

HILL COUNTRY ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Preserving the Past

www.HCArcheology.org



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If you are new to HCAA or not present for the founding of the organization, your editor thought it would be of interest to the membership to look at where we started and where we are now. An esteemed member, who has been with us for the whole HCAA story, has graciously taken on the task of writing our history as an organization. Thank you Kay Woodward for being a voice for HCAA

Third installment of the History of the HCAA

The Board of Directors for 2002 were: President, Jose Contreras; Vice- President, David Shelley; Secretary, Sue Jensen-Hobbs; Treasurer, Woody Woodward; Directors: Curt Harrell, Kay Woodward and Bobby Rector. Two new properties were made available for surveys, one in Fredericksburg and "Kokopelli" beyond Harper. Work began on both in early spring. Work continues at the Shepard Site on the northern outskirts of Kerrville.

In May, Bryant led HCAA members on a tour of the CAR lab and then on to the Witte Museum. Also in May, the Texas Historical Commission listed Jose Contreras and Woody Woodward as newly named members of the Texas Archeological Stewardship Network (TASN).

In July, during the KACC children summer classes, Kay Woodward conducted two archeology oriented classes. Von Evans, Jose Contreras and Woody assisted. These classes continued for years, and added field work at a nearby ranch. This led to KACC's donation of a new E-Z Up Shelter to HCAA. In September, HCAA members took part in the annual Living Heritage Day at Louise Hays Park in Kerrville by handing out flyers about HCAA and discussed archeology in the day-long event to hundreds of attendees. On December 14th, Paul and Gwen Smith hosted the first gathering of members at a Christmas brunch at their home.

In December, 2002, HCAA published Volume 1, No.1, of the research journal, ANCIENT ECHOES. This was a major step for our young organization.

Early in 2003, member Fritz Ozuna found a metal point in Kimble County. In the fall, Bryant Saner found another one in western Kerr County. These finds are rare, and finding two, by HCAA members, was exceptionally rare. These were reported in an article in ANCIENT ECHOS.

The 2003 Board of Directors were: President, Jose Contreras; Vice-President, David Shelley; Secretary, Kay Woodward; Treasurer, Woody Woodward; Directors: Paul Smith, Bryant Saner and Mike Durack. Newsletter Editor, Jose Contreras. Journal Editor, Cindy Harrington and Bryant Saner. During this year, membership grew to 75. We continued our field work with several landowners, and conducted four outreach projects.

On October 4th, HCAA and STAA held a joint meeting to celebration STAA's 30th anniversary at the Museum of Western Art in Kerrville. Dr. Elton Prewitt and Dr. Carolyn Boyd were the speakers.

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GENERAL MEETING

Saturday

July 26, 2014

12:30 PM at

Riverside Nature Center

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The 2004 elected Board of Directors were: Paul Smith, President; David Shelley, V-Pres.; Vonie Evans, Secretary; Woody Woodward, Treasurer; Directors: Tom Miller, Kay Woodward, and Jose Contreras. Jose continued as newsletter editor.

In May, 2004, TxDOT, began surveys for an upcoming project along the Guadalupe River. The TxDOT surveyors unearthed an archeological prehistoric campsite, and were required by law to bring in a professional archeological consultant organization to handle the project. What was found were thousands of artifacts, bone, ancient tools and charcoal. The 60-foot earth oven bottom was 3,700 years old, having been used seasonally over years by nomadic people. Boone Law, Project Archeologist for SWCA, spoke at one of the HCAA meetings, and he dated the campsite to be more than 5,000 years old. The project was finished in the early fall of 2004, and TxDOT proceeded with the construction of the high water bridge that connected Spur 98 and Texas 27 over the Guadalupe River.

Volume 2 of ANCIENT ECHOS, our research journal, was published and distributed to the members in 2004. Other persons could purchase a copy for \$5.00 a copy this year.

20 members who joined HCAA five years ago in 1999, are still members to date. The membership continues to grow in the organization, as well as our attraction to the landowners who want surveys on their properties. We have now recorded 17 sites at the "Kokopelli Project, with more being surveyed.

The elected 2005 Board of Directors were: Paul Smith, President; Woody Woodward, V-President; David Shelley, Treasurer; Vonie Evans, Secretary; Edward Rendon, Bryant Saner, Jose Contreras, Directors. Deborah Bauer was the newsletter editor.

Landowners Jerry and Janice Ahrens were presented a plaque for their many contributions to archeology. They graciously allow HCAA to use their ranch to train youth in archeological techniques.

The wrap up of the Kokopelli project, a new salvage project in Hunt, and a major project in Real County are keeping the field workers busy. Incoming artifacts from these locations have required set lab dates at the Woodwards. A new member, Aric Monts-Homkey, helped put the lab in working order and became a faithful field worker.

In July, 2005, HCAA began holding all meetings at Riverside Nature Center, and meetings would be held every other month beginning in January on the third Saturday. A calendar of all event and field work dates will continue to be printed in the newsletter. Members will be notified in case of cancellations.

The 2006 elected officers were: T. G. "Woody" Woodward, President; Edward Rendon, V-Pres.; Jill Furse, Secretary, Bryant Saner, Treasurer; Carol Miller, Carleen Evans, and Dorothy Grayson, Directors. Deborah Bauer was Newsletter Editor.

HCAA has been gradually building up an inventory of equipment for archeology celebrations and for field work. Dr. Rusty Greave of CAR-UTSA, donated a stadia rod to go with the transit HCAA owns.

8 members took a field trip January 13-14, 2006, to the Lower Pecos where they viewed rock art in the Seminole Canyon area, the White Shaman Shelter and an idyllic setting where there was a still pool of water in a limestone carved bowl setting, which was decorated with small red handprints. Artist Dean Mitchell was the excellent guide for that day.

At the March 25th meeting, HCAA awarded its first Honorary Lifetime Membership to charter member, E. Tom Miller. A plaque was presented to Tom, who has been an active and financial supporter of archeology throughout central and south Texas.

Dr. Steve Tomka gave HCAA members a basic lithic analysis workshop on Saturday, April 15, 2006. There was intense interest by the members during this two-hour study of stone tools.

All members received a copy of the third publication of ANCIENT ECHOES, the research journal of HCAA. Extra copies could be purchased for \$8.00 each.

HCAA participated in Fredericksburg's Pioneer Days and had several children activities at RNC Earth Day. Woodward's began teaching groups of students from the San Angelo and Odessa area at HEB Camp near Leahey. Field work continued at the rugged ranch in Real County, with 17 sites recorded to date. Two other county projects were on-going surveys.

A special fundraising idea called "half and half" was tried beginning at the May, 2006 meeting.

The HCAA Christmas Annual Brunch began Dec. 9, 2006, at 10 a.m., at RNC, with Dorothy Grayson as lead hostess, along with help from many HCAA ladies and gents.

President Woody Woodward presented Bryant Saner with the first "HCAA President's Award" for outstanding service to HCAA. Bryant has served since 1999 as the Program Chairman, Field Coordinator and a mentor to many in HCAA.

Elected 2007 Board of Directors were: Kay Woodward, President; Steve Stewart, V-Pres.; Bryant Saner, Treasurer; Jill Furse, Secretary; Directors: Edward Rendon, Dorothy Grayson, and Carol Miller. Past President/Advisors: Jose Contreras, Woody Woodward, Paul Smith. Deborah Bauer continued as the Newsletter Editor.

Founding Charter Member, Robert "Bobby" Rector died June 7, 2007. This was a great loss to HCAA. He lives on through his outstanding, priceless posters he made for the organization, as well as the many friendships he made with his sly sense of humor and outstanding archeological methods he passed on to the members.

A lab was added to the KACC summer children's archeology classes, which proved most successful following their field work.

A new property in Real County became available, which required many members working on the surveys. A successful rummage and bake sale was held to raise funds toward paints, printing, etc. for the annual Celebration, and for the needed field equipment expenses. Terry Farley chaired this activity, and Dorothy Grayson handled the bake sale.

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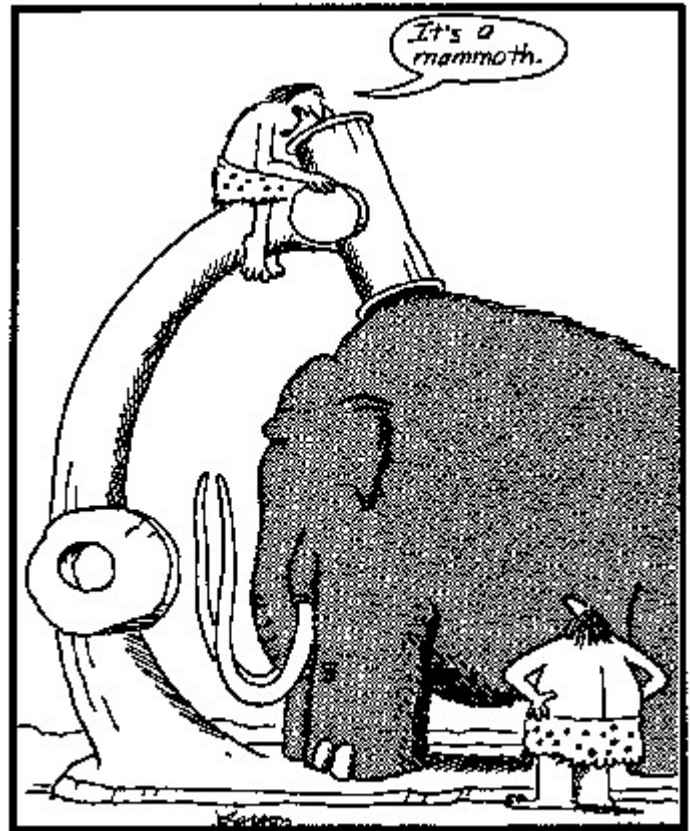
HCAA July 26th Speaker will be Steve Stoutamire



Our speaker will be our HCAA's own Field Coordinator and trainer, past president and a very busy member of our Speakers Bureau, Steve Stoutamire. Steve will talk about the interesting week he spent in the Lower Pecos canyon lands and his experiences while working with Dr. Steve Black, and other archeologists and graduate students from Texas State University investigating the archeology and rock art of Eagle Nest Rock Shelter.

PAUL STEPHEN STOUTAMIRE grew up on a farm near the town of Quincy, in the Florida panhandle and graduated from Quincy High School in 1968. After receiving a basketball scholarship to North Florida Junior College, he received AA in 1970, BA (Anthropology) from Florida State University, 1972 and MS (Geology) from Texas Tech University, 1975. He enjoyed an extensive career as an oil and gas exploration geologist in the Permian Basin of West Texas/New Mexico and Arkoma Basin of Arkansas. Employed initially as an exploration geologist, he went on to become a manager of a mid-continent division, He concluded his tenure in the oil field as a regional manager of West Africa, and he retired in 2007. Organizations recent past and present include American Association of Petroleum Geologists, and their Visiting Geologist Lecture Program, Qualified as a Certified Petroleum Geologist, Houston Geological Society, Society of Exploration Geophysicists, Hill Country Geoscientists Association, Hill Country Archeological Association (president 2010 and 2011). Interests include archeology,

geology, paleontology, ranching, hunting, fishing and reading.



Early microscope

2014 TAS Annual Meeting in San Marcos, October 24-26

2014 TAS Annual the 85th Annual Meeting, to be held in San Marcos and hosted by the Travis County Archeological Society.

PDF Registration and Book/Exhibit Room links, general information, hotel reservation info available on the TAS website under "General Meeting" .

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President Kay Woodward presented Jose Contreras with the "Archeologist of the Year" Award for his creation of "Archeology 101", the well-received 5-minute talks he gave at the meetings about archeology, which were simple descriptions about points, tools, and so forth. Jose also worked with the youth and adults in field work, as well as helped greatly to see that the Archeology Celebrations were successful. Kay then presented "Volunteer of the Year" Award to Deborah Bauer for being the Editor of HCAA newsletter for three years, and being available for field work and other volunteer jobs. Kay presented the "HCAA President's Award" to Woody Woodward for his many years as a Board Member, serving as Field Coordinator, being the builder, repairer, and transporter of the field equipment.

Kay also presented an engraved plaque to Reed and Francha West, landowners, for their dedication to preservation archeology.

To be continued ...

HCAA SPEAKERS BUREAU 2014

Speakers and Topics

HCAA is fortunate to have talented and knowledgeable speakers available to bring the archeology story of Kerr Country and surrounding areas of Texas to groups and organizations. Below is a listing of the 2014 speakers and the topics:



Steve Stoutamire

1. **"Archeology of the Edwards Plateau of Central Texas"**- Power point with some artifact presentation, approximately 1 hr. Target audience: adult.
2. **"Origin of Chert in the Edwards Plateau"** - Power point 40 minutes with chert and other lithic specimens. Target audience: high school to adult.
3. **"Historic Indians of Central and West Texas"** - Power point 20 minutes. Target audience: High school to adult.

All of above three can be combined into one presentation or presented as singles.

4. **"The Who, What, When and Where of Modern Archeology"** - Power Point presentation 50 minutes. Target audience: Adults. Summary: Presentation consists of three parts. The first is a brief presentation of the high points of Hall's Cave, Gatlin and Bering Sink Hole sites in Kerr County. The second part covers new and improved technology in archeology Such as ams radiocarbon dating, human bone isotope analysis to determine diet, etc. The third part covers significant new sites combined with recent technology which push human's entrance into the Americas before Clovis.



John Benedict

1. **"Introduction to Archeology of the Hill Country."** Power point with artifacts and maybe a demo. 30 to 60 minutes depending on the audience. Target audience: youth and/or adult.
2. **"Prehistoric Indian Lifeways on the Lower Pecos and Rio Grande."** 30 min to one hour. PowerPoint presentation with artifacts, replicas, and demonstrations. Target audience: high school and/or adult.
3. **"Prehistoric Indian Diets and Food Plants in the Hill Country ad Lower Pecos Areas."** 30 min to one hour. PowerPoint presentation with artifacts and plants. Target audience: high school and/or adult.



Bryant Saner

"Archeology of the Hill Country of Texas", with artifact review and demonstrations.

Contact Steve Stoutamire to arrange a speaking engagement to be presented to your organization

Today's Archaeological Technology is more like a CSI show than Indiana Jones.

From ground-penetrating radar to muon detectors — using particles from deep space to map the inaccessible interiors of ruined buildings—archaeology is, in fact, at the forefront of emerging technologies.

The following are some quotes regarding where archaeology is today.

Noah Wiener - "Archaeology is quickly moving into a new era. While archaeologists aren't ready to forgo their trowels just yet, the introduction of a new 21st-century toolkit has already transformed the field. Every excavation uses archaeological technology differently. Some select dig sites based on satellite imagery, while others save technology for post-excavation visualizations."

Bruce Zuckerman - "One of these new technologies, called Reflectance Transformation Imaging (RTI), allows for unprecedented control of how an image is displayed, especially in terms of the play of light so crucial to bringing out hidden details that are often the key to proper interpretation. For the first time, control of the light has been placed in the hands of the viewer rather than the photographer. In fact, an RTI image is almost like seeing the real thing—only it's better."

Pioneers in the development of RTI are two scientists at Hewlett-Packard Labs, Tom Malzbender and Daniel Gelb (the latter the grandson of I.J. Gelb, the great pioneer of Sumerian studies), although others have been working on the technology as well, including our group, the West Semitic Research Project, at the University of Southern California (USC). It involves taking a series of successive images all around an object with the light for each picture situated at a different angle and height but always from about the same distance. This can be done in a light dome or by moving a single light around an object and taking a series of pictures, thus building a virtual light dome. A software program then takes the data from these pictures (a typical set is 32) and builds from them a master image, called a texture-map, which can be displayed on a computer.

The image retrieved—say of a cuneiform tablet or an otherwise hard-to-see seal impression—doesn't look

very interesting when it is first displayed. But then the magic happens. As you move your computer's cursor around the image with a mouse, it acts like a very powerful virtual flashlight. As the cursor moves, so moves the light. Suddenly, subtle variations on the artifact's surface are dramatically clarified. And if something is not clear from one angle, that's okay; you simply move your cursor around to examine it from another angle."

Glenn J. Corbett "GIS in Archaeology." - "Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are quickly changing the way archaeologists record where excavated artifacts are found on their digs. These spatial databases combine information collected from maps, GPS (Global Positioning Systems), site plans, photos and notes into a single geographic search engine that can easily retrieve anything that has been recorded about a particular artifact or feature from a site. GIS has also proven extremely useful in the field of archaeological survey, where scholars record and analyze ancient remains that are still visible on the surface. Whether a survey is collecting pottery sherds strewn across a field or mapping an entire Bronze Age mound, GIS allows archaeologists to combine everything they know about a survey area—site locations, topography, water sources, ancient roads and annual rainfall—into a single searchable database. From this GIS database, an archaeologist can then look for patterns in how certain types of sites are positioned in the landscape. Some village sites, for example, may cluster around rivers or roads to take advantage of trade networks, while other types of sites, such as forts, may consistently be positioned on hilltops for defensive purposes. Identifying such patterns of human behavior is one of the primary goals of archaeology."

Gizmodo Magazine - "Archaeology, perhaps surprisingly to those of us raised on visions of Indiana Jones or early modern excavations looking for the walls of Troy, can be an awesomely high-tech endeavor, whether using unmanned aerial vehicles to map remote sites, deploying magnetic resistivity meters to test for anomalies underground, sending semi-autonomous robots into collapsed temples, reinterpreting seismic data from North Sea oil fields to find submerged Ice Age settlements in the North Sea, or shooting lasers into the jungles of Central America to find lost cities. Even just a casual pass through the Journal of Archaeological Science or the Journal of Archaeological Research makes it clear that archaeologists seem as likely to be discussing the

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Continued from page 5 benefits of using Artificial Intelligence to classify landscape types or how to use NASA satellites or airborne lasers to map ruined cities as they are to be arguing over which trowel, pick set, or field journal to use on their next outing. Some researchers are also now sending soil samples from the immediate area around corpses to determine if any poisons or other heavy metals are present. In one case they found high levels of mercury around a young girls corpse, specifically where her hair and kidneys would have been. The "guess" is that this was an attempt at curing some ill just before the girl died...likely from mercury poisoning."

Duke University reports in *Advanced Materials online*: "An international team of physicists, archaeologists and materials scientists has developed a process that can tell in a matter of minutes the origin of samples thousands of years old. The new device is easily portable and works by "lifting off" the spectral fingerprint of a material with infrared light. The researchers used infrared spectroscopy to take advantage of the fact that different molecular units absorb light differently, yielding distinct spectral peaks, or molecular fingerprints. The first material tested was the mineral calcite, commonly found in rocks such as limestone, which forms over millions of years in sediments. These rocks can also contain the mineralized shells of sea creatures. Archaeological sites may also feature calcite that was a part of ash, plaster, or other building materials." Stefano Curtarolo, associate professor of mechanical engineering and materials sciences and physics at Duke University, and Kristin Poduska, associate professor of physics at Memorial University in Newfoundland, and their colleagues at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel, describe the new approach, which has already been successfully tested in archeological sites in Israel. "The key to determining a sample's origin lay in figuring out how well the crystal structure is organized," Curtarolo said. "Naturally occurring calcite crystals are tightly organized, while a material created by humans from calcite is usually far less organized."

Johann Swjbean "As an archaeologist I can tell you that we do use Ethnobotanical samples collected from soils using a process called Flotation. The process involves extracting lighter botanicals (light fractions) that float on water. These include things like carbon pollen or seeds. The Heavier Fractions (the stuff that

sinks to the bottom) are usually things like ceramics or rocks. Ethnobotanists sort through these remains using a microscope and can pick out what people were eating or using in their daily lives. Such as what kind of wood was used to build ancient houses. In order to determine the chemistry of soils or other materials such as pigment, metals, or other "poisons" as the previous post commented, we use a device called XRF (my favorite is the PxrF which is a portable version that looks like a phaser from star trek...it also emits a really cool laser that utilize liquid-nitrogen-cooled semiconductor). We can use the chemical signatures detected with xrf to determine not only the chemical signature embedded in the matrix of material objects (or soils) but also to determine their origin. For example copper from Michigan has a different chemical signature than copper from Georgia. One of our most recent discoveries using xrf was evidence that Native Americans were exporting Yaupon Holly (*Illex vomitoria*) to the Midwest and using Chocolate throughout the Southeast

You can download a free book

full of great information

Cyber-Archaeology in the Holy Land — The Future of the Past is the authoritative guide for archaeologists wanting to learn more about a diverse and integrated toolkit—including GPS, Light Detection and Ranging Laser Scanning, unmanned aerial drones, 3D artifact scans, CAVE visualization environments and collaborative online databases.

http://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/get-ebook/thank-you/?freemium_id=20844

Keep up to date with

HCAA activities

Check our website

regularly

hcarcheology.org

HILL COUNTRY ARCHEOLOGY ASSOCIATION

HCAA BOARD

**WILL MEET SATUR-
DAY MORNING**

JULY 26, 2014

AT 10:00 AM

**RIVERSIDE NATURE
CENTER.**

**MEMBERS ARE
WELCOME TO
ATTEND**

A REMINDER

The HCAA is thankful to the many land owners who graciously allow us to survey their property for archeological sites. We should constantly remind ourselves that:

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

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

We visit a property only with 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.

The HCAA offers its archeological activities as a community service.

HCAA members will not intentionally violate the terms and conditions of any Federal or Texas Antiquities Statutes, as same

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