grant on Padre Island given to Padre José Nicolás Ballí and his nephew in 1805," Borgens said. "They established Rancho Santa Cruz de Buena Vista, which

would later become the site of a ranch established by John Singer and his family after they shipwrecked on the island in 1847."

The Singer Ranch was reported to be comprised of 15 buildings that covered a half-mile area. Singer was forced to vacate the ranch during the Civil War, and local folklore asserts that he buried his family fortune (his brother invented the sewing machine) prior to departing the island. A site believed to be the Singer Ranch was rediscovered in 1931 by Charles Hardin and investigated by the Brownsville Chamber of Commerce.

"In the 1920s, Samuel Robertson would embark on a visionary crusade to commercially develop the island and is reported to have built the Surfside Inn within a mile of the Singer Ranch," Borgens continued with the story. "Some newspaper articles from the 1930s contend that Robertson's projects on Padre Island never came to fruition."

According to one account, Robertson's venture was described as nothing more than a string of telephone line across the island, a causeway at the north end, and a barge crossing at the south end. The hotel is reported to have been moved by 1931 and also to have been destroyed by a hurricane in 1933. Later, during World War II, Padre Island was used for U-boat patrol stations and gunnery and bombing ranges.

Borgens noted that without more archeological and archival evidence, it will not be possible to adequately deduce if the recently revealed pilings are related to the various reported historic structures.

While in the South Padre Island area, Borgens, Pierson, and Ray made a side trip to Boca Chica to check the status of two State Archeological Landmarks, two shipwreck sites that are occasionally exposed on the beach. Neither wreck was visible at the time.

# Speak My Name and I Shall Live Again

## Bull Hill Cemetery Dedication

*Sharon Johnson Styles and Nedra Kristina Lee*

**Editor's Notes:** *This article is an abbreviated version of a story that appeared in The Marlin Democrat on July 21, 2010 (Vol. 120, No. 20). To read the longer article, go to [www.marlindemocrat.com/articles/2010/07/23/news/news04.txt](http://www.marlindemocrat.com/articles/2010/07/23/news/news04.txt). Bull Hill Cemetery is listed on the National Trust for Historic Preservation's website as a case study in African American cemetery preservation. See [www.preservationnation.org/resources/case-studies/african-american-historic-places/](http://www.preservationnation.org/resources/case-studies/african-american-historic-places/).*

**N**early 200 people gathered on July 10 to celebrate the dedication of Bull Hill Cemetery and the unveiling of its official Texas historical marker. After several days of heavy rains, the skies cleared to allow the large crowd to remember the long-forgotten African American cemetery in Southwest Falls County, near Marlin.

Family, friends, and neighbors came from Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio, and Austin to attend the dedication, as well as to reconnect with old acquaintances. Ray Hurd of Fort Worth brought his daughter, Jayda, so she could be part of history.

"I want her to see where she came from, to know more about her great-great-grandmother, Pearl Sneed Paul. (I want her to learn) about the slaves and everything they went through, to get where we are now," Hurd said.

There were many similar stories on this day, and many in the crowd shared these sentiments. Christopher Jones and Courtney Jones Keady are the great-great-grandchildren of the original land and slave owner, Churchill Jones. They spoke of their childhood days growing up on the land encompassing Bull Hill, which is now owned by the Summerlee Foundation.

Many in the crowd of black and white faces were descended from the Jones, Tomlinson, and Stallworth slave-owning families and the enslaved African Americans who came with them from Alabama in the mid-1800s. It is virtually impossible for either group to tell its history without including the other, and for a few hours on this day both groups shared food and memories of days gone by.

"The more powerful story for me was the descendants of the slave owners who were there with the descendants of the slaves," Harrell Williams of Austin said. "That was a mark of how far we've come. Standing on the same ground under different circumstances and enjoying one another. That was a beautiful situation."

Texas NAACP President Gary Bledsoe also joined family and community members to recognize his deep familial roots to Bull Hill and the China Grove community. One of six local and state dignitaries asked to offer remarks at the dedication ceremony, Bledsoe urged the crowd to remember the sacrifices of those resting in Bull Hill.

Many representatives from local and state government also attended the ceremony. Texas Rep. Jim Dunnam, (District 57) reminded everyone of the importance of the event. Marlin Mayor Norman Erskine and Mayor Pro Tem Elizabeth Nelson read and presented a proclamation that declared July 10, 2010, Bull Hill Day. The significance of the cemetery to local and state history also was acknowledged by Texas Sen. Rodney Ellis (District 13), who forwarded Senate Proclamation No. 708 extending best wishes to the citizens of Falls County for a memorable dedication ceremony. Texas Historical Commission (THC) Executive Director Mark Wolfe and THC Vice Chair David A. Gravelle attended the ceremony with other members of their staff who contributed to the preservation of the burial ground.

The Hopeful Masonic Lodge No. 78 and the Order of the Eastern Star's Peace Chapter 232 participated in the event. The Mason and Eastern Star organizations were two of the largest African American groups in the China Grove/Tomlinson Hill area, and many of those buried in Bull Hill were lifelong members of these organizations.

Sharon Styles, descendant of the Paul, Sneed, Bailey, and Johnson families of the China Grove community, and Nedra Lee, a doctoral student of anthropology at the University of Texas (UT) at Austin, began planning this ceremony in February 2010. Many Marlin residents helped them throughout the planning process, and the surviving kin of people buried in the Bull Hill Cemetery were given an opportunity to honor the memories of their loved ones through significant participation in the dedication program.

The dedication program was a culmination of roughly three years of research and preservation efforts spearheaded by the Summerlee Foundation and the THC. The Summerlee Foundation of Dallas purchased the 400-acre site that includes Bull Hill in 2007. Dedicated to preserving Texas history, THC Commissioner John W. Crain, president of the Summerlee Foundation, generously provided funding to support the rescue and preservation efforts at Bull Hill. THC Archeology Division Director Jim Bruseth and Lee worked closely with Styles, using archeological, genealogical, and oral history research to recover the names of 106





THC Executive Director Mark Wolfe (left) poses with (left to right) Sharon Johnson Styles, William H. Broadus, Jr., and Nedra Kristina Lee. Styles and Broadus are members of the descendent community, and Lee is a UT Austin anthropology doctoral student. Styles and Lee organized the Bull Hill Cemetery dedication. (Courtesy Pat Lewis, Lewis Photography)

individuals buried in Bull Hill and to highlight the history of the surrounding China Grove community. The history of both Bull Hill and China Grove will be celebrated in perpetuity on two markers granted by the THC.

Preservation efforts will not end with the dedication of Bull Hill Cemetery. Community members have expressed great interest in documenting more African American history in Falls County. Several Marlin residents participated in an oral history workshop organized by Lee and Styles in mid-June. Dr. Stephen Sloan of Baylor University's Oral History Institute led the workshop and supports the burgeoning efforts of residents to record the African American past in Marlin. For example, community descendants Paralee Johnson Williams, Bea Paul, and Lovie Miller Taylor were subsequently interviewed in Waco. Their interviews will become part of Baylor's permanent oral history collection.

The program's theme to speak the names of the deceased so they could live again was particularly meaningful to friends and family members who had been shut out of the cemetery for nearly half a century. There are only seven intact headstones remaining at Bull Hill, but now a marker lists the 106 known names and acknowledges the unknown. Of the tombstones surviving at Bull Hill, four are military issue.

Anyone wishing to visit Bull Hill may call 214.363.9000 to arrange access. If you have questions or information to share, please contact Sharon Styles at 916.275.8084 or sharon.kay@sbcglobal.net. Nedra Kristina Lee can be



THC Commissioner John Crain (left), president of the Summerlee Foundation, is pictured with (left to right) Texas Rep. Jim Dunnam; event co-organizer Nedra Kristina Lee; Mrs. Gary Bledsoe; and Texas NAACP President Gary Bledsoe. (Courtesy Pat Lewis, Lewis Photography)

reached at 202.841.3124 or nedralee@mail.utexas.edu. To obtain a video of the dedication, contact Harrell Williams at harrellwilliams@sbcglobal.net.





Katherine Koebbe is commended by Brian Shivers (left), board chair of the Friends of the THC, and Mark Wolfe, THC executive director.



Norris White (right) receives an award certificate from THC Chair Jon T. Hansen and Shivers.

## Preservation Fellows Work on Archeology-Related Projects

Since 2007, the Texas Historical Commission (THC) has recruited college and university students from underrepresented ethnic backgrounds to serve in fellowships that help preserve and promote Texas history. The initiative, called the Preservation Fellows Program, is supported by the Friends of the THC.

Since the program was established, eight fellows have devoted eight weeks of their summer break to work on various THC assignments. Nedra Lee, who was the first preservation fellow assigned to the Archeology Division (AD) in 2007, is featured in this issue of *Current Archeology in Texas*. (See: “Speak My Name and I Shall Live Again,” page 20.)

The work done by this year’s Preservation Fellows is highlighted below.

### Koebbe Helps Develop Native American Consultation Guidelines

The AD is currently developing guidelines for agencies and other organizations with Native American consultation responsibilities. The primary goal of the guidelines is to provide the necessary background information for successful consultation with Native American tribes.

Katherine Koebbe, one of two 2010 Preservation Fellows, was given the daunting task of developing the first draft of these guidelines during her diversity fellowship. Koebbe is a member of the Mohegan Tribe, a graduate

student in public history at Texas State University, and president of Texas State University’s Native American Student Association.

“She brings a unique perspective to the guidelines,” said AD Project Reviewer and Atlas Editor Marie Archambeault, who worked with Koebbe to develop a set of guidelines that explain the consultation process and regulatory obligations and provide answers to frequently asked questions.

According to Archambeault, the guidelines, which will be published by the end of the year, will provide information on consultation responsibilities under Section 106, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and the cemeteries section of the Texas Health and Safety Code. The guidelines also will provide links to useful contact information, other agency consultation guidelines documents, and related websites. Since the guidelines will be published on the THC website, the information can be easily updated as needed.

“Maps indicating the areas of tribal interest will be included as part of the guidelines to help agencies determine which tribes should be contacted for any given county,” said Archambeault. “The maps and guidelines are being developed in consultation with the tribes.”

### White Designs Interpretive Lessons at Caddo Mounds

Norris White, Jr., whose special interest is in Texas prehistory, spent his fellowship at the THC’s Caddo Mounds



State Historic Site. During his stay there from May to July, he used his experience to increase local residents' knowledge of their immediate historical surroundings.

A San Antonio native, White participated in the Upward Bound program, which was part of President Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society initiative. According to an article that appeared in the July/August issue of the THC magazine, *The Medallion*, "White believes his previous academic and volunteer experiences fostered his appreciation for the professional aspects of preservation." In particular, his work with the Texas Archeological Society provided him with opportunities to learn "valuable lessons about the skills and methods used in the field."

"During Mr. White's fellowship program, he intrigued THC with his many skills and knowledge in designing interactive interpretation panels, children activities, research of the local community, and interviews of Weeping Mary Community residents, a historically recognized freedmen community," said Caddo Mounds Site Manager Jennifer Price. "Mr. White developed many programs for Caddo Mounds' staff to use during interpretive lessons on and off site."

White is an author (*Straight from the Heart: A Compilation of Visions and Contemporary Views*, 2006) and researcher of Native American and African American history.

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## Former AD Collections Manager Joins THC Historic Sites Division

### Maureen Brown Named Casa Navarro Site Manager



Former Archeology Division (AD) Collections Manager Maureen Brown has been selected by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) as the site manager of the Casa Navarro State Historic Site in San Antonio. Brown, who began her new job on July 5, oversees day-to-day operations and maintenance and renovations at the site; manages the educational program and tours; and handles tasks related to funding, marketing, and volunteer and public outreach programming.

José Antonio Navarro was a leading Texas patriot and advocate for Tejano rights as well as a rancher, merchant, and one of only two native-born Texans to sign the Texas Declaration of Independence. He was one of the most influential political figures during the momentous 55 years (1810–1865) when Texas' destiny was forged. Navarro served in Texas legislatures under Mexico, the Republic of Texas, and the State of Texas and served on the committees that wrote the 1836 and 1845 constitutions. Casa Navarro, listed on the National Register of Historic Properties, and a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, celebrates Navarro's life at his original 1830s–1850s adobe and limestone home.

"I am a native San Antonian," said Brown. "Some of my relatives were here during the period when José Antonio Navarro was a major influence in helping shape our history (1830s–1870s) into what it is today."

Brown's arrival at Casa Navarro during the summer coincided with the buildings' annual white washing in August. The process preserves the buildings in the traditional manner, using lime, water, and prickly pear (*nopales*) juice. In October, Brown coordinated Texas Archeology Month events organized by Casa Navarro with such partners as Mission San José, the Institute of Texan Cultures, and the organizers of San Antonio Founders Day.

A professional archeologist for more than 20 years, Brown worked from 2004–2008 at the AD, where she helped manage the Archeology Lab. As the collections manager, she was in charge of in-house archeological collections, including the *Belle's* artifacts. She also served as staff liaison, working with such organizations as Texas A&M's Conservation Research Laboratory and the Corpus Christi Museum of Science and History.

Brown also worked on several AD projects, serving as principal investigator on the Campo Santo Viejo Cemetery site (41CF194) in Brownsville. As an archeological and archival researcher, she completed the analysis and chapter report of the *Belle's* glass artifacts. This work will be used in an upcoming book on the *Belle* edited by AD Director Jim Bruseth and published by Texas A&M Press. In addition, from 1999–2001, Brown worked on the THC Fort St. Louis archeological project, serving as education program coordinator. Overlapping jobs during part of this period, she was the founding director of the Museum of the Coastal Bend, part of the campus of the Victoria College in Victoria, Texas, from 2000–2003.

Currently, she also serves as a City of San Antonio historic and design review commissioner, working with the San Antonio Historic Preservation Office and the public.

For more information about Casa Navarro, go to [www.visitcasanavarro.com](http://www.visitcasanavarro.com).

## State Archeology Programs Staff Work on Diverse Projects

Archeology Division (AD) staff members involved in state archeology programs participated in two important Texas Archeological Society (TAS) programs this year—the annual meeting in October (see story, page 25) and the annual field school in June. They also participated in numerous other projects—conducting archeological surveys and research, monitoring sites, and handling public outreach. Some of their work is highlighted here.

Regional Archeologist Tiffany Osburn assisted the Courson Archaeological Research (CAR) Field School (May 24–June 4) by directing excavations at the Eastview site (41RB153), one of three sites investigated in Roberts County during this period. The Eastview site is a small, prehistoric village containing burned structures and dating to about AD 1350. The CAR field school drew approximately 70 participants.

“CAR staff designed crews and assigned field supervisors to provide a mix of experienced and inexperienced people at each site,” said Osburn. “Everyone benefited from this arrangement. The students came away with a fun, valuable, educational experience, and the pros had a great time working with them. The archeology, of course, was incredible.”

State Archeologist Pat Mercado-Allinger, all three regional archeologists, and AD’s collections manager played key roles during the 2010 TAS Field School. Mercado-Allinger conducted a series of orientation sessions for

beginners, introducing them to essential concepts and terminology, providing background information on and procedures relevant to the excavation sites and survey areas, and summarizing the AD’s programs. Regional Archeologist Dan Potter directed excavations at the McSween site (41BN113), located on a terrace of the Medina River. The McSween site is privately owned and, unfortunately, has been the target of looters. Test excavations revealed buried and intact cultural deposits of Late Prehistoric and Archaic age (ca. 4000 BC to AD 1500) at the site.

The main focus of the TAS Field School was the Eagle Bluff site (41ME147), situated on a large terrace overlooking Hondo Creek in Medina County. Artifacts previously collected from the site indicate a rich cultural history that extends back to Late Paleoindian times. Large block excavations were scattered across the Eagle Bluff site with Regional Archeologist Osburn and Collections Manager Bradford Jones supervising two of the four blocks (Areas 1 and 2, respectively). Regional Archeologist Jeff Durst assisted in Area 3, where the youth group was working under the direction of Antiquities Advisory Board member Doug Boyd. Bryan Jameson, a member of the Texas Archeological Stewardship Network (TASN), served as the supervisor for Area 4. Numerous other TASN members also participated in the field school.

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## Archeological Records and Archives Digitized

Over the past year, the Archeology Division (AD) has been digitizing its records and archives so that interested parties can access pertinent information remotely. The entire collection of archeological records (county files) will soon be available to approved researchers. Work in other areas of the archives—the State Archeological Landmarks records, the National Register files, and the division’s photo print and slide archives—will be done when funds are available.

According to Nathan Oelrich, who was contracted by the AD to convert physical files into electronic documents, “the time-consuming task of stooping over drawers of decaying folders . . . has now been replaced by a simple computer search that takes seconds.”

All files are in searchable portable document format (PDF), which allows documents to be saved in a small file size and facilitates the transfer of maps and all types of research data. Also, the new system permits multiple researchers to access the same information without the risk of damage to the records and possible loss of information that is inherent in using a physical file system.

“Mailing, faxing, or visiting Austin will no longer be necessary,” Oelrich said, “saving time, resources, and, ultimately, costs.”

This project aligns the AD’s records with federal curation standards (36CFR79, Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations—[www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/36cfr79.htm](http://www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/36cfr79.htm)), and persons submitting records to the AD for archival purposes should follow these guidelines. For a guide to these curation standards and additional information, visit [www.utexas.edu/research/tarl/curation/CurStipsRecords.pdf](http://www.utexas.edu/research/tarl/curation/CurStipsRecords.pdf).

“By holding ourselves and others to these standards, we hope to preserve past archeological research in Texas in perpetuity and ensure that all future work will be accessible to all who require it,” Oelrich said.

Just like the old physical files, the new digital records are protected. Access is restricted and must be approved by the AD. To apply for access to the Texas Historical Commission (THC) Restricted Cultural Resource Information (RCRI), fill out the RCRI form available on the THC website at [www.thc.state.tx.us/forms/fordefault.shtml](http://www.thc.state.tx.us/forms/fordefault.shtml).

## TAS Meeting Focuses on Archeology without Borders

The 81st Texas Archeological Society (TAS) Annual Meeting was held in Corpus Christi on October 22–24. An awards banquet featuring guest speakers Toni Carrell and Donald Keith from Ships of Discovery, which is associated with the Corpus Christi Museum of Science and History, was one of the program's highlights. The presentation provided an amazing look at the speakers' underwater excavations and projects from around the world.

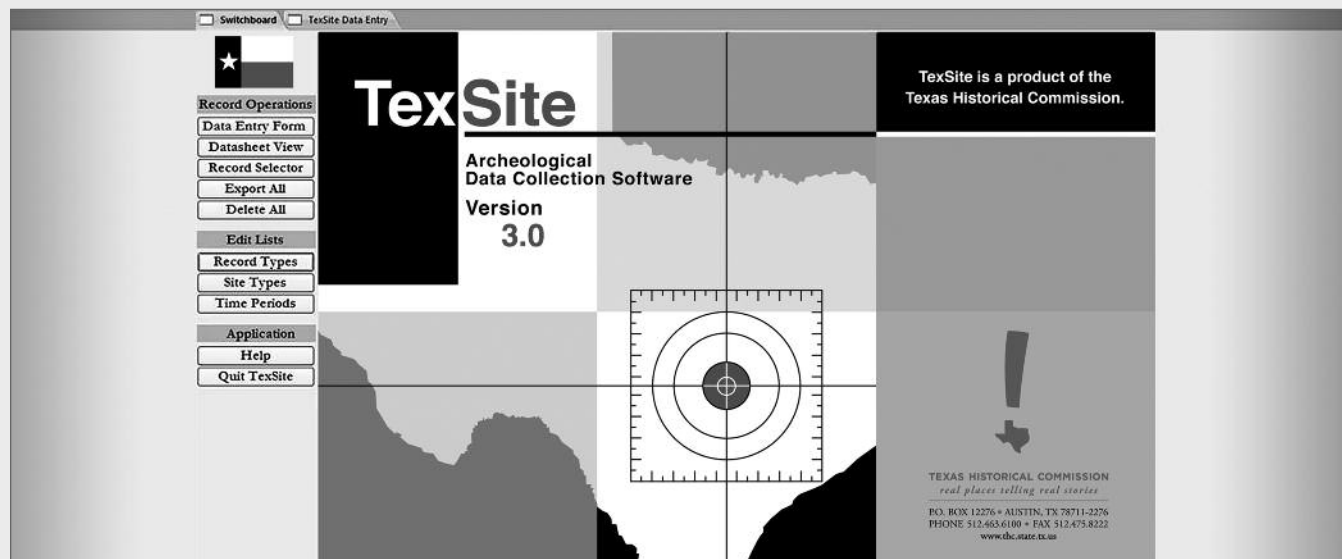
The public forum, which was held on Friday, October 22, was entitled "Native Peoples of the Texas Coast" and featured talks by archeologists Bob Ricklis and Rich Weinstein and anthropologist José Davila from Mexico City's Universidad Iberoamericana. Following the talks, an artifact identification session allowed local residents to show and discuss their artifacts with archeologists. The Sixth Annual "Careers in Archeology" social also took place on Friday. Sponsored by the Council of Texas Archeologists and TAS, the event allowed students and the public to interact with professional archeologists from major firms and universities and to learn about potential job opportunities.

This year's conference theme, archeology without borders, was the topic of a roundtable discussion held on

Saturday, October 22. The discussion, which centered on current research in Texas and northeast Mexico, featured scholars from the United States and Mexico as well as Native American commentators.

Archeology Division staff members who participated in this year's conference included Archeology Division Director Jim Bruseth, State Archeologist Pat Mercado-Allinger, Regional Archeologists Tiffany Osburn and Dan Potter, and Collections Manager Bradford Jones. Mercado-Allinger helped organize a symposium entitled "Collaboration for Rediscovery: The Bernardo Plantation Project, Waller County, Texas." During the symposium, she and Bruseth presented papers on test excavations and remote sensing at the Bernardo Plantation site. Osburn, Potter, and Jones presented papers on work conducted at the 2010 TAS Field School (see story, page 24).

In addition, Mercado-Allinger, Osburn, Potter, and Regional Archeologist Jeff Durst hosted the fall 2010 business meeting of the Texas Archeological Stewardship Network, and Osburn organized the "Careers in Archeology" social.



### TexSite 3.0 Has Arrived

A new beta test version of TexSite site recording software is now available, thanks to Donald Firsching of the Texas Historical Commission's Information Technology Division staff. The new version of TexSite features a clearer set of input screens, more complete help information, and a new "Switchboard" tab from which forms can be managed, imported, or exported.

The new software also has a spelling checker, as requested by TexSite 2.0 users. Form printing also has been significantly improved. TexSite 3.0 is available for download at the same URL address used for earlier TexSite 2.0 downloads, <http://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/texsite/texsite-main.asp>.

For more information, call Dan Potter at 512.463.8884, or call the Archeology Division's main number at 512.463.6096.

## Texas Archeology Month Celebrates Our Heritage



During a Perryton field day, visitors learned about prehistoric hunting technologies of the Southern High Plains. A young participant is shown with her spear.

Despite a number of cancellations by groups listed in the 2009 calendar, Texas Archeology Month (TAM) was stronger than ever in 2010. This year, about half of the Texas Historical Commission's (THC) historic sites hosted a TAM event. These THC-sponsored events, which included three permanent exhibits and 14 events, reduced the deficit created by groups who moved their festivals to the spring. In addition, the THC historic sites cosponsored a number of large events with other groups in such cities as San Antonio and San Felipe. THC staff members also gave talks and presentations at TAM events hosted by other groups.

Held in October each year, TAM celebrates the spirit of discovery. Throughout the month, Texans of all ages are invited to explore the richness of their heritage while learning about the historical significance of the state's archeological sites and the importance of proper archeological practices.

Sponsored by the THC in association with the Texas Archeological Society (TAS) and the Council of Texas Archeologists, TAM promotes the appreciation of scientific archeology, prehistory, Native American cultures, and the stewardship of Texas' irreplaceable archeological resources.

TAM is organized annually by hundreds of volunteers and organizations around the state that include the THC's Texas Archeological Stewardship Network; archeological

and historical societies; county and historical commissions; educational institutions; museums; municipal, county, state, and federal agencies; and private firms. Some groups organize hour-long or day-long events, while others coordinate more ambitious projects that offer diverse activities during a week in October or throughout the month.

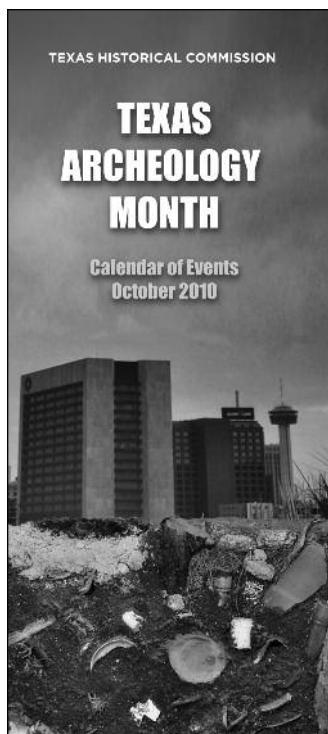
This year, the 2010 TAM Calendar listed 147 different events across the state. Topics ranged from the way primitive people hunted to colonial settlement to modern resource preservation. Both land and marine archeological topics were used as themes by TAM event organizers.

As in previous years, TAM events included permanent and temporary exhibits, cultural and heritage festivals, formal programs and presentations, the TAS Annual Meeting, living history reenactments, lectures and interpretive talks, demonstrations of native crafts and technologies, artifact identification, hands-on activities, interactive displays, mock digs, and supervised excavations at real archeological sites. Tours also were scheduled at historic cemeteries, archeological sites, rock art sites, military and trading posts, and plantations.

TAM event hosts offered the public many fun activities and learning opportunities. In addition to activities oriented toward children, there were many events where one could learn about such topics as field archeology techniques and lithic technology, the earliest pioneers of the Texas Panhandle, the role private property owners play in preserving archeological and cultural resources, and the archeology of El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail. In addition, participants listened to talks and presentations to learn about the history and archeology of the first capitol of the Republic of Texas; to discover how archeologists use cemeteries to learn more about the past; and to find out how the Comanche used Palo Duro Canyon for food, shelter, and water.



The Brazoria County Historical Museum organized an evening lecture series that included a talk on recent archeological discoveries at the San Jacinto Battlefield. Still in situ, this bayonet was retrieved at the battlefield in 2008.



The TAM Calendar, which is used by organizers to publicize individual events, also is sent to such groups as the Texas Department of Transportation's statewide Travel Information Centers. (Cover image, courtesy Institute of Texan Cultures)

## Organizations

Antiquities Planning & Consulting, *in memory of Michael R. Madden*  
 Coastal Environments, Inc.  
 Council of Texas Archeologists  
 ExxonMobil Foundation Cultural Matching Gift Program  
 Heritage Center of Cherokee County  
 PBS&J  
 Prewitt and Associates, Inc.  
 Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.  
 Texas Archeological Society  
 TRC Environmental Corporation

## Individuals

Anonymous (3)  
 Janis Allman, *in memory of Lewis Allman*  
 Nelda and Charles Andrews

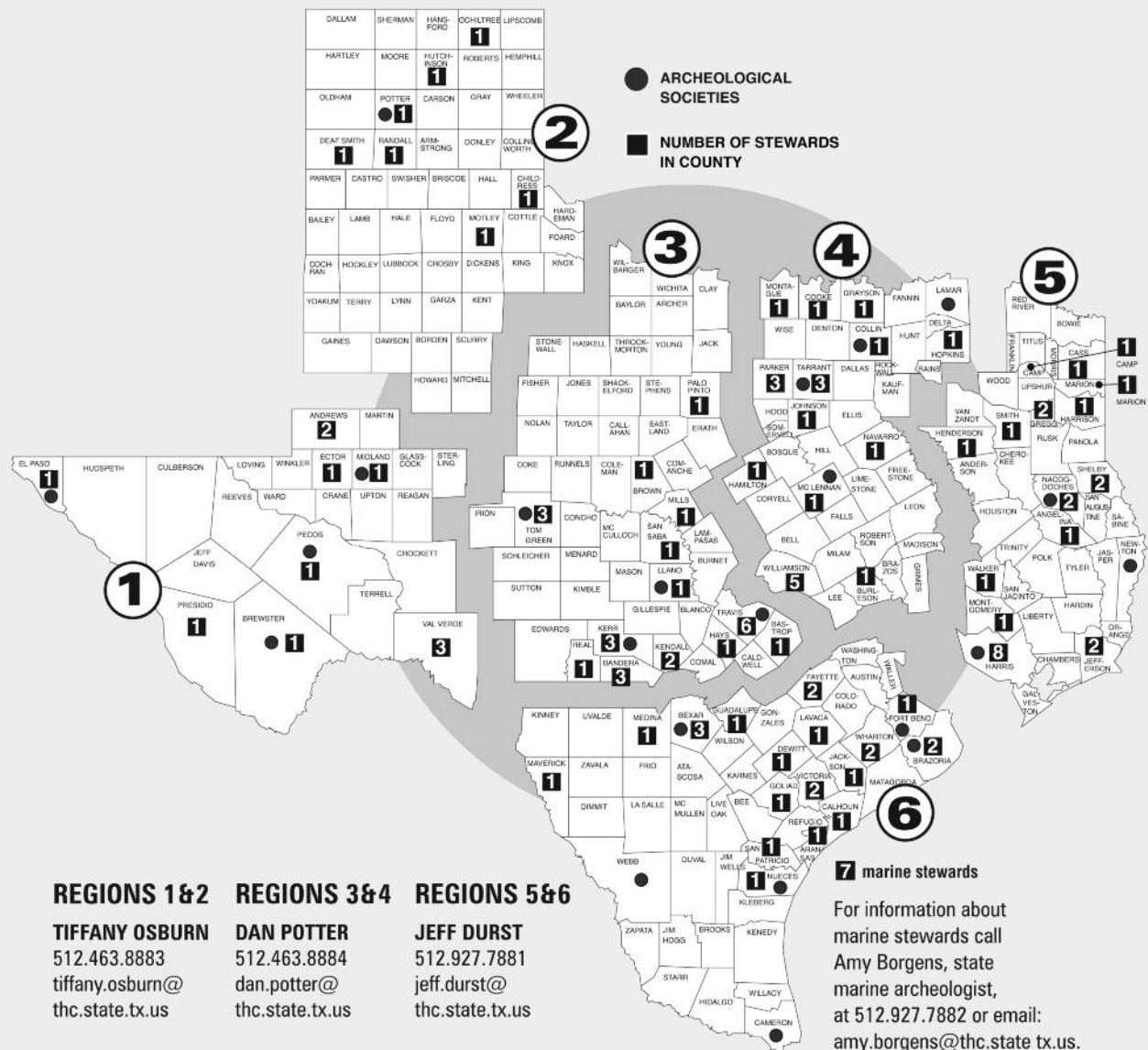
# Thanks to Our Generous TAM Donors

Many thanks to the following donors for their support of Texas Archeology Month 2010, as well as to those individuals who wish to remain anonymous. The organizations and individuals listed below made important gifts that helped defray the cost of printing and mailing the TAM Calendar.

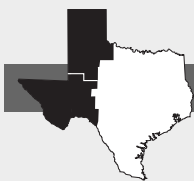
The members of the Texas Historical Commission's Texas Archeological Stewardship Network deserve special recognition. Many events listed in this year's calendar of events would not be possible without the talents, generosity, and hard work of archeological stewards throughout the state.

Lawrence E. Aten	John and Judy Forister	Bo Nelson
George Avery	Daniel E. Fox	Suzanne Patrick, <i>in memory of Al Castro and in honor of Stephanie Patrick</i>
Royce Baker	Karen E. Fustes	Bob and Jaclyn Pearson
Laura T. Beavers	Wayne Glander	Tim Perttula
David H. Bell, <i>in memory of Hugh J. Bell</i>	Linda C. Gorski	Johnney Pollan, Jr.
Frank A. Binetti	Missi Green, <i>in memory of Kathleen Gilmore, Ph.D.</i>	Elton and Kerza Prewitt
Steve Black	Kathleen Grimmett	Ona B. Reed
Raymond and Margaret Blackstone	W. Sue Gross, <i>in memory of Bill McClure</i>	Wayne R. Roberson, <i>in memory of Curtis Tunnell</i>
Mr. and Mrs. Jay C. Blaine, <i>in honor of Dee Ann Story</i>	Anton Hajek	David G. Robinson
Lynn and Colin Bludau	Jack Hambrick	Sandra Rogers
Charles N. Bollich	B.F. Hicks	Martha A. Rolingson
V.C. Branch, Jr., <i>in memory of Cecil Calhoun</i>	John D. Hills	Calvin Sanders
Alfred Broden	Vance and Diane Holliday	Robert T. Shelby
Mickey Burleson, <i>in honor of Clair E. Burleson</i>	Deidre Hood	Alison W. Small
Leslie L. Bush	Doris Howard	Suzanne Stallings
Frank W. Calhoun, <i>in memory of Cecil Calhoun</i>	Dr. Morris K. Jackson	Kevin Stingley
G.M. "Mickey" Canon, <i>in memory of Dr. Gerald Raun</i>	Ron and Brenda Jackson	Dee Ann Story, <i>in memory of Kathleen Gilmore, Ph.D.</i>
Richard L. Carter, <i>in memory of Jack Hughes</i>	Bryan Jameson	Tim Sullivan
Reymundo Chapa, <i>in honor of service members stationed in combat zones</i>	Ed Jelks	Ruth and Jori Thompson
Dominick J. Cirincione	Keith Johnson	Ellen Sue Turner
James "Mark" Cohen	Paul Katz, Ph.D., <i>in memory of Susana R. Katz, Ph.D.</i>	Toni Turner and Jim Bruseth, <i>in memory of Kathleen Gilmore, Ph.D.</i>
Andie Comini	Joan Kelleher	Fred Valdez, Ph.D.
Kirk Courson	Sheldon M. Kindall	Elsie M. Waller
Frank W. Cox	Tammy Kubecka	Mark Walters
Robert Crosser	Ruth and Robert Marcom	Bob Ward
Sharon M. Derrick	Nelson Marek	Lisa Weatherford
Meredith Dreiss	Samuel D. McCulloch	Teresa Weaver
Teresa Farley, <i>in honor of T.G. "Woody" and Kay Woodward</i>	Carol McDavid, Ph.D.	Denver F. Wendorf, Jr.
Joan Few	Chip McGimsey	Barbara Williams
Lindy Fisher	Pat Mercado-Allinger, <i>in memory of Bobbie Speer</i>	Mark Wolf, <i>in memory of Kathleen Gilmore, Ph.D.</i>
	Erin Meshell, <i>in memory of Dewitt Meshell</i>	T.G. "Woody" and Kay Woodward
	Tom Middlebrook	Vicky Worsham
	E.T. Miller	
	Molly Morgan and Jon Lohse	

## REGIONAL AND STEWARD NEWS



## Regional Archeologists' Reports



### REGIONS 1 & 2 • TIFFANY OSBURN

#### Mountain/Pecos & Plains

A hearty thanks goes to the members of the Texas Archeological Stewardship Network (TASN) who are located in the Mountain/Pecos and Plains regions. They continue to work enthusiastically, conducting archeological

surveys and research, monitoring sites, and handling public outreach.

Eight stewards submitted their semi-annual reports for the past period (see next page), and the reports tell the tale of a devoted group. Combined, this group of stewards contributed more than 1,841 volunteer hours toward stewardship activities and drove more than 10,640 miles across the region. The presentations and workshops conducted by stewards were attended by more than 640 people in the region. As Region 1 and 2 stewards embraced the importance of public outreach, TASN really shined.



In addition, stewards assisted at least 19 landowners; 18 agencies, organizations, or institutions; and eight individuals. Stewards recorded two new sites, monitored 15 sites, and conducted or participated in 22 site investigations. This group also spent a significant amount of time documenting, analyzing, and conserving at least 11 artifact collections.

To highlight Marisue Potts Powell's achievement during this past period, her entry appears first; all other steward activities are in the usual alphabetical order.

**Marisue Potts Powell** was honored in May by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) for her land stewardship and her work as an archeological steward. The TPWD's Lone Star Land Steward Awards program recognizes private landowners for excellence in habitat management and wildlife conservation on their lands. The program publicizes the best examples of sound natural resource management practices and promotes long-term conservation of unique natural and cultural resources. The Mott Creek Ranch, which is owned by Potts Powell, was chosen as the award winner in the Rolling Plains region. In March and May, Potts Powell hosted two three-day student archeological digs on the ranch. As part of this project, area middle school students participated in an assignment that involved excavating a prehistoric bison processing site, mapping, and artifact processing in the laboratory. During the fieldwork, a TPWD film crew interviewed fellow steward Rick Day, who serves as the dig master for the students, and the resulting film was shown in Austin at an awards banquet in May.

**Kathleen Burgess** investigated two sites and assisted one landowner during the previous six-month period. She assisted the National Park Service as a volunteer on walking surveys and worked to analyze or catalog one collection.

**Rick Day** investigated five sites since January and assisted two landowners. His work on the Mott Ranch with Marisue Potts Powell is ongoing. During the spring, Day took an eighth-grade class from Andrews Middle School to the Mott Creek Ranch in Motley County, where the group conducted two separate digs. When they returned to class, the students conducted lab work.

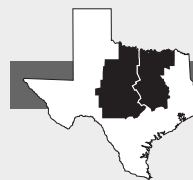
Since January, **Alvin Lynn** investigated one archeological site and monitored another. As part of a regular project, he works continuously on the documentation, conservation, and analysis of at least one artifact collection. During this period, he assisted three landowners, one individual, and two agencies. Other ongoing work includes the analysis and conservation of materials from the Evans' Depot (41RB111). He also is adding the finishing touches on his book about Kit Carson.

**Pinky Robertson** recorded one new site, investigated five others, and analyzed two collections. During the same period, 37 people attended presentations or workshops conducted by Robertson. He also attended the Southwestern Federation of Archeological Societies Annual Symposium and is working to produce the resulting publication.

**Rolla Shaller** monitored three sites and helped investigate two others. He continues to work with Alvin Lynn on the cleaning, cataloging, and conservation of artifacts collected from the Evans 1868 military supply depot (41RB111). In addition to volunteering several hours a week at the Archeology Department of the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum in Canyon, he recently worked with archeologists in the Canyon area and in Austin to gather materials for an upcoming manuscript on the Jack Allen site (41HC219). Shaller's involvement in the Randall County Historical Commission has led to several stewardship projects for Randall County and for the City of Canyon.

**Evans Turpin** presented a PowerPoint presentation entitled "41VV1994: Rock Art in Deadman Canyon Overhang" at the Southwestern Federation of Archeological Societies Annual Symposium, which was held in April. Turpin also gave the presentation to various other organizations in Pecos, Val Verde, and Midland counties. In addition, he participated in the spring Texas Archeological Society (TAS) Rock Art Recording Task Force session in eastern Pecos County. He will design a PowerPoint presentation detailing that work.

**Doug Wilkens** monitored three previously recorded sites and assisted two landowners during the preceding months. Presentations by Wilkens reached over 75 members of the public in the last six months. This includes a presentation at the Courson Archaeological Field School, which was held in late May and early June outside of Perryton. He also attended the Flint Hills Conference and the TAS Field School in Hondo in June.



#### REGIONS 3 & 4 • DAN POTTER

### Forts/Hill Country & Lakes/Brazos

During the past months, the regional archeologist and Regions 3 and 4 stewards responded to landowner requests in a number of locations across central and north Texas as part of the Texas Historical Commission's (THC) landowner-assistance effort. This service allows landowners



with known sites or high-probability areas (for example, 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. A relatively large number of landowners have contacted the Archeology Division (AD) recently due to their concerns that power transmission lines crossing private lands may have an impact on historic/archeological sites. AD has responded to these inquiries as time and resources have allowed, and THC stewards have been the primary responders. So, in addition to all the varied pursuits stewards participate in, site survey has definitely picked up in the greater Edwards Plateau region.

Specific activities of participating TASN members follow.

**Tom Adams** has given several programs in Big Spring, in Coleman County, and he is preparing others.

**Del Barnett**, in addition to participating in fieldwork at the Hale site and presenting archeology programs in the area, reports on a successful fundraiser for the Legacy Plaza Botanical Gardens and Native American Interpretive Center. More than \$50,000 was raised at the event, which featured a dinner utilizing native foods prepared by Executive Chef Richard Hetzler of the National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI). Emil Her Many Horses and Karen Fort, also with the NMAI/Smithsonian Institution, were at the event as well. Barnett and his teammates continue to work toward construction of the Legacy Plaza facility, which may open in 2011. For more information on Legacy Plaza, visit [www.legacyplaza.org/NewSite/index.htm](http://www.legacyplaza.org/NewSite/index.htm).

**Joe Beavin** has been the primary responder for several large ranch reconnaissance projects that have taken place in central Texas. Most recently, he finished a 3,600-acre reconnaissance effort in Edwards and Real counties, resulting in 22 new sites being recorded. Some of these will likely go into the State Archeological Landmark (SAL) nomination process.

**Frank Binetti** helped several landowners and gave a number of public presentations during this period.

**Jay Blaine** continues to be a unique and invaluable resource for other stewards, THC staff, and a wide range of professional archeologists seeking conservation and identification of Historic period artifacts. From Canada and Oklahoma to Collin County, archeologists continue to ask for Blaine's assistance in evaluating Historic era materials.

**Wayne Clampitt** assisted two landowners and monitored a couple of archeological sites. His report contained good site testing questions that revolved around the following—what can reasonably be done with looted sites, or sites that landowners want to have extensively excavated. These issues may be explored in an upcoming TASN workshop—either the TASN annual workshop held in Austin, or at a regional workshop for central/north Texas stewards.

**Kay Clarke** assisted a number of landowners and spoke to seven school groups about archeology. One new site was recorded in Burnet County.

**José Contreras** helped several landowners and other individuals, and he monitored several sites.

**Dorothy Grayson** assisted a couple of landowners in the Kerr County area and worked with the Hill Country Archeological Association on Texas Archeology Month activities.

**RC Harmon** gave a number of presentations and workshops that often included school groups, and he assisted four landowners. Harmon recommends a workshop session on “how to make presentations,” and, if we read his comment correctly, he'd like to participate in the presentation. Given his experience with this over several decades, he's likely learned a few things on the subject.

**Ken Headrick**, one of our newer stewards in Austin, met with a number of landowners and talked with them about history and prehistory on their land. He's also monitored several sites.

**Max Hibbits** was on hand when a THC team recorded a number of sites on a ranch in the Waco vicinity. He participated in checking out several sites that fellow steward Bryan Jameson recorded.

**Jay Hornsby** recorded two new Palo Pinto County sites and monitored three others, assisting four landowners.

**Doris Howard** recorded two new sites and worked with Lower Colorado River Authority archeologists at a San Saba County site. Howard reminds the AD that an informational hand-out is needed for landowners regarding the handling of human remains if they are encountered.

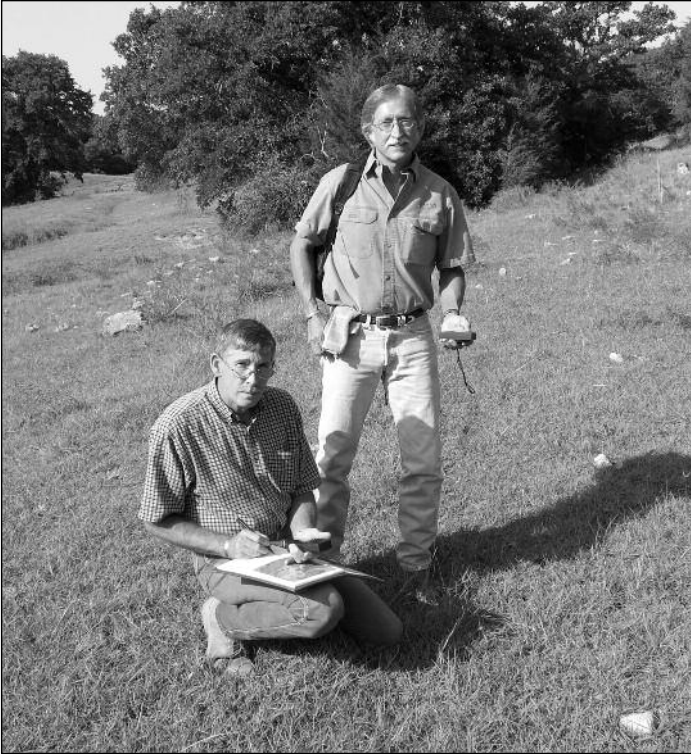
**Claude Hudspeth** monitored six sites in his area, offered a presentation, and assisted a couple of landowners.

**Bryan Jameson** recorded nine new sites recently, conducted 13 site documentations, assisted several landowners, helped run the Baylor University Archeological Field School, and wrote a draft article on the Sprague site in Hamilton County. (He would have done more, but even Bryan has to sleep sometime . . .)

**Rick Jarnagin** is currently working with a Hays County landowner on a small survey, and reports monitoring three sites. Jarnagin reports that his new job has kept him away from steward activities somewhat—but we're delighted for him and his family.

**Roger Johnson** monitored a large number of sites in the past months—22 of them—and also provided information on a sizable collection originating in Bandera County. Johnson also reports outreach to Scout and school groups involving local archeology.

**Nick Morgan** has continued work at the Joyful Horse site in Bastrop County, and thanked the AD for scheduling this year's TASN workshop so that it didn't overlap with the always-fun Prewitt Conference.



Stewards Art Tawater (kneeling) and Bryan Jameson work on a site survey.

**Glynn Osburn** reports two public presentations and assistance to one landowner. At this point, he may still be resting from his magnificent management of this year's TAS Field School.

**Ona B. Reed** reminds the THC that there is an important plantation site to record in her area as soon as the temperatures dip below 100 degrees. It is on the to-do list.

**Larry Riemenschneider** recorded 18 new sites in recent months—most of these related to landowners requesting survey prior to wind-power transmission lines. In addition to this activity and his farming schedule, Riemenschneider also is involved in other projects. They include some interesting projects with Solveig Turpin.

As always, **May** and **Jim Schmidt** have been all over the place, either together or separately, working with laboratory collections and assisting landowners and organizations. May was especially busy with TAS lab-director responsibilities, which never seem to end.

**Jimmy Smith** reports investigating two sites recently and assisting two landowners. Also, he and a number of other stewards coauthored a report on the Techado Spring Pueblo, which won the 2010 New Mexico Heritage Preservation Award for archeology (see story, page 33).

**Frank Sprague** gave a public presentation and once again hosted the Baylor University Archeological Field School at his place in Hamilton County. Sprague also participated in a survey of ranch property near Waco with other fellow stewards.

**Art Tawater** recorded two sites recently and participated in the recording of many more, along with other stewards. In addition, Tawater finished a faunal report for the 2009 Baylor University Archeological Field School as well as two analysis summaries regarding Oklahoma sites. He also was honored for a coauthored report on the Techado Spring Pueblo that won the 2010 New Mexico Heritage Preservation Award for archeology (see story, page 33). (Thanks Art, for all that you've done this past year.)

**Bob Ward**, one of our newer stewards, recorded three sites from survey he conducted in northern Blanco County. (There's going to be more of these coming up, Bob—glad you're with us.)

**Buddy Whitley** pitched in at the Hale site in Mills County, where he worked with Del Barnett and other stewards.

**Kay** and **Woody Woodward**, the Hill Country kids, recorded three sites and monitored a number of others. They were active in speaking at programs and workshops in the Kerrville area, and in June, Woody was a real help at the McSween site.

**John Yates** gave a presentation attended by 40 people, and he's attempting to find a series of "boat-shaped" mortars south of Mineral Wells. (Based on what we know about these interesting features, there certainly should be some in that area, John.)



## REGIONS 5 & 6 • JEFF DURST

### Forest & Independence/Tropical

**Beth** and **Pat Aucoin** of Harris County have been involved with numerous projects around their area and beyond. They recently assisted THC Archeologist Jeff Durst with the survey search for the lost site of Trinidad de Salcedo in Houston County, and they continue to be active volunteers with the San Jacinto Battlefield survey in Harris County. In August, Beth was recognized at the TASN annual workshop (see story, page 34) with the Norman G. Flaigg Certificate of Outstanding Performance for her contributions.

**Bill Birmingham** of Victoria County was busy as usual during the past period with his many projects in and around Victoria. He is working with artist Richard McReynolds in the illustration of projectile points from the Coastal Bend area. This work will be included in the upcoming revision of Ellen Sue Turner's and Thomas Hester's point type book, *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians*. Birmingham also remains an active board member at Victoria's Museum of the Coastal Bend.

**Jimmy Bluhm** of Victoria County is one of the most active TASN members in the area of outreach to school-age children. Serving as a docent at the Museum of the Coastal Bend in Victoria, he lectures to hundreds of children each year. His lectures often include flintknapping demonstrations, which illustrate the ancient art of projectile point and tool production to the children. In recognition of his amazing contributions to the TASN, Bluhm received the Norman G. Flaigg Certificate of Outstanding Performance at the TASN annual workshop (see story, page 34).

**Pat Braun** of Aransas County is perennially active, and during the past quarter she recorded and documented a Historic period site in Rockport. The waterfront location, which is the focus of her current research, contains eight cottages built in the 1920s, and earlier constructions are known to have existed on the site. Test excavations at the site revealed that the location had been occupied at least as far back as the Prehistoric period. Braun was recognized for her stellar efforts within the TASN at the annual workshop (see story, page 34), where she received the Norman G. Flaigg Certificate of Outstanding Performance.

**Frank Condrón** of Jackson County was very active during the last quarter, donating countless hours to the effort of documenting and recording several large artifact collections recently donated to the Museum of the Coastal Bend in Victoria. Condrón works closely with several TASN members and other volunteers in this massive undertaking. He was recognized with the Norman G. Flaigg Certificate of Outstanding Performance at the TASN annual workshop (see story, page 34).

**Dick Gregg** of Harris County continues to work on several projects across the East Texas region. Most recently, he assisted the THC with the ongoing search for the site of Trinidad de Salcedo, located somewhere along the Trinity River in Houston County. Gregg also has been cataloging and analyzing artifacts recovered from the Thomas Barnett site in Fort Bend County. He was honored at the TASN annual workshop (see story, page 34) with the Norman G. Flaigg Certificate of Outstanding Performance for his stellar performance during the past year.

**Patti Haskins** of Gregg County is making great strides at the Gregg County Museum in Longview, where she works

## Stewardship Network Named Preserve America Steward



Archeological steward Bob Ward inspects the foundation of a brick fireplace exposed by excavations at the Bernardo Plantation in Waller County. Ward was one of the stewards who assisted with this project.

The Texas Historical Commission's (THC) Texas Archeological Stewardship Network (TASN) was designated as an official Preserve America Steward by First Lady Michelle Obama on August 2. Preserve America is a national initiative that was established in cooperation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and a number of other federal agencies and programs.

The designation program recognizes groups that have demonstrated a successful use of volunteer time and commitment in order to help care for our nation's historic heritage. Preserve America Stewards include programs associated with nonprofit organizations, government entities (federal, state, local, or tribal), and businesses.

According to the Preserve America website, 21 Preserve America Stewards "have been officially designated and recognized for their exemplary volunteer efforts to care for historic resources around the country since the program was announced in 2008." The THC is the first group in Texas to receive this specific designation.

Benefits of designation include authorization to use the Preserve America logo in public outreach and promotional activities, listing in a web-based Preserve America Stewards directory, and publicity in the Preserve America e-newsletter.

Established in 1984, the TASN was chosen for its effectiveness and efficiency in protecting Texas' archeological heritage. Every year, THC stewards undertake a variety of activities—for example, finding, recording, and monitoring archeological sites and recording important artifact collections. They also help Archeology Division (AD) staff archeologists to obtain protective designations for significant sites on private property, such as State Archeological Landmark status. Some stewards give talks to schools and preservation groups and help organize events during Texas Archeology Month. In addition, AD staff archeologists call upon stewards to assist with excavations and surveys as needed.

For information about the Preserve America Steward designation, visit [www.preserveamerica.gov/stewards.html](http://www.preserveamerica.gov/stewards.html). For information about TASN, visit [www.thc.state.tx.us/stewards/stwdefault.shtml](http://www.thc.state.tx.us/stewards/stwdefault.shtml).

**Regional Archeologists' Report**—continued from page 32

with the B. Calvin Jones Caddo collection. Her work helped the museum secure a 2010 National Trust for Historic Preservation grant, which enabled the museum to hire an outside consulting firm to develop an educational curriculum aimed at using the Jones collection as the resource. The new curriculum, called “Discover! Texas Caddo Indians,” is a great asset to the museum and is a testament to Haskins’ many years of devotion and hard work with the Jones collection.

**Tom Middlebrook** of Nacogdoches County, working with fellow steward **Morris Jackson**, has been active during the past few months conducting survey work along the Angelina River in search of the Spanish mission Concepción. The exact location of Mission Concepción, which was established near present-day Nacogdoches in 1716, has long been lost, and it seems as though Middlebrook and Jackson are closing in on it. The two are working on plans to conduct additional work at a promising site that has recently produced Spanish Colonial and Republic of Texas period materials.

**Don Keyes** of Montgomery County has been extremely active during this past quarter working on several projects

in and around his county. Keyes also assisted the THC with the survey work conducted on the Trinity River in Houston County in the search for the Spanish Colonial site of Trinidad de Salcedo. He also remains active in the San Jacinto Battleground survey project in Harris County. Keyes was recognized for his service to the TASN at the annual workshop (see story, page 34), where he received the Norman G. Flaigg Certificate of Outstanding Performance.

**Sandy Rogers** of Walker County has been working with yet another private landowner to secure an SAL designation. This particular site is the location of the Robinson Plantation in San Jacinto County, where the original 1850s plantation house is still standing and archeological remains of the related slave quarters have been tentatively identified. Rogers also participated recently in numerous other projects, including the Bernardo Plantation excavations, the search for the site of Trinidad de Salcedo, and the San Jacinto Battlefield survey. She was honored at the TASN annual workshop (see story, page 34) with the Norman G. Flaigg Certificate of Outstanding Performance for her spectacular service to the TASN.

## Report Authored by Stewards Honored in New Mexico



Jimmy Smith (at podium) and Louis “Pinky” Robertson accept a Heritage Preservation Award in Santa Fe.

A report written by five Texas Historical Commission (THC) stewards received the 2010 New Mexico Heritage Preservation Award for archeology in May. The award was presented by the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division at the 38th Annual Heritage Preservation Awards Ceremony in Santa Fe.

The report is entitled *Techado Spring Pueblo: West-Central New Mexico* and was written by Jimmy E. Smith II, Louis “Pinky” Robertson, Art Tawater, Bryan Jameson, and Glynn Osburn. The report describes the excavation and recovery of artifacts from a 12th-century, 800-room pueblo located in west-central New Mexico.

According to the report’s project overview, the work at the Techado Spring Pueblo began in the 1970s, when Robertson began the initial excavation project.

“Pinky Robertson became aware of the site through Boy Scout activities in the 1960s and through education received while attending the Texas Archeological Field School realized that records were not being kept and information about the people living at the site would be lost,” the overview section says.

At the time of this early work, the property was owned by Charles Ball, but it was eventually purchased by Robertson. Robertson’s long-term plan is to deed the property to The Archaeological Conservancy, a national nonprofit organization.

Smith became involved in the 1990s, when the material that had been collected had grown to the point that the possibility of analysis and publication of those findings had diminished. With approximately 92,565 artifacts, which included 938 whole and partial vessels, analysis was a challenge. This work was done with help from the Tarrant County Archeological Society in Fort Worth.

“The final step was making sense of all the data and writing the report,” the project overview says. “In order to produce a quality report that would be accepted by the professional community the first challenge for Jimmy was to educate himself in Southwest archeology through professional publications and help from professionals.”

In addition to Smith, who wrote a major portion of the report, and the coauthors listed above, THC steward Rick Day contributed to the report in the area of vessel design.

## 2010 TASN Workshop Provides Learning Opportunities

This year's annual workshop for members of the Texas Archeological Stewardship Network (TASN) focused on issues and developments related to cemeteries and burial sites. As in previous years, the workshop, held in Austin on August 14–15, provided stewards with an opportunity to conduct general business, receive training, and honor outstanding work.

Presentations included two talks on recent Texas cemetery law revisions—one by Anne Shelton, state coordinator for the Texas Historical Commission's Cemetery Preservation Program, and another by Archeology Division (AD) Director Jim Bruseth. Other presentations included "Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act: Origins and Applications in Texas" by AD Project Reviewer and Atlas Editor Marie Archambeault; "Cemetery, Cementerio: Architectural and Cultural Influences Evident in the Grave Markers at the Merrelltown Cemetery and

Cementerio Guadalupe" by Jonathan Jarvis, TexSite and Atlas coordinator at the University of Texas at Austin's Texas Archeological Research Laboratory; and "Challenges in Utilizing Geophysical Remote Sensing Techniques to Locate Unmarked Graves" by AD Regional Archeologist Tiffany Osburn.

Workshop participants also had an opportunity to participate in a case study and tour the AD Lab.

During the workshop luncheon, which was held at the historic Scholz Garten, stewards were singled out for special recognition. This included the top 10 percent performers for the past year, who received the Norman G. Flaigg Certificate of Outstanding Performance, and 16 individuals who received the Jim Word Award, which recognizes 10-year TASN service increments. Out of this latter group, eight were honored for 20 years of service.

All honorees are listed below.

## THC Stewards Recognized for Outstanding Performance

### Norman G. Flaigg Certificate of Outstanding Performance

Elizabeth "Beth" Aucoin, Houston  
Joseph W. Beavin, Leakey  
Jimmy Bluhm, Victoria  
Pat Braun, Rockport  
Frank Condron, Edna  
Richard L. Gregg, Houston  
Bryan E. Jameson, Benbrook  
Henry "Don" Keyes, Jr., Willis  
Alvin Lynn, Amarillo  
Sandra E. Rogers, Huntsville  
Rolla H. Shaller, Amarillo  
L. Doug Wilkens, Perryton

### Jim Word Award 20 Years

Tom E. Adams, Cross Plains  
Charles N. Bollich, Beaumont  
Joe D. Hudgins, Hungerford  
Tom Middlebrook, Nacogdoches  
Johnney Pollan, Lake Jackson  
Jack Skiles, Langtry  
Jimmy Smith, Cleburne  
John Stockley, Eagle Pass

### 10 Years

Bryan Boyd, Longview  
David Calame, Sr., Devine  
Roy Craig, Lakehills

Patsy Goebel, Cuero  
Connie Hodges, Shelbyville  
Gary McKee (marine steward), Carmine  
Louis "Pinky" Robertson, Andrews  
Deborah Summers, Sanford

### Certificate of Appreciation

Tom E. Adams, Cross Plains  
Elizabeth "Beth" Aucoin, Houston  
Pat Aucoin, Houston  
Del Barnett, Goldthwaite  
Jerry Bauman, Corpus Christi  
Joseph W. Beavin, Leakey  
Frank A. Binetti, Boerne  
Bill Birmingham, Victoria  
Jay C. Blaine, Allen  
Jimmy Bluhm, Victoria  
Charles N. Bollich, Beaumont  
Pat Braun, Rockport  
Kay E. Clarke, Leander  
Frank Condron, Edna  
José Contreras, Boerne  
Robert E. Crosser, Richmond  
Rick Day, Andrews  
Karen Fulghum, Medina  
Mike Fulghum, Medina  
Dorothy Gwyn Grayson, Kerrville

Richard L. Gregg, Houston  
Miranda Hartzog, Bivins  
Patti Haskins, Longview  
Kenneth Headrick, Austin  
Jay Hornsby, Arlington  
Marilyn Horton, Houston  
Walter Horton, Houston  
Doris Howard, Llano  
Joe D. Hudgins, Hungerford  
Brenda Jackson, Beaumont  
Calvin "Jack" Jackson (marine steward), Wingate  
Morris Jackson, Nacogdoches  
Bryan E. Jameson, Benbrook  
Rick E. Jarnagin, Round Rock  
Roger Johnson, Austin  
Louis Jones, Center  
Henry "Don" Keyes, Jr., Willis  
Sheldon Kindall, El Lago  
Tammy Kubecka, Caldwell  
Doug Kubicek, Hallettsville  
Alvin Lynn, Amarillo  
Nelson Marek, Port Lavaca  
Cathy McCool, San Antonio  
Bonnie McKee, Saint Jo  
Ben McReynolds, Victoria  
Nick Morgan, Cedar Creek  
Doug Nowell (marine steward), San Angelo  
Tom Nuckols, Houston  
Glynn Osburn, Bedford

Reeda Peel, Alpine  
Johnney Pollan, Lake Jackson  
Sandra Pollan, Lake Jackson  
Marisue Potts Powell, Matador  
Ona B. Reed, Gainesville  
Larry Riemenschneider, Miles  
Sandra E. Rogers, Huntsville  
Gary Ryman, East Bernard  
Jim Schmidt, Austin  
May Schmidt, Austin  
Rolla H. Shaller, Amarillo  
Jack Skiles, Langtry  
Cynthia Smyers, Odessa  
Frank Sprague, Hamilton  
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Teddy Lou Stickney, Midland  
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Woody Woodward, Kerrville

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Austin, TX 78711-2276

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PERMIT NO. 1938

*Current Archeology in Texas* is published semiannually by the Texas Historical Commission (THC). Address correspondence to Editor, *Current Archeology in Texas*, Archeology Division, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711-2276; fax 512.463.8927; or email [marialuzm@thc.state.tx.us](mailto:marialuzm@thc.state.tx.us). Portions of the newsletter (not including current research items) that are not copyrighted or reprinted from other sources may be reprinted without permission. For information about alternate formats of this publication, contact the THC at 512.463.6096.

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ISSN 1947-749X

Vol. 12, No. 2

[www.thc.state.tx.us](http://www.thc.state.tx.us)

*Current Archeology in Texas* is financed in part by a grant from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. All of the agency's public programs and activities are operated free from discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, gender, or disability. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against should write to Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.