TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories
Archaeological Intersections – Texas
Archeology’s Contribution to
Community Heritage and
Preservation

Real Places Conference - January 11, 2018 – Austin, Texas
Archeological Intersections – An Introduction

Bradford M. Jones
Texas Historical Commission
Archeology In Texas – Perceptions and Realities
Archeology In Texas – Perceptions and Realities
Archeology In Texas – Everyday, All Around You
Archeology In Texas – Seeing Archeologically
Bureau of Labor Statistics for 2016 indicate that 310 people in Texas made their living as archeologists.

392 Permitted Archeological Projects in 2017
- 370 Survey Level Investigations
- 7 Testing Level Investigations
- 5 Data Recovery Level Investigations
- 1 Alternative Mitigation
Archeologists In Texas - State Archeologists
Archeologists In Texas – Cultural Resource Management
Archeologists In Texas – Academic & Museums
Archeologists In Texas – Texas Archeological Stewardship Network

125 Active Stewards in 70 Counties
Archeologists In Texas – Avocational Societies

Regional Societies Across Texas
Intersections – Heritage, Preservation, and Archeology
Intersections – Heritage, Preservation and Archeology – Public Outreach

October is Texas Archeology Month
Intersections - Seeing Archeologically
Dr. Jason Barrett
TxDOT
AGENCY ARCHEOLOGY IN THE COMMUNITY: TXDOT PARTNERSHIPS IN HOUSTON

Jason W. Barrett, Ph.D. (TxDOT)
TxDOT’s Archeological Studies Branch
Community Outreach in Houston

Texas Master Naturalists

Private Collection Consultations

HMNS International Archaeology Day

2018 CAST Conference

HAS Labs

Sam Houston Regional Library & Research Center
FIRST TEXANS
Paleoindian Archeology Across the Lone Star State

Paleoindians inhabited Texas more than 13,000 years ago.

ADAPT TO SURVIVE The Paleo period (13,000 – 8,000 years ago) marked the end of the Ice Age. Archeologists refer to the people who lived in this time period as Paleoindians. They are known for hunting megafauna like mammoth and bison, but archeological evidence from sites around North America suggests they foraged on a range of local resources like turtle, small animals and plants. They thrived all over Texas: forests, deserts, rivers, beaches, plains, hills and mountains.

THE HUNT To get to faraway targets, Paleoindians used a spear-thrower, or “atlatl.” They hunted with spears long before the bow and arrow. The points above could pierce through the tough hides of mammoth, bison and other megafauna. Though these points are made of stone, they are finely crafted high-tech tools unlike anything archaeologists have seen since then.

TODAY Native American tribes across America make up the descendants of the first people. Current Native American cultural practices highlight this shared heritage. Learning more about current tribes is an important part of appreciating the study of ancient people through the science of archeology.

The above photos and content were developed by the following organizations, who aim to provide the public with a collaborative resource where the science of archeology connects us all to the people, places and stories of the past:
- Center for Archaeological Studies, Texas State University
- Center for Archaeological Research, University of Texas at San Antonio
- Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin
- Texas Department of Transportation, Archeology Section
- Texas Historical Commission, Archeology Division
Dimond Knoll (41HR796)
Dimond Knoll (41HR796)

Unit I = Late Pleistocene Alluvium of Cypress Creek

Unit II = Latest Pleistocene to Early Holocene Alluvium

Unit III = Middle Holocene Alluvium (?)

Unit IV = Late Holocene Alluvium

Unit V = 20th Century Fill
Archeologists Strip Upper Sediments For Off-Site Screening

Rather than relegate the stripped sediments to the roadway fill section, TxDOT hauled the piles to an off-site locality to be screened in the hopes of recovering a larger artifact sample.

Each “pile” represents a spatially mapped site location.

Approximately 275m$^3$ of sediment was taken off-site for screening by volunteer groups as part of TxDOT’s public outreach program. Artifacts recovered in off-site screening have increased the available study sample for comprehensive attribute analyses to be undertaken for chipped stone and ceramic artifacts.
A 50 Week Project: February 2, 2013 to January 20, 2014

All of the artifacts recovered at the screening site will be catalogued, analyzed, curated and reported along with those recovered in the hand-excavated units from the site, rewarding all our volunteers with the knowledge that they made a tangible contribution to discovering the great heritage of their region.

Enlisting a Volunteer Army

Working with Dr. Jason Barrett of TxDOT, the Houston Archeological Society, along with members of two other regional archeological societies, local school children, college students, members and staff from the Houston Museum of Natural Science, Boy Scout troops, THC archeologists, and other community organizations screened overburden removed from 41HR796.
True Community Involvement
TxDOT’s Outreach Changes the Narrative

2014 E. Mott Davis Award Excellence in Public Outreach

Sifting through history

“That’s a San Patric,” said Linda Gorski, president of the Houston Archeological Society. Inside a sealed baggie, the small size used for jewelry or drug deals, lay the object of her reverence: a little beige arrowpoint around 10,000 years old — a relic of the Stone Age, among the oldest human artifacts discovered in Harris County. A volunteer had found it the past weekend.

Last winter, the society received 55 truckloads of dirt from Dimond Knoll, an archaeological site near Cypress Creek, now underneath the new section of the Grand Parkway between Interstate 10 and U.S. 290. Since February, the group’s volunteers

With Generous Assistance From

The Texas Historical Commission, The Houston Museum of Natural Science, Brazosport Archeological Society, Fort Bend Archeological Society, Rosehill Christian Academy, University of St. Thomas, Lone Star College, and Houston Community College.

Publication: Houston Chronicle; Date: Jan 19, 2014; Section: Star; Page: G1
LISA GRAY Commentary

TxDOT—Roadside Chat . . .

DATA-RECOVERY INVESTIGATIONS AND PUBLIC OUTREACH
AT THE DIMOND KNOLL SITE (41HR796)

Prepared by:
Jason W. Bayett (TxDOT) and Richard A. Weinstein (CEI)

Site 41HR796, also known as the Dimond Knoll site, is located approximately 14 miles northwest of the Houston city limits in northwestern Harris County, Texas. The site was represented primarily by a low sandy knoll formed atop a Pleistocene-age terrace of Cypress Creek, measuring approximately 20 meters north-south by 30 meters east-west, and measuring somewhat over one meter in height. This is one of many similar knolls that once flanked Cypress Creek for much of its length. The site was discovered in the early fall of 1996 by a team from Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc. (MAC) when they conducted the initial cultural resources survey on behalf of TxDOT for Segment E of the proposed route of SH 99, also known as Grand Parkway.

In October and November 2006, TxDOT sent a crew from PBESJ to survey the site and conduct eligibility testing for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Overall, the testing data indicated a robust Late Archaic occupation, possibly beginning ca. 2500 BC, and an equally well-represented Early Ceramic occupation during the first few centuries AD. PBESJ concluded that the site was eligible for listing in the NRHP and that data-recovery investigations would be necessary if impacts could not be avoided during highway construction.
Frost Town: Houston’s First Neighborhood

Elyrian Viaduct, Houston, TX

The Frost Town community developed on the property of Jonathan Benson Frost, a veteran of the Texas War for Independence. After the Battle of San Jacinto in 1836, Frost returned to his Tennessee home and brought his family to Texas, establishing a blacksmith shop and homestead about a mile east of the new city of Houston. He died in 1839, leaving his brothers, Samuel and James, to carry on the business.

Girard 1839
Wood 1869
Koch 1873
Some of Frost Town’s Occupants in 1867-68

- Arbro, C., teamster, Frost Town.
- Arto, John, restauranteur, Congress betw Main and Travis sts; res near Frost Town
- Cook, William, drayman, Frost Town
- Fitch, W.H., carpenter, Frost Town
- Fitzgerald, M.C., night policeman, Frost Town
- Hudgpeth, J.L., watchman, G&HJ RR; res Frost Town
- Keveton, Jos, carpenter, Frost Town
- Lehn, Hy, porter with Massie, Smith & Co., res Frost Town
- Leopold, William, machinist with B. Thomas & Co., res Frost Town
- Marchel, Conrad, butcher, stall No. 41 Market; res Frost Town
- O’Bannon, William H., carpenter, Frost Town
- Randolph, Alfred, blacksmith, Frost Town
- Ravenna, F.E., painter; res Frost Town
- Ravenna, Manuel, painter, Frost Town
- Rogers, R.N., conductor, G&HJ RR; res Frost Town
- Sandmann, Henry, porter with I Colman; res Frost Town
- Saulsbury, And. C., painter, Frost Town
- Schmidt, C. with M. Schmidt; res Frost Town, near Floech’s Brewery
- Senechal, Alex., painter, Frost Town
- Senechal, L., carpenter, near Floeck’s Brewery
- Stoppel, F. watchmaker, with J Pauska; res Frost Town
- Sullivan, P.O., Barber, Main betw Prairie st and Texas av; res Frost Town
Frost Town, Houston

Houston Archeological Society volunteer screening program
Artifacts, Time, and Personal Histories
Before the FDA... there was MEXICAN MUSTANG!

"So long as human ills endure, And mortals suffer pain, So long shall MUSTANG LINIMENT Its glorious name maintain."

The manufacturers of the liniment claimed not only did it work on men and women but was also recommended for children, horses and domestic animals.

“take equal parts petroleum, olive oil and carbonate of ammonia. Don’t forget to mix well”
Recording the Oral History of El Barrio del Alacran

Sergio Leon Garcia, born April 11, 1931 at 10 Spruce Street.

The family later moved to 1816 Bramble Street, and then to Rice Institute in 1944.

- Both Spanish and English were spoken in the neighborhood.
- Most residents were laborers and unskilled workers.
- Water was supplied by a single faucet on the outside of the house.
- The kitchen had a cast iron, wood-burning stove. Boys collected scrap wood from around the neighborhood to fuel it. The stove was used for cooking and as the sole source of heat in the house during the winter months.
- Many people had a wire hanging from the ceiling in their kitchen from which they hung food at night, such as tortillas, so that it would not be taken overnight by pests.
TxDOT, Prewitt & Associates, Inc. and HAS

2017 E. Mott Davis Award Winning Project for Excellence in Public Outreach
Cistern at 1110 Elysian Street, 5th Ward
Houston Archeological Society Volunteer Excavations

1892-1893: Lucy Richardson (widow), dressmaker
Discovering James Monroe Baugh, Cistern Builder

[Image of handwritten notes: "Mr. Baugh Shatchey Cistern"

[Image of a cistern with plans and diagrams,

[Image of two people examining plans in a cistern,

[Image of worn and aged surfaces with handwriting.

[Diagram showing sections of the cistern with labeled parts like intake pipe and patched areas.
The James Monroe Baugh Cistern

HOUSTON DAILY POST, April 10, 1903

James M. Baugh died yesterday morning at 8:12 o’clock, after an illness of five weeks of paralysis. He had been a resident of Houston for thirty-seven years. He was born at Natchez, Miss., on August 11, 1833. He leaves a wife and three children, two daughters, Miss Clara Baugh of this city, Mrs. L. B. Sedgwick of McComb City, Miss., and one son, William M. Baugh, who was former city secretary.

He was well and favorably known to the older residents of this city, was a member of Dick Dowling camp and the Knights of Honor. He was ever upright and honest in his dealings with all men; a devoted and indulgent husband and father. He will be sadly missed in the home circle, where his greatest happiness lay, after a long, useful and well spent life, the end came peacefully.
The Whiteside Cemetery, Grimes County, TX

Abe Whiteside (Virginia)  Harrett (South Carolina)

? Harris (M)  ? Whiteside (F)

General Harris b.1868  Annie (McNeal) Harris

Buck Anderson b.1849  Hanna Whiteside b.1857

Gilford Anderson b.1883  d.1948  Mary Jane Roberson (née Anderson) b.1881  d.1952

George Roberson  Hattie Chatman

Carrie McDaniel (née Whiteside) b.1869  d.1956  Margareta Whiteside b.1878

Jack White b.1888  d.1938

Harriett Harris b.1889  Isaiah Harris b.1894  d.1926  Olivia Steptoe (née Harris) b.1856  d.1961

Joe Steptoe b.1882  d.1962  King Harris b.1893

Acie (AC) Valentine

Aaron Valentine b.1913  d.1971  Mabelle (May Bell) Griggs (née Valentine) b.1915  d.1988

A.C. Valentine b.1917  d.1947

---

[Images of gravestones and documents related to the cemetery and its history]
Dr. Jon Lohse
Coastal Environments
The San Felipe de Austin Heritage Learning Project

Building Community through Heritage Learning

Jon C. Lohse, PhD
Coastal Environments, Inc
jlohse@coastalenv.com
Heritage Learning

Using the past to inspire critical thinking, build cultural connections, and define real world relevance
San Felipe de Austin Project
Our initial proposal included a multi-phase project:

1. Shovel testing of the actual building site

2. Remote sensing of the rest of the park to identify other areas of interest

3. Test some of these areas to help build an inventory that the site managers could develop in the future
First phase of remote sensing:
- magnetometer
We brought K-12 teachers to the site as soon as we could to invite them to think about how to use our data and investigation process in their classrooms.
History/Social Studies

Colonial Capital of Texas
San Felipe de Austin

Texas the Dream Begins
Proposal for Archaeological Assessment and Remote Sensing
At San Felipe de Austin, Austin County, Texas

Submitted to Historic Sites Division, Texas Historical Commission
Coastal Environments, Inc. (5 March, 2015)

Introduction

Coastal Environments, Incorporated (CEI) proposes to conduct a remote-sensing survey and cultural resources assessment at the San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site (Figure 1). This proposal is submitted to the Historic Sites Division of the Texas Historical Commission (THC) to help with their multi-year plan to develop the site for heritage tourism purposes. Foremost in the THC’s planning process is the design and construction of a new visitor center, to be located on the southern portions of Lots 46 and 47, with associated parking on First Street (which runs east-west along the south edge of these lots) and the intersecting north-south running Vicente Guerrero and Manuel Mier y Teran streets (between First and Second streets). Lots 46 and 47 were selected for the proposed visitor center because archival data indicate that these lots were never developed. CEI proposes to archaeologically evaluate this area by hand excavation of shovel test units.

In addition, CEI proposes to conduct non-invasive documentation of much of the remaining park area using remote-sensing geophysical techniques (magnetic gradient and electrical resistivity). Results of this effort will complement existing historic data (e.g., Moore 2014) and both datasets will be integrated into a site-wide geographic information systems (GIS) database that can also include, as an additional element of information, previous archaeological work (e.g., Marek 2011) and discoveries at the site. This database will provide site-wide planning guidance and support for THC decision-making regarding future aspects of site development for funding, educational, and/or tourism purposes.
en pleno, con el propósito de discutir el documento. En la junta se hicieron modificaciones al texto y se acordó enviarlo al Congreso para su aprobación. El presidente Corro dispuso que el Consejo funcionara con las disposiciones adoptadas en tanto no se tuviera la sanción del Congreso. La creación de este reglamento nos muestra las virtudes del presidente interino; estaba pendiente de los pequeños asuntos, los discutía en una junta y, después de ella, tomaba una decisión. Este mismo proceder lo vamos a encontrar en los hechos de Texas y en lo que atañe a la moneda de cobre.

José Justo Corro

Los colonos de la jurisdicción de Austin se pronunciaron el 22 de junio de 1835 en San Felipe, decididos a sostener la Constitución federal y la del estado de Coahuila y Texas. Los anglosajones reunidos en Columbia establecieron un gobierno provisional e independiente, con lo que dieron paso decisivo hacia la independencia de Texas, en noviembre de 1835. A finales de este año, el gobierno de Miguel Barragán decidió emprender una campaña militar en la región. José María Torrel cuenta que realizó una junta con todos los generales presentes en la ciudad de México para nombrar general en jefe del ejército sobre Texas. Por unanimidad se confió el mando a Santa Anna.

Contra la euforia y el nacionalismo exaltado en la preparación de la campaña, tres elementos aseguraban malos resultados: la falta de recursos económicos, la improvisación del ejército y la lejanía de Texas del centro del país. Torrel, ministro de Guerra, decía:

José Justo Corro inició su gobierno cuando la campaña militar comenzaba con buenos resultados para México. Tornell era ministro de Guerra desde el régimen de Barragán y el presidente Corro dejó en sus manos todo lo referente a las operaciones en Texas. Tornell era amigo...
Science

GIS, Aerial Maps, Magnetometer Data
Math

Process Standards K-12
2nd grade & up:
Estimation
4th grade & up
Area & Perimeter
Calculating Area
Our outreach included classroom visits as well as on-line Q&A, interactions, and other content.
Student Generated Content
Video of Heritage Learning Project interviews and student projects
Video of ESL student achievement
Spring Forest Middle School
ESL Newcommer Class 2015-16
Prepares for Dr. Babaloa's visit.
Wrap Up

What do you need for your own Heritage Learning Project?

1. An engaged, enthusiastic partner(s) in education to help bring access to classrooms and campuses

1. An archaeologist with ongoing research interests who can let go of the control process and simply make her/himself available to respond to a bunch of learners of all ages who are excited about learning and making a difference in their communities.
Linda Gorski & Louis Aulbach
Houston Archeological Society
Who we are

Largest Regional Archeological Society in Texas
210 Members in 2017
Established in 1959
Our mission is to foster enthusiastic interest and active participation in the discovery, documentation, and preservation of cultural resources (prehistoric and historic properties) of the city of Houston, the Houston metropolitan area, and the Upper Texas Gulf Coast Region.

“Digging up Texas history – one trowel full at a time!”
Agencies we Routinely Support through Volunteer Participation

Texas Historical Commission
Texas Department of Transportation
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
Texas State Library and Archives
Harris County
The City of Houston
The Heritage Society
Texas Department of Transportation

Frost Town Project

NO TRESPASSING
Frost Town Historical Site
Archeological Excavation

This project is an archeological investigation of the Frost Town Historical Site (HABS/HAER). This work is being done in conjunction with the Elysian Viaduct bridge replacement by the Texas Department of Transportation. The work is also undertaken in compliance with the Antiquities Code of Texas.

Warning: Some of the deposits in this site contain hazardous materials.
HARRIS COUNTY PARKS DEPARTMENT
Kleb Woods Nature Preserve, Precinct 3

Kleb Woods
Nature Preserve
Nature Center &
Historic Farm
20303 Draper Road
281-357-5324
http://www.pct3.hctx.net

Harris County Precinct 3    Steve Radack, Commissioner
Houston Parks and Recreation Department

Memorial Park (Camp Logan)
Foundation features of 1917 WWI Camp Logan buildings are now State Archeological Landmarks
Historical Tours of Camp Logan, museum exhibits, and book

Camp Logan
Houston, Texas
1917-1919

by
Louis F. Aulbach
Linda C. Gorski
and
Robbie Morin
Texas Historical Commission
San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site
Jeff Durst, THC Regional Archeologist
TEXAS STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES COLLECTION
Sam Houston Regional Library and Research Center - Liberty

The Andy Kyle Collection Project
Dub Crook and Alana Inman, Director of the Sam Houston Center
THE HERITAGE SOCIETY, HOUSTON

Emergency Salvage Archeology

1847 kellum Noble House
Artifacts Recovered

- 10,200+ Artifacts recovered from 5 rooms

- Largest concentration of Artifacts - 4,160 Items – from Room 2

- 4,068 Artifacts recovered by Volunteers from Room 2

- 92 Artifacts recovered by Contractors from Room 2

... and all this was destined for a landfill if we hadn’t implemented the emergency salvage archeology project!
The Heritage Society, Houston
Civil War Artifact project
Fuse from collection compared to fuse in Civil War artifact book

Above: component parts of a “Preston” percussion fuse. The dome cap and fuse body have left-handed threads. 14 per inch. This version of the Britten patent added a hexagonal flange to help tighten the fuse. Patent length: 0.75 inches. Body length: 1.28 inches. Slide length: 0.9 inches.
Joshua Farrar, HAS member and Texas A & M PhD Student processing artifacts at conservation lab for his thesis and Report on the Project
Commissioned 2 LT in Army in August And Immediately put on active duty dropping supplies during Hurricane Harvey! TEXAS STRONG!
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
Field Surveys after Prescribed Burns
Huntsville SP, Galveston Island SP
Historical and Archeological Preservation
... for the next generation!
THANK YOU!
Linda Gorski, President, Houston Archeological Society, Member Texas Archeological Stewards Network
Louis Aulbach, Vice President, Houston Archeological Society Member Texas Archeological Stewards Network

Houston Archeological Society www.txhas.org
It Belongs in a Museum Certified Curatorial Facility!

Archeological Collections as Public Resources

Bradford M. Jones – Texas Historical Commission
Curation. Where history goes to die?

“...any material objects that are collected by professional archaeologists on behalf of the city will only be sent away. It’s likely they will never be shown publicly in Dallas...”
“...[a]nd even if the public knows where to look and what to ask for, the archaeological record is inaccessible in other ways. The nearly 3,000 artifacts reside at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, or TARL, on the UTA campus. To see them requires a road trip and an appointment.”
Black Holes and Arcane Knowledge
The Antiquities Code Requires THC to Maintain an Inventory of State-Associated Held-In-Trust Collections:

- Permitted collections
- Non-permitted collections
- Purchased collections
- Donated collections
- Court-action collections
The Texas Historical Commission (hereafter referred to as the Commission) is specifically empowered to adopt reasonable rules and regulations concerning the care and curation of artifacts, objects, and collections owned by Commission and those recovered under the jurisdiction of the Antiquities Code of Texas.
The **Curatorial Facility Certification Program** ensures that the facilities with held-in-trust collections meet current museum standards pertinent to the care and management of collections...
17 facilities in the state are certified to hold archaeological artifacts from state lands.
Not a Black Hole - Promoting Texas Archeology is our JOB
Retrieving artifacts from obscurity – Polk County Memorial Museum Case Study
# Retrieving artifacts from obscurity – Polk County Memorial Museum Case Study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permit #</th>
<th>Records Only</th>
<th>Isolated Find</th>
<th>Artifacts</th>
<th>Digital Curation</th>
<th>THC Concur</th>
<th>Curatorial Facility of Rec.</th>
<th>Facility Accession ID</th>
<th>Certified</th>
<th>Curation Form</th>
<th>Curation Form</th>
<th>Hit avg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7252</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TARL16.0055</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7223</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TARL15.0147</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7254</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>TARL16.0008</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7255</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TARL16.0012</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TARL16.0012</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7265</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TARL16.0012</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7257</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TARL16.0012</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7258</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TARL16.0012</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7259</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TARL16.0012</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7260</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TARL16.0012</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7261</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TARL16.0012</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7262</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TARL16.0012</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7263</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TARL16.0012</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7264</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>CFAR</td>
<td>CFAR</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>CFAR14.0001</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7265</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TARL16.0012</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7266</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TARL16.0012</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7267</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TARL16.0012</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7268</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TARL16.0012</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7269</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TARL16.0012</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7270</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TARL16.0012</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7271</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TARL16.0012</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7272</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TARL16.0012</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7273</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>TARL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TARL16.0012</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7274</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>FBCMA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>CAR16.014</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7275</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>CAR13.022</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7276</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>CAR12.022</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7277</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>CAR12.022</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7278</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>CAR12.022</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7279</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>CAR12.022</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7280</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>CAR12.022</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7281</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>CAR12.022</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7282</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>CAR12.022</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7283</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>CAR12.022</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7284</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>CAR12.022</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7285</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>CAR12.022</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7286</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>CAR12.022</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7287</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>CAR12.022</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7288</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>CAR12.022</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Retrieving Artifacts from Obscurity – Polk County Memorial Museum Case Study
Archeological Collections as Public Resources

1. Corpus Christi Museum of Science and History
   1900 N. Chaparral St., Corpus Christi
   www.ccmuseum.com • 361/826-4650

2. Texas Maritime Museum
   1202 Navigation Circle, Rockport
   www.texasmaritimemuseum.org • 361/729-1271

3. Texana Museum
   403 N. Wells, Edna
   361/782-5431

4. Calhoun County Museum
   301 S. Ann St., Port Lavaca
   www.calhouncountymuseum.org
   361/553-4689

5. Museum of the Coastal Bend
   Victoria College
   2200 E. Red River, Victoria
   www.museumofthecoastalbend.org • 361/582-2511

6. Matagorda County Museum
   2100 Ave. F, Bay City
   www.matagordacountymuseum.org
   979/245-7502

7. La Petite Belle Homeport
   and Palacios Area Historical Museum
   Commerce St., Palacios
   www.palaciosmuseum.org • 361/972-3960
Archaeological Intersections – Texas Archeology’s Contribution to Community Heritage and Preservation

Real Places Conference - January 11, 2018 – Austin, Texas
Questions?
THANK YOU