

## HILL COUNTRY ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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### GENERAL MEETING

*Saturday*

*January 19, 2013*

*12:30 pm at*

*Riverside Nature Center*



### HCAA FIELD WORK ON THE DIVIDE

Paleo-Indian artifacts have been discovered in western Kerr County. In this area of occupation, the HCAA team has discovered evi-



Clovis end scraper—notched for hafting

dence of Clovis and other Paleo-Indian chert artifacts, quarries and midden features. Among the lithic diagnostic points, tools and cores examined were a Clovis end scraper (notched for hafting); an Angostura dart point; two Abasolo points; numerous cores and flakes. The Clovis find was confirmed by Dr. Mike Collins. The HCAA field team, under the direction of Dr. Joseph Luther, has recorded this site with TARL as

41KR727. The team will spend the next season working this site.

The Archeological Field Team has included over the year, Joseph Luther (P.I.); T.G. & Kay Woodward, John Benedict, Stephen Bishop, Terry McTaggart, Jimmy Hutto, Jose Contreras, James Weathersbee, Ed Rendon, Ron Ralph, Judy Carswell, Penny Bryant, Bryant Saner and Steve Stoutamire. Consulting Archeologists (off-site) have included Mike Collins, Steve Tomka, Steve Black and Tom Hester.

Article and artifact photo by Joe Luther



Joe Luther Photo by John Benedict

## Craig Mayer, PhD.

### Speaker for January Meeting

**Dr. Mayer will be speaking on Saxon and Viking Archeology.**



The Vikings swept through Europe beginning in the late AD 700s, initially raiding up the major rivers of Europe seeking portable valuables and slaves. Raiding was followed by the establishment of trading centers, which were followed by the eventual conquest and consolidation of vast areas of north-western Europe into kingdoms. In the 900 / 1000's, the Norse Kings of Dublin and York (who dominated Ireland, much of Scotland, and northern England), were significant rivals to the kings of England.

The Battle of Stamford Bridge, in which the English defeated the Norse kings of Dublin and York outside of York on September 25, 1066, occurred just three weeks before William the Duke of Normandy (a descendent of Norse Vikings) landed in southern England at Hastings. The Battle of Stamford Bridge greatly weakened the English army, who were defeated by the Normans at the Battle of Hastings on October 14, 1066, the results of which changed English culture and society forever.

While Swedish Vikings were moving up the major rivers of eastern Europe, Danish Vikings were targeting eastern England. Norwegian Vikings were focused on the Western Isles of Scotland, southwest Scotland, the Isle of Man, Ireland, northwestern England, and northwestern France. Vikings also raided Spain and parts of the western Mediterranean, while others sailed west to establish settlements in Iceland, Greenland and Newfoundland (in North America). As a point of information, today's Icelandic language is virtually unchanged from 9th century Old Norse.

Why did the Vikings - a relatively small number of people scattered through the fjords and valleys of Scandinavia - begin raiding and why was their impact so great on long-established, far more populous kingdoms in Western Europe? Why did raiding change to trading, then to eventual settlement and governance in so many areas? And what legacy did the Vikings leave to Western European culture and society?

The "Norse Viking Settlement of Southwest Scotland" will examine these questions and many others, by reviewing the

Viking expansion from Scandinavia, while emphasizing Viking activities in Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and north-western England. Place-name evidence in southwest Scotland will be examined to gain a perspective on the settlement patterns of Brythonic (Welsh), Gaelic, English and Old Norse speakers in the region and will also review evidence of its mixed Hiberno-Norse culture. It will also extensively examine the everyday life of Vikings in Ireland, southwest Scotland, and northern England. While known as raiders, Vikings were primarily traders, farmers and fishermen.

Craig Mayer holds BA, MA, and PhD (ABD) degrees in Anthropology from Southern Methodist University, plus a Diploma in Archaeology (Masters Equivalent) from Durham University, Durham, England, in Anglo- Saxon and Viking Studies. From 1970 to 1975, he was Associate Professor of Anthropology/ Archaeology at Southern Methodist University and Dallas College, teaching courses in Medieval European Archaeology, Hominid Evolution and Genetics, Linguistics, and Lab Methods in Archeology.

In 1979 he founded the South Suburban Archaeological Society, Homewood, Illinois (now the largest avocational archaeology group in Illinois), and served as its first president. He has done fieldwork on a number of projects in England, Scotland, Illinois, and Texas. A partial list includes: Monkwearmouth and Jarrow (two 7th Century Anglo-Saxon Monasteries in County Durham, England); Hartlepool Medieval Harbor; Whittonstall Deserted Medieval Village; Binchester Roman Fort; Milecastle 32A on Hadrian's Wall; Escomb Village Church Yard Wall; and Craighlearn Viking Period Farm Sites in Scotland.

In Illinois, his projects included the Rathje Windmill (1872) in Peotone; Wannemacher multi-component site in Tinley Park; Vollmer Archaic site at Olympia Fields; Irons Oaks Historic Estate in Olympia Fields; and a number of paleo, archaic and Mississippian sites in and around the Koster site at Kampsville, Illinois.

In addition, he has organized and led trips featuring Roman and Medieval archaeology in Northern England and Southern Scotland, Southern Germany and Austria, and the US Four Corners Region. There is a proposed trip in the works for 2014 on "Roman Ruins and Contemporary Wines of the Rhine and Mosel River Valleys, Germany."

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## WOODWARD AWARDS



In September 2012, our own "Frio Queen," Kay Woodward was honored by the Texas Historical Commission and was presented with the Norman G. Flaigg Certificate of Outstanding Performance.

"This certificate was created in 2006 to acknowledge the top 10 percent performers in the Texas Archeological Stewardship Network. These determinations are made on the basis of TASN semi-annual reports that cover the two most recent reporting periods (August 2011 through July 2012). While all the activities undertaken by stewards are important, it was the multitude of hours that you and your fellow honorees contributed, miles traveled and such key accomplishments as working on protective site designations, site recording and collection documentation that is worthy of

such recognition. In fact, you and your fellow stewards contributed the equivalent of 10 full time employees during the past reporting period! We greatly appreciate all your efforts to preserve Texas' archeological heritage."

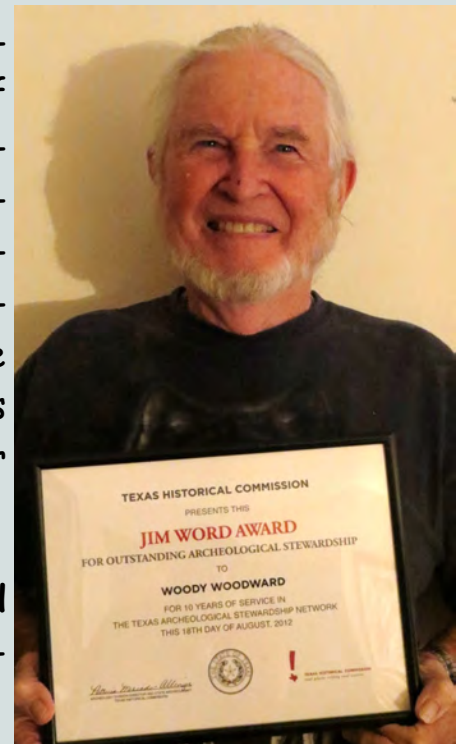


In November 2012, Kay was also recognized by the Hill Country Archeology Association

In special recognition for her continuing support to the advancement and achievements of the organization as an Association Officer and Advisor, Principle Investigator, Archeological Researcher, Steward, Mentor, Historian, Committee

Member, Public Relations Officer and Liaison Texas State Archeological Organizations and as an Educator of Archeology to our Membership.

In addition in September 2012, Woody Woodward was awarded the Jim Wood award for 10 years of service as a steward for THC.





## GATLIN SITE MARKER by Joe Luther

The construction of the new bridge across the Guadalupe River on Spur 98 in Kerrville, Texas was the catalyst for an archeological investigation within the rights-of-way. In 2004, SWCA Inc. performed survey, testing, and data recovery on behalf of the Texas Department of Transportation. The report of this investigation *The Gatlin Site (41KR621): Investigating Archaic Lifeways on the Southern Edwards Plateau of Central Texas* is the primary source for the information contained in the application for a Texas Historical Marker. The Gatlin Site occupies the south descending bank of the Guadalupe River on wide, nearly level alluvial terraces. Although the site is spatially extensive, the investigations were limited to the 100 to 220 ft. wide right-of-way. This area is immediately north of the intersection of Saddlewood Blvd. and Spur 98 - Thompson Drive, now under the pavement of Spur 98.



Although there was no surface expression of the occupation site, the Highway Department subsurface survey, using backhoe trenching and power auguring, discovered the Gatlin Site. The greatest density of cultural materials was discovered near the Saddlewood gates. Eventually, it was found that an extensive Early Archaic component covered nearly 1,650 square meters.

Located essentially at the gates of the Saddlewood Estates, this site represents one of the largest excavated samples of Early Archaic deposits in the Central Texas archeological region. What exactly does that

mean? It means that this area of Kerrville was inhabited by Native Americans at early as 7,000 years ago. To place this in context, people were living at Saddlewood Estates about 7,000 BP., about the time of the earliest cities in Mesopotamia. Cultural artifacts found at this site are older than the earliest Egyptian Dynasty artifacts.

Who were they? The Indians who created the Gatlin Site here along the Upper Guadalupe River appeared here thousands of years before the Coahuiltecan or the Jumano, who were the first Indian tribes the Spanish encountered in 1534-1535. They were not the Kiowa, Apache or Comanche who were late comers to Kerr County. They may have been the descendants of Paleo-Indians, such as the Clovis and Folsom peoples, for whom there is no written history or visage - just the relics. The Clovis and Folsom peoples created the artifacts at the Pavo-Real archeological site near the intersection of I-10 and Loop 1604 in San Antonio some 12,000-13,000 years ago, near the end of the Pleistocene - the last Ice Age.

In Kerr County, ancient artifacts are found everywhere. The archeological work at the Gatlin Site produced 409 projectile points, 1,085 bifaces, 343 cores, 15 ground or pecked stone tools, as well as bones from bison, white-tailed deer, and rabbits, spanning a period of some 3,000 years. The excavations documented 37 features, primarily burned rock representing hearths and earth ovens. The recovered artifacts included over 150,000 pieces of lithic debitage, as well as 3,835 fragments of bone.

These aboriginals were hunters and gathers and the Upper Guadalupe valley was an exceptional place for them to live and thrive. Located in the Balcones Canyonlands, this area was lush because of the many springs and creeks flowing from the limestone outcrops. The river itself did not settle into its present channel until about 5,000 years ago.

The gathers harvested the fruits, pads, blossoms, and seeds of desert succulents as a major supplement to their diet, along with grass seeds, fruits, nuts, berries, roots and the acorns from forests. The hunter groups killed mammals with atlatls and darts.

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These archeological sites feature accumulations of spent cooking stones (heat-fractured burned rocks) that were the result of using heated rocks in layered cooking arrangements known as earth ovens. Today, in Kerr County, these accumulations of burnt rocks (burned rock middens) are commonly known as "Indian mounds" - as many as 10,000 in this county alone.

Recent excavations at the Gatlin site (41KR621) in Kerr County, Texas, yielded one of the most robust assemblages thus far recovered from a stratified Early Archaic to Middle Archaic site on the southern margins of the Edwards Plateau. The radiometric dates from the Gatlin site contribute greatly to our understanding of the chronology and culture history of the region and are



**Looking down into trench, one can see evidence of a burned rock midden in the side wall of the trench. (see pink flag in side wall)**

important anchors for evaluating existing chronologies with temporally poorly anchored style intervals. This research reconsiders the chronology for southern Central Texas during the latter half of the Early Archaic through the transition into the Middle Archaic based on new data from the Gatlin site, and proposes calendrical ages for several major Central Texas projectile point styles, including Gower, Marindale, Early Triangular, Nolan and La Jita.

The Gatlin Site represents one of the largest excavated

samples of Early Archaic deposits in the Central Texas region.

There is a clear and compelling need to share this knowledge with the current and future inhabitants and visitors of the Kerrville area. The Saddlewood Estates Homeowners Association has applied for a Texas State Historical Marker for this site.

#### REFERENCES

Houck, Brett A., Kevin A. Miller, and Eric R. Oksanen 2008 *The Gatlin Site (41KR621): Investigating Archaic Lifeways on the Southern Edwards Plateau of Central Texas*. Archeological Studies Program Report 108, Environmental Affairs Division, Texas Department of Transportation, and Cultural Resources Report No. 2008-149, SWCA, Inc., Austin, Texas.

Houck, Brett A., Kevin A. Miller, and Eric R. Oksanen. "The Gatlin Site and the Early-to-Middle Archaic Chronology of the Southern Edwards Plateau, Texas." *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 80(2009)

Luther, Joseph. *Camp Verde: Texas Frontier Defense*. The History Press. Charleston SC & London. 2012.

Luther, Joseph. "First Peoples on the Upper Guadalupe River." Published in the *Kerrville Daily Times*. 3.24.2010. Kerrville, Texas.

Luther, Joseph. "Indians at the Gate" published in the *Kerrville Daily Times*. 7.24.2009. Kerrville, Texas.

### Upcoming Events:

- **STAA Meeting 1-26-2013 INSTITUTE OF TEXAN CULTURES** 801 E. Cesar Chavez Blvd, SA 12:30 P.M. TO 4:00 PM
- **TUESDAY, FEB. 12 Second Tuesday Brown Bag Lunch & Learn** 11:30 a.m.-12:45 p.m. Local historian Joe Luther presents on historic and late-prehistoric native tribes. Cost is \$3 RNC members, \$6 nonmembers, free to those joining at the meeting. No RSVP needed.
- **HCAA Lithics Workshop Part III taught by Dr. Steve Tomka, UTSA**, on Saturday February 16 at 9:00 am to 3:00 pm. This time it will be held at the RNC. Free for members.
- **HCAA Meeting 3-16-2013 at RNC** starting at 12:30 PM
- **Archaeological Institute of America - Southwest Texas Archaeological Society: lectures series on archeology topics around the world. See Website for lecture schedules and subjects. Website:** <http://aiaswtas.org/>



## HCAA 2012 Christmas Party

The afternoon Christmas party was the largest HCAA has had, with delicious food dishes brought by the 32 members, including turkey by Huttos and ham by Woodward. Terry Mac, her mother, Terry Farley and Kay Woodward set up the tables with the lovely decorations brought by Terry F. Woody and Steve Stoutamire moved heavy items to one side of the hall since RNC has the room crowded due to their remodeling.

Kay's warning of one of the "Knights" being flogged was a ruse leading to the highlight of the afternoon. She told of how her title of "Frio Queen" was bestowed a few years ago, and the fun created by having "Knights" throughout the field leaders. She mentioned how one of "knights" had gotten out of line and looked pointedly at Steve Stoutamire. President Ron then read the words written on the plaque before he said the person the award would be presented to was the "Volunteer of the Year" because of all he does constantly for HCAA, and then called, Steve Stoutamire up to the front. Steve was totally overwhelmed! It took him a few moments to make some appreciation comments to all of us there

After this, Ron talked about the upcoming plans to build an excellent ongoing display with RNC, the need for all the members to be more involved in the coming year, and so forth. He then told of the confirmation of one Clovis artifact from Telephone Hill, and the site being recorded by Joe Luther, which drew applause, of course. Next, he read the wording on the plaque he had on his briefcase and presented the award to Joe Luther for Archeologist of the Year for his work as the Website Master, his publication of his book and next one to come, his newspaper writings, and his bringing valuable attention to HCAA. Submitted by Kay Woodward and some pics by Jim Hutto



### HCAA Remembers...

#### Jane Cuffano Frankel

Librarian, Life Member and "Bead Lady", served as our librarian until her father's illness, and passing took her time away from HCAA.

Jane, degreed librarian, never read a fiction novel. [she was always researching and traveling across the world for answers about beads, and to get samples of them, among other searches she was always on.] She didn't want her mother left alone as they were all left of their family. She was an amazingly intelligent, funny and caring woman. Her days was spent traveling, working, studying world bead and Jewish history and language. She was a sought after expert in both. Until her own death on March 31, 2012, Jane remained clear minded and concerned about her mother, Mildred Cuffano, the pine needle basket artist. We fondly recall the two of them presenting together at our archeology celebrations.

#### Howard Crockett

Howard Crockett was a long time member of HCAA. Although not always active in HCAA's meetings and just a couple field outings, Howard and Geri gave much to archeology through their work with TAS Academy programs. Howard passed away on June 7, 2012.

Bill Ellis was our "Atlatl Guy". At all our archeology celebrations, Bill was the guy who knew all about the dress, the weapons and natives to inform the public. He also wrote a well-read column for the Bandera newspaper monthly. He was WWII Vet, and active in his veterans organization. He and his "lost in teen years sweetheart" finally found each other after "a lifetime apart", and married after both had careers in the military and Diana had raised a family. Bill was honored at the last Bandera Pow-Wow because he had been a dancer there each year before his passing on August 2, 2012.

We remember these good members, and grieve their loss with their families.

Submitted by Kay Woodard

### It is that time of year again!

January is the time to make your 2013 HCAA Dues payment. Renewals will overdue on March 31st and will be subject to removal from our membership list. The Hill Country Archeological Association is classified as a Section 501 (c) (3) organization under the Internal Revenue Code and all donations, including membership dues, are tax deductible.

#### Dues Schedule

- \_\_\_ Student (full time only) \$10
- \_\_\_ Individual, Institutions and Societies \$25
- \_\_\_ Family \$30
- \_\_\_ Contributing \$50
- \_\_\_ Supporting \$100
- \_\_\_ Life \$250
- \_\_\_ Patron \$500

#### Business Class Membership:

- \_\_\_ Business \$250
- \_\_\_ Corporate \$500

Make Checks payable to Hill Country Archeological Association and mail to:

HCAA, P.O. Box 290393  
Kerrville, TX 78029-0393

REGISTRATION FORMS CAN BE FOUND AT HCAA  
WEBSITE

[www.hcarcheology.org](http://www.hcarcheology.org)

If you are renewing please make note of any changes to your phone, address or email.



## Highlights of 2012 Site Photos showing our members at work in the field.



Jo Redden at 41KR22



HCAA FIELD CREW AT 783 SITE  
Bryant Saner, Stephen Bishop, Terry McTaggart & Steve Stoutamire



STEPHEN BISHOP GPS QUARRY SITE  
41KR22



TERRY MCTAGGERT SCREENS WITH MEMBERS OF THE  
WAHRMUND AND KLEIN FAMILY



WOODY WOODWARD & JIM WEATHERSBEE  
WALKING SURVEY - MASON COUNTY



## HCAA Photo Highlights of 2012 continued



**TERRY MCTAGGERT GOT THE GOAT**



**KAY WOODWARD AT 41KR22**



**KAY WOODWARD & RON HOLM LOOKING FOR ARTIFACTS  
MASON COUNTY 27 APRIL 2012**



**ED RENDÓN & WOODY WOODWARD**



**HCAA FIELD CREW AND HOSTS  
HCAA-KR23**

HILL COUNTRY  
ARCHEOLOGY  
ASSOCIATION

**HCAA BOARD** WILL  
MEET SATURDAY  
MORNING,  
**JANUARY 19, 2013**  
AT 10:00 A.M. AT  
RIVERSIDE NATURE  
CENTER. MEMBERS  
ARE WELCOME TO  
ATTEND.

HCAA  
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Help yourself and the HCAA while you shop for new and used books on all aspects of archeology. When you go to our HCAA web site, <http://www.hcarcheology.org>, you will find a link to Amazon.com to help you browse for and purchase books.

The link is: [Archeology Books Available Here](#)

### A REMINDER

The HCAA is thankful that many landowners allow us to survey their property for archeological sites. We should constantly remind ourselves:

All artifacts found on their property belong to the landowner. HCAA members keep no artifacts.

If an archeological site is identified on the landowner's property, the location of the ranch should remain confidential.

We visit a property only with the owner's permission.

We do not hold a land-owner liable for injuries which occur while on their property.

We encourage and enjoy the participation of the landowner in our activities.

PLACE  
POSTAGE  
HERE

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED