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Antiquities Code Training

April 6, 2017

Hall of Honor, Texas Military Forces Museum
Building 6, Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas

2017 CTA Spring Meeting

April 7, 2017

Business Meeting: Camp Mabry
Building 8, Austin, Texas

CTA Social: Picnic Area at Camp Mabry



President's Forum

By Jon Lohse

Happy St. Patrick's Day, everyone! It'll be later than that when you read this, but I'm writing this on March 17 (which is also Tina's submissions deadline), so it seems like an appropriate greeting. I hope everyone's year is going well so far, and that you're staying productive and busy.

A lot is going on with CTA these days, and I think this will be a really great and interesting Spring meeting. We will have just completed a day-long, THC-administered training on the Antiquities Code of Texas. We'll be voting on a very important budget, one that will look pretty different for most of you. We have a wonderful E. Mott Davis award winner to celebrate (again). We'll be looking forward to a very timely afternoon panel on Public Archeology, organized and hosted by Laura Cruzada of TxDOT. And of course, we'll be counting down the hours until the Friday Evening Picnic.

I know we all want the CTA to remain a viable and effective organization for representing the interests of the professional community in our state. But we typically face the same challenges year-in and year-out: maintaining membership, trying to find ways to enrich or improve our profession, fending off legislative initiatives or budget cuts that target history and prehistory, and so on. Working together with different committees and with some folks from the general membership, the Executive Committee has started taking a hard look at many of these issues. We have some ideas about how to improve (in some ways) the effectiveness of the CTA, and about how to make it a more viable and rewarding organization to be part of. Through our discussions, we identified a number of issues that could be addressed, but we have found them all to be connected or interlinked at some level. At



the risk of simplifying, perhaps these issues could be reduced to members and money.

First: the membership issue. We need to find ways to encourage people to become CTA members, and to renew their memberships once they join. There are a lot of good ideas about how to do this, and for us one key is adding value to your CTA membership. This year we're starting by adding (thanks to the massive efforts of the Archeology Division of the THC) a training session for CTA members on the Antiquities Code. The response to this opportunity has been fantastic, and for those of you who weren't able to attend, we hope to work with the THC to have it scheduled again sometime very soon. Several additional topics have been suggested as well: curation, radiocarbon dating, field tech skills, NAGPRA, and others. We would like to make "continuing education" a regular part of our spring meeting schedule, and perhaps even explore how to integrate it into the fall agenda. There has long been talk about these kinds of professional development sessions, and we're very pleased with this start. We hope you agree, and we want to hear from you about this.

Given how important the membership is to the basic function of the CTA, at some point I

would like to see the Chair of the Membership Committee added to the Executive Committee. Over the last year, we've relied pretty heavily on our current Membership Chair (Haley Rush) for input and consultation about how to elevate the standing and effectiveness of that committee, and she has shared some pretty great ideas for ways to attract members. Making this change would require some fairly substantial changes to our by-laws. Obviously we're not voting on that this time, but look for it to come up again, perhaps in the fall.

Second: the money issue. The budget presented in this newsletter includes increases to some line items and other projected spending. We don't take lightly the prospect of spending a portion of our cash reserves, but we think that it's important to do so on a one-time basis to upgrade some of our electronic tools for tracking and communicating with our membership. This budget also does a couple of other things. It gives more resources to committees with the assumption that, with more resources available, committees may be able to accomplish more. It also recognizes the true cost of some of our activities, like the Friday Night Career Social, that has become an important part of the fall TAS weekend. Previously, the CTA has relied heavily on voluntary donations to help cover the costs of this event, which varies pretty dramatically depending on the meeting venue. We want this event to remain a successful way of reaching out to students and others looking for opportunities in the field of professional archeology, but we also believe the CTA should be able to cover the expenses of this event without having to rely on the generosity of any particular person or firm.

You'll also see some proposed changes to membership categories and rates in this budget. We have tried to keep these comparatively

minor, but we think the changes are important to understand. The CTA probably outgrew the old membership categories and price break at an annual salary of more or less than \$20,000 long ago. The new categories of Professional and Principal Investigator simply reflect current, existing language in Chapter 26, Subchapter A, Rule § 26.4 of the Texas Administrative Code. This rule, which defines Professional Qualifications and Requirements, describes Principal Investigators and Professional Archeologists under state law. This proposed budget merely recognizes those two categories as the primary constitution of our membership. We keep the Student category intact but added Retired here so that the very most seasoned of us can also remain active. The intent isn't to exclude anyone from any new designation. However, if you fulfill the role of P.I. for your firm or agency, this is your membership category.

Last year we initiated a new process for proposing stronger, more realistic (and effective) budgets by formalizing the budget committee and outlining the process that committee would follow. Along the way, there were some questions about whether it was a good idea to present a budget that projected any kind of deficit. What followed was, I think, a useful discussion about what we're hoping to accomplish. What we need are opportunities for relatively new CTA members to become meaningfully involved in the organization in order to encourage active participation, while maintaining ways for experienced, seasoned members to remain involved. We need opportunities for people with energy and creative ideas to participate. And we need to continue working with our partners in agencies and local societies alike to help promote and strengthen the goals of professional archeology in Texas. With your help, we look forward to doing just that!



INSTRUCTIONS:

Everyone who comes to the meeting at Camp Mabry must bring a photo ID. Tell the guard that you are attending the CTA Spring Meeting in Building 8. Please do not park in the small parking lot at the west entrance of Building 8, but continue on to the large parking lot to the east. Anyone who is NOT a current member and plans to attend the meeting or social will need to contact Kristi Miller Ulrich (indyjonestx@gmail.com) to register. Lunch can be purchased on site or there are several restaurants nearby.

****For those of you attending the Antiquities Code Training on April 6th, please follow the same instructions as above and inform the guard you are attending the training in the Hall of Honor Museum located in Building 6 (see location in blue on map).**

Spring 2017 Agenda

Registration – 8:30 am

Call to Order – 9:00 am

Announcements

Approval of Minutes, Fall 2015 Meeting

Officers' Reports

President (Jon Lohse)

Past President (Missi Green)

Vice President (Reign Clark)

Secretary (Kristi Miller Nichols)

Treasurer (Maggie Moore)

Newsletter Editor (Tina Nielsen)

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)

Standing Committee Reports

Auditing (Mark Denton)

CTA Communications (Mindy Bonine)

Contractors List (Erin Phillips)

Curation (Marybeth Tomka)

Governmental Affairs (Nesta Anderson)

Multicultural Relations (Mary Jo Galindo)

Nominating (Bill Martin)

Public Education (David Brown)

Special Committee Reports

Academic Archeology and CRM (Todd Ahlman)

Anti-Looting Committee (Jeffery Hanson)

History (Doug Boyd)

Membership (Haley Rush)

Old Business

New Business

Meeting Adjourns – 12:00 pm

Afternoon Session – 1:30 pm

**CTA Social – 5:00 pm – Camp Mabry
Campground Pavilion**

Note: *Agenda is subject to change prior to the Spring Meeting*

Secretary Report

By Kristi Miller Nichols

Happy Spring! It seems like good weather has made for a very busy Spring. It has been hard not to stop and admire all the wildflowers during our recent surveys. Let's hope the pleasant conditions last several more weeks until we have to contend with heat of summer.

As you may know, it is time to renew memberships for the 2017 year if you haven't already. Membership with CTA is on a yearly basis, with each new year starting on January 1. Everyone's 2017 membership expired on December 31, 2016. Membership renewals can be done in several ways. You are able to pay online via Square through the CTA website (www.counciloftexasarcheologists.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 Kristi Miller Nichols, Raba Kistner Environmental, Inc., 12821 W. Golden Lane, San Antonio, Texas 78249. When using Square, please enter any changes to your member/contractor information in the notes section. Just a reminder about our Contractor fees, they are \$125 per year (\$129 if paying online) and you must have an individual membership to be listed on the Contractors list. Please check the website after the Spring meeting for changes to the address.



As of mid-March, our membership consists of 15 students, 65 professionals, and 28 contractors. It's nice to see that our membership numbers are increased in comparison to last spring at this time. Membership fees are where we bring in the majority of our revenue to use for scholarships, grants, and meetings. Please renew your memberships and encourage others to join CTA. I want to thank you all for the opportunity to serve as your Secretary for the past few years. It has been an honor.

Treasurer Report

By Maggie Moore

As of March 16, 2017, our account balances are:

Checking:	\$ 17,008.72
Money Market:	\$ 18,915.35
Scholarship Fund:	\$ 9,025.22
	<u>\$ 44,949.29</u>

The proposed 2018 budget is included in the newsletter. Please review and be ready to discuss and vote on the final proposed budget at the Spring Meeting. You'll notice quite a few changes in the proposed budget. These changes have been proposed to support the objectives outlined in the President's Forum of this newsletter. The main areas of change are:

1. We've restructured the membership categories with new associated rates, to better mirror the Texas Antiquities Code language, as well as to increase revenue.

2. We are proposing more realistic expenditures for the spring and fall socials. The spring social budget was increased, as costs fluctuate with the price of meat, quality of beer, etc., and we have exceeded the budget amount in both 2014 and 2016. As discussed in previous CTA meetings, we have very little control over the cost of the fall social, as we are at the mercy of the TAS meeting location. In the past 3 years, the cost of the fall social has varied from \$525 to nearly \$2,300, depending on the venue. Therefore, we've increased the budget to \$2,000, knowing that the next couple of TAS meeting venues are likely to charge high fees. Please note that this cost for the fall career social is completely paid for in the budget by the increase in table fees.

3. We are proposing a one-time \$2,000 expenditure for revamping the website, which

will assist with automating our membership information updates, as well as dues and contractor listings.

4. The charges for paying membership and contractor listing fees online have doubled. Approximately 70% of these fees are paid online. In the past, we have added a charge for online payments, but since we have moved from Paypal to Square, these fees no longer cover the cost accurately. Square charges a \$0.30 + 2% per transaction fee, so the amount will vary when paying multiple memberships or a membership and a contractor's listing fee. In addition, having two separate fee schedules for online versus check payments further complicates tracking the memberships/contractor listing and financials. The expenditure line for Square fees is calculated based on the projected 2018 membership/contractor estimates, and assumes everyone pays online, and pays separately for membership fees and contractor's listings. Note that we are NOT asking everyone to pay for these separately, please continue to combine them into one transaction as you see fit, since it is cheaper that way anyway. But note that unless memberships greatly exceed the projections, this Square fee is a worst-case scenario.

5. We are proposing an increase in the resources available to committees, to encourage more activity and participation.

6. We added a line item for outreach activities, such as the TAC training on April 6. So this year we do end up with a budget deficit, which I know will be a concern for many. However, the website revamp is a one-time investment that will greatly streamline our communication with the membership and simplify the membership/contractor listing tracking and accounting. In addition, we currently have over

\$44,000 sitting in our accounts making VERY little interest. So while we certainly want to keep a strong reserve, we would still be putting our money to good use with the additional activities that would add value to being a CTA member. In addition, we have a \$1,758 surplus from 2016, which would cover some of the extra proposed 2018 spending.

If we continue this spending trend, we would run a ~\$1,500 deficit in future budgets. However, we hope that the increased spending on outreach/training activities will attract new members (and bring back in some old ones), which will generate the additional revenue to offset the increased expenditures. I fully anticipate much discussion about the proposed budget at the Spring Meeting, and I look forward to receiving input from the membership.

On another note, thank you to Jenny McWilliams for her donation to the Scholarship Fund!

Newsletter Editor Report

By Tina Nielsen

I just wanted to say thank you to everyone who submitted articles and photos for the spring newsletter. I didn't get quite as many photographs as I had hoped to this time around, but don't you worry, I will be bugging you all between now and the next newsletter to take and submit more photos!!

I also wanted to apologize for getting the Spring newsletter out so late. As some of you know I am very close to finishing up my Master's degree so I've been a bit sidetracked the last few weeks, to say the least. Thank you all for your patience and looking forward to seeing all of your smiling faces at the Spring meeting next week!



Curation Committee Report

By Marybeth S.F. Tomka, chair

In this issue of the CTA newsletter, Rachel Feit presents the report from the Ad Hoc committee on curating the records from negative recovery surveys. The members of this committee freely shared their professional opinions and personal feelings on the “burden” of curating negative recovery records. Although we disagreed at the outset on the necessity of processing and curating what amounts to negative data, several of the committee members suggested that negative data was still important and useful in the planning of future projects. Other members thought that all the necessary data is presented in the technical report issued to satisfy permit requirements. Unfortunately, the quality of the reports and what they include and leave out is highly variable and cannot always be relied upon. The dialogue that ensued between the members of the committee was extremely enlightening to all members of the committee. Rachel’s report of the committee’s deliberations is the result of those discussions and I am proud of the proposal that we developed.

Even in spite of the compromise developed, I am concerned that we are losing sight of our ethical obligations as social scientists to document our work and protect our heritage through curation efforts. I fully understand that I and my fellow curators are considered nerds among nerds, but just as I respect field archaeologists’ experience and knowledge, curators deserve the same respect. The discussion at last year’s spring meeting was antagonistic and should never have gotten to that point. As is proven by the committee’s proposal, a compromise can and was reached. As the curation committee chair, I ask that all CTA members consider curators and repositories as your colleagues on the same side; we are all trying hard to study the past, learn, and save what we find for future generations of archaeologists.

Ad Hoc Committee on Curation Requirements for No-Find Surveys Report

By Rachel Feit, chair

Cultural Resource Management projects frequently result in negative findings, and records associated with these projects often have no connection to archeological or historical sites. However, under the current Chapter 26 guidelines, as implemented, records from these projects must be curated in the same manner as projects that do record, revisit, or assess archeological sites. However, the utility of these records is questionable, especially when the report, in theory, should present all of the pertinent information related to the project. Curating these records adds time, takes up valuable curation space, and can add extra expense to projects.

In April 2016, the CTA created an ad hoc committee to discuss the feasibility of revising curation requirements for “no-find” surveys and simplify the process for this class of project. No-find surveys are defined as archeological projects that do not record any new sites, revisit or reassess existing sites, collect any archeological material from sites, or collect individual finds.

The Ad Hoc Committee met during the summer of 2016 to discuss ways to revise curation protocols for no-find surveys. Attending the meeting were Rachel Feit (Chair), Jodi Jacobson, Mary Beth Tomka, Maggie Moore, Leonard Voellinger, Jon Lohse, Erin Phillips, and Andrea Burden. Also providing input, but not in attendance, were Brad Jones and David O. Brown.

The group generally agreed that while we can acknowledge the utility of certain negative

findings data, a modification of the curation requirements for these types of primary records is feasible and desirable.

For projects conducted under the Antiquities Code of Texas, the committee proposes the following changes to the standards and guidelines governing both reporting and curation for no-find surveys.

Suggested changes to reporting standards include:

1. A requirement that copies or scans of field forms generated during the project be attached to the report as an appendix. These field forms include at a minimum: a subsurface testing log indicating the locations and results of any and all shovel tests, auger holes, or backhoe trenches; and any field notes or daily journals. The appendix would be included in both the review draft and the restricted final draft sent to the THC.
2. A requirement that each report provide enough photos to adequately depict field conditions. These photos could include general project area views, pictures of shovel tests, pictures illustrating disturbances, photos of the survey crew working on the project.

Suggested changes to records curation requirements would involve:

1. One hard copy and one digital copy of the report with the appendix will be sent to a designated curatorial facility for curation, along with the signed curation form. This report will constitute the complete record of the survey.

2. Original records may be kept indefinitely or “discarded” by the permit holder under the disposal rule given in Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C, Rule 26.17 (f) as redundant items. The process by which the state allows for discard of these records could be completed as either a form, or added to the scope of work for the permit.

We believe that the suggested changes will have many positive results. These include:

- Better, more complete data presentation in reports
- Better access to primary data among other archeologists once completed reports are posted online through the Archeological Sites Atlas
- A streamlined and more efficient process for curation
- Saving money for contractors, clients and taxpayers

The committee presented these suggestions to the Texas Historical Commission (THC) and met with representatives from that agency about this proposed plan in October 2016. The THC agreed that this is feasible but would like to see some changes in language to Chapter 26 that more explicitly allow for treating no-find records differently under state-permitted projects. Chapter 26 will be open for revision this summer (2017), and new language can be considered at that time. The CTA will have an opportunity to participate and/or comment on wording changes that affect curation and other matters under Chapter 26, so *stay tuned*.

Announcements

Making Archeology Public

by Laura Cruzada, Texas Department of Transportation

- **Archeology is important.**
- **Archeologists provide important interpretation and preservation of our cultural heritage.**
- **Scientific exploration and research foster important advances of our understanding of our history and prehistory.**

For those who are in the field, there is no question that the work being done is vital. Just look at the thousands of pages of research in the archives to see how devoted this community is to advancing the understanding of the state’s history and prehistory.

The question to ask isn’t “why is archeology important?” The question can’t even be limited to “how do we get the public to care?” We have successful models to get people involved in archeology. Texas Archeology Month activities are great examples of public archeology, as are digs, talks and conferences of the Texas Archeological Society and other regional societies.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) - which celebrated its 50th anniversary last year - ensured the public was involved in the preservation of archeology and history and benefitted from the work. The result: more write-ups to the vault, more digs and more talks.

So in today’s world - rife with videos of cats on Facebook and 140-character policy making, the questions we need to ask are: “Who is our audience? What do they want and how do we deliver

it? What can we do to change or amplify our current efforts?”

NHPA is applied daily by many archeologists working in Cultural Resources Management (CRM). While the mandates of CRM differ from academic archeology or historic preservation goals, they afford an opportunity for the archeology community at large to collaborate on the future of public archeology.

One of the best ways to protect the profession is by creating a deep public interest in archeology. By doing so, we increase the audience with a stake in our work. Sharing our research in an approachable manner fosters the excitement that leads to advocacy amongst the public for the value of our work.

In this vein, TxDOT - responsible for 40 percent of the state's permitted work - and the THC - responsible for regulating and advocating for archeological work in the state - have organized a facilitated panel discussion at the CTA's Spring Meeting in April. This panel will take place in the Friday afternoon session, following the morning business meeting. The panel will look at the challenges and seek new opportunities for public archeology.

- Speakers from THC, TxDOT, Center for Archeological Studies, Texas Archeological Research Lab and CTA will be on stage.

- Yes, you can participate. There will be Q and A throughout and the facilitator will engage the audience in various ways.

- Working together on outreach is more important than ever right now, especially as we see aggressive challenges to environmental laws, regulations and scientific exploration on a state and national level.

Archeology is important if done enthusiastically, collaboratively and creatively. Archeologists can couple their research with popular marketing techniques to inspire new audiences. It is time to get out of the past and connect with the world beyond the trenches.

Laura Cruzada manages the public outreach activities for Texas Dept. of Transportation Archeological Studies Branch.

Texas Archeology Month Reports

CTA Public Outreach Grant Report

Texas Outdoor Education Association (TOEA) Annual Outdoor Education Workshop: "Teacher's Guide to Preserving Historic Cemeteries through Community Archeology"

Organization:
Pines and Prairies Land Trust
1018 Main Street, Suite B
Bastrop, Texas

Cristin Embree M.A., RPA

This October, with the support of the Council of Texas Archeologists' public outreach grant, Pines and Prairies Land Trust (PPLT) held its first Texas Archeology Month (TAM) event. PPLT is a nationally accredited land conservation organization with a mission that includes the protection of natural and cultural resources through education and preservation of open space in Central Texas.

PPLT's 2016 TAM program focused on raising awareness of the need to record historic cemeteries and the contributions the community can make to protect these important sites. This program is in part a product of a two year collaboration to develop educational programs that train community organizations and interested public in non-disturbance archaeological recording methods.

The first TAM activity, a seminar for educators, "Teacher's Guide to Preserving Historic Cemeteries through Community Archeology", was presented at the Texas Outdoor Education Association (TOEA) annual workshop, certified by Texas Environmental Education Advisory Committee (TEEAC) to assure consistency with Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS). The workshop included formal presentation and a hands-on training session.



Educators learned how to set up cemetery preservation activities that get students of all ages into nature, utilizing archeological inquiry to foster an understanding of past and present cultures. A peer reviewed booklet includes ten activities that introduce fundamental concepts, archeological methods, and basic tools educators can use to get students outdoors discovering, recording, and preserving Texas' historic cemetery sites. In addition, grant funds provided supplies for a

second cemetery preservation event held during UT Austin's Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory Archeology Month Fair.


Thank you CTA, for helping PPLT protect and preserve these important cultural resources and the natural land values that are often integral to their setting.

Ecology is the study of the interactions between organisms and their environment.

Survey is a type of field research where archeologists search for sites and collect information, in this case ecological information about the location and nature of sites.


A **manuport** is a natural object which has been moved from its original location by a person but otherwise remains unmodified.



Classroom Activity Sheet


Read About: A Few Interesting Texas Cemeteries

Caddo Mound



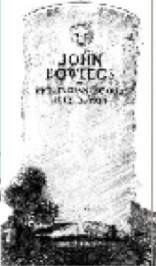
Ghost town Terlingua Cemetery

No larger-than-life marble angels grace the gravesites here. Instead, simple crosses, stonework, and small grottoes (man-made structure made to look like a cave) are reminders of a once thriving mining town Terlingua, now a ghost town, which had a population of 2,500 in 1918. Many of the marked graves are of Mexican workers who came to Texas to escape revolutionary upheaval in Mexico and became miners, some of whom died while digging for the toxic rare earth element mercury.



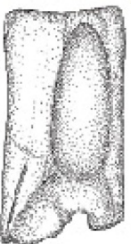

Seminole Indian Scout Cemetery

Approximately 100 or more Black Seminole Scouts who played a major role in protecting the Texas frontier during the 1870s are buried here. Simple wooden crosses or white marble, names like Demdo Factor, Jaunitae Remo, and John Bowlegs reflect a mixed heritage. "Our people have lived in Texas for over 100 years. Before that, we were in Mexico, where some of us still live, and before that we were in Oklahoma, and even earlier than that, Florida. And before that, we came from Africa", descendant of a Seminole Scout, Emily Wilson.



Loma Sandia Site

Over 200 individuals are interred in this large 2500-2850 year old Archaic period cemetery. Most prehistoric cemeteries in the region occur along the rivers where peoples collected plants and hunted animals. Large, flat, slabs used to grind plants were found covering several graves. These large grinding slabs would have been considered valuable because thin pieces of sandstone were hard to find and required considerable effort to transport on foot.

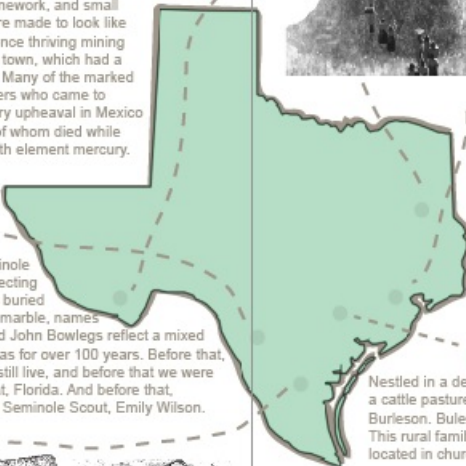
The booklet will be available for free on PPLT's website.
Activities:


- Teachers Guide: Cemetery Preservation Activities that Get Kids into Nature
- Introduction to Archeology: Why is the Past Important?
- A Few Interesting Texas Cemeteries: Classroom Activity - Read and Understand, Think and Solve
- Cemeteries: Glossary and Word Search
- Background Research: ATLAS - Finding a Cemetery to Preserve

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- Ecological Survey
- Recording: Introduction to Mapping
- Does and Don'ts: Hard to Read Grave Markers
- Deciphering Grave Information
- Future Archeologists Investigate your Grave

Classroom Activity Sheet
Read About: A Few Interesting Texas Cemeteries






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Caddo Mounds State Historic Site
For hundreds of years, the ancient Caddo built earthen mounds made from thousands of basketloads of soil. Mounds were used as platforms for temples and to bury their leaders inside elaborate tombs. The Caddo people added special items within the grave including jewelry made of bone and shell, finely decorated pots, and special stone tools. These things symbolized the importance of the person buried there.

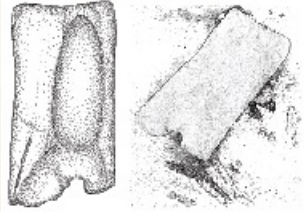


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Olivewood Cemetery
This cemetery served the early African-American community in Houston and is the likely resting place of many freed slaves. Examples of pre-emanicipation burial practices can be found, includ upright pipes (symbolizing the path between the worlds of the living and the dead), ocean shells as grave ornaments and upside-down and backwards lettering on grave markers, customs used in some West African cultures to signify death.



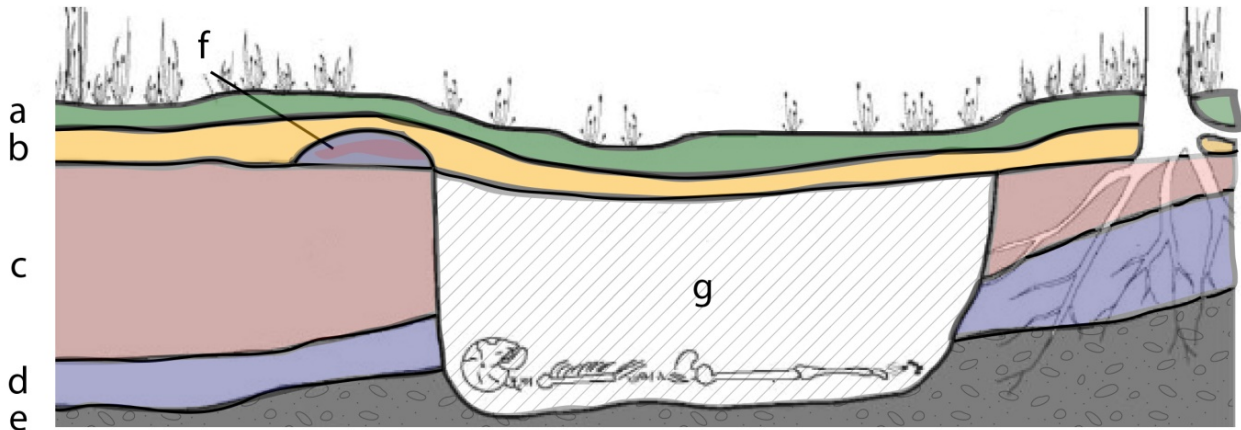
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Rural Mary Christian Burleson Cemetery
Nestled in a dense thicket of trees, brush and tall grasses in the middle of a cattle pasture is the resting place of Mary Christian Burleson Burleson. Burleson was one the first Anglo settlers in central Texas. This rural family cemetery represents the 19th century shift from "graveyards" located in churchyards near city centers to family plots located on periphery of towns. They are often gardenlike in form and separate from the focus of activity among the living. Until recently, this cemetery had been abandoned and nature had reclaimed the space. With only one weathered sign to identify the location, this cemetery like many in Texas are endangered due the lack of knowledge of exact location and historical context. With the help of locals and descendants, this cemetery will be fully recorded and designated as a Historic Texas Cemetery.



Caption: One of ten booklet activities. A Few Interesting Texas Cemeteries: Classroom Activity - Read and Understand, Think and Solve worksheet. Several educators and archeologists generously volunteered their time and expertise making valuable comments and suggestions for improving activities.

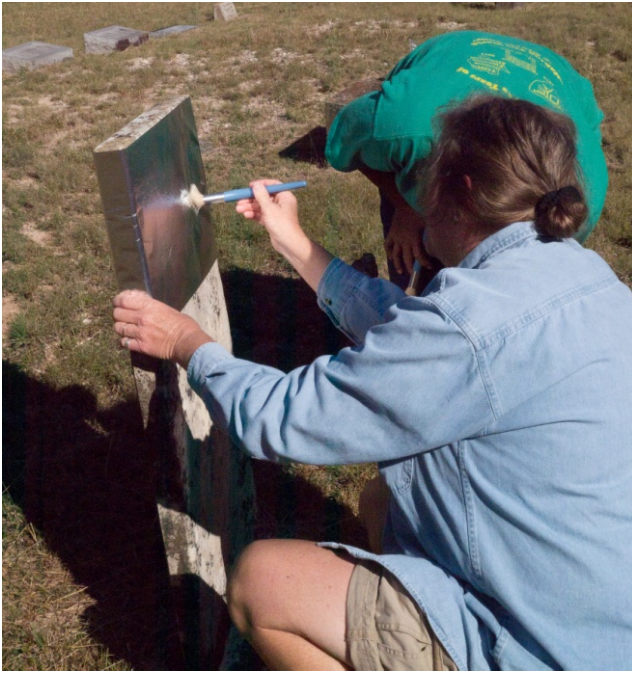


Caption: Fair participants test out booklet activities and learn important preservation concepts. Over 100 participants created a site in a bottle!



Sponsored by a grant from the Council of Texas Archeologists

"Teacher's Guide to Preserving Historic Cemeteries through Community Archeology", [Texas Outdoor Education Association](#) Fall Workshop, Lakey Texas. The project included a 1 hour power point presentation and 2 hour hands-on training session at Cypress Creek Cemetery available to an estimated 150 educators that attended the conference. Hands-on activities will focus on mapping the intersection of historic grave features and surface prehistoric features.



(right) teachers learn non-destructive methods for recording hard to read grave stones (below) and basic survey techniques, Recording the intersection of historic graves and a prehistoric burned rock midden and lithic scatter.



WHITEHEAD MEMORIAL MUSEUM

A City/County Museum

1308 South Main Street
Del Rio, TX 78840

www.WhiteheadMuseum.Org
Michael.Diaz@WhiteheadMuseum.org

Tel: (830) 774-7568

10/25/2016

Dear Mr. Lohse,

I would first like to thank the Council of Texas Archeologist for the Public Outreach Grant that was awarded to the museum for our annual Archeology Fair. Each year, for the past 15 years, the Whitehead Memorial Museum partners along with the National Park Service (Amistad Recreation Area) and other organizations such as the Judge Roy Bean Visitor Center, Shumla School and the Seminole Canyon State Park to put on an Archeology Fair for the students and community of Del Rio and surrounding areas. During the morning portion of the fair, over 1,000 students from San Felipe Del Rio CISD, Comstock ISD, Brackettville ISD and home schoolers attended the fair. During the evening portion of the fair, which was open to the public, approximately 300 parents and children attended the fair. There were many presenters at the fair which included the Texas Camel Corp, Bexar County Buffalo Soldiers, Traylor Livery, Casa de la Cultura, and the Sons of Confederate Veterans. There were also many hands on activities such as rock art, atlatl throwing, corn and mesquite bean grinding, pioneer games, wool spinning and cordage making. There were approximately 60 presenters and volunteers from all around Texas that participated in this year's Archeology Fair. The Council of Texas Archeologist's contribution to the 2016 Archeology Fair was very important and appreciated. With your assistance, we were able to teach and leave a wonderful impression on students and our community.

Thank you,



Michael Diaz
Director
Whitehead Memorial Museum

A small frontier village in the middle of Del Rio, Texas

CTA Student Grant Report

By: Elanor Sonderman

With funding from the CTA student research grant and the TAMU Anthropology Department, I submitted ten samples of material from Conejo Shelter (41VV162) for radiocarbon assay. Eight of the samples were selected directly from fiber sandals from Conejo Shelter. Many of the sandals from Conejo Shelter are fragile. Despite the best efforts of the diligent staff at TARL, it's not possible to completely prevent breakage. Fortunately, the materials from Conejo have been curated very well so the pieces that break off the sandals are still preserved in their individual artifact bags. The "crumbles" at the bottom of the bags were targeted for this analysis. I collected between 0.5 and 1 gram of these crumbles from the bottom of eight bags selected for analysis. With this method, I could directly date the sandal without damaging the integrity of the artifact. The other two samples were selected from plant remains from a processed and unprocessed coprolite from the site. Both coprolite samples were from the same lens within the shelter.

These radiocarbon assays achieved several goals in that I was able to improve the existing chronology for this site, demonstrate that coprolite processing does not negatively impact the reliability of radiocarbon dates and, demonstrate that crumbled pieces from sandals can provide reliable dates. The dates returned correspond with the overall period of occupation reported during initial excavations, but the individual dates are much more tightly constrained than those originally reported for the site.

Radiocarbon assays completed during initial excavation were primarily on bulk charcoal samples. Of course, methods of radiocarbon analysis have significantly improved since the early 1970s. We know now that there are potential issues with the reliability of bulk samples. The advent of AMS radiocarbon analysis allows archaeologists to date much smaller samples - as little 1-5 milligrams. The dates returned are reported in the table below. The standard errors for these assays is very low (± 15 or ± 20 years in all cases). One of the dates returned appears to be out of sequence with its reported provenience. It is possible that this specimen was contaminated during sample collection or that it was incorrectly labeled. The cause of this discrepancy will hopefully be elucidated through further research and radiocarbon analyses.

This research has already doubled the available radiocarbon dates for Conejo Shelter and has significantly increased the number of direct dates on sandals from the Lower Pecos region. The reliability of selecting very small (<1 g) portions of sandals opens the possibility of even more direct dates on sandals and other perishable artifacts from this area. The results of this research established a precedent for this sampling strategy, allowing me to secure further funding from the Anthropology Department, the Fasken Dissertation Award - History Department, TAMU and the Summerlee Foundation to expand this valuable project.

Catalog #	Type of sample	Date (uncalibrated yrs BP)
AMIS 22975	Sandal	2765 \pm 15
AMIS 23757	Sandal	2110 \pm 15
AMIS 23770	Sandal	2055 \pm 15
AMIS 23773	Sandal	2180 \pm 20
AMIS 23785	Sandal	2015 \pm 15
AMIS 23795	Sandal	4500 \pm 15
AMIS 23854	Sandal	4120 \pm 15
AMIS 23857	Sandal	1975 \pm 15
AMIS 61594	Coprolite (processed)	1560 \pm 15
AMIS 61595	Coprolite (unprocessed)	1575 \pm 15

Articles

Use of Sodium Bicarbonate in Deflocculating Clay at 41FN114 and 41FN118 in the Future Lower Bois d'Arc Creek Reservoir

Joseph B. Motley, BA
AR Consultants, Inc
Richardson, TX

Abstract

Sodium bicarbonate, commonly known as baking soda, was used at the Lower Bois d'Arc Creek Reservoir to break up compact clay found at two of the sites. Environmental impacts of using this technique were expressed, and an experiment was conducted to determine any effects. The resulting methodology was then refined in the field to facilitate faster screening. Previous uses of baking soda to deflocculate clay were discussed in this paper.

Introduction

The soil talked about in this article came from two sites located at the future Lower Bois d'Arc Creek Reservoir. The first site, 41FN114, is a buried prehistoric deposit located on a northwest/southeast oriented knoll on the edge of the Bois d'Arc Creek floodplain (Davis et al. 2014:152). 41FN118 is situated in a pasture on the eastern end of an elevated terrace above the Bois d'Arc Creek floodplain (Davis et al. 2014:157-161). Both consists of very dark brown to very dark gray sandy clay.

Due to the difficulty in screening the clay located at both sites, it was determined that water screening would be necessary in order to ensure as many artifacts could be collected as possible. Soil was placed in plastic trash bags, which were tagged with flagging tape that was labeled with the level and provenience. Initial water screening took place at ARC's office. Approximately 20 pounds of clay were put into five gallon buckets, which were submerged in water and left to soak overnight. However, only the exterior of the clay was softened using this methodology, and screening it was both slow and energy intensive. Considering that bone, shell, and ceramics were being found, there was also a concern about breaking these artifacts if too much force was used to push the clay through the screens. As such, based on the work from several past projects (Mahoney and Moore 1998; Van Horn et al. 1993; and Saner 2002), it was decided that baking soda would be used to try to deflocculate the clay.

Sodium bicarbonate, commonly known as baking soda, is a white crystalline compound with the chemical formula NaHCO_3 . Commonly known as a leavening agent in baking, it is used in many other applications, such as making effervescent salts and beverages, artificial mineral water, pharmaceuticals, and fire extinguishers (Picket 2000). It also has medical uses, being used as an alkalinizing agent for treatment in overdoses and certain gas exposures, as well as treating allergic reactions to plants such as poison ivy and sumac (Schonwald 2004). Due to the fact that sodium bicarbonate is an amphiprotic compound, meaning it can act as either an acid or base, it can also be used to neutralize a wide range of solutions.

Before work could begin deflocculating the clay, certain precautions had to be taken. Due to the volume of soil that needed to be transported and screened, approximately 47,000 lbs., a different location that was both larger and closer to the site needed to be considered. It was decided that the sale barn at

Riverby Ranch would be an ideal location, but it brought its own set of challenges. The landowner expressed concern that the resulting slurry from using baking soda could cause harm to his cattle and the surrounding soil. As such, an experiment had to be conducted to ensure that the screening wouldn't have a negative impact on the environment in which we were working.

Before the experiment could begin, environmental specialists were consulted to determine their opinion on the possible environmental impacts of using baking soda. Among those contacted were Loretta Mokry with Alan Plummer & Associates, Inc., Howard Garret, a Dallas organic gardener/landscaper known as The Dirt Doctor, and Dr. Charles Frederick, a nationally respected geomorphologist. Each of them concluded that a slurry of baking soda and water would not pose a threat to the environment, given that the solution was not too concentrated. Based on these responses, it was decided that as long as the baking soda/water solution did not exceed a pH of 9.0, it would not cause harm to the soil or cattle.

Methodology

Initial testing using baking soda was promising. Like the original water screening technique, 20 pounds of clay were put into five gallon buckets. Approximately half a bag of Arm and Hammer brand baking soda (~6.75 lbs.) was placed on top of the clay, which was then submerged in water and then mixed by hand. The buckets were then left for two to four hours, or overnight if they were mixed at the end of the day, before being screened. While using this method was successful in quickly breaking down the clay into a screenable slurry, pH tests on the resulting solution concluded that it was way above the recommended pH balance of 9.0. As such, a controlled experiment was conducted to find an amount of baking soda that both broke down the clay quick enough to facilitate rapid screening as well as being sufficiently low enough on the pH scale.

The experiment was set up as follows. Three, five gallon buckets were filled with 20 lbs. of clay and 240 fl. oz. (30 cups) of water. pH testing was conducted using two different test strips, Leslie's Swimming Pool Supplies and API. Before the addition of any baking soda, the pH levels of all three buckets were tested, to ensure that the pH was the same among all samples. After this, 8 oz. (one cup) of baking soda was added to the first bucket, 16 oz. (two cups) of baking soda to the second, and the third bucket was left without any baking soda. All three buckets were mixed, and the pH was tested shortly afterwards. The buckets were then allowed to sit for two hours to allow the baking soda to react with the clay, before the pH was tested a third and final time.

Results

Results of the experiment are detailed in Table 1. Based upon this data, the experiment seems to indicate that while the addition of sodium bicarbonate does raise the pH of the water used to soak the clay, using only 8 to 16 oz. keeps the pH low enough to not have a meaningful impact if introduced into an environment. Furthermore, both 8 and 16 oz. of baking soda proved to be enough to sufficiently deflocculate the clay so that it could be run through a 1/8" screen.

Table 1: Experimental Results

20 lbs. of dirt mixed w/ 240 fl. oz. of water	Bucket #1 0 oz. of baking soda	Bucket #2 8 oz. of baking soda	Bucket #3 16 oz. of baking soda
pH before mixing (no baking soda added)	Leslie's: 7.2 API: 7.5	Leslie's: 7.2 API: 7.5	Leslie's: 7.2 API: 7.5
pH shortly after mixing	Leslie's: 7.2 API: 7.0	Leslie's: 8.4 – 9.0 API: 8.5 – 9.0	Leslie's: 8.4 – 9.0 API: 8.5 – 9.0
pH after 2 hours	Leslie's: 7.2 API: 7.0	Leslie's: 8.4 – 9.0 API: 8.5 – 9.0	Leslie's: 8.4 – 9.0 API: 8.5 – 9.0

Discussion

Based upon the experiment conducted, the addition of baking soda softened the clay more effectively than just soaking it in water. Clay that had been allowed to soak in a solution of baking soda and water for two to four hours broke down quicker than clay without, as well as requiring less effort to push through a screen.

The reason sodium bicarbonate is effective in deflocculating the clay particles is due in part to the fact that clay has negatively charged areas along its surface. These areas attract positively charged particles (cations) such as calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium, which are used by plants as nutrients (Astra 2014). While sodium naturally exists in clay soils, it usually only constitutes 1-3% of the cations present. By adding baking soda, the positively charged sodium ions are taken from the compound at these negatively charged sites. Once the amount of sodium in the clay reaches 5%, the soil is said to be sodic. With so many positively charged cations present in the soil, they start to repel each other, causing the clay particles to move further apart and cause a structural collapse of the clay.

The methodology used in the experiment was adopted and refined by the field crew at Riverby Ranch (Figure 1). Like the experiment, 20 lbs. of clay was placed in buckets, with two cups of baking soda added to the top. To facilitate clay deflocculation, the baking soda was mixed into the clay by hand while it was being filled with water, after which, it was further broken down using a drywall hand mud mixer (similar to a large potato masher). Doing this exposed more of the clay to the baking soda solution, allowing the clay to break down quicker than simply leaving it to soak.



Figure 1: In the foreground, soil is transferred from the wheelbarrow into buckets, weighed, and baking soda added, while tags are written to indicate provenience. In the background, the soil/baking soda mixture is filled with water while being hand mixed, which is then further broken down with a drywall hand mud mixer.

As mentioned earlier, using sodium bicarbonate to deflocculate soil is not a new idea. This technique has been used in several projects over the past 20 years. The first mention I found of the use of sodium bicarbonate was in 1993 during the excavation of a prehistoric quarry site in the Santa Ana Mountains of California (Van Horn et al. 1993). Faced with very pure, greasy, black clay, they were the first to develop the methodology, doing experiments with both sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate, the latter of which proved to be more effective. They noted that prolonged use of the sodium bicarbonate solution appeared to remove calcium from the soil and seemed to effect the plant life in soils that had undergone the screening process, though their solution was more concentrated than the one used in this experiment. The methodology was used again in 1998 in a data recovery project on Clear Creek in Harris County, Texas, having been introduced to the process through the previous report (Mahoney and Moore 1998). During the Clear Creek project, the screened runoff was collected in massive pits, in order to ensure that it would not enter the nearby stream. While some of the experts contacted by ARC warned of storing the runoff in pits, due to the potential of leaking into the underlying water table, the area in which they were working was later destroyed due to bridge construction, so this was less of a concern. Finally, in 2002, this technique was employed at Fort St. Louis in Victoria County, Texas (Saner 2002). In their experiment, they filled a wheelbarrow with soil, with two cups of baking soda on top before submerging it in water. While this would be diluted enough to not pose an environmental risk, they had to wait up to 18 to 24 hours before the soil was ready to be screened.

Conclusion

Based upon the experiment conducted in the lab and the subsequent use in the field at Riverby Ranch, using two cups of baking soda on top of 20 lbs. of soil, which is then mixed and submerged in a five gallon bucket, seems to be both effective in breaking down the clay and environmentally safe. To speed up the deflocculating process, the soil and baking soda should be mixed while water is being added and further broken down once submerged. This allowed for a wait time of 2 to 4 hours until the soil can easily be passed through a screen with minimal effort.

In regards to CRM projects, this technique could be employed when a company is concerned with saving time or money when screening large amounts of compact clay soil. Considering that this methodology has a negligible impact on the surrounding environment, means that it also allows a large selection of locations in which to conduct the screening.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Loretta Mokry, Environmental Scientist with Alan Plummer & Associates, Howard Garrett, known as “The Dirt Doctor”, and Dr. Charles Frederick for the information they provided about baking soda and its impact on the environment. A big thanks to Chris Lintz then at Texas Parks and Wildlife, Bryant Saner of the Hill Country Archeological Society in Kerrville, and Rich Mahoney from SWCA, who provided articles pertaining to the use of baking soda in past projects. Thanks to the lessee for allowing the use of the sale barn at Riverby Ranch for testing the screening method and thanks to the field crew for carrying it out. Finally, a thanks to Dr. Alan Skinner, head of AR Consultants, Inc., who provided advice and counsel throughout the writing of this article.

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Fall 2016 CTA Meeting Minutes

Registration - 8:30 am

Call to Order - 9:03 am

Announcements

None

President welcomed and thanked all involved with hosting the CTA meeting in Nacogdoches.

Approval of Minutes, Spring 2015 Meeting:

Moved to approve: Allan Skinner, Seconded: Pat Mercado-Allinger. Motion carried unopposed.

Officers Reports

President (Jon Lohse): His report included budgeting future Friday Night Careers in Archeology Social at TAS meetings; new committee appointments; reforming existing Standing Committees; reforming or dissolving "Special" or ad hoc committees; establishing a Budget Committee; reviewing our revenue flow; updating membership categories and fee structure; make CTA more relevant and professional; and last support approval of Bylaw changes.

President's Report:

This is my first President's Report, and I'm excited to continue building on the great work done by our previous President, Missi Green, and I am looking forward to working with our Executive Committee and with the Membership to find ways to help strengthen and improve CTA and its role within Texas archeology.

First of all, Kristi Nichols can't make the meeting, but Ron Ralph has volunteered to help take minutes. Thank you Ron.

We want to encourage everyone to attend the Friday Night Careers in Archeology Social this evening. This is an important event at each year's TAS meeting, and so we appreciate the companies who expressed interest in hosting a table or for making a donation to help us cover

our budget for this event. We also want to thank the THC for asking two of their staff members, Amy Borgens and Brad Jones, to host a table to talk about internship opportunities that might be of interest to some students. That will be a very important addition to the Social. Thank You to everyone who has helped get ready for this.

My last comment about the Social has to do with how we're trying to cover this part of our budget. Some of you will have seen the new option to pay a fee for table space. We envision this becoming part of the annual process for getting ready for this event, but that the amount of this fee will probably change from year to year as the prices charged to us by each venue change.

I have started looking at committees and reaching out to some people to see if they're okay with continuing to serve. One change that we made just recently was to finally let Shelly Fischbeck off the hook for being the Chair of the Contractor's Committee. Some of you know Erin Phillips- she has taken this job over and has already been in touch with some folks to get their company's listings updated. Erin isn't here this time, but we appreciate her willingness to step up for this. I expect this process to continue into next year.

Along these lines, one of the things I'd like to work with our committee chairs and Executive Committee about is "cleaning up" the number and purpose of our many committees. We have a certain number of standing committees described in our by-laws, but we have a larger number of committees described on our website, and then we have some long-lasting "special" or ad hoc committees that were formed who knows when but continue to exist. Over the next year or so, I'd like to see what can be done to simplify this situation and perhaps reduce our number of committees to those that continue to provide an important purpose, and make the list of what we have consistent between our by-laws and our website.

Over the next couple of years and with help from different quarters, I would like to focus my time

as CTA President on a couple of important goals. The first is to stabilize and possibly strengthen CTA's financial condition. We have enough cash in the bank to withstand an occasional budget overrun, as we had last year. However, I would like to explore ways to propose budgets that we can be certain will be balanced with respect to revenue and expenses. The proposed formation of the Budget Committee is one step in this direction, and how we've started to explore charging table fees for the Friday Night Social is another step.

I think it is reasonable that we also look at traditional sources of CTA revenue to see what adjustments might be made to help ensure sound fiscal year-end performance.

One idea that has been discussed is to update the membership categories and associated fees in order to more accurately reflect the current composition of our professional community. If our annual expenditures can be increased a little in areas such as supporting student research, or increasing the kind and number of benefits of being a member of CTA, then I think these are things worth doing. Providing meaningful support for different committees to actually do stuff would be one example.

A second general goal is to work both our private companies and state agencies to make CTA more relevant to the practice of Texas archeology. Currently, there is no requirement for anyone calling themselves a professional archeologist to be a member of CTA. I don't think this will change any time soon. But at the same time, we ought to consider just the CTA's role should be in how professional archeology is conducted in Texas. We'll be discussing and voting on proposed by-law changes later on. These were presented in the Fall newsletter, and I hope everyone has taken a moment to look through them.

Any questions? Thank you Very Much. Jon Lohse

Vice President (Reign Clark): Not present, no report

Past President (Missi Green): The NRHP MAP project is progressing and should be complete in March.

Secretary (Kristi Miller Nichols): Not present, Ron Ralph filling in.

Kristi sent the following note: Sorry to not be there. My schedule didn't allow for making it to the meeting. Currently we have a total membership of 154. That number consists of 46 contractors, 99 professional memberships, and 9 students. Just a reminder that we have switched to Square to process online and credit card membership fees. It appears to be working smoothly. You can start renewing your memberships for the 2017 year, which will begin on January 1, 2017.

Please encourage students and new professional archaeologists to join CTA. It's a great resource to stay current on Texas archaeology issues.

Recently I realized that my schedule is becoming more hectic and I am not able to devote as much time to the responsibilities of Secretary. I request that a replacement be found to take over the position. I am honored to have served as CTA Secretary over the years, it has been a pleasure. Best, Kristi

Treasurer (Maggie Moore): As of October 28, 2016, our checking account contains \$10,660.44, the money market account contains \$18,913.79, and our scholarship fund contains \$9,024.48

I will be working with the Budget committee in the coming months to prepare a 2018 budget for EC approval. We will be switching to a new bank in the coming months and the EC exploring more effective ways of investing our money market and scholarship funds. Once new membership and contractor listing rates are decided on, I will update the amounts on Square to pay through the CTA website.

Newsletter Editor (Christina Nielsen): Not present, no report

Agency Reports

Texas Historical Commission (Pat Mercado-Allinger): Note new domain (thc.texas.gov) for website and electronic mailing email addresses for the THC; introduced Jenny McWilliams (cemetery preservation program coordinator) and discussed problems with filing notice of existence of cemeteries with county clerks as currently specified in the Health & Safety Code; grant awards (4) by THC totaled over \$500,000 (twice the average); discussed Antiquities Permit extensions; reviewed shapefile submission requirements and the new submission email address; recertification of two repositories (CAR-UTSA and Sam Houston Memorial Museum in Huntsville) and new certification of the Fort Bend County Museum Association; plugged Stewards meeting later in the symposium and presentation on new online project review submission system; and summarized concerns of West Texas ranchers over misfiled burials, cairns and mounds under the current Health & Safety Code. THC will keep CTA informed of related legislative developments.

Steve Black informed attendees of a related poster on display prepared by a Texas State University student.

Pat reported that the ground breaking for a new visitor center at San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site and touted TAS tours this week-end at Caddo Mounds and Mission Dolores state historic sites. She also noted a new City of San Augustine Park bringing the total of THC parks to 21. THC Casey Hanson reported 117 Texas Archeology Month events in October in 54 counties this year.

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (Margaret Howard): Reported new monies for capital improvement projects that require archeological surveys. Two new staff members have been hired for the Archeology Survey Team and Curatorial program. A survey is being conducted of climbing routes at Hueco Tanks State park and Historic Site in El Paso County, using DStretch image

enhancement to detect rock imagery that is not visible to the naked eye so that it can be protected.

Texas Department of Transportation (Scott Pletka): A new RFP has been posted for archeological general service contracts; the RFP format is new and so should be read carefully. TxDOT may issue additional RFPs for project-specific contracts but the exact dates and number of new contracts is not certain, so please keep on the lookout for further announcements. TxDOT is now producing an annual report on the program's activities. The report is intended for the general public and should be posted to the website soon. Hard copies were available at the TxDOT table (Auction and Book sales room).

Texas Archeological Research laboratory (Jonathan Jarvis): The University of Texas is investing in TARL with some relatively large one-time expenditures; Building 33 will soon have climate control early next year; there is a TARL Facebook page for social outreach including a Twitter account and a blog; the UT Anthropology Department is making progress toward offering CRM training but the extent of the involvement is still under negotiation. Jonathan offers student hires to help luddites with creating shapefiles for submission with site forms; and announces new Friends of TARL program.

Standing Committee Reports

Auditing (Mark Denton): Committee has not met but will meet prior to the spring meeting. Nothing to report at this time.

Communications (Mindy Bonine): Nothing to report

Contractors List (Erin Phillips): Looking forward to my new position. Let me know if you have questions or comments (ephillips@coastalenv.com) on the list or if you want to renew or make changes to your entry.

Curation (Marybeth Tomka): Not present, no report

Governmental Affairs (Andi Stahman): Reported for Nesta Anderson. Committee met twice. Several legislative items, State and Federal, were reported and discussed by attending members. Links to these items will be placed on the CTA website.

Multicultural (Mary Jo Galindo): Five scholarships were awarded to attend the TAS field school; two were for youth from the Navajo Nation to attend TAS field school (Cristian and Samuel Swift). Another was reported by Margaret Howard for attendance at the Annual Meeting.

Nominations (Bill Martin): Reported the Vice President (Reign Clark) term has ended and a new VP will be needed. The Secretary's (Kristi Miller Nichols) term will end and the position will need to be filled. President Lohse asked interested parties to contact the Nominations Committee. Martin's term has also ended and the President will appoint a new Chairman of the Nominations Committee.

Public Education (David O. Brown): Not present, no report

Special Committee Reports

Academic Archeology and CRM (Todd Ahlman): Not present, no report

Anti-looting Committee (Jeffery Hanson): Not present, no report

History (Doug Boyd): Not present, no report

Membership (Haley Rush): There was a general discussion of how to attract new members stressing student membership. Better access to jobs, training, intern positions, free beer, scholarships through TAS and other organizations, creating a CTA "student" page and bold advertising were

discussed.

Rachel Feit stressed "Professionalism" needed to be targeted to join CTA and a statement on what CTA will offer to new members (what's in it for me?).

Charles Fredrick suggested changing the meeting location and date to Texas State University, taking a membership drive on the road, having a third CTA meeting on training, and bundling TAS and CTA membership as a package.

Old Business

President made a plea for lapsed members to renew membership in the CTA.

Ad hoc Committee on "no-find" survey report (Rachel Feit): Suggested CTA talk to THC about a rule change to Chapter 26 of the code to amend submittal requirements for permitted projects to wit:

1. Submit clean notes, logs, shovel test forms and other data as part of the formal report.
2. Request a minimum of four (4) field photographs in each report to show general location, environment, work accomplished, etc., in final report.
3. Send one digitized copy and one hard copy of the final report along with curatorial forms to the accepting repository

Pat Mercado-Allinger said THC will take under advisement to amend the rules.

New Business

Changes to the CTA bylaws (Carolyn Spock, Marybeth Tomka, and Pat Mercado-Allinger): The Ad Hoc Committee met to amend the existing bylaws and present to the membership for a vote to approve. The amended bylaws (see CTA Newsletter Vol. 40, No. 2, Fall 2016) were published as per requirements and presented to the membership out of committee for a vote.

The President asked if everyone had read the amended bylaws and were ready to vote.

Motion to Adjourn: Moved Karl Kibler, seconded Waldo Troell, passed unanimously.

There was no discussion and the vote to approve was unanimous. The modified bylaws will be up on the website soon.

Meeting Adjourned at 11:05 pm.

Nominating Committee Chair Bill Martin was reappointed by the President for another term.
Metal Detecting Standards (Gus Costa)

Gus read an open letter to the CTA from Douglas Mangum stressing factors influencing positive results from a metal detector survey. These include:

1. Machine quality
2. Used by trained professionals
3. One to one ration on volunteer detectorist to professionals
4. Methodology
5. Need for statewide standards

Mangum recommended creating an ad hoc committee (CTA) to set these standards.

Discussion:

Tiffany Osburn saw no need for standards.

Rachel Feit suggested modifying CTA Guidelines if necessary.

Amy Borgens noted standards exist for THC underwater surveys (mostly data collection).

Mary Jo Galindo supports Arlo McKee's position that standards are needed for intensive survey.

Mark Denton stressed the rules are clear for underwater but Antiquities permits require a Scope of Work that would normally include detecting methodology if part of an intensive survey. A reconnaissance survey would not be expected to include metal detecting.

Action:

President Lohse referred discussion to an Ad Hoc Committee on metal detecting standards or guidelines for remote sensing to report back to the CTA membership. Committee appointments consist of Arlo McKee, Douglas Mangun, Michael Strutt and Tiffany Osburn.

Proposed 2018 Budget

INCOME (Old membership rates)	2014 Budget	Actual 2014	2015 Budget	2015 Actual	2016 Budget	Actual 2016	2017 Budget	Proposed 2018 Budget
Total Membership/ Contractor Listing						\$ 11,838.61		
Revenue								
Individual Memberships (\$30, \$15)	\$ 4,200.00	\$ 4,395.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,185.00	\$ 4,000.00		\$ 4,000.00	\$ 1,575.00
Student Memberships (\$15, \$25)	\$ 150.00	\$ 235.00	\$ 180.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 180.00		\$ 180.00	\$ 3,000.00
Contractor Listing Fees (\$125)	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 7,250.00	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 4,875.00	\$ 7,500.00		\$ 5,000.00	\$ 225.00
Individual Membership PayPal/Square Fees (\$1.00)	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 74.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 7,500.00
Student Membership PayPal/Square Fees (\$1.00)	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 5.00	
Contractor Listing PayPal/Square Fees (\$4.00)	\$ 100.00	\$ 96.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 88.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 61.00	\$ 110.00	
Checking Interest	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.10	\$ 0.90	\$ 1.07	\$ 0.90	\$ 1.18	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00
Money Market Interest	\$ 3.75	\$ 3.77	\$ 3.75	\$ 3.77	\$ 3.75	\$ 3.78	\$ 3.75	\$ 3.75
Scholarship Fund Interest	\$ 100.00	\$ 1.74	\$ 0.75	\$ 1.79	\$ 0.75	\$ 1.79	\$ 1.79	\$ 1.75
Other (Late fees)	\$ 100.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 100.00	
Other (CTA Career Social Donations)				\$ 1,717.00		\$ 50.00	\$ 2,400.00	
Other (CTA Fall Career Social Table Fee)						\$ 250.00		
TOTAL INCOME	\$ 12,235.10	\$ 12,145.61	\$ 11,965.40	\$ 11,115.63	\$ 11,965.40	\$ 12,306.36	\$ 11,876.50	\$ 14,306.50

GENERAL EXPENDITURES	2014 Budget	Actual 2014	2015 Budget	2015 Actual	2016 Budget	Actual 2016	2017 Budget	Proposed 2018 Budget
Administrative Costs	\$ 50.00	\$ 79.98	\$ 100.00	\$ -	\$ 100.00	\$ 39.40	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00
Web Page Registration (bi-annual fee)	\$ 60.00	\$ -	\$ 60.00	\$ -	\$ 60.00	\$ -	\$ 60.00	\$ 2,000.00
Spring Meeting/Social Expenses	\$ 800.00	\$ 888.15	\$ 800.00	\$ 582.46	\$ 800.00	\$ 867.03	\$ 700.00	\$ 1,000.00
Fall TAS/CTA Social	\$ 525.00	\$ 525.00	\$ 525.00	\$ 2,295.80	\$ 525.00	\$ 650.47	\$ 525.00	\$ 2,000.00
PayPal Fees	\$ 175.00	\$ 211.09	\$ 190.00	\$ 201.06	\$ 190.00	\$ 62.93	\$ 200.00	
Square fees	\$ 300.00	\$ 292.19	\$ 100.00	\$ -	\$ 100.00	\$ 129.21	\$ 50.00	\$ 477.70
Executive Committee Expenses								
TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,910.00	\$ 1,996.41	\$ 1,775.00	\$ 3,079.32	\$ 1,775.00	\$ 1,749.04	\$ 1,635.00	\$ 5,577.70

COMMITTEE EXPENDITURES	2014 Budget	Actual 2014	2015 Budget	2015 Actual	2016 Budget	Actual 2016	2017 Budget	Proposed 2018 Budget
Curation	\$ 50.00	\$ -	\$ 25.00	\$ -	\$ 25.00	\$ -	\$ 25.00	
Governmental Affairs	\$ 100.00	\$ -	\$ 50.00	\$ -	\$ 50.00	\$ -	\$ 50.00	
Membership	\$ 100.00	\$ -	\$ 50.00	\$ -	\$ 50.00	\$ -	\$ 50.00	
Multicultural Relations	\$ 50.00	\$ -	\$ 25.00	\$ -	\$ 25.00	\$ -	\$ 25.00	
Public Education	\$ 100.00	\$ -	\$ 50.00	\$ -	\$ 50.00	\$ -	\$ 50.00	
General Committee Expenses	\$ 50.00	\$ -	\$ 25.00	\$ -	\$ 25.00	\$ -	\$ 25.00	\$ 1,500.00
TOTAL COMMITTEE EXPENDITURES	\$ 450.00	\$ -	\$ 225.00	\$ -	\$ 225.00	\$ -	\$ 225.00	\$ 1,500.00

OUTREACH & TRAINING ACTIVITIES	2014 Budget	Actual 2014	2015 Budget	2015 Actual	2016 Budget	Actual 2016	2017 Budget	Proposed 2018 Budget
Outreach & Training Activities								\$ 1,000.00
TOTAL OUTREACH/TRAINING ACTIVITIES								\$ 1,000.00

DONATIONS	2014 Budget	Actual 2014	2015 Budget	2015 Actual	2016 Budget	Actual 2016	2017 Budget	Proposed 2018 Budget
Archeological Conservancy	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ -	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00
CTA Scholarship Grant	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00
TAAAM Event Grants (divided among 5 applicants)	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 1,999.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00
TAS Research Support Fund	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00
Texas Beyond History	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
TAS Multicultural Program	\$ 2,100.00	\$ 2,100.00	\$ 2,100.00	\$ 2,100.00	\$ 2,100.00	\$ 2,100.00	\$ 2,100.00	\$ 2,100.00
TOTAL DONATIONS	\$ 9,800.00	\$ 8,300.00	\$ 9,800.00	\$ 9,800.00	\$ 9,800.00	\$ 8,799.00	\$ 9,800.00	\$ 9,800.00

TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2014 Budget	Actual 2014	2015 Budget	2015 Actual	2016 Budget	Actual 2016	2017 Budget	Proposed 2018 Budget
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 12,160.00	\$ 10,296.41	\$ 11,800.00	\$ 12,879.32	\$ 11,800.00	\$ 10,548.04	\$ 11,660.00	\$ 17,877.70
OVERALL BALANCE	\$ 75.10	\$ 1,849.20	\$ 165.40	\$ (1,763.69)	\$ 165.40	\$ 1,758.32	\$ 216.50	\$ (3,571.20)

Checking Account Balance	\$ 17,008.72
Money Market Fund Balance	\$ 18,915.35
Scholarship Fund Balance	\$ 9,025.22
	\$ 44,949.29

Officers (Executive Committee)

President
Jon Lohse
jlohse@coastalenv.com

Past President
Missi Green
missig@coxmcclain.com

Vice President
Reign Clark
RClark@GoshawkEnv.com

Secretary
Kristi Miller Nichols
indyjonestx@gmail.com

Treasurer
Maggie Moore
MaggieMoore@Atkinsglobal.com

Newsletter Editor
Tina Nielsen
cnielsen@swca.com

Committees

Academic Archeology and CRM
Todd Ahlman
t_a57@txstate.edu

Anti-looting
Jeff Hanson
jhanson@srircrm.com

Auditing *
Mark Denton
Mark.Denton@thc.texas.gov

Communications *
Mindy Bonine
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Contractor's List *
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Curation *
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Governmental Affairs *
Nesta Anderson
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History
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dboyd@paiarch.com

Membership
Haley Rush
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Multicultural Relations *
Mary Jo Galindo
MJGalindo@pape-dawson.com

Nominating *
Bill Martin
Bill.Martin@thc.texas.gov

Public Education *
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anthonyandbrown@sbcglobal.net

Publications Webpage
Scott Pletka
spletka@txdot.gov

Survey Standards
Marianne Marek
mmarektx@gmail.com

*Indicates a Standing Committee

1.

Search for CTA_org in Yahoo! Groups, and request to join. The group administrator receives a message asking for approval, which they will grant if you are a CTA member. You will then receive notice that you have been approved. This method enables group members to access the webpage for CTA_org, look at the calendar, change their settings, review old messages, etc., as well as send and receive messages. It does require a Yahoo! ID, but is the easiest way to join.

2.

E-mail the group administrator at ebony2071@yahoo.com and ask to join. They will then send you an invitation to join the group, which side-steps the approval process and you can join automatically. This method also enables group members to access the webpage for CTA_org, look at the calendar, change their settings, review old messages, etc., as well as send and receive messages. This method requires a Yahoo! ID, but is also a very convenient way to join.



3.

For those that absolutely DO NOT want to create a Yahoo! ID, there is one more way to join. This method involves the group administrator adding the person to the group manually. In this case the requestor will receive an e-mail welcoming them to the group, and provides e-mail addresses to post messages and to unsubscribe. If you choose this method, you can only post messages via the e-mail address and receive copies of messages sent to the group. You will not be able to change their settings (such as requesting a daily digest of messages), nor will you be able to access the webpage for the group. This method of joining can only be used to send and receive messages, nothing else. If this method is your choice, e-mail ebony2071@yahoo.com for more details.

Council of Texas Archeologists
2017 Membership and
Renewal Form

Return to:
 Council of Texas Archeologists
 c/o Kristi Nichols
 Raba Kistner Environmental
 12821 W. Golden Lane
 San Antonio, TX 78249

- Address correction only (see below)
- I wish to **join** CTA.
- I wish to **renew** my membership in CTA
- Company/Contractor to be listed \$125.00
 (Company listing **also requires** one of the following professional categories:)
- Professional (annual income more than \$20,000 per year) \$30.00
- 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
- Contractor listing late fee (assessed after Spring Meeting)** \$16.00
- Donation to _____ \$ _____
- Total amount remitted to CTA** **\$ _____**
- Automatically add my email to the CTA_org Yahoo Groups Listserve.

Name (please print): _____
Company/Institution: _____
Address: _____
City/State/Zip: _____
Phone: _____ e-mail: _____

For additional information or questions, please contact the following:

indyjonestx@gmail.com
postmaster@counciloftexasarcheologists.org

Membership is based on the calendar year Jan-Dec.

CTA Photo Page



Associate Director of TARL, Jonathan Jarvis, teaching Digital Data Systems in Archeology class



TARL's tables at Explore UT, with student and staff volunteers sharing hands-on archeology activities with younger students

