

TEXAS ARCHEOLOGY

The Newsletter of the Texas Archeological Society

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Spring 2011

Just the Facts: Taking a Look at the Evidence

Preparing for the 2011 TAS Field School, Hondo

Thomas R. Hester, Principal Investigator

In the last issue of this newsletter (Winter 2011), I reviewed some of our excavation goals for the 2011 field school. Summaries of the 2010 excavations, including descriptions and photographs of each excavation area, appears in the Fall 2010 issue of the newsletter. So, rather than risk repeating myself, time after time, in these pages, I have taken a different tack in this article. Like Sgt. Joe Friday, we are going to look at the facts—the various kinds of archaeological evidence that was found at Eagle Bluff (41ME147) in 2010. These data help us in our overall planning for 2011.

Additionally, and traditionally, the 2011 field school headquartered in Hondo, fieldwork in Historic archaeology will be offered, as will participation in the two surveys currently planned. And, if you want to be involved in the field laboratory, this opportunity will also be available.

Through the Glass, Darkly

Those TAS members who have read publications of mine over the decades know that I have an enduring interest in the geological source analysis of obsidian (volcanic glass) that occurs in archaeological sites in Texas. Source analysis, usually accomplished through x-ray fluorescence and neutron activation, has been important in archaeology since the late 1960s. Of course, techniques have improved and others have been added. The geologic source samples from western North America and Mesoamerica have been more extensively researched, making assignments to a particular source much more reliable. Since 1971, I have been working with several laboratories to obtain the trace element data that makes source identification possible. In Texas, obsidian is quite rare (except in the Panhandle and Far West Texas), but the sourced specimens indicate that sources found in the Jemez Mountains of northern New Mexico are the most common.

Next, the Malad source in southern Idaho is found in various parts of the state, part of a north-south Plains trade system (or as the data show, the “IH-35 corridor and off ramps”). In the Rio Grande Valley, several sources from central Mexico are recognized mostly associated with Postclassic Huastecan trade. There is a cluster of specimens, along and just south of the Edwards Plateau that come from farther west—in Jalisco and Queretaro states. The earliest obsidian artifact in Texas, a Clovis base from 41UV2 (Kincaid Rockshelter) is from a source in Queretaro. At 41ME132 (18 miles southeast of 41ME147), an obsidian flake was excavated (no context) and sources to the Ojozarco, Guanajuato source.

The Southern Texas Archaeological Association found 1 obsidian flake at Eagle Bluff during their testing operations. This artifact, TOP 229, was sourced to the San Isidro, Jalisco



Figure 1. Obsidian flake from Area 1. Lot 282a. Length, 10 mm.

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TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ETHICS

- Members of TAS must abide by all terms and conditions of the TAS bylaws and all Federal and State antiquities laws or regulations.
- TAS does not condone the practice of buying or selling artifacts for commercial purposes.
- TAS does not condone the disregard of proper archeological field techniques or the willful destruction or distortion of archeological data.

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Send all membership inquiries, changes of address and other business to the TAS Business Office:

Texas Archeological Society
Center for Archaeological Research
One UTSA Circle
San Antonio, Texas 78249-0658
(210) 458-4393
FAX (210) 458-4870 (call first)
tasinquiries@txarch.org
<http://www.txarch.org>

Office hours are Tuesday and Thursday from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. During other hours please leave a message on the answering machine.

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Editor: Jonelle Miller-Chapman
11201 Pickfair Dr.
Austin, TX 78750-2525
(512)257-0618
millerjo@austin.rr.com

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Newsletter Deadlines

Summer, May 31st, Tuesday • Fall, August 29th, Monday •
Winter, December 1st, Thursday

Calendar

- May 23-27—NPS Archeological Prospection Workshop, Brownsville
May 27-30—ARARA Annual Conference, Idaho Falls
June 11-18—TAS Field School, Hondo
October 26-29—69th Annual Plains Anthropological Conference, Tucson
October 27-30—TAS Annual Meeting, Ft. Worth

TAS Board Meetings, 2011

- April 23—Mayborn Museum, Baylor University
June 12—FS, Hondo Fairgrounds Livestock Barn
September 24—CAR, UTSA, San Antonio
October 21, 23—Ft. Worth Sheraton, Downtown

Just the Facts

Continued from page 1

source in western Mexico—unknown in Texas until this specimen was analyzed. Last year, the 2010 field school at Eagle Bluff recovered two more obsidian flakes from Area 1. A tiny specimen (Fig. 1) was in backdirt; another flake came from level 1. Both were sourced (University of Missouri Research Reactor, Dr. Michael Glascock) as also being from San Isidro, Jalisco. One of the specimens is currently being analyzed by neutron activation analysis, to refine the sourcing data.

The San Isidro source is 750 airline miles from 41ME147. We do not know, of course, what led to this type of obsidian reaching the site. Perhaps it was a single artifact or a single cobble, from which all 3 flakes derived.

In 2011, it would be a tremendous accomplishment to find one or more additional obsidian flakes *in situ*, and be able to link it to a dateable context. Keep a sharp eye out in your units and on your screens!

Mysteries of the Early Archaic

In 2010, excavations at Area 1, supervised by Tiffany Osburn, began to expose a number of hearths and cooking basins (and maybe an earth oven or two) dating to the Early

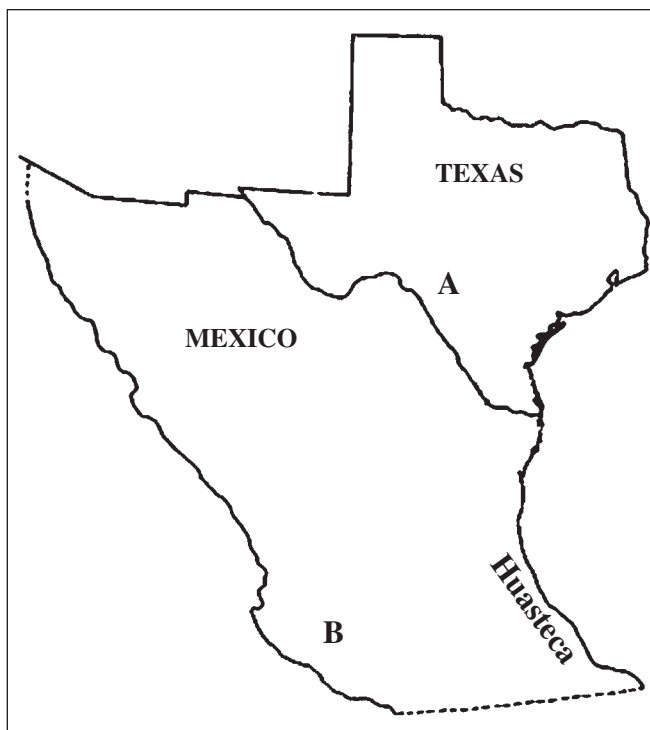


Figure 2. Obsidian Source for 41ME147 Artifacts. A, 41ME147; B, San Isidro, Jalisco.

Archaic. Some await excavation and recording when the field school resumes this year. At present, we have a view of the late part of the Early Archaic. Diagnostics in the “upper” part of this sequence consist of La Jita points (Fig. 3), radiocarbon dated at other sites around 4000-4800 B.P. Below are Early Triangular points (Fig. 4), some exhibiting a considerable amount of reworking. We expect to excavate additional, and earlier, Archaic occupations and below them, Late Paleoindian. More details about the 2010 finds in Area 1 are in the Fall 2010 Newsletter, pp. 3-4.



Figure 3. La Jita Point from Area 1, 2010 Excavations.

From Heat to Symmetry: Incised Stones

Another “mystery,” although of later times, is the fragment of a limestone shaft-straightener, which came from previously-dug, disturbed deposits in part of Area 1. It is roughly half of a shaft-straightener (Fig. 5), with the characteristic deeply incised lines and evidence of repeated heating—the latter eventually leading to its fragmentation. This Area 1 specimen, if complete, may have resembled the shaft-straighteners shown in Figs. 6 and 7, with the incised lines on either side of a groove. However, in both south Texas

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Figure 4. Early Triangular Points from Area 1, 2010 Excavations.



Figure 5. Shaft Straightener Fragment from Area 1, 2010 Excavations.

and in the Southwestern Edwards Plateau, some of these loaf-shaped limestones have only the incised lines, a friction point for positioning the wooden shaft to be heated. Ethnographic data from California and from the American Southwest has demonstrated the use of heated shaft-straighteners to get the bends of cane used for arrowshafts. I will refer any skeptics (and I know you are out there, thinking about “calendar” rocks) to the writings of Alfred L. Kroeber, and let said skeptics argue with writings of the father of American



Figure 6. Complete Shaft Straightener from Real County, Texas. Collected by Vane Huskey; curated at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory.



Figure 7. Complete Shaft Straightener from Edwards County, Texas. Note that it is heat fractured at the groove, breaking the artifact into two pieces. From K. Brown and R. Leneave, *La Tierra*, 1987.

anthropology. Because there are none of these artifacts from dated contexts in our region, we do not know if they are Late Prehistoric, for arrow shafts, or perhaps Late Archaic innovations. It is likely this problem will not be solved in Area 1, since the Late Prehistoric through Middle Archaic deposits were largely disturbed by earlier untrained digging. Hope remains for Area 2 and Area 3.

Finding It All: Area 2

It is a very humid day at 41ME147, and once again I engage in archaeological spin, while talking to supervisor Brad Jones about the thickness of a sterile stratum near the top of units in Area 2. The crews were restless and discouraged.

It's not very thick... your folks will be out of it any time... the artifacts will spring from the earth once this is finished... do not be forlorn. Well, I'll check back with you tomorrow, Brad, as I have to get down to Area 4 where that rich Toyah encampment is being exposed.

Brad's crews, after all, had recovered in Level 1 a single cartridge casing (Fig. 8), coming from a rimfire weapon. Knowing the depth of the crews' desperation, I immediately attributed it to the Cow Camp Massacre which happened on the same spot in 1866. As I related in the in the Spring 2010 Newsletter (p. 1), three boys, aged 12-19, were searching for stray cattle, when their camp was discovered one morning by a group of Indians who were watering their horses in Hondo Creek below. In the ensuing fray, the 12-year old was killed, another boy abducted, and the oldest escaped. They had a pistol with them, but only one cartridge remained as one of the boys had shot up the others in target practice the day



Figure 8. .44 Henry Cartridge Casing from Area 2, 2010 Excavations.

before. And during their flight through the countryside, that one bullet mis-fired. It turns out that the cartridge casing is from a .44 Henry, developed in 1860 and used some in the War of Northern Aggression. The weapons system spread widely after 1865, the cartridges often adapted to pistols and other rifles. They were not very accurate and they didn't always work. Still in the 1860s in south central Texas, both ranchers and Native American raiders would have had them. By the 1870s, as Custer discovered too late, the .44 Henry guns and cartridges were common among the Sioux. The careful research done at Little Big Horn shows the .44 Henry casings to be almost entirely used by the Sioux, and the archaeologists noted that there were many mis-fired cartridges amongst those they documented. Brad intends to do more work this year regarding the 1866 event. This will include metal-detecting and reconstructing the landmarks around the encounter.



Figure 9. Dart Points from Area 2, 2010 Excavations. Left to right, Kinney, Pedernales, Frio, Fairland (?), Ensor.

More importantly, as already documented in Winter 2010 Newsletter, Brad and the Area 2 crews will continue the excavations that have so far yielded a nice sequence of artifacts, along with small cooking features and other materials (Fig. 8). The units reached a depth of just over 1 meter and were in Middle Archaic contexts. The site deposits in Area 2 extend down another 3-4 meters, and much is still ahead. It is likely that Area 2 will provide the best preserved chronological column for Eagle Bluff.

Facing Fire-Cracked Rock: Area 3

The highly successful work of the youth program, overseen by Doug Boyd, was indeed a high point of the 2010 season at Eagle Bluff. An impressive Late Prehistoric deposit consisted



Figure 10. Dart and Arrow Points from Area 3, 2010 Excavations. Left to right, unfinished Perdiz, Perdiz with snapped stem; rectangular stem arrow point; Montell; rectangular stem arrow point. Courtesy, Doug Boyd.

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Figure 11. Dart Points and Bifaces from Area 3, 2010 Excavations. Left to right: Montell, Lange?, distal biface, Frio, damaged corner notched (Lange or Castroville) Courtesy of Doug Boyd.

of extensive Toyah Horizon materials in upper levels, with Scallorn and Edwards points below. Materials of from Late Archaic occupations were found to depths of about 80 cm (Fig. 10). Arrow points with “rectangular” stems were recovered, perhaps variants of Perdiz or even something else (Fig. 11).

In 2011, the row of Porta-Potties at the east end of Area 3 will have to find a new home, and rerouting of the road is likely, as the area is above a large burned rock concentration, perhaps an earth oven. Other burned rock features were exposed nearby in 2010 (see the Fall 2010 newsletter) dating to Late Archaic times. We should learn a great deal about the spatial aspects of the Middle Archaic at Eagle Bluff, given the large area being excavated by the Youth Program.

Tracking the Toyah: Area 4

A highly concentrated Toyah Phase occupation was partially exposed at the 2010 field school, watched over carefully by Bryan Jameson, Dr. Harry J. Shafer, and Art Tawater. There are well preserved faunal remains, including many of bison size, though heavily processed, but with other elements of the Toyah diet also represented. Area 4 is likely one of the best preserved Toyah camps yet excavated in the region, and we have to maximize the opportunities that this situation provides. The spatial configuration of the camp may well be revealed, and some locales are already evident. Notable is the work area found in 2010, with a clustering of end scrapers (Fig. 12) and animal bones. The large number of potsherds has already demonstrated an apparent diversity extending beyond the “bone tempered” category (Fig. 13). We plan for broader horizontal exposure of the Toyah, and the excavators will not be concerned with deeper, “vertical” excavations.



Figure 12. End Scrapers from Area 4, 2010 Excavations. Specimen on right made on a blade. Associated with the Toyah occupation. Courtesy, Bryan Jameson.



Figure 13. Views of Ceramic Sherds from Area 4, 2010 Excavations. Associated with the Toyah occupation. Courtesy, Bryan Jameson.

Careful excavation and precise recording will provide further illumination of this occupation.

Site Surveys in 2011

Two major survey efforts are planned. One will focus on the Oefinger ranch 6-7 miles south of Eagle Bluff. A brief tour of parts of the ranch observed three sites, including one large area with chert nodules that had been tested, or had flakes removed for use elsewhere. One Toyah Horizon polyhedral blade core was noted (Fig. 14). One of the very important



Figure 14. Polyhedral Blade Core from Site 3 on Oefinger Ranch. This ranch is slated for site survey in 2011.

facets of this survey will be to record and study the range of site types that are literally just off the edge of the Balcones Escarpment, and in a zone that is transitional in terms of vegetation (get ready for mesquite as well as cedar). Furthermore, the 2011 survey can be combined with the site data recovered from the Calvert Ranch survey in 2010, as well as the Hill County State Natural Area survey in 2010 and 2011, and site recording done in the Quihi area in 2004 and later. Ron Ralph is set to supervise the Oefinger ranch survey.

Luis Alvarado will direct the TPWD Archeology Survey Team and is making preparations for the 2011 TAS Field School Survey at Hill Country State Natural Area. This year's survey will focus on the north half of the park where selected sites and areas will be tested and recorded. An exciting change for this year's survey is that site recording is going all digital! Survey crews will utilize GPS units to record artifacts, features, site boundaries, and site locations. In addition, newcomers will be offered a one-day training providing an introduction to western Edwards Plateau archeology, focusing on culture history, artifacts, and features. A survey handbook that includes geology and soil maps for Hill Country State Natural Area and basic information on artifact identification, soil hand testing, topographic map symbols, and UTM recording will be made available. The survey terrain is rugged and shovel testing can be demanding, so consider your physical condition before signing up.

Historical Archaeology

The excavations at Castroville are finished, along with the ice tea-on-silver trays for the weary afternoon TAS crew members. At present, there are several opportunities being

studied. In the little settlement of Quihi, about 6 miles east of the Hondo TAS headquarters and camp, there are several of the old (1840s-1860s) Alsatian-style stone houses or house complexes that would merit fieldwork (Fig. 15). Likely, one will be chosen and provide the opportunity to recover material remains from the early occupation of the area.



Figure 15. Example of Pre-Civil War Stone House in Quihi. A similar locale will be the focus of 2011 Historic fieldwork. Courtesy, Preservation Texas 2006.

It was once on the main road from San Antonio to El Paso, and the water in Quihi Lake and nearby waterholes were sought out by military expeditions. The Quihi settlement in the 1840s struggled under pressure of Indian raids and getting agricultural practices established. Many of the old homes have fallen down, while others have been restored in excellent fashion, and serve as homes today. It should be exciting to get a view of the life of these pioneers. We have an alternate site, depending on the number of participants in the Historic archaeology program. This is an 1850s ranch complex located just north of Hondo.

The legend of the name "Quihi" is an important one to its residents. It was "translated" many years ago as referring to the "Mexican eagle" or caracara. Two problems there: the caracara only became common in the area a few years ago. Secondly, my colleague Al McGraw pointed out to me, in 2005, that a translation of an account written by Jean Louis Berlandier in 1834 (long before settlement there) related that the Comanche word *puij* or *puip* was used to refer to what is now Quihi Lake. Loosely translated, it probably refers to the presence of ducks. Just below in the account, the Comanche used another word, *cuzoni* or *cuyoni* to denote that flocks of turkeys spent the night next to the lake. Nary a caracara around. But as a guest in downtown Quihi in June 2011, just remember that Quihi means "Mexican eagle!"

The field school in 2011 offers all sorts of choices for archaeological participation by TAS members. It will be exciting at Eagle Bluff, I am certain. Get to the Hondo City/County Park early if you want to camp under the big oaks. I'll be at the Best Western.

All in One Field School Experience

May Schmidt

How would you like to see ALL the artifacts from ALL the sites? Work in a shaded area with a cool breeze? Enjoy all the comforts of home including running water, flush plumbing and electricity? Come work in the lab with Jonelle and May. We have colorful new sorting trays and we've been promised the use of some very nice worktables. Many hands make light work and we expect to get a lot more done this year than last. Come join us for archeology at its best!

Progress on last year's artifacts: A number of TAS members have been busying themselves processing last year's artifacts. Among them are Bryan Jameson, Jonelle Miller-Chapman, May Schmidt, Jean Hughes, Jennifer Anderson, and Alice Stultz. We are through washing all last year's work and about half way through the cataloging process. If you are in the Austin area and can help out at TARL (weekdays only), let May (512-478-4898) or Jonelle (512-257-0618) know and we will include you! We would like to finish all of last year's work before beginning the 2011 items. See you in the lab!



Charlie Gordy and Bryant Saner at work in the Livestock Barn Lab.



A crew of lab workers processing artifacts from Eagle Bluff and Castroville.



Grace Tuttle and Deanna Grubis in foreground, at work on 2010 artifacts while enjoying a steady, cool breeze.

Editor's Note

In the Awards Presentation article by Boyd that appeared in the Winter 2011 newsletter, the last two paragraphs on the bottom of page 7 contain some factual errors regarding the Lifetime Achievement Award. The article describes a single "Lifetime Achievement Award" and states that this award has only been given once to the Dr. E. Mott Davis. This is incorrect. It was the "Cyrus Ray Lifetime Achievement Award" that was given to Dr. Davis in 1997, and this was intended as a one-time only award to honor Dr. Davis. However, the society does have another "Lifetime Achievement Award" that was created as an ongoing award to honor any deserving TAS member. The first and only TAS Lifetime Achievement Award was in fact presented to Dr. Dee Ann Story in 2008. The editor and author regret that we did not catch this egregious error. We especially extend our apologies to the family of Dr. Story for our mistake.

Meet Me in Hondo!

We will be back in Hondo for our Field School Campground. As last year, we will utilize both the spacious Medina County Fairground and the adjacent shady Hondo City Park, which should provide enough shade from the large live oaks to accommodate all our campers. For those who are attending for the first time, the campground is about three miles from downtown Hondo on FM 462. From U.S. Highway 90, take the Ave M/FM462 exit north and continue until reaching the Hondo City Park and county fairgrounds.

Every year we attempt to schedule interesting and informative speakers for our evening programs at Field School, and this year will be no exception. Also, we are already lining up entertainment for our recurring Tuesday afternoon party. The TAS Field School offers a great opportunity to meet new friends and get reacquainted with everybody. The city of Hondo will again provide us with hot water showers at the nearby Hondo Recreation Center located next to the municipal airport, about one mile from the campground.

The Eagle Bluff Field School Site is 16 miles north of the campground on FM 462. This site is on the banks of Hondo Creek and the area is quite scenic. Bring your bathing suits for a refreshing dip in clear Hondo Creek after daily excavations. Dr. Tom Hester will continue as our Principal Investigator at Eagle Bluff and his article in this newsletter describes the archeological excavations that will be going on. There is some excellent archeology available for everyone.

Highway 90 in the friendly city of Hondo offers motels, restaurants and fast food places as well as shopping. Lodging



Field School attendees enjoying a social evening in camp.

can be secured at the Best Western, 830-426-4466, Executive Inn, 830-426-2535 and America's Best Value Inn, 830-426-3031. All are located on Hwy 90. For those with RVs, there is the Quiet Texas RV Park, 830-931-5777. This park is about 4.5 mi. from the campground and offers Wi-Fi. There is also the Ramblin' Wreck RV site, 830-426-3882, which is about 1.5 miles from the campground. A third RV Park is the Countryside, along Hwy 90 and the railroad, 830-426-5666.

Cell phone service from the campground is very good and for emergencies, the county sheriff's office is 830-931-4020. More information on what Hondo has to offer can be found by visiting the Chamber of Commerce website, www.hondochamber.com. Also, be sure and check out the TAS website, www.txarch.org for more information about this and past Field Schools.



Hondo Creek at Eagle Bluff. (Photo/John Forister)



Call for Papers

82nd Texas Archeological Society Annual Meeting

October 28-30, 2011

Sheraton Fort Worth Hotel, 1701 Commerce Street, Fort Worth, Texas 76102

It's time; once again, to invite the TAS membership back to Cowtown, and the western heritage that well represents our Lone Star State. Please join your friends and colleagues for the 82nd Annual Meeting of TAS. Papers and posters will be presented on Friday afternoon and all day Saturday. The Public Forum and Career Social will be attended by many regional visitors. Meetings and awards will honor many who have contributed to our Society and to Texas archeology.

Call for Papers, Symposia, and Posters

This is the first call soliciting paper abstracts, symposia, and poster displays to be presented at the conference. Authors will be notified in mid-September if their paper has been accepted (please note deadlines provided below). All presentation rooms will be equipped with PowerPoint projectors. Presenters requiring a slide projector or overhead projector must make a special request to the Program Chair.

Check List for Presenters

To sharpen conference standards and stimulate session impact, these guidelines for paper and symposia presentations are recommended.

1. Have something to say (purpose).
2. Remember, less is more (concise information).
3. Emphasize the take-home message (three key points).
4. Have logical sequence (it's a story).
5. Use visuals effectively (one per minute).
6. Practice and time your presentation.
7. Talk to the audience (don't read verbatim). Use note cards or an outline if necessary.
8. Acknowledge contributions from others.
9. Bring copies of your conference paper for distribution. Many people request papers to continue discussions and disseminate current research.
10. Submit *poster* presentations for data that lends itself to on-going discussion. A time for presenters to be available for discussion will be scheduled in the program.

Individual Papers

Titles and Abstracts are due by September 1, 2011.

Symposia

Titles and Abstracts are due by August 15, 2011.

Poster Presentations

Titles and Abstracts are due by September 1, 2011. Poster presentations are encouraged for those interested in continuing discussions. A time for presenters to be available for discussion will be scheduled in the program.

Abstracts must include the following information to be considered: **Type** of submission (Paper/Symposium/Poster); **Title; Authors, and Affiliations** (with contact **Phone numbers and emails**); and **Abstracts** (150 words maximum; longer abstracts will be rejected or returned for correction). Abstracts should be submitted to the Program Chair, Dr. S. Alan Skinner, via email to papers@txarch.org or sent to:

Dr. S. Alan Skinner, TAS Program Chair
A R Consultants
11020 Audelia Road C105
Dallas, Texas 75243-9085

Changes, Additions, Corrections to the TAS 2011 Committees

Region 2 Regional Director Louis "Pinky" Robertson, 1980 NE 1001, Andrews, TX 79714-9154, 432-523-3015 H, [pinky@suddenlink.net](mailto:pinky@ suddenlink.net)

Academy, David Yelacic, 128 Nance St., San Marcos, TX 78666, 210-722-1201, dyelacic@txstate.edu

Annual Meeting, Bryan Jameson, 277 PR 2132, Meridian, TX 76665-2999, 254-435-2797, bryan-jameson@hughes.net

Merchandising, Ron Jorgenson, 7605 Breecourt Manor Way, Austin, TX 78739, 512-288-7099, jorgensonronald@att.net

Public Outreach/Membership, Carol Macaulay, 277 PR 2132, Meridian, TX 76665-2999, 254-435-2797, carol_macaulay@baylor.edu

Fort Worth—Official Headquarters for 82nd TAS Annual Meeting

The 17th-largest city and still growing rapidly, Fort Worth is a destination redefined. Home of many new and renovated hotel offerings, hundreds of restaurants and exciting tourism venues are enhancing the City's reputation as one of the premier travel destinations in the nation. Named the # 4 value friendly destination in the United States by Hotwire.com, Fort Worth attracts over 5.5 million visitors per year. This year don't just plan to attend do our Annual Meeting, spend some time doing Cowtown. Our Annual Meeting location this year is at the **Sheraton Fort Worth Hotel** and is conveniently located downtown. No other city boasts such an unmistakable mix of preserved Western heritage and unrivaled artistic offerings. Allowing lots of places to see and do during your stay; and can get you there via a free shuttle or trolley courtesy of the hotel and city. Much more information will be coming your way about this outstanding hotel, its amenities and our 2011 Annual Meeting schedule in the Summer TAS Newsletter.

In only a few days, you can enjoy an enormous range of experiences—from art to animals, from cowboys to culture, from longhorns to longnecks and from dance halls to Bass Hall. Take time to see the artistic masterpieces of the **Fort Worth Cultural District**, home of places like the Kimball Art Museum, Sid Richardson Western Art Museum, Amon Carter Museum of American Art and many others. Explore the true American West in the **Stockyards National Historic District**. Want to find out more about



our real cultural heritage? Visit the Texas Cattle Raisers Museum and the National Cowgirl Museum to experience what ranching history and life was really like years ago. Stroll through the brand new Museum of Living Art at the Fort Worth Zoo. Seek the out of this world exhibits at the new Fort Worth Museum of Science and History. And that's just the beginning of what you'll experience in Fort Worth. One area that you simply cannot miss, and if seeing nothing else during your stay, allow some time to shop, dine and explore in the 24-block **Sundance Square** one of the most exciting downtown areas in the nation. All this located just outside the doors of our hotel.

Silent Auction

Support TAS by sending and bringing items for the Silent Auction. This is an important fund-raising event for TAS. Think of this event as an archeological recycling center for items you once needed, but no longer do. Remember too, that items do not have to be archeology related, but might be very desirable by other society members. It's all about supporting TAS; this year please start your search early. Send items to Gen Frix, 5724 Acapulco Dr., North Richland Hills, TX, 76180-6112



Dee Ann Story

Dr. Harry Shafer

Dee Ann Story, a renowned Texas archaeologist, died December 26, 2010 at the age of 79 in Wimberley, Texas after a lengthy and courageous battle with cancer. She was born to Emma and Eugene Suhm in Houston on December 12, 1931, and was preceded in death by her husband Hal Story whom she married in October 1961, her parents, and her sister Beverly Morgan. She is survived by four nephews: Clayton Morgan, Tim Morgan, and Matt Morgan of Austin, and Russell Morgan of Houston. Her pets were like her children. Creature, a rescued blue jay, and dogs—Humphrey, Ginger, a Doberman Pincher named Bridget, and her surviving pet Callie—were all constant companions. She lived most of her adult life in Austin and retired to Wimberley in 1987.

Dee Ann attended Texas Women's University in Denton and completed her undergraduate degree in anthropology at The University of Texas at Austin in 1953. She was awarded her Master's degree from the same institution in 1956. Dee Ann received her doctoral degree in anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1963. While at the University of California, she worked with Jesse Jennings at the Glen Canyon Archeological Project; at Glen Canyon she served as an assistant director doing fieldwork and directing the laboratory. She became assistant director of the Texas Archeological Salvage Project at The University of Texas at Austin in 1962. She was a lecturer in the Anthropology Department at The University of Texas from 1963 to 1965, Assistant Professor from 1965 to 1972, Associate Professor from 1972 to 1978, and became Full Professor in 1978. In 1987, she became Professor Emeritus in 1987. She also served as the Director of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory from 1965 to 1987. Dee Ann, as she was known among her friends and colleagues, and Dr. Story among her many students, had an accomplished career in archaeology, teaching and publishing many articles and monographs on Texas archaeology. She also directed many major archaeological and research projects in Texas for which she received numerous honors of recognition.

Her main archaeological interests were the ancestral Caddo culture of east Texas and later the Archaeological Conservancy. She was a member of national and regional professional societies, among them the American Anthropological Association, Society for American Archaeology, Society for Historical Archaeology, Plains Anthropological Society, Arkansas Archeological Society, and Texas Archeo-



Dee Ann Story and Frank Schambach at the 1987 Caddo Conference. (Photo/Charlie Bollich)

logical Society. She served on the board of the Archaeological Conservancy. She was awarded the Curtis D. Tunnell Lifetime Achievement Award, the Excellence in Archeology Award, and the Award for Historic Preservation, all from the Texas Historical Commission. She was a past president and a Fellow in the Texas Archeological Society where she also received the Lifetime Achievement Award. Other awards of recognition came from the Archaeological Conservancy, Betty Lee Wright Awarded fro Democratic Leadership from the Wimberley Democrats, Houston Archeological Society, and the Society for American Archaeology for Outstanding Contributions.

As a teacher and mentor, Dee Ann made profound impacts on the lives and careers of her masters and doctoral students. She chaired the committees of many of Texas' leading archaeologists, taught courses in basic anthropology and archaeology, and taught field methods in archaeology. Like any outstanding teacher, mentor, and educator, her guidance and influence changed the lives and career directions for many of her students who have gone on to other universities and agencies across the country carrying on her remarkable legacy.

Dee Ann moved to Wimberley upon retirement and became active in the Wimberley Institute of Cultures, Wimberley Players, and Wimberley Democrats. A visit with her after retirement would invite stories of her world-wide travels accompanied by dear friends Lila Knight and Ann Dibble that

took her to every continent. She visited Antarctica, Greenland, Peru and Chile, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, China, Greece, Italy, Mexico, Galapagos, India, Bhutan Tanzania and Kenya where she pointed out a couple of archeological sites to friends at the tent camps.

At the time Dee Ann entered the field of archaeology, it was dominated by men with very few women. Despite this imbalance, she not only persevered but became a distinguished archaeologist and scholar, and she opened the door for many more young women to go the field and become professional archaeologists as well. As Mike Collins stated at her memorial on February 5th at Wimberley, she was one of the guys. When working in the field, Dee Ann worked in the pits, becoming saturated with red clay like everyone else, and she stretched the work time from daylight until late afternoon. Then, she would lean back, drink beer, and laugh with all the others in the evenings. As Margaret Jodry said at the same memorial gathering, she was one of the gals too. Dee Ann's work ethic was legendary and it rubbed off on all of her students. Her students gained a sense of pride and discipline, and she taught us all how to present ourselves as professional archaeologists. She connected with her students in a way that gained her their utmost respect and admiration, truly a teacher's teacher. Her contributions to the Texas Archeological Society, Texas archaeology, The Archaeological Conservancy, and to the lives of her former students and friends in Wimberley will stand as her lasting legacy.

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New Radiocarbon Dates from Two Caddo Mound Centers in East Texas

Mark Walters and Timothy K. Perttula

Introduction

The Jamestown (41SM54) and Boxed Springs (41UR30) sites are prehistoric Caddo mound centers in the Sabine River basin in East Texas. The Jamestown site has seven or eight earthen mounds, while the Boxed Springs site has four mounds.

Both sites are poorly dated, due primarily to limited investigations over the years since they were first recorded, and the absolute ages of the Caddo occupations at each site are not well known. Archeological investigations in 2009 and 2010 at both sites (Perttula 2011; Walters and Perttula 2010) were fortunate enough to obtain samples of charred organic materials from Caddo house and pit features that was suitable for radiocarbon analysis, and this article reports the results of three new radiocarbon dates from the two sites.

Radiocarbon Dates from Sites

At the Boxed Springs site, hand excavations of several units on a natural rise on a landform that juts out towards

the Sabine River and its floodplain encountered pit and post hole features. The first date, with a 2 sigma calibrated age range of AD 970-1120, comes from charred hickory nutshell in a shallow (21-40 cm bs) basin-shaped pit (Feature 6-2). The second date is on charred maize cupules and glumes from a post hole feature (Feature 6-2A) that cut through the basin-shaped pit, and clearly postdated it. The two sigma calibrated age range of the maize is AD 1050-1260, with the most likely calibrated age range being AD 1140-1260 (see Table 1). The material culture remains recovered in past and present archeological investigations at the Boxed Springs site, including Homan and Alba arrow points, a diverse assemblage of engraved Caddo ceramics, Coles Creek Incised, Crenshaw Fluted, and Hollyknowe Ridge Pinched vessel sherds, had suggested that the Boxed Springs Caddo occupation dated to ca. AD 980-1250. The two new radiocarbon dates provide confirmation of the age of the Caddo occupation.

The 2009 documentation of a profile in Mound A at the Jamestown Mound Site (41SM54) yielded charred

Table 1. Radiocarbon Dates from the Jamestown and Boxed Springs sites.

Site	Sample No.	Conventional Age (B.P.)	1-Sigma Age Range (A.D.)*	Two-Sigma Age Range (A.D.)*	Intercept (A.D.)
Jamestown (41SM54)					
	Beta- 287699	540 ± 40	1400-1430	1310-1360 1390-1440	1410
Boxed Springs (41UR30)					
	Beta-288475	1020 ± 40	990-1030	970-1040, 1100-1120	1020
	Beta-288476	850 ± 40	1160-1230	1050-1090, 1130-1140, 1140-1260	1210

*samples calibrated using IntCal04

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material that was suitable for radiocarbon dating (Walters and Perttula 2009:16-17). The sample was obtained from a burned house floor; the middle of at least three burned/buried floors that was visible in the profile wall. The sample of plant material was submitted for identification prior to radiocarbon dating (Bush, this report). The date, with a 2 sigma calibrated age range of AD 1310-1440 with the most likely calibrated age range being AD 1310-1360, was from charred hickory nutshell.

In addition to the plant remains, the sample yielded a plain grog-tempered sherdlet and 1.9g of silica froth. Silica froth has been found in association with burned grass-covered structures in other contexts (Jurney and Bergstrom 2001:1-7). Artifacts from past investigations at Jamestown point to a Middle Caddo (AD 1200-1450) occupation (Perttula and Walker 2008:1-23). Most common were grog-tempered sherds, including fine wares with diverse engraved elements and red-slipping. The low percentage of brushed utility wares (4.1%) would indicate that Jamestown was occupied in the earlier portion of the Middle Caddo Period.

Acknowledgements

Funding for the Jamestown Mound Site date was provided by the Texas Archeological Society Donors' Fund and The Archaeological Conservancy.

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18th East Texas Archeological Conference

Mark Walters

The 18th East Texas Archeological Conference (ETAC) was held February 12, 2011, at the Ornelas Activity Center on the University of Texas at Tyler campus in Tyler, Texas. This year's ETAC was dedicated to the life and memory of Dr. Dee Ann Story, (1931-2010), who recently passed away, but made many long-lasting contributions to East Texas archeology, especially Caddo archeology.

Conference arrangements included local organizers: Mark Walters, Dr. Thomas Guderjan, and Dr. Timothy K. Perttula as program chair. There were a number of conference sponsors, including: Archeological & Environmental Consultants, LLC

East Texas Archaeological Society, Friends of Northeast Texas Archaeology, PerttulaCaddoArchaeology.Com, Stephen F. Austin State University, Gregg County Historical Museum, The University of Texas at Tyler and College of Arts and Sciences.

The ETAC program had presentations (including one poster) on a wide variety of archaeological topics in East Texas, highlighted by the keynote speaker, Dr. Harry Shafer, who spoke on *The Legacy of Dee Ann Story: Highlights and Caddo Archaeology at the George C. Davis Site*. Other papers included:

- Jesse Todd, *A Comparison of Turtle Use from Five Early Caddo Sites at Lake Chapman, Delta County, Texas*
- Norris White, Jr., *THC Preservation Fellows 2010 Internship at Caddo Mounds State Historic Site*
- Jeffrey S. Girard, *The Powell Collection: Artifacts from a Titus Phase Burial in Titus or Cass County, Texas*
- Leslie Bush, *An Update on Caddo Plant Research in East Texas*
- Jim Tiller, *The Shreveport Caddo, A Timeline*
- Tom Middlebrook and Morris K. Jackson, *The Discovery and Initial Investigation of the Original Site of Mission Concepcion in East Texas (1716-1730)*
- Tom Middlebrook, Morris K. Jackson, and George Avery, *The Mayhew Site (41NA21) Revisited*
- John King, *The Caddo Borderlands of East Texas and Western Louisiana: European-Indian Interaction between the 17th and 19th Centuries*

Bill Young

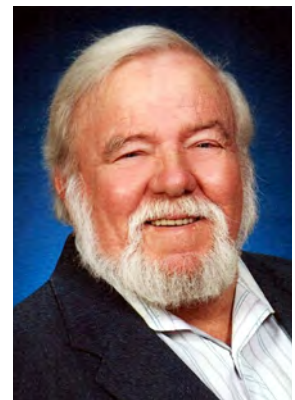
The TAS 2010 Golden Pen Award recipient **Bill Young**, passed away on December 17, 2010, in Corsicana, TX. His wife Bobbie Jean Young, two daughters and a son, two grandchildren and two great-grandchildren, as well as their families survive him.

Bill was a passionate avocational archeologist who was one of the original thirteen archeological stewards for the Texas Historical Commission. He was a member of the Dallas Archeological Society and the Tarrant County Archeological Society as well as TAS. For a decade, Bill was a columnist for the Corsicana Daily Sun, contributing over 500 articles. His articles informed readers of local history and he also sought to inform the public about local and regional Native American prehistory. He wrote to educate the public about antiquities laws and the detriments of looting and vandalism of cemeteries. Bill's direction of the research, mapping, and recording of over 150 cemeteries is an outstanding accomplishment. He contributed greatly to surveys and excavations

at Tennessee Colony Lake, Joe Pool Lake, Aquilla Lake, and Richland-Chambers Lake, as well as numerous projects in the metroplex area.

Bill was an expert on prehistoric Native American tool technology and many sought his opinion. Look for an article about East Texas Dart Point Styles written by Bill and Tim Perttula soon to appear in an upcoming edition of BTAS.

Texas will certainly miss this columnist, historian, archeologist and dynamic popular speaker. Memorials may be made to the Navarro County Historical Society at 912 W. Park Avenue, Corsicana, TX 75110.



Bill Young, 1939–2010.

TxDOT—Roadside Chat . . .

Introduction

This article provides an update on select activities conducted by TxDOT archeologists. TxDOT archeologists review hundreds of projects every year, and we've selected some of the highlights of this work. In this installment, we offer additional details about data recovery excavations at 41DL436 and introduce an additional source of information about TxDOT projects.

Data Recovery at 41DL436

In the previous article, we briefly summarized the archeological fieldwork accomplished at site 41DL436. As you will recall, the site is located along Fish Creek in southwestern Dallas County. With Dr. James Abbott from the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) serving as geoarcheologist, Environmental Communications Inc. (EComm) completed data recovery field investigations, under the direction of Dr. Nick Trierweiler (PI) and David Nickels (PA). Analysis and reporting for the project is ongoing. This account summarizes Dr. Abbott's geoarcheological observations made during the data recovery fieldwork.

Site 41DL436 occurs on the floodplain of Fish Creek in the City of Grand Prairie. Fish Creek is a moderately-sized tributary of Mountain Creek in the Trinity River drainage. Previous work at the site by Hicks and Company and by TxDOT revealed that the site consisted primarily of localized burned zones and common animal remains stratified in several meters of relatively recent stream alluvium. Although traditional classes of artifacts—such as lithic tools, lithic debitage, ceramics, and burned rocks—were scarce or absent, the site has good potential to address important questions about pre-history. This potential derives from the robust character of the faunal assemblage and the high integrity of the stratigraphy. Geoarcheological work documented three informal allostratigraphic units in the excavation block, which were designated Unit 1, 2 and 3 (from oldest to youngest).

Unit 1 is capped by a relatively thick, dark, clayey soil (Paleosol B) that is correlated with the West Fork soil, a thick cumulic floodplain soil that typically caps the late Holocene Pilot Point alluvium described by Ferring (1994; 2000). Paleosol B formed on a low-energy floodplain. Prehistoric groups briefly and repeatedly occupied this area. Their activities left a succession of ephemeral campsites characterized by burned zones, animal bone, mussel shell, and occasional burned rock features overlooking a channel at least two meters

deep. Although few radiocarbon ages have yet been processed, the deepest sample collected from Unit 1 (elev 96.47 m) suggests that the sediments comprising this unit began accumulating by 1090 ± 25 BP (UGAMS 7841). No lower boundary was defined for Unit 1. The bottom of Unit 2 defines the upper boundary of Unit 1 on the floodplain.

Unit 2 comprises a sequence of distinctly stratified silty, clayey and sandy deposits laid down in the channel and on the adjacent floodplain surface during an avulsion sequence that shifted the channel to its current location north of the site. This sequence, which varies from approximately 75 cm to more than 2 m in thickness, contains a number of discrete, interstratified cultural lenses and burned zones. The archeological material attests to the continued, intermittent use of the area. A thin cumulic soil (Paleosol A) that was dated at 390 ± 25 BP (UGAMS 7840) caps the unit.



Unit 3 is bounded by the upper surface and the contact with Paleosol A, and is anywhere from approximately 75 cm to 150 cm thick. It consists of laminated and ripple bedded silts and clays with occasional thin beds of fine sand. Soil processes have largely homogenized the upper 50 cm of the unit. Interestingly, although the radiocarbon age on the underlying unit is nearly of historic age, the only projectile point recovered during data recovery was found shallowly buried in this more recent unit. More radiocarbon data is needed to fully understand the sequence.

In summary, investigations at 41DL436 have revealed evidence of a series of ephemeral prehistoric floodplain occupations spanning approximately the last millennium, and

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Roadside Chat

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situated on a tributary of the upper Trinity River. As is commonly the case throughout this region, cultural material associated with these floodplain occupations is relatively sparse, suggesting that they were probably the locus of specialized activities rather than generalized campsites. However, unlike many floodplain sites, definable occupation surfaces are common and stratigraphic integrity is high at 41DL436. Analysis of the collection is ongoing, and has considerable potential to provide insight into the enigmatic nature of prehistoric human behavior at floodplain sites in the upper Trinity basin during the Late Prehistoric period.

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Pleistocene. Department of Geography and Center for Environmental Archaeology at the University of North Texas, Denton.

TxDOT Project Webpage

We would also like to call your attention to a recent change implemented on the TxDOT web site. The Archeological Studies Branch at TxDOT has developed a web page from which to access information about projects of potential interest. The primary purpose of the site is to identify consulting parties in partial satisfaction of our Section 106 responsibilities. Our plan is to update the site and provide announcements when we propose new findings regarding archeological sites that may be affected by our projects. The following link leads you to the introductory page. From there, additional links are available to access specific project descriptions, proposed findings, and recommendations.

Go to: http://www.txdot.gov/business/contractors_consultants/environmental/archaeological_sites.htm

We have also posted a partial list of data recovery reports available for electronic distribution. This list will also be updated in the future.

Please take a look and let us know what you think. You can provide feedback on the site or on specific projects by email to: Sharon.Dornheim@txdot.gov.

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Announcements

October 26-29, 2011

The 69th Annual Plains Anthropological Conference will be held in Tucson, Arizona at the Marriott University Hotel on October 26-29. For more information contact: María Nieves Zedeño (University of Arizona) by e-mail at mzedeno@email.arizona.edu or visit the conference website at www.arizona.edu/mzedeno/plains



2011 Texas Archeology Month Calendar on Hold

As of early March, when this announcement was written, the impact of the proposed state budget (House Bill 1/Senate Bill 1) on the Texas Historical Commission (THC) was uncertain.

Because of this, the production of the 2011 Texas Archeology Month (TAM) calendar was placed on hold in February, when the THC Archeology Division would normally announce the summer deadline for submitting calendar information. Despite this uncertainty, we encourage organizations and institutions to organize local TAM observances in October. We will update TAM event hosts who are on our email contact list when we have more information.



New T-Shirts !

Wow! Look at our new T-shirts! This year's design is on a cinnamon background. The TAS man image is taken from the 1958 BTAS cover. This image was reproduced from actual rock art, and I'm sure most of you will want to order one of these beauties when you sign up for Field School.

