



**Presidents' Forum**

*Clell L. Bond*

The fall CTA meeting, in my view, was a resounding success. Two things in particular stood out. First, it was well attended, second and more importantly, the attendees were passionate in the support of their interests and objectives.

How much of the attendance was spurred by the TAS's selection of Laredo as a meeting locale is unknown. The border town always seems to be popular, and meetings that are held there tend to be well attended. However fun this location was, it had nothing to do with the enthusiasm of the attending CTA members. The interest and commitment to Texas archeology and the dissemination of archeological data were exemplified by the near-unanimous support of the attending members for CTA to expand the spring CTA meeting to a two-day format. As always our business meeting will be held on a Friday morning with an afternoon program. A Saturday session for the presentation of professional papers will then conclude the meeting. Importantly, I think, we agreed to open the session to interested members of the public, albeit with a small fee for non-CTA members.

Mark your calendars! April 4 and 5 are the dates selected for our spring meeting. As always the two-day archeology extravaganza will be held in Austin, the specific location still to be announced. I believe archeology includes more than prehistory, arrowheads and flint flakes, and I'm selecting Texas historic archeology as the theme for our Friday afternoon session.

Papers and presentations are solicited and appreciated, especially if they tie archeological data to people. A more traditional approach with an emphasis on prehistoric research will be the order for the Saturday session. Steve Black is the maestro of the Saturday event.

For those of you who subscribe to the TXARCH e-mail list, you have lately seen some

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interesting and sometimes heated debates. One of the issues has questioned the relationship between artifact collectors, avocational archeologists, and professional archeologists. While almost everyone deplors the collector who uses a backhoe to loot mound sites, other distinctions are much less clear. For some reason there seems to be a holier-than-thou attitude among some in our profession. As with other things, a “kinder and gentler” approach may be in the better interest of historic preservation. Remember, the professional represents but a tiny fraction of those interested and active in Texas archeology. Michael Collins offered on the TXARCH list an interesting and historical perspective on the role and relationship between collectors, avocational archeologists and the professional archeologist. He graciously allowed us to reprint his letter in this newsletter.

Publicity and public involvement is an important asset in selling us and our archeological interest to our fellow citizens. CTA has a way of recognizing achievements in this area. It’s called the E. Mott Davis Award for Excellence in Public Outreach and an application form is available on our web site. If you or your firm has a project that you’re proud of and that has a strong outreach component, send in a nomination. As Bill Martin at the THC pointed out to me, it’s not likely that your competitors will submit one for you.

As a final note, I hope everyone who attended the Laredo meeting had a good time and was able to participate in the hospitality suite we held for the TAS. Russ Brownlow, a committee of one, made the arrangements for both the facility and refreshments. Although some members of the executive committee slipped across the border and were a few minutes late in returning for the opening of the affair, those who can remember claim they enjoyed themselves.



*David O. Brown*

*PAST-PRESIDENT*

### Reinventing Policy to Rebury the Past

Since the last newsletter, there has been continued discussion on the 41VT98 issue by the Corps of Engineers and the various consulting and other interested parties. As reported at the fall CTA meeting, the consulting parties gathered on 23 September to discuss the issues. This meeting, at which the CTA, TAS and SAA were able to voice their concerns directly to Colonel Leonard Waterworth, the District Engineer of the Galveston District of the USACE, had a very positive tone, and a reasonable decision seemed possible if not near at that time. Unfortunately, that same day the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation was writing a letter which was an apparent set back to the process.

The ACHP letter was written in response to materials provided by the Galveston District which did not include a complete technically oriented treatment plan. Rather than simply requesting further information, however, the tone of the ACHP response seemed condescending and negative, somewhat surprising given their purported role as the final bastion of defense for historic resources. Referring to the “destructive analysis” of human remains, the letter states that the “ACHP continues to believe that analysis should not be done simply for the sake of analysis, or merely to compile a description record.” Farther along, the ACHP criticizes the questions presented by the Corps research design, stating that while they “understand that the burials from the site represent an extraordinary collection, such questions are only a matter of curiosity unless there is something to be learned relating to Early Archaic populations and culture in general or in the central Texas coastal prairie.” Most of the complaints could probably have been avoided with better communication between the Corps and the ACHP, although ACHP criticisms of DNA and isotopic analyses suggest a general lack of understanding of the nature of these analyses.

In large measure, these criticisms were based on a non-technical “draft proposal for analysis” prepared by the Corps which the consulting parties had suggested in an attempt to make the proposed analyses more understandable to Native Americans and other non-archaeologists interested in the process. Although limited in scope, this preliminary document nonetheless seemed to address most of the ACHP’s concerns directly, if not in great technical detail. In particular, the site’s enormous significance seems to have been clearly addressed, while the need for the various analytical techniques was reasonably made in our opinion.

The CTA referred to the ACHP letter in our response to the Corps of Engineers which is reprinted elsewhere in this newsletter. In this letter, we voiced our support for the general analytical proposal, suggesting increasing the size and extent of analytical samples. The SAA replied directly to the Advisory Council, in addition to their response to the Corps following the 23 September meeting. The SAA reply to the ACHP addressed several of the deficiencies in the Council letter. Somewhat surprising was their suggestion that the primary Native American groups who have taken a strong interest in the 41VT98 process are not descendants. The SAA suggests that “if the Council intends to urge the Corps to limit analyses of the human remains from this extremely significant site and to remove those remains permanently from any possibility of analysis in the future through reburial, the Council’s own policy requires that such a decision be made in consultation with tribes or other groups that are demonstrably ‘descendants’ of the deceased.” While this has been a common theme in some informal discussions, as far as I know it had not been formally brought up until the SAA broached the subject.

The original ACHP letter quotes the Council’s policy that reburial should occur in consultation with the “descendants of the dead.” In the ACHP response to the SAA, they are more

elusive, citing an internal memorandum that essentially negates the utility of the term “descendant,” noting that it is “seldom fruitful to argue with someone’s claim to be descended from a given group of deceased individuals” and “it is recommended that if someone claims to be descended from the person represented by a set of human remains, this claim should be disposed of, however little evidence the individual may show of genetic relationship to the deceased.” If I am not misreading this, it would seem that just about anyone could claim to be a descendant, and it would be up to the archaeologist or the federal agency to disprove their claim.

As of this writing, a more complete technical treatment plan has been prepared by Bob Ricklis and Glen Doran and submitted by the Corps to the ACHP. This detailed document should soften some of the criticism by the ACHP, but the negative tone of the original ACHP input leaves some questions about how they will respond. Of particular interest here are the concerns of the Native Americans. While ostensibly acting on behalf of the Native American concerns, the ACHP misinterpretations tend to obscure the real issues and simply fan the flames of discontent without providing effective mediation between the two positions. In the long run, it appears to me that this apparent attempt by the Advisory Council to be “politically correct” does not do justice to the real issues behind Native American claims and continues to leave a gap between Native American and archaeologist that will be difficult to bridge.

Nonetheless, the consulting parties are in substantial agreement about what is needed for the remains from 41VT98, and it would appear that the Corps has little disagreement with that position. Hopefully, by the next newsletter some of this will have disentangled itself a bit more and we may have a clearer path to resolution of the issue. At this point there is little anyone can do but sit back and watch the process unfold. But that could change. Watch this space for more developments

## Officer's Reports

*Missi Green*

### *Secretary Treasurer's Report*

It is now time to renew your dues for 2003! Continue to be a voice in the direction, growth, and development of CTA! The future is now! Let's make this next year stronger than ever before by being active in CTA! The period of membership is January through December. Pay now! And to make it easier, CTA now has an account through Pay Pal which lets you pay online. It takes a few minutes to complete, but is very easy. To get to CTA through Pay Pal, use the Pay Pal link on the CTA webpage, or go directly to paypal.com and hit the tab "Send Money". The directions are very! easy. CTA's email address for Pay Pal is treasurer@c-tx-arch.org. Try it today!

*Andy Malof*

### *Newsletter Editor's Report*

This, the second of three scheduled newsletters for the year, has proved an interesting exercise. To begin with, there is no meeting agenda to present, which essentially leaves the minutes of the last meeting and the Officers' reports as the only required product. Although this makes everyone's job a bit easier, it does not an interesting newsletter make.

Conversations with various persons suggest that there is a desire, at least in certain quarters, to make the newsletter a vehicle by which ideas and news can be disseminated, and so have the newsletter be a positive aspect of membership in CTA. The call for papers for this edition tried to address these concerns by specifically requesting articles that addressed issues presented at the last meeting, other items of interest, and perhaps a new letters section. The results were mixed. There was no response to issues presented at the last meeting. In particular, the ideas presented about revamping the website, making it more useful to contractors and crews, and the two-day meeting, were novel, and seemingly could have

elicited some comment. (Be sure to see the minutes of the last meeting for more information on these and other issues, many of which will be topics at the next meeting.) There were some responses on general interest articles, and I think these help make the newsletter a bit more interesting. As for the new letters section, well...I cheated.

There are certainly many reasons for this lack of response. We are all busy. There are other places to publish. We get enough opinions in our daily dose of TexArch-L. Because of this, I want to especially thank the committee chairs and members that were able to send in reports. These committees are formed to reach goals through completing tasks. These goals may be immediate or far-reaching, and the associated tasks undoubtedly vary in intensity through time. In most cases, though, they don't go away, and as such, are items of ongoing interest and importance for CTA membership. It is the membership, after all, that decides on these committees, assigns the tasks, and expects results. If results, or at least progress, is not forthcoming, the utility of the committee itself must be questioned. And as the CTA is committee-driven, should those bodies lose relevance, the relevance of the organization itself could be questioned.

Certainly no one (well, almost no one) would argue for the elimination of the Council of Texas Archeologists. They (we) have provided, and continue to provide, a voice for the concerns of the professional (and student) communities. The newsletter serves the purpose of informing membership of meetings and the results of those meetings, and of activities directly related to the CTA. This minimum role could actually be accomplished with two newsletters per year (making this the superfluous third newsletter?...) At the same time, the newsletter could easily be published quarterly, and become an interesting and valuable addition to the practicing archeologist's reading quota.

So, although perhaps of not of great value, or even of particular interest, in addition to the gratefully received articles, I present a short mental experiment I conducted on burned rock. It was presented within a CRM report, and is reproduced largely intact. It may have some validity as a methodological approach in some

instances, or it may be hopelessly flawed. Regardless, it is presented for your consideration, and comments are invited. If any are received, they'll be published in the next newsletter (assuming the author gives permission). If none are received, I might have to next subject readership to my snail theories. Regardless, perhaps this might encourage others, and especially students, to present the results of research or other meanderings in a relatively informal format, where perhaps a reflexive process (is that positive or negative feedback?) can add to the science, and even make the newsletter something to look forward to.

the CRDs of the private companies on the CTA's contractors' list were contacted asking for contributions to the student research grant fund. At this time I would like to recognize Archaeological and Environmental Consultants, Inc. and Atkins Benham Environmental Division for their recent contributions to the fund. These contributions bring the fund to a total of ca. \$6100, about \$3900 short of the \$10,000 we need. If your company hasn't contributed yet, it's not too late, in fact it will NEVER be too late.

Currently the committee is kicking around some ideas on how to attract more members, particularly field techs or field archeologists. We expect to present some of the ideas we've been mulling over at the spring meeting.

## Committee Reports

### AUDITING COMMITTEE

*Alan Skinner*

*Sue Linder-Linsley*

The Audit Committee of the CTA consisting of Alan Skinner and Sue Linder-Linsley met with the Treasurer on November 26, 2002 to review the financial records for the past year. After a thorough review of every expense and accounting for income received, we concurred that the Treasurer has done a good job and that the CTA books are in order.

### MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

*Karl Kibler*

The CTA Membership Committee has been busy the last few months taking care of the annual CTA student research grant chores. The committee has sent notices announcing the CTA student research grant to Anthropology departments and other institutions across the state and in the surrounding states. In addition

### PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE

*Dana Anthony*

The Public Education Committee continues to encourage all members of the CRM community to nominate projects with public education components for the E. Mott Davis Award for public education. The next award will be presented at the spring meeting. Nomination forms are available on the CTA web site and completed nominations can be sent to [danthony@swtexas.net](mailto:danthony@swtexas.net).

Coming up for vote at the spring meeting will be a request from TAS to partially fund the new TAS *Texas Archeology Academy*. During 2003, three sessions will be held with the primary purpose of instructing TAS members and the interested public in recognizing and recording archaeological sites. Time will be spent in both the classroom and in the field with professionals providing the instruction. Archaeologists in each region will be asked to participate in this worthwhile cause. For details on the program, including the curriculum, see the article in this issue by Pam Wheat. I encourage everyone to carefully read this and direct any questions to Pam so that these may be addressed before the next meeting.



*CONTRACTOR'S COMMITTEE*

*Meg Cruse*

The CTA Contractor's Committee wants to remind all contractors that the \$100.00 listing fee must be accompanied by the \$25.00 for the CRD's membership to CTA. Membership total for contractors is \$125.00. An e-mail reminder will be going out individually to all contractors in the near future.

*NOMINATING COMMITTEE*

*Ron Ralph*

The CTA Nominating Committee will hold its initial meeting on January 6, 2003 to discuss candidates for election at the Spring meeting. We are currently soliciting candidates for the office of president-elect and have been asked by the President to suggest one replacement for a committee vacancy. There will be later Nominating Committee meetings prior to the CTA Spring meeting as warranted.

If you are interested in serving as an officer or as a member of a standing committee or know of someone who might be interested in serving, please respond by electronic mail or telephone

to one of the committee members listed below.

Members of the committee are:

Ron Ralph, Chair

[ronralph@texas.net](mailto:ronralph@texas.net)  
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Jim Abbott

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Lenny Voellinger

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From the Council of Texas Archeologists bylaws:

Section 1. Officers.

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



## CTA Fall Meeting Minutes Laredo, Texas 25 October 2002 — 1:30 pm

The Fall meeting of CTA was called to order by President Clell Bond at 1:30 am and it was determined that we did have a quorum. Clell welcomed everyone and began with an announcement that there would be a hospitality suite sponsored by CTA for TAS about 9:00 pm. Actual suite number would be announced later in the day. Russ Brownlow was thanked for providing all the energy and labor for the evening. Clell then went on to thank Andy for doing such a fine job with the newsletter, and thanked TAS for sponsoring the meeting here in Laredo.

In the remaining portion of his President's Report, Clell reported that he had participated in three Advisory Board and curation meetings. He participated in the meeting in Abilene, where he found it quite interesting, but the atmosphere was strained. He commented that Elton Prewitt was instrumental in mediating and presenting issues at the meeting. He also attended the TAS Texas Academy meeting, but would discuss this later in the meeting.

The Past President's Report was presented by David Brown. David also attended the curation meeting in Abilene and also thanked Elton for his participation. David also brought the membership up to date on the 41VT98 issue stating that SAA and TAS as consulting parties for the disposition of the materials and human remains met with all parties involved at a meeting in Galveston on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of September. At that time, all seemed well, but the Advisory Council had drafted a letter that had thrown a wrench in the current proceedings. More of this would be discussed later in the meeting.

Newsletter Editor Andy Malof thanked Ron Ralph for getting him involved in CTA and ultimately in the newsletter business. He thanked all the contributors for the past issue and announced that the next deadline would be in December.

Secretary-Treasurer Missi Green reported that there were a total of 40 contractors paid for 2002. Total membership for the year is 148 individuals, with 10 of those being students. Everyone on the list will be contacted in December with a reminder that dues for 2003 will be due at the beginning of the year and up to the first meeting. Payment may be easier for some now that Pay Pal is up and running on the web site, making payments easy through the internet. Three payments have been made so far. Missi handed out copies of the proposed budget for next year and asked that everyone look it over and submit comments to the Executive Committee by the first of the year. Missi also announced that two companies, Atkins Benham Environmental Division and Archaeological and Environmental Consultants, had recently made sizeable donations to the Scholarship Fund. Karl Kibler mentioned that this was due to his solicitation of all contracting firms for donations earlier this last month.

Clell went on to say that membership is increasing slowly and we need to try to attract others, perhaps target field workers (crew members) who are active in Texas archaeology. We need to try to inform these folks and provide them with a vehicle to get them involved. Maybe have contractors who hire these folks help educate them on CTA and "subsidize" them. Melissa Voellinger suggested using the CTA website to help benefit these people. Lenny Voellinger suggested free newsletters and access to the website might get them interested as well.

### Committee Reports

*Governmental Affairs:* No one was present from this committee, but Clell directed everyone to the recent newsletter for new information on Chapters 29 and 26 for the Antiquities Code of Texas.

*Contractors' List:* No one was present from this committee, but Clell indicated that there was a move to get it updated more frequently. He suggested that we simplify the software for easier use and updating.

*Public Education:* David Brown reported for Chair Dana Anthony that the committee hadn't met since the Spring meeting but have spoken about the nominees for the third annual award, which would be awarded at next year's Spring meeting. David asked everyone to keep in mind any potential nominees or projects that demonstrate public participation in CRM.

*Multicultural Relations:* No one was present from this committee and there was no report.

*CTA Web Page:* Dan Julien reported that the web page received a few hundred hits each month, mostly the contractors' list and the newsletter. Clell mentioned that the committee was struggling with a few issues and was trying to make communications more frequent. Margaret Howard suggested that a page be added to the website about who we are and what our mission is; a more formal introduction to CTA. It was thought to be a good idea to implement.

*Membership:* Chair Karl Kibler reported that the committee has been working on the scholarship grant, that announcements had been sent out. He produced a mass mailing from the committee to all CRDs in the state asking for donations. He mentioned that his discussions with crew members about CTA have basically been "What's in it for me?". He suggested that it allows for networking if nothing else. Ed Baker suggested that we have a link for one newsletter to crew members to introduce them to CTA and let them know what it's all about. Mark Denton suggested that companies who pay for their employees to be members could maybe get a discount for a larger number of members. Clell suggested that the committee work on drafting up a way of getting crew members interested and it would be discussed at the Spring meeting.

*Accreditation and Review Council:* No one from this committee was in attendance, and no report was given.

*Anti-Looting:* No one from this committee was

in attendance, and no report was given. However, David mentioned that Todd McMakin was discouraged since there have been no discussions and the committee is not moving forward. David hoped that the committee would become more viable.

*Survey Standards:* There was no report from this committee, though Mark Denton suggested that the membership review the standards one more time, in particular, the number of shovel tests required on linear projects. Apparently there have been some questions about that number.

*Ad Hoc TCP Committee:* Chair Lenny Voellinger mentioned that the committee had not met yet, but that he had organized a symposium to help get the word out about this issue. The symposium would be during this fall's TAS meeting.

*Ad Hoc Guidelines:* There was no report from this committee.

## Old Business

Three items of Old Business were discussed: the changes to Chapters 29 and 26, the 41VT98 issues, and the Web page Committee name change. Mark Denton began a review of the changes to Chapter 29 (the curation document) that THC voted to adopt at the meeting in Abilene. These changes have been in the works for 3 years. Since the Attorney General didn't accept outside policies, such that CTA's Accreditation and Review Council (ARC) had put into place, a new policy had to be developed. Eileen Johnson took ARC's work and developed THC's version of a certification process. The rules go into effect officially on December 31, 2005 when repositories have to be certified if they want to maintain collections from public lands and due to Antiquities Permits. It is unofficially in effect as of December 31, 2003.

The Collections Management Policy (CMP) will become Certifications Standards. Hopefully a draft will be available at THC's January meeting. Definitions for everything will be addressed in this document. Eileen Johnson's vision is that THC will have a full-time "curation" person to run the program and come



up with the policies. Mark noted that no money for the position is being asked from the Legislature at this time. Larry Oakes may just move some money and personnel to get it through. The hope is that the staff position and money will come about to push the THC to complete the policy and have repositories ready to go in December 2003. All materials from projects on public lands or having an Antiquities Permit generated after 1 January 2006 will HAVE to be placed in a certified repository.

Chapter 26, the Rules of Practice and Procedures, was to change with curation coming out and moving to Chapter 29, but that did not happen. Deaccessioning discussion is also found here. However, no reference to certification or accreditation is made in this chapter. Hopefully the document will be published in the Texas Register soon, and adopted in January 2003. Also, Chapter 28, Historic Shipwrecks, is proposed to be totally rewritten.

Elton Prewitt mentioned that he had spoken with John Nau about the methods of achieving the final policy, and that he had completed his application for Eileen's committee position, which opens in January. His appointment will depend on the governor's election in November.

Next David Brown gave an update on 41VT98 issues which seems to be resolving itself. The Advisory Council penned a letter in September that may have slowed things a bit. At the September 23<sup>rd</sup> meeting, all parties involved (representatives from the Galveston COE and Colonel Waterworth, TAS, SAA, DuPont, Coastal Environments staff, and CTA) were in consensus as to what analyses should be conducted. Some greater sample sizes were recommended and agreed upon, several analytical procedures recommended (C<sup>14</sup> dating, DNA[one tooth from each individual would be enough for DNA tracking]), and that all remains need to be reburied after analyses were completed. SAA suggested that the remains be placed in numbered cement vaults onsite. The COE representatives seem happy with the analyses proposed.

The Advisory Council letter, signed by Carol

Glyckman, was highly critical of the COE, noting that doing analysis for analysis sake is wrong. The AC did not feel that enough information was provided to determine that analysis was necessary. The AC does not understand why this site is important.

Bill Martin indicated that the THC has not been invited back to any of the meetings with other interested parties, COE, or the Advisory Council, and have sent a letter protesting. THC should be involved, as per the regs, but the COE has said "thanks, but no thanks" to THC involvement.

David reiterated that CTA strongly advises analysis and strongly opposed the Council's view that the site and its data are not important. He challenged the Council that the research design clearly outlines the lack of information for Early Archaic populations in Texas, as well as elsewhere, and the need for analysis of it. He also stated that there may be another meeting early next year before there is any resolution toward this site and its materials.

Ed Baker asked whether there had been a vote for reburial vs. curation. David stated that reburial was acceptable after analysis was completed, and that DuPont will make the final decision on curation vs. reburial. He stated that the committee recommended that DuPont donate land to the Conservancy as a sacred site, especially if reburial in vaults is acceptable. DuPont, however, has not made a decision at this time. Mike Quigg suggested that CTA write a letter to DuPont supporting the donation of the site. Judy Cooper asked whether the tribes had been advised of the vault concept and David replied that the COE has not worked well with communicating with the Native Americans to date. There was little more discussion on this topic before the discussion was completed.

The last item to be discussed was the discussion of a name change for the Web page Committee. Clell noted that the committee does much more than it originally planned. A motion was made to change the name of the committee to the Internet and Communication Committee and include it in the by-laws as an official committee; and seconded by Mike Quigg. The only discussion was a suggestion from David

Brown to change the name to just the Communication Committee rather than the Internet and Communication Committee. A friendly amendment was made in this order, and seconded. The amended motion carried that the name be changed to Communication Committee and that the by-laws be changed to reflect the change and its acceptance as an official committee. This will be voted upon at the Spring meeting.

#### New Business

The proposed budget is to be reviewed and voted upon at the Spring meeting. If there are any suggested changes, please contact the Executive Committee early next year.

Pam Wheat asked to speak in support of the TAS Archeology Academy. The Academy is composed of 3-day workshops held in differing parts of the state to train people (who can't always make it to a field school) in the practice of recording sites. Two days would be spent in the classroom and one day in the field for recording a site only. There is money in the budget for a PI to conduct the field day, and sampling, recording, and reporting the site is the responsibility of the PI. The report would be published on the TAS website. It is looked upon as a chance for individuals to meet professional archeologists, get involved in TAS and local societies, to do the right thing for sites. Currently Houston, Dallas, and San Antonio are scheduled to conduct these Academy sessions. Professionals in these areas are needed and TAS is seeking CTA for support.

David Brown voiced some concerns with the "test excavation" discussion in TAS's proposal for the Academy. David would like to see more focus on recording sites rather than digging sites. The collection strategy is a good idea – having the group use standard devices for recording and then preparing materials for curation.

Pam countered that the committee is made up of four professionals and three avocationalists and that it was pushing more for gathering information from sites without the emphasis on collecting. They hope to convince a few collectors that it is the data, not the objects that are important. The syllabus is found on the TAS

website as Arch 101 online. Florida has a preservation manual online, which TAS is using as a model.

The first Academy workshop is in February 2003. Details will be online in March.

Several other items were discussed as New Business including a request for help from CTA for Beyond Texas History (BTH) by Steve Black. He asked that potential projects for development for the site be submitted and used the Osburn site as an example of a CRM project that is beneficial to the program. Ron Ralph asked Steve if there was a financial statement available for BTH. Steve commented that they raised \$100,000 in a year for BHT, but he would develop a financial statement for presentation at the Spring meeting.

Continued discussion was presented on the topic of better service to the membership in order to develop new membership as well as keep the current membership. Several suggestions were brought up including widening the use of the newsletter to include job listings; possibly funding a webmaster to make the web site better and more user friendly; a place to post resumes for crew members. Elton cautioned that the budget needs to reflect whatever the level of service might be. He also noted that the web site is more up-to-date and needs to stay that way. If job listings are offered they would have to be current. In addition, the site needs to be sexy enough to make someone want to pay their \$25 to be a member of CTA and have those services available.

Another item was the naming of a new Nominating Committee. Clell appointed Ron Ralph to another year as Chair of the committee. Several names were put forth (or volunteered) for the committee including Russ Brownlow, Jim Abbott, and Lenny Voellinger. All nominations were seconded and voted in with full support. Congratulations to the new Nominating Committee.

Steve Black has suggested that a second day be added to the Spring meeting. Day one would continue to be for the business meeting and special program, while the second day could be opened for presented papers by

professionals. Other states do this at their council meetings and it is felt that it is a good way of adding more value to the CTA meeting. David suggested a field trip on the second day, though Clell said it had been tried in the past and they weren't all successful. Clell suggested a full day for the Fall meeting with a symposium, but Elton noted that those CTA members that work closely with the TAS might not be able to fully participate in the afternoon symposium due to business and other meetings in TAS. It was also noted that it might also conflict with TAS. Steve pointed out that enhancing the Fall meeting did nothing to enhance the Spring meeting. Other discussions included using the second day as an enticement for those who have to travel quite a distance to get to it; that the second day might attract others who might be interested (e.g., crew members) but are unable to attend due to work schedules; and the second day may be a place for students to present and get them more interested and involved. Steve volunteered to help coordinate Saturday sessions. David noted that a downside might be budget constraints. Shellie Sullo mentioned that something might be worked out with Camp Mabry for next year, and budget might not be impacted so greatly.

There was a very strong consensus to conducting a second day of papers for the Spring meeting. Clell appointed a committee of Steve Black, Clell Bond, Aina Dodge, Karl Kibler, and Elton Prewitt to make it happen. They will also come up with a registration fee for the second day and open it up to everyone, but free to CTA members. The budget will be adjusted to accommodate a second day meeting.

Last of the New Business items was submitted by Elton Prewitt. He acknowledged Reeda Peel's efforts for the poster sessions on the Texas Rock Art Database and her proposal for a database compilation project. It would be multi-year, and consist of volunteered time to identify

currently known recorded rock art sites into a database also showing panels. It would be a searchable, but restricted, database of Texas sites. It would be co-sponsored by the School of Expressive Culture, which deals with rock art worldwide. THC will host the database on the Texas Historic Sites Atlas. TARL is currently the repository of the database on the restricted part of the webpage. Reeda wants to get the information out and available to researchers. Elton is the PI to obtain grant money that may be petitioned, and they are looking for support from CTA.

A motion was made that CTA would commit to being a partner organization in SEC/Texas Rock Art database project. The motion was seconded, voted upon, and passed.

*THC Announcements:* Bill Martin announced that all forms have been updated and are online. All you have to do is go to the website and download. Please use the new forms, as there have been changes made to the Abstract and Permit forms.

Other Announcements:

Elton Prewitt announced that the garden behind the Carrington House is officially renamed the Curtis Tunnel Memorial Garden and the next time anyone is down there, a visit was warranted.

Russ Brownlow again announced that the CTA Hospitality Room would be open at 9:00 pm and the room number would be posted or announced later in the day.

Britt Bousman also announced that the Texas Higher Education Board has approved Southwest Texas for a graduate program and that classes would begin in the fall.

As time was running out, Clell Bond asked for a move to adjourn. The meeting was adjourned at 4:00 pm.

## Letters

*Although not addressed initially to the CTA, the following letter from Dr. Collins was republished, with minor revisions from the original, at the request of CTA President Clell Bond.*

Date: Wed, 11 Dec 2002 09:02:28 -0600  
From: Dr. Michael B. Collins  
Subject: Re: The Lords of Archaeology

Archeologists (professional and avocational), Collectors, and Listers:

Kentucky offers a compelling case study in collector-professional relationships. I spent 11 years of my professional career on the faculty of the University of Kentucky and saw first-hand the contrasting results of working against and working with collectors. My perspective was heavily influenced by my earlier experiences in Texas. The first manifestation of my interest in archeology was as a collector in west Texas in the 1950s. I wasn't long into that activity when my father noticed a brief news item in the Midland paper regarding the 1954 annual meeting of the Texas Archeological Society in Lubbock; we went to that meeting and I, like other collectors, was welcomed by professionals. At that and subsequent TAS meetings and a remarkable TAS field trip through New Mexico, I was treated warmly and with respect by a number of professionals – they were genuinely interested in me and what I had found. During my junior and senior high school years, I maintained close contact with several of the principal professionals in the state. These included Tom Campbell, Glen Evans, Dee Ann Suhm, Alex Krieger, Curry Holden, Ed Jelks, Charlie Steen, Jack Hughes and others; the only rebuff I ever got was from E.H. Sellards. Research for my master's thesis was conducted in collaboration with a wonderful group of avocationalists in the Midland Archeological Society.

I often had heard it said that Texas was remarkable in its professional-avocational interactions compared to other states, a fact that became crystal clear when I got to Arizona for PhD studies. While at Arizona, I was too busy with academics to interact much with local collectors, but the party line around the Anthropology Department was stridently anti collector. A few exceptions were to be found among some of the staff of the Arizona State Museum who worked with avocationalists, but they kept it pretty low-key. From Arizona I went to Kentucky, and there a real object lesson unfolded.

In the early years (1920s-30s-40s) of professional archeology in Kentucky, William S. Webb, William G. Haag, and W. D. Funkhouser as archeologists and Charlie Snow as physical anthropologist were statewide ambassadors of archeology (and of the University of Kentucky) to the public and to the collectors. Forty years after their hey-days, almost anywhere I went in rural Kentucky, folks would recall Webb or Snow – if I was of similar mind, I was welcome.

That good will with collectors was destroyed in the 1950s by Doug Schwartz who denounced collectors vehemently, cut off all relationships between the University of Kentucky department of anthropology / anthropology museum and collectors and avocationalists. When I arrived in 1971, there was no interaction between professional and collectors in the state — **none!** Pothunting was rampant and the notorious Green River Society held some of the most disgusting artifact show / markets in the country. The contrast with my experience in Texas was acute. Lathel Duffield, another emigree from Texas, was by then director of the University of Kentucky Museum of Anthropology. In 1971 he was approached by Charlie Long, John Coyle, and Sid Hisel, all local collectors and regulars at the Green River artifact show-and-sells. Charlie as a youth had known Webb and was among the collectors who had personally experienced Schwartz' wrath. Charlie, Sid and John asked Duffield if the Anthropology Department would host and sponsor an

avocational archeological society that they wanted to form. Duffy said yes and recruited me to help, knowing that we both shared the rich experience of such relationships in Texas. The three avocationalists, with input from Duffield and me, organized the Blue Grass Archeological Society of perhaps 10 or 15 souls and began to have regular meetings with speakers and other activities. Many of the graduate and undergraduate students got involved and strong bonds developed through shared interests in archeology and numerous social events. The society quickly grew to more than twenty active members. Before long, we took on some joint research ventures, the society changed its name to the William S. Webb archeological society in recognition of the seminal role that Webb had played in promoting collector-professional interactions in Kentucky. Several graduate students developed master's theses out of sites brought to their attention by members of the Webb Society, and society members participated in these student projects in the field and in the lab. Webb Society members volunteered on University projects in the field and in the lab. The Society and the department jointly undertook the investigation of the Pyles site, a late prehistoric (Newtown) village in the Licking River valley and published a monograph on the investigation – a project with completely integrated professional and avocational participation. Another similar village (Ft. Ancient) was investigated by a graduate student (Charlie Hockensmith) for his thesis with help from members of the Webb Society – for years, these were the two most significant investigations of such villages in Kentucky.

You should know that Long, Coyle, and Hisel were quite fearful of the reaction that they might receive when they first approached Duffield about forming the Blue Grass society; they were also mindful of the animosity they would incur from hard-core collectors. But they had come to value intellectual curiosity over simply collecting artifacts. Theirs was an act of bravery.

John Coyle, one of the organizers of the Blue Grass Archeological Society, later left his job as an air traffic controller, got a Master's Degree from the University of Kentucky in archeology, and worked as a professional archeologist for several years before the FAA pressured him into reluctantly returning to the tower (with better pay, better benefits, and especially, better retirement).

My greatest regret in leaving Kentucky was ending my relationship with the really wonderful people in the Webb Society. My greatest satisfaction to come from my years at Kentucky is knowing that scientific archeology in Kentucky was better off as a result of the Webb Society. It would not have happened if the purge begun by Schwartz had not ended at the instigation of a handful of collectors and the willingness of two professionals to work with them. The handful of collectors became a vigorous group of avocationalists and the numbers of cooperating professionals grew significantly as well. It was a two-way learning relationship with avocationalists learning from professionals and professionals learning from the avocationalists.

The Texas Archeological Society and its long tradition of bonds between avocationalists and professionals and its history of bringing collectors into the fold is probably more remarkable than many of you realize. There is still a very large population of hard-core, anti-professional collectors/looters out there, and there always will be. Alienation will only make that worse. Simple human courtesy that begins with a tiny bit of common ground — the interest in artifacts — has the potential of improving the situation a little bit at a time.

Any collector is welcome at my door.

## Articles and Updates

In this issue, following the copy of the CTA letter to the Corps, Robert Cast and Timothy Perttula respond to Austin et al.'s article of last issue: *Resource Protection and Management in the Fort Worth District* by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. They take pointed issue with the degree of effort put forth by the COE, and challenge the Corps to "take their heads out of the sand." Although Austin et al. declined to comment at this time, THC representative Bill Martin argues that the Corps and the THC have been making progress within a difficult situation. This dialog promises to continue. On a lighter note, Reeda Peel gives an update on the Texas Rock Art Database Project, which is coming along much more rapidly than first expected, due to unexpected and welcome developments. Education continues to be a central theme in archeology, and TAS member Marilyn Eisenwine and Pam Wheat describe

outreach efforts by TAS members. Dan Prikryl of the Lower Colorado River Authority's Archaeology Services then describes a new video that highlights educational activities at the LCRA's Nightengale Archaeological Center in Kingsland. Finally, I include a brief experiment that attempts to make sense of a disturbed and highly burned lithic assemblage recovered during survey level testing for a wastewater system proposed for construction in central Bastrop County. It is an effort, in part, to test the waters and determine if the newsletter can become a viable medium for students and professionals to present the results of research.

Comments on any of these articles are welcome, and will be published in the next newsletter if the author desires. Consider also submitting *any* pieces that may be of interest to CTA membership.



*Dedicated to the Preservation and Conservation of the Cultural Resources of Texas*

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15 October 2002

Colonel Leonard D. Waterworth  
District Engineer  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Galveston District  
P.O. Box 1229  
Galveston, TX 77553

Dear Colonel Waterworth:

This letter represents the response of the Council of Texas Archeologists as a consulting party under 36 CFR 800.2(c)(5) for the ongoing discussions regarding remains excavated from 41VT98. We have read the Corps of Engineers proposal for treatment of human remains and cultural materials recovered from the site and find that the analyses described therein are generally adequate and that the analytical methods suggested should provide answers to a host of important questions that have been raised by preliminary observations at the site.

In general we are encouraged by the results of the recent meeting between the Corps of Engineers and consulting parties held on 23 Sept 2002 in Galveston. We feel that the Corps understands the importance of this site, and is seriously considering the suggestions of the consulting parties who are key stakeholders in the cultural resource process. As has been stated many times, 41VT98 is a truly extraordinary site and necessitates unique measures. With respect to this, we note with some dismay the recent letter by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, which does not appear to share our opinion of the site. It seems clear from reading this letter, dated the same day as our meeting in Galveston, that the Advisory Council either did not receive all of the technical data regarding 41VT98, or perhaps was not able to properly synthesize the disparate collection of documents provided in formulating their response. In any case, we take exception to the complaints voiced in this letter, many of which could easily be quelled with a more detailed presentation by the Corps (which we understand is in preparation). It is clear to us that the proposed studies to be conducted on remains from 41VT98 are not "done simply for the sake or analysis, or merely to compile a descriptive record," as stated by the Advisory Council, but rather undertaken because of the inherent importance of the site and exceptional opportunity provided by the data.

With this in mind, we would like to reiterate that 41VT98 is no ordinary site. Archaeologists seek to understand the nature and pace of social and cultural developments through time as well as human adaptations to the landscape. The cultural-ecological scenario that has been developed

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for coastal Texas, and in fact for much of North America during the Early Holocene, has small bands of nomadic hunter-gatherers with a simple egalitarian social system wandering seasonally across the countryside in search of food. The evidence from the excavations at 41VT98 indicates a more complex social system as well as the likelihood of a more stable, sedentary society than previously envisioned. The level of apparent social differentiation between individuals in the cemetery suggests that the group or groups represented at this site have a stable resource base, and show characteristics of societies that have taken the first preliminary steps toward the intensification of resource procurement and utilization. This is a revolutionary discovery in terms of North American prehistoric social development; if the dates for this site are correct, it may require archaeologists to rethink many of the basic concepts regarding New World socio-cultural evolution.

In looking at the analyses cited in the proposal document dated 3 May 2002, we would like to echo the statement made at the recent 23 Sept meeting, in which it was noted that the disposition of the remains could affect the scope of the archaeological analysis. While we realize that the Corps of Engineers can only make recommendations concerning the final disposition of the remains, some assumptions regarding this outcome are critical for the analysis. If the materials would be available for long term study, limits on the current analysis are feasible. On the other hand, if the remains are to be reinterred after the current analysis, it would necessitate a much larger suite of analyses and the extraction of samples to be conserved for future studies. The suggestions we offer below for the analysis assume that reinterment will take place and that analysis and sampling time will be limited.

Looking at the analytical techniques proposed by the Corps of Engineers, we see no omission of any standard techniques that might be useful at the site. The suite of analyses that has been proposed seems adequate and reasonable, and highly appropriate for the data available and for the research questions that have been raised for the site. While we think all of the analytical techniques are important, we would like to single out for comment the DNA, radiocarbon dating, and isotope analyses, the so-called "destructive" analyses. The unique nature of the 41VT98 resource, an apparent cemetery that may have been used by related members of a group over a relatively short period of time at a surprisingly early date, demands as thorough a study as possible since such sites are rare at any time period, much less in the poorly known Early Archaic. It seems to us critical to establish the contemporaneity of the various individual interments, and to conduct analysis of every individual for which data can be extracted. Once again, we reiterate that if these analyses cannot be run at this time, that samples should be extracted and carefully stored for later analysis.

With respect to the individual techniques, we strongly suggest that the number of radiocarbon dates be increased, including all of the later individuals, and perhaps doubling the size of the minimum sample of dates for the earlier interments to 20 individuals. While it may be possible to judiciously sample the population for dating, thus effectively limiting the number of dates run, anomalies or inconsistencies inherent in the process could also require dating of almost every individual. Although certainly expensive, this is not out of line with the importance of the potential data that could be recovered from a complete analysis.

Because of the potential familial ties between the individuals, DNA analysis will be a key aspect of the study. DNA is difficult and costly to extract, and there is no guarantee of success. It is possible that many of the individuals recorded in the cemetery may not yield sufficient genetic material for a valid analysis, yet we strongly support the full analysis of as many samples as



possible. Ideally, all individuals would be included in this study (with the above note that if such analysis were not possible at this time, samples should be curated for future analysis for all individuals whose remains were recovered in the investigations). While the results from this analysis can be compared to DNA analytical results from other early sites (as suggested by the Advisory Council), it is most important in the internal comparisons within the site population, trying to understand the genetic relationships of people in the group. How are the members of this population related? Of particular interest are gender and age relationships, since many such groups practice exogamous marriage, that is, mates are chosen from outside the group. Do females in the burial population differ in their DNA sequences, suggesting that wives are brought in from the outside, and is this variation consistent, indicating that they might come from a single external population, or do they appear to originate from a wide range of external groups? Similarly, do juveniles show a mixed genetic tradition that would suggest exogamy and thus genetically mixed offspring?

It is equally critical in the proposed isotope analysis of the burial population to expand the sample to as many individuals as possible. Isotope analysis provides information on long term dietary history (as well as foraging range) and provides a complementary set of data to the faunal remains from the site (in contrast to the singular relationship of these two analyses that is suggested in the Advisory Council document). As with DNA analysis, the possibility that some of the individuals in the cemetery may have come from other geographic areas should be considered, and isotope analysis can help to elucidate this. By comparison with some of the other techniques, isotope analyses are relatively inexpensive. We recommend that every individual be sampled for this analysis.

At the same time, morphological analyses of the remains will be of critical importance in understanding the true nature of this population. This physical analysis should include x-ray analysis of bones to search for evidence of potential past dietary inadequacies that may be recorded in bone structure. Although the x-rays must be taken on the bone before it is reinterred, it may be possible to do some morphometric studies from carefully constructed casts of the specimens. In any case, we recommend that the entire population be documented through casting if the individuals must be reinterred.

Finally, we would like to challenge the Advisory Council assertion that the questions raised in the recently developed research design are “only a matter of curiosity.” The Corps proposal makes the case for the importance of this site and the proposed analyses clearly, albeit briefly, and in a non-technical manner (which we had previously suggested and continue to support – we see the non-technical proposal as an important part of the process). Since nearly nothing is known about Early Archaic populations on the Texas coast, any data recovered from analyses would be important, even if the site did not hint at the extraordinary nature of this population. The field data indicate that this site is more important than the ordinary coastal plain archaeological site, reaching national and possibly even international levels of significance. We feel that, once more technical documentation of the proposed analyses and their scientific basis is provided to the Advisory Council, they will fully support the proposal.

At the same time that this information will benefit all archaeologists and anyone interested in the human past, we see the analysis of data from this site as being important to modern Native Americans as well. While understanding long term cultural and dietary adaptations can offer key clues to potential health issues for Native Americans, as they have in previous studies, the analyses will also provide a more generic level of data on a past so distant that it can only be vaguely

recalled in modern oral traditions. The preliminary analysis of the 41VT98 data suggests that archaeologists and prehistorians, and perhaps even Native American traditions, have underestimated the level of past accomplishments of the native cultures of the coast. A thorough analysis of the remains may help to better understand the past of these early Texans.

We note that the recent Advisory Council letter quotes their policy that “where the scientific research value of human remains or grave goods outweigh any objections that descendants may have to their study, they should not be reburied, but should be retained in perpetuity for study.” If the scientific research value of this site does not reach that level, then potentially few other sites ever excavated in Texas, or in North America for that matter, would reach this standard. Despite this, the Council of Texas Archeologists is willing to entertain proposals for reinterment of the remains out of respect for concerns voiced by Native Americans who have been contacted regarding this process. If such reinterment is deemed to be necessary, it should be done on the original site. We are extremely interested in the proposal for crypt or vault burial suggested by Lynne Sebastian of the Society for American Archaeology. And we believe that, should reinterments occur, the concept of donating this land to the Archaeological Conservancy to be held in trust, and managed by members of the interested tribes, is consistent with Federal laws and regulations regarding such reinterments. Although we realize that the Corps of Engineers does not control the final disposition of the remains, we feel that suggestions to Dupont by the Corps will be taken into account. In either case, we strongly recommend that the Corps continue to emphasize that the remains be treated with the respect due funerary remains. Furthermore, we suggest that the Corps invite interested Native Americans to inspect and monitor the analytic process to insure this.

In conclusion, we appreciate the opportunity to comment on the continuing process of developing a plan for the analysis of remains from 41VT98 as specified under the National Historic Preservation Act, and are pleased with the process as it has unfolded to date. We look forward to continuing consultation on this issue. Thank you very much for your consideration of our concerns.

Sincerely,

David O. Brown  
Immediate Past President, CTA

**RESPONSE TOCTA ARTICLE ON  
“RESOURCE PROTECTION AND  
MANAGEMENT IN THE FORT WORTH  
DISTRICT”**

*Robert Cast, Caddo Nation Tribal Historic  
Preservation Officer*

*and*

*Timothy K. Perttula, Caddo Nation’s  
Consulting Archeologist*

Over the past several years, the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma has been consulting with the Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (hereafter, Fort Worth District) on a number of issues. One of the main issues of concern for the Caddo Nation is the damage to the irreplaceable archeological resources and sacred sites that has occurred and is still occurring on East Texas lakes under their jurisdiction. We have repeatedly asked the Fort Worth District to do archaeological damage assessments under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) on several of these sites (mainly sacred cemetery locations) at Lake O’ the Pines. In our most recent meeting in October 2001, we were told specifically by the Fort Worth District that they did not have to do damage assessments and that they were only required to do damage assessments when they caught “someone in the act.”

Readers should be reminded of the intent of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), and this can be found in the Act itself. At 16 U.S.C.470aa, Section 2(b) it is stated: *“The purpose of this Act is to secure for the present and future benefit of the American people, the protection of archaeological resources and sites which are on public lands and Indian lands, and to foster increased cooperation and exchange of information between governmental authorities, the professional archeological community, and private individuals having collections of archaeological resources and data which were obtained before the date of the enactment of this Act.”*

We think it is common sense that if a crime has been committed on federal property, an investigation should ensue. The investigation,

if done properly, would require an assessment of the crime scene; i.e., a detailed accounting of the damages, vandalism, or theft of any government property. Imagine a federal office building that has been broken into by several burglars. These miscreants break window glass to enter the building, destroy valuable office equipment while rummaging through each room, and steal a number of computers to later sell. They make their getaway by stealing one of the government vehicles in the parking lot. Now imagine the government officials who manage and work in the building showing up the next morning and acting like absolutely no damage or theft has occurred. Or later saying that all the damage took place before they could find or catch the perpetrators in the act, so, therefore, the criminals cannot be apprehended and the crime committed cannot be pursued.

If we were to follow the Fort Worth District view, any management of the cultural resources then becomes nothing but a guessing game of where, when, how, who, and what caused any damage that was not previously documented or observed. The Fort Worth District basically argues that most of the looting that has taken place at these lakes occurred prior to their ownership by harmless family outings during the 1920s, 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s, and that evidence of previous excavations on the lakes by the River Basin Surveys and the University of Texas “are still present.” Austin et al. state (p. 26), “In some areas trenches 1500 feet long are still visible as are the large block, small unit, and shovel test, excavations.” The question we ask then is, why? Don’t these trenches propose a hazard to the general public and haven’t these professional excavations been recorded and documented as such? Why, after some *forty to fifty* years, are these areas still not backfilled and secured for the protection of the general public? Furthermore, don’t these open trenches and past excavations loudly announce to any potential looters that something is likely to be found there?

With regard to Lake O’ the Pines, the Fort Worth District does not deny that looting has recently taken place. After all, there are numerous notes, memos, letters, and other documents in their files, as well as the files of the Texas Historical Commission, that clearly lay out the fact that looting has been a problem there since the early



Caddo visiting Lake O' the Pines looted area.

1980s. Austin et al. do state (p. 26): “While contemporary looting has occurred in some other areas of Lake O' the Pines and Wright Patman Lake, it is difficult to separate *what is recent, unless it is a freshly dug pit, with that which has occurred in the historic past, or if it is related to the RBS or UT excavations.*” [emphasis added here, but not in the original] This statement plainly reinforces our urgent demands for archeological site damage assessments, if for no other reason than for the Fort Worth District to get a grasp on what has been scientifically excavated in the past as compared to current and future conditions of the cultural resources in their charge. Their statement is a sad summary of the ability of the Corps to track the past professional work that has been done on their property and directly relate it to their present cultural resource management needs.

One unfortunate case at Lake O' the Pines is the Camp Joy Mound (41UR144), in pristine condition in 1989. There was a 3 m wide looter's trench dug through the entire length of the mound sometime prior to a visit there in May 2000 by

representatives of the Caddo Nation, including LaRue Parker, chairwoman of the Caddo Nation. We have yet to see an archeological damage assessment of this mound completed by the Fort Worth District.

We find it ironic that the Ft. Worth District uses the 36 CFR Part 327 “Destruction of Government Property” regulations when issuing citations, yet says that they are not required to do archeological site damage assessments. It is evident that they agree that when looting occurs, government property is being destroyed. The archeological damage assessments that we have proposed for them to do would involve only the monetary cost of the archaeological value of the archaeological resource involved and the cost of restoration and repair since no commercial value can be ascertained unless the perpetrator is caught “in the act” with a number of artifacts or items of commercial value. (43 CFR Parts 7.14(a) and (c) of ARPA Uniform Regulations).

This inaction on the part of the Fort Worth District has a long history, much like the long





View of looted graves.

history of looting that has taken place on their property. After 50 years of ownership, there is still no formalized cultural resource management plan developed for these east Texas lakes. Pristine archeological sites that were once considered to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) quickly become ineligible through looting activities, neglect, and natural forces.

The cultural resource management of these lakes by the Fort Worth District, in our opinion, should address several significant issues. For one, the cultural resource managers should be held accountable for managing the resources under the guidance of existing federal laws and through the development of a formalized cultural resource management plan. Until this

is done, the federal agency cannot manage these cultural resources effectively. Secondly, cultural resource management entails monitoring and assessing what sites are significant, their current conditions, and their vulnerability to project planning, looting activities, and natural forces. Thirdly, the management of the resources must address those areas that are no longer significant or ineligible under the NRHP, and not simply follow blanket processes that neglect the true responsibilities of the manager under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and Executive Order 11593 by declaring “all these sites are potentially eligible” and will be avoided because we don’t have the time, money, or wherewithal to evaluate their eligibility. Lastly, cultural resource management must involve consultation with diverse groups

with varied interests such as the general public, archeological societies, and the Indian tribes who may consider the sites being managed to be of cultural and religious significance.

For the past several years, the Caddo Nation has been involved in direct consultation with the Fort Worth District on the development of a Programmatic Agreement under the procedural guidelines of the NHPA. During these consultation meetings we have requested that a historic properties or cultural resource management plan be done prior to the initiation of the programmatic agreement. Ms. LaRue Parker proposed that the Nation's Historic Preservation Department, along with our tribal consultants, could develop the management plan in a timely manner for *half the cost* proposed by the Fort Worth District archeologist. Her request was outright denied and has not been discussed since. We have specifically requested that archeological damage assessments be done *prior to* any backfilling and that the tribal council receive the documentation regarding these assessments. If any of these cemetery areas were excavated professionally, as the Fort Worth District suggests, then there should be available records and documentation stating such, and no need for an archeological damage assessment. If, however, there is no record of professional excavations, then an archeological damage assessment should, at a minimum, be done post haste by the Fort Worth District. We have yet to receive any damage assessments regarding areas that have already been backfilled by the Fort Worth District.

We were subsequently invited to a meeting in October 2001 to discuss the resurrection of the Programmatic Agreement that had remained dormant for almost a year. In preparation before the meeting, we asked for any updated versions of the agreement so we could specifically make written comments for everyone present at the meeting. The Fort Worth District cultural resource manager told us that we had the updated version of this particular agreement. Our staff spent several days making written comments. When we arrived at the meeting, we were handed a totally redrafted version of the agreement and were then asked to make comments on this draft during the meeting. Scenes like this planned by the Fort Worth

District show a total lack of respect not only for the staff of the tribal government who traveled over 5 hours to meet with the agency, but to the tribal leadership as well. To add insult to injury, a staff member of the State Historic Preservation Office present at the meeting then told us that we had "wasted his time" because we did not agree with certain stipulations outlined in the redrafted agreement.

Cultural resource management in today's world must involve the ideas, recommendations, and concerns of a diverse group of people, what some experts in cultural resource management field have described as *synergy*. Most importantly, cultural resource management must have a plan of action. We have made our concerns clearly known to the Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and have discussed the need for archeological site damage assessments whether or not a looter is caught "in the act." The intent of ARPA is to "secure" and "protect" the archeological resources. Sadly, when you can't identify which archeological resources have been professionally excavated and which have been looted, or both, something is very wrong with the way the federal government is managing the nation's cultural resources.

ARPA site damage assessments provide the agency with not only a way to prosecute for monetary damages, but to monitor and assess the condition and integrity of all the archeological resources that remain on Fort Worth District property. Hopefully, we have made it clear that it is ridiculous to think that if damage occurs to a cultural resource of significance to the Caddo Nation that the Fort Worth District, or any federal agency for that matter, is under no obligation to assess the damage to the resources under their charge. Moreover, to not do so only propagates the continued mismanagement of the cultural resources and their muddled history on the landscape. In turn, continued mismanagement of the cultural resources on the East Texas lakes controlled by the Fort Worth District only propagates their further destruction, whether it be by looting, planning requirements, or natural forces. We hope that future resource protection and management efforts by the Fort Worth District will involve them taking their heads out of the sand, as well as listening better

to the concerns of the Caddo Nation, and pursuing cultural resource management solutions that actually address the current condition of the cultural resources they are supposed to be managing.

***TIME'S A WASTIN': SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT***

***A RESPONSE TO CAST AND PERTTULA***

*Bill Martin*

I wish to take this opportunity to correct the misinformation and somewhat distorted perception of reality presented by Cast and Perttula regarding consultation with the Fort Worth District and the SHPO. I am the SHPO staff member who allegedly "added insult to injury," so I think I should set the record straight by addressing a few of the statements made in their response.

According to the authors Cast and Perttula:

"For the past several years, the Caddo Nation has been involved in direct consultation with the Fort Worth District on the development of a Programmatic Agreement under the procedural guidelines of the NHPA."

Three years ago, the SHPO took the initiative to set up a meeting with the Fort Worth District and the Caddo (making sure that the Colonel and the tribal chair were present) to discuss issues such as ongoing looting and lack of diligence on the part of lake managers in protecting sites. For this, we were chastised by a staff member of the Caddo Historic Preservation Office, who insisted that the Caddo should have set up the meeting. They probably should have, but they didn't; we did. We couldn't wait any longer.

As a result of that meeting, the Corps agreed to hire an archeologist to be devoted full time to the five lakes in the East Texas Caddo area. For the past two years, Stephen P. Austin, based at Lake o' the Pines, has done an admirable job of coordinating the various undertakings at these lakes. The Corps also agreed to develop a PA.

Normally, this process does not take several years. In this case, the Caddo staff attempted to add stipulations that are unrelated to activities regulated by the National Historic Preservation Act. This complicated the process.

Cast and Perttula state:

"We were subsequently invited to a meeting in October 2001 to discuss the resurrection of the Programmatic Agreement that had remained dormant for almost a year. In preparation before the meeting, we asked for any updated versions of the agreement so we could specifically make written comments for everyone present at the meeting. The Fort Worth District cultural resource manager told us that we had the updated version of this particular agreement. Our staff spent several days making written comments. When we arrived at the meeting, we were handed a totally redrafted version of the agreement and were then asked to make comments on this draft during the meeting."

As I recall, Stephen Austin simply moved some paragraphs around from the draft that he sent to the Caddo to present stipulations in a more logical order and corrected some typographical errors. There were no substantive changes. At the meeting, all parties sat down and spent several hours going through the document line by line, making specific wording changes in accordance with the wishes of the Caddo representatives. All parties agreed on the wording and it appeared that the agreement was complete. A few days later, when Stephen Austin e-mailed the cleaned up document to all parties, Cast sent an e-mail stating that the Caddo never agreed to any of the wording changes.

Cast and Perttula believe:

"Scenes like this planned by the Fort Worth District show a total lack of respect not only for the staff of the tribal government who traveled over 5 hours to meet with the agency, but to the tribal leadership as well. To add insult to injury, a staff member of the State Historic Preservation Office present at the meeting then told us that we had "wasted his time" because we did not agree with certain stipulations

outlined in the redrafted agreement.”

Aside from the fact that my time really was not spent productively, this statement is simply wrong. When a group meets to work out the specific wording of a document, such as a Programmatic Agreement, and all members of the group reach agreement, it is unproductive to say that a lack of respect has been shown for the tribe. We respect the Caddo Tribe, and we also want the best possible protection of the archeological record at Corp Lakes in Northeast Texas. At the same time, mutual respect for all parties and professional cooperation will lead to solutions. Accusations and distortions will only make it more difficult to reach the needed solutions, and in the meantime the archaeological record will suffer.



## **TEXAS ROCK ART DATABASE**

### **PROJECT UPDATE**

*Reeda Peel, Director*

The Texas Rock Art Database Project (TRADP) welcomes the Council of Texas Archeologists as a supporting partner in the effort to compile rock art data and create an element-by-element GIS searchable database. Your recent vote to lend your support to the project is gratifying and is very important to the effort.

Phase I of our original project design allowed 2-3 years to develop a quick site-recording form, retrieve rock art site trinomials from the archives, develop a rock art research database prototype, and seek multi-year funding. Estimates were that the retrieval of site trinomials from the 60,000 + sites in the THC Restricted Sites Atlas would be the most time consuming and labor intensive of all our efforts, but Dale Hudler, of TARL, came to our rescue. Dale is working on the TARL database and he and his mighty computer were able to retrieve the sites for us. We have taken a giant leap forward. Since we don't have to go through all

the sites in the THC Restricted Sites Atlas to retrieve trinomials, we are already concentrating on developing the quick site recording form and seeking multi-year funding. Marietta Tretter, our computer expert, will begin work on the database prototype in early December.

The development of the quick site recording form is crucial to the success of this project. The TRADP team is aware of the fact that time is an important factor in the initial recording of sites; however, the form must provide all the information necessary to produce the searchable database. We are also aware that the forms will be used by a wide array of both professional and avocational archeologists who are responsible for the initial recording of rock art sites, but have little to no experience working with rock art. With this in mind, we are putting careful thought into developing a form that will lead the recorder through the recording process with a series of descriptive words and boxes to check where appropriate. We will ask for photographs and quick sketches of rock art elements. In exchange for taking the small amount of time to fill out the database forms, we believe the database will open a whole new world of information, at your fingertips, to assist you in analyzing and reporting sites that contain rock art and in subsequent research efforts. We are optimistic that THC and TARL will accept this form as the preferred rock art site recording form that will supplement the standard site form.

The form is not quite ready to be released for your consideration, but your input is very important to us. If you would like to receive a copy of the form, e-mail me at reedap@hpnc.com. As soon as it is complete, I'll send a copy to you electronically. You can evaluate the forms by actual use or by use in a hypothetical situation and send us your comments. We realize that your acceptance of this form is important to the success of the project, and your replies will be given serious consideration.

We appreciate your support and look forward to working with you.



## **EDUCATORS ARE A TARGET AUDIENCE FOR TAS**

*Marilyn Eisenwine, Education Chair*

*and*

*Pam Wheat, Executive Director*

Educators including teachers, museum staff and scout leaders are important to the TAS mission as we encourage the study, preservation and awareness of Texas archeology.

Teachers have a captive audience of students who seldom hear about archeology from informed sources. When teachers join us for workshops, short presentations or field school, they are able to carry information about real Texas archeology and the message of stewardship back to the classroom in a positive way. Teachers often come to TAS with a personal curiosity – as students themselves. Their discoveries turn them into enthusiastic supports of TAS.

Museum staff often initiate archeology programs because of the intrigue of the subject. They know that a program, exhibit or talk on archeology will attract an audience. When they join us for training, they can organize much richer and more valuable programming.

Scout leaders are interested in helping their boys attain the merit badge in archeology. Again this group can benefit from training, included a dose of stewardship when we connect them to a local society for assistance.

The TAS Education Committee offers **outreach to educators at their professional conferences**. We make presentations and set up booths at the major conferences around the state. We targeted the Texas State Historical Association (Corpus Christi – 02, El Paso – 03), the Texas Historical Commission Annual Preservation Conference (Abilene – 02, Austin – 03), and regional workshops, the Texas Association of Museums (Lubbock – 02, Houston – 03), the Texas Council for Social Studies (Austin – 02, Lubbock – 03), and the Conference for the Advancement of Science Teaching (El Paso – 02, Houston – 03). The staff for *Texas Beyond History* is invited to

join us in the booth at each of these venues. Funding for this educational outreach in 2002 came from the Houston Endowment and for 2003 from H-E-B Foundation.

In the workshops, we include information on the rich and diverse archeological sites of Texas, how the inquiry method is used in archeology, what stewardship means, and what resources are available – people and materials. We frequently introduce *Teaching Texas Archeology in the Classroom* from the Texas Historical Commission (THC) and *Discovering Archeology*, a video based on a slide show by Steve Black, narrative by the Education Committee, distributed by Garfield Productions.



## **LCRA COMPLETES NIGHTENGALE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CENTER VIDEO**

*Dan Prikryl, LCRA Senior Staff Archeologist*

In January 2003, the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) will be completing a short video of its cultural resource educational program at the Nightengale Archaeological Center (NAC). The video is intended for 4<sup>th</sup> through 7<sup>th</sup> grade student audiences. The video project is being assisted with grant funding from the Texas Council for the Humanities.

Topics covered in the video include the lifeways of prehistoric Native American peoples of modern-day Central Texas and the field methods used by archaeologists to investigate local prehistoric archaeological sites. The video also addresses historic preservation issues and there is a discussion of how the study of archaeology reflects state-mandated curriculum guidelines and aids in preparation for standardized testing of school children.

Narrated by a child, the video provides valuable information to prepare school children for upcoming trips to the NAC. Teachers can also use the video as a classroom tool to enhance lesson plans focusing on the archaeology and history of the Native American peoples of Central Texas.

For more information, or to order, call 800 776-5272 Ext 6714.

## Analysis of lithics from Six Sites in the Tahitian Village Wastewater Line Project, Phase 2

*Andrew Malof*

The project area is located in Bastrop County, adjacent to the Colorado River, in the Lost Pines of Central Texas. Soils are typically sands or sandy loams over red clays or sandstone. Bedded lag gravels are common, and consist largely of chert and quartzite. Although sandstone is readily available, it does not appear to have been intensively utilized. The result seems to be a highly fractured assemblage that consists, in some cases, of almost equal proportions of fragmentary quartzite and burned, shattered chert.

Eleven shovel tests were placed judgmentally in the six sites, 41BP637-41BP642. Tests were excavated in 20 cm levels with all matrix passed through  $\frac{1}{8}$  in hardware mesh. One of the most striking qualitative aspects of the materials was the high numbers of burned and shattered material, and a general paucity of complete flakes that typically are the subject of analytical procedures. This analysis addresses the primary/secondary/tertiary "trichotomy", and posits a fairly standard interpretation. Its focus, however, is on perhaps the most obvious aspect of the assemblage, which is the high numbers of burned debitage and burned rock fragments. It is suggested that by comparing quantities of burned rock to burned lithics, the origin of the burned rock can be surmised, from which additional predictive assessments of site integrity can be initiated.

### Methodology

Because of the relatively small amount of material, a detailed analysis was not attempted. Instead, the chert debitage was placed in broad classificatory categories.

**Flakes:** Lithics that exhibit a platform and bulb of percussion. In some cases an artifact was classified as a flake even though the platform was largely missing (ie crushed) if it was

obvious that the proximal termination was largely intact. The distal section was not required to allow classification as a flake. This may pose some issues for flake class (primary, secondary, tertiary) as cortical extent cannot be determined absolutely without a complete flake, but the small sample size makes this largely irrelevant.

**Chips:** Flake fragments. These lack a platform and typically the bulb of percussion as well. They should be thin and often are either the feathered distal ends of flakes or medial sections. As with flakes, notes were made as to amount of observed cortex, but these should be approached with caution.

**Shatter:** Lithic material that has characteristics of cultural modification, but cannot be readily identified as a flake or flake fragment. These typically show remnant flake scars on dorsal surface, but lack platforms and compression rings. They are often blocky or chunky, and could as easily be termed "chunks". The implication, made implicit in the category name, is that these are the result of reduction that resulted in shattered, chunky debris. Some may not actually be cultural.

**Burned rock:** Any lithic material that appeared to be burned and lacked readily identifiable cultural modification.

Additionally, the three classes of lithic debitage were analyzed for evidence of burning. They were not separated on this category, but numbers were recorded on specimen inventory sheets, and they were also incorporated into the analysis. Flakes and chips were separated from shatter for illustrative purposes, with the implication that that all shatter may not necessarily be of cultural origin. As it was analyzed with that presumption in mind, however, shatter was collapsed back into the cultural category for final comparisons. The

amounts were normalized through establishing percentages of burned to unburned lithics.

## Results

A total of 231 pieces of lithic debitage from the six sites were analyzed (Table 1). Additionally the six sites produced 1.5 kg of burned rock. The most productive site was Site 5 with 97 pieces of debitage, followed by Site 1 with 61 pieces, Site 4 with 42 pieces, Site 2 with 18 pieces, Site 3 with nine pieces, and site 9 with four pieces. Although not quantified in the Table, the majority of the lithics from all sites can be classified as secondary and tertiary (interior) stage material.

As noted above, shatter may not be the result of cultural modification, and may at times be the result of fracture through burning or other processes. Out of the total non-burned rock category, Site 1 had 18% shatter, Site 2 38%, Site 3 33%, Site 4 52%, Site 5 49%, and Site 6 50%.

The focus of this particular analysis was an attempt to discern patterns in the amount of burned lithic debitage and burned rock both within and between sites. Burned rock weights were highest in individual levels at sites 41BP640, 641, and 642, with moderate amounts at site 41BP637, while sites 41BP638 and 639 had comparatively little burned rock. Percentages of burned lithics were as high as 80% (41BP638, ST1, L 1) and as low as 0% (41BP639). Out of the 19 levels containing burned lithics, 11, or 58%, had ratios between 45 and 55%. When viewing all sites, 100 of the total 231 pieces of debitage, or 43%, were burned. Interestingly, but not surprising, was the fact that when shatter alone was analyzed, almost 60% was burned, while only 33% of flakes and chips showed such evidence. Out of seventeen levels with both types of debitage, only four (6%) had lower percentages of burned shatter than burned chips and flakes.

## Discussion

In general, the debitage suggests late stage tool manufacture and/or maintenance, but with the relatively high amount of shatter indicating activities consistent with earlier stages of manufacture (core reduction), while bearing in mind that much of the shatter may be the result of inadvertent fracture through burning. This may be the case at Site 1, where only 18% of the

assemblage was considered shatter, 54% of which was burned, although only 26% of the overall lithics had been burned. The shatter here seems to be largely the result of inadvertent burning. If natural burning had been widespread, a more even ratio of burned shatter to non-shatter might be expected, such as is seen at site 4 and 5, with approximately 50/50 ratios. Since here both shatter and flakes are equally burned, the shatter is more equivocal as to its origin. The implication, then, is that at sites with low percentages of *burned* non-shatter as opposed to shatter, the flakes and chips may be more representative of site integrity. Sites with more even ratios are less conclusive. Should flakes and chips exhibit a higher rate of burning than shatter, specific activities resulting in differential disposal of debitage may be suggested.

These numbers are suggestive, but tell more about the post depositional history of specific artifact classes than the activities that may have produced them. A very basic hypothesis was therefore formulated. It states that should there be a high number of both burned lithics and burned rock then naturally occurring fires indiscriminately burning both natural cobbles and culturally produced debitage are suggested. If, however, there is relatively little burned debitage in relation to burned rock, the burned rock is more likely to be the result of patterned, selective behavior resulting in differential burning of rocks (for hearths, etc.) and debitage. An alternative explanation for the first part of the hypothesis, that burned debitage may be the result of proximity to cultural heating features is also recognized. This assumption, however, would negate the utility of the entire proposition (as all burning could be the result of cultural activities), and so is not addressed more fully.

In order to create a dataset that might allow testing of the hypothesis, an index was designed to normalize the ratio of burned rock to burned lithics (Table 1, BR:B). This was established by dividing the decimal percentage of burned debitage (all classes) by the gram weight of the burned rock, then multiplying by 100 (% burned debitage / weight of burned rock x 100). This resulted in values ranging from "0" to "50". By carefully reviewing the results, some basic conclusions can be suggested.



Table 1  
Percentages of burned rock and burned lithics from six sites at the Tahitian Village Wastewaterline Project, Bastrop County, Texas

Site	ST	Lvl	Flks (#)	Brnd (#)	Chps (#)	Brnd (#)	Total (#)	Brnd (#)	Brnd (%)	Shtrr (#)	Brnd (#)	Brnd (%)	Line (#)	Brnd (%)	Brnd (%)	Br (#)	Br:B
41BP637	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	4	2	50.0	1	0	0.0	85	0.26
		2	2	0	3	0	5	0	0.0				9	2	22.2		
		3	2	0	2	0	4	0	0.0				4	0	0.0		
	4	1	2	0	1	1	3	1	33.3	1	1	100.0	4	2	50.0	35	1.43
8	1	11	4	15	1	26	5	19.2	3	2	66.7	29	7	24.1	15	1.61	
	2	4	2	4	2	8	4	50.0	3	1	33.3	11	5	45.5	15	3.03	
	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0.0				3	0	0.0			
	Total		25	6	25	4	50	10	20.0	11	6	54.5	61	16	26.2	150	0.17
41BP638	2	1	2	0	3	1	3	33.3	3	3	100.0	6	4	66.7	20	3.33	
	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	50.0	3	3	100.0	5	4	80.0	40	2.00	
	2	1	0	3	2	4	2	50.0				4	2	50.0	1	50.00	
	3	3	1	1	0	1	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	2	0	0.0			
41BP639	7	1	2	0	9	4	11	36.4	7	6	85.7	18	10	55.6	41	1.36	
	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	0.0	1	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	10	0.00	
	4	4	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1	0.00	
	6	1	1	1	1	0	1	0.0	1	1	100.0	1	0	0.0	10	0.00	
41BP640	3	1	1	0	4	1	5	20.0	6	4	66.7	11	5	45.5	75	0.61	
	2	2	1	0	2	0	3	0.0	4	4	100.0	7	4	57.1	60	0.95	
	12	1	2	0	9	3	11	27.3	10	8	80.0	21	11	52.4	290	0.18	
	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	100.0	2	0	0.0	3	1	33.3	60	0.56	
41BP642	13	1	5	1	15	4	20	25.0	22	16	72.7	42	21	50.0	485	0.10	
	2	2	0	12	5	14	5	35.7	11	9	81.8	25	14	56.0	95	0.59	
	3	4	1	13	10	17	11	64.7	26	11	42.3	43	22	51.2	320	0.16	
	Total		12	1	37	25	49	53.1	48	26	54.2	97	52	53.6	545	0.10	
Totals		45	8	93	37	138	45	32.6	93	55	59.1	231	100	43.3	1462	0.03	

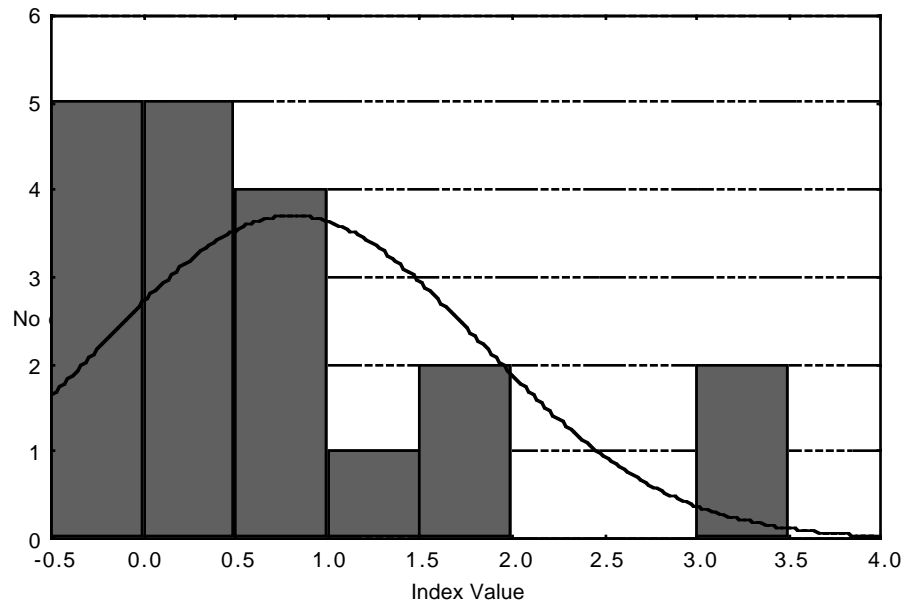


Figure 1. Histogram of index values.

Most obvious are the results of “0” for all of Site 3. This is the result of none of the debitage being burned. Although the sample size is extremely small, it does create baseline support for the hypothesis, with a value of index of “)” therefore representing sites at which there is burned rock present but the debitage assemblage is unburned. Naturally occurring fires would have damaged both classes of materials, so cultural burning should explain the burned rock. Such a site might contain potential for features, and therefore preservation of other materials normally only preserved through burning.

At the other extreme is the index value of “50”. This is the result of a very small (1 gm) amount of burned rock. Fifty percent of the lithics were burned. This again suffers from sample size, especially the burned rock weight), but again creates an index figure that in this case may suggest the extreme end of the scale that is indicative of natural burning.

The result is an open-ended scale that is inversely proportional to the amount of burned rock. As the burned rock weight increases, the index value decreases. Differing index values with debitage burned rates of 50% can be seen in ST4 L1, ST1 L2, and the Total for ST12. The index value, meanwhile, is directly

proportional with the percentage of burned flakes. A steady weight of burned rocks with differing amounts of burned debitage can be compared in ST8 levels 1 and 2. As the percentage increases, so does the index figure. As the index value approaches “0” there is a greater likelihood that a site may have intact deposits and has been less disturbed by natural fires.

Figure 1 shows the histogram showing the distribution of index values around the mean, once the outlying figure of “50” is removed. The distribution is not normal, as it is weighted towards “0” by Site 3. The expected “normal” mean is approximately .75. A baseline assumption can now be made. Assemblages with an index figure of less than .75 can be expected to be relatively undisturbed in regards to random burning and are more likely to contain isolable use areas. As index figures increase towards “1” and beyond, the likelihood of random fires increases, as does the possibility that burned rock recovered from testing is indicative of natural fires rather than culturally manufactured heating appliances, and therefore, the possibility of finding originating features decreases.

Based on this analysis, 41BP639, followed by 41BP640 have the least amount of



indiscriminate burning. Sites 41BP641 and 642 are moderately burned, while 41BP637 and especially 41BP648 have seen substantial amounts of post depositional fires. Of particular interest is 41BP638, noted above as having 80% burned material in Shovel Test 1, Level 1, was adjacent to an existing home where fairly extensive clearing had been noted, as evidenced by cut trees and recent charcoal from brush-clearing fires seen across the ground surface and within the matrix of shovel tests. This site also had the highest mean index value of 1.36, and so produces strong empirical support for the methodology.

#### Summary

This approach is a preliminary attempt at categorizing ratios of burned rock and lithics. It is designed as a tool for establishing a predictive model explaining the quantity of burned rock from test level excavations or surveys. It is not designed to replace other analyses nor the judgment of field crew while assessing sites. It is merely another means of constructing possible research designs. It can also be used as a method for extracting additional information from an otherwise miserable lithic assemblage.



## LIST OF COMMITTEES

The following committees are not necessarily active, but are listed at some location within the web site or within recent newsletters. Information on the present officers is also provided.

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## Announcements

CTA Initiating a Photo Archive

Don't forget, the CTA is looking for photos, slides, or other media recorded during past CTA events. Please send items or copies thereof to David O. Brown or Doug Boyd. See Doug's History Committee report (last issue) for more information.

TAS Annual Meeting Schedule Announced  
Jimmy Smith TAS President-elect

The Texas Archeological Society has decided on locations for the next three annual meetings. They are as follows:

2003 will be in Fort Worth  
2004 will be in College Station  
2005 will be in Austin

We look forward to seeing you there.



**CTA Newsletter**

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**TO:**

**Council of Texas Archeologists**  
*Membership and  
Renewal Form*

Return to:  
Melissa Green, CTA Secretary-Treasurer  
c/o Geo-Marine, Inc.  
550 East 15<sup>th</sup> Street  
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- Address correction only (see below).
- I wish to join or renew my membership in CTA.  
(membership is based on the calendar year Jan-Dec)

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