



**2005 CTA Fall Meeting**  
**October 28, 2005 – Business Meeting, Airport Hilton, Austin**  
**CTA/TAS Social and Open House - 8:00 PM**

***Fall Meeting Agenda***

Registration 8:30 AM  
Call to Order 9:00 AM

Announcements

Approval of Minutes from the Spring 2005 Meeting  
(as published in this CTA Newsletter)

Officer’s Reports  
President  
President-Elect  
Immediate Past President  
Secretary Treasurer  
Newsletter Editor

Standing Committee Reports  
Auditing  
CTA Communications  
Contractors List  
Curation  
Governmental Affairs  
Multicultural Relations  
Nominating  
Public Education

Special Committee Reports  
Anti-Looting  
Archeological Survey Standards  
History  
Membership  
Special Web

Old Business  
Bylaw amendments  
Committee Relevance and Roles  
CTA Web site

New Business  
TBA  
Open to Floor

Meeting Adjourns at 11:00 AM

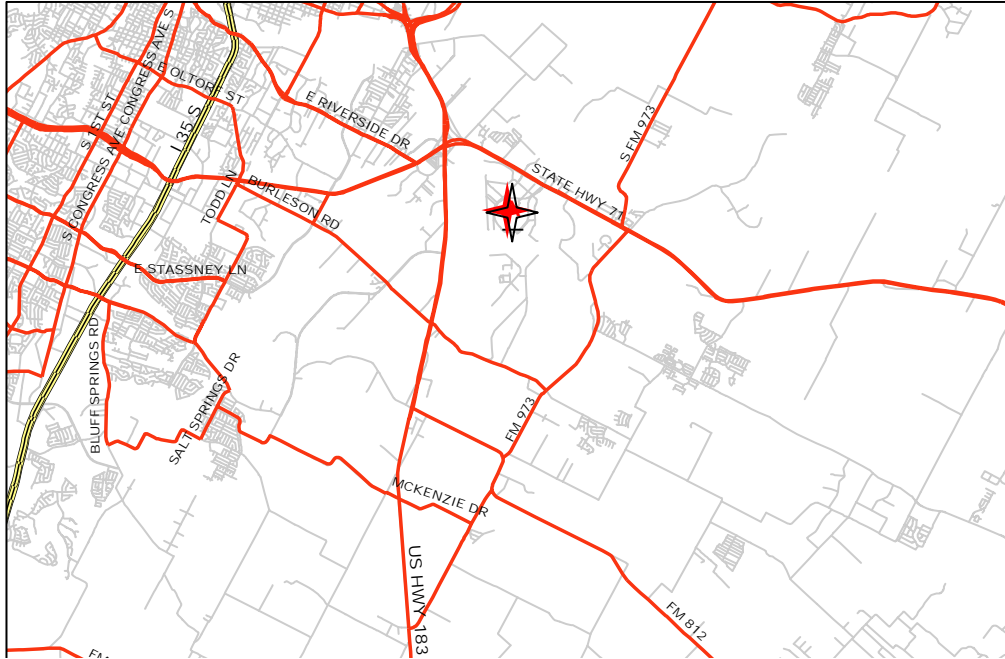
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***PRESIDENTS’ FORUM***

Kevin Miller

Preparations are underway for the upcoming annual Fall TAS/CTA Meeting to be held here in beautiful Austin, Texas. Once again, it looks like we are in for another exciting and informative gathering with our usual stimulating business meeting on Friday morning followed by the TAS and Stewards meetings and the Public Forum with famous author John R. Erickson, author of *Discovery at Flint Springs* and the series of books featuring Hank the Cowdog. The following “Careers in Archeology” Social that TAS and CTA are hosting will be something new and a great opportunity to interact with students and the general public. Of course, the following day is set for paper and poster sessions, the ever-popular silent auction, and the banquet and awards ceremony. (cont. p. 3)



**Annual Meeting of the Texas Archeological Society  
Airport Hilton Hotel**

**9515 New Airport Drive, on the grounds of Austin-Bergstrom International Airport**

<http://www.txarch.org/activities/am2005.html>

***Tentative Schedule of Events***

*Friday, October 28*

8:00 AM – 6:00 PM Registration on lobby level by main desk and entry  
 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM Exhibit Room (Silent Auction & Book Room) {CHENNAULT}  
 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM Poster session {BERGSTROM PRE-FUNCTION AREA, LOWER LEVEL}  
 8:30 AM – 11:00 AM CTA registration and meeting {BERGSTROM A}  
 1:00 PM – 5:20 PM Concurrent paper sessions {BERGSTROM C AND D}  
 1:00 PM – 3:00 PM TxDOT/CTA Workshop {BERGSTROM A}  
 1:30 PM – 3:00 PM THC Stewards meeting {BERGSTROM B}  
 3:00 PM – 5:00 PM TAS Board meeting {BERGSTROM B}  
 7:00 PM – 8:00 PM Public Forum (John Erickson) {BERGSTROM A & B}  
 8:00 PM – 10:00 PM Book signing: John Erickson/Maverick Books;  
 Artifact identification: visit with archeologists;  
 Career information: archeologists from meet with students;  
 Social and cash bar {BERGSTROM A & B}

*Saturday, October 29*

8:00 AM – 2:00 PM Registration on lower level  
 8:00 AM – 4:30 PM Exhibit Room (Silent Auction & Book Room) {CHENNAULT}  
 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM Concurrent paper sessions {BERGSTROM C, D, AND DEL VALLE}  
 8:00 AM – 4:30 PM Poster session {BERGSTROM PRE-FUNCTION AREA, LOWER LEVEL}  
 12:00 PM – 2:00 PM Luncheon and Annual Business Meeting (including election of officers, vote on Bylaws) {BERGSTROM A, B, AND C}; Panoramic photo shoot of attendees {PROBABLY POOLSIDE AREA, HOTEL GROUNDS}  
 2:00 PM – 6:00 PM Concurrent paper sessions {BERGSTROM C, D, AND DEL VALLE}  
 4:30 PM – 5:30 PM Silent Auction winning bidders determined; items redeemed  
 5:30 PM – 6:30 PM Exhibit Room cleared  
 6:00 PM – 7:00 PM Cash Bar {LOBBY BAR}  
 7:00 PM – 9:30 PM Banquet, Awards, Program (Duncan Metcalfe) {BERGSTROM A, B, AND C}

*Sunday, October 30*

7:30 AM – 8:30 AM Executive Committee  
 8:30 AM – 9:45 AM New TAS Board Meeting {DEL VALLE}  
 10:00 AM – 12:00 PM Tours

Related to careers in archeology, the topic of the relationship between academic archeology/institutions and CRM cropped up yet again in our Spring Meeting. In the past two CTA meetings, this topic has been discussed and debated by many folks. The crux of the discussion is the perception that most Texas academic institutions, particularly the larger ones, are not doing an adequate job of teaching archeology students about CRM and the realities of working as archeologists in Texas. As Harry Shafer stated in his article in our last newsletter, "There is a crisis in Texas archeology; the lack of formal training that our state universities are providing students interested in the field of applied archeology, also known as...CRM."

How this negatively affects our professional archeological community (primarily the lack of a trained, younger generation of Texas archeologists) has been debated at the meetings; but the bottom line is that a problem exists, and we should attempt to address it as the leading organization of professional archeologists in Texas. At the Spring Meeting, many people had a variety of ideas as to how to start addressing this problem, some realistic and some not. To develop an organized, successful approach, I believe we need to look at the heart of the issue and ask ourselves some fundamental questions before embarking on a plan of action. These include: How does the issue relate to our organizational goals? How can the CTA respond? and What is the best response to the "crisis"?

At the meeting, I discussed forming a committee to start examining the topic, but put it off as I wanted to put more thought into it. Afterwards, Karl Kibler approached me and stated that his committee (Membership) is currently addressing the problem through their program of going to universities and giving presentations about CRM and CTA to archeology students. This is a great

program the Membership Committee is conducting, and we need them to continue in this public outreach. However, the topic/problem we are discussing is not solely a "membership" concern in my mind. I believe it's a broader subject that needs to be addressed by a separate committee composed of a diversity of folks from our membership.

As such, this summer, a new special committee was formed to tackle the issue with the goal of providing clear direction and ideas on how we respond as an organization. Tentatively titled the "Academic Archeology and CRM Coordination Committee" (though this may be subject to change), the committee is composed of a powerhouse group of archeologists from our membership, including Chair Britt Bousman, Steve Tomka, Karl Kibler, Harry Shafer, Michael Strutt, and Alston Thoms. They have been initially tasked with exploring how CTA can help solve or perhaps mitigate the issue and then report to the membership in our Fall meeting in Austin. The new committee will work closely with Karl and the Membership Committee to segue their activities with the ongoing program of presenting to students at universities. It is my hope that this new committee will be active and provide the membership with effective leadership regarding this issue and the CTA.

Finally, we have continued to move forward on initiatives begun in the spring, particularly with getting our Bylaws up to date and working on the website. In regards to the Bylaws, Carolyn Spock has been invaluable, tracking the Bylaw changes and related minutiae to get them current and correct. With the help of Secretary-Treasurer Missi Green, the Bylaws are now ready for vote and amendments are published herein for your review prior to a vote in our upcoming Fall meeting. I look forward to seeing all of you there.

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## **OFFICER'S REPORTS**

PRESIDENT-ELECT  
Charles Frederick

From the dramatic increase in e-mails I have experienced in recent weeks, it is apparent that this appointment is going to shatter the quiet rural existence I have enjoyed since returning

to Texas from England two years ago. Great! I think.... because I am viewing this appointment as an opportunity to reintegrate myself into the Texas archeological community, and I am looking forward to the new perspective it will afford me.

I remember being amazed when I first moved to England at the size of the archeological community there. One factoid our department

boasted was that more than 4,500 people in Britain earned their living as archeologists! I tried to relate this to our community here, and I must admit, it was hard to envision that many archeologists in Texas, let alone a smaller state more comparable in area to the UK, like, Oregon, for instance. But the level of public interest and professional dialog was impressive. Every department of archeology had multiple faculty members who not only worked in the UK, but who were local and/or regional experts (a British region was often a county-sized area). In many ways it was like Texas years ago, before the universities decided that they had to compete on the national or even the global stage (a trend that is also occurring in the UK).

Today, however, the local universities have largely stepped away from this traditional role and, as Harry Shafer recently noted, the quality of archeological education has suffered. I am not intending to denigrate the efforts of the remaining academic Texas archeologists, as I too have felt the currents that push the content of academic lectures from basic skills toward subjects that increase (as one of my former colleagues once put it) “the number of bums on seats.” Ultimately, education also comes back down to money which at the department level is often directly related to student enrollment. In this scenario “Aspects of Texas Archeology” generally will not have the lure of “Indiana Jones Archeology for Football Players.” Nevertheless, it is important that students learn the basics while at university, a point that has long been advocated by certain strident members of the SAA (Joe Schulderein is but one such commentator who has elaborated on this issue at the national level for some time).

Although it is tempting to just lament this drift in academic interest in Texas archeology, we should address the problems it poses to us directly. For instance, the newly established Academic Archeology and CRM Coordinating Committee will attempt to examine how we can convince the universities to offer courses that provide the skills we expect newly-hired archeologists to have when they enter the CRM work force. But in addition to this very pragmatic issue, there is a developing gulf in local expertise. Instead of being lodged in the establishments of higher education, the individuals most knowledgeable about Texas prehistory now are solidly among our ranks, working in CRM firms. Given that the

prehistory of Texas is now (and has for some time been) largely the product of contract archeology and not academic interest, I feel that it is critical that we, as a community, increase our efforts to disseminate the information we generate amongst our community as well as the general public. It is largely for this reason that I feel that part of our Spring meeting presentations should be more focused on issues and themes in Texas archeology, although I clearly see the benefit of presentations highlighting recent or ongoing projects as well.

Beyond academic issues, it is clear that the legislative threats to our professional community are real and most likely ongoing and it has been in the dissemination of this information that I have most recently felt CTA’s involvement. Keeping up with these issues, I fear, will be one of the more challenging tasks ahead of me, but with your help, we can make a difference together.

So while I cherish the few calm months I have remaining until the Spring meeting when the full burden of being CTA president lands on me like a 16-ton weight, if you have any thoughts on these or other issues feel free to bend my ear at the Fall meeting or send me an e-mail at [chasuz@toast.net](mailto:chasuz@toast.net).

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT  
Clell Bond

The road goes on forever, the party never ends, and the CTA always wants new members. The never-ending mantra of the CTA, and the challenge of every CTA officer since our founding in 1977, is that we must find those elusive new archeologists who will boost our membership totals. Over the years we have talked about every scheme imaginable to locate these lost souls and bring them into the fold, wasting vast amounts of time and consuming innumerable malted beverages. There have been a number of questions raised about this potential group of card-carrying, dues-paying members. For a long time many of us assumed that they were students, as yet unaware of the existence of the CTA.

How many students are out there who are looking to archeology and Texas cultural resource management for their future? Perhaps not as many as we would like to think. Over the years the CTA has continued to admonish our

professor members to get their students indoctrinated and signed up as card-carrying CTA members. If you look at the numbers, the recruiting effort in academia may be doing fairly well. The most recent CTA membership list shows that around 17 members, 10% of our total paid-up membership of about 169, are listed as students. Not bad if you think about how limited the active archeology programs are that teach Texas archeology and cultural resource management.

I believe there is another much larger group of archeologists currently working in our state who need to be included in the CTA family. I am referencing the numerous archeological technicians, crew chiefs and laboratory personnel who are often non-exempt employees not permanently affiliated with a single firm. There is a lot of archeology going on, and these folks are often the ones who are making it work. A number of agencies, especially TxDOT, have been issuing contracts for significant archeological projects. There are also a number of private enterprise and infrastructure contracts that are offering opportunities for archeological surveys and excavation. To get some idea of how many archeologists and archeological technicians are being hired by Texas firms, one only needs to monitor the e-mail-based ShovelBums job listings for a short while. Scarcely a week goes by without a Texas cultural resource firm advertising that they have an open position for archeologists.

In the past many of these archeologists stayed only as long a single job lasted. There is a different trend in today's cultural resource economy. Many of these specialists are working multiple jobs, one after the other, for the same contractor, or are staying in the state by working for multiple contractors. Texas is developing a strong base of archeological field expertise.

Unfortunately we are not seeing many of these important folks in the CTA. A review of the affiliation descriptions on our membership list hints that there have not been many new recruits, especially by the larger employers. I offer a challenge to all the contractors in CTA who are hiring these technicians; now is the time to bring them into the CTA fold. If you have these kinds of technicians working for you, sell them on joining the CTA, and better yet, offer to pay their first year's dues. You will strengthen the CTA

and provide these archeologists another relationship with the Texas archeology family.

SECRETARY TREASURER  
Missi Green

Hope everyone had a great summer and are all gearing up for a busy fall and winter. It's also time to think ahead to the Fall meeting in Austin and getting together with old and new friends. I look forward to seeing all of you there!

Membership counts have risen this year with 169 total members now on the rolls. Some of our currently active members have yet to pay for 2005 and it is important that you do, so your vote will count at the Fall meeting (you'll hear from me in the next week or so). Karl Kibler and his Membership Committee have made great efforts in getting students into CTA and it is beginning to show with 17 students also on the rolls. The Contractors' List has stayed fairly consistent with 41 currently subscribing. Additionally, all of CTA's accounts are in the black with \$10,882.81 in the checking account, \$8,762.88 in the Money Market account, and \$6,926.65 in the Scholarship Fund.

It is important that you let me know if your email, in particular, or any information has changed in order to keep the database up to date. And, if you are ready to pay your dues for 2006, bring it on! Dues are for the calendar year and I'll start hitting you up in late November – get a jump on the year. Paying through PayPal is a little easier now, and I still accept cash and checks.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR  
Andy Malof

It's been a fun few weeks. The twice-yearly cycle of wondering whether there will be content has once more proved unfounded. I especially want to thank Carolyn Spock and Missi Green for going beyond the call to get the Bylaws ready for updating. Other announcements include a compilation of THC updates from throughout the year. If you've forgotten some of them, they're here for easy reference. Be sure to see highlights of the new Plateaus and Canyonlands section of *Texas Beyond History*. Steve Black and Susan Dial continue to do amazing things, but ask CTA's help in filling in gaps and providing additional content. Margaret Howard shares memories of this summer's TAS field school and

expresses thanks to CTA for aiding with the Native American Scholarship fund.

One of the more rewarding parts of this job is receiving reports on archeological investigations and conceptual developments. For this issue, two student CTA members have contributed. Abby Weinstein of Texas State University explores prehistoric domestic settlement and site abandonment in the Panhandle region. John Arnn, with the University of Kentucky, explores some of the concepts he is developing in his dissertation, and asks where method and theory can combine to most effectively answer larger questions such as the role of ethnicity and gender both in creating and interpreting the archeological record.

On another note, the response from various committees has once again been a bit underwhelming. Neither carrots nor sticks seem

to make much difference. What once used to create a sense of frustration, however, now is met with resignation. I might suggest, though, that if there is no need for a committee to communicate, there may be little utility in the existence of the committee at all.

And finally, we have a great new potential resource in the revamped website. It may, unfortunately, be suffering from a variation of the "tragedy of the commons," but rather than overuse by the huddled masses, a large portion of it (with some notable exceptions), is largely going to seed. For me, it's a struggle and a pain in the rear end to try to remember what to do and how to do it (editing). What I would like to see would be an easily accessible, step-by-step set of instructions that would get me into the site, allow me to accomplish my task, and get back out without feeling I'm going to crash anything. I'm guessing I'm not the only one.

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## COMMITTEE REPORTS

### GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE Rachel Feit, Chair

The Governmental Affairs Committee monitors official agreements, actions and legislation at the local, state, and federal levels, as they affect archeological practice in Texas. This information is conveyed to the membership through the Newsletter, the CTA website, and by reports at bi-annual meetings. The committee is currently tracking news related to proposed changes to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, NEPA task force meetings, changes to NAGPRA and a new programmatic agreement between TxDOT, the THC and FHWA. For questions, or to report changes in policy or legislation, Committee Chair Rachel Feit can be contacted at [rfeit@hicksenv.com](mailto:rfeit@hicksenv.com).

### MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE Karl Kibler, Chair

Attention Archeology Students: The Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) is offering a \$500 research grant to eligible graduate and undergraduate students for research pertaining to Texas archeology. Please go to the CTA's

website:

<http://www.counciloftexasarcheologists.org>

and click on "student pages" for more information on the rules and guidelines regarding application materials and eligibility.

### NOMINATING COMMITTEE Ron Ralph, Chair

The Nominating Committee is charged with finding a few good people to lead the organization for the following year or two. In November 2004, the members voted in the same five members as before:

Ron Ralph, Chair     [ronralph@austin.rr.com](mailto:ronralph@austin.rr.com)  
512/280-9648

Jim Abbott     [jabbott@dot.state.tx.us](mailto:jabbott@dot.state.tx.us)  
512/416-2758

Russ Brownlow     [russ\\_brownlow@horizon-esi.com](mailto:russ_brownlow@horizon-esi.com)  
512/695-4059 cell

Bill Martin     [bill.martin@thc.state.tx.us](mailto:bill.martin@thc.state.tx.us)  
512/463-5367

Lenny Voellinger     [lvoellinger@half.com](mailto:lvoellinger@half.com)  
512/252-8184

Now we are engaged in finding candidates to lead the CTA for another two years. If you have ever entertained the thought of taking that next step to support the organization by standing for office, now is the time to contact one of the above members and ask that your name be considered for President-Elect, Secretary-Treasurer or Newsletter Editor. Or better yet, if you would like to replace one of us on the Nominating Committee, we could be persuaded to step aside at the next meeting in October if the remuneration were sufficient.

#### *Present CTA officers*

Kevin Miller, President, through Spring 2006

Charles Frederick, President Elect, through Spring 2006, then President through Spring 2008.

Clell Bond, Immediate Past-President, through Spring 2006

New President Elect, to be elected in Spring 2006

Missi Green, Secretary-Treasurer, through Spring 2006

Andy Malof, Newsletter Editor, through Spring 2006

## **MINUTES**

### **CTA Spring Meeting Minutes Austin, Texas 29 April 2005 9:40 am**

The Spring meeting of CTA was called to order by President Kevin Miller at 9:40 am. Kevin welcomed everyone and thanked Camp Mabry staff and in particular Dawn Ramsey for hosting the meeting. He then quickly reviewed the new business that he hoped could be addressed during the course of the meeting. That was followed by the first order of business, approval of the Minutes of the Fall 2004 meeting as they are published in the Newsletter. It was moved that the Minutes be approved, seconded – it was approved and the motion carried.

Kevin began the Officer's Reports with the President's Report stating the items of business

### *The fine print*

From the Council of Texas Archeologists bylaws.  
Section 1. Officers.

The officers of the Council shall be a President, a President-Elect, an Immediate Past President, a Secretary-Treasurer, and a Newsletter Editor. These officers, who comprise the Executive Committee, shall perform the duties prescribed by these Bylaws and by the parliamentary authority adopted by the Council.

Section 3. Nominations.

a. At the regular Fall Meeting, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be chosen. The Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the President. Four or more additional nominations shall be made from the floor for the remaining positions, and those four receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected.

b. It shall be the duty of the Nominating Committee to nominate candidates for the offices to be filled at the regular Spring Meeting. This Committee shall confer with all persons nominated in order to determine their willingness to serve if elected.

c. No agency may be represented by more than one person on this Committee. An agency is herein defined as a private organization or a separately budgeted branch of government or educational institution.

d. Before the election of officers at the regular Spring Meeting, additional nominations from the floor shall be permitted.

### **ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY STANDARDS Marianne Marek, Chair**

The Chair of the Survey Standards Committee has reworked the Survey Standards Committee portion of the CTA website. The changes have been submitted to Kevin Miller.

he had worked on since the last meeting included getting the website up and running smoothly with moving towards getting committees posting information. He also reported that he'd attended the Antiquities Advisory Board meetings, but that there was nothing substantive to report. Kevin then stated that the Section 106 amendment was a very important issue with serious consequences and repercussions and that as a group we need to fight it.

Past President Clell Bond was not in attendance due to illness.

Secretary-Treasurer Missi Green reported that there has been an upswing in student memberships in addition to the usual members and contracting firms that normally begin at the beginning of the year.

Newsletter Editor Andy Malof noted that in migrating information to the new webpage that some of the earlier newsletters did not make the

transition. There is currently a link for those past newsletters and he is working on breaking those out.

### **Standing Committee Reports**

*Auditing Committee:* Chair Alan Skinner reported that he and Dan McGregor met with Missi Green to review the transactions recorded for the past year. A careful examination of the accounts was made over beer and the books look good.

*Governmental Affairs:* Chair Rachel Feit reported on the recent/current proposed Section 106 amendment that was being discussed in the House Subcommittee. She reported that John Nau had delivered strong testimony against the changes. The subcommittee has decided to redraft the bill examining those proposed changes and get it into Committee.

*Contractors' List:* Chair Meg Cruse was not in attendance, though Committee Member Ardi Kalter reported that the Committee was still working on a few links and changes are now more easily made to the list. She asked that each Contractor please review their blurbs and let the Committee know if changes need to be made. She did note that putting in new entries was still a bit challenging.

*Public Education:* Chair David Brown reported that the Committee did not have a Davis Award this year. He had met with THC and TxDOT and found that there are not many projects currently with a significant public outreach component. David hoped that by the Spring 2006 meeting, the Committee would have an award in place. They take nominees at the Fall meeting.

*Multicultural Relations:* New Chair Mary Jo Galindo reported that the Committee, Nesta Anderson and Rachel Feit, met once and have had several communications since. She noted that they are looking for direction in making presentations in schools, elementary to college. They have suggested also sponsoring an oral history project and will give a presentation to Maple Elementary next month.

*CTA Web Page (Communications):* Chair, by default, Dan Julien spoke for the committee saying there was nothing to report. He no longer has much to do with the webpage since it is no

longer on THC's server. He asked whether the Committee was still viable. Kevin stated that there would be discussion over the summer concerning this Committee.

*Membership:* Chair Karl Kibler reported that the Committee has been visiting students at universities (Baylor, A&M, Texas State) and talking up CTA and that students are very interested. Andy Malof suggested that a flyer be produced to hand out at university visits for requests for student papers that would be published in the Newsletter.

Karl also announced the recipient of this year's Student Research Grant as Michael Aiuvalasit, a student at Texas A&M. Michael is working on a multi-component site in Victoria County and is going to use his grant money to obtain OSL dates. Congratulations Michael!

Some discussion followed this report concerning the bad rep that CRM has with universities and what can be done to change that. Alston Thoms noted that bridging the gap between CRM and the Academy is extremely difficult. Steve Black noted that the changes will have to be made at a higher level, deans and provosts, than just professor level. Alston went on to state that Harry Shafer had forwarded his recent article concerning this issue to the Dean at A&M and that the topic was on the faculty agenda for Monday. Mark Denton noted that Division 2 schools are actually teaching CRM skills, and Steve Black mentioned that students will go where they are taught the skills to get a job. Kevin asked the membership what is CTA's role or goal in getting the Academy and CRM to mesh, and he'd like to have some action items to pursue this at the Fall meeting. Britt Bousman suggested a committee to address the issue with a formal statement showing deans and provosts that this is a serious issue. He concluded that CTA could be a direct link to students and job prospection. Larry Oaks stated that THC would be interested in being a part of this movement.

### **Special Committee Reports**

*Curation Committee:* Chair Pat Clabaugh reported that the guidelines are not ready for review but the Committee has had good sessions. They feel that they need a major overhaul rather than just an update and that they will need to publish the guidelines in a special mailing in May and hopefully vote on them at the Fall



meeting. The Committee is trying to meet twice in May to finalize. She wanted to reiterate TARL's recent email about no-collection projects that just had records – TARL still wants those records. Carolyn Spock clarified that TARL would like to have the info just to have the full amount of information available about a project; not all information goes into reports.

Kevin noted that the Bylaws will be updated and presented to the membership for a vote at the Fall meeting.

*Archeology Survey Standards:* Chair Marianne Marek reported that the issue for this committee is collection methods, and that the CTA guidelines need a redo. This will be reported on at the Fall meeting.

*Anti-Looting:* There was no report from this committee. Kevin noted that they are looking for direction on the validity of the committee. He also noted that posters were being distributed.

*Web Page:* Kevin reported that the webpage was running well and that his goals for the coming year is training on the "How to" for new officers and committee chairs for easy transitioning. Mindy Bonine has agreed to take on the role of Webmaster, so if you have questions, go to Mindy. Andy mentioned that having CTA on line with links for communication would be a great tool, a forum for comments, if it is used.

Before moving into other orders of business, Larry Oaks gave a brief update on the Section 106 Amendment, stating that SAA, SHA, and other professional organizations are on top of the issue and are lobbying, but we need to keep the pressure on. The National Trust, Advisory Council, and the administration were represented by John Nau at the Subcommittee meetings last week. The push for this amendment came from several conservative, pro-property rights representatives. Drafting of legislative changes is coming along with the issue of determining APEs a major concern. The change of having a site on the Register or having SHPOs get those sites listed will be very time consuming. We as a group need to work closely with SAA and SHA, but be subtle; we should communicate our concerns to the Representatives from Texas, in particular. You may try to talk to your Congressman behind the scenes as well. One thing we must make sure of is that we don't stop

development but that our mission is weighed in the decisions that are made.

### **Old Business**

Margaret Howard made a statement for the Native American Field School participation. She noted that there were some exclusive criteria for those Native Americans who were interested in attending the Field School. Those are: 1) groups who attended before or asked to be invited; 2) tribes geographically interested; and 3) tribes that have cultural interest in the site. She thanked the membership for past participation and noted that all contributions could be considered charitable deductions, including those from CRM firms.

The only other old business was discussion on the Webpage and that was covered during the Committee reports.

### **New Business**

The first item of New Business was the adoption of the 2005 Budget. A motion to approve the Budget as stands was made; seconded; and the motion passed.

The nomination and election of officers was next. Ron Ralph, Chair of the Nominating Committee, announced that Charles Frederick had accepted a nomination for President Elect. He asked if there were any other new nominees from the floor and got none. A motion was made to elect Charles as the new President Elect; it was seconded; and passed unanimously. Congratulations Charles!

Maureen Brown asked if she could speak on behalf of the TAS Membership Committee concerning students and TAS. She noted that TAS had an Ad-hoc Student Committee for contributing input to TAS. She also suggested that there could be some career partnering with CTA in order for students to network with CRM firms and state agencies at the TAS meeting. There would be a scheduled time and designated place that CRM firms would have brochures to distribute and a chance to network with students on the Friday of the TAS meeting.

Carolyn Spock also noted that TAS and CTA have always supported each other at the TAS Annual meeting and that they could use the support as donors or volunteers for an event,

guest speaker, general information, etc., anything that CTA can and would do to help.

An enlightening update on the “Improvements to the Texas Archeological Site Atlas” was next presented by Dan Julien. After 2.5 years of project improvements it was ready for unveiling. A major improvement was that Intergraph was no longer used and the system was being run through ESRI GIS programming. After a brief navigation demonstration through the site, Dan asked that we please continue to comment on the site and ask any questions and that he was working through addressing those comments and troubleshooting. He mentioned that the Comments section of the site is anonymous, so if a specific question needed an answer, to please supply a name or email address so that it can be directed back to its origin.

### Agency Reports

*THC:* Mark Denton announced that the Certification rules went into effect last year and that a position for Certificate Reviewer was open. He noted that the Panhandle Plains Historical Museum will be certified soon and Texas Tech will follow. He said there as a tweak in the rules allowing for a small window of time – drop dead date of mid-2007 – to get applications in and initiate the process. Those that have done so by December 31<sup>st</sup> will be held in provisional status of gaining the certification until a review is complete. Texas Tech gave a presentation at THC’s annual meeting and upset other museums about the certification process/rules (apparently they were not previously informed of the changes). But these rules only apply to those taking permitted collections.

CAR has gone through THC records to determine where state-permitted collections are currently housed. Ninety-two locations were identified and contacted. THC has received some animated responses to that inquiry. They have 10 years to initiate certification or artifacts may be removed.

*TxDOT:* Nancy Kenmotsu announced that there was a position open and that there was some staff growth as well. She also noted that there was a need for research in CRM, that students do not come in because we bore them. One thing that she sees is a need in changing how research designs are approached – don’t just look at

chronology, subsistence, and technology in research questions, but look beyond and into these topics for real *research* questions that further the understanding of past human behavior. We need to come up with questions that make a difference in that understanding, not just the minutiae of the data. TxDOT cannot continue to spend money to study technology for the sake of technology, but would spend money to find out what that technology did or didn’t do for the people affected by it.

*Texas Parks and Wildlife:* Mike Strutt announced that State Legislature may raise the amount of money that can be collected from recreation activities. He also noted that the cultural resources program is growing with two new members including Mary Jo Galindo in Waco overseeing the North Central Texas area.

After the agency reports a short time for comment on the Section 106 Amendment was observed. Kevin reiterated that we need to keep up with networking and that CTA did send a letter. Mark Denton noted that this was a states rights issue and that the Feds were making decisions for the states; what is important to us locally shouldn’t be in their hands. Charles Frederick suggested a need for a list, for us as individuals, guiding us in what we might do to help. He and Kevin agreed that a need for a strategy that will make a difference and continues to target the message to those who will be making the decisions was necessary. Things that might help is for CTA to visit representatives locally, to continue to target and educate those representatives, and coordinate with what SHA and SAA are doing. Keep your voices heard and keep presenting ideas through emails so that as more information is gleaned we can keep the membership informed.

As time was running out, Kevin asked if there was any other New Business from the floor. Ron Ralph, as President of TAS, said that TAS was looking into a business membership level and thought that CTA might want to look into it. Since there was no other New Business, Kevin reminded all that the TxDOT workshop was to begin at 1:00 pm, with Research Papers and the Early Archaic Roundtable following and the social beginning at 5:00 pm.

President Kevin Miller then asked for a move to adjourn. The motion was seconded and the meeting adjourned at 12:07 pm.

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**REPORTS****INVESTIGATIONS AT AN ANTELOPE CREEK PHASE  
ISOLATED HOMESTEAD (41PT109)**

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**Introduction**

In the summer of 2004, an archeological field school sponsored by Texas State University was conducted in the Texas Panhandle at a Late Pre-historic Antelope Creek Phase site. The results of the excavation are presented in my Master's Thesis, but have been summarized for this paper.

The Antelope Creek Phase is made up of a cluster of sites situated in the short-grass prairie of the Canadian River valley in the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandles (Figure 1). The Antelope Creek peoples were semi-sedentary, as is evidenced by the stone slab house structures generally located atop steep bluffs or high terraces overlooking major river valleys or tributaries. Structures generally contain a depressed central channel, a central hearth, storage pits, and tunneled entrance way oriented to the east (Lintz 1986). The material assemblage characteristic of this phase consists of Washita arrow points, small triangular Fresno points, diamond beveled knives, "guitar pick" scrapers, endscrapers, bison scapula hoes, bison tibia digging sticks, and manos and metates. The Antelope Creek phase is further defined by the almost exclusive use of the brilliantly color-banded flint from the nearby Alibates quarry to create tools and weapons that had both functional and aesthetic value. The presence of small triangular side-notched points associated with farming tools indicate that they subsisted off of a combination of small scale horticulture and hunting. The diversity of the tool kit suggests that hunted and farmed food were not the sole components of the diet; gathered wild plant foods were also likely regularly incorporated (Drass 1998).

Site 41PT109 is located 15 miles north of Amarillo, Texas in Potter County. It is currently owned and managed by the Bureau of Land Management, who occupy a portion of the Cross Bar Ranch which is comprised of 11,833 acres and extends to the southern bank of the Canadian

River. The site was originally recorded during survey by Jack Hughes in 1954 and later revisited by Meeks Etchieson in 1993 while conducting an archeological assessment of the property located at the confluence of West Amarillo Creek and the Canadian River. Etchieson (1993) reports that the site consisted of a small clustering of stone slab ruins. Numerous artifacts such as lithics, bone fragments, shell, and ceramics were found around what was interpreted as a midden. The integrity of the midden had been badly disrupted by looters, and the majority of the stone slab ruin was collapsed due to a combination of vandalism and physical weathering. Overall, the site was documented by both Hughes and Etchieson as badly disturbed and, despite its rather remote location, had sustained a considerable amount of damage over the years.

In February of 2003, BLM Archeologist John Northcutt returned to site 41PT109 to assess the damage caused recently by a looter who was caught and prosecuted for digging a small trench through the site. Only a rough sketch of the site had been drawn before this incident, and no formal measurements, photos, or maps existed that accurately recorded the contents or characteristics of the site. In order to comply with the Archeological Resource Protection Act (USC 1979), mitigation procedures were pursued and a grant-in-aid was awarded to the Center for Archeological Studies-San Marcos to excavate the site in 2004.

The aim of the project was to provide a formal analysis of an isolated homestead attributed to the Antelope Creek Phase that addresses major regional research questions such as economic trends, intra-site relationships, and the organization of tool technology. More specifically, the study sought to investigate the life-cycles of the isolated homestead with an emphasis placed on identifying evidence related to site abandonment. The Antelope Creek

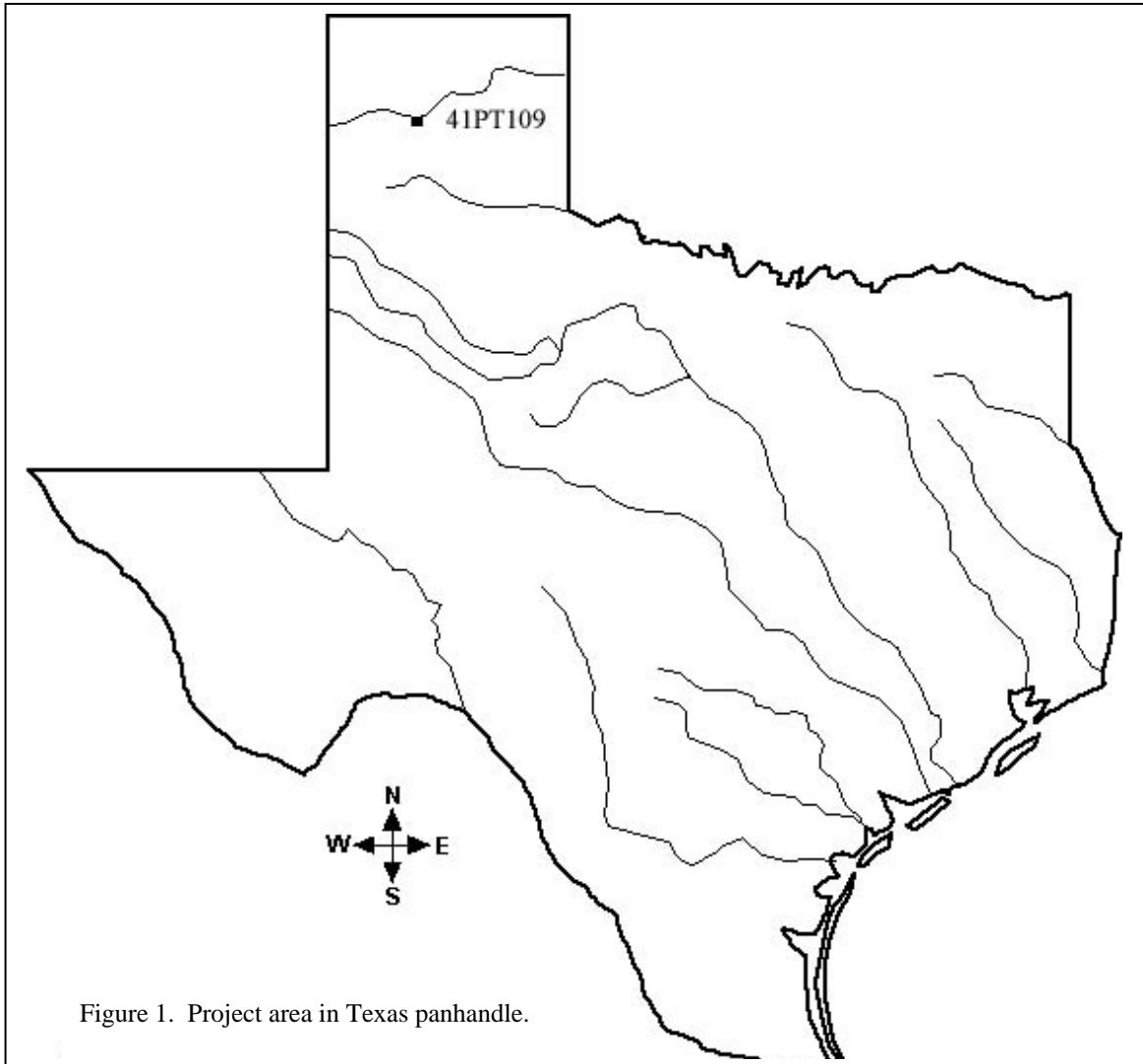


Figure 1. Project area in Texas panhandle.

peoples constructed durable semi-subterranean houses with stone-slab foundations and tunneled entryways. If the natural decay rate of these single-family homesteads is known, then models relating to settlement and migration practices could be applied directly to the phase as whole, giving additional support to issues such as architectural variation, population disbursement, and agricultural dependence.

Large Antelope Creek Phase sites such as Alibates 28, Antelope Creek 22, or Saddleback Mesa were made up of many structures that were often connected and supported numerous families. Lintz (1986) places this type of habitation pattern in the earlier portion of the Antelope Creek Phase and characterizes the later phase as being dominated by isolated homesteads that are more widely dispersed

throughout the Canadian Breaks and its tributaries. However, these categories are not mutually exclusive and isolated homesteads have often been found to be associated with the earlier subphase (Lintz 1986). The shift from large multi-family compounds to single family homesteads is thought to be a buffering mechanism that was used in order to relieve population stress. As a result of changing environmental conditions, large village communities could no longer support a population that had grown beyond the local carrying capacity. Aggregated settlements were abandoned and isolated and dispersed single family homesteads became the dominant architectural style (Lintz 1986). This loss of social cohesion and change in architectural patterns occurred around A.D. 1300 and continued until the termination of this phase at around A.D. 1450.

### Analytical Perspective

Site 41PT109 is a single family homestead that is located atop a very steep bluff overlooking the Canadian River that dates to approximately A.D. 1400-1420 (Figure 2). The motivation behind the abandonment of the house can be difficult to recognize. According to Brooks (1993), site abandonment can be episodic, seasonal, or permanent depending on the dynamic nature of various social or environmental factors. This study is concerned primarily with identifying the archeological signatures of permanent household abandonment. Episodic and seasonal abandonment are excluded because the data do not support multiple occupations, but rather a single continuous occupation pattern.

A residence's life-cycle typically involves three basic processes: construction, use and maintenance, and finally abandonment (Brooks 1993). Permanent household abandonment can be spontaneous resulting in the rapid desertion of the structure due to threatening or unexpected circumstances. More often, structures are abandoned in a systematic manner that requires planning in order to ensure the smooth transition to the new residence (Brooks 1993). Usually,

structures are abandoned in this manner because of physical deterioration, where the cost of repair is sometimes more expensive than relocating altogether. During the abandonment processes, goods are scavenged from the old house to be reused at the new residence. These goods can include construction materials such as posts or flagstone slabs as well as artifacts such as scrapers, knives, or ceramic vessels. The average life-span of an isolated Antelope Creek homestead can depend on either the deterioration rate of the house structure or the difficulty in procuring a steady supply of edible resources. The nature and distribution of the faunal assemblage, as well as the artifact assemblage, will help to reveal the driving factor behind the abandonment of site 41PT109.

Site 41PT109 represents only a snap-shot in the cultural history of the Antelope Creek Phase and does not possess the stratigraphic sequencing capable of defining these long term trends. However, by analyzing the faunal, botanical, and tool assemblages, it is possible to provide an accurate portrait of the economic activities that lends data for the support of paleoenvironmental trends. In addition, this study aimed to support the theory that site 41PT109 was systematically

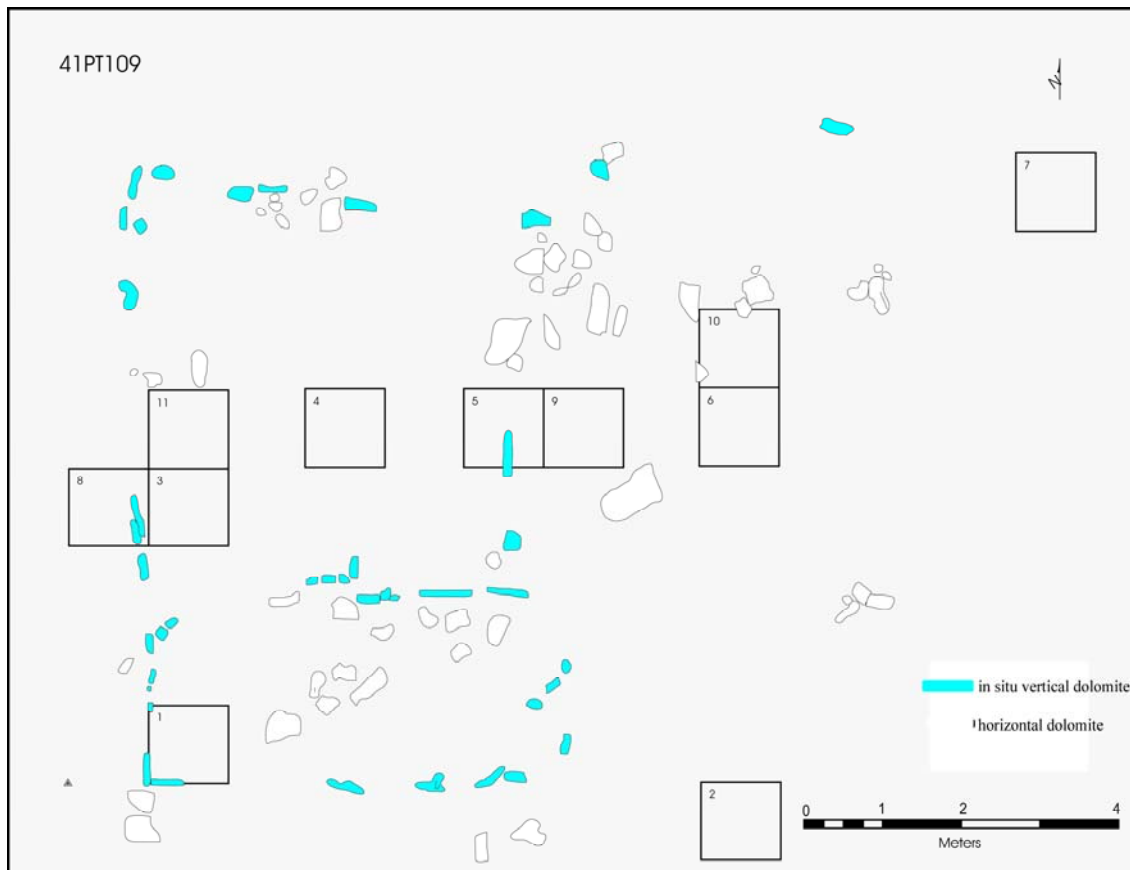


Figure 2. Site 41PT109.

abandoned as a result of the natural decay of the residential structure. The inherent patterns that support the abandonment of the structure as well as the catalyst driving the need for relocation are fortunately noticeable in the recovered data.

## Results

It is fairly clear from the evidence collected during the 2004 field season that site 41PT109 was abandoned permanently by its occupants in a systematic and orderly manner. The reasoning behind the abandonment of any structure is typically linked to a number of causes that are dynamically related to social and environmental factors. The exact nature of household abandonment was revealed by a close examination of the spatial relationships of the artifact assemblages. The composition of the external features plays an exceptionally important role in discerning the spatial patterning characteristic of planned abandonment. In the case of planned abandonment, the structure might be scavenged for valuable building materials and tools that would be taken to the new residence (Brooks 1993). Had the structure been spontaneously deserted because of threatening or unforeseen circumstances, then much more would have been left behind and the placement of the artifacts would have exhibited an entirely different signature. Unplanned abandonment can be identified by the abrupt interruption of the everyday economic activities taking place in and around the primary house structure. A higher frequency of finished products and by-products would be found on the house floor in their original discarded location (Brooks 1993).

The most evident indicator of planned abandonment is the location and nature of the ceramic assemblage. It is assumed that the daily activities that took place within and around the house represented an uninterrupted cycle of use and subsequent discard. Periodic episodes of sweeping the interior living portion of the house would then result in the displacement of primary refuse (Brooks 1993). Only 34 very small and fragmented ceramic sherds were found during the entire excavation, and all of them were found in excavation units located outside the formal residential structure in midden features. There were absolutely no sherds uncovered within the house structure. Also, the lack of complete or nearly complete jars or bowls as well as the absence of refit scenarios within the trash

middens suggests that the fully functional ceramic pots were taken to the new residence while the structure was being abandoned.

The botanical analysis revealed a high percentage of maize remains in the soil samples collected from the various internal and external features. The presence of maize kernels and cupules indicates that small-scale agriculture was indeed being practiced at this site (Dering 2005). However, no farming implements typical of Antelope Creek Phase sites such as bison scapula hoes or bison tibia digging sticks were found during the excavation. There are several explanations for the complete lack of these necessary farming tools. There is a possibility that these tools did not get preserved in the archeological record or perhaps they were deposited in contexts not directly associated with the house structure. It is more likely, however, that the farming tools were highly valued and therefore were taken, along with various other significant tools, to the new residence so they could be used to their fullest extent. It is important to note that site 41PT109 was not fully excavated in 2004, and the upcoming excavation seasons might uncover further evidence of farming implements.

The distribution of the chipped stone assemblage consisting of diagnostic tools as well as numerous flakes was not as segregated as the ceramic assemblage. Lithic debitage and diagnostic tools were found scattered throughout the entire site. The majority of the diagnostic tools, including diamond beveled knives and unifacial scrapers, had sustained considerable use-wear damage and were likely discarded because of breakage. However, the four Washita points recovered were still in peak condition and even retained their sharpness. All of these points were found in the trash middens suggesting that they were discarded unintentionally along with the remains of hunted game. The fragmented nature of the diagnostic tools provides additional support for the planned abandonment of site 41PT109, given that the unbroken and effective tools were also curated for future usage similar to the ceramic vessels and farming implements (Binford 1979).

The wide range of economic activities practiced at site 41PT109 such as small-scale farming and hunting necessitated a fairly generalized, yet efficient tool kit. All types of animals were exploited including bison that

roamed the grassland prairie, smaller species that inhabited the canyonlands, and aquatic animals that lived in the Canadian River and tributaries. A critical analysis of the tool assemblage in conjunction with the faunal assemblage sufficiently aided in deducing the driving factor behind the permanent abandonment of the primary house structure.

It is clear that the diagnostic tool assemblage from site 41PT109 is made up of both reliable, maintainable tools and expedient tools (Binford 1979, Bleed 1986). The presence of maintainable and reliable tools such as projectile points or bifacial knives and expedient tools such as edge-modified flakes indicate that a wide range of economic activities was taking place. Examples of expedient tools are those that have an irregular shape that prohibits hafting of any kind and are typically made of local materials such as Tecovas jasper or quartzite. The more specialized tools such as Washita points were used exclusively for hunting and had to be reliable because the consequences of failure are much greater. If the entire tool assemblage was highly specialized, consisting of only expedient or only formal tools, then it could be postulated that the population subsisted solely off of one or two primary resources. However, the generalized nature of the tool assemblage from site 41PT109 suggests a multitude of economic activities were taking place that required a tool kit that was highly versatile and efficient.

The vertebrate faunal collection showed a considerable variety with bison clearly dominating the overall diet. Bison, no doubt, was a significant resource because of its sheer mass and availability. However, many other species such as deer, fresh-water mussels, jackrabbits, turtles, and catfish were also incorporated into the diet (Meissner 2005). This wide range of exploited food sources indicates that the people who occupied site 41PT109 were well adapted to the area and took advantage of every available ecological niche. Had the region been experiencing drastic environmental change, I believe the faunal distribution would have favored smaller species that characteristically survive off of xeric type plants with bison and deer only sparsely interspersed.

Given the high number of bison and deer bones, as well as the presence of expedient, specialized, reliable, and generalized tools, it is clear that the house was not abandoned due to

any sort of climatic catalyst. It is more likely that the house was abandoned because it had reached the end of its life-span and was no longer inhabitable. The semi-subterranean houses characteristic of the Antelope Creek Phase were substantial and likely had a life-span of 10-15 years as compared to the 7-10 year life-span of Washita River Phase houses which were constructed using less durable materials (Brooks 1993). The life-span of the house is not exclusive to the primary residential structure. More specifically, the duration of the life-span encompasses the surrounding area including adjacent gardening plots and exploitable wild food resource areas. A combination of factors such as the physical deterioration of the residential structure as well the depletion of primary resources could have contributed to the final abandonment of site 41PT109.

I believe that site 41PT109 represents the activities of a single family over a period of no more than 20 years. A comparative study of additional isolated homesteads is needed to more accurately define the life-cycle period. There is no evidence of multiple occupations, so the inhabitants must have moved to an entirely new location where the food resources were undisturbed. Functional items such as stone tools, bone tools, ceramic vessels, and manos and metates would have been transported to the new residence. Additional survey is needed to determine if any such temporally related structures are located within the Cross Bar Ranch.

## Conclusions

Archeologists often have difficulty reconstructing prehistoric behaviors from a fragmented archeological record unless some sort of noticeable disparity occurs that provides a point of reference on which interpretations can be made about time periods that were more stable. The mobility patterns of the Antelope Creek Peoples during the Late Prehistoric period have significant implications for understanding the major shift in cultural and economic activities that occurred around A.D. 1500. The latter time period, especially, holds the greatest amount of interest because its dynamic cultural adaptations can be related to specific environmental changes.

It is hoped that this study will provoke additional investigations into pin-pointing the

life-span of other isolated homesteads associated with the Antelope Creek Phase of the Texas Panhandle. By determining the average life-span of these single family homesteads, it will then be easier to identify other variables that might have affected the population such as resource scarcity and cultural interaction. Establishing a constant or a known factor in any cultural system enables indeterminate factors to become less ambiguous and therefore more tangible research subjects.

### Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Dr. Britt Bousman and the Center for Archeological Studies for providing me with the opportunity to study this site. I would also like to acknowledge Dr. Christopher Lintz, Dr. Phil Dering, and Barbara Meissner for lending their expertise to the analysis of the ceramic, botanical, and faunal assemblages.

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## **CHRONOLOGY, TECHNOLOGY AND SUBSISTENCE IS THAT ALL THERE IS?**

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The Spring CTA meeting at Camp Mabry brought two unsettling surprises to my attention; first, that I was honorably discharged from the Army almost twenty years ago to the day and second, Nancy Kenmotsu's address to the council illuminating the imminent necessity to define new research goals and/or substantive issues for Texas archeology. The former I must endure alone, but the latter should be of interest to all archeologists, though beyond an occasional internet exchange, there has hardly been a stampede by other agencies or individuals to address this topic. The fact that TXDOT is concerned with the content and direction of archeological research seems reasonable since they spend more money annually than any other single agency in the state. .

Simply put, Kenmotsu stated TXDOT's desire to see something other than chronology, subsistence, and technology as the primary focus of archeological investigations. In fact, fifty years ago chronology, technology, and subsistence were precisely the topics that constituted substantive issues and, to their credit, Texas archeologists have done a good job answering these questions. I think this was essentially Kenmotsu's point; we now have a pretty good handle on when, where, and what people were eating and how they acquired and prepared it. This knowledge is due in large part to the successful implementation of two approaches: Culture History, and later, Cultural Ecology, which both focused a great deal of attention on these issues. Kenmotsu argued that we have largely succeeded in meeting these earlier goals and that it is now time to select another set of substantive issues. I say "largely succeeded" because immediately after Kenmotsu's address Kevin Miller, in a fit of impertinence, introduced some truly interesting material on Early Archaic chronology, technology, and subsistence. Thus, there are exceptions to Kenmotsu's thesis, which we must acknowledge, but her point should not be taken lightly. We are quickly running out of sites where we can justify research designs based almost entirely on establishing chronology, technology, and subsistence.

The situation above coincides with yet another point also discussed at the CTA meeting; we must renew efforts at justifying the need for CRM to clients and the public. Chronology, technology, and subsistence obviously represent critical data, but now is the time to acknowledge these issues as fundamental primary data forming the foundation on which archeological research designs are constructed, rather than the goal of the investigations themselves. In short, we must use the cumulative database we have to shift the emphasis of our research to a new set of substantive questions. This situation is not without precedent and is similar to what occurred with the "bridging aspect" (Willey and Sabloff 1993:250) of Lewis Binford's Middle Range Theory, which became the rage among "New Archeologists" during the 1970s and 1980s. Today, most archeologists assume they must link their data with their theory and no longer feel compelled to discuss Middle Range Theory per se or even cite Binford when such connections are made.

In the same vein archeologists in Texas can now accept certain foundational issues concerning prehistoric Native Americans (particularly broad spectrum foragers) and move on to more substantive issues. For example, we should all know that a variety of tools were crafted (primarily of chert) and used to procure and process a number of plants (many of them geophytes) and animals (chief among them deer) that were cooked over or in rock features. Furthermore, changes in tool types, particularly projectile points, documented in a number of well stratified sites are now considered diagnostic of different periods in time. It is not that this data should not be in archeological reports, but its depiction should not constitute or be construed as the definitive statement of that investigation. Nor do I advocate a world devoid of taxonomy: for those that yearn to count and measure, do not holster your calculators and calipers. This hard-won and valuable data is essential to the process of archeological research, and I hope we can agree that change is part of the process in what most of us hope to be a long and constantly evolving field.

We have reached a critical, but foreseeable, point in Texas Archeology. At a time when many “New Archeologists” are preparing to retire, the issues that guided archeological research over the last fifty years can now be considered fundamental data rather than guiding paradigm for future investigations. What sorts of questions will we ask, what methods will we employ, and how will we decide the future of archeological research? The logical solution to this problem would be to put our collective heads together and select some issues, a process that will no doubt prove challenging, but is nonetheless necessary. I prefer to work outward from a known. So it seems fitting that we select questions that will make some use of the data already collected. In addition to building on the existing database, perhaps we could enlist the services of the venerable Association of Pedantic Taxonomists (their own *nom de plume*) and draw some fire away from another rapidly emerging issue concerning the nature of curation in Texas and the fate of all those artifacts we vulgar materialists hold so dear.

We should also recognize that our situation is not unique. Other regions in the United States are also experiencing similar growing pains. For example, the study of prehistoric ceramics in New England has been dominated until recently by a culture-historical framework developed in the 1940s (Goodby 1998:166). This traditional typological approach is responsible for framing the Windsor ceramic tradition encompassing most of central and southern New England, dating from 3000 B.P. to European contact, and generally corresponding to the historical distribution of Algonquian-speaking peoples. Robert Goodby (1998:167) suggests this traditional approach has obscured a high degree of variability in size, shape, temper, and decoration during the Late Woodland Period (ca. A.D. 1000-1500). But Goodby (1998:169-170) also acknowledges that within this variation there are similarities (limits on temper size, material used for temper, possible forms of surface treatment, coiling as a method of vessel construction) suggesting “a pattern consistent with a broader cultural unity and shared history, facilitated by centuries of intermarriage, trade and other forms of reciprocal relationships”.

European contact resulted in numerous changes to the social, political, and economic organization of Algonquian-speaking people. In terms of the ceramics there was a significant

decrease in the number of vessels produced and a significant increase in the decoration of these vessels. Previous archeological interpretations concentrated primarily on decorative variation as well as social boundaries documented during the seventeenth century to identify tribal affiliations with ceramic traditions (Goodby 1998:171). Goodby, focusing instead on the various technological aspects noted above, notes a remarkable consistency throughout this region suggesting a single technological style throughout southeastern New England during the seventeenth century and similar to that seen in the Late Woodland Period (Goodby 1998:174-175). Moreover, decorative variation was observed virtually everywhere in the region and showed no correspondence with the social boundaries recorded in the seventeenth century (Goodby 1998:175). This data formed the basis for a discussion of the complexities involved in recognizing social boundaries, which in the interest of brevity will not be described here. But, Goodby’s argument revolved around the point that simply noting a correlation (or in this case the lack of one) between material culture variability and social boundaries doesn’t explain why such a relationship does or does not exist (Goodby 1998:175). In order to address this issue, such a correlation “must be supported by an independent archeological argument” (Conkey 1990:11).

The independent argument or substantive issue that Goodby selected in order to address the lack of correlation between seventeenth century social boundaries and ceramic decoration and technological style was, essentially, the nature of social identity through time in southeastern New England. Goodby concluded that technological or decorative style did not correspond to historically documented social boundaries precisely because these boundaries were of recent origin and primarily a product of the pressures of European colonialism. In this particular case, the lack of correlation reflects native people contesting the impositions of European settlers by refusing to demarcate emerging social boundaries (Robinson 1990). Goodby also stressed the fact that women were responsible for the production and decoration of ceramics and therefore concepts of gender and faction (Brumfiel 1992) were more useful than ethnicity for interpreting aspects of style (Goodby 1998:178).

The Windsor tradition during the Late Woodland Period provides a useful heuristic device for examining social boundaries and social identity during the Late Prehistoric II or Toyah Interval and the early Historic Period in Texas (ca. A.D.1300-1700). Although Europeans documented dozens of groups speaking several different languages living throughout south and Central Texas during the early Historic Period (Wade 2003), archeological interpretations of the Late Prehistoric II present a relatively uniform picture of broad-spectrum foragers similar to the Classic Toyah Culture described by Lee Johnson (1994). The uniformity and abrupt truncation of the Toyah prehistoric record, combined with an extremely sparse transitional (protohistoric) material record between the prehistoric and historic periods, is also difficult to reconcile with early Spanish and French expedition accounts noting numerous Native American groups throughout the region (Hickerson 1994, Kenmotsu 2001, Wade 2003, Weddle 1991). Spanish archival records document more than a thousand names for Native American groups/"naciones" in Texas and northern Mexico and Campbell (1979) and Wade (2003) identified between twenty and ninety distinct groups occupying the Edwards Plateau of Central Texas and the Spanish missions of northeastern Coahuila between 1673 and 1700.

The existence of several different ethnic groups is also supported, albeit in a limited fashion, by linguistic data that suggests at least six North American languages and families were spoken in the western gulf coastal plain alone during the early historic period including Coahuilteco, Comecrudan, Cotonamean, Karankawa, Quinigua-Borrado, and Sanan (Johnson and Campbell 1992:204). Johnson and Campbell (1992:204) suggest there were undoubtedly more, and for other areas of Texas we can add Caddo, perhaps Jumano, and possibly some variants of Tanoan and Uto-Aztecan. In short, the linguistic and ethnohistoric data suggests that prior to and for a period of more than 150 years after European contact much of Texas possessed a substantial multi-ethnic indigenous population.

Although there are hints of regionalism in the ceramic and lithic assemblages from various Toyah sites, it is difficult to argue that at least superficially much of the archeology is represented by a remarkably consistent pattern of open campsites composed primarily of burned

rock features, a Toyah lithic assemblage, and plain ware ceramic assemblages. Geographically and temporally, the sudden appearance and distribution of Toyah material culture also corresponds with the return of bison throughout much of Texas sometime around A.D. 1200 (Dillehay 1974, Huebner 1991). Archeologically, Toyah material culture is represented primarily by open campsites containing various burned rock features; a lithic assemblage including a blade technology, Perdiz arrow points, beveled knives, endscrapers, and perforators; a ceramic assemblage of plain and sometimes reddish bone tempered bowls and jars; and a faunal assemblage of deer, bison, and mussel shells (Johnson 1994). Not surprisingly, analysis of artifacts, assemblages, and features from sites scattered across much of central, south, and west Texas suggest Toyah people were organized into small mobile bands of hunter/gatherers focused on broad spectrum foraging, although many have emphasized bison hunting and processing as well (Black 1986, Collins 1995, Creel 1991, Jelks 1962, Johnson 1994, Kelley 1986, Prewitt 1981, Quigg 1997, Quigg and Peck 1995, Ricklis 1994, Treece et al. 1993).

The temporal and spatial association with bison has resulted in two sharply divergent models for Toyah material culture. One model suggests Toyah is a widespread technological adaptation, or "techno-complex" related to the hunting and processing of bison (Collins 1995:385). In this scenario Toyah material culture represents the transmission of tools, technology, and ideas among many different ethnic groups scattered across the region (Black 1986, Collins 1995, Hester 1995, Prewitt 1981, Ricklis 1994). Thus, the key to understanding the distribution of the material culture is tied to the utility of bison hunting and processing technology and the range of bison.

The second model suggests Toyah material culture was spread directly by a specific ethnic group or groups. In this scenario the broad distribution of Toyah material culture represents plains bison hunters from the north following the bison south as they returned to their former range throughout much of Texas sometime after A.D. 1200. Thus, the sudden and widespread adoption of the various elements of Toyah material assemblages was due to direct contact between local ethnic groups and wandering northern plains ethnic groups as they hunted

bison and explored the region before settling in west Central Texas (Johnson 1994, Kelley 19486, Kenmotsu 2001, Prewitt 1981, Wade 2003).

Collins (1995:385) suggests the primary issue that divides these models rests in the ability of archeologists to demonstrate ethnicity in the prehistoric archeological record, adding that this is “the kind of anthropological issue so rare in the history of Central Texas archeology. Because it is both intriguing and substantive...” Indeed, determining prehistoric ethnicity has proven to be no small task, even when multiple lines of evidence (e.g. archeology, ethnohistory, ethnography, and linguistics) are employed. While there is little question that some variation in Toyah material exists, most archeologists doubt there is enough information to even discern distinct social groups much less identify ethnicity. Still, as Goodby pointed out, merely noting the correlation or lack thereof does not explain the nature of the situation. How then do we reconcile this discrepancy between the archeological and historical record?

To begin, it is doubtful that prehistoric archeologists can ever address “ethnic identity” with any real degree of certainty in terms of current anthropological definitions. In general, ethnic groups are viewed as self-defining, symbolically differentiated groups, often related through kinship, that share one or more elements of common culture (i.e. religion, customs, language, etc.) (Barth 1969, Cohen 1974, Geertz 1962, Hutchinson and Smith 1996, Jones 1997, Shils 1957). The emphasis on either self-ascription or definition by the “other” is still largely adhered to by both cultural anthropologists and archeologists (see Baumann 2004: 12). Therefore, self-ascriptive definitions of ethnicity based on more or less contemporary interviews of living people and/or historical documents that discuss self-ascription are of little utility to prehistoric archeologists whose subjects are invariably unavailable for interview and/or not immortalized in the written record. How then are we to define the social identity of these prehistoric archeological cultures in terms of current anthropological definitions?

The answer to this question may lie, ironically, in embracing the perspective that the essence of ethnic identity is, in fact, self-defining and highly subjective. Although historically, ethnic groups were viewed as relatively homogenous

and enduring cultural traditions, more contemporary anthropological perspectives suggest ethnic identity is based on shifting situational and subjective identifications rooted in ongoing daily practice and historical experience, but subject to transformation and discontinuity (Jones 1997:13-14).

In the past 30 years several important practice theory studies (Bourdieu 1977, 1990; Giddens 1979; Ortner 1984; Lightfoot 1998) have emphasized the significance of daily life in structuring and reproducing cultural meaning and social identity. As Lightfoot (1998:201) states, “people repeatedly enact and reproduce their underlying structural principles and belief systems in the performance of ordering their daily lives.” It is through the daily practice of mundane and repetitive activities that the various materials and forms of common everyday artifacts and features are selected and crafted resulting in an “internalized understanding” of the material tradition (Stark 1998:6). This process, passed from generation to generation within the group, defines the local material tradition and also reflects group identity.

Methodologically then, site type, in this case a residential base camp, is the most fundamental issue to consider when demonstrating prehistoric social identity. It is here, within a residential community composed of men, women, and children that the elements of individual as well as social identity are structured, shared, and reproduced in the routine of daily existence and it is here where the material residue of this shared experience will be found. The residential base is the “...hub of subsistence activities, the locus out of which foraging parties originate and where most processing, manufacturing, and maintenance activities take place” (Binford 1996:45).

Archeologists (Binford 1978:451-497, 1996:45; Yellen 1977:36-136) have also recognized a tendency towards redundant occupation of these sites, particularly in areas with limited vital resources, such as water (Hitchcock and Bartram 1998:31). The repeated use of these sites also results in greater potential for successive archeological deposits. Combined, this information suggests residential base camps offer the best opportunity for observing the daily practice of a specific group of people in the archeological record and, therefore, social identity.

Turning back to the Late Prehistoric in Texas, several previous Toyah studies (Jelks 1962; Johnson 1994; Prewitt 1981, 1985, Quigg and Peck 1995) have examined residential base camps but have also included rockshelters (Jelks 1962, Suhm 1957), single event occupations, or special activity sites when summarizing Toyah material culture. But these sites are not necessarily the product of routine daily practice and may well over-emphasize and/or represent limited or highly seasonal episodic events, such as bison hunting and processing, by individuals of the same sex, age set, or a similarly unique combination thereof. Although these types of sites can provide useful specific data in terms of chronological associations and demonstrate specific activities, such as lithic procurement and bison processing, they do not display the day-to-day routine seen in residential base camps composed of family groups.

Therefore, large open campsites sites consisting of a single component divided by multiple occupation episodes containing the similar artifacts, assemblages, activity areas, and features represent excellent opportunities for observing the daily practice of a single group through time and, consequently, the best chance for prehistoric archeologists to capture some sense of the social identity of a group of people.

An obvious question arising from this line of reasoning is how do you know the same group repeatedly occupied the same site? The answer is horizontal overprinting of the same types of activity areas and features from one occupation zone to the next, representing repeated behavioral patterning resulting from shared historicity as well as other concepts of practice theory (see Bourdieu 1977, 1990). Although one could argue that at least one type of feature in this region, rock ovens, frequently exhibit multiple usage of feature components (rocks) through time (Black et al. 1997), the reuse of feature components does not pertain to all types of features found at Toyah sites in this region. Mussel shell features, for example, are common in many sites and rarely exhibit reuse. Therefore, given good geologic (depositional) context, multiple occupations by the same group of people can be reasonably inferred in at least some sites. For example, the Janee site (41MN33) contained two and perhaps three mussel shell features separated vertically by two to three centimeters of depositional alluvium. It is this type of repeated material patterning

combined with the continued use of similar features and artifact assemblages at residential bases that provides perhaps the best opportunity for observing the locally specific signature of the daily practice in a group of people and thus, social identity.

The residential base camp, composed of one or more nuclear families, has been recognized in many regions around the world as the most fundamental level of hunter-gatherer social organization (Halstead and O'Shea 1989, Hardesty 1977, Hitchcock and Bartram 1998, Kelly 1995, Price and Brown 1985). Although individuals and parties from the various residential base camps may range over hundreds of miles and occupy dozens of different site types or locations (Binford 1996, Hitchcock and Bartram 1998, Kelly 1995), it is the landscape within which residential base camps lie that constitutes what many ethnographers and some archeologists have referred to as the "homeland" (Hutchinson and Smith 1996:6-7). In Texas, for example, the Jumano stated their homeland lay along the River of Nuts (the modern day Concho River) (Kelley 1986:23, Kenmotsu 2001:28, Hickerson 1994:130, Wade 2003:238) and, in fact, several residential base camps possessing similar assemblages, features, and site patterning have been identified along the Concho, as well as the North Llano and San Saba rivers of the western Edwards Plateau, suggesting this area may once have been home to a specific social group.

But no group of people lives in a social vacuum and some archeologists (Welsch and Terrell 1998:51) have used the term "social field" interchangeably with social network to indicate a "web of social, economic, and political relations" (Welsch and Terrell 1998:50). These fields can be quite large and include many groups, languages, and local environments, each with their own unique social, economic, and political potential (Welsch and Terrell 1998:53). Documentary evidence of Native American trade fairs and large multi-ethnic camps throughout central Texas during the early Historic Period strongly suggest such a large diverse social field (Foster 1995, 1998; Hickerson 1994; Kelley 1986, 1955; Kenmotsu 2001; Wade 2003). These historic accounts also provide ethnohistoric data concerning the ranges and general locations for dozens of Native American groups, thereby assisting in the delineation of ethnic boundaries. In short, a more holistic

approach including data both internal and external to the research area can provide extensive supporting evidence.

If we are to address the question of prehistoric social identity then we must also realize that group identity can only be understood in the context of a broader social field. In fact, these are precisely the places where social identity are produced and reified. The residential base is where people are born, raised, grow old, and die, and through daily practice create and continually foster the fundamental building blocks of individual and group identity. Moving beyond the residential base, another area where it is possible to discern identity is along social boundaries or borders. As Barth (1998:6) points out, it is these margins or “buffer zones” (Johnson 1994) that provide the opportunity for ethnic groups to present their social identity to other groups or ethnicities and it is here that ethnic membership is signaled, interpreted by co-members as well as the “other”. If we are to observe social identity and/or ethnicity anywhere in the archeological record then it should be in the arenas presented by residential bases and social boundaries contained within a social field.

Many archeologists react with frank skepticism to the concept of ethnic visibility and/or social identity in the archeological record, opting instead for a more ecologically oriented approach. In fact, cultural ecology presents a number of strengths, particularly in terms of understanding how and why people position themselves on the landscape in order to take advantage of various resources. In Texas, these types of investigations have significantly increased our knowledge of artifact, feature, and site formation processes by focusing on burned rock feature and midden studies as well as lithic analysis. However, the primary criticisms leveled at various cultural ecology approaches suggest they are incapable of explaining culture change, do not recognize the fluid and flexible nature of decision making in human societies, and they make a number of simplifying or even unstated assumptions concerning the way the world is ordered (e.g., the “egalitarian” nature of foraging societies, the respective concepts of carrying capacity and optimal foraging strategy, and the intellectual linkage between evolutionary biology and neoclassical economics) (Preucel and Hodder 1996:26-28). For example, although cultural ecology posits a link between the appearance of the Toyah lithic assemblage and

the reappearance of bison throughout most of Texas during the Late Prehistoric Period, it does not address the social mechanisms responsible for the widespread transmission of this technology throughout the region.

However, the tendency for hunting and gathering societies to try and offset the effects of variable environments introduces approximate spatial parameters for the material culture produced by specific groups. In fact, most foraging societies attempt to mitigate the effects of variable environments by participating in complex and often long distance social and material exchange relationships with other hunter-gatherer groups as well as agricultural and/or pastoral populations in adjoining areas and across large regions (Hitchcock and Bartram 1998:23, Kelly 1995:187, Welsch and Terrell 1998:51). The variation in rainfall and temperature found in Texas, particularly Central and South Texas, present precisely the type of environment in which a large social field would benefit many different social and/or ethnic groups.

Elton Prewitt (1981) presented a somewhat similar argument when he suggested a Central Texas archeological region based primarily on the similarity of environmental conditions found in an area he designated as Central Texas. Ellis et al. (1995:404) challenged Prewitt’s model, as well as others, based on the assumption that these models subsume “too much environmental diversity to be a plausible match-up of geography and culture.” In fact Ellis et al. did demonstrate a significant amount of environmental diversity in virtually all of these models. However, it is precisely this type of environment in which we should expect to see a large social field emerge as a coping mechanism to offset erratic fluctuations in rainfall and temperature. Such a coping mechanism also implies the spatial distribution of artifacts, such as Perdiz points, may far exceed their point of origin or manufacture. In short, the presence of a specific type of artifact in a specific location may not be indicative of the territorial range of the specific group that produced it, but may more accurately reflect the wider social field in which several groups may have participated.

For example, although the Toyah lithic assemblage is composed of several artifacts (endscrapers, beveled knives, Perdiz points, a blade technology, etc.), Perdiz points are

commonly cited as the diagnostic point for Toyah sites. But Perdiz points are found from Louisiana west into New Mexico and from the Red River of North Texas to southern Coahuila, Mexico, well outside the range of the Classic Toyah culture. There is also considerable metric variation in the Perdiz form from one part of this region to the next and even considerable variation among points found at the same site and depositional elevation. Here again we are faced with the widespread distribution of an artifact that seemingly precludes any attempt at identifying social identity or even boundaries.

A common explanation for this situation is that people who live in the same region and utilize similar modes of subsistence, such as hunter-gatherers living in a variable environmental region, often share a relatively homogenous material culture. Weissner's (1983:255) work among the Kalahari San indicates they share approximately 90 percent of each other's material culture, despite the presence of three mutually unintelligible languages spoken by several groups dispersed across an area half the size of France. San men throughout the region even manufacture the same type or style of metal arrow heads (as an aside, remarkably similar to Perdiz points). In short, Weissner's work describes a remarkably similar situation to what archeologists, ethnohistorians, and historians observe in Texas between approximately A.D. 1300 and A.D. 1700 and characterize as Toyah.

But, Weissner also demonstrated that although the style was the same, there were nonetheless subtle but distinct morphological variations that were distinguishable and differentiated local groups or bands from non-local bands. The primary differences were metric variation in points between different language groups and, at least according to the ethnographic data she gathered, this variation was as much for the benefit of outside groups as it was for those who produced the points. In short, both the similarity and the variation in points reflected something about social boundaries within a social field. Similarity may support a conclusion of contact and/or proximity and variation can suggest some self-ascribed differentiation and/or distance in terms of social identity.

Although variation is present within the geographic range of Perdiz points one cannot help but wonder why this particular style was so pervasive. Nor have all forms of analysis on this

point been exhausted. Drills are almost ubiquitous in Toyah lithic assemblages and although hafted Perdiz points have been found embedded in hardwood foreshafts (Jelks 1962), with the exception of Quigg and Peck (1995), very few have even suggested that these drills were an integral part of arrow construction. Nor has anyone speculated at the co-occurrence of numerous large leg bones (both bison and deer) and the rather inexplicable presence of ceramics among broad spectrum foragers. Combined, these things suggest to the author nothing so much as a rendering operation perhaps to produce glue with which they could then use to haft contracting stem Perdiz points into drilled hardwood foreshafts. Nor would addressing such a hypothesis necessarily require cutting edge technology, but would rely primarily on residue analysis on the stem rather than the distal end of points to determine if residue on ceramic sherds matched and various comparisons between the diameter of drill bits and Perdiz stems.

The fact that these particular artifacts occur, generally speaking, throughout the range of Perdiz points is intriguing because it suggests specific manufacturing processes were also part of the social field. In addition, Perdiz-like metal points have been documented from the Trans Pecos area (Mallouf 2004:6-7) and Perdiz-like glass points from south Texas can be found in the George C. Martin Collection at the Witte Museum in San Antonio (Personal Communication: Hinds 2005). The presence of Perdiz or Perdiz-like points manufactured from material of European or European-colonial origin strongly suggests the indigenous social field outlined above may have survived, at least briefly, into the early Historic Period. These rare instances of the Perdiz style combined with European materials may indicative of persistence in the face overwhelming culture change representing the last gasp of a prehistoric social field prior to the adoption of the generic colonial era Guerrero or Mission point.

Another artifact type that appears to reflect the influence of different social groups within a large social field is plain ware ceramics, again found in both Central and South Texas. For example, we know that ceramics were distributed throughout much of Texas prior to European contact, but we do not know the nature of its production. In Central and South Texas archeologists have recognized that the majority

of wares are characterized by bone temper and little decoration. Although there seems to be one particularly well-made plain bone-tempered and highly-burnished buff, orange, or red colored ware (sometimes referred to as Leon Plain or Doss Redware) found through this region and beyond, most ceramics are simply referred to generically as bone-tempered plain ware.

However, upon closer examination, at least some wares indicate they were produced in the same area in which they were found—in short, they appear to be locally manufactured wares. I recently examined the ceramic collections from the Harrell, Fall Creek, and Buckhollow sites and, although I am certainly no ceramic analyst, in this particular case ignorance may have served a useful purpose. To the naked and admittedly ignorant eye, as well as under magnification, all sites appeared to share at least some examples of what Lee Johnson referred to as Classic Toyah ceramic ware composed of buff colored, highly burnished, bone-tempered pottery.

On the other hand, and with the important exception of the Buckhollow assemblage, the Harrell and Fall Creek sites possessed abundant examples of a plain ware that was noticeably different from Classic Toyah ware as well as from each other. The Fall Creek plain ware exhibited numerous unidentified mineral inclusions. These inclusions resembled nothing so much as quartzite and granite, both commonly associated with the Central Texas Mineral Region in which this ware was found. The plain ware ceramics from the Harrell site exhibited mussel shell temper and the paste appeared somewhat sandy, again, consistent with the area in which it was deposited.

Although all of these ceramics were plain and some exhibited different types of tempers, there did appear to be a remarkably consistent technological patterning (limits on temper size, material used for temper, possible forms of surface treatment, coiling as a method of vessel construction) across a large area – suggesting “a pattern consistent with a broader cultural unity and shared history, facilitated by centuries of intermarriage, trade and other forms of reciprocal relationships” (Goodby 1998:169-170). However, the fact that these wares were produced locally suggests at least some groups had established social boundaries within a much wider field of social contact. Interestingly, shortly after direct European contact began in

Central and South Texas, there was a sharp decrease in the manufacture of indigenous ceramics except by Native Americans living in missions and/or presidios where the ceramics invariably became a generic bone-tempered plain ware.

To summarize, redirecting our focus from chronology, technology, and subsistence to something like social identity makes it possible for us to address a number of different, but obviously related, issues such as the nature and reason for the distribution of material culture. Furthermore, inferences concerning the existence of prehistoric ethnic and /or social groups living in specific types of environments, when combined with critically reviewed historical documentation and environmental data, can significantly inform and support our interpretations and reconstructions. In the particular case presented above, the geographically specific variation observed in Toyah material culture as well as the early historic record suggests numerous and socially distinct groups. But, broad technological similarities found in artifacts, assemblages, and features throughout the region seem to argue for relatively significant interaction. Considering these opposing views separately and considering only technology, chronology, and subsistence suggested no solution nor did they provide a social mechanism, beyond diffusion, for explaining this situation. However, elements found in culture history, culture ecology, practice theory, and social boundaries, as well as the available data base, provided a plausible explanation for this situation.

I would like to conclude by pointing out these “new fangled ideas” are based almost entirely on theory published between 30 and 40 years ago. Barth published his seminal work on ethnic groups and boundaries in 1969, Walter Taylor discussed “tethered nomadism” in 1964, and Bourdieu’s translated *Outline of a Theory of Practice* was published in 1977. In fact this paper was written primarily in reaction to an article in the Fall 2004 SAA *Archaeological Record* which stated there was a renewed fascination with ethnicity among archeologists and then went on to rule out ethnicity for everyone except historical archeologists. This was due to the explicit requirement of self-ascription placed on definitions of ethnicity and implicitly relegated all prehistoric archeologists



to the grade of excavation, recordation, and curation technician.

Nancy Kenmotsu's presentation at the CTA meeting should be a wake-up call for us all. And for those who think this is a critique of our past or present methodology, a close read of these suggestions reflects the need to employ virtually

all archeological assets in an investigation concerning social identity. I am merely suggesting that if we consider certain types of alternative substantive issues, such as social identity and social boundaries, we must also consider different supporting arguments and a more holistic approach to our methodology.

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**ANNOUNCEMENTS AND UPDATES**

**To:** University Anthropology Departments in Texas

**Subject:** Call for Student Papers

The Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) is accepting papers from graduate and undergraduate students in anthropology, archeology, and related fields for possible publication in the Spring, 2006 CTA Newsletter. The CTA Newsletter is published twice a year and is a citable, digitally-archived publication. Papers should be on topics that address substantive archeological and cultural resource issues in Texas, including, but not limited to, research, methodology, theory and culture. Recommended paper length is three to five pages, although papers of any length will be considered. Submissions accompanied by faculty recommendations will receive first consideration. All papers are subject to constructive peer review. Any student who is a member of CTA is also eligible to compete for the \$500 CTA Student Research Grant.

Deadline for submissions for the upcoming newsletter is February 20, 2006. Preferred format is in MS Word, submitted via email.

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For more information or to submit a paper, contact the CTA Newsletter Editor at:

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For more information on CTA, including membership categories and access to past newsletters, visit

[www.counciloftexasarcheologists.org](http://www.counciloftexasarcheologists.org)

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**TEXAS**  
ARCHEOLOGICAL  
SOCIETY  
PRESERVE YOUR HERITAGE

6900 North Loop 1604 West  
Center for Archeological Research, UTSA  
San Antonio, Texas 78249-0658

Melissa M. Green, Secretary/Treasurer  
Council of Texas Archeologists  
550 East 15th Street  
Plano, Texas 75074

Dear Missy:

Oh behalf of the Texas Archeological Society (TAS), I want to express heartfelt appreciation for your donation to the 2005 TAS Field School Native American Scholarship program. Your support allowed members of native Texas groups to learn archeological methods of discovering the past by working with dedicated professional and avocational archeologists. It provided a means for Field School participants to hear the insights of Native speakers, including members of the Caddo Nation that once occupied this area. Photographs from the 2005 program are enclosed.

Increased Native American involvement in Field School has benefited TAS members as well as our Native guests. The program provides TAS members with the opportunity to converse one-on-one with Indian people and experience the common ground that we share. Participation of Native youth in Field School has promoted interaction at all age levels.

Funds gathered in 2005 that were not fully expended will be applied toward scholarships for the 2006 TAS Field School in Lamar County. Under the direction of the TAS Board, plans are being formulated to publicize the scholarship program at Native American powwows and other events. By these means, we are striving for an even greater level of Native American participation in Field School activities in 2006.

Your generous donation of \$1,000 to the TAS Native American Field School Scholarship Fund is tax deductible (federal tax identification #74-1483231). Many thanks for your support of this effort to promote understanding among the diverse cultures that have called Texas home.

Sincerely,

Margaret Howard  
TAS Multicultural Committee Chair



Bobby Gonzales of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma gave an evening talk on Caddo burial customs and beliefs at the beginning of the 2005 Field School.



Olin Williams of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma visited the youth field program and made a presentation to this Field School crew.



Dewey Tsonetokoy Sr. of the Kiowa Nation of Oklahoma dug with veteran TAS member Ralph Vinson and newcomer Hellene Mieth.



Dewey Tsonetokoy Jr. of the Kiowa Nation of Oklahoma learned excavation methods alongside TAS Human Remains Committee chair Mary Williamson.



### Amendments, Review and Action Items to the CTA Bylaws

Compare the items below with the most recent Bylaws as published online at:

<http://www.counciloftexasarcheologists.org/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=15&Itemid=>

or browse to them through the Site Map link on the left side of the CTA Website homepage at [www.counciloftexasarcheologists.org](http://www.counciloftexasarcheologists.org)

*There are several suggested Bylaws considerations that will be reviewed or assigned for action.*

- Amend Section 4, Contractors List Committee: The Contractors List Committee (the Committee) shall consist of one or more members, appointed by the President with the assistance and approval of the elected officers. This Committee shall maintain an up-to-date Contractors List on the CTA web site. Each Cultural Resources Director (CRD) must be a member of the CTA and be in good standing to be included on the Contractors List. The CRD can appear only once in the Contractors List. Each contractor must pay the listing fee in addition to the individual membership dues of the CRD. Contractors will be listed on the CTA web page as soon as possible, after they have paid both their dues and fees and have provided all necessary information for listing to the Committee. Each CTA contractor shall be responsible for timely notification to this Committee of address or information changes. Contractor fees and CRD fees are due January 1 to the CTA Secretary-Treasurer. Listed contractors who do not pay a renewal fee by January 31 will be removed from the list until the fee is paid. Application to the Contractors List may occur at any time through the year; however, there are no prorated rates.
- Write the membership composition and charge for the Communications Committee (derived from the Web Page Committee/Information Technology Committee/Internet and Communi-

cations Committee). This committee was voted in as a standing committee in April 2003 (noted in the minutes printed in September 2003). It is in the current Bylaws as Article VII, Section 7.

- Amend: Add electronic communications to the Governmental Affairs Committee, Article VII, Section 1: This information shall be conveyed to the membership through the Newsletter and by submission of reports at regular meetings or through the Internet.
- Amend (housekeeping): Change Article VII, Section 5, the Public Education Committee, to show Texas Archeology Month, rather than Archeology Awareness Month, in keeping with the Texas Archeological Society Bylaws change. This Committee shall be responsible for the CTA Speakers Bureau and CTA participation in Texas Archeology Month.
- Remove the Ethics and Standards Committee from the Bylaws.
- Put Membership Committee into its slot, Article VII, Section 2. Adopt the Membership Committee as a standing (in the Bylaws) committee:

The Membership Committee shall consist of 4 members, appointed by the President with the assistance and approval of the elected officers. Members shall serve staggered terms of two years, with two appointed each year, and shall elect their chair. The duties and responsibilities of the Membership Committee are to promote and encourage membership in CTA among those archeologists and cultural resource managers in the CRM industry, State and Federal agencies, and academia (including students) who have an interest in Texas archeology. The committee also has the responsibility to receive and review application materials for the CTA Student Research Grant and award said grant to the student who best meets the criteria for the grant as outlined on the CTA web site.

## THC News

Mark Denton

### *non-Binding Standards for Reports*

As you all know, the THC has no standards for how your reports should be bound. However, I thought you all should know that most, if not all, of the 17 libraries that we send reports to do not accept three ring bound reports, therefore, we remove the binders and send them loose leaf to the libraries. We are also pretty sure that any reports received by libraries that are loose leaf or just stapled in a corner are not filed into their collections and may just be thrown out. So, for all PI's and their companies that are sending us stapled or three ring binder reports, there is a high likelihood that the THC and TARL libraries may be the only libraries in the state where copies of your reports exist.

### *Missing Information in Reports*

After Jim and I had a conversation with Lillie about final reports missing required information, it has been decided that Lillie will no longer be responsible for hand writing in permit numbers, removing quad map site location pages, calling PIs to get abstracts added to reports, etc., etc. Henceforth, all final reports lacking such required data will be rejected. We will call you and give you one of two options to correct the problem(s); either you come and get the reports and return them to us corrected or you send us 20 new copies and we'll throw the original 20 out. This will be true regardless of whether we didn't catch your mistakes in the draft report and didn't mention it in our response about your draft. The rules are clear as to what has to be in a final report and you're responsible for making sure it gets in there. Thanks.

### *Report Abstracts*

If the text of your abstract is more than a couple of paragraphs long, please email a text copy to Lillie Thompson, [lillie.thompson@thc.state.tx.us](mailto:lillie.thompson@thc.state.tx.us).

### *Abstract Forms*

Since approximately 50% of the Abstract Forms we receive are still the old, outdated forms that do not include curation information, the Archeology Division will henceforth be sending PIs that do not send us the proper form, a notification letter stating that their permits are incomplete. Those permits will remain in that status until we receive the proper form and

whatever other documentation might be lacking. As indicated in several previous emails, the proper Abstract Form can be found on the THC website at:

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

## U. S. Fish and Wildlife ARPA Permits

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has modified its procedures for archeological and historic research permits issued under the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA).

Beginning in 2005, all ARPA permit holders must furnish a performance bond. The bond will secure all obligations imposed by the terms and conditions of the ARPA Permit. Bond amounts may vary depending on the size and complexity of the proposed research project. The premiums for bonds will also vary slightly, but they typically average 3% of the bond amount. Bonds are readily purchased through commercial Surety and Fidelity bond companies. Applicants for ARPA permits will be given additional information when their application is received.

The bond requirement applies only to archeological research proposed on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lands in your state. Archeological, historical, architectural, and environmental firms and businesses who conduct contract consultation studies to help clients meet federal historic preservation compliance requirements will not need to furnish a bond. Also, archeological, historical, architectural, and environmental firms and businesses under contract to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will not need to furnish a bond.

Applications for ARPA permits for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lands in Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas are sent to:

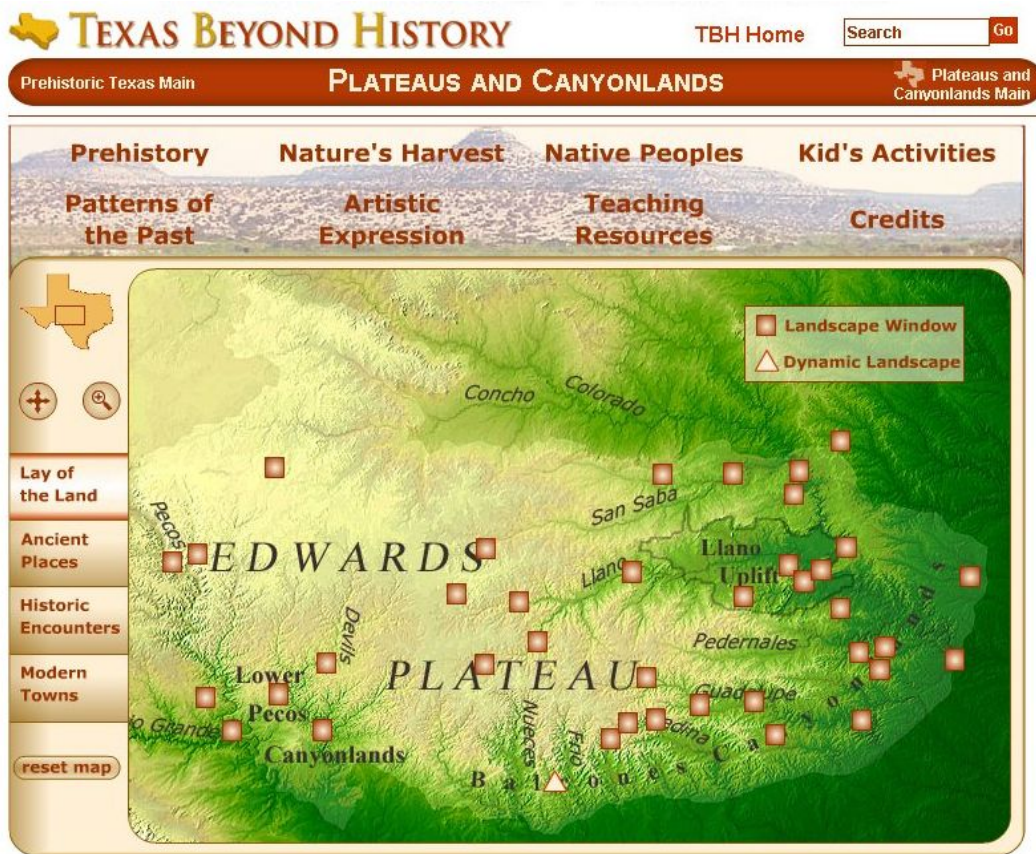
Regional Director  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
P.O. Box 1306  
Albuquerque, NM 87103

## TBH News

### The Plateaus and Canyonlands

Susan Dial and Steve Black

*Texas Beyond History*, the virtual museum of Texas cultural heritage, has unveiled the first set of integrated online exhibits in a multi-year,



public education initiative, *Prehistoric Texas: Ancient Peoples in a Changing World*: [www.texasbeyondhistory.net/prehistoric/](http://www.texasbeyondhistory.net/prehistoric/).

The new exhibits highlight the early human history of the **Plateaus and Canyonlands** region of central and southwest Texas: the Edwards Plateau and the Balcones and Lower Pecos Canyonlands. Created by the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) in partnership with the Texas Archeological Society, the Council of Texas Archeologists, and nine other institutions and organizations, the exhibits feature the work of archeologists, ethnohistorians, paleobotanists, and geologists from across the region. Special sections for teachers and K-12 students also are integrated elements of the exhibits.

The limestone plateaus and their flanking canyonlands have one of the most remarkable and un-broken records of prehistoric hunters and gatherers in North America. The region is home to some of the most significant archeological sites in the country such as Kincaid Shelter which has the oldest human construction in North America and the scientific treasure trove

known as Hinds Cave. There, archeologists from Texas A&M uncovered the preserved living areas of ancient peoples, ranging from grass-lined “sleeping nests” to latrines filled with coprolites (dried human feces), a storehouse of information on prehistoric diet. The Lower Pecos Canyonlands also hold some of the most outstanding ancient rock art in the world, monumental paintings rendered by Native American prehistoric artists on the limestone canyon walls.

The *Prehistoric Texas* initiative uses a region-by-region approach to frame the state’s 13,500-year human record and illustrate the often ingenious ways in which ancient Texans made a living and the fascinating objects they left behind. Web visitors can take a “virtual tour” of the inaugural Plateaus and Canyonlands region through interactive maps and interpretive scenes and vividly illustrated galleries. Along the way they will visit prehistoric and con-tact-period sites where native peoples lived.

Correlated lesson plans for school teachers blend science, art, geography, and history to help illuminate the state’s diverse cultural heritage

and help K-12 students understand how researchers learn about the ancient past. Students can participate in interactive activities led by Dr. Dirt, the “armadillo archeologist.” In one activity, students examine ancient coprolites under online microscopes to guess what

### Inside the new Plateaus and Canyonlands exhibits on TBH

**Prehistory** section and interactive timeline of significant “trends/events” including the Leanne burial, hot rock cooking, and the transition to bow and arrow weaponry technology.

**Patterns of the Past:** interactive scenes of the past relating material culture to human behavior.

**Nature’s Harvest:** three vividly illustrated galleries of photos and text detailing the natural resources plants, animals, and rocks-utilized by native peoples.

**Artistic Expression** section focused on rock art, including seven interactive galleries of Forrest Kirkland’s watercolors.

**Native Peoples** section featuring a look at two of the more well known Historic Period groups of the region as well as the lesser known Guiequesale people.

**Teaching Resources** including six lesson plans, each linked to TEKS and fully downloadable as PDF files for classroom use.

**Kid’s** interactive learning activities correlated to Hinds Cave (a super-duper pooper mystery), Kincaid Shelter (“Time Travel to an Ancient Shelter,” “Meet the Critters”), and Painted Rock canyon (“Pictographs on Parade”).

**Interactive Map Layers** including **Lay of Land** (nearly 40 color photos of the region’s rivers, landforms and resource sites and an exhibit on the Upper Dry Frio showing landscape evolution); **Ancient Places** with a wealth of mini site exhibits) and seven featured site exhibits; **Historic Encounters** map layer; and a **Modern Towns** reference layer

prehistoric peoples ate for dinner thousands of years ago.

Although the new exhibit set is quite extensive, knowledgeable CTA members will spot many unfilled topical and geographic gaps. Notice, however, that the new framework can accommodate many more content contributions of modest scale. It is our hope that our professional colleagues will work with us to fill the gaps and expand the coverage of the Plateaus and Canyonlands as time goes on. We are particularly interested in working with CTA members and member organizations to feature the meaningful results of your CRM projects on TBH; doing so will help fulfill your public outreach obligations and help TBH keep growing in ways that benefit us all.

Numerous contributors and sponsors helped make the Plateaus and Canyonlands exhibits possible, including the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Texas Preservation Trust Fund (THC), Summerfield G. Roberts Foundation, Clements Foundation, UT-Austin’s College of Liberal Arts and Utopia, Amistad Recreation Area (NPS), TAS, CTA, XTO Energy, Friends of TARL, Clifton Caldwell, and the David Russell Mear Memorial Fund, as well as many additional donors.

TBH plans to unveil the next regional presentation, “**Prehistoric Peoples of the Rio Grande Plains**,” in early 2006. Work on that region is already underway, including a major fundraising effort. Although TBH operates with a very small staff (three part-time editors and a web designer), developing such a wealth of content online is an expensive enterprise that is almost entirely grant supported. Since its inception, the CTA and its individual members have been loyal and much appreciated supporters of the website efforts. To learn more about contributing to this exciting project, either through financial support and/or by lending your time and expertise, please contact:

Steve Black  
(512-471-5998;  
[sblack@mail.utexas.edu](mailto:sblack@mail.utexas.edu))

or  
Susan Dial  
(512-471-0963;  
[sdial@mail.utexas.edu](mailto:sdial@mail.utexas.edu))

or visit:  
<http://www.texasbeyondhistory.net/abouttbh/donate.html>.

## Texas Archeology Month

Molly Gardner – THC

Texas Archeology Month is coming up in October, and this year we can look forward to lots of great events, including a slew of archeology fairs. San Angelo kicks off Archeology Month early with a fair on September 24 organized by the Concho Valley Archeological Society and Fort Concho. The fair at the Brazos Valley Museum of Natural History in Bryan on Oct. 2 is themed “Germans and German Americans in Texas,” and will include an exhibit on recent investigations at the site of a World War II German POW camp in Hearne.

Archeology fairs will also be held in Alto (Caddoan Mounds), Anahuac, Austin (French Legation Museum), Del Rio, Denton, El Paso (two: one at the El Paso Museum of Archeology and another at Hueco Tanks), Farmers Branch, Kaufman, Kerrville, Kingsland (Nightengale Archeological Center), Liberty Hill, Lubbock (Lubbock Lake Landmark), Plano, San Antonio (San José Mission), Seguin (for local students only), Texarkana, and Victoria.

Among the many other interesting Archeology Month events: the TAS public forum, where rancher and author John Erickson (creator of the *Hank the Cowdog* books) will speak about a rancher’s view of archeology; a tour of Rancho de las Cabras (associated with Mission Espada) in Floresville; the Brazoria County Archeology Blitz, including a lecture on the antebellum Levi-Jordan Plantation by Michael Strutt of TPWD; and a talk in Giddings on Texas maritime history by State Marine Archeologist Steve Hoyt. To see the complete Texas Archeology Month Calendar of Events, visit

<http://www.thc.state.tx.us/archeologyaware/aataam.html>

To request a print version, call 512/463-6096 or email the THC [Archeology Division](#).

**Note: The following changes were received after the print calendar went to press. For complete, updated information, check the Word version of the TAM calendar available at the above web address. \**

CANCELED: Muster Day, including archeology events, at Camp Mabry in Austin, originally planned for Oct. 1-2.

RESCHEDULED: The Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority Archeology Fair (for local students only), originally scheduled for Oct. 18-19 in Seguin, has been moved to Oct. 25-26.

ADDED TO TAM SCHEDULE: (1) Fayette County Archeology program, Oct. 15, in La Grange; (2) a variety of TAM events for Hutchinson County Archeology Month in Borger.

Texas Archeology Month is sponsored by the Texas Historical Commission in association with the Texas Archeological Society and the Council of Texas Archeologists.

## Texas Archeological Research Laboratory

Carolyn Spock

TARL is establishing a pair of "generic" e-mail boxes that will have access enabled for several staff members – one for trinomial requests and TexSite data and one for file search requests. This should ensure that future efforts to reach us don't end up off-limits should the mailbox owner that usually handles the response be out of pocket.

The new contact information for sending TexSite data and requesting trinomials:

TARL Trinomials

[trinomials@austin.utexas.edu](mailto:trinomials@austin.utexas.edu)

The new contact information for requesting a file search by TARL staff:

TARL Filesearches

[filesearches@austin.utexas.edu](mailto:filesearches@austin.utexas.edu)

We hope this helps to keep things moving smoothly. What certainly helps is that Jonathan Jarvis, our TexSite and Atlas Coordinator, is back in the office handling trinomials. Jean Hughes will continue to collect and respond to file search requests. Thank you for your cooperation as we worked this out.

## CRM/ARPA Workshop at Fort Hood

Cheryl Huckerby

Fort Hood CRM is hosting Martin McAllister's ARPA Archeological Damage Assessment Course October 31 - November 4 at Fort Hood. This course focuses on actually performing the assessment and writing the report law enforcement and prosecutors need to bring vandals and looters to trial and obtain a guilty

verdict. This is a hands-on course and participants will receive a certificate of completion. It is open to federal and state archeologists or contractors who may be in a situation to perform such an assessment as part of their job or a contract. Interested persons can contact Cheryl Huckerby at 254.287.1092 for more information.

### CTA/TxDot Workshop

CTA will once again sponsor a workshop presented on behalf of TxDOT designed to familiarize archeologists with TxDOT expectations in regards to archeological investigations. It is tentatively scheduled for 1-3 P. M., Friday, October 28. Abstracts of topics are presented below.

*Beyond Subsistence and Technology*, Nancy Kenmotsu

Nancy will discuss the problems of making archeological work count more by identifying problems that count more. Specifically, she will address the need to go beyond general topic areas to find specific questions or hypotheses that will advance the frontiers of knowledge.

*A Method for the Inference of Hunter-Gatherer Mobility Patterns*, Scott Pletka

This presentation provides a suggestion for moving research beyond chronology,

subsistence, and technology. A large body of literature discusses how hunter-gatherers adjusted mobility and settlement in response to changes in the physical and social environment. I develop some middle-level theory for identifying such adjustments and describe the assumptions, data, and analyses needed to test ideas about hunter-gatherer mobility.

*Linking Observations to Evaluations in Reports*, Lain Ellis

As CRM archeologists, we make evaluations regarding the need for further work in a project area. Observations made in the field and laboratory serve as the building blocks for these evaluations. Evaluations, however, do not emerge automatically from observations. This presentation discusses a method for ensuring that our recommendations have a firm foundation in our observations.

*Dealing with Historic Sites in Survey Reports*, Mark Denton

Mark Denton of the THC will join us to identify problems that arise frequently in surveys that identify historic sites. In addition to field work that often stops short, he will discuss the ways in which archeologists focus on recent evidence without any effort to deal with earlier components that might be present. His presentation will segue directly into an open discussion on how to deal with historic sites at the survey level.

## LIST OF COMMITTEES AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Please send any corrections to the Newsletter Editor.

### Committees

AntiLooting  
Stephen P. Austin  
[Stephen.P.Austin@swf02.usace.army.mil](mailto:Stephen.P.Austin@swf02.usace.army.mil)

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Moore	William		
Morton	Allan		

*(Contact Secretary-Treasurer Missi Green with any corrections)*





Return to:  
 Melissa Green, CTA Secretary-Treasurer  
 c/o Geo-Marine, Inc.  
 550 East 15th Street  
 Plano, TX 75074

- 
- Address correction only (see below)
  - I wish to join or renew my membership in CTA.
  - Company/Contractor to be listed \$100.00  
*(Company listing also requires one of the following professional categories.)*
  - Professional (annual income more than \$20,000 per year) 25.00
  - Professional (annual income less than \$20,000 per year) 15.00
  - Student (annual income more than \$20,000 per year) 25.00
  - Student (annual income less than \$20,000 per year) 15.00
  - Institution/Library (receive CTA newsletter only, no voting privileges) 25.00

**Total amount remitted to CTA** \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Name (please print): _____
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e-mail: _____

For additional information or questions, please contact the following:

[cta-members@c-tx-arch.org](mailto:cta-members@c-tx-arch.org)  
[cta-contractor@c-tx-arch.org](mailto:cta-contractor@c-tx-arch.org)

Click [here](#) for online payment options...

**Membership is based on the calendar year Jan-Dec.**