TAS BUDGET DEFICIT
PROJECTED FOR 2020

James Everett, TAS President

This has been and will continue to be an unprecedented year for the world and for TAS. The coronavirus pandemic has caused TAS to cancel our 2020 field school and our annual meeting. We have also had to postpone the Ceramics Academy and the Archeology 101 Academy, both of which will likely be canceled when we reevaluate conditions later this year. As a result of these cancellations and postponements, TAS faces a potential deficit of over $18,000 for 2020.

To address the projected deficit and to avoid tapping into TAS reserve funds, the TAS Board and Executive Committee have met several times and we have already:

- Stopped discretionary spending by TAS Committees.
- Requested a refund for the insurance premiums we paid in February to cover field school and annual meeting. We have also informed the insurance carrier that we will request a refund for coverage of the Ceramics Academy and the Archeology 101 Academy if they are ultimately canceled. So far, the carrier has notified us that we will receive at least a $743 refund.
- Removed from the 2020 budgeted expenditures the $1650 Trademark renewal payment, which was completed early, at the end of 2019.
- Informed Texas State University’s Anthropology Department that TAS will be unable to provide the usual, discretionary $1000 grant this year.
- Placed on the TAS Home Page and on the TAS Facebook page a request that members donate to the General Fund. We will issue reminders throughout the year that TAS needs donations to the General Fund, and we will encourage members to donate to the General Fund part of the money they would have paid in registration fees to attend canceled events.
- Initiated an Ebay auction of “silent auction” items, the proceeds from which will go to the TAS General Fund. To the extent that TAS members continue to donate items for the auction, the Houston Local Arrangements Committee will continue the auction through October. We will periodically request the donation of items for the online auction.
- Applied for several grants to assist with our administrative costs, including the printing costs for the 2020 BTAS. We will continue to apply for grants to assist us this year and in 2021.

The following initiatives will soon be implemented to help further reduce the 2020 deficit:

- We will announce a delay in the printing and mailing of the 2020 BTAS until we can better determine our financial situation and until we receive responses to our applications for grants. In the meantime:
  - We will be posting in the Member Area of our website a PDF version of the 2020 BTAS so members who have joined/renewed in 2020 can enjoy the professional, informative BTAS articles immediately.
  - We will also be conducting a survey through which members can tell us their preference (a printed copy or a downloadable PDF copy) for receiving the BTAS for 2020 and for future years.
- Realizing that memberships are the key to the financial picture for TAS this year and next, we plan to:
  - Encourage current members to renew their memberships prior to their (continued on page 3)
TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY® ETHICS

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

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Office hours are on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 9a.m. to 2p.m. During other hours please leave a message on the answering machine.

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The Texas Archeological Society promotes study, preservation and awareness of Texas archeology. The Society encourages scientific archeological exploration and research, the preservation and conservation of archeological materials and sites, and the interpretation and publication of the data attendant thereto.
o membership anniversary date. Members whose renewal dates are approaching will receive an emailed reminder.

o Initiate a Membership Gifting Campaign - to encourage members to give TAS memberships to special people in their lives for birthdays, graduations, etc.

o Involve Regional Directors in contacting members who have not renewed their membership this year and in recruiting new members in their Region.

• We intend to implement many other fundraising initiatives to help raise money for TAS, including:
  o Expanding the online store to sell TAS shirts, etc., throughout the year (if we can find an “online storekeeper” to oversee the online sales).
  o Posting a fact or question of the week or of the month (along with a reminder for members to renew their membership and/or donate to TAS).

• To offset the “distance” from TAS that many members are experiencing because of canceled events, we will implement a number of initiatives to stay in touch with members. These will include:
  o Posting short, informative lectures on the website (available only to members).
  o Inviting members to blog about a theme of the month (e.g., experiences at past TAS field schools).

This is a difficult, unexpected, unprecedented time. As a result, TAS is facing a significant budget shortfall. On behalf of the Board of Directors, which is working diligently to assure the financial solvency of the TAS, I want to thank you for being a TAS member, for helping us raise money for TAS, and for understanding the need for us to control our spending this year.

THANKS FOR YOUR SUPPORT!

EBAY AUCTION UNDERWAY TO BENEFIT TAS

Linda Gorski

As most of you know, the 91st Annual Meeting of the Texas Archeological Society scheduled for October 29 – November 1, 2020 in Houston has been canceled due to uncertain future effects of Covid19. This meeting is not just the annual gathering of the archeological clan in Texas, it is also the biggest fundraiser for the society. In order to offset some of the financial shortfalls as a result of canceling this meeting, the Local Arrangements Committee in Houston is running an online auction to raise funds in lieu of the Annual Meeting’s Silent Auction. Houston Archeological Society Vice President Larry Golden has graciously allowed the use of his Ebay site. Items currently up for auction each week are searchable by going to www.ebay.com and then typing “TAS Auction 2020” in the search box.

Here’s how the auction works and how YOU can participate.

1. Larry Golden and Linda Gorski currently plan to run this Ebay auction each week until November 1 or as long as they have items to auction. That’s where you come in. We need items to auction!

2. Please take photos of items you would like to donate to be sold in this auction to benefit TAS. Smaller, quirky, interesting, easy to mail items are best. Any Texas-centric or western-themed items sell especially well. Email photos to: goldenlarry58@gmail.com, lindagorski@cs.com. They will let you know if they think your item will sell on Ebay. If you have large or heavy items or boxes of books you might want to save them for the TAS Silent Auction at our TAS Annual Meeting in 2021 which will be held in Houston.

3. Once Linda and Larry receive your photos, they’ll decide if your item will sell on Ebay and they will contact you and ask you to mail the item to Larry Golden (address to be provided) or arrange a reasonable (continued on page 4)
(continued from page 3)

pick-up/drop-off place/time. (If your item is accepted for the auction, you will also donate the cost of shipping it to Larry.)

4. Larry will list items on his Ebay site for auction each Sunday night and the auction on that item will run for one week. Remember that your items are being seen by a worldwide audience so bidding can be fast and furious and it can be very profitable! The winning bidder will pay for the item and for shipping from Houston. Larry and Linda will do all the shipping.

5. TAS will incur absolutely no expenses for this auction - but will receive all the profit. The donor (you) will receive a receipt for the sale price of the auctioned item(s) for your tax records.

6. Don’t forget that you, too, can bid on the items!!! All proceeds go to TAS!

Our first week’s auction ended at 7:00 p.m. on Sunday night, May 10. Three fairly inexpensive items were placed in this auction just to see how it would work. We made over $200 that first week. As this newsletter goes to press the auction is three weeks old and has raised $1300!

If the LAC can continue to make $200 - $400 a week on this auction for six months until November 1 (the last day of the canceled 2020 TAS meeting), TAS will receive well over $6,000 from the auction! And if we get some really good items to auction, we’ll earn much more! Plus TAS members will enjoy watching the auctions, especially if some of their items are up for sale!

We’ve also gotten wonderful response to this auction idea in other ways! When we were publicizing this auction we got this nice note from one of our members:

My name is Jonathan Swift and I received your email pertaining to the TAS Ebay Auction. First, I would like to express our regret on the fact that Field School 2020 has been cancelled this June due to COVID-19. My mom, my two sons, and myself have been going to Field School for the past seven years, and we’ve truly enjoyed every one of them. This summer will not be the same without it.

Now on to business. We will not be participating in the auction, nor do we have any items to donate; however, we would like to make a monetary donation if possible. If you all are willing to except this form of donation, please let me know who to make the check out to, and email me a physical address.

Hopefully, we will all come back together for TAS Field School 2021. It is a sheer tragedy that so many lives have been devastated by this virus. Stay safe, healthy, and thank you. The Swift Family

Thank you Swift family for your donation!

Many of you know archeologist Dr. Carol McDavid, who lives here in Houston. She put an offer on facebook that she had just cleared her mom’s house and had a ton of packing supplies to give away. I messaged her immediately and asked if she would donate them to the TAS Auction (we’ll need LOTS of boxes and bubble wrap). Check out this photo of us at her house picking up literally a mountain of bubble wrap and boxes – thus saving money we would have expended on packing supplies. She is so thrilled to be part of this auction in such a meaningful way! Thank you Carol!!!

And, more great news! An anonymous benefactor has promised to MATCH EVERY DOLLAR earned on this auction, up to $6,000! That could bring as much as $12,000 (or more) for TAS when the auction ends on November 1! A very big “thank you” to this member! More reasons to donate items and to bid!

In the coming weeks watch for these items coming your way from some wonderful HAS/TAS members: (continued on page 5)
Stained glass artist and HAS member Mary Needham has donated three of her stained glass creations!

Author and historian Louis Aulbach has donated a complete autographed set of his paddling guides to the rivers of Texas including the Pecos, the Devils and the Rio Grande and his hiking guide to Big Bend Ranch State Park.

HAS member John Lumb has donated this very historic, rare and collectible fixed-blade cotton sampler. Cotton samplers were used by brokers to cut into a bale in order to judge its quality. The blade is stamped: SOUTHERN BAGGING COMPANY Long Reach HOUSTON, TEXAS.

TAS member Bill Birmingham from Victoria is making one of his amazing draw trowels for the auction. His trowels feature an antler handle embellished with turquoise. This is the trowel I succeeded in winning at a TAS silent auction several years ago. (continued on page 6)

Author and historian Dr. Gregg Dimmick is donating autographed copies of his two books AND offering a guided group tour of the Sea of Mud site in Wharton County. (Photos courtesy Dr. Dimmick.)
(continued from page 5)

This is an important auction to benefit an important cause. Proceeds from this charitable auction will benefit the Texas Archeological Society in its efforts to promote scientific archeological exploration and research, the preservation of archeological materials and sites, the publication of associated information, and public education and outreach programs for both adults and children throughout the State of Texas. (TAS is a non-profit organization with 501(c)(3) tax exempt status.)

If you have any questions about this auction please email Linda Gorski at lindagorski@cs.com. Thanks so much for your support.

Keep your eyes peeled for these great items and more in the upcoming weeks!!

(continued on page 7)
Happy bidding!!
PAST FIELD SCHOOLS & ADVENTURES

Devils River Natural Area
"Louis and Linda on a survey"
Photo and quote credit: Linda Gorski

Hondo
Linda and an excavation site
Photo credit: Linda Gorski

Marfa - 2000, Scene 1
"The Marfa [field school] photos are taken at the Kids Program area that was headed up by Joan Few, Ph.D. of Rice University. Both photos highlight my two sons, Stephen and Matthew (both wearing white long sleeve shirts and hats -- the desert outdoors protocol), working in a unit on the high ridge above Alamito Creek that was the location of a Cielo Complex prehistoric siteas well as the location of the wagon ruts of the historic mid-nineteen[th] century Chihuahua Trail from Presidio to San Antonio."

- Louis Aulbach

(continued on page 9)
PAST FIELD SCHOOLS & ADVENTURES

Marfa - 2000, Scene 2
Photo credit for both Marfa pictures: Louis Aulbach

Pecos Canyon - 2017
"Liz(ard) sunning on rock. This was a great trip out west."
Photo and quote credit: Sandra Rogers

Palo Duro Canyon - 2019
“I know you can do it....”
Photo and caption credit: Trudy Williams

Palo Duro Canyon - 2019
I am not kidding....I can hurt you....
Photo and caption credit: Trudy Williams

(continued on page 10)
PAST FIELD SCHOOLS & ADVENTURES

Campwood - 2017
We love it here...
Photo and caption credit: Trudy Williams

Palo Duro Canyon - 2019
“Really Grandma...I promise...”
Photo and caption credit: Trudy Williams

Campwood - 2017
All TAS Members are my family! Agnes Herschbach 2017
Photo and caption credit: Trudy Williams

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A 1968 FIELD SCHOOL LETTER

SEVENTH TAM SISER FIELD SCHOOL, 1968
June 13 through 22, 1968
At Presidio Loreto, Victoria County

Advance Letter to Registrants

From: F. W. "Turkey" Zoeller, Camp Director
P. O. Box 3261, Austin, Texas 78704

R. Mott Davis, Archeological Director
Dept. Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin 78712

After June 30 we will be at the Field School address: Y&S, c/o Y. Branch, 1205 S. Manor Drive, Victoria, Texas 77901.

A lively field school is shaping up. As of this writing (June 1) we have over 100 people coming to camp, and 65 to 70 active participants in the field school. As you know, we have already started things off with a bang by issuing the newsletter notice about registration; the deadline was supposed to be May 25, but we put down May 31, and then the mailing of the newsletter was delayed so that there was barely time to register. However, the result was a stampede of registrations, and that is what we badly needed for planning purposes. Many thanks for your promptness.

The site: we call the archeological site Presidio Loreto, which indicates that we believe it to be the location of the Presidio de Nuestra Senora de Loreto, 1720-1749, an important spot in early Texas history. It badly needs archeological testing to confirm or disprove our identification and to learn a little of its size and nature. In addition there is at least one prehistoric Indian site on hand, and we will test that one too.

We are extremely fortunate in being the guests of land owners who are as concerned with the conservation of antiquities as we are. In addition, the leases of the land has diverted one of his bulldozers to fixing roads, leveling the ground for our lab shelter, and digging our garbage pit. Furthermore, an energetic group of TAM members from Port Lavaca, Victoria, and Corpus Christi is putting in a lot of time and energy preparing the camp ground.

How to find us: accompanying this letter is a map showing you how to find the gate, marked "T.A.S.", that leads to the camp site. The road is 1½ miles long, mostly on gumbo. Thanks to the kindness of the leases it has been graded and the bad spots graded; but rain can make it muddy. If you get lost, or are in doubt about the road because of rain, go in to Victoria and call the telephone number given later in this letter.

Registration on arrival: with such a large group, coordination of camping arrangements is necessary. As you probably gathered from the tone of our newsletter announcements, we intend to crush the whip to make sure that no one steps on anyone else's toes. When you arrive at camp, the first thing to do is register, before you set up your own camp. At registration you will pay for your meals. It will be best if you pay at the beginning for all the meals you plan to have. When you have registered, we will show you the choices available for camping places.

(Note: we may have a reduced food rate for children 11 years old and under; we'll let you know at registration; no promises—it depends on a study of food costs.)

We expect that people will start arriving Friday afternoon and will continue to come in throughout most of Saturday. The first camp meal will be Saturday morning, Saturday breakfast and lunch may not be up to the requisite culinary standard of later meals, because of the difficulty of estimating how many folks will be on hand, but there will be plenty to eat.

Living in camp? If we interpret the registrations correctly, there will be a few people living in motels and commuting to the field school. It’s not far off and the arrangement should work well. The only hitch might come if a heavy rain should make the access road difficult to traverse. Work is being done on the access road, and while no promises are made if we get a 2-inch Texas snow, in general things should work out satisfactorily.

Please uncertain? Some of the registration forms we have received say “I’m not sure when I’m coming, but I’m coming.” As soon as you know, let us know. We will be delighted to see you whenever you come, but the business of planning meals in advance can get pretty difficult. When your plane leaves, drop a note to Turkey Zoeller—addresses at the top of this letter.

Regarding the younger set: when you register we will need to know who in your group is going to participate in the school, and who is simply along for the ride—children and spouses. For those younger children who would like to spend some of their time doing archeology, we will organize a special “Young Patrels,” as in past years. These youngsters often put their elders to shame. There will also be an opportunity for non-archeological spouses to help in the cataloging of artifacts if they feel inclined. As for teenagers, they are expected to participate in the field school, and not to spend the time as we imagine. As noted in the newsletter announcement, everyone younger than 17 years old must be accompanied by a responsible adult. These 17 through 20 can come alone, but they must have notarized authorization from parent or guardian, freeing the T.A.S. and land owner of liability. If a 17 through-20 comes in alone without the notarized authorization, we’ll turn him around and send him back to get it.

Campus Conditions: the environment can be classified as good, bad, and indifferent—all three; about par for Texas camping. If you are going to camp, we assume you know something about camping. If you don’t have experience at it, be sure to consult in advance with friends who can tell you something about the ins and outs.

Our camp ground is a fine large open grove (locally known as a mott) of oaks; we hope it will be big enough to hold all of us. The hazy southern breeze wafts pleasantly through the trees, providing aeroelastic support in the evening for squads of 6-8-sized mosquitoes. There are chiggers and ticks on hand as well. The sun is tight against winged and stinging varmints, and that you have insect repellent. There are also a few friendly snakes, about what one would expect.

It will be hotter than a firecracker during the day; long-sleeved shirts, hats, sunburn lotion, and salt tablets are in order. The long range weather map keeps
A 1968 FIELD SCHOOL LETTER

(continued on page 13)
A 1968 FIELD SCHOOL LETTER

Archaeological equipment:
For each person:
1. Clip board for 8½ x 11 sheets. (This will supply the paper)
2. Pencils or ballpoint pens, the cheap variety.
3. Welded pointing trowel. This is a trowel with pointed blade 5 or 6 inches long, handle welded (not riveted) to the blade.
4. Six-foot or eighteen-foot tape measure, in inches, or else a folding carpenter’s ruler.
5. Whetstone.
6. A fine pointed tool—a second-hand dental pick, or a flat piece of bamboo about 6 inches long and a half inch wide carved to a point at one end, or a supply of quill or ivory picks which can be sharpened to pointed or spatulate ends, or an ice pick. Something like that.

For at least one per family unit:
7. Shovel, long handled, with pointed blade. (No need to be short of shovels, so bring one per person if you can.)
8. Carpenter’s line level (a metal level that can be hung from a string to tell whether the string is level.)
10. Ruler, six-inch or one-foot.
11. Compass, the kind you draw circles with.

Optional equipment which can prove useful:
12. One-foot engineer’s ruler (triangular cross-section, divided into decimal units).
13. Small compass, to tell which way is north.
14. Fifty-foot or 100-foot tape.
15. Screen for siftiing dirt. A good size is a frame 2 x 4 ft., with one-fourth inch hardware cloth. (We will have 70 screens there, but there will certainly be one for personal use.) You might also want to bring along a piece of window-screen to fit inside the other, for checking the dirt for tiny glass beads.
16. Hand-level. This is a cheap (about $1.25—don’t go paying for the expensive ones) thing that you sight through, with a bubble on top. Useful to learn how to use, but not vital to our work.
17. Camera. There will be here of opportunities for photography, and a professional photographer on the staff will be showing people the useful things to know about field photography. Your camera does not have to be expensive to be useful. Bring your own film. Keep the camera in a plastic bag there will be dust.
18. A box to carry all these things. Some people use a kanga; but a tackle box, canvas box, or tool box is good.

Be sure you have everything to show that it is yours. Ropes, trowels, shovels, everything. Some people use a color code, others use initials. But whatever you use, use it! The field school will not be responsible for lost or confused equipment.

We’re looking forward to seeing you. Pray for dry weather!

A Throwback!
This is the Advance letter to registrants for the 7th Texas Archeological Society field school.

Courtesy of Jim Schmidt

Field School photo spread editing and layout by Alexandra Ma, Plano West Senior High School Class of 2020.
Congratulations, Alexandra! Thanks for your help! –The Editor
MORE TALES OF THE TEXAS CALABOOSE

William Moore

Editor’s note: Last summer, Mr. Moore regaled readers with an introduction to his research on the Texas Calaboose. This year, he has kindly submitted an article with a few more interesting stories of Texas’ criminal past.

The word calaboose may be familiar to many people, especially when used in western movies. However, few are aware of its origin. When Texas and other states on the southern border was owned by Mexico, the local vernacular for tiny Mexican jails (continued on page 15)
(continued from page 14) was calaboz. Sometime after Texas gained its independence, it was only natural that the Texians would anglicize many Spanish words. Therefore, calaboz became calaboose, a term that was use throughout the early days of the twentieth century. The word calaboose simply means jail. For the purposes of my research, I define one as a small, one-story building occupying a footprint of 300 square feet or less.

There has always been a need for confining criminals and unruly people in general. Most people who found themselves spending a night in the local calaboose were persons who over-indulged in the consumption of spirits and/or engaged in rowdy behavior such as fighting and cursing in public. Many prisoners consisted of temporary workers hired to pick cotton and work in cotton gins. They were paid on Saturday, and this resulted in a booming business for the local saloons. A resident of Burlington told me that as a small child he used to pass by the local calaboose with his family on his way to church. It was not unusual for the old “boose” to be so crowded that some were tied to trees outside. These offenders were usually released the next day after paying a fine, as they were needed at the gin on Monday. Persons convicted of more serious crimes often found a home in the local calaboose. Perhaps the best example is Bonnie Parker and Ralph Fults who were residents of the brick calaboose in Kemp in 1932. Their crime was mule theft, auto theft, and burglary. In cases like this, the calaboose served as a holding facility until transportation to the county jail could be arranged. Imagine a cold, rainy night in January with dirt roads and horses and wagons being the only means of transportation. The unfortunate culprit was forced to endure the elements in a tiny building with no plumbing or electricity. Heaters were also rare because many prisoners tried to escape by setting their bedding on fire. In those days, the county jail was not a major improvement. Few calabooses had shutters on the windows, making it easy for friends of the incarcerated to pass food, water, and weapons to their friends inside. This was a serious problem in Waco so the city built a fence to keep out contraband.

Five years of research and over 20,000 miles of travel across Texas resulted in the documentation of 95 surviving calabooses in 70 counties and numerous others no longer present. Each extant calaboose was photographed from all elevations and measured. Floor plans were drawn to scale, and they were recorded at TARL as historic structures. My research was rewarded by the publication of my findings in The Texas Calaboose and Other Forgotten Jails by Texas A&M University Press in 2019. Post-publication, I have learned of additional examples that I plan to include in a second edition should sales warrant it.
E. Mott Davis Award
Presented by CTA to archeologist Ashley Jones and the Houston Archeological Society for the Kleb Woods Nature Center Public Archeology Project

Linda Gorski

The Council of Texas archeologists announced at their spring meeting on April 17th that the Kleb Woods Nature Center Public Archeology Project had been chosen to receive the coveted E. Mott Davis Award for 2020. Named for Dr. E. Mott Davis in honor of his lifelong contributions to bridging the gap between professional archaeology and the public, the purpose of this award is to encourage contract archeological firms and their clients to include outreach efforts in cultural resource management projects.

The primary recipients of this year’s award are HAS members Ashley E. Jones, professional archeologist with Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc, the principle investigator on the Kleb Woods project, Sharon Menegaz, Education Coordinator for the Houston Archeological Society, Bob Sewell, HAS Field Director on the project and Fred Collins, Director of the Kleb Woods Nature Center. Dr. Todd Ahlmann, Director of the Center for Archeological Studies at Texas State University in San Marcos, and Chairman of Public Education for CTA presented the award.

The public archeology program at Kleb Woods Nature Center is designed to educate the public on the history of northwest Harris County, to foster stewardship of both the park and the area’s cultural resources, and to provide archeological data on the property to compliment archival and historical documentation. Kleb Woods is unique, as it is one of two parks in Precinct 3 that retains historic resources and disseminates information on the natural and historic resources in the area. This includes preserving the original house on the property (c. 1895) and a museum display with letters, receipts, and other documents that discuss the Kleb family’s experiences on their farm after immigrating from Germany. Since 2017, the Houston Archeological Society, Harris County Precinct 3 Parks, and Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc. have worked to build a sustainable public archeology program that engages the community through hands-on educational activities.

First awarded in 2001, the E. Mott Davis Award for Public Outreach is conferred at the Spring Meeting of the Council of Texas Archeologists and recognizes outstanding efforts made by a firm, agency, or institution to advance public awareness and appreciation of archeology, and to foster support for the preservation and protection of archeological resources and awareness of how archeology differs from artifact collecting. In presenting the award, Dr. Ahlmann said “The HAS is doing some great outreach these days. You all are setting a great example for the state.” (continued on page 17)
TAS member Nathan Palmer teaching kids how to measure a unit at Kleb Woods.

Boy Scouts at Screens during Kleb Woods Diggin' Old Stuff Public Outreach Archeology Day.

Kids at our public outreach days at Kleb Woods even wash and sort artifacts that are recovered!
TxDOT is digging into a history of cattle ranching, outlaws and a freed African American's influence in Bolivar, Texas. This archeological investigation is part of TxDOT’s proposed efforts to reconstruct and widen FM 455 in Denton County. TxDOT’s team of archeologists must consider a transportation project’s impact on cultural resources, such as archeological sites, before construction begins. In doing so, the team preserves the data and tells interesting stories about Texas history. TxDOT will hold a webinar to present this information and get feedback on outreach.

In advance of the TxDOT FM 455 project, TxDOT investigated two historic sites just within Sanger city limits. Historically, these sites were once part of Bolivar. As a frontier town, many large ranches in Bolivar connected with the Jesse Chisholm Trail, a path for driving cattle to Kansas. One cattle baron in the area, John Chisum, had several herds in Bolivar and he provided beef to the Confederacy during the Civil War. The area grew throughout the 1860s due, in part, to the construction of a military telegraph station and multiple stagecoach stops. Bolivar also became a haven for many famous outlaws, including Sam Bass.

Discoveries

At one site, archeologists unearthed the remnants of the Sartin Hotel, built in the 1870s. Archeologists documented a water feature pond from the center of the lobby, lamp glass, iron rings, whiteware fragments, and more. At the other site, archeologists uncovered portions of Tom Cook’s blacksmith shop. Tom Cook was a freed African American slave on the frontier who owned a blacksmith and farrier business in the 1870s through the 1890s. In a time when African Americans had little rights, Cook was a landowner, Reverend, respected community leader, and was literate. As a prominent civil rights leader in Bolivar, Cook mentored future civil rights leader Fred Moore. In addition, Cook was employed as a staff member with the local Frontier Guard Unit, which later became a part of the modern State/National Guard. Survey and test excavations uncovered coal and wrought iron waste from Tom Cook’s forge, at least one blacksmith tool, and different sizes of wrought iron stock (remnants of new iron bars used by blacksmith to make and repair items). They also found a 19th century ceramic tobacco pipe, beverage bottle fragments, harness parts, forged horseshoes, and several possible blacksmith shop features.

What’s Next?

TxDOT recommended the two sites as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The sites will be excavated and studied as part of the preservation outcome for this project since the sites cannot be avoided for the construction project. TxDOT is also seeking comment on additional preservation outcomes that would help tell the story of these two sites.

Interested stakeholders can comment on TxDOT’s projects during the historic preservation process, also known as Section 106 of the NHPA. Through Section 106, TxDOT consults with the public and consulting parties to determine why historic sites (continued on page 19)
(continued from page 19) are important to communities and to strike a balance between preservation and progress. Public participation is at the heart of historic preservation. You can learn more about the Section 106 process here.

Join us for a webinar to learn more about this project, the archeological discoveries, and to participate in a hands-on experience working with TxDOT in our historic preservation process. TxDOT looks forward to your input on the archeological sites and what we can do to preserve Bolivar and Tom Cook’s stories for future generations. Be on the lookout for another webinar in July about the rare discovery associated with the Caddo in northeast Texas.

Visit www.txdot.gov, keyword “Archeology” to view details of the webinar, register for the event and learn more about the latest on TxDOT archeology projects throughout the state, including interactive story maps, and annual reports.

A Possible Clovis Blade from 41SR459 Starr Co., Texas

Christopher W. Ringstaff

On March 12, 2020, a prismatic blade was discovered at site 41SR459 (the Herrera-Treviño Ranch Site), located on the eastern margin of Arroyo Morenos in the uplands of Starr County during data recovery excavations by the Texas Department of Transportation. The specimen was recovered from surface context in an area of the site with thin soils and exposed substrate. Unusual in its size and morphology (Figure 1), the blade immediately stood out from other artifacts recovered from the site which consist largely of debitage, flake tools, cores, and small bifaces. The bulk of the lithic assemblage recovered during the data recovery is typical of Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric materials known to the Region though a few Middle Archaic diagnostics have also been found.

Prismatic blade technology in Texas is most common in the Late Prehistoric to Historic (Ricklis and Collins 1994, Quigg and Peck 1995, Lohse 1999, Ricklis 1999) and Early Paleoindian (Collins 1999, Dickens 2005, Waters 2011), although blades associated with Clovis and the Late Prehistoric Toyah Interval are best known. The technological differences between the Early Paleoindian blades and the Late Prehistoric and Historic blades are distinctive, though some overlap exists. Given that Clovis and Late Prehistoric Toyah blade complexes are the better-studied in Texas, the following discussion is presented as a comparison of these two blade traditions.

Late Prehistoric blades typically exhibit pronounced bulbs of percussion and relatively large platforms which are attributes typical of conchoidal fracture seen in direct hard hammer percussion. A result of hard hammer detachment, ventral surfaces (continued on page 20)
often exhibit pronounced ripples or compression rings. Late Prehistoric blades tend to be small (approx. 3-7cm) particularly in areas where small gravels are the primary source (Hester and Shafer 1975). However, where larger raw material accommodates, some larger prismatic blades exceeding 10 cm have been recovered from Late Prehistoric sites like the Rush Site (Quigg and Peck 1995) and Barton Site (Ricklis and Collins 1994). These larger blades, though less common, still exhibit attributes of direct percussion detachment.

In contrast, Clovis blades are typically larger than their Late Prehistoric counterparts (approx. 6-15cm), exhibit smaller platforms, and have subtle compression rings with relatively smooth ventral surfaces. Bulbs of percussion are diffuse to nearly absent. The combination of diffuse bulbs and small platforms are indicators of bending fracture typical of removal by either indirect percussion (Ringstaff 2018) or precision direct soft-hammer percussion (via isolation of the striking platform). Experiments by Glenn Goode produced replicated Clovis blades using both techniques (Collins 1999). Another distinguishing attribute is pronounced ventral curvature noted in the Clovis blades from Texas sites including the Kevin Davis Cache and Gault (Collins 1999). Ventral curvature is also conspicuously present on most of the specimens from the original Clovis blade discovery at Blackwater Draw (Green 1963).

The prismatic blade from the Herrera-Treviño Ranch Site has a maximum length of 96.3 mm, a maximum width of 22.3mm, and a maximum thickness of 9.0mm. The blade is made of fine-grained chert that is grayish red purple (5RP 4/2) and grades into a pale purple (5P 6/2) where the artifact exhibits patination on both the dorsal and ventral faces. The specimen has a diffuse bulb of percussion and almost no visible compression rings (ripples) on the ventral face giving the surface a smooth appearance. The striking platform appears small, measuring 2.6 mm wide by 1.4 mm thick with an angle of approximately 75 degrees. However, a portion the platform appears to have been removed by retouch. A remnant patch of light grinding remains on the platform and a flake scar opposite the proximal retouch may be remnant platform isolation.

The dorsal surface has two longitudinal scars from prior blade removals. The longest is 67.8 mm and the second is 34.1 mm in length. A remnant hinge is present at the termination of the longer scar. Beneath the shorter removal is an oblique flake scar orienting from the base. A lateral removal is present opposite a remnant patch of cortex near distal end of the (continued on page 21)
blade. The cortex exhibits abrasion and polishing consistent with Rio Grande Gravels or Quaternary gravels in the uplands of the Lower Rio Grande Plains (often mapped as Uvalde Gravels). Exposure to short and long wavelength UV light exhibited no response as opposed to the typical “orange” florescent response observed in high quality Edwards chert (Hofman et al 1993). Unifacial retouch is present along one lateral edge and extends 54.2 mm from the proximal end (see Figure 1). A cursory examination under 30x magnification noted micro-fractures invasive on the retouch and extending past the retouch 12.3 mm toward the distal end. The opposite lateral edge exhibits contiguous unifacial micro-fractures that extend 72.4 mm from the proximal end. A few small retouch scars are noted across the ventral surface of one edge at the proximal end of the blade. Small random scars are noted along both lateral margins of the ventral face. Both the orientation of the retouch and contiguous micro-fractures suggest a largely unidirectional motion of use (Odell 1986).

Based on the blade traditions previously described, it is apparent the blade recovered from 41SR459 shares attributes more typical of Clovis blades. At close to 10 cm, the Starr County blade is beyond the typical size range of known late prehistoric blades from the region (Hester and Shafer 1975). The dorsal scar pattern fits within the Clovis blade production sequence as outlined by Collins (1999) and Dickens (2005), in that lateral core shaping removals and cortex are present on blades in addition to sequential longitudinal removals. Though the platform was partially removed as mentioned, it appears that it would have still been small relative to late prehistoric blades. The small bulb, diffuse compression rings, and ventral curvature are also consistent Clovis blades.

Paleoindian artifacts have been documented in lower South Texas (Hester 2004) with most being documented as surface finds. Early Paleoindian artifacts from Starr County are particularly rare. The Texas Fluted Point Survey as compiled by Meltzer and Bever (1995) documents a single known Clovis point from Starr County. That discovery is included in site specific data presented by Bousman (et al 2004), noting Paleoindian artifacts including Clovis, Folsom, Plainview, Wilson, Scottsbluff and Angostura from site 41SR25. That site, originally investigated by Weir (1956), is located in the uplands along the Arroyo Los Olmos. The discovery of the 41SR459 blade from a stable surface upland setting is consistent with the depositional setting of other Paleoindian artifacts documented in the region. This contextual similarity as well as the strong technological similarities supports an inference of Clovis affiliation.

Collins (1999) discusses Clovis blades as having highly distinctive technological attributes and considers them a diagnostic artifact form much like the well-known fluted points associated with this 13,000-year-old tool tradition. The 41SR459 blade specimen represents one of the southern-most occurrences of Clovis blade technology in Texas and provides important new information to better understand the archeology of this understudied region. Archaeological surveys traversing upland arroyo settings in the region should consider the potential for Paleoindian sites or components intermixed or obscured within more extensive sites.

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Emergency Salvage Archeology Project at the Houston Arboretum and Nature Center

Linda Gorski and Mike Quennoz

For the past several months members of the Houston Archeological Society (HAS), at the request of the Texas Historical Commission (THC), have been taking part in an emergency salvage archeological project at the Houston Arboretum and Nature Center (HANC), located adjacent to Memorial Park in Houston. As with many projects, fieldwork for the Arboretum Project was terminated (continued on page 23)
early due to the effects of Covid19, but what was accomplished in a few short months was remarkable!

HAS was notified late in 2019 that historic artifacts were being exposed during landscaping work at HANC. Among the early 20th century artifacts, which included glass bottles, ceramic fragments, and metal fasteners typical of a historic trash dump; was a World War I dog tag. The dog tag suggested that the site had a connection to Camp Logan, a World War I training facility built in 1917 to house and train 45,000 soldiers for the war in Europe. The area in which the Arboretum artifacts were recovered adjoins the main camp area which was centered on what is now Houston’s Memorial Park. The Camp Logan site itself is a listed State Antiquities Landmark. When notified about these finds, Jeff Durst, regional archeologist at THC encouraged the HANC to work in partnership with the HAS so that the spoil dirt could be screened in an emergency salvage archeology project to recover significant artifacts and attempt to determine the degree to which the site was associated with Camp Logan. Michael Quennoz, a professional archeologist with the Houston office of Gray & Pape Heritage Management (Gray & Pape) agreed to serve as the project principal investigator. From the beginning the project was designed to maximize public involvement while extracting valuable archaeological information that would otherwise be lost.

The public outreach component of this project has been nothing short of extraordinary. Beginning in October 2019, on a twice weekly basis members of HAS screened dirt, recovered artifacts, researched the artifacts, and conducted an on-site lab to sort and catalog the artifacts. These sessions also provided a valuable opportunity for the avocational members of the HAS to exchange ideas and information with the project professional archeologist that have provided insights into not only the ongoing project, but also ongoing professional cultural resource management projects taking place within the Camp Logan site proper. The project appears on the HAS web page and monthly articles have appeared in the HAS newsletter, the Profile, highlighting activities at the site.

In addition to HAS work, a Public Archeology Day was held on February 1, 2020 which drew over 300 people to the site. Activities included opportunities to see displays on Houston regional archaeology, allow kids to “Dress Like an Archaeologist”, and for the first time to let members of the public see some of the items recovered during the previous months of soil screening. By far the most popular activity was the opportunity to help screen soil and recover artifacts. Educational materials have been handed out at the site, especially during the Public Archeology Day. The unifying educational message of all activities was of the importance of archaeology as a shared cultural resource. The adults and children who attended Public Archeology Day have since asked the Arboretum to plan more such days where they can learn the archeology and history of the area.

Our hands on and educational displays of real artifacts run by HAS member Sharon Menegaz are always popular at our Public Archeology and Outreach projects.
In addition to the active work at the site, the project has received quite a bit of attention from local media. Michael Quennoz has been interviewed by *Houstonia Magazine* and HAS President, Linda Gorski, has appeared on a local radio show, *Houston Hour on KPFT*, to discuss the project. A PowerPoint presentation on the project has been presented to several audiences. Posts concerning the project and the Public Archaeology Day event have been coordinated by the HAS, HANC, and Gray & Pape social media accounts across multiple platforms. The coverage in *Houstonia Magazine* has also been shared by the Houston Museum of Natural Science and the Archaeological Conservancy on their own social media feeds. Due to its focus on public archeology and outreach, the project was also nominated by the Council for Texas Archeologists to receive the E. Mott Davis Award for 2019.

personnel records are notoriously difficult to locate, as many were lost in a fire at the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis in 1973. However, online research by Michael Quennoz did locate census, marriage, and death documentation for Mr. O’Connell. Perhaps most exciting was locating a living relative, Walter W. O’Connell’s granddaughter, still living in the Chicago area. Her information combined with the other historical documents has revealed that he was born January 30, 1890 in Chicago, that his father apparently died young, and that at 20 years of age he was living in his mother’s home with a lodger and household servant. At the time, Walter was working as a stenographer. Drafted on June 5, 1917 Walter left behind a position working as a shopkeeper for Western Electric Company, a major manufacturer of telegraph and early telephone equipment. It is this background that probably lead to his assignment to Company A of the 108th Field Signal Battalion. Company A was specifically tasked with operating radio equipment and was one of the early U.S. Army units trained to communicate with aircraft. The 108th was encamped at the east end of Camp Logan near what is now the intersection of Cowan and Blossom. Discharged in January of 1919, Walter returned to Chicago, married in July of that year, was again employed as a stenographer, and again lived with his mother. The 1930 census shows Walter as a new father and apparently a successful homeowner (value $30,000) but by 1940 the family had moved into a smaller home (value $3,000), likely as the result of the Great Depression. Walter took a Works Progress Administration position as a timekeeper at Crane College. At the opening of WWII Walter was still employed at... (continued on page 25)
(continued from page 24) Crane College, which at that point had come under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Navy for the training of personnel in electronics. Walter died March 15, 1954 and is buried at Irving Park Cemetery in Chicago. The discovery of the history behind this dog tag brought this project to life!

Unfortunately, due to the effects of Covid19 in delaying work on the project, our fieldwork on this time-sensitive project has now been concluded and construction of an Arboretum activity center is beginning at our screening site. On Sunday morning, April 26, a "Crew of Six" including HAS members Bob Sewell, Louis Aulbach, Larry Golden, Dr. Liz Coon-Nguyen, and Frank Kozar covered up with face masks and gloves and practiced good social distancing as we cleaned out the storage unit we had been using to store our equipment and prepared the site for the construction crew.

However, the project isn’t over til the paperwork is done!!! We recovered some amazing artifacts during this project that we’ll be examining as we now go into the research and lab phase of the project. Thanks to the diligent work of HAS volunteers a large amount of categorical data has been collected and hundreds of diagnostic artifacts set aside for further research. This data should allow for us to determine the dates during which the dump was most active as well as its relationship to Camp Logan. Watch this space for updates – and for the report which is currently in the works.

Recording Rock Art in Texas

Teddy Lou Stickney
with contributions from Victoria Roberts and Audrey Lindsay

INTRODUCTION

Rock Art is an archaeological phenomenon found in many regions of the world. Despite this fact, and for a complicated series of historical reasons, it has long been ignored by most archaeologists. However rock art sites are highly valued by indigenous peoples, who generally view them both as sacred and an important part of their cultures. Ongoing research is demonstrating that rock art is more than just artistically compelling; it is full of meaning.

Historically in Texas, the rock art hadn’t been viewed as an important item in the archeological record of a site. Often it was regarded as an afterthought, a single line noting the presence of paint. Many researchers took on the challenge of recording and studying the rock art in Texas, driving the discipline to change and embrace this important archaeological feature.

Teddy Lou Stickney, a force for Texas Rock Art! Photo courtesy Shumla Archaeological Research and Education Center.

This is my account of the 1989 Texas Archeological Society Field School, where rock art became an important artifact to record. Dr. Solveig Turpin, the Principal Investigator for Field School, had an interest in rock art and had been recording and researching rock art in the Trans-Pecos region of (continued on page 26)
Texas during this time. This field school was a survey project for the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department which had acquired new property and was in the process of opening this property as a park: The Devils River State Natural Area (Turpin and Davis 1993). There were two parts of the field school: survey, which was focused on locating any archeological sites, and rock art documentation. Dr. Turpin was aware of rock art sites on this property and proposed that the rock art be recorded. But there was one factor that hadn’t been considered: Texas hadn’t yet developed a standardized method for recording rock art.

BACKGROUND

Researchers of decades past documented rock art sites across Texas using a wide range of recording methods, which were specific to their skillsets and the technologies available at the time. Beginning in the 1930s, early rock art recording methods included production of scaled water color renderings, sketches, and field notes. Trained artists completed these efforts and recorded the panels from an artistic perspective, for preservation and public exhibitions. These early pioneers within the Lower Pecos included Emma Gutzeit and Mary Virginia Carson, sponsored by the Witte Memorial Museum in 1931. Forrest Kirkland, best known for his scaled watercolor renderings, also collected photographs and detailed observations concerning rock art style classifications and overall artistic composition (Kirkland 1937, 1938, 1939). In many cases, the renderings created by these artists are all that remain for some sites.

Researchers between the 1930s and 1950s, including A.T. Jackson, J. Charles Kelley, Herbert C. Taylor, and T.N. Campbell, began to associate the rock art within the broader archaeological context. Additional methods such as individual figure counts, photography, site maps, and detailed rock art and overall site field notes helped these researchers further identify specific rock art styles, associate rock art styles with cultural groups, and develop preliminary rock art chronologies (Campbell 1958; Jackson 1935; Kelley 1950; Taylor 1948, 1949). Over the next 30 years, researchers continued adding new methods to document rock art panels across Texas as more archaeologists became interested in rock art. E.B. Jelks, J.A. Graham, W.B. Davis, David Gebhard and Terrence Grieder continued rock art documentation with enhanced photography and archaeological site forms, playing a role in further developing Lower Pecos rock art chronologies during Amistad Reservoir construction (Gebhard 1960, 1965; Grieder 1966). W.W. Newcomb compiled Kirkland’s renderings and field notes, publishing a monograph that proposed four rock art styles and shamanic interpretations for Pecos River style rock art (Kirkland and Newcomb 1967). Further west, Miriam Lowrance documented an impressive amount of sites around this time as well (Lowrance 1998). By the 1980s, archaeologists such as Solveig Turpin continued rock art documentation and aimed to fully integrate rock art within the archaeological discipline (Turpin 1990) and bring rock art to the public’s attention (Shafer 1986). Research during this time period focused on broader rock art interpretations and chronologies (Bass 1994; Shafer 1980; Turpin 1991), (continued on page 27)
(continued from page 26) rock art style reassessments and new style identifications (Turpin 1984; 1986a, 1986b), and motif analysis (Turpin 1994a, 1994b).

THE 1989 FIELD SCHOOL

In 1989, eight individuals signed up for the Rock Art section of field school. The first site that was assigned to the crew was just south of the Field School camp ground. The crew members were given paper to copy and one crew member had brought watercolors and canvas. The crew copied the figures on the right first, but we ran out time that day and had to return to camp so that the “first timers” could attend the orientation to field school. The next couple of days the crew worked on copying two large anthropomorphic figures. Then, the third day we compared the artwork. At that point, several issues became apparent. The crews had different scales for copying the rock art. Also the recordings did not indicate where the figures were located on the ledge.

This led to the idea to utilize methods used in “dirt archeology” by laying meter squares and mapping in all our artifacts, or now rock art, as they were found, now on the rock wall rather than the level of a unit.

The crew continued to work through these challenges of recording rock art similar to the way one would record a unit. We suggested to set a data point, then next a horizontal base line to control the mapping with meters marked on the base line, and then a vertical line forming a meter square grid in order to measure and map the figures on graph paper. The strings were attached to the ledge with masking tape (not on any paint) creating the meter system grid. Two crew members worked together to establish the scale on the graph paper, with one crew member measuring attributes of the anthropomorph and the other crew member mapping in the points on the graph paper. (continued on page 28)
The final step the crew had to finish for each site was photography of the rock art. After several photographs were taken, the photographer suggested using a mug board with site number, date and meter square numbers (2-3). After several rock art sites were recorded, the photography mug board had the addition of Kodak color and black/white scale to help compare paint colors. These basic directions were used to establish a systematic method of recording rock art in Texas and eventually TPWD put out a rock art recording manual in 1992.

**FINAL POINTS**

The field school survey crews continued finding more rock art sites, which meant that the rock art recording would have to continue after field school, and it did. At least six more trips back to this Texas park were made to complete recording of rock art sites. However the group returned with a new identity: The TAS Rock Art Task Force. TPWD also wanted the rock art of Seminole and Presa Canyons in Seminole Canyon State Park and Historic Site recorded. This was a 5 year project for the Texas Archeological Society recording crews. The Superintendent of Amistad asked the TAS Rock Art Task Force to record five shelters on the Rio Grande which were being visited more frequently due to concerns that the visitors might damage the art. This project required three years. These two projects were funded by the institutions requesting the conservation and preservation of the rock art as part of their management of culture materials. The Rock Art Task Force would go on to document dozens more sites in Big Bend and other regions in Texas. The development of a standardized method combining both the artistic and scientific skillsets and the accumulation of this systematic data in the 1990s built the foundation for the “new school” of rock art researchers.

As time has gone on, rock art recording methods have benefitted from advancing technology (see Lindsay 2015 and Koenig et al. 2019). Digital photography provides instant feedback on the quality of the images, while 3D models and high-resolution gigapixel images provide the overall context of the rock art imagery. The use of DStretch or other photo editing software to digitally enhance faded images has been invaluable to current researchers to identify rock art in both the field and the laboratory. X-ray diffraction and portable x-ray fluorescence studies have helped identify differing paint composition, while radiocarbon dating of organic components within paint samples have fostered a new understanding of rock art chronologies (See Castañeda et al. 2019 and Bates et al. 2015). (continued on page 29)
With these digital tools and systematic recording methods, rock art researchers can use the resulting data and high-resolution imagery to develop further research questions and hypotheses about rock art styles, rock art chronologies, and possible interpretations (See Borne 2016 and Boyd 2016).

Rock art recording across Texas continues today, and the 1989 Texas Archaeological Society field school helped the archaeological discipline include this resource within the broader archaeological context. Rock art has truly been one of those disciplines in which avocational archeologists and volunteers led the charge. While it would not be possible to thank every person who has ever worked with rock art in Texas, Texas archaeology does owe a debt of gratitude to all those who came before that built this foundation which has inspired, informed, and instructed Rock Art research today.

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Turpin, Solveig


Turpin, Solveig and Michael W. Davis
Jack Harrington: A Dear Friend of Archeology

Robin Matthews, TAS Education Committee Chairman

Jack Harrington was a staunch friend of TAS, archeology and especially rock art in the Del Rio-Comstock area. Jack passed away February 20, 2020 after a long illness.

Jack and his wife Missy, along with Elton Prewitt, were instrumental in helping to launch Texas rock art into the public eye and encouraging Carolyn Boyd to pursue her quest to understand the rock art at the White Shaman site. Professional and avocational archeologists, college students, and public school students have benefitted from Jack and Missy’s generous donation of land for the Shumla campus near Comstock and near the now world famous White Shaman rock art site.

While on the Shumla Board, I became aware of all the things he did “behind the scenes.” He washed dishes and helped cook in the large Shumla kitchen, graded the dirt road to the Shumla campus, burned cactus thorns, recorded rock art sites, caught rattlesnakes, and helped teach archeological skills to school students from Comstock, Del Rio, Houston, and Mexico.

Jack showed school students how to gather material to construct wikiups and earth ovens, how to use the atlatl, digging sticks, and rabbit sticks, as well as how to learn about the many facets of archeology. He always had stories to tell about the archeology and history of the area along the Rio Grande, Pecos, and Devils Rivers.

Jack was a gracious host to many university students and their professors, including Steve Black and others local to Texas, as well as Jo McDonald of Australia, Jean Clottes of France, and Matsua (a Huichol shaman from Mexico) as they did research and visited the rock art sites in the area.

Jack was a true friend of Texas archeology and TAS. He will be missed. The family has designated the Shumla Archaeological Research & Educational Center for memorial contributions.

You may go online: [www.shumla.org/donate](http://www.shumla.org/donate)
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The Society encourages: scientific archeological exploration and research, the preservation and conservation of materials and sites, the interpretation and publication of the data attendant thereto.

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

I accept the invitation to join and agree to support the mission of the Texas Archeological Society.

The TAS operates on a calendar year, January to December. For each year, a member receives the Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society and current newsletters. Please indicate below the year for your membership.

Please note our newsletter is now available in digital format only and is available on the TAS Website in the Members Section.

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