

The **NORTH TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (NTAS)** meeting for **July 9th** will be **canceled**.

NTAS meetings are **free** and visitors are always welcome (see **Page 3** for the location and directions).

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Benchmark

Volume 34, Issue 6

July 2020

President's Message

NO JULY NTAS MEETING

As we enter yet another month under a quasi-quarantine, the campus of the University of North Texas Health Science Center is still not fully open for visitors, meetings, etc. Therefore, we have had to cancel our scheduled July meeting. However, change is in the air. The NTAS Board is exploring the possibility of conducting upcoming monthly meetings (perhaps beginning in August) via Zoom or another digital platform, allowing all interested members to “attend” the meetings from home, hear the announcements, listen to live lectures, and hopefully even ask questions following the presentations. As soon as we have all of the details worked out, we will notify everyone of the relevant dates, times, access instructions, etc., for any virtual meetings.

Even though we all miss seeing our fellow NTAS members at in-person meetings and we are saddened by not having the opportunity to participate in the TAS field school this year, I know that members really appreciated being able to read the articles and look at the photos submitted by NTAS members for the May newsletter. I am sure the same is true for this month's newsletter. Thanks to everyone who contributed to the last two



James Everett, President

newsletters and please continue to submit material for future newsletters.

One thing I noticed recently while updating the 2020 NTAS Member Roster is that almost one-third of our members had failed to renew their NTAS membership this year. I believe that most nonrenewals are due to the fact that we have not been able to meet in person and be reminded of the need to renew. Another contributing factor is that our online payment system does not “get along with” Chrome, so members who have attempted to complete online renewals using Chrome as their browser have not been successful. A few weeks ago, I sent individual emails to the 40 NTAS members who had not yet renewed their memberships for 2020, pointing out the need for them to renew their memberships. So far, about

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President's Message

Continued from Page 1

30 of our members still need to **renew for 2020**. If you know anyone who has not been able to renew their NTAS membership because they use Chrome as their browser or anyone who has a question concerning their membership status, please let me know.

Many members of the Texas Archeological Society (TAS) have told me that they prefer not to receive a paper copy of the annual Bulletin of the TAS (BTAS). Printing and mailing a paper copy of the BTAS to members who do not really want a paper copy results in unnecessary costs for the Society. This year, TAS has made a digital copy of the BTAS available to members through the TAS website until a decision can be made concerning when to print the 2020 BTAS and how many copies to produce and mail. The TAS Board of Directors has asked all TAS members to complete a survey on the website, letting the Board know which members prefer not to receive a printed copy of the BTAS in 2020 and also in future years. If you are a TAS member and have not completed the [online BTAS Member Preference Survey](#), please do so as soon as you can.

Executive Order and Environmental Regulations

The Society for Historical Archaeology sent the following email on June 8, 2020 in regards to a recent executive order. Several other archeological organizations have sent similar correspondence and have information regarding the order.

President Trump signed an Executive Order on June 4 directing federal agencies to waive environmental regulations to speed up infrastructure projects under the auspices of responding to the “economic emergency” presented by the COVID-19 pandemic. The good news is that the Order does not attempt to create a blanket waiver of environmental regulations but is limited to directing agencies to use existing emergency authorities to expedite projects.

Nonetheless, the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) and our historic preservation partners have great concerns that agencies will invoke the Executive Order to limit public involvement in federal projects, to deprive tribes of their rights to government-to-government consultation, and to limit consideration of impacts to historical archaeological sites and other heritage resources.

Please go the following link to learn more about this Executive Order:

<https://heritagecoalition.org/coalition-analyzes-executive-order-curtailling-public-involvement-in-federal-permitting/>

How You Can Help: Let us know when you see agencies attempting to invoke this Executive Order on projects on which you work or on projects you hear about. We need to know how the Order is being applied so that we can formulate the most effective responses. Send any information on such projects to both Terry Klein at tklein@srifoundation.org and Marion Werkheiser at marion@culturalheritagepartners.com

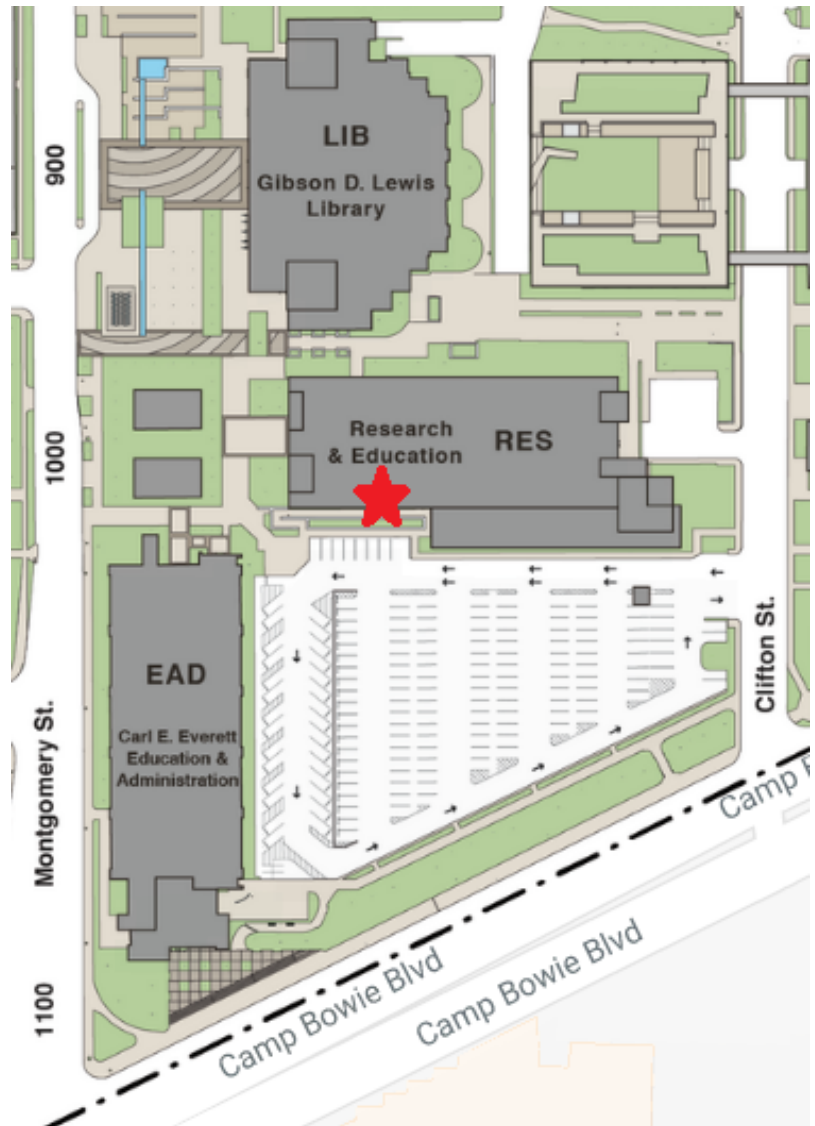
An Update and a Thank You from Lloyd

We just received an update from Lloyd Erwin. Unfortunately, his cancer has returned once again and he is potentially facing yet another major surgery. True to form, Lloyd is fighting back with all his strength. Charlene says that Lloyd's resilience comes from his “grit and his great big heart”. Lloyd wants NTAS members to know how much he appreciates the good wishes and the many cards he has received and he asks that we keep sending those his way.

NTAS Monthly Meeting Location & Directions

NTAS meets at 7:30 p.m. on the second Thursday of each month (except June and December) at the University of North Texas Health Science Center, 3500 Camp Bowie Boulevard, Fort Worth (in the **Research and Education Building, Room 114**), near the intersection of Camp Bowie and Montgomery Street.

Traveling west on I-30 from downtown, take the Montgomery Street exit. Turn right on Montgomery and continue to the five-way intersection at Camp Bowie. Turn right onto Camp Bowie, followed by an immediate left onto Clifton Street. **Turn into the first parking lot on the left (Administrator and Visitor Parking).** You will drive past an information booth as you enter the parking lot. Park on the far (north/west) end of the parking lot and enter the Research and Education building. Once you enter the building, turn right and proceed down the hallway to Room 114.



Update Your Calendar - NTAS Monthly Meeting Speakers

July 9th: No Meeting
August 13th: To Be Determined
September 10th: Elizabeth Nelson

Welcome New NTAS Member:

Sophie Frankel

Quarantine Slide Scanning Project

Skipper Scott

During quarantine I have been involved in an interesting project.

Mr. Bob Stiba passed away, sadly, last year. Bob was the ultimate field technician and had a resume of fieldwork that is among the most amazing in Texas archeology history. Bob kept a prodigious personal photo collection. His photographs begin in 1969 working for Dr. Dee Ann Story at the Davis Site and continue into the 1990s. Bob worked for CAR, TAS/TARL, TxA&M, TxDOT, TTU, and even with Dennis Stanford. Grant Hall and Steve Black are also helping document his amazing career.

I tackled his slide collection (work pic below). I completed the first half of it in May - over 1600 scans (about 40% of the pictures taken). Bob's brother (James) wants his slides to be available to anyone interested, just be sure to credit him as the photographer. A couple of his extraordinary pictures follow the quarantine working pic below. If anyone has a specific interest I can provide a catalog of projects photographed.

Skipper's home workspace (below)

Images from the Bob Stiba collection (Page 5):

-Elton Prewitt, 1975, Bayou Loco (top left)

-Corner-tang knives from Allen's Creek, 41AU36 (top right)

-An amazing view of the Mound C at the George C. Davis site, 1969. (bottom)





If I'm Not Napping, I'm Knapping

Eddie Osburn

I'm still knapping almost every day. I've done more flintknapping in the past weeks than I have in the past year. One piece is a replica of a Folsom spear point. It is a little large for a typical Folsom and the two people who have seen it have guessed it to be a Clovis, but I intended it to be a Folsom. I used a knapping jig mounted on a table in the back yard to do the fluting. I do not know what type of flint, but it has that slick, soapy feel that many have said is a sure sign it has been heat treated.

The second piece I'm displaying is made from Deschutes jasper which came from a tiny five-acre site in Oregon (the only place it is found). That site is closed today because it is now within the boundary of a park. Deschutes started out as mud, mostly from volcanic ash which over time solidified into its present-day form. I purposely deviated from my customary style by making this piece with a convex dovetail base (which I seldom do).

The next piece is a replica of a Montell drill. It is made with a piece of amber agate from California. It did not start out to be a drill, but during construction a quarter inch deep chip popped out of one side. My initial thought was to throw the whole thing away, but I realized making a drill would produce an interesting finished piece.

The fourth point is made from Polychrome jasper from Madagascar. It is a replica of an Agee arrowhead that was used in Northeast Texas Caddo sites from 1200-700 BP. The Agee was carefully knapped and is a beautifully sculpted piece. As you know the Caddos were a matriarch society and I don't believe the women chiefs were going to allow ugly arrowheads. It is estimated that there are only about 1,000 authentic pieces known to exist.

The last piece I'm showing at this time is a point made from Ocean Wave agate also from Madagascar. It is a very pretty stone but was difficult to knap. The dark sections are very hard and it was nearly impossible to push a flake across. A close inspection will reveal step fractures that broke loose instead of traveling through the material. Pretty, but I don't want to work on any more of this stuff.

I'm going to take some time off to let my hands rest up, then I've got some pieces of exotic glass to work on.



Field School Memory

Gen Freix

Since there will not be a TAS Field School this year due to COVID-19, here is a Field School memory from the 2006 Field School in Paris, TX.

Jonelle Miller was the site secretary and I was her assistant. We were sitting at two long tables under a huge oak tree. Jonelle starts fanning herself with some of the site forms. Jay Hornsby walks up and stacks bags and bags of artifacts on the table for us to login. I pull several of the bags toward me and start the paperwork. Jonelle is still fanning herself.

I ask if she is OK? She fans faster and says "I'm praying for a breeze." Jay frowns at us and states "What are you two talking about?" "You are sitting in the shade, we are in the sun; I have been praying for clouds." Another person walks up with an armful of bags and says "My prayer is for dirt that is softer than cement."

Ron Jorgenson has been behind us, leaning on the oak tree, drinking water. I turn to him and remark "That is what we need, an Archeologist Prayer." He nods his head and says "Yep". Then he picks up his camp stool and a discarded site form and walks around to the other side of the tree.

Doug Taylor had stopped to adjust his camera equipment and calls to Ron, "don't forget to include good photographers in the prayer."

15 – 20 minutes later as Ron is heading back to his unit, he hands Jonelle and me the following on the back of the discarded site form.

An Archeologist Prayer

Lord, would you hold us
In your hands like sharp trowels
To do your good work on earth.

May we ride cool breezes
Late into the afternoons
And discover through the surveys
And excavation why we are here,
And how we are tied to the land
Like the people who passed
Before us in this great state.

Please guide our hands
As we expose artifacts
And work through time
Centimeter by centimeter.
Make our crew chiefs congenial
Our line angles true
And all of our floors level.

Give us shade on the site,
Companionship and good food in camp,
Simplify our paperwork and
Grant us the softest of soil,
Free of roots and unwanted rocks

Most of all, Lord, do something
About the five o'clock wake up calls
And encourage the photographers
To carefully compose their shots
To flatter us, and not show us
From behind, bending over our work.

*Attributed to Dr. Charles A. Stone
Written at TAS Field School, 2006*

A note from the Editor

Molly Hall

I want to express my profound gratitude for the contributions from members for the May and July newsletters! The call for these articles was inspired by the lack of personal interaction among our members during the worldwide pandemic, *but* I truly hope content like this continue to come even after things return to "normal." It is inspiring to read about your treasured memories, diverse skills, and "side" projects. I know that most of these activities are things you all would have been doing even without the current situation, so I hope these articles might inspire you to recognize the contributions you are making to the world of archeology and share them more regularly with your fellow NTAS members in the near future.

2012 TAS Field School—Devils River SNA

Chris Meis

All Field Schools offer unique discoveries, atmospheres, and challenges, but for me, the Devils River Field School was the most memorable. After years of reading about this wild, scenic, and pristine river it was finally a chance to spend time in this remote part of Texas where the private landowners fervently guard any intrusion on this storied river. Thinking that I was past the age to float large stretches of this river, I was full of anticipation! This Field School was focused on surveying significant portions of the 17,639-acre TPWD property trying to locate new archeological sites. High priority items were rock shelters, rock art, and burned-rock middens. There were 14 survey crews with each crew assigned a sector of several hundred acres. After our initial planning trip and hiking to the Crab and Sunrise Shelters, I knew it would be a spectacular field school full of rock art and habitation site discoveries. The “thrill of the hunt” is what makes survey work so interesting and rewarding.

The Field School accomplished its mission of assisting TPWD in gathering data for some 6,200 acres of the State Natural Area. The 263 TAS volunteers donated around 7,500 hours of archeological work that week.

As important as the archeology is at a Field School, it is also those interpersonal experiences that you remember years later. Some of those memories:

- Seeing the Command & Control function of TPWD was impressive to witness. It was reassuring also considering the vastness of the rough canyons, the cholla cactus, the sotol, the lechuguilla, the rattlesnakes, and the registrants with no sense of direction nor the foresight to show up dressed properly for hiking in 100+ temperatures over very rough terrain. Not sure what would cause some college kids to show up in shorts and sandals; very perplexing! It was a miracle that no one fell off of a cliff, broke any limbs, nor got bitten by a rattlesnake !
- Sector 15 was a great group of knowledgeable, dedicated crew members. Several NTAS member were on my crew making it entertaining and over the years they have become valued friends.
- Back-tracking over the hills trying to locate crew members who couldn't keep up with their hiking buddy. Having a crew member lost for a couple of hours was stressful, but was resolved when I made it back to the truck and found her sitting there very upset.



Sector 15 Survey Crew: Brad Dougher, Marianne Sharp, Carey Sharp, Gena Roberts, Chris Meis, Don Williamson, Sylvia Gunn-Orton and Benny Roberts

- Passing through the Border Patrol checkpoint and seeing Robin and Ann Matthews singled out, sitting in folding chairs alongside the road, and looking helpless while the agents searched their vehicle. Yes, TAS attracts a diverse group of individuals.
- Standing on the outer edge of the pour-off near Buzzards Roost and seeing Big Satan Canyon spread out below you. Humbling and inspirational.

I hope that each of you get to experience this strikingly beautiful part of Texas sometime in your life. You will never forget the color of the Devils River flowing through those canyons.



Carey Sharp, Chris Meis, Brad Dougher, and Sylvia Gunn-Orton on a pour-off formation

A New Friend at Camp Wood

Charlene Erwin

Chris Meis and the lemur, taken on June 11, 2017, during the field school at Camp Wood, is one of my favorites. It demonstrates that studying archeology in a natural setting often provides unusual or surprising moments. This little lemur was a delight to see.



The Importance of Photo Documentation in Historic Cemeteries

Jeff Campbell, Executive Director, Plano Conservancy for Historic Preservation

For a Historic Preservationist, like myself, how can I stay productive in the age of Corona and Social Distancing? Fortunately I work on a lot of historic cemetery restoration projects. Right now I spend a lot of my time on photo documentation of the gravestones in these cemeteries.

Last autumn we had the unfortunate experience of a tornado touching down and destroying two of our historic cemeteries (Young and Rowlett Creek Cemeteries in Plano, Texas). There was major tree damage and some of the gravestones were knocked over and damaged due to the high winds. Luckily, the tornado did not cause any major damage or injuries in the adjacent neighborhoods.

Fortune also shined on us when the City of Plano, Texas offered an emergency grant to restore both of the cemeteries. It was very obvious to see the tree damage in the two cemeteries. However a question came up on whether the damaged gravestones were due to the storm or were they damaged from a pre-tornado incident.

We had restored Young Cemetery two years ago, so we had photo documentation of the gravestones there. Rowlett Creek Cemetery has not been restored yet so we had a hard time assessing what was damaged by the storm. We used sites like a findagrave.com, partial documentation from a local Daughters of the American Revolution group and pictures we had taken for our Arcadia book "Plano's Historic Cemeteries".

In December we received the emergency grant from the Plano City Council. All of the tree and debris work has been completed and the gravestone work was scheduled to be finished in April and May. The incident has led us to start a photo documentation project of our area's historic cemeteries. Also it has allowed me to stay productive during this unprecedented age we are living in.

After we complete the initial photo documentation our plan is to conduct an annual site visit to see if anything has changed. Photo documentation is not only important for situations like a natural disaster but gravestones can also become damaged in other ways. Weathering over time, vandalism, and even a car accident can damage gravestones. Photo documentation is an excellent way to document what's there and in the worst case scenario, what was there.





The Archeological Site Record of Texas

James E. Barrera

The systems used to record archeological sites in Texas have evolved with the discipline for over 100 years. From the earliest sites recorded in Texas to our site recording process today, there is a phenomenal history of hard work and science behind the modern archeological site record for Texas. A background on the various systems used for recording sites is important to understand how we record sites today, and importantly, where site records are located for researchers. Several institutions, agencies, organizations and other archeological authorities were interviewed by the author for this article. This article explains that records for Texas are not all centrally located online through the Texas Historical Commission's (THC) Archeological Sites Atlas (a restricted access database). And provides considerations for researchers who are interested in a thorough record of previously recorded archeological sites within their area of interest.

Part of the background for a history of site recording in Texas was developed by asking a series of interview questions to representatives or former

affiliates of institutions, agencies, and organizations around Texas. The four basic questions that were asked include: 1) What year did the institution begin to collect archeological site records? 2) What are the oldest site records housed at the institution (these could be donated and therefore older than the earliest sites recorded by the institution)? 3) What year did the institution begin to submit site records for trinomials? And 4) Does the institution continue to use an institution site recording system versus trinomials? The results of these interviews are broadly provided in the considerations on the archeological site record of Texas.

Earliest Record of Archeological Sites

Early observations about archeological sites, or ruins, were made prior to formal site recording in Texas. Some of the earliest observations on archeological sites prior to a formalized scientific record are found in historical newspaper articles, photos, graffiti, and so forth. But details are provided here about two early expeditions into the southwestern United States during the 1800s because these are

referenced in Volume I of the Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological and Paleontological Society. M. L. Crimmins (1929:23) discusses the archeology within the El Paso region and briefly mentions John Russell Bartlett's 1850-1853 border survey for the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission.

Further background and detail on Bartlett's expedition and observations in Texas are relevant for this article due to the scientific observations collected in Texas during this expedition. The Mexican-American War ended in 1848 with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, part of which required Mexico and the United States to precisely define the border. President Zachary Taylor appointed a well-known and published intellectual, John Russell Bartlett, as the United States Commissioner to oversee the expedition to survey and define the border. In 1850 by the time Bartlett left New York for Texas, he had already founded the first national anthropological society in the United States, the American Ethnology Society, and was a founding member or member of other historical or antiquarian societies. Bartlett oversaw the boundary commission team that included a corps of scientists to collect and report observations back to Congress. During 1850 Bartlett recorded observations at various historical and archeological sites of importance in Texas, including the missions and presidio at Goliad, missions in San Antonio, and various rock art panels at Hueco Tanks near El Paso (Bartlett 1854). Perhaps because El Paso is where the boundary commission began their border survey and collaboration with Mexico, Bartlett spent extra time at Hueco Tanks recording rock art, bedrock mortars, and other archeological observations. Bartlett's 1854 publication can be considered the earliest example of scientifically approached documentation of archeology in Texas (Figure 1). While Bartlett did not name or number specific rock art panels, such as what today might be considered a single archeological site, Bartlett did scientifically approach and record archeological observations at Hueco Tanks in 1850. Bartlett reported archeological feature dimensions, logged his interpretation of archeological features, and remarked about graffiti damage to rock art at Hueco Tanks.

Bartlett wrote an interesting note that his scientific corps, while recording observations at Hueco

Tanks, had to stay aware for potential encounters with Apache warriors. This provides an interesting picture of this early scientific and archeological effort in Texas. One more interesting note from the 1850-1853 John Russell Bartlett boundary expedition, is that at least some of the collections or information from this expedition were sent to the Smithsonian Institution in 1852. The Smithsonian was created by an act of Congress in 1846, so Bartlett's materials were sent to the Smithsonian not long after the opening of this well-known federal institution. The Smithsonian is a central thread throughout the history of archeological site records in Texas.

While William Holden was performing archeology in the Panhandle of Texas from Texas Technical College (later Texas Tech University), he published an article in the Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological and Paleontological Society (1929:16) stating that ruins in the Texas Panhandle were first reported by Adolph Bandelier. Adolph Bandelier was a renowned archeologist of the 19th and early 20th centuries, who had a profound influence on the arche-

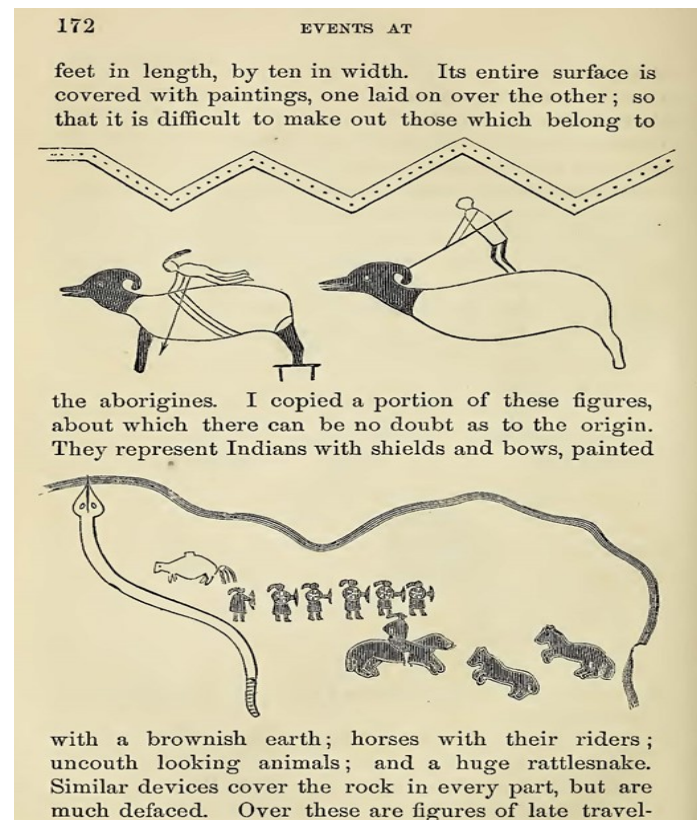


Figure 1. Page from Bartlett's 1854 publication documenting archeological resources at Hueco Tanks.

ology of the southwestern U.S. Holden's reference appears to be inaccurate and is likely about Bandelier extensive expedition through parts of New Mexico, Arizona, and northern Mexico from 1880-1885. Bandelier's two-part publication about his 1880-1885 expedition does not contain any firsthand description of sites in Texas, and in fact Bandelier states that his 1880-1885 expedition specifically did not include Texas. Bandelier reports knowledge of "archaeological features" in the vicinity of El Paso (Bandelier 1892:13), and potential ruins within the Canadian River valley east of a stopping point in New Mexico (Bandelier 1892:237). Based on Bandelier's 1890 and 1892 publications, there is no indication that he performed any firsthand observation or recording of archeological sites in Texas during this expedition.

The earliest formal site recording for a single archeological site in Texas resulted from a 1907 expedition in the Texas Panhandle by T. L. Eyerly, and shortly after from another expedition to a few sites in eastern Texas around 1911-1912 by Clarence B. Moore the "Steamboat Archeologist". Eyerly's 1907 excavation was at an archeological site he recorded as the Buried City site in Ochiltree County, a site name that the locals had used for years to identify the ruins prior to his investigations (Eyerly 1908). In east Texas Moore used a similar site recording system of assigning site names within a specific Texas county as the unique identifier for each archeological site (Moore 1912). Another example from this period is an archeological collection from Arthur L. Norman of Troup, Texas referenced in the 1916 annual report of the Smithsonian Institution (Smithsonian 1916). The Smithsonian assigned an accession number (59252) to Norman's collection, however, no site name or number are associated with the Norman collection in the 1916 Smithsonian record.

A key individual for the history of site recording in Texas is J. E. Pearce who began teaching for the University of Texas in 1912 and by 1919 had become Chairman of the newly formed Department of Anthropology there. Pearce's early archeological site recordings appear to have used a place name within a county such as the Gault Site in Bell County, that was initially thought to be Williamson County (41 WM 9) and those references are still

found in the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) records (Marybeth Tomka, personal communication June 2020). Pearce utilized grant funding for archeological expeditions and excavations from sources including the Smithsonian Institution and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial fund. Through his frequent involvement with the Smithsonian Institution during the 1910s it is possible that Pearce is responsible for the Norman collection at the Smithsonian. Archeological site recording was ongoing in parts of Texas before all 254 county names were in place, which didn't happen until the 1920s.

Archeological Site Recording 1920s - 1930s

The discipline continued to gain public interest with more people recording archeological sites, and the University of Texas started evolving into the institution with a centralized archeological site record for Texas. Pearce was instrumental in establishing the University of Texas as an institution through which archeological sites were recorded for the entire state of Texas. As the "Roaring Twenties" arrived, Texas archeology was rapidly becoming more diverse in the number of institutions and individuals involved. By 1927 the University of Texas started a numbering system to record archeological sites called the "Texas in Quads" or "the Geographic" system. This system divided Texas into five separate quadrants based on boundaries of latitude and longitude. The five separate quads were called: North Texas, West Texas, Central Texas, East Texas, and South Texas. Archeological sites recorded inside each quad were assigned a sequential number such as WT #1 for the first archeological site assigned a number within the West Texas quad. This system continued in use for recording sites in Texas from the 1920s until the 1930s, possibly at late as 1939. This means that many of the earlier large-scale investigations in Texas archeology, including those performed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and other New Deal programs, were using the Texas in Quads system for recording archeological sites (Marybeth Tomka, personal communication May 2020). While the University of Texas was using a state-wide system for the archeological site record, there were other institutions and individuals in Texas that recorded archeological sites with recording systems that were mostly re-

gionally focused during this time period.

Some of the unique site recording systems started during the 1920s and at least used for a period of time include those used by Victor J. Smith of Sul Ross Normal College (now Sul Ross State University, 1920), the El Paso Archaeological Society (1922), the Witte Museum in San Antonio (1926), and George C. Martin's coastal system (1927). There were certainly other individuals and perhaps institutions involved in recording archeological sites by the 1920s-1930s, however, this article highlights those most influential on a state level with some emphasis on north Texas.

In 1921 the Panhandle-Plains Historical Society was founded and was instrumental in creating the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum (PPHM), which opened in 1933. Beginning in the 1920s Floyd B. Studer, the first Curator of PPHM, developed an archeological site recording system for the region including the Texas Panhandle that was used as the first PPHM site recording system (Veronica Arias, personal communication May 2020). Studer used a serial numbering system for this region numbering sites in sequential order (Studer 1931). As a youth Studer worked at the 1907 Buried City investigations and continued his archeological interest of

documenting Panhandle archeology into his career at PPHM (Hughes 2004). The institutional site recording system used by PPHM under Studer was revised into a new PPHM site recording system in the 1950s under then Curator, Jack Hughes. The PPHM site recording process is an example of an institutional site recording system in Texas that to some extent continues today, and researchers should be in contact with PPHM to understand if any archeological sites have been recorded within their areas of interest.

Another state-wide site recording system for Texas was in use by at least 1928 and based on the Gila Pueblo system being used in the southwestern U. S. (Gladwin and Gladwin 1928). E. B. Sayles used the Gila Pueblo model to develop a site recording system for all of Texas (Sayles 1935). The Gila Pueblo system which Sayles applied to Texas was used by others, including Victor J. Smith in the Big

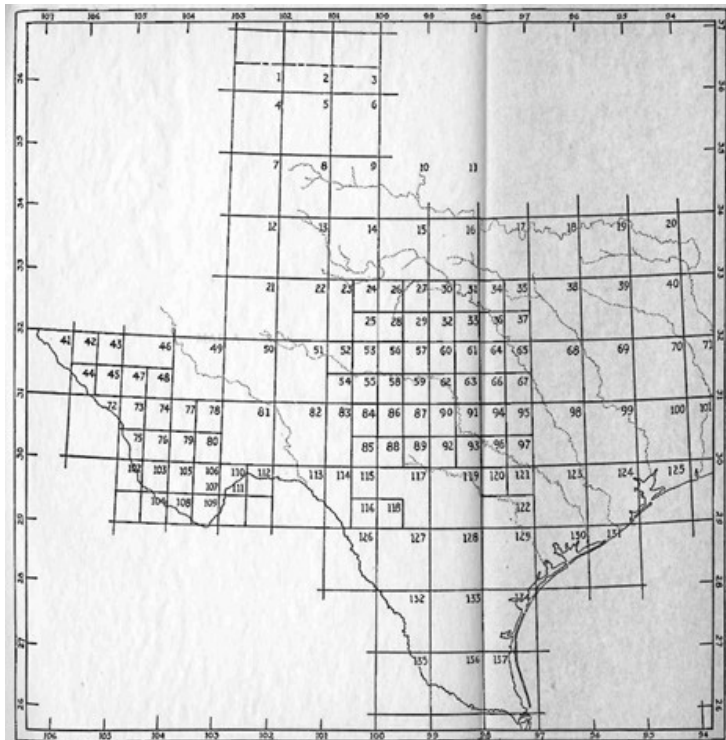


Figure 2. Method for designating archeological sites from 1935 E. B. Sayles, An Archaeological Survey of Texas.

126 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF TEXAS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REFERENCE MAP

The method of designating sites, used in this report, is described in A Method for Designation of Ruins in The Southwest, Medallion Papers No. I, by Winifred and Harold S. Gladwin, 1928.

The larger quadrangles (designated by letters of the alphabet), bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude, are divided into sixteen rectangles, numbered consecutively and commencing at the upper left hand corner.

The smaller quadrangles (designated by names) correspond to the Topographic maps of the United States Geological Survey. They are divided into rectangles similar in size to those of the larger quadrangles.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1—Oklahoma A | 47—Van Horn | 93—Blanco |
| 2—Oklahoma B | 48—Texas O | 94—Georgetown |
| 3—Oklahoma C | 49—Texas P | 95—Taylor |
| 4—Texas A | 50—Texas Q | 96—Austin |
| 5—Texas B | 51—Texas R | 97—Bastrop |
| 6—Texas C | 52—Texas S | 98—Texas L L |
| 7—Texas D | 53—Hayrick | 99—Texas M M |
| 8—Texas E | 54—Sherwood | 100—Texas N N |
| 9—Texas F | 55—San Angelo | 101—Texas O O |
| 10—Oklahoma I | 56—Ballinger | 102—Kuidosa |
| 11—Oklahoma K | 57—Coleman | 103—Shafter |
| 12—Texas G | 58—Eden | 104—Polvo |
| 13—Texas H | 59—Brady | 105—Jordan Gap |
| 14—Texas I | 60—Brownwood | 106—Santiago Peak |
| 15—Texas J | 61—Hamilton | 107—Bone Spring |
| 16—Texas K | 62—San Saba | 108—Terlingua |
| 17—Texas A A | 63—Lampasas | 109—Chisos Mts. |
| 18—Texas B B | 64—Meridian | 110—Dove Mtn. |
| 19—Texas C C | 65—Waco | 111—Maravillas Gap |
| 20—Arkansas A | 66—Gatesville | 112—Dryden Crossing |
| 21—Texas L | 67—Temple | 113—Texas X |
| 22—Texas M | 68—Texas H H | 114—Texas Y |
| 23—Texas N | 69—Texas I I | 115—Nueces |
| 24—Robby | 70—Texas J J | 116—Brackett |
| 25—Sweetwater | 71—Texas K K | 117—Texas Z |
| 26—Anson | 72—Eagle Mountain | 118—Uvalde |
| 27—Albany | 73—Chispa | 119—Texas P P |
| 28—Abilene | 74—Valentine | 120—San Marcos |
| 29—Baird | 75—San Carlos | 121—Flatonía |
| 30—Breckenridge | 76—Marfa | 122—Texas Q O |
| 31—Palo Pinto | 77—Ft. Davis | 123—Texas R R |
| 32—Eastland | 78—Texas T | 124—Texas S S |
| 33—Stephenville | 79—Alpine | 125—Texas T T |
| 34—Weatherford | 80—Marathon | 126—Eagle Pass |
| 35—Fort Worth | 81—Texas U | 127—Texas U U |
| 36—Granbury | 82—Texas V | 128—Texas V V |
| 37—Cleburne | 83—Texas W | 129—Texas W W |
| 38—Texas E E | 84—Ft. McKavett | 130—Texas X X |
| 39—Texas F F | 85—Rock Springs | 131—Texas Y Y |
| 40—Texas G G | 86—Menard | 132—Texas Z Z |
| 41—Chihuahua C | 87—Mason | 133—Texas A A A |
| 42—Cerro Alto | 88—Junction | 134—Texas B B B |
| 43—Salt Basin | 89—Kerrville | 135—Zapata |
| 44—Ft. Hancock | 90—Llano | 136—Texas C C C |
| 45—Sierra Blanca | 91—Burnet | 137—Texas D D D |
| 46—Texas O | 92—Fredericksburg | |

Bend area, and was generally based on a grid of latitude and longitude and topographic maps of the U.S. Geological Survey (Figure 2). Note in Figure 2 there are two areas with smaller grids that provide more detail for site recording in the greater Abilene\central Texas area, and the El Paso\Big Bend area. This likely reflects where E. B. Sayles, Victor J. Smith, and others focused their archeological site recording efforts during the 1920s-1930s. E. B. Sayles and other founding officers of the Texas Archeological and Paleontological Society (now the Texas Archeological Society) were based out of the Abilene area during the 1920s-1930s. And the Texas Archeological Society was founded in Abilene in October of 1928.

The 1940s – 1958

The University of Texas implemented a new site recording system in the 1940s that was used until 1958. This site recording system was called the “Texas Quadrangle Grid System”, or the Quadrangle system (Marybeth Tomka, personal communication May 2020). The Quadrangle system was based on a series of one-degree latitude and longitude squares laid across Texas (the quadrangles), and each quadrangle was numbered from 1 to 81. Quadrangle number 1 was located at the north-

western corner of the Panhandle, and quadrangle number 81 was located at the very southern tip of Texas. Each quadrangle was divided into a grid of 36 smaller squares labeled I – 9 for areas A, B, C, and D (this was for each quadrangle).

An example of assigning a site a number from this recording system is the first site number assigned within the northwestern corner of quadrangle number 1 would be site 1 – A1 – I. When reviewing reports from the 1940s-1950s (even into the 1960s), the quadrangle numbers might be written a variety of ways depending on the recorder or author. Regardless of the somewhat different styles, these are still sites recorded using the Quadrangle system. An example of how a site number would appear recorded within Quadrangle 1: site 1-A1-I could be written 1A1-I, 1-A-1-I, or 1A1I, etc.; all of which would be the same site in the Quadrangle system. This is an example of what a site number would look like for the first site recorded inside of grid A1 for quadrangle 1. If researchers encounter site numbers following this regime, this site was likely recorded between the 1940s to the 1950s using the Quadrangle site recording system (Figure 3). And if no subsequent trinomial has been assigned, it is likely due to the inability to accurately plot the site on a map.

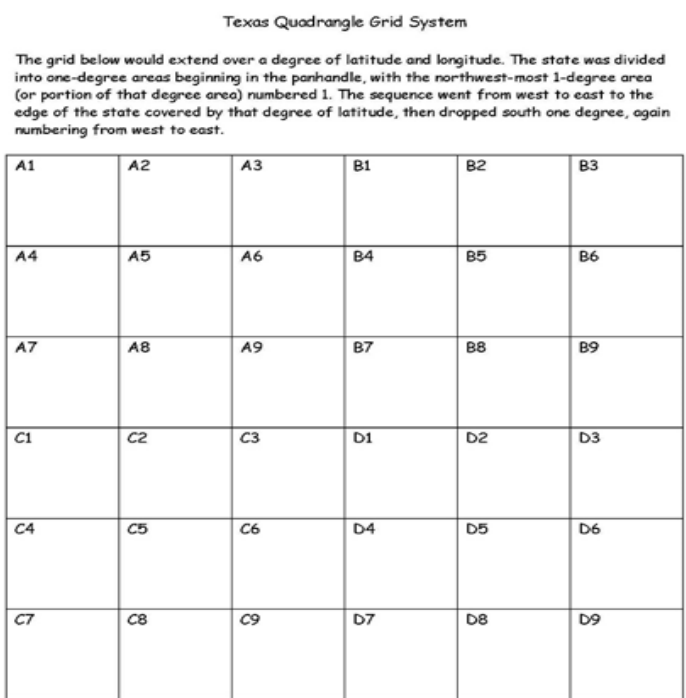


Figure 3. 1940s-1958 system for recording sites across Texas: the Texas Quadrangle Grid System, courtesy of Marybeth Tomka at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory.

By the 1940s another transition was occurring alongside the use of the Quadrangle site recording system. The Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys (RBS) program started recording sites around the United States (Wills 2018), including in Texas. The RBS program was a partnership between multiple federal agencies, typically driven by federal funding from agencies like the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers who built reservoir projects that the Smithsonian RBS program then investigated for archeology (ArcheoWebby 2012). Other federal agencies involved in the Smithsonian RBS program include the National Park Service, and Bureau of Reclamation who also proposed dams and reservoirs. First started in 1945, the RBS program created an archeological recording system for all 48 states (at the time) in alphabetical order. The early Smithsonian site recording system started at number 1 for Alabama and went through number 48 for Wyoming; Alaska (49) and Hawaii (50) were later added after becoming states in 1959. In alphabetical order Texas was assigned number 41 by the Smithsonian Institution RBS program. In the mid to late 1940s this early version of what would become the Smithsonian trinomial system for recording archeological sites did not quite look like it does today.

In Texas the RBS program was based out of the University of Texas, and in the 1940s the university was also managing their state-wide Quadrangle site recording system. So at this time the University of Texas was housing the RBS program which was required to record sites with the number "41" for all RBS project sites in Texas, and the university was also managing the Quadrangle site recording system which did not require a "41" assigned for non-RBS related site recording. See Miller and Jelks (1952) and Cason (1952) in Volume 23 of the Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological and Paleontological Society for interesting differences around this time in using an early version of the modern trinomial. In this publication the examples include sites recorded with number 41 for Texas combined with the Quadrangle system (Miller and Jelks 1952) versus only the Quadrangle site recording system (Cason 1952). You will sometimes see that people placed the "41" in front of the Quadrangle numbers which can confuse the uninitiated reader! The first RBS Bulletin published for Texas is on archeological in-

vestigations performed for a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project, the 1947 Addicks Reservoir work (Wheat 1953). There are nine archeological sites reported in Wheat's 1953 report on Addicks Reservoir and each site starts with the number "42" for the state of Texas, and as explained on page 152 this is following the Smithsonian's order for states. It's possible that Wheat was one of the first archeologists working in Texas to apply the Smithsonian's alphabetical number for Texas, which could explain why the number "42" was used (presumably by accident) versus the number "41" that we use today.

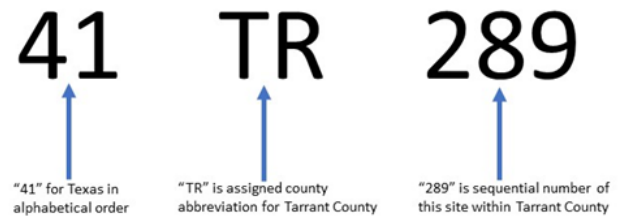
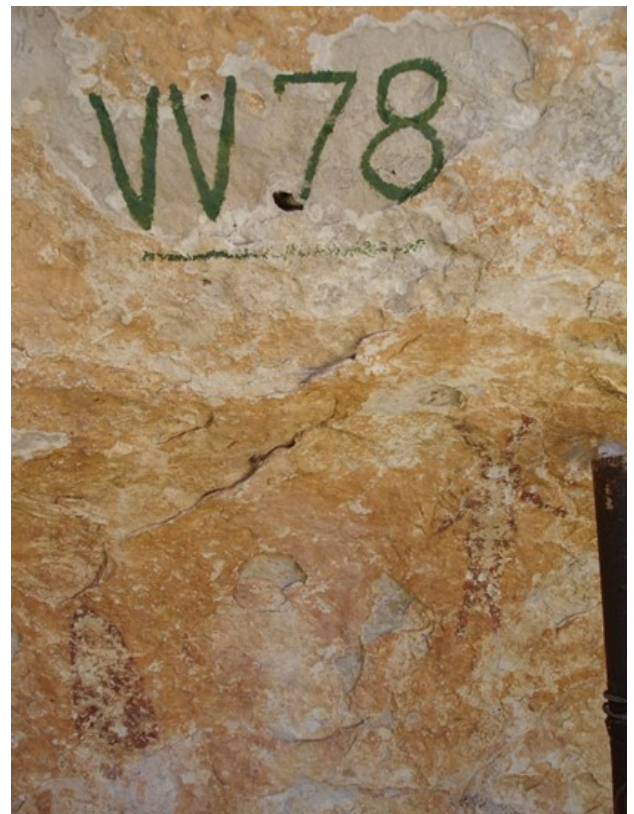
1958 – Present

The Smithsonian Institution is once again part of the site record, and a key evolution in the archeological site record of Texas occurred around the year 1958. The state-wide system implemented through the University of Texas up until 1958 was the Quadrangle system, and if a site was recorded for an RBS project the site number included a "41" for Texas. The change that occurred around the year 1958 is that a county abbreviation or code was adopted, again following the Smithsonian system used around the United States. The county abbreviation was inserted into the site number after the "41" for Texas. By 1958 the new system for recording sites was now officially referred to the Smithsonian Institution Trinomial system (trinomial for short). An example and explanation of the trinomial is as follows: the trinomial assigned to archeological site 41 TR 289 refers to "41" for Texas, TR the abbreviation for Tarrant County, and 289 is the sequential number for this site in Tarrant County (Figure 4). Archeological site 41 TR 289 is currently the closest recorded archeological site to the campus where North Texas Archeological Society holds the monthly meeting. The sequential number of a site does not necessarily mean that the site was recorded in that order. For instance, a site recorded during the 1920s would have predated the trinomial site recording system but if submitted for a trinomial in the year 2010, then that's when the trinomial would be assigned. And using this example, a site recorded in the 1920s could just be assigned the next sequential trinomial number available for that county.

Archeological reports and institutions recording

TEXAS (41) COUNTY ABBREVIATIONS

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Anderson.....AN | 65. Donley.....DY | 129. Kaufman.....KF | 193. Real.....RE |
| 2. Andrews.....AD | 66. Duval.....DV | 130. Kendall.....KD | 194. Red River.....RR |
| 3. Angelina.....AG | 67. Eastland.....EA | 131. Kenedy.....KN | 195. Reeves.....RV |
| 4. Aransas.....AS | 68. Ector.....EC | 132. Kent.....KT | 196. Refugio.....RF |
| 5. Archer.....AR | 69. Edwards.....ED | 133. Kerr.....KR | 197. Roberts.....RB |
| 6. Armstrong.....AM | 70. Ellis.....EL | 134. Kimble.....KM | 198. Robertson.....RT |
| 7. Atascosa.....AT | 71. El Paso.....EP | 135. King.....KG | 199. Rockwall.....RW |
| 8. Austin.....AU | 72. Erath.....ER | 136. Kinney.....KY | 200. Runnels.....RN |
| 9. Bailey.....BA | 73. Falls.....FA | 137. Kleberg.....KL | 201. Rusk.....RK |
| 10. Bandera.....BN | 74. Fannin.....FN | 138. Knox.....KX | 202. Sabine.....SB |
| 11. Bastrop.....BP | 75. Fayette.....FY | 139. Lamar.....LR | 203. San Augustine.....SA |
| 12. Baylor.....BY | 76. Fisher.....FS | 140. Lamb.....LA | 204. San Jacinto.....SJ |
| 13. Bee.....BE | 77. Floyd.....FL | 141. Lampasas.....LM | 205. San Patricio.....SP |
| 14. Bell.....BL | 78. Foard.....FD | 142. La Salle.....LS | 206. San Saba.....SS |
| 15. Bexar.....BX | 79. Fort Bend.....FB | 143. Lavaca.....LC | 207. Schleicher.....SL |
| 16. Blanco.....BC | 80. Franklin.....FK | 144. Lee.....LE | 208. Scurry.....SC |
| 17. Borden.....BD | 81. Freestone.....FT | 145. Leon.....LN | 209. Shackelford.....SF |
| 18. Bosque.....BQ | 82. Frio.....FR | 146. Liberty.....LB | 210. Shelby.....SY |
| 19. Bowie.....BW | 83. Gaines.....GA | 147. Limestone.....LT | 211. Sherman.....SH |
| 20. Brazoria.....BO | 84. Galveston.....GV | 148. Lipscomb.....LP | 212. Smith.....SM |
| 21. Brazos.....BZ | 85. Garza.....GR | 149. Live Oak.....LO | 213. Somervell.....SV |
| 22. Brewster.....BS | 86. Gillespie.....GL | 150. Llano.....LL | 214. Starr.....SR |
| 23. Briscoe.....BI | 87. Glasscock.....GC | 151. Loving.....LV | 215. Stephens.....SE |
| 24. Brooks.....BK | 88. Goliad.....GD | 152. Lubbock.....LU | 216. Sterling.....ST |
| 25. Brown.....BR | 89. Gonzales.....GZ | 153. Lynn.....LY | 217. Stonewall.....SN |
| 26. Burleson.....BU | 90. Gray.....GY | 154. Madison.....MA | 218. Sutton.....SU |
| 27. Burnet.....BT | 91. Grayson.....GS | 155. Marion.....MR | 219. Swisher.....SW |
| 28. Caldwell.....CW | 92. Gregg.....GG | 156. Martin.....MT | 220. Tarrant.....TR |
| 29. Calhoun.....CL | 93. Grimes.....GM | 157. Mason.....MS | 221. Taylor.....TA |
| 30. Callahan.....CA | 94. Guadalupe.....GU | 158. Matagorda.....MG | 222. Terrell.....TE |
| 31. Cameron.....CF | 95. Hale.....HA | 159. Maverick.....MV | 223. Terry.....TY |
| 32. Camp.....CP | 96. Hall.....HL | 160. McCulloch.....MK | 224. Throckmorton.....TH |
| 33. Carson.....CZ | 97. Hamilton.....HM | 161. McLennan.....ML | 225. Titus.....TT |
| 34. Cass.....CS | 98. Hansford.....HF | 162. McMullen.....MC | 226. Tom Green.....TG |
| 35. Castro.....CAS | 99. Hardeman.....HX | 163. Medina.....ME | 227. Travis.....TV |
| 36. Chambers.....CH | 100. Hardin.....HN | 164. Menard.....MN | 228. Trinity.....TN |
| 37. Cherokee.....CE | 101. Harris.....HR | 165. Midland.....MD | 229. Tyler.....TL |
| 38. Childress.....CI | 102. Harrison.....HS | 166. Milam.....MM | 230. Upshur.....UR |
| 39. Clay.....CY | 103. Hartley.....HT | 167. Mills.....MI | 231. Upton.....UT |
| 40. Cochran.....CQ | 104. Haskell.....HK | 168. Mitchell.....MH | 232. Uvalde.....UV |
| 41. Coke.....CK | 105. Hays.....HY | 169. Montague.....MU | 233. Val Verde.....VV |
| 42. Coleman.....CN | 106. Hemphill.....HH | 170. Montgomery.....MQ | 234. Van Zandt.....VN |
| 43. Collin.....COL | 107. Henderson.....HE | 171. Moore.....MO | 235. Victoria.....VT |
| 44. Collingsworth.....CG | 108. Hidalgo.....HG | 172. Morris.....MX | 236. Walker.....WA |
| 45. Colorado.....CD | 109. Hill.....HI | 173. Motley.....MY | 237. Waller.....WL |
| 46. Comal.....CM | 110. Hockley.....HQ | 174. Nacogdoches.....NA | 238. Ward.....WR |
| 47. Comanche.....CJ | 111. Hood.....HD | 175. Navarro.....NV | 239. Washington.....WT |
| 48. Concho.....CC | 112. Hopkins.....HP | 176. Newton.....NW | 240. Webb.....WB |
| 49. Cooke.....CO | 113. Houston.....HO | 177. Nolan.....NL | 241. Wharton.....WH |
| 50. Coryell.....CV | 114. Howard.....HW | 178. Nueces.....NU | 242. Wheeler.....WE |
| 51. Cottle.....CT | 115. Hudspeth.....HZ | 179. Ochiltree.....OC | 243. Wichita.....WC |
| 52. Crane.....CR | 116. Hunt.....HU | 180. Oldham.....OL | 244. Wilbarger.....WG |
| 53. Crockett.....CX | 117. Hutchinson.....HC | 181. Orange.....OR | 245. Willacy.....WY |
| 54. Crosby.....CB | 118. Irion.....IR | 182. Palo Pinto.....PP | 246. Williamson.....WM |
| 55. Culberson.....CU | 119. Jack.....JA | 183. Panola.....PN | 247. Wilson.....WN |
| 56. Dallam.....DA | 120. Jackson.....JK | 184. Parker.....PR | 248. Winkler.....WK |
| 57. Dallas.....DL | 121. Jasper.....JP | 185. Parmer.....PM | 249. Wise.....WS |
| 58. Dawson.....DS | 122. Jeff Davis.....JD | 186. Pecos.....PC | 250. Wood.....WD |
| 59. Deaf Smith.....DF | 123. Jefferson.....JF | 187. Polk.....PK | 251. Yoakum.....YK |
| 60. Delta.....DT | 124. Jim Hogg.....JH | 188. Potter.....PT | 252. Young.....YN |
| 61. Denton.....DN | 125. Jim Wells.....JW | 189. Presidio.....PS | 253. Zapata.....ZP |
| 62. De Witt.....DW | 126. Johnson.....JN | 190. Rains.....RA | 254. Zavala.....ZV |
| 63. Dickens.....DK | 127. Jones.....JS | 191. Randall.....RD | |
| 64. Dimmitt.....DM | 128. Karnes.....KA | 192. Reagan.....RG | |



TARL Form: Texas County Abbreviations (Date 9/2004)

Figure 4. Left: Smithsonian trinomial county abbreviations; Upper Right: 41 VV 78 (Painted Shelter site), abbreviated trinomial painted on shelter wall during site recording in 1958 (this is not practiced anymore); Lower Right: Explanation of trinomial using site 41 TR 289. County abbreviations courtesy of TARL and Texas Historical Commission website; VV 78 photo by J. Barrera.

archeological sites around Texas did not immediately begin to have trinomials assigned (from the University of Texas) for every site recorded starting in 1958. For example, some reports published after 1958, such as Edward B. Jelks' 1961 RBS report, contained the earlier quadrangle system because Jelks had written this report during the early 1950s. Other institutions were continuing to use or started using their own site recording systems after 1958 for various reasons, potentially related to the cost of filing for a trinomial site number. A well-known example of this is the Southern Methodist University (SMU) "X" site numbering system that was used from the 1960s until around 1979 (Missi

Green, Dan McGregor, and Alan Skinner, personal communication May 2020). SMU was recording archeological sites following the model of the Smithsonian trinomial, but SMU assigned unique archeological site numbers to each site they recorded between the 1960s-1979. The SMU system was confusing because their site recording system put an "X" in front of a site number they assigned, and their site numbers resembled trinomials (but were not trinomials). For example: An SMU site number of this era would appear X41 TR 44, but the SMU site recorded with an "X" was not necessarily the same as the site assigned the official trinomial of 41 TR 44 through the University of Texas. Therefore,

SMU's site could be completely a different site and in a different location, but with a similar site number to a trinomial (just with an "X"). Around 1979-1980 SMU did finally acquire official trinomials for all of their "X" number sites. This is just an interesting site record legacy that folks may encounter when reviewing site forms, reports, maps, and other documents from this time period if SMU was involved in recording those sites. TARL has a concordance list of these two sets of numbers.

Other unique site recording systems continue to be used today including the PPHM system mentioned, also a system used by the Center for Big Bend Studies at Sul Ross State University, and others including individuals and even agencies. It's important for researchers to understand that folks out there recording archeological sites are doing the right thing. And it may be financial reasons, time, lack of staff, or other reasons as to why an institution, an individual, or even an agency have site records that are either not assigned a trinomial at all or the complete record is not centrally available online or at TARL. The reasons are numerous reasons for site records in Texas not being centrally available online through the THC's Archeological Sites Atlas. And just recognizing that is the first step to identifying previously recorded archeological sites within an area of interest.

Considerations about the Archeological Site Record of Texas

The archeological site record of Texas involves numerous institutions, agencies, organizations, and individuals who have recorded archeological sites. One of the key messages for this article is that while a standardized state-wide recording system exists, the Smithsonian trinomial site recording system, not everyone used this site recording system. And not everyone in Texas continues to record archeological sites with the Smithsonian trinomial system today. There are institutions such as museums and research centers, agencies, non-profit organizations, and numerous individuals that are recording archeological sites today with unique archeological site recording systems. This means that there are archeological site records in Texas that **do not** have trinomials and that are not centrally housed in the state's site records at the University

of Texas, TARL. The author of this article does not have a firm count on total number of archeological sites in Texas without a trinomial. But based on experience and interviews for this article that number is most likely in the thousands for recorded sites without trinomials in Texas and that are not in the records at TARL or available online through the Archeological Sites Atlas.

Based on the state of Texas archeological site record that is managed by TARL and the Texas Historical Commission, there are approximately 80,000 individual archeological sites recorded with trinomials in Texas today. These 80,000 archeological sites have trinomial numbers assigned to each of these individual archeological sites. However, there are many more (thousands) of archeological sites which have been recorded in Texas, and that continue to be recorded today without assigned trinomials. The goal of this article is not to identify specifically how many site records each entity in Texas may have without a trinomial, rather this article is providing awareness that the site record of Texas is not completely centralized and is really scattered across the state at various entities. So how does a researcher identify previously recorded archeological sites within their area of interest if you cannot rely on a one stop shop for this information? Part of what a researcher should check certainly includes the standardized state records available through the THC's Archeological Sites Atlas. And this article provides considerations about the broader sources of the archeological site record of Texas, which need to be utilized during archeological research.

Researchers should begin by identifying a list of institutions, agencies, individuals and perhaps other sources of archeological records within their area of interest. Then the researcher should contact the institutions, agencies, and individuals with archeological site records for an area of interest. This should be a basic part of archeological background research that precedes archeological fieldwork or that supplements an ongoing archeological project. The researchers should contact and communicate with the entities they have identified as potential sources for archeological site records. This means phone calls, emails, this might mean travel to site records that are not centralized at TARL, and this might mean working with a specific entity to gather

records for your area of research. This is how archeologists used to perform background research for a project area prior to records available online. This is suggested for folks interested to learn about all records for their project including the diversity of archeological records across Texas. Part of understanding this should involve talking to more experienced folks in Texas archeology to better understand where archeological sites are housed that are not available through the online Archeological Sites Atlas. This takes communicating with institutions, agencies, organizations, and individuals about their site records to learn and understand what records they have not centrally available online. A good start here is contacting the University of Texas, TARL folks who have a very good understanding on the site record across Texas.

A little time spent in archeological research of site records can be very rewarding for the researcher and archeological resources. Another way to look at this is not reinventing the wheel, if someone has recorded archeological sites in an area where you have research interest. It sure would be nice to know that. Spend the time contacting folks and be prepared to work with entities that might have limited ability to copy or scan archeological site records. A takeaway message of this article for the archeological researcher is that the THC's Archeological Sites Atlas is just one piece of the archeological site record for the state of Texas. Keep that in mind while diving into your next journey of archeological research. And you will without a doubt be pleasantly surprised as you learn, interact with, and get to know more about the site records and wonderful folks involved at many different institutions, agencies, organizations, and the various well-researched individuals across Texas.

Some final take home tips are to utilize the site recording information provided by both the Texas Historical Commission regarding the Archeological Stewards program (<https://www.thc.texas.gov/preserve/projects-and-programs/texas-archeological-stewards>), and TARL's instructions on requesting an archeological site trinomial (<https://liberalarts.utexas.edu/tarl/registering-sites-at-tarl/registering-sites-at-tarl.php>). To officially receive a trinomial for an archeological site, an individual must submit a request for trinomial to TARL.

When next engaged in the archeological site record of Texas, think about the immense history of hard work, and the intelligent teams and individuals that lead to the record you are enjoying. The process for recording an archeological site in Texas did not appear overnight, a long and complex history is behind this important log of our state's history and prehistory.

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explained history of site records, modern process, and kindly offered assistance. The always courteous Dr. George Avery of Stephen F. Austin archeology lab explained their site records, including the late Dr. Jim Corbin's involvement. A robust amount of information and advice was enthusiastically provided by Dr. Chris Lintz, retired TPWD, with sincere encouragement. Ms. Angela Moody of the Natural Resources Conservation Service happily discussed their history and process of recording archeological sites. And Ms. Juanita Garcia of the U.S. Forest Service was very gracious to field questions and discuss the archeological site recording process in Texas. Finally, I must thank the -Dream Review Team - for feedback, stalwart advice, and encouragement. Consisting of a true Texas Archeology Legend, Mr. Skipper Scott; the finest barrister of this fine state, my brother Mr. Jose E. Barrera; and an archeological authority and the jewel of TARL's amazing collections, Ms. Marybeth Tomka.

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Relationship _____ Relationship _____

Phone Number _____ Phone Number _____

I want my newsletter delivered by _____ email (\$0) or _____ by USPS mail. (\$10) **Thank you** for choosing delivery by email.

Membership Type & Fees (Membership Term: January to December)

- _____ New Individual \$20 _____ USPS Mail Delivery \$10
- _____ Renewal _____ Family \$25 _____ Optional Memorial Fund Contribution
- _____ Student \$10 (*enrolled in grade school through college/university whose coursework is considered to be half time or more*)
- _____ Contributing \$30

****Please make checks payable to NTAS****

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 PRACTICES 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 GROUNDS FOR EXPULSION FROM THE SOCIETY.

Signature _____ Date _____