

HILL COUNTRY ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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GENERAL MEETING

Saturday

November 16, 2013

12:30 pm at

Riverside Nature Center



17,000 Years of Hill Country Life



The Hill Country Archeological Association and Kerrville Elks Lodge #2081 along with staff from the Riverside Nature Center in Kerrville, met to acknowledge the successful collaboration with resulted in a "museum quality" archeological and paleo-environmental exhibit complex at the Riverside Nature Center in Kerrville beginning October 1st and continuing through December 31st of this year.

President of the HCAA, Mr. Holm wrote, "Over the next three months additional items will be added and countless visitors will learn about archeology and the richness of sites within Kerr County and the Region we live in. This archeological and paleo-environmental exhibit complex at the Riverside Nature Center will educate the public and create interest for people of all ages."

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In the background, the Timeline showing pre-history to present, helped put it all in perspective. A great teaching tool for adults and kids.



Scenes from the Pre-Opening Event



HCAA's Steve Stoutmeir narrating informative original content video produced by HCAA.

Artifacts galore and illustrations such as the simulated earth oven helps to make it real for the observer. A display regarding native plant life demonstrated how the early inhabitants used them to meet the needs of daily life.



For a change, Steve Stoutamire, presented a plaque to Ron Holm, who accepted it on behalf of the Kerrville Elk's Lodge # 2081 for recognition of their partnership in the development and funding of the RNC archeological display.

Speaker for November 16 HCAA Meeting will be discussing the Gault Site



Nancy Velchoff is our speaker on 11-16-2013 and she will be giving a presentation on the Gault Site titled Archaeological Investigations at the Gault Site -- An Overview. Nancy Velchoff is the Lab Director and Staff Specialist (Lithics) with The Gault Project. Nancy is also a flint knapper and came for the October Archeological celebration HCAA had this past month.

Nancy is currently an MPhil Student/Candidate at the University of Exeter's Department of Archaeology in England under the auspices of Professor Bruce A. Bradley and Dr. Linda M. Hurcombe. She has been working intensively on Clovis technology at the Gault Site as part of her academic research. She works closely with Mike Collins at the Gault Site and the Gault Project Lab in San Marcos Texas, related to all aspects of the ongoing research concerning Older-than-Clovis with primary focus on Clovis technology since January 2008.



At the last HCAA meeting Terry Farley was acknowledged with an HCAA 2013 Award for her continuous support to the organization by President Ron Holm. This is well deserved recognition for her years of service.

Upcoming Events:

- 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 Display - OCT thru DEC, "17,000 YEARS OF LIFE IN THE HILL COUNTRY" begins at the RNC. Presented by HCAA in association and underwritten by ELKS LODGE #2081 KERRVILLE.
- Harry Shaffer, PhD speaks regarding his new book, *Painters in Prehistory* on 11/14/13 at the Witte Museum, 6:30 PM.

For articles, updates, and links
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South America, The Sixth Cradle of Civilization — A Book/Course Review —

Book/DVD 3120 published 2012 thru The Great Courses: *"Lost Worlds of South America"* author Professor Edwin Barnhart

South American prehistoric archeology and history tell us of societies that independent of the rest of the world, invented metallurgy, and created jewelry in gold, silver, copper and alloys of these with precious stones; they



made finely finished high fire pottery; invented weaving of colorful textiles from Llama and Alpaca wool, and cotton, which they domesticated and raised/farmed; created cities of brick and stone for inhabitants, built tombs for the notable and revered; astronomy; built irrigation canals to irrigate farmland, mountains to create farmland to feed millions; and used sustainable agricultural practices lasting



thousands of studied terraced developed thousands of

years in the deserts, Andes mountains, and Amazon basin; built temples over 150 feet high that covering acres; domesticated plants like peanuts, cassava, and potatoes, and animals like llama, alpaca and guinea pig; developed music and instruments; practiced religion/shamanism; and so much more. It deserves to be called the sixth cradle of human civilization.

Professor Barnhart discusses the archeological findings for mankind in starting with Monte Verde in Chile where prehistoric peoples hunted years ago. And guess what?? They did not use Clovis spear points!! points have been found in most all of South America!!! Archeologists not support the Clovis first theory so common among North American



South America mastodon 15,000 In fact no Clovis of South America do Archeologists.

The material cultural and records indicate many cultures/societies

America over time and to summarize it would be like trying to summarize all European history and prehistory in one page—not possible. So I will list a few firsts and some surprises; like large areas of the Amazon jungle were once widely managed by farmers, that build canals, roadways, and islands on which the lived, and grew crops on terra-formed land between the canals. And how about a total Indian population in South America of



around 40 million in 1,500's when the Spanish arrived. South American Indians were the first to mummify the dead, starting 7,000 years ago; first to produce pottery in eastern Brazil 8,000 years ago, then it moved slowly west and north reaching eastern USA 4,000 years ago, at about the same time it reached western Peru. The first "city" in the Americas was found at Caral in western Peru, dated to 5,200 years ago. First large

coastal settlements were at Aspero in Peru, 4,800 years ago, and based on fishing and hunting of marine

mammals. Buena Vista in western Peru had astronomical observatories years ago, first in the Americas. A language written in knots developed in and metallurgy of gold, silver and copper began about 4,000 years ago. were first made and found as grave goods near Lake Titicaca dating to



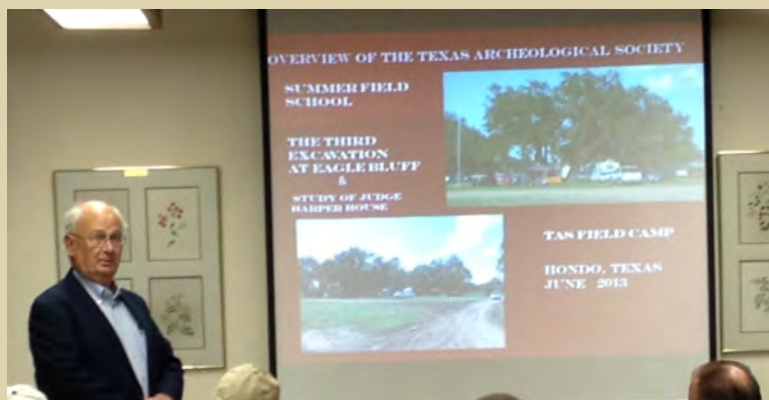
dating to 4,200 Peru. Mining Gold articles 3,930 years ago.

Bottom line here is that South American archeology and prehistoric peoples largely ignored by the world. Dr. Barnhart's book and course will radically opinion of these "lost worlds". They are not lost, just unnoticed. The course is well worth the time and money. It is a lecture series, 24 lectures of about 30 minutes each.

Reviewed by John Benedict October 2013

HCAA Archeology Celebration held on October 19, 2013

Every October is *Texas Archeology Month*. HCAA recognizes and supports Texas Archeology Month with an archeology program to bring awareness to the community regarding the rich archeology history in the Hill Country. This year HCAA was fortunate to have speakers, **Tom Hester**, and **Britt Bousman** along with three flint knappers from the Gault program, Sergio Ayala, Tom Williams and Nancy Velchoff (our speaker for November.) Tom Hester spoke about the TAS field school in Medina Co. near Hondo and Britt Bousman talked about the Pleistocene and Early Holocene on Texas



CONSERVATIONISTS DISCOVER CAVE ART IN BRAZIL

BRONX, NEW YORK—While she was conducting a survey of white-lipped peccaries in 2009, Alexine Keuroghlian of the Wildlife Conservation Society found drawings of animals and geometric figures in sandstone caves on Brazil's Cerrado plateau. She contacted archaeologist Rodrigo Luis Simas de Aguiar, who determined the drawings were made by hunter-gatherers between 4,000 and 10,000 years ago. Some of the drawings, which depict armadillos, deer, large cats, birds, reptiles, and human-like figures, resemble drawings of the central plateau, but others are similar to images usually found further north. Excavation of the cave floor and geological dating could provide more information about the artwork.

A LOUSY HISTORY OF HUMAN EVOLUTION

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA—Lice can offer information on human evolution, according to a study in progress led by David Reed of the Florida Museum of Natural History. For example, genetic analysis has shown that the human pubic louse originated from gorilla lice more than three million years ago. This would suggest that early humans and gorillas once lived in close proximity. The researchers also found that clothing lice diverged from head lice between 80,000 and 170,000 years ago, indicating when humans must have begun wearing clothing of some sort. And, an investigation of mitochondrial DNA indicates that three lice lineages may have evolved separately on different hominids, only to be later reunited on modern humans..

NEW DATES FOR ALASKA'S FLUTED SPEAR POINTS RAISE QUESTIONS

COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS—Fluted spear points no more than 12,400 years old have been unearthed at Serpentine Hot Springs in Alaska's Bering Land Bridge National Preserve by a team of researchers associated with the Center for the Study of First Americans at Texas A&M University. This is the first time that fluted spear points from Alaska have been found in a datable context. It had been thought that fluting technology was carried by Paleoindians as they migrated southward, but the Alaska points are too young to be ancestral to the Clovis culture, thought to date to 13,000 years ago in North America. The new dates suggest that the models that describe the dispersal of early Americans and the transmission of their technologies will have to be revised. "Not all of Beringia's early residents may have come from Siberia, as we have traditionally thought. Some may have come from America instead, although millennia after the initial migration across the land bridge from Asia. If the fluted points do not represent a human migration, they at least indicate the surprisingly early spread of an American technology into Arctic Alaska," said team leader Ted Goebel.

Interested in Archeology?

Membership In HCAA brings opportunities to hear great speakers and training opportunities

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

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

HILL COUNTRY
ARCHEOLOGY
ASSOCIATION

HCAA BOARD WILL
MEET SATURDAY
MORNING,
NOVEMBER 16,
2013 AT 10:00
A.M. AT RIVERSIDE
NATURE CENTER.
MEMBERS ARE WEL-
COME TO ATTEND.

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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

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