

2011 CTA Fall Meeting, October 28, 2011

Business Meeting—Sheraton Fort Worth Hotel and Spa, Fort Worth, Texas

CTA Careers in Archaeology Social—8:00 PM

Agenda

Registration – 8:30 AM

Call to Order – 9:00 AM

Announcements

Approval of Minutes, Spring 2011 Meeting

Officers' Reports

President (*Mary Jo Galindo*)
 President Elect (*Rachel Feit*)
 Secretary (*Kristi Ulrich*)
 Treasurer (*Carole Leezer*)
 Newsletter Editor (*Mindy Bonine*)

Standing Committee Reports

Auditing (*Mark Denton*)
 CTA Communications (*Mindy Bonine*)
 Contractors List (*Shelly Fischbeck*)
 Curation (*Carolyn Spock*)
 Governmental Affairs (*Rachel Feit*)
 Multicultural Relations (*Mary Jo Galindo*)
 Nominating (*Bill Martin*)
 Public Education (*David Brown*)

Special Committee Reports

Academic Archeology and CRM (*Jon Lohse*)
 Anti-looting Committee (*Jeffery Hanson*)
 Archeological Survey Standards (*Marianne Marek*)
 History (*Doug Boyd*)
 Membership (*Becky Shelton*)

Agency Reports

Texas Historical Commission (*Pat Mercado-Allinger*)
 Texas Parks and Wildlife (*Michael Strutt*)
 Texas Department of Transportation (*Scott Pletka*)
 Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (*Jonathan Jarvis*)

Old Business

Ad-hoc Committee for Ceramic Protocols (*Linda Ellis*)
 Ad-hoc Committee for CTA Webpage (*Mindy Bonine*)
 Masahiro Kamiya, 2010 Student Research Grant Recipient, Presentation of Research

New Business

Spring Meeting Location
 Public Outreach Program

Meeting Adjourns - 12:00 PM

CTA Careers in Archaeology Social – 8:00 PM

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President's Forum

By Mary Jo Galindo

First off, I would like to congratulate and welcome President-elect Rachel Feit. Your willingness to serve CTA is appreciated. There are some other notable transitions recently at various state agencies, including the retirements of Jim Bruseth and Dan Potter at the Texas Historical Commission (THC), and Carolyn Spock of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL). A sincere thanks and congratulations to the retirees!

Unfortunately, some of these retirements were prompted by the budget cuts that affected the THC and TPWD. Overall, the THC Archeology Division lost six fulltime employees, including archeological reviewers Ed Baker and Debra Beene, receptionist Karen Brideweser and Maria de la Luz Martinez, editor and Texas Archeology Month coordinator. A major reorganization of TPWD, that reduced the overall number of regions by one, also prompted the loss of Cultural Resources Coordinator Todd McMakin. On behalf of CTA, I'd like to wish these talented folks the best of luck with their future endeavors.

Thankfully, a notable survivor of the budget fray is the Archeological Sites Atlas. (I won't be camping out in TARL's parking lot, as threatened in last column.) The desktop tool we've all grown dependent upon has proved remarkably resilient and remains a treasure trove of practical information.

Since our last meeting, I have attended two THC Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB) meetings as CTA's representative. The State Archeological Landmark (SAL) Marks Ranch was an agenda item at both meetings, as the descendants who now own the property continue their efforts to have the site's SAL status revoked. The ranch is now surrounded by urban development near Houston. THC staff continues to work with the family to resolve the issue and to explore allowing for the demolition of dilapidated structures.

A recent permit extension request to the AAB prompted a special subcommittee review of the rules and policies concerning such extensions. A

principal investigator (PI) may request one extension, with just cause, from the Archeology Division staff. The second request must be made to the AAB and must demonstrate that the request is being made based upon circumstances beyond the control of the PI. Defaulted permits can be detrimental to a PI's career, especially since they can prevent the PI from being issued future permits. The subcommittee is working to revise the application and extension request forms to more explicitly state the obligations and responsibilities of the PI. Holding forums to educate PI's about their responsibilities is also being considered.

The Ad-hoc Committee for Ceramic Protocols has finalized their document, which appears elsewhere in this newsletter. After being published twice, the membership may vote on its acceptance, which would occur at our Spring 2012 meeting.

Last, but certainly not least, I'd like to congratulate the three winners of the CTA Public Outreach Grant Program in support of Texas Archeology Month:

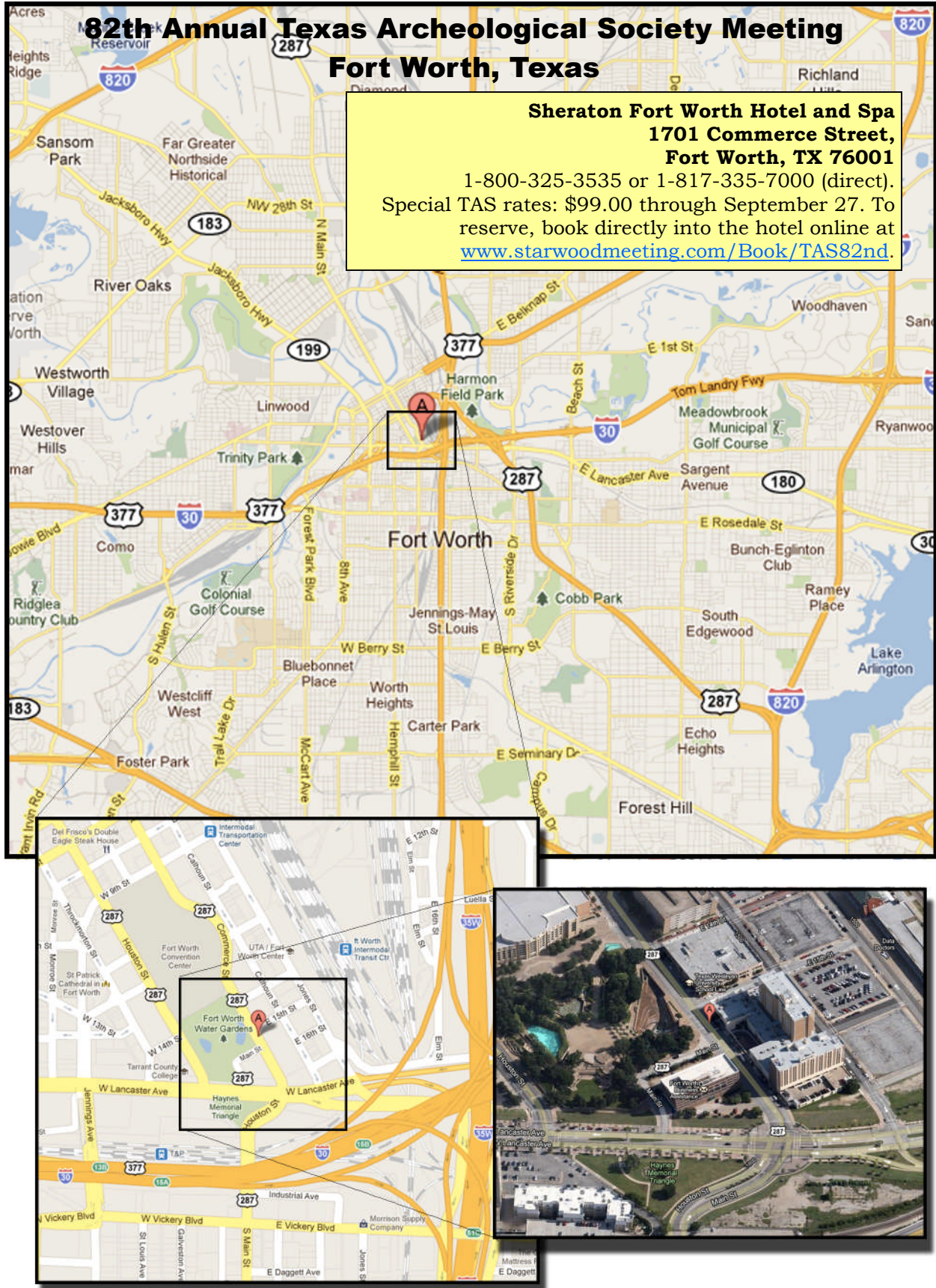
Hueco Tanks State Park and Historic Site
17th Annual Interpretive Fair Weekend
October 15 from 10 am to 9 pm, and October 16 from 10 am to 6 pm

Lake Jackson Historical Association
Plantation Days at the Abner Jackson Plantation Site
October 1, 2011

Bosque Museum
Annual Archeology Day
October 23, 2011

A report for each of these events will be published in the next newsletter. The 2nd Annual Hot Rocks Cookoff in College Station had our support until the event had to be canceled, due to the drought and burn ban. Here's hoping for more rain between now and next year!

I look forward to seeing everyone in Fort Worth!



82th Annual Texas Archeological Society Meeting Fort Worth, Texas

Sheraton Fort Worth Hotel and Spa
1701 Commerce Street,
Fort Worth, TX 76001
 1-800-325-3535 or 1-817-335-7000 (direct).
 Special TAS rates: \$99.00 through September 27. To
 reserve, book directly into the hotel online at
www.starwoodmeeting.com/Book/TAS82nd.

M A P S

Schedule for 82nd Annual TAS Conference in Fort Worth

Friday, October 28:

9:00 am—The Council of Texas Archeologists Business meeting

12:00 pm—Exhibit Room and Silent Auction opens

1:00 pm—a free visit and tour for TAS members at the new Fort Worth Science and History Museum

—THC Stewardship Network's fall meeting followed by the TAS Board meeting

—Sessions and presentations, TBA

7:00 pm—Public Forum, forum speaker is local author Quentin McGown

8:00 pm—CTA Careers in Archeology Social and Artifact Identification

Saturday, October 29:

8:00 am—Morning papers, posters, and table discussions

—Silent Auction and Exhibits Rooms open

12:00 pm—TAS Business Meeting and luncheon

1:00 pm—Afternoon papers, posters, and table discussions

6:00 pm—Social hour

7:00 pm—Banquet, banquet speaker will be Dr. Michael Waters who will speak about The First Americans: A New Perspective Based on Evidence from the Debra L. Friedkin, Gault, and Hogeeye Sites, Texas.

Sunday, October 30:

8:00 am—Executive Committee and the newly-elected TAS Board's meeting

—Papers may be scheduled on Sunday morning as needed

Don't forget the legendary Fort Worth Stockyards National Historic District!

Further information is available at www.txarch.org, Activities, Annual Meeting.

Officer's Reports

Secretary Report

Kristi Miller Ulrich

Greetings! As we move closer to much welcome cooler weather, I wanted to take the opportunity to introduce myself as the new Secretary for the Council of Texas Archaeologists. I wish you all a great fall and winter season, and hope that we finally get a reprieve from the crazy temperatures of this summer. As we enter fall, I wanted to remind everyone to renew their memberships with CTA for the coming year. Memberships are on a yearly basis from January to December, so your 2011 membership will expire on December 31, 2011. Currently, we have 10 student members, 150 professional members and 53 contractors who have renewed or joined CTA during the 2011 year. Renewing your membership for the 2012 season is as simple as paying online via PayPal through the CTA website (www.councilof-texasarcheologists.org) or by completing a membership renewal form (also on our website) and mailing it with a check to Council of Texas Archeologists c/o Carole Leezer, Center for Archaeological Studies, Texas State University, San Marcos, TX 78666. Professional membership (for those earning more than \$20,000 per year) is \$30 for the year. All other membership fees and contractor listing fees remain the same as the 2011 season.

To keep up to date on the latest information coming through the CTA, please take a moment to join the CTA_org Yahoo! Group. The group is the main way that CTA communicates with its members. If you would like to be put on the list, please forward your current email address to Mindy Bonine at ebony2071@yahoo.com and she will see that you are added to the list server. Thanks for your time and I hope you all have a great end of the year!

Treasurer Report

Carole Leezer

As of September 1, 2011, our Checking account contains \$17,112.34; the Money Market account contains \$8,894.18; and our Scholarship Fund contains \$8,411.20. A big thank you to Rachel Feit, Nancy Kenmatsu and Masahiro Kamiya for their donations to the Scholarship Fund!!!

Membership renewals were down slight this year. Please help us continue to serve the archeological community and the public, join or renew your membership today!

Newsletter Editor Report

Mindy Bonine

I have little to report concerning the newsletter itself, as the process of getting articles has been running smoothly of late. However, there is one topic that deserves some attention—announcements. I do not emphasize it enough in my “Calls for Articles” on the CTA Yahoo! Group, but ANY topic that might be of interest to our membership is welcome in the announcements section of the newsletter. This includes, but is not limited to, fieldschools, conferences, workshops, symposia, website launches (new entry in Texas Beyond History, perhaps?), etc. John Arnn has taken advantage of this and submitted an announcement for his new book. So, when you see the “Call for Articles,” please think of more than just articles, but anything for which you want to “get the word out.”

Committee Reports

First Posting of the Ceramics Protocol Committee Report

Linda Ellis

In 2010, the CTA Ceramics Protocol Committee was tasked with developing a set of basic guidelines for conducting the analysis of prehistoric ceramics in Texas. A formal presentation of the Committee's findings was presented at the Fall 2010 meeting of the Council of Texas Archeologists.

The CTA Ceramics Protocol Committee recommends the adoption of the proposed guidelines outlined in the summary report presented at the back of this newsletter. We recommend that the CTA adopt this protocol as constituting the minimal ceramic research and analytical standards to be adhered to by archeologists working in Texas. These guidelines should be seen providing a greater degree of specificity and detail regarding how and why to conduct ceramic research in Texas, and what selected research questions warrant additional attention in different parts of the state. As a means of addressing the different ceramic traditions found in different parts of Texas, a supplemental document entitled "Regional Summaries of Prehistoric and Early Historic Ceramics in Texas" has been published on the CTA website. We hope that this document will draw attention to and aid in the development of regionally specific ceramic research questions. The committee welcomes all questions and comments regarding the proposed guidelines.

Communications Committee and Ad hoc Committee for CTA Website Update

Mindy Bonine

I would like to announce that the new website is coming along smoothly, and should be ready before the next CTA meeting in October. Mason Miler has been helping tremendously, and either he or I will be contacting the committee chairs and other concerned parties for new content for the committee pages. So, be warned, we are coming after you!

New Academic Archaeology and CRM Committee Chair

Jon Lohse

Hi CTA Members! I'm Jon Lohse. At the last Spring Meeting I agreed to assume the Chairpersonship of long-dormant Academic Archaeology and CRM Committee. By way of introduction, I am currently the Director of the Center for Archaeological Studies at Texas State University-San Marcos.

In the coming weeks and months, I'll be working to get up to speed on some of the past efforts and accomplishments of this committee, and will be working to develop ideas for how it can be effective in the future. I'm not exactly sure what "academic archaeology" is supposed to mean, but I have an ever-evolving idea of what constitutes good and appropriate cultural resource management, so this should be an interesting experience. I invite each of you to contact me if you have any ideas or useful suggestions.

Anti-looting Committee Reestablished

Jeff Hanson

The CTA has established a special anti-looting committee to tackle issues, problems and solutions to the destruction of archaeological resources. This is an outgrowth of an ad hoc committee was formed to create an anti-looting poster that was developed for distribution. After the poster was created the committee was disbanded. I have consented to serve as the Chair of this new special committee.

It is important for us as archaeologists interested in site protection to reach out to local government, law enforcement, and landowners to increase awareness about looting and vandalism (it's practice and the laws), and to make ourselves available to lend our skills and expertise in looting cases if asked, and to make sound field damage assessments and provide ideas and guidance for protecting sites. A place to start for the CTA Anti-looting Committee might be to sponsor and hold workshops for Texas Archaeological Society members and the interested public on how to conduct field damage assessments. Of

course, this all presumes that looting is an ongoing problem in Texas.

One thing I know is needed is to educate university departments (of all places) on the seriousness of looting, and the need to incorporate courses on law enforcement archaeology in their undergraduate and graduate curriculum. People who work at the federal level are pretty good at this, since federal archaeologists (it's where I cut my teeth on the problem) are usually well trained and know federal, and sometimes state laws. The committee would be not just for looting per se, but also for overall sites protection, which would include strategies for understanding the risks, threats and impacts (cultural as well as natural) to sites and taking action to protect them. Some of this kind of work is not very sexy, but it's amazing what a load of rocks dumped on a two-track road can do to preserve a site. Conducting periodic site condition assessments is also a good way to monitor site risk, and it's provided a useful tool for land managers at the federal level.

I envision the work of the committee to spearhead a set of inter-related activity components:

Partnerships- CTA, through the umbrella organization of the Texas Archaeological Society, should develop partnerships with individuals, state and federal agencies that would include private property owners, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, community colleges and universities, local state and federal law enforcement, and city, state and federal land-managing agencies.

Education/Outreach- These partnerships would facilitate the education and outreach in presenting the various state and federal antiquities laws, the extent of the looting problem and damage done, and ideas for addressing the problems and finding solutions.

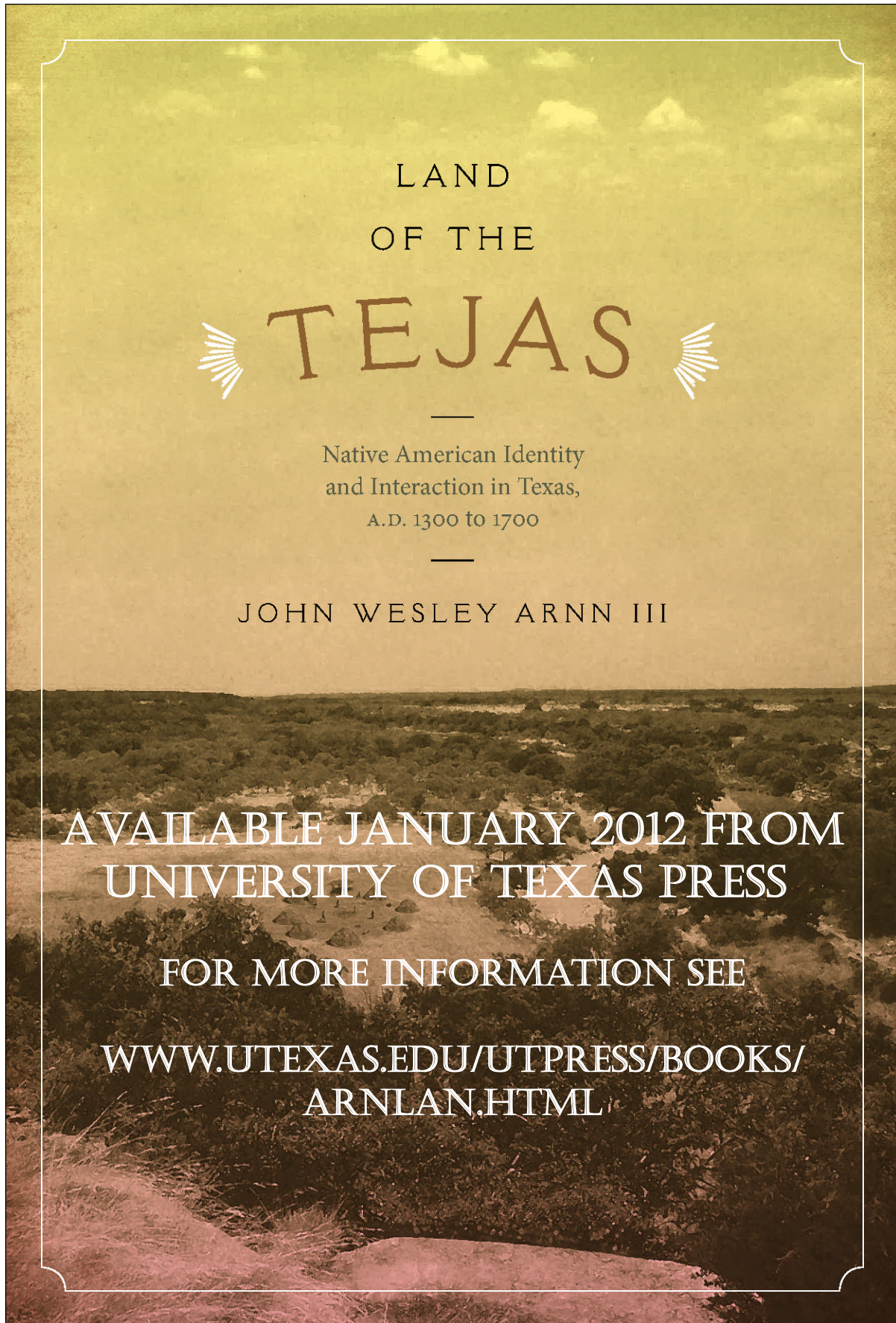
Workshops- Workshops and other awareness activities could be an effective outreach and training component. Training in archaeological damage assessments allows private landowners and land managers to apply sound archaeological pro-

cedures to translate "site damage" into a specific understanding of the damage looting and vandalism does to an archaeological site and the loss it inflicts on scientific understanding of the past as well as our collective heritage. Related to damage assessments, site condition assessments can provide comparative, baseline, on-the-ground data on the specific human-made and natural risks to which a site is being exposed. Condition assessments then can form the basis for protective measures

Archaeological Responders- The biggest deterrent to looting and vandalism are local site monitors who habitually show a presence at sites and record changing conditions, and the quick and immediate response to a looting by law enforcement and trained archaeological experts. Looting evidence can disappear quickly. Wind and rain can remove evidence, as can human traffic. Often the evidence of repeated looting is subtle, which is where archaeologists can provide their expertise. Trained volunteers for all 12 TAS regions could be the front line of responders to local looting and vandalism activity.

Communication- Effective communication is essential not only to responding to looting activity but also in "getting the word out" to the general public about the costs (both monetary and priceless) to our archaeological resources. Press releases and stories to the media about specific looting events and the costs of looting could enlighten public opinion and enhance awareness.

This is a tall order for a committee (everybody has other things to do), and serves only as a draft blueprint for committee vision, function, and development. I would love to hear ideas and comments from the CTA membership. Also, a committee needs members, so this is also a call for a few volunteers who would be willing to serve on the committee for three years. Other committee members will have the opportunity to revise or change the committee's mission as presented here. I can be reached at jrhan-son52@yahoo.com or by phone (817)-658-5544.



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A N N O U N C E M E N T S

Spring 2010 Meeting Minutes

**CTA Spring Meeting
LCRA Hancock Building
April 15, 2011
8:00 AM**

President Mary Jo Galindo called the meeting to order at 8:51am.

Announcements

Mary Jo welcomed everyone including new members and guests, and she reminded everyone that non-members and guests are welcome to participate in the meeting, but are not allowed to vote. She thanked the LCRA, Dan Prikryl, and Andy Malof for providing the meeting space. Mary Jo also pointed out that coffee and water are available in the back of the room, in addition to several restaurants nearby. She also announced that the CTA Social will follow the meeting this afternoon at the Pease Park Picnic Grounds, 1100 Kingsbury St.

Mary Jo announced that there will be several papers presented in the afternoon session and that there is a display set-up for the Native American Scholarship dig kit. She asked that the membership consider making donations to the dig kit, and flyers about the Native American Scholarship were available on the table next to the display.

She then called for additional announcements; none were presented.

Approval of Minutes from the Fall 2010 Meeting

The first order of business was the approval of the Fall 2010 meeting minutes as published in the Spring 2010 Newsletter. A motion to adopt the amended minutes was put forward. Mary Jo entertained a motion that the minutes be approved as amended; the motion was seconded and passed.

Officer's Reports

President

Mary Jo recalled her statements presented in the President's Form in the 2011 Spring Newsletter. She discussed how the current Texas Legislature was a rollercoaster ride and the involvement of the CTA's Government Affairs Committee on pending issues concerning the THC. She stated although not currently finalized, the legislature was debating budget cuts that could affect the THC and TPWD. She asked that the membership continue their current actions in this area and that this topic will be discussed later in the meeting. She stated that the 2010 CTA Student Scholarship winner, Masahiro Kamiya, wished to present at the Spring Meeting, but was unable to do so, and will present at the Fall Meeting.

Immediate Past President

Nick Trierweiler had no report.

Secretary

Carole Leezer reminded members to renew and update their memberships, and to also remember that to be listed on the Contractor's List, contractors must also have a current individual membership. Payments can be made via PayPal through the CTA website (www.counciloftexasarcheologist.org) or by sending a check made out to CTA c/o Carole Leezer, CTA

Secretary, Center for Archaeological Studies, Texas State University San Marcos, 601 University Drive, San Marcos, Texas 78666. Please remember that membership is on a yearly bases from January to December. Contractors who have not renewed their fees by the end of April will be removed from the list

Carole also asked everyone to take a moment and join the CTA_org Yahoo! Group. To do so, please forward your email to Mindy Bonine at ebony2071@yahoo.com and she will add your email to the list server. All CTA communication and notices will be posted on the Yahoo! Group list server. We are always interested in gaining new members. If you know of any students or anyone new to the area, please encourage them to join our organization. As of last Monday, there are 72 regular members, 6 student members, and 25 contractors that have paid their 2011 dues.

Treasurer

Marie Archambeault stated that our accounts are holding steady. As of February 3, 2011, the Money Market account is at \$8,891.37; our Scholarship Fund contains \$8398.74; and our Checking account is currently at \$15,834.40.

Marie also stated that the membership will vote later in the meeting on the proposed budget presented in the Spring 2011 Newsletter. Marie also recommended an increase in the Student Scholarship amount to \$1000; this issue will be open for discussion later in the meeting.

Newsletter Editor

Mindy Bonine arrived later in the meeting and presented the following. She stated that there have been problems with the CTA webpage and the Contractor's List, but no issues with the newsletter. She stated that the webpage is outdated and that the program, Mambo, an open source program used to administer the website, is not user friendly. She asked for someone within the membership who has webpage experience to come forward and volunteer to assist her in updating the webpage. Following a discussion, it was agreed that Mindy would chair an Ad-hoc committee on reviewing the webpage.

Standing Committee Reports

Auditing

Mark Denton reported that the committee successfully met with Marie two weeks ago to review the books. All was in order, and the committee signed off on the books. He stated that a donation jar will be present at the social, in order to solicit donations to off-set the cost of food expenses.

CTA Communications

Mindy Bonine's comments were presented at a later time and are presented above under the Newsletter Editor comments.

Contractors List

Shelly Fischbeck asked that contractors contact her with updates and changes to their listings. She also stated that there are formatting problems with the CTA website, and that she is having problems updating the Contractor's List.

Curation

Carolyn Spock stated that the new CTA Curation Guidelines will be up for vote under Old Business later in the meeting.

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She reminded everyone that these guidelines are always open to amendments.

Governmental Affairs

Rachel Feit stated that the committee has been very busy as of late. She stated that the report presented in the Spring Newsletter is now out of date. The Texas Legislature is still in discussion regarding HB1/SB1 in which funding for THC has come under fire. She thanked the CTA members who provided testimony to the Legislature regarding funding for THC; there appears to be lots of support generated for the THC in both the House and Senate. HB2879, abolishment of the THC, appears to be dead. There also appears to be no movement on HB1615, the bill that would allow surface collection by private individuals. She also discussed HB2544 and SB1343. HB2544 amends the Health and Safety Code and will make the code more manageable for archaeologists. SB1343, exhuming unmarked burials, works with the THC, giving them permitting authority and more reporting time. Rachel discussed issues with the Health and Safety Code, stating that the main opposition is due to the lack of Native American and African American involvement. She stated that Fred McGhee will speak on this topic later in the afternoon. Rachel also discussed HB3740, which addresses issues of the mishandling of Alamo funds and responsibilities by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, and SB1840, which gives the responsibility of the Alamo to the THC, but allows the DRT to operate it.

Multicultural Relations

Mary Jo Galindo stated that the CTA currently donates \$1500 a year to the TAS Native American Scholarship Fund. She reported that the committee is assisting the Native American TAS scholarship by having a display at the CTA events to raise funds for Dig Kits. She stated that she attended recent Pow Wows to recruit students for the TAS fieldschool.

Nominating

Bill Martin stated that there are new nominees for Treasurer, Secretary and President. Marie Archambeault must step down from the Treasurer position due to a conflict of interest. Carole Leezer has been nominated to replace her. Elections will take place later in the meeting.

Public Education

David Brown stated that there is only one nomination for the L. Mott Davis award; he asked for people to continue to nominations themselves or others for projects that contain good public outreach components. Bill stated that this year's nominee, and winner, is the Ransom and Sarah Williams Project, conducted by Prewitt and Associates. Bill stated that this project presented an outstanding public outreach effort that included the involvement of Terri Meyers, Maria Franklin, and students, in addition to the development of a curriculum with local historic associations and a KLRU documentary. Bill thanked the committee and the winners for their good work.

Special Committee Reports

Academic Archeology and CRM

Chairman Britt Bousman was absent; no report was provided. It was pointed out that Britt has not been a member of CTA since 2006 and that this committee has seen no action in the last five years. Dr. Jon Lohse volunteered to head this committee and was appointed as chair by Mary Jo.

Archeological Survey Standards

Marianne Marek was absent and there was no report.

History

Doug Boyd stated that there was no official report, but asked that he be given files from committed chairs and/or members. He also stated that the membership consider submitting electronic files on CD to him also. Jon Lohse stated that CAS is currently scanning old CTA newsletters and can upload them to the CTA webpage.

Membership

Becky Shelton and Jim Hughey presented the 2011 Student Scholarship to Jacob Hooge of Texas State University-San Marcos. Jacob will be conducting an underwater geoaerchaeological survey of Spring Lake in San Marcos for his Master's Thesis project. Congratulations Jacob!

Agency Reports

Texas Historical Commission

Mark Denton stated that it is an interesting time to be working for the state government. He discussed HB1/SB1, and its effects on THC, and the possibility of staff reductions. He also discussed HB2544, modifications to the health and safety code, and addressed issues relevant to archaeology. Mark then discussed HB1615, allowing surface collection, and HB2879 abolishing the THC, both of which appear to be dead.

Texas Parks and Wildlife

Michael Strutt also discussed HB1/SB1, and its possible effects on TPWD, and the possibility of staff reductions. He also discussed HB1301, option in/out fee that would generate additional income for TPWD.

Texas Department of Transportation

Scott Pletka discussed HB1516, which could affect interactions with TXDOT, especially the review process resulting in aggressive timelines. He also spoke on a TxDOT initiative to identify consulting parties to better meet Section 106 obligations.

Texas Archeological Research Laboratory

Jonathan Jarvis stated that TARL is also expecting some cuts, but that core functions including curation and record maintenance will stay in place.

Old Business

Curation Guidelines

A motion was seconded and passed to discuss the proposed CTA Curation Guidelines, which was published twice in the CTA Newsletter. A motion was proposed and seconded to adopt the proposed CTA Curation Guidelines. All voted in favor of proposed guidelines and the guidelines were adopted.

Reports from Ad-hoc Protocol Committees

Jonathan Jarvis reported that his committee, Provenience and Context, has suffered committee fatigue and no actions have occurred since the Fall Meeting. He did discuss a mandate to georeference archaeological data. Mary Jo has temporarily stepped in as chair of the Integrity and Context committee as Tom McIntosh has stepped down. She stated that there has been no communication among committee members since the Fall Meeting and that she will try to work with the members. Jon Lohse, Lithic, stated that his committee has no plans to go forward. Linda Ellis stated that a summary and the completed results of the Ceramic Protocols Committee were presented at

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(Continued from page 10)

the Fall Meeting. She has not received any comments. Discussion occurred on the next step in the protocol process, whether the ceramics committee's results should be adopted by the CTA as standards or guidelines.

New Business

Budget

A motion was seconded and passed to discuss the proposed 2011 Budget. The budget was then presented. Marie stated that \$1000 was donated to SHA in support of their 2011 Meeting which was held in Austin in January. She also pointed out that administrative costs covered the cost of new checks, NSF fee, brochures, and a display board. She stated a need to increase the Government Affairs Committee expenses due to recent actions by this committee. Marie fielded questions from the membership including how income is generated and the possible movement of accounts to a bank that pays higher interests. Marie restated a request to increase the Student Scholarship amount to \$1000. A motion was proposed and seconded to amend the budget to increase the Student Scholarship to \$1000. A vote passed in favor of the amendment. A motion was then proposed and seconded to adopt the proposed budget. All voted in favor of proposed budget.

E.Mott Davis Award

A presentation was made to the 2011 winner of the E. Mott Davis award: Doug Boyd, Prewitt and Associates, Terri Meyers, historian, Maria Franklin, University of Texas, Jon Budd and Scott Pletka, TXDOT, for their project on the Ransom and Sarah Williams Homesite. This project included an oral history component, the involvement of the descendent community, and a KLRU documentary. Congratulations to all!

Officer Nominations and Elections

The floor was opened for nominations of elected offices; none were forthcoming. Carole Leezer was then officially nominated and elected as Treasurer. Kristi Ulrich was officially nominated and elected as Secretary. Mindy Bonine was reelected as Newsletter Editor. Rachel Feit was officially nominated and unanimously elected as President-Elect. Rachel requested that someone come forth to assume her position as chair of the Government Affairs Committee. Congratulations to all!

Prior to adjourning for lunch, CTA President, Mary Jo Galindo thanked Marie Archambeault for her many years of service as Secretary and Treasurer. Thanks Marie!!

Mark Denton announced that Jim Bruseth will be stepping down from his position at the THC in October, but will continue his relationship with the THC as a consultant.

Alan Skinner announced that the Fall CTA Meeting will be held in conjunction with the annual TAS meeting to be held in Ft. Worth in October. Please contact him with interest in symposiums.

The membership was reminded that the evening social will commence at 5:30 pm at Pease Park with all the traditional fixings. Papers will be presented in an afternoon session beginning at 1 pm.

Mary Jo officially entertained a motion to adjourn the meeting, the motion was seconded, and the meeting was adjourned at 11.40 am.

TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

gratefully acknowledges

your donation for

Donors' Fund

Contribution

\$ 300 -

ck # 676

Julie Bickner

Thank you

T H A N K Y O U L E T T E R S



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(512) 471-5960 • Fax (512) 232-6563

May 31, 2011

Council of Texas Archeologists
Center for Archaeological Studies
Texas State University
601 University Dr.
San Marcus, TX 78666

Dear Carole and Members of the Council of Texas Archeologists,

I write to thank you for your generous contribution of \$2,000 for the public education website, *Texas Beyond History*. Your annual contribution is greatly appreciated, as it helps expand our program and enables us to tackle significant projects for which there is no major funding. In this case, your contribution will be used toward the development of exciting educational exhibits on the little-known Late Prehistoric Cairn Burials of north-central Texas, as well as a new interactive section on the style and dating of Hafted Bifaces from the shrine deposit at Ceremonial Cave near El Paso. Both presentations will provide important new information for archeological researchers in Texas and the U.S., and we are pleased to be able to share these findings broadly via the World Wide Web.

Thank you again for your continuing support.

Best regards, 

Susan Dial and Steve Black, Editors, *Texas Beyond History*

T H A N K Y O U L E T T E R S



May 23, 2011

Carole Leezer
 Council of Texas Archeologists
 Center for Archaeological Studies
 Texas State University
 601 University Drive
 San Marcos, TX 78666

Dear Carole:

We received the Council of Texas Archeologists' generous donation of \$1,000 on May 23, 2011 for Texas Archeology Month (TAM) 2011. Thank you for your support of this major archeological outreach effort.

Every October for the past 22 years, TAM has served as an enduring vehicle to tell the real stories of Texas' ancient and recent archeological past. By focusing public attention on the rich cultural heritage of our state and efforts to preserve our history, TAM engaged nearly 50,000 participants last year in exploring our collective past.

TAM is made possible each year by our co-sponsors and the hard work and commitment of hundreds of donors, organizers, hosts and volunteers. We are grateful for your assistance and we never forget that we could not present this important program without the support of generous contributors like you.

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(As of Sept. 25, 2010)

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**SUMMARY REPORT OF THE CTA CERAMICS
PROTOCOL COMMITTEE**

October 2010

Introduction

Members of the 2010 Council of Texas Archeologists Ceramics Protocol Committee include: Linda W. Ellis (Chair), Tim Perttula, Steve Tomka, Chris Lintz, Rebecca Shelton, Harry Shafer, John Arnn, Waldo Troell, Charles Frederick, and Darrell Creel

The study of ceramic technology is complex and there are about as many methods of analyzing pottery manufacture, use, and regional distribution as there are attributes to be studied and archeologists to study them. If the goal is to gain a better understanding of the universe of prehistoric ceramics in Texas then any guidelines we implement must enable all archeologists working in Texas to address the broadest range of research problems, without making those guidelines so detailed that they are cost prohibitive and/or limit our ability to pursue new lines of research as they arise. With this in mind, the committee was tasked with the following objectives:

- (1) How do other states approach standards? How would standards be implemented?
- (2) Identify "problem(s)/deficiencies." Why are guidelines/standards needed? What should they accomplish?
- (3) Possible solutions. What resources would it take to address the solutions? Do we have the resources?

Our first step was to gather information on the standards/guidelines for archeological analyses currently in place in other states. Information gathered from eight states (i.e., Arkansas, California, Colorado, Louisiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Oklahoma) indicates that most states have "reporting standards" that discuss artifact analyses in terms of general categories, descriptive terms, and overall presentation of the results of investigations. However, all are relatively vague with regard to artifact "analyses standards," indicating that specific aspects of artifact analyses should be determined by the research objectives of the individual project. Comparing the standards/guidelines in place in other states to those currently in place in Texas indicates that our standards/guidelines represent one of the more detailed statements on analysis standards/guidelines. Even so, there was a general consensus among the committee members that there was a need to explore the expansion of current Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) standards/guidelines to accommodate more detailed ceramic studies geared to regional and cultural research problems.

To further explore the problem(s)/deficiencies in the current guidelines and identify how best to strengthen the analytical portions, the committee members began with a review of our current state of knowledge of prehistoric Texas ceramics. Since Texas includes at least six major prehistoric pottery traditions (i.e., Northeast and East [Caddo area], Central/North Central, Southeast, Central Coastal, High Plains/Panhandle, and the West/Trans-Pecos) with overlapping spatial and temporal relationships, the committee member most familiar with the spatial and temporal aspects of a specific ceramic region/tradition provided the following:

- An overview of the region and the relevant research questions for the area;
- The key ceramic attributes that would address those questions;
- How those fit with the current CTA standards/guidelines; and
- Suggestions for expanding the current CTA standards/guidelines to accommodate the key attributes from each region.

The objective was to find the commonalities in terms of regional research questions and the descriptive attributes that would address those questions, with the overall objective of developing a practical baseline standard applicable to the whole state. A summary of our results follows.

Spatial and Temporal Considerations

The manufacture and use of ceramic vessels by Native American groups that lived in what is now Texas is a common and widespread feature of distinctive archeological assemblages on sites across much of Texas (Figure 1). The variety and diversity of ceramic forms, decorations, manufacturing techniques, and functions is outstanding among the native groups, ranging from the Goose Creek and Rockport pottery of the semi-nomadic hunter-gatherers of the Texas coast; the Toyah and Henrietta ceramics of the buffalo hunters and farmers of the prairie-plains and Hill Country; the Puebloan and Antelope Creek ceramics of the Panhandle farmers and bison hunters; the impressive Jornada Mogollon ceramics of the El Paso area Puebloan groups; and the well-made and finely decorated ceramics of the Caddo groups that lived in East Texas. Despite what is known about the distribution of ceramics in Texas archeological sites, the relationship between Prehistoric and Historic cultural and technological ceramic traditions has yet to be fully established across much of the state, except perhaps for the clear continuity between prehistoric and historic Caddo ceramic traditions in East Texas and between the prehistoric and early historic Karankawan groups on the central Texas coast.

The use of ceramics in what is now Texas began as early as ca. 500 B.C. in parts of East Texas and Southeast Texas, and continued until as late as the nineteenth century among a number of different Native American groups across the state (Table 1). In much of the state, the manufacture of pottery did not begin until as late as the eighth century A.D. and later. By ca. A.D. 1200-1300, ceramics were a very significant part of the material culture of aboriginal peoples—including mobile hunter-gatherers as well as sedentary farmers—in Southeast and coastal Texas, among Caddo and Jornada Mogollon groups, and among the Plains Village communities in the Texas Panhandle and the North Central Texas prairies.

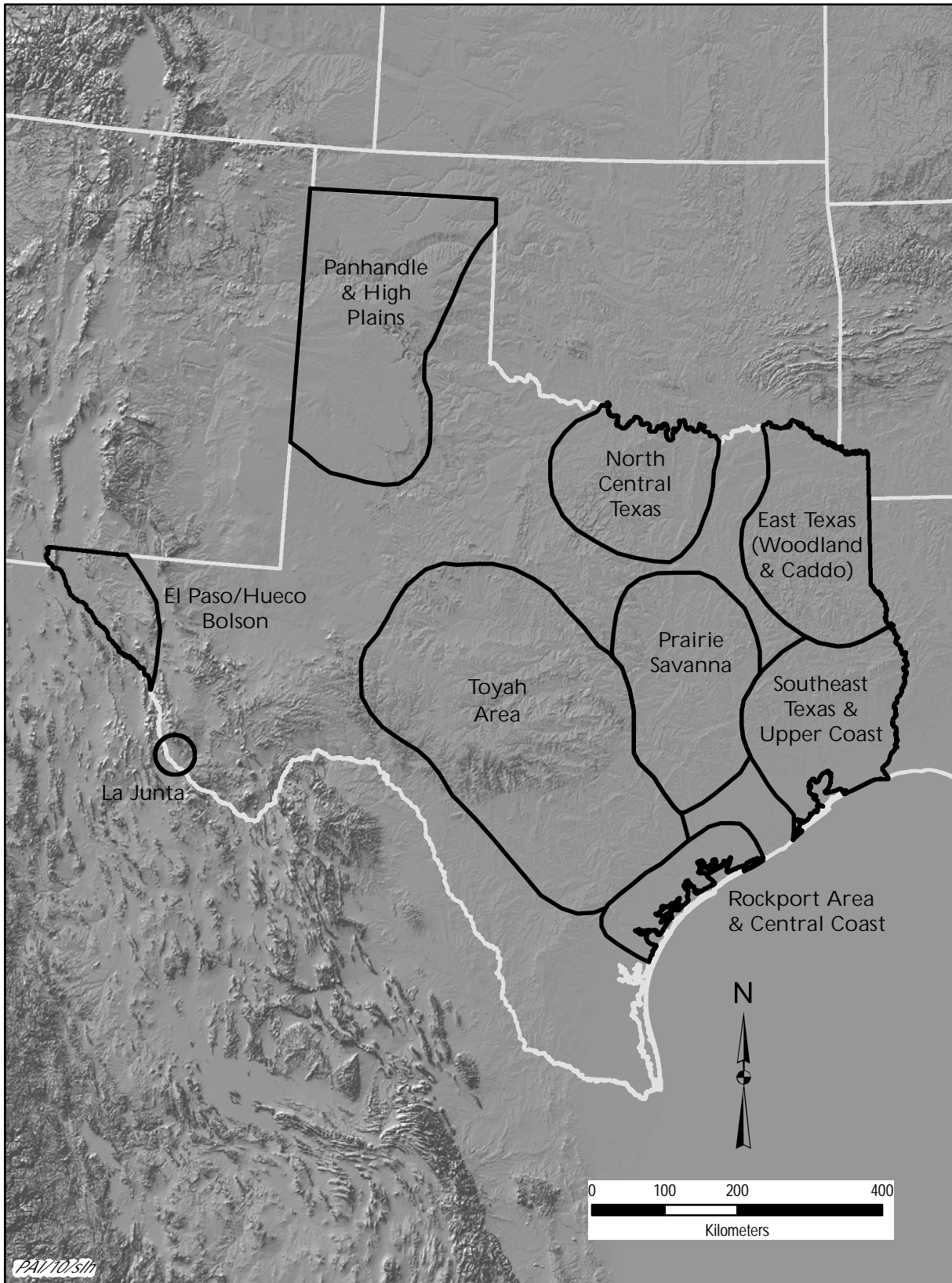


Figure 1. The distribution of areas with prehistoric and/or early historic ceramics in Texas. Figure prepared by Sandra L. Hannum.

Table 1. Chronological information on the adoption and use of ceramics by native groups in Texas.*

Area	First Appearance	Period of Use
East Texas	ca. 500 B.C.	ca. 500 B.C.-AD 1830s
Southeast Texas	ca. 500 B.C.	ca. 500 B.C.-A.D. 1700
Prairie Savanna	ca. 50 B.C.	ca. 50 B.C.-late 17 th century
Trans-Pecos	ca. A.D. 200	ca. A.D. 200-1880
Panhandle and High Plains	ca. A.D. 200	ca. A.D. 200-17 th century
Rockport area and Central Coast	ca. A.D. 700	ca. A.D. 700-1700
North Central Texas	ca. A.D. 750	ca. A.D. 750-1800
Central Texas/Toyah Area	ca. A.D. 900	ca. A.D. 900-1700
La Junta area	ca. A.D. 1200/1250	ca. A.D. 1200/1250-1750+
Lower Pecos	ca. A.D. 1500	ca. A.D. 1500-1700

*see Regional Summaries document, Ellis and Perttula 2010; chapters in Perttula 2004; Perttula et al. 1995; Shafer 2008; Suhm and Jelks 1962; Nancy Kenmotsu, October 2010 personal communication; Andy Cloud, October 2010 personal communication.

While we have a good working knowledge of the ages and durations of the various ceramic traditions in Texas, for more detailed considerations of the age of specific sites with ceramics, as well as the rapidity and tempo of ceramic assemblage changes, more refined approaches are needed to establish with precision the absolute age of Native ceramics. First, this can be done by the application of modern statistical analyses to radiocarbon dating of AMS samples from occupations with features associated with ceramics, as well as the direct dating of the ceramics themselves. Sites with 10-20 radiocarbon assays are suited for an analysis of ¹⁴C dates using a Bayesian modeling approach. This methodology is now quite widely used and well accepted and permits one to speak with statistical confidence about chronological relationships and allows for important hypothesis creation and testing. Future analyses of large suites of radiocarbon dates from aboriginal sites in Texas with ceramics may want to consider Bayesian methods in calibrating radiocarbon dates from various archaeological contexts instead of using mean methods, for established refined chronological estimates of the construction of specific features as well as the probable duration of different occupations (Bronk Ramsey 2009; Levy et al. 2008; Kidder et al. 2010:131-132, 142). Secondly, the luminescence dating of ceramics has been applied with some considerable success in a variety of settings—and on different ceramic wares—in North America, but its use for more refined dating is only in its infancy in Texas. Given the abundance of ceramics of several different kinds and styles at many prehistoric and early historic sites in Texas, the luminescence dating of both plain and decorated sherds recovered in situ from these many sites should be routinely explored on both testing and data recovery projects in the region since it is a method “that dates the manufacture and use of...ceramic objects [that] provide a closer relationship between the target event [when a site is occupied] and the dated event [the age determined by the luminescence on a sherd]. Luminescence is particularly well suited for the dating of ceramics since the method measures the time elapsed since vessels were last heated, usually corresponding to manufacture or use” (Lipo et al. 2005:535).

Finally, during CTA Ceramics Protocol Committee discussions, several committee members emphasized how important it is for archeologists to be consistent in using concepts derived from geography, ecology, and archeology when referring to the spatial distribution and extent of material culture (in this case, ceramics) as seen in the archeological record. First, material culture as documented in the archeological record may not be the same as that seen and documented in ethnographic cultures; second, the distribution of material culture—as defined by archeologists—may not be identical to the distribution of specific peoples, or necessarily can be equated with a specific group of peoples; and third, defining the landscape inhabited by prehistoric groups may always be difficult to achieve, and archeologists are complicating it by interchangeably referring to areas, regions, etc. as if they were equivalent (see Arnn 2010; Ellis and Perttula 2010). Clarity is needed in the use of regionally-specific archeological, geographical, and ecological terms.

Research Issues

The consideration of relevant research issues is an important part of the development of current perspectives of the study of aboriginal ceramics in Texas. Typically research questions focused on ceramic analysis are driven by research designs or may be extracted from regional overviews, where such exist, that summarize the state of scientific knowledge about a specific topic and/or region (i.e., Mercado-Allinger et al. 1996; Kenmotsu and Perttula 1993).

During recent meetings by the members of the CTA ceramics protocol committee, five major ceramic regions/traditions have been identified in Texas: (1) Woodland and Caddo in East Texas; (2) Gulf Coast; (3) North Texas/Prairie Savanna/Central Texas; (4) Panhandle/Plains; and the (5) Trans-Pecos. We recognize that each region has region-specific research issues that address phenomena that are unique to its cultural-historical context and/or its prevailing hunter-gatherer and agricultural adaptations. The individual documents that summarize the regional trends in ceramic adoption, changes in ceramic types and traditions through time, intra-regional variation in ceramic assemblages, and relationships with neighboring traditions as seen through the identification of non-local ceramic vessels and sherds, should be consulted for details related to unique research questions when working within the particular region (see Ellis and Perttula 2010; Shafer 2010). Similarly, when working with ceramic assemblages dating to or extending into the Colonial period, the document summarizing selected research issues related to Colonial period ceramics should be consulted (Tomka 2010). These documents are provided as both relatively comprehensive for some regions as well as brief summaries of what is known about ceramic technology in another specific region or a particular time period. The research issues presented in the regional summaries are not intended to stifle creativity nor limit research directions. They are simply intended as starting points and minimal guidance regarding what is known or what is not known about ceramic manufacture and use.

While, as noted above, each region has some research issues that are specific to it, overall the following research questions or research orientations are common to all regardless of region and/or temporal concern:

- I. The adoption of ceramics and their use has been discussed in terms of three broad patterns: (a) the earliest dates of adoption; (b) the evolution of ceramic

styles during the prehistoric times; and (c) the effects of colonial period forces on aboriginal ceramic technology.

II. Defining chronological position/affiliation and temporal relationships between wares/styles. Defining the chronological sequence of ceramic types is not unlike the use of projectile points as index markers, and has the potential to create fine-tuned chronologies. It is often the very first step in beginning meaningful research in an area and goes hand-in-hand with typical culture historical undertakings (common to all regional summaries).

III. Determining typological assignments through the use of technological attributes such as basic surface treatments and decorative elements. The definition of ceramic types or wares is critical since the types are the constructs of the culture-historical frameworks and are often equated with specific groups of people (e.g., Leon Plain = Toyah People). Nonetheless, due to factors such as the degradation of surface treatments, difficulties in identifying certain attributes (e.g., variation in ceramic color due to washes, slips, clay colors derived from firing) categorizing sherds, particularly small ones, into typological groups is not fool-proof (see Panhandle/Plains summary by Lintz [2010]). Nevertheless, typological assignments should be attempted utilizing the most current ceramic type (and variety) classifications

IV. As well as issues dealing with chronology and cultural-historical relationships, the study of prehistoric ceramic assemblages provides valuable information about Native American cultural adaptations. To address a broader range of research objectives, ceramic analyses must be comprehensive enough to capture the array of stylistic and technological diversity found on any one group of ceramics. This means expanding our analyses to include ceramic technological variables that more effectively address these broader objectives.

V. Identifying pottery manufacture, distribution, and regional interaction spheres. The study of pottery traditions is one of the more fruitful avenues through which to study regional interaction among prehistoric and historic groups. Whether it is through the movement of highly decorated wares or the identification and tracking of clay sources represented in pottery (i.e., instrumental neutron activation analysis and petrographic analysis), the movement of vessels offers tangible evidence of regional interaction between groups (common to all regional summaries).

VI. Technology of manufacture and use. The study of technological traditions focuses on the study of ceramic manufacture (i.e., non-decorative production steps of ceramic vessels). It is at the core of defining manufacturing processes shared by communities of peoples, and in some respects it is a more reliable indicator of technological traditions (as well as cultural identity) than observable ceramic decorative motifs. The study of ceramic use focuses on what happens to ceramics during their use-life. It is an integral aspect of ceramic analysis in that these analyses provide a comprehensive view of how ceramics function within a given community or society.

VII. Exploring the role of ceramic production and use in hunter-gatherer land-use and subsistence. While ceramic manufacture and use is nearly ubiquitous among horticulturalist and agriculturalist groups across the world, much research has been conducted recently to understand why some hunter-gatherer groups adopted the use of pottery despite their highly mobile land-use systems. One of the most interesting avenues of research is the relationship between the adoption of ceramic technology and intensification of food production that would be allowed by a more efficient means for extracting nutrients once they are already captured, collected, or harvested. The reoccurrence of ceramics within riverine settings or on the coastal plains may be related to this phenomenon (see East Texas Woodland and Caddo overview by Perttula [2010] and the Coastal Ceramic overview by Ellis [2010]).

VIII. Linking prehistoric pottery traditions to historic social groups. In Texas we have few instances where a particular prehistoric pottery tradition has been linked to an ethnohistorically documented group (i.e., the Karankawa, the Caddo, and the Wichita in historic times). The relationship of a number of other named types such as Leon Plain and Goliad Ware to prehistoric antecedents is not known or only tenuous, yet the ability to make such linkages has significant implications for understanding social group patterns and affiliations at different times and places (see the Central Texas overview by Arnn et al. [2010] and the Colonial Period discussion by Tomka [2010]).

Beyond these generalized research topics, a number of specific themes also have been highlighted in the individual regional summaries. In general, the greater the accumulated knowledge about aboriginal ceramic manufacture and use for a particular region or theme, the more varied the research issues that can and should be developed on specific projects. While it is the case that chronological concerns are the initial building blocks of research, the lack of chronological control does not have to always limit research on ceramic technology across the board.

Ceramic Methods and Attributes

In the broadest sense, research questions pertaining to prehistoric ceramics should be relevant to the specific region or regions where the ceramics were found, as should the specific ceramic attributes needed to answer those questions. This is the case no matter which classificatory system one chooses to use by virtue of the fact that any ceramic classification scheme (or typology) is simply a construct useful for organizing our data into categories based on some perceived similarity that reflects relevant aspects of particular research topics (e.g., Dunnell 1971). Thus, several potential groupings could exist within any one ceramic data set. Since no one classification scheme can effectively address all research questions, this committee does not propose the use of any one specific ceramic typology over another because each classification scheme or typology must be appropriate for the research topics under investigation. Nor do we attempt to outline and categorize in detail the full range of ceramic attributes that may be relevant to all prehistoric ceramic research problems in Texas. We do, however, recognize the deficiencies in many of the ceramic analyses that appear in reports done in recent years. Thus, it was the consensus of the committee that some enhancement of the current CTA guidelines regarding the analysis of prehistoric ceramics was needed. Our challenge was to find a way to expand the current

guidelines without making them so detailed that they would be cost prohibitive and/or limit our ability to pursue new lines of research as they arise.

With that in mind, each member of the committee reviewed the various regional summaries/overviews (Ellis and Perttula 2010) with an eye toward finding the commonalities in ceramic research questions, analytical methods and techniques, and the use of specific ceramic attributes. Assessing the commonalities between the regions led us to a baseline suite of ceramic attributes that are common to all regional ceramic research, and would therefore be applicable statewide. Therefore, this committee proposes that all analyses of prehistoric ceramic sherd assemblages conducted in Texas should include, but certainly not be limited to, five basic ceramic attribute categories. (Since whole vessels are rarely found in Texas sites with ceramics, except perhaps in the East Texas Caddo area and in the El Paso area, they are not the primary focus of this discussion.) The analytical weight of those attributes will vary from region to region because analytical variation is a product of the existence of regionally distinct ceramic manufacturing traditions, as well as the use and distribution of wares specific to those regions.

Each sherd in an analyzed sample from an archeological site should include recorded observations on five basic ceramic attributes:

- Paste Morphology— This should include aspects of: (a) Paste Constituency—the type of non-plastic inclusions (e.g., sand, bone, grog) and the predominant size range of non-plastic inclusions (e.g., medium-sized sand grains, large crushed bone fragments), and (b) Paste Texture—the general morphology and configuration of the crystalline components, amorphous material, and voids as observed in cross-section (e.g., smooth, laminated, contorted). To facilitate these observations, it is suggested that a fresh break along the edge of each sherd be microscopically examined.
- Exterior and interior surface treatment—Aspects of surface finishing regardless of decorative treatment (i.e., dry-smoothing, floating, and burnishing) should be recorded for each sherd in the analyzed sample.
- Exterior and interior decorative treatment—Embellishment beyond surface treatment that adds to the detail of the overall surface and can involve additions to (or over) the existing surface finish (e.g., slips, glazes, washes, appliqués), displacement of the existing surface (e.g., incising, stamping, punctating), or some combination of both. As with surface treatment, the presence of one technique does not necessarily preclude the presence of another (e.g., Rice 1987).
- Vessel form – For whole vessels, this would include data such as orifice and base diameter and estimated volume. In the absence of whole vessels, the general aspects of vessel form can be assessed through attributes such as thickness, diameter, and gross morphological category (i.e., body, base, and rim). Additional attributes should be recorded for each rim in the assemblage, including: rim profile, rim form, lip profile, and lip decoration.
- Firing Attributes – Firing atmosphere can be discerned from the variability in color and oxidation patterns. Although many variables affect color (e.g., clay composition and the temperature and duration of the firing atmosphere), color generally provides an indication of whether or not pottery was fired in an oxidizing (lighter colors such

as those in the tan, orange, light brown to red range) or nonoxidizing (dark colors such as dark brown, gray or black) environment (see Rice 1987).

Additional Considerations:

We think it is important that all the sherds in a recovered ceramic assemblage be analyzed to a basic analytical level of detail. More specific and detailed analyses of ceramic assemblages are predicated on the research problems being posed, and the appropriate sample sizes of sherds needed to address the research problems, with one caveat: regardless of the level of investigation, assemblages of less than 200 sherds should be examined in detail to ensure that the technological and stylistic data obtained is as analytically robust as possible, and that the maximum information is obtained from smaller assemblages (which often characterize certain regions and ceramic traditions in Texas).

In larger assemblages (>200 sherds), it is incumbent upon the ceramic researcher to state, and justify, the quantitative scale of analysis that will be employed when conducting detailed sherd analysis. Some larger assemblages may warrant 100 percent detailed analysis, while others will rely on a detailed analysis of a sample of sherds. The goal in either case is to obtain sufficient information from an assemblage to characterize its stylistic and technological diversity and insure that a representative sample of plain and decorated rim and body sherds, rim will be subjected to analysis.

When appropriate to the research problem, we also encourage the use of special analyses. Because many paste attributes and exterior and interior surface treatments are ambiguous when observed macroscopically, we urge the systematic performance of petrographic analyses on ceramic assemblages. Similarly, we encourage project archeologists to systematically collect comparative samples of local clays available near recorded sites. Other physicochemical studies such as instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) and residue analysis will contribute valuable information on the intra- and inter-site spatial patterning of ceramics, as well as their use. Such samples will be critical in the study of ceramic manufacture, as well as the distribution of ceramic wares and people across the landscape.

Finally, the ceramic analysis included in the final report should contain a discussion of the ceramic research and analytical approach and methods employed in the study, as well as a summary presentation of the ceramic findings. We also recommend illustrations and/or photographs (preferably color) of rim sherds, decorated sherds, and whole vessels in the ceramic analysis section of the final report.

Recommendations of the CTA Ceramics Protocol Committee

The Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) Ceramics Protocol Committee recommends the adoption of the proposed guidelines outlined above concerning the need to ground ceramic analysis of Native ceramic sherds, vessels, and assemblages in Texas in: (a) regionally relevant research issues/research problems, and (b) by employing a consistent set of attributes and analytical methods. Our recommendations are not viewed as a replacement of the existing CTA's Guidelines for Professional Performance Standards. Instead, these proposed guidelines for ceramic analysis are to be seen as a necessary

augmentation of the now current data analysis guidelines, primarily by providing a greater degree of specificity and analytical detail concerning the development of selected research questions that warrant attention by ceramic analysts in different parts of the state, as well as steps that should be followed in the conduct of ceramic research.

For instance, we concur with the CTA Guidelines that address Pre-analysis Considerations (Section 5.1.1.2) that the analysis of native ceramics should be performed by individuals with a demonstrated competence in ceramic analysis and a familiarity with regional ceramic archeological data. In addition, we recommend that analytical competency be defined as adherence to the CTA Analysis Guidelines (Section 5.2) as amended by the protocol proposed by this committee. Furthermore, we propose that as the agency responsible for the review of both state and federal projects and undertakings that involve the analysis of ceramic data as part of completing Antiquities Code of Texas and National Historic Preservation Act projects, the Archeology Division at the Texas Historical Commission (THC) ensure that ceramic analysts employed by Cultural Resource Management (CRM) firms meet the CTA guidelines for professional performance standards.

We recognize that following the recommendations of the CTA Ceramics Protocol Committee may have financial implications by potentially increasing the costs of certain CRM projects within an already highly competitive market. To ensure that all projects that yield Native ceramic assemblages will therefore adhere to the guidelines put forth in this document, we recommend that the CTA adopt this protocol as constituting the minimal ceramic research and analytical standards required by the CTA Guidelines for Professional Performance Standards that should be adhered to by CRM firms working in Texas. More importantly, as the State's oversight agency, we recommend that the THC serve as the arbiter of compliance by CTA members to these guidelines. In addition, and in the spirit of analytical consistency, we also recommend that the THC require that all State agencies with their own archeological staff be held to the same research and analytical standards as members of the CTA.

History has shown that research questions and analytical methods change over time as information accumulates and as new theoretical paradigms arise over time. Therefore, we view this document and the supporting regional and topical summaries as constantly evolving through accumulated knowledge and changes in research perspectives and priorities. As a result, we recommend that the CTA support the periodic update of this and other adopted research protocols. We also recommend that this effort should include nominal financial support from the CTA to ensure that these updates can be regularly completed.

Finally, the CTA Ceramics Protocol Committee strongly urges greater communication between archeologists across the state to raise the level of shared knowledge as well as the quality of archeological research that is being performed. To this effect, we recommend that institutions be identified that will house and make available in the public domain the results (data bases) of specialized analysis performed on archeological materials, including the specialized analyses of Native ceramics. At a minimum, information derived from INAA, and petrographic analysis (including image libraries of petrographic thin sections) should be maintained, periodically updated, and made available to researchers across the state. The creation, maintenance, and update of such databases and image libraries

containing the results of these specialized ceramic analyses should be supported by the CTA and the THC.

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