

TCAS BENCHMARK



MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

I would like to see as many members as possible support a Texas Archeology Month (TAM) activity this year. October will be a busy month because of TAM events sandwiched around the TAS Annual Meeting. Ona B. Reed needs help on Oct. 7 with an Archeology Fair in Gainesville. I also understand there is another fair in Farmers Branch on Oct. 14 which may need some help. We have been asked to support two events on Oct. 28. **Nita Thurman** has asked for TCAS support for a fair in Denton and **Duane Peters** of Geo-Marine has asked for help in Plano. We provided considerable help for both these events last year and I would like for us to help out as much as possible this year. So, pick one and volunteer. We will have more info on these fairs in next month's newsletter

Ten members showed up for continuing excavations at the Sprague Site on August 19. Although the temperature exceeded 100, it did not seem too bad under the shade. We continued going down in Areas B and C with more scattered burned rock, lithics and some bone. **Art Tawater** turned up nice arrow point in Area C. The Sprague's treated those of us who were left to a delicious barbeque that evening. Others who helped out were **Carey** and **Marianne Sharp**, **Katrina Nuncio**, **Royce Baker**, **Chris Meis**, **Jay Hornsby**, **Carol Macaulay**, **Bryan Jameson** and **Glynn Osburn**.

As we mentioned last month, we need nominations for the TCAS board. Why not nominate yourself or someone else in the society. It does not take much and is a rewarding experience.

—Glynn Osburn

Refreshments

September—Gen Freix and Wendy Lockwood

October—Need a volunteer

November—Sandy Osburn and Lorna Smith

December—Annual TCAS Christmas party

Calendar of Activities

SEPTEMBER

- 7 TCAS Board Meeting, 7:00 pm
- 14 TCAS Monthly Meeting, 7:30 pm UNT Health Science Center—see map on p. 9

- 8-10 Paris TX—revisit Stallings Site

OCTOBER

- 5 Horn Shelter Site Presentation—Dr. Douglas Owsley, Baylor Univ. Mayborn Museum. Visit [http:// www.bosquemuseum.org](http://www.bosquemuseum.org) for details
- 7 Horn Shelter Exhibit, Bosque Memorial Museum—10:00 AM to 5:00 PM
More details on page 2 and map on page 4
- 7 Gainesville Archeology Fair— Contact Ona B. Reed.

- 12-14 Mogollon Conference, Tucson, AZ

- 14—Archeology Fair, Farmers Branch

- 20-22 TAS Annual Meeting, San Angelo, TX (see pg. 8 for details)

- 28-Archeology Fair, Plano

- 28-Archeology Fair, Denton

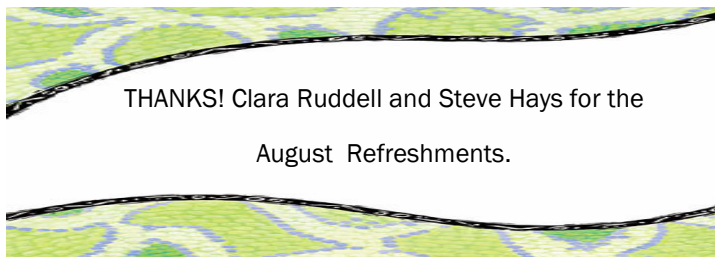
NOVEMBER

- 8-11 Center for Big Bend Studies, 13th Annual Conference, Alpine, TX

- 8-11 Plains Anthropology Conference, Topeka, Kansas

DECEMBER

- Rock Art Recording, Wendy Lockwood



THANKS! Clara Ruddell and Steve Hays for the August Refreshments.

TCAS BENCHMARK

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****September Program for TCAS****

"Lessons from Lost Soldiers:
Incident at the Fort Craig Cemetery."

By Dr. Jeffery Hanson

The presentation is about a cold case involving an archaeological looting. The case is, a tragic, yet poignant tale of greed, complicity and the failure of morality. The case involves archaeological ethics, excavation and forensic science.

Hanson, who lives in Albuquerque, received his doctorate in anthropology from the University of Missouri-Columbia in 1983. He spent fifteen years as an anthropology professor in the University of Texas system and has worked with the Mescalero Apache Tribe of New Mexico. Currently he is an archaeologist with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

MUSEUM ANNOUNCES HORN SHELTER EXHIBIT UNVEILING

Bosque Memorial Museum has announced four days of activities surrounding the scheduled October 7 official opening of the Horn Shelter Exhibit. The event will commence with a Thursday lecture at Baylor University and culminate with the opening of the museum to the public on Saturday and Sunday. The exhibit will depict the archeologically-rich Horn Shelter located on the banks of the Brazos River in Bosque County. The site is one of the oldest Paleo-American burial sites in the nation.

Kicking off the events surrounding the exhibit's unveiling will be a lecture at Baylor University's Mayborn Museum on Thursday, Oct. 5, by Dr. Douglas Owsley. Dr. Owsley is a forensic scientist and curator for the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History in Washington D.C. The lecture is being jointly sponsored by Bosque Memorial Museum, Baylor's Anthropology Department, and the Central Texas Archeological Society. Dr. Owsley will address the significance of the Horn Shelter, as well as his beliefs on who the early inhabitants of Bosque County were and where they may have come from.

On Friday evening, the Museum will host a preview party for Patrons and donors of the project who helped pay for the exhibit. The exhibit will be open to the public on Saturday, Oct. 7, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Program Director Dr. George Larson said large crowds are being anticipated.

The estimated 600 square foot exhibit will depict an actual portion of the Horn Shelter, including reproductions of the remains of an adult male and a child which have been carbon dated at 9,500 years old. The site is one of three in the nation to include Paleo-American remains (a term used to describe man prior to Native American Indians) which are accompanied by burial goods.

TCAS BENCHMARK



Around The State

Welcome to San Angelo for the 77th Texas Archeological Society Annual Meeting

by Claude Hudspeth

This year's TAS meeting will be held on October 20–22, 2006, in the beautiful west Texas river city of [San Angelo](#). Headquarters will be at the [San Angelo Inn](#), which offers lovely views of the Concho River and contains the town's premier conference facility (325-658-2828; ask for the TAS special room rate of \$70 [**Note: the 1-800 number has been disconnected**]). You may want to spend every moment at the meetings, taking in the numerous presentations, Book Room, Exhibit hall, and Silent Auction. Many tempting attractions also are in easy reach, including Fort Concho National Historic Landmark, Painted Rocks at Paint Rock, Fort Chadbourne, the world-famous International Water Lily Gardens, and the downtown Concho Street Historic District (don't miss [Miss Hattie's Bordello](#) and [Eggemeyer's General Store](#)).

Arrive on Friday in time to attend the Council of Texas Archeologists meeting, the Texas Historical Commission Archeological Stewards meeting, and the TAS Board meeting. Then enjoy Mexican food or other cuisine in one of San Angelo's many fine restaurants.

We don't think you will want to miss any of the exciting events taking place, so use the form in the TAS newsletter and register today. A [printable](#) registration form can be downloaded from the Texas Archeology Society Web site, and online registration will soon be available. Credit cards will be accepted. **Discount registration rates are available until September 18.**

Contact information

Hotel Reservations	San Angelo Inn		www.hotelsanangelo.com
Meeting Coordinator	Claude Hudspeth	325-949-9077	annualmeeting@txarch.org
Program Chair	Larry Riemenschneider	325-653-8216	papers@txarch.org
Registrar	Brownell Roberts	325-949-1072	registrar@txarch.org
Silent Auction	Alice Stultz	325-835-2517	auction@txarch.org
Treasurer	Fred Wilson	325-223-0085	amtreasurer@txarch.org
Publicity	Jimmie Wilson	325-223-0085	ampublicity@txarch.org

MAPS & DRIVING DIRECTIONS TO THE HORN SHELTER EXHIBIT

From Austin: Take I-35 north to the Hwy 317 exit at Belton, left on Hwy 317 through Belton, Moody, McGregor, and Crawford to Hwy 6 in Valley Mills, left on Hwy 6 to Clifton.

From Dallas: Take I-35E south to the US 77 exit at Hillsboro, right on Hwy 77 to Hwy 22 in Hillsboro, right on Hwy 22 through Whitney and past Whitney Dam to FM219, left on FM219 to Clifton.

From Fort Worth (east): Take I-35W south to the Hwy 174 exit at Burleson, through Burleson, Cleburne, Rio Vista, and Morgan to Hwy 22 in Meridian, right on Hwy 22 to Hwy 6, left on Hwy 6 to Clifton.

From Fort Worth (west): Take US 377 south to Granbury, left on Hwy 144 through Glen Rose and Walnut Springs to Hwy 22 in Meridian, right on Hwy 22 to Hwy 6, left on Hwy 6 to Clifton.

From Waco: Take Hwy 6 north to Clifton.



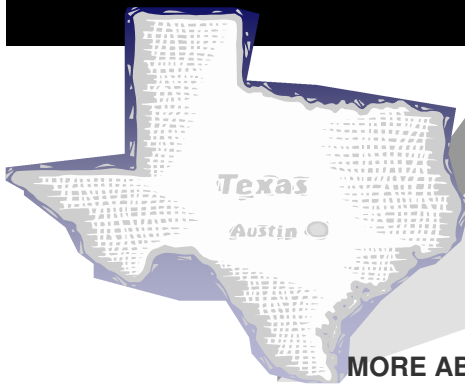
STALLINGS SITE VISIT SEPTEMBER 8-10

Dr. Alan Skinner has invited TCAS volunteers to a weekend dig at the Gene Stallings Site in Lamar County for the Weekend of September 8-10. The participants will explore for more post molds in each of the Fourche Maline houses located during the annual TAS Field School. Alan has delivered the remainder of the dirt to TARL and then to Prewitt & Associates who will process the dirt. He hopes to have at least one date from the "greasy midden" by the time we get to Paris in September.

Food and lodging are on your own but we will offer some camping suggestions. On Saturday evening Alan hopes that all folks will gather and have dinner together. Hope you can make it.

TCAS BENCHMARK

Around The State



Bosque County digs kicking dust on old theories about prehistoric man
 Tuesday, August 08, 2006
By Jennifer Alexander
 Tribune-Herald staff writer

MORE ABOUT THE HISTORY OF THE HORN SHELTER SITE

CLIFTON — In the late 1960s, local archaeologists Albert Redder and Frank Watt began carefully uncovering an ancient burial site that slowly gave Bosque County a glimpse into its distant past. Decades later, the relics they found are upending long-cherished notions about North America's earliest inhabitants.

Among other things, the prehistoric Bosque County man found buried near here — a figure estimated to be up to 10,000 years old and endowed with European features — is kicking dust on the old theory that early-day Americans with Mongoloid features strolled over the Bering Strait from Asia, and from nowhere else.

The prehistoric Bosque County man also is gaining a certain celebrity beyond the county line. Both he and the dig site — dubbed the Horn Shelter after late landowner Herman Horn — are featured on a National Geographic television show and a new exhibit at the Bosque Memorial Museum here. Both debut this fall.

Not bad for a Bosque County old-timer raised from the dead along the banks of the Brazos River near the Lake Whitney dam and now holding a position of relative honor at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. Scientists hope his bones and belongings yield plenty in the way of culture, biology and archaeology.

"It's a complex story, and a lot is being done to unravel it and see if we can grab an understanding of how it took place," local museum curator LaVerne "Bernie" Dutton said.

Although Watt and Redder finally uncovered the remains of an adult male and a juvenile along with numerous mass goods in 1970, excavation of the area continued well into the 1990s, courtesy of many helping hands, including the Central Texas Archaeological Society.

~~Watt worked till his death in the 1980s. Redder, now 84, continued on well afterward.~~

Exhibit planned

Museum director George Larson says a grant from the Institute for Museum and Library Sciences in Washington, D.C., will be used to help create a nearly \$250,000 exhibit at the local museum that mimics the Horn Shelter, complete with rock walls and replicas of the burial goods. "It will change from being a local community endeavor to something of regional importance," Larson said.

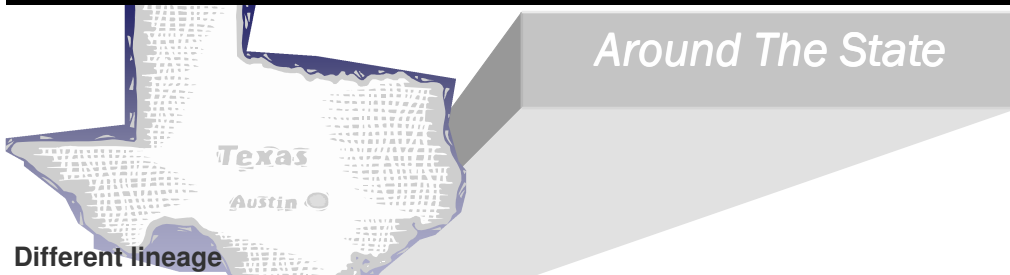
The wealth of material found at the site — a bone needle, claws and teeth from badgers, coyotes and hawks, and several deliberately placed turtle shells — offers some insight into what the prehistoric man buried there may have represented to his community.

Dutton says the man may have been some sort of healer held in awe by his people. Current tests on the juvenile skeleton aren't conclusive, but scientists believe the remains are those of a 10-year-old girl.

Radiocarbon dating indicates the bones found at the Horn Shelter are anywhere between 9,500 and 10,000 years old, Dutton says. They are the oldest known Paleoamerican remains in Central Texas.

Dutton credits Dr. Doug Owsley of the Smithsonian Institute with providing the museum with information that has helped paint a picture of what the Horn Shelter inhabitants may have looked like in life. A physical anthropologist, Owsley is conducting long-term research into bones and artifacts from the site. (Cont'd on page 5)

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Different lineage

“The shape of the back of the head is a big indicator” that the man was not related to the Indians that most Texans are familiar with, Dutton said. That and certain facial elements have led Owsley and Dutton to believe the Horn Shelter residents may be related to the Ainu, an ancient people who lived in northernmost Japan. (Cont’ on next page)

However, they stress, the exact origin of the Horn Shelter pair has yet to be determined. Archeologists consider the Clovis culture of Paleoindians — named for a site in New Mexico where remains were found in the 1930s — to be the oldest people to inhabit North America. Those remains are dated anywhere between 9,000 and 11,000 years old.

Traditional belief holds that early Americans came to the continent only by crossing a land bridge between North America and Asia, Dutton says, but “now we believe folks came into the Americas in multiple ways, from multiple directions.”

One strong indication of this change in thought comes from what archaeologists are finding at other burial sites — tools of both Siberian and European origin. Coupled with the Horn Shelter skull, Dutton said, “we can just scrap that whole ‘everybody-came-over-the Bering-Strait’ idea.”

Wonders at home

Larson says the museum’s upcoming exhibit and the National Geographic special should go a long way toward highlighting what wonders lay beneath the Bosque County soil. “There are 13 sites in the U.S. with paleoskeletal remains, and only three sites with burial remains,” he said. “It’s almost as if we opened King Tut’s tomb.”

Dutton says she hopes the new exhibit on the Horn Shelter will draw more visitors from afar, but she also hopes residents of Bosque County will be more inspired by the findings to begin exploring their land both responsibly and carefully.

“One mission of the museum is to further archaeological investigation in Bosque County,” she said. “I would like people to know that what is on their property tells a story.” jalexander@wacotrib.com

Archaeology Making the News - A Service of the Center for

Desert Archaeology

Texas Rock Shelters Offer Views of the Past: Many Del Rioans are aware that Lake Amistad offers some of the best-preserved archaeology and rock art in the world, but many Del Rioans have yet to see these artifacts in person. Unfortunately, many of the artifacts from the Lake Amistad are not currently available for public viewing. Some of the rock art in the area, however, such as art in rock shelters on Lake Amistad, are available for public viewing.

<http://www.delrionewsherald.com/story.lasso?ewcd=73159432c312efad>



Subject: Plains social organization

Press release from the University of Calgary on a new (?) theory re: changes in plains social organization c. 2500 BP. Sonia Zarrillo's article on maize and other starch grains is in the current American Antiquity. --Leslie

Bison Hunters More Advanced Than Thought: Archaeologist

A University of Calgary archaeologist has proposed a controversial theory suggesting the First Nations of the Canadian Plains developed complex tribal social structures some 1,700 years earlier than many researchers believe.

Until now, a commonly held view outside the Canadian Plains has been that the arrival in the 1600s of Europeans and the domesticated [horse](#) were the main catalysts that caused Plains Aboriginal people to abandon small bands in favour of large tribes. But Dr. Dale Walde, writing in the most recent edition of the prestigious journal *World Archaeology*, says the archaeological record from bison kill and camp sites, together with evidence from ceramics found in Alberta and Saskatchewan, tell a different story.

"It's important that we recognize the achievements of Aboriginal people, prior to the advent of Europeans," Walde says. "There has been a tendency by some to regard them as simple hunter-gatherers with very basic levels of social organization, living hand to mouth in small bands -- but that really isn't accurate."

Walde suggests that pressure from horticultural groups from the midwestern U.S. may have prompted Canadian Plains First Nations to change their bison hunting strategies and to organize themselves into larger groups. Ancestors of Blackfoot and Nakoda peoples, such as the Siksika and Stoney, created hunting traps such as buffalo* jumps and pounds, which facilitated large-scale processing and storage.

"My theory is that tribal groups from the south and east would have come in and taken the buffalo themselves, had the Plains Indians not developed the means to hunt more bison and trade bison products with them," he says. "This is the first time anyone has suggested this sort of mechanism for that evolution."

Beginning about 2,500 to 2,000 years ago, there was a marked increase in the size and frequency of bison kills, Walde says. Some of the data he looked at came from sites such as Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump near Fort Macleod, the Bodo Bison Skull site northeast of Calgary near the Saskatchewan border, and the Estuary Bison Pound, in southwestern Saskatchewan.

"There may have been as many as 3,000 people living at some of these sites for as long as eight months at a time, so there would have to have been some more complex level of organization to keep them living there in harmony," he says. Hunters used sophisticated methods to manoeuvre a herd to a buffalo jump or corral, which would often take several days and cover many kilometres. They used fire and [wolf](#) and bison calf disguises to guide the herd toward what are called drive lanes. Once the animals entered these drive lanes, hunters would stampede the herd. People stationed along the lanes would keep them on course toward the cliff or corral by yelling and waving blankets.

Walde and other archaeologists working in the northern Prairies have also found pottery and a type of flint that originates with the horticulturally based Missouri-area Indians, suggesting trade networks evolved between the two groups. Sonia Zarrillo, a University of Calgary PhD student, analysed some of the pottery found in Saskatchewan and Alberta. "Analysis revealed that all of these vessels contained maize that most likely originated from the Middle Missouri area," Zarrillo says. "As maize was not known to have been grown in Alberta or Saskatchewan until the historic period, it indicates that trade was taking place between the people of the northern plains and other groups from the Middle Missouri."



Late-period Hohokam site explored

Srianthi Perera The Arizona Republic

For three years, experts have quietly excavated the remains of dozens of Hohokams in Queen Creek in what could be one of the latest settlements of the mysterious desert dwellers ever identified.

Archaeologists have done exploratory work in the Power Ranch area since the 1930s, but recent dating has put the Germann site complex, as it's known, toward the end of a rarely explored Hohokam era, preliminarily dated between 1400 and 1450.

Hohokams are believed to have inhabited the Sonoran Desert between 500 and 1450 before they abruptly disappeared.

Toward the end of its existence, the society appeared to break down, with the economy and culture falling apart as the population dwindled, according to experts. The Hohokam had used up natural resources, such as firewood and plants, and had exhausted prime farming soil.

But while scholars believe that after 1350 or so, the population of Hohokam declined, "we seem to have a pretty thriving location" in Queen Creek, said Banks Leonard, senior project director for Soil Systems Inc., a Phoenix archaeology company. "Nonetheless, it was abandoned, too, eventually."

Leonard said the Hohokam way of life "had a negative impact on the environment," even though they appeared to be in touch with the land.

"It may be one of the latest Hohokam settlements that have been identified," Leonard said.

The Arizona Republic is not publicizing the exact location of the site because of fears of looting, a common problem with archaeological excavations, Leonard said.

A large adobe-walled compound, pottery styles, radiocarbon data and archaeological magnetic dating helped identify the time period. Based on an early analysis, the adobe compound would be the largest construction by the Hohokam that late in their existence, Leonard said.

Earlier, Hohokams used a red-on-buff pottery decoration. Later, the predominant decoration was polychrome: red, black and white or cream. The Germann site includes a high percentage of the latter.

The settlement also distinguishes itself in other ways. Hohokams generally built near a major river or canal system, but this find doesn't have a major waterway and is placed on the Queen Creek alluvial fan.

"This is a different sort of Hohokam occupation that we have been not so aware of, and we are surprised by how much activity and how much occupation was occurring out here in this flat, alluvial fan," Leonard said.

Archaeologists believe the ancient settlers used periodic floodwater from Queen Creek and sheet wash from rainfall in winter and summer. They also have found what they believe is a reservoir used to capture water runoff for drinking.

The site is more than 1 1/2 miles in diameter and is dispersed, not a typical concentrated village. The archaeologists have removed about 30 human remains and expect to find at least another 30.

The remains will be handed over to the Gila River Indian Community.

"I was glad that these things could be discovered and removed rather than being bulldozed and built on top of," said Jim Power, whose grandparents James and Sarah Power homesteaded the land in 1908.

The family farmed in the area for most of the last century. The parcels of land that reveal the most findings are those that have not been under the farmer's plow.

Roanna Weahkee, a member of the Hopi-Tewa and Zuni tribes, is a technician working on the site.

"I love these projects. We should be interested in our ancestors," said Weahkee, who lives on the Gila River Reservation.

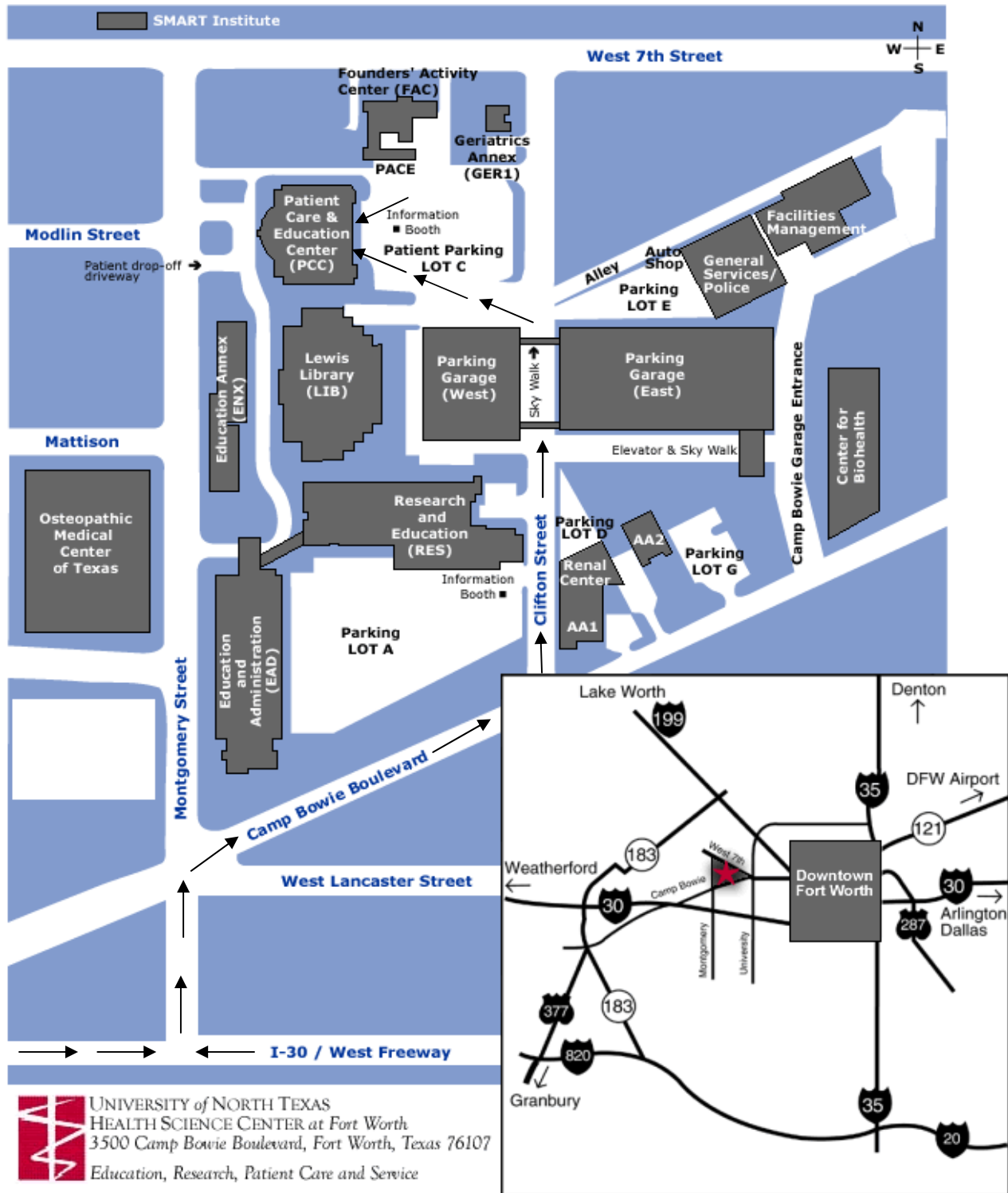
"Originally, my ancestors are the Anasazis from up north, but I have lived in the Valley most of my life, and I'm very happy to be involved in archeology."

Besides human remains, the excavation yielded pit houses, a trash mound, roasting pits, animal bones, pottery, stone tools and grinding stones.

About 50 percent of the artifacts will be analyzed, and the rest will remain in the land. Once agencies that view archaeological digs, such as the State Historic Preservation Office and the Arizona State Museum, are satisfied about compliance relating to cultural resources, the land would be released for construction.

TCAS BENCHMARK

TCAS meets at 7:30PM, the 2nd Thursday of each month at the University of North Texas Health Science Center (UNTHSC), 3500 Camp Bowie Blvd., in Fort Worth. The location is centrally located in Tarrant County near the intersection of Camp Bowie and Montgomery Street about two miles west of downtown. Take Clifton Street off of Camp Bowie (one block east of the Montgomery intersection) to Parking Lot "C" on your left (west). Park in the patient spaces (after 5PM) and go past the information booth into the underground parking garage. Turn left down the corridor at the double doors in the center. Proceed down the hallway until you come to room 110.



 UNIVERSITY of NORTH TEXAS
HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER at Fort Worth
3500 Camp Bowie Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas 76107
Education, Research, Patient Care and Service

TARRANT COUNTY ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Membership / Renewal Form

Name(s) _____

Type of Membership:

Renewal ___ New Member ___

Address _____

___ Individual ___ \$20.00

City/State/Zip _____

___ Family ___ \$25.00

Home Phone _____

___ Student (H.S., active univ. degree candidate through age 25)

Employer _____

___ \$10.00

___ Contributing ___ \$30.00+

Email _____

___ Lifetime ___ \$250.00

CODE OF ETHICS (Signature required)

I pledge that I will not intentionally violate the terms and conditions of any federal, state, or local antiquities statutes concerning cultural resources, or engage in the practice of buying or selling artifacts for commercial purposes, or engage in the willful destruction or distortion of archeological data, or disregard proper archeological field techniques. I understand that failure to follow these guidelines will provide ground for expulsion from the Society.

Signature(s) _____ Date _____

TARRANT COUNTY ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 24679

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