

La Vista de la Frontera



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CBBS CONTINUES SEARCH FOR EARLY PALEOINDIANS IN THE BIG BEND



Early Paleoindians (Clovis and Folsom cultures; 9500—8300 B.C.) are best known for their highly sophisticated stone technologies and their kill sites of mammoth and giant bison, respectively. They were highly mobile hunter-gatherers who traveled in small bands, often camping in areas that provided good local sources of high-quality toolstone and permanent waterholes that attracted game. They had technologically distinctive, portable stone tool kits and hunted their prey on foot, their principal weaponry consisting of atlatls and/or spears. Very little is known about their use of shelters, plant resources, or other important aspects of their lifeways.

The presence or absence of early Paleoindian cultures in the Big Bend proper has been, and continues to be, an important, long-standing research issue among archeologists. Clovis and Folsom remains have been known for many years to occur along the northern margins of the Big Bend, such as in the Van Horn and Toyah Basin areas, but very little evidence of their presence has been forthcoming from the Davis Mountains south into Chihuahua. This regardless of the fact that many areas throughout the Big Bend have been subjected to extensive archeological surveys over the years. To this day only a single Clovis point is confirmed by professional archeologists to have been found in the Big Bend proper, and it appears to be an isolated find. Until very recently there were no confirmed Folsom finds in the Big Bend, although at least one major Folsom campsite (professionally investigated in the 1950s) is known to exist to the northwest in the vicinity of Van Horn. Within the past year a few finds of Folsom artifacts have occurred in the area and at least one Folsom artifact found years ago has been reported to CBBS archeologists.

Much of what we know about early Paleoindians in other regions is a result of investigations of their animal kill sites. Clovis hunters included mammoth (extinct by about 9000 B.C.)

in their list of prey, and a number of bone beds of giant bison (extinct by about 6500 B.C.) can be attributed to Folsom hunters. For this reason, finds of mammoth or bison bone in the Big Bend tend to be carefully examined in pursuit of early Paleoindian evidence. Two finds of mammoth—one near Marathon and the other in the Marfa Plain—have come under scrutiny by our staff archeologists of late. In both cases soil studies and minor excavations have been carried out in an attempt to ascertain the time and processes of deposition/accumulation of the bone, for although mammoth were in the region for at least 1.5 million years, they were actually prey for Clovis hunters for less than 500 years at the end of the last Ice Age. Our ability to recognize



Robert Mallouf preparing mammoth mandible for removal at site near Marathon, Brewster County, Texas.



and it was determined that the site would come under investigation as a part of our joint Texas Archeological Society-Sul Ross State University archeological field school held in June 2000. The Marfa mammoth site is exposed along an arroyo cutbank and is believed to include at least three animals—two adults and one juvenile. The animals appear to have died in the edge of a pond or marsh. The field school investigation included site mapping, soils analysis, and excavation of strategic areas with exposed bone. No definitive evidence of human involvement with the mammoths was found, and it is likely that the animals suffered a natural death. However, some aspects of recovered data still suggests the possibility of a kill, so we are continuing to monitor the site and area in cooperation with the landowner.

Complete adult mammoth tooth discovered in arroyo system near Marfa, Presidio County, Texas.

ancient soils that date specifically from the tenth millenium B.C. becomes critical in our search for the Clovis hunters.

The Marathon mammoth was investigated at intervals during January and February of 2000. Bones of what appeared to be a single, adult animal were scattered for some 15 m along the face of an arroyo bluff. Partially exposed bone elements included a very large tusk, a mandible with one molar intact, a fragment of pelvis, and a variety of fragments from long bones and ribs. Examination of soil exposures suggested to the author that the remains were too old to have any association with humans. We did, however, carefully expose the mandible with tooth and ramus intact, treat it with preservatives, and remove it to the University for teaching and exhibition purposes. It currently is housed in the Museum of the Big Bend.

After several trips to examine the Marfa mammoth, the author decided that some potential for a Clovis kill site existed,

While evidence of Clovis inhabitants in the Big Bend continues to evade us temporarily, a measure of success can be reported in locating Folsom materials. Three widely separated areas of the Big Bend proper have yielded definitive, if scanty, evidence of a Folsom presence over the past year. In all cases the evidence consists of Folsom projectile points and the by-products of point manufacture—the latter being suggestive of area campsites. All are surface finds, and none of the localities have as yet produced additional Folsom evidence. We can, however, now state emphatically that the Big Bend was indeed included in the movements of Folsom hunters and, given some time, we expect a similar finding to emerge concerning earlier Clovis peoples as well.

—R. Mallouf

7th Annual CBBS Conference a Success

The 7th Annual Center for Big Bend Studies Conference was held on October 20 and 21 at the new University Center on the Sul Ross State University campus. Ninety-three people registered for this year's conference to hear thirty-one presentations on topics ranging from Leslie Zubieta's "The Proyecto Base de Datos Arqueológica de Coahuila" to Mark Saka's "The Mexican Election of 2000: Political Rupture, Political Continuity." We were very pleased to host schoolchildren and teachers from Terlingua who made the 200-mile round trip to hear presentations on Friday afternoon. The Friday night social at the Museum of the Big Bend was well attended as guests renewed acquaintances and compared notes. Local musicians Dennis Grevsky, Tony Luján, and Bethany Popenhagen provided musical entertainment with Dennis on sax and flute, Tony on gui-

tar, and Bethany singing tunes ranging from folk to jazz to blues. Curtis Tunnell, former Texas State Archeologist and retired Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission was the guest speaker at the Saturday luncheon. His lecture and slide show on "Wax and Liquor" entertained us and taught us the history of the manufacturing and selling of candelilla wax and sotól liquor along the border. Next year's conference is scheduled for November 9–10, 2001. If you would like to present a paper at the upcoming conference please contact Kelly García at (915)837-8723 or at kgarcia@sulross.edu. We are also interested in hearing any comments you have on the conference and suggestions for improvement. Please call Becky Hart at (915) 837-8179 or email at rhart@sulross.edu to pass along your thoughts.

ALAMITO HISTORICAL MARKER



Davis-Herrera homesite at Alamito (Plata).

A Texas Historical Commission (THC) Historical Marker was unveiled and dedicated on May 13, 2000, along Farm-to-Market (FM) Road 169 adjacent to the Davis-Herrera homesite in the former community of Alamito. Located in southern Presidio County along Alamito Creek, the community (now known as Plata) sprang up in 1870 with several families farming and working on nearby ranches.

The marker details some of the history of the location, including information on the Chihuahua Trail which passed through the community. This trail, known primarily as a freighter's route from 1850–1880, passed from Indianola along the Texas coast, through San Antonio, to Chihuahua City in the Mexican state of Chihuahua. Alamito was a stop along the trail during its later years. John Davis, an Alamito resident, served weary travelers peach brandy made from an adjacent orchard. The marker also provides information about the Davis-Herrera homesite (John Davis was married to Francisca Herrera, daughter of one of the original settlers of Alamito) which, along with remnants of a school, cemetery, and canal system comprise the

extant ruins of the community. While the homesite currently lacks a roof, the adobe walls are still relatively intact. An adobe fireplace with an arched arrangement of bricks over the hearth is also still intact, providing an excellent and rare example of this construction technique.

The community remnants are located on private land owned by Mr. Jack E. Brown, a benefactor of the Center. Mr. Brown sought help from the CBBS in securing a THC marker for the site, and Mr. Glenn Willeford, a historian and Center Associate, did the required historical research. This research was funded through interest from the CBBS's Etta Baugh (Winnie) Brown Memorial Endowment, which was established for the Center by Mr. Brown in 1997 in memory of his late wife.

Although the unveiling and dedication of the marker was conducted on a breezy day in a relatively remote area, it was attended by approximately 70 people. State Representative Pete P. Gallego, Mr. Brown, and Center director Robert Mallouf all addressed the crowd during the ceremony. Currently, the CBBS is working with Mr. Brown and other interested parties in designing and ultimately constructing a cover for the homesite ruin.



(l-r) Jack Brown, Rep. Pete Gallego, and Robert Mallouf unveil the Alamito marker.

CBBS NOW IN FERGUSON HALL

The CBBS has steadily grown over the last five years and had completely devoured all available space in their Lawrence Hall offices, necessitating an expansion. While plans for a move into Ferguson Hall had been on the books for over three years, actual renovation of the former student dormitory was not completed until last December. The short move across the parking lot from Lawrence Hall to Ferguson Hall was finally made this January.

The CBBS now occupies space on the first floor and basement at the southwest corner of the building which is located due north up the mall from Lawrence Hall. The new offices will greatly enhance the appearance, and more importantly, the capabilities of the Center. In addition to individual offices for the staff and a reception area which will provide much needed elbow room, the new space includes an analysis laboratory/research library, an artifact processing room, a student/visiting scholar office, and adequate storage space for field equipment,

publications, and active collections. There is also a waterhose hookup and drain outside the offices for the CBBS's flotation device which is used to separate fine organic and inorganic materials from archeological soil samples.

The new CBBS offices can be reached through an entranceway on the south side of Ferguson Hall. Just come up the outside stairway and you will be entering the Center reception area. The main entrance to the building is on the west side, facing the mall—once entering from this direction, turn right down the hallway to the opposite side of the Center reception area. Disabled or wheelchair access is on the west, north, and east sides of the building.

Our campus address (Box C-71), main phone number (837-8179), and individual phone numbers will not change with the move. Please come and visit our new offices, and take advantage of our archeological and ethnohistorical research library, which promises to be one of the best in the area.

CBBS DOCUMENTS TALL ROCKSHELTER

Nestled away high in the more inaccessible canyons of the Davis Mountains is Tall Rockshelter, one of the most significant and spectacular prehistoric rock art sites to be found in Trans-Pecos Texas. The site consists of an imposing rhyolitic canyon bluff forming a slightly arching overhang that is painted with a wide array of Indian pictographs, the most notable being a 17-ft. tall arrangement of superimposed horizontal and vertical lines—the latter capped with teardrop-shaped loops that may represent stylized human heads. This remarkable pictograph panel was executed with six different colors of pigment, including red, orange, brown, white, black, and green. Other panels to the left and right of the centralized large panel consist of a variety of images, including additional line work primarily in red, orange, and white, numerous abstract designs, a human figure in black, and a stylized “dragonfly” in red. The shelter floor contains a buried record of occupation by prehistoric Indians spanning over one thousand years.

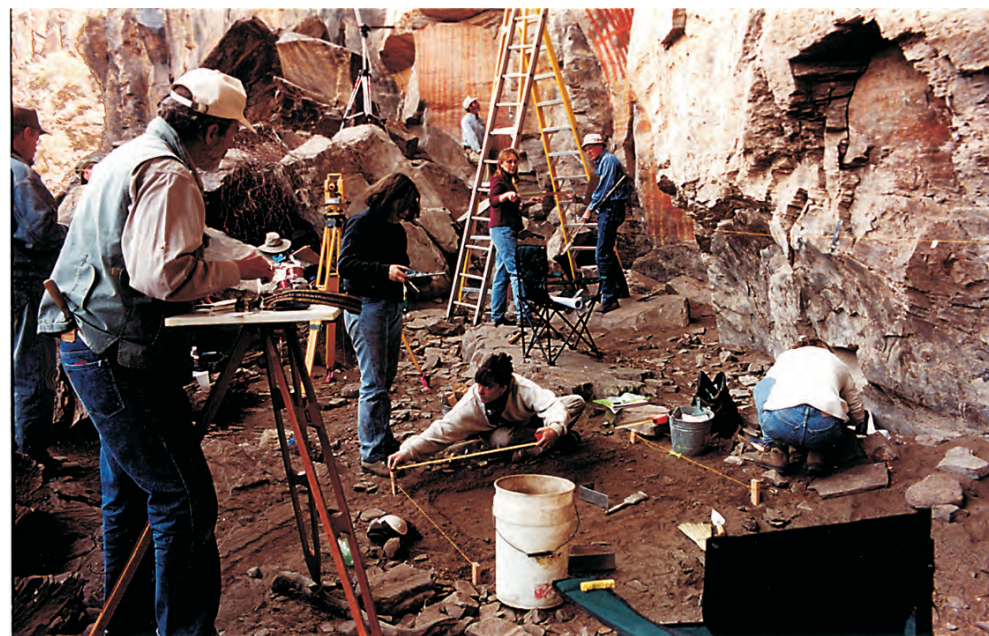
While known to archeologists since the 1930s, the remoteness and difficulty of access to the site discouraged professional investigation until only recently. Working in cooperation with the Texas Nature Conservancy, Buffalo Trail Boy Scout Ranch, Davis Mountains Educational Coalition, and the De-



Extraordinary anthropomorphic pictograph panel at Tall Rockshelter.

partment of Fine Arts at SRSU, CBBS director Robert Mallouf initiated the first of three field sessions at the site during the summer of 1999. This first one-week session focused on instrument mapping and preparation of the site for follow-up work. The summer session ended abruptly when heavy rains resulted in stuck vehicles and a long hike out for crew members. In November 1999, Mallouf and a group of SRSU anthropology students returned to conduct subsurface test excavations at the site, resulting in the scientific recovery of stratigraphic information, artifacts, and the first radiocarbon samples to be obtained from the site. A third week-long session at the site was carried out in March 2000, during which additional instrument mapping and excavations were undertaken by Mallouf and crew, and extensive rock art recording was accomplished under the guidance of SRSU Fine Arts professor Bob Hext. Several members of the Texas Archeological Society Rock Art Task Force as well as staff of the CBBS helped with rock art documentation.

Excavations at the site indicate that most human occupation of the shelter was by



Crew initiating a new test unit in the foreground, while rock art recording proceeds in background at Tall Rockshelter.

nomadic hunter-gatherers between 500–1500 A.D. Detailed laboratory analysis of recovered materials and data from Tall Rockshelter is currently underway at the Center for Big Bend Studies on the campus of Sul Ross State University. Special studies, including radiocarbon assays, pigment analysis, faunal analysis, and macrofossil studies are expected to yield a great deal of information concerning lifeways of the peoples who created the magnificent paintings here. In addition, the CBBS is working with the Texas Nature Conservancy, Buffalo Trail Boy Scout Ranch, and the Davis Mountains Educational Coalition to develop a long-range plan for the management and protection of this privately owned, highly significant archeological property.

—R. Mallouf

TRACKING CABEZA DE VACA IN THE BORDERLANDS

The gripping saga of Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, who along with three other shipwrecked companions were the first Europeans to traverse the wilds of sixteenth-century Texas and areas of northern Mexico, provides substance for a new and significant film project that should prove a must-see on everyone's viewing list. In 1998 the London-based company Maya Vision International, a major producer of films for public television, embarked on production of a series of four one-hour documentaries entitled *Conquistadors*. Each ambitious segment literally follows in the footsteps of major sixteenth-century historical figures, including Francisco Pizarro and Hernán Cortéz, as they explore, conquer, and claim the New World for the Spanish crown. Through a re-creation of the trials and tribulations of Cabeza de Vaca's seven-year trek with the Indians across the borderlands, followed by his controversial re-entry into Spanish society, the producers end the series with a strongly humanistic slant that is both enthralling and thought provoking.



Writer, historian, and narrator of the production, Michael Wood, in La Mora Canyon.

In late spring of 1999, CBBS Advisory Council member Enrique Madrid and CBBS director Robert Mallouf were contacted by Leo Eaton, the project's executive producer, concerning Maya Vision's plans to conduct an exploratory trip in Chihuahua between Paso Lajitas and Manuel Benavides (San Carlos). The purpose was to gather information and film footage concerning the possible route of Cabeza de Vaca into La Junta de los Ríos at Ojinaga/Presidio. This rugged and remote area of north-eastern Chihuahua once was criss-crossed by a series of ancient Indian trails. Serving in advisory capacities, Madrid and Mallouf assisted the film group by gathering historic maps and other archival materials for the production, and in July 1999, Mallouf accompanied Eaton and David Wallace, director of the film, on horseback into Chihuahua to reconnoiter areas preselected for possible filming. Satisfied with the historical and natural qualities of the area, plans were made for production filming later in the year.

With the arrival of Maya Vision project personnel at Lajitas in December 1999, the second horseback expedition was



David Wallace, director of filming project, at La Mora ruin.

quickly and expertly launched into Chihuahua via Paso Lajitas. The Maya Vision team consisted of director David Wallace, well-known film narrator and author Michael Wood, and cameraman Peter Harvey. Mallouf again accompanied the group in the role of archeological/historical field advisor. Packtrain logistics were handled by guide Linda Walker, outfitter and owner of Lajitas Stables, and her excellent staff. The professional qualities of the Maya Vision team became immediately apparent as the Rio Grande was crossed and the packtrain entered the rough, spectacular canyon country between Paso Lajitas and the Sierra de la Mora. Having just completed filming other arduous project segments in South and Central America before arriving at Lajitas, the Maya Vision crew was dog-tired and worn thin. Regardless of their fatigued condition, filming opportunities were rarely missed and great pains were taken to obtain the precise footage desired by the director. Eventually arriving in San Carlos, a pre-arranged interview and filming of historian Enrique Madrid at a local, colorful bar concluded the Paso Lajitas-San Carlos production effort.

Conquistadors will air on PBS beginning in May 2001. Don't miss it!

—R. Mallouf

Upcoming Conferences

-] Texas State Historical Association One Hundred and Fifth Annual Meeting, March 1–3, 2001 in Houston, Texas. For more information call 512.471.1525.
-] Society for American Archaeology 66th Annual Meeting, April 18–22, New Orleans, Louisiana. For more information visit their website at www.saa.org, e-mail meetings@saa.org, or call 202.789.8200.

DAUGHERTY EXPANDS SRSU/CBBS ENDOWMENT

In 1998 Dr. Franklin W. Daugherty, CBBS Advisory Council and Editorial Board member, established the Franklin W. and Dorothy Cotten Daugherty Memorial Endowment and Memorial Excellence Fund with a \$25,000 grant to SRSU and the Center. The endowment was created in memory of Dr. Daugherty's wife Dorothy, who passed away on May 25, 1998. On September 1, 2000, Dr. Daugherty greatly expanded the endowment with an additional \$25,000 donation, resulting in a significant enhancement to the Center's capabilities in areas of research and publication.

A long-time supporter of Sul Ross State University, Dr. Daugherty has consistently been a source of inspiration for Center staff and many other researchers in the disciplines of history, geology, and archeology of the borderlands region. Having been strongly oriented towards original field work throughout his long career as a geologist, historian, and university professor, Dr. Daugherty has infused countless students and professionals alike with his personal philosophy of exacting and critical research standards—coupled with plain old determination and hard work. His long-term involvement with Center staff has clearly helped to motivate us in our quest for excellence in all that we undertake.

Dr. Frank Daugherty, 1961, in the Pico Etereo area of Coahuila, Mexico.



CBBS Research Associates Program Approved

Acting on written and verbal requests from several archeologists and historians for organizational affiliation, the CBBS Advisory Council approved the development of a Research Associates Program at its October 20, 2000, meeting in Alpine. In order to qualify for appointment, a candidate must be an associate member of the Center in good standing, have a demonstrated record of research and publications, and be actively conducting, or planning to conduct, research in eastern regions of the Greater Southwest, West Texas, or north-central Mexico. Persons approved for appointment by the CBBS Executive Committee will have access to Center facilities—including temporary work space, library resources, and laboratory equipment—in support of their research. In addition, research associates will receive Center support for seeking grants and other fundraising activities related to their research. For more information contact the CBBS director by letter or by e-mail at mallouf@sulross.edu.

Donations

During the year 2000, the Center for Big Bend Studies continued to be the recipient of a number of library and equipment donations. Dr. Frank Daugherty gave the Center valuable field surveying items, including an alidade, plane table and tripod, and stadia rod—all welcomed additions to our field equipment inventory. Ms. Falice Young of Fort Davis donated an electronic book and word processor which will be put to extensive use in the new library quarters in Ferguson. A portion of the professional library centering on Mesoamerican archeology and history was given by Dr. Basil C. Hedrick of Bellevue, Washington. Ms. Patricia Cloud, Sr. Sergio Corona, and Mr. Michael Bradle graciously donated books, reprints, and maps pertinent to the Center's scope of interest. The Center for Big Bend Studies gratefully acknowledges these individuals' generosity and thanks them for their interest and support of our mission.

THE SRSU J. CHARLES KELLEY ANTHROPOLOGY CLUB

The J. Charles Kelley Anthropology Club, established in December 1999, was named for J. Charles Kelley, a pioneer of archeology in the Big Bend area. The club currently has 12 members and is open to all Sul Ross State University students and faculty. CBBS director and faculty member Robert J. Mallouf serves as a sponsor for the organization.

Club members have the unique opportunity of working with professional archeologists at the Center for Big Bend Studies. Members can experience all phases of archeological research, from fieldwork to lab work, on a volunteer basis. By participating in CBBS projects, Sul Ross students receive hands-on training in field archeology. The students learn field techniques



Anthropology club members testing a site at the Chihuahuan Desert Research Institute.

such as instrument mapping, surveying, and excavating. Once the material recovered in the field is brought back to the laboratory, students can learn how to properly wash, label, catalog, and analyze artifacts. Some of the archeological field projects that the anthropology club have participated in are the mapping, excavation, and documentation of Tall Rockshelter in the Davis Mountains (see article this issue) and most recently, surveying areas at the Chihuahuan Desert Research Institute (CDRI), located in the southern foothills of the Davis Mountains.

Currently, the anthropology club is working in conjunction with the CBBS on several projects that are in the planning stages. The Davis-Herrera homestead site, a historic adobe house at Alamito in Presidio County (see article this issue), and the James Darling historic home site in Alpine, are both in need of protective measures. Protective structures around these two historic homesites are being designed and the anthropology club is slated to help build and erect them. More survey work in the Davis Mountains is planned for the late spring of 2001.

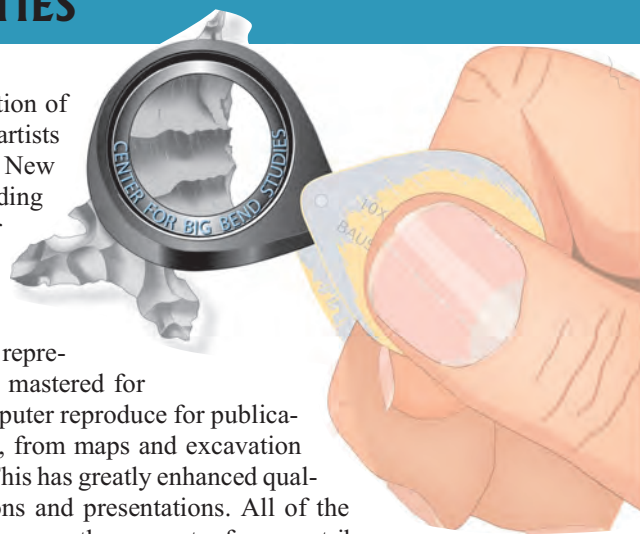
The organization has new T-shirts for sale (see order form). Please help support the J. Charles Kelley Anthropology Club.

—D. Temple



NEW ILLUSTRATION CAPABILITIES

It's been one year since CBBS filled the newly created staff position of Scientific Illustrator, prior to which we used several illustrators and artists on a contractual basis. David Hart took the position in January 2000. New equipment was provided to serve the needs of the the illustrator, including a powerful computer with a large monitor and a graphics tablet, for freehand computerized drawing. Manual drawing tools and tables were also purchased for the new office in Ferguson Hall. Artifact drawings are still done by hand, though computer-generated artifact art is being produced for specific purposes. More artifacts will be represented via the computer as satisfactory methods and techniques are mastered for these exacting drawings (illustrations originally produced on the computer reproduce for publication more clearly and with fewer complications). Other illustrations, from maps and excavation cross sections to T-shirt designs, are now produced on the computer. This has greatly enhanced quality, speed, and convenience in preparing illustrations for publications and presentations. All of the drawings in the latest *Journal of Big Bend Studies* (vol. 12) were redrawn on the computer from contributors' original drawings and sketches and were then passed electronically to the CBBS editor who then pasted them into the publication. This actually saved time over the previous process of scanning and then doctoring the image for results that were not as clear. We continue our pursuit of excellence in this area. Let us know what you think!



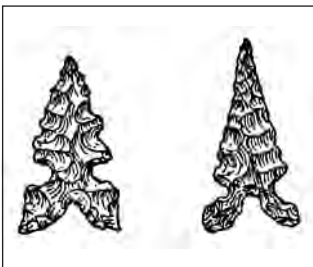
—D. Hart

TOYAH ARROW POINTS IN THE BIG BEND

Toyah arrow points (see drawings) have long been recognized as very distinctive and common projectiles in archeological assemblages of the Trans-Pecos region. These small triangular points are characterized by triangular blades, two side notches anywhere from near the base to the middle of the point, a larger third notch in the center of the base, and serrated blade edges (Suhm and Jelks 1962:291–292). The three notches on these specimens form basal ears which commonly flair down and outward.

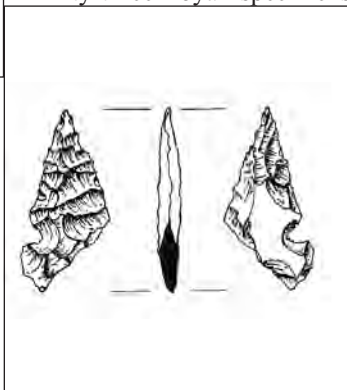
The Toyah type occurs throughout much of Trans-Pecos Texas and the adjoining areas. These arrow points have been tentatively associated with the Livermore phase and Bravo Valley aspect of the Texas Big Bend–northern Chihuahua region (Kelley et al. 1940), with Kelley’s early definition of the Toyah phase of Central and West Texas (Kelley 1947), and with the Jora complex of Central Coahuila (Taylor 1966). Kelley, Campbell, and Lehmer (1940) originally discussed and illustrated the type, dividing it into two distinct varieties which were later named Toyah Triple Notched and Piedras Triple Notched. Ultimately, these two varieties were lumped together, and described and renamed “Toyah” by Suhm, Krieger, and Jelks (1954:508). Kelley (1957) argued that the variety associated with the Bravo Valley aspect (village sites along the Rio Grande at La Junta [juncture of the Rio Grande and Rio Conchos] dating from ca. A.D. 1200–1800), Piedras Triple Notched, is thicker, has smaller notches, is more crudely made, and is frequently asymmetrical compared to Toyah Triple Notched, which is associated with the Livermore phase (hunter-gatherers in the region from ca. A.D. 900–1200). This controversy should probably be re-examined in the future with appropriately derived collections.

Unfortunately, much of the work that occurred on both the Bravo Valley aspect and the Livermore phase was done prior to the advent of radiocarbon dating, thus there is little chronometric data associated with the Toyah type. Only two such dates have been secured from the Texas Big Bend. One from an open campsite in Big Bend National Park where an average corrected and calibrated date of A.D. 1233–1377 (Corrick 2000:8) was obtained from a partially exposed hearth. Thirty-three Toyah specimens



Complete Toyah points (above) (Turner and Hester 1985:193).

Toyah arrow point (right) found during testing at a site in southern Presidio County, Texas, adjacent to the Rio Grande.



were recovered from the surface and from within the excavated hearth at this site. The second date comes from test excavations at the Polvo site (41PS21) located near Redford, Texas, where a Toyah point was found in a large trash pit which yielded a corrected and calibrated date of A.D. 1190–1280 (Cloud et al. 1994:126).

At this point it is impossible to understand the complete temporal range of the type or the relationship between the Livermore phase and Bravo Valley aspect. However, the CBBS is scheduled to conduct a major excavation at a riverine site at La Junta beginning in late January 2001 where two Toyah points were found buried in a midden deposit during testing last May (see CRM Update in this newsletter). The midden was generally dated between A.D. 900–1500 (Cloud 2000), so there is a very real possibility that the upcoming excavation will shed light on the temporal range of Toyah in the Big Bend and, perhaps, also provide information on the two cultural constructs identified in the region that contain the point type.

—A. Cloud

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CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT UPDATES

The Cultural Resources Management (CRM) branch of the CBBS has been very active of late. Archeological surveys were completed for prescribed burn projects in Big Bend National Park and Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, while a testing project was conducted for the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) at two sites along FM 170 in southern Presidio County.

Big Bend National Park Project

The survey project in Big Bend National Park covered a 542-acre tract of land along the Basin road at the foothill/alluvial fan interface. Nine archeological sites were recorded with eight of these classified as prehistoric campsites and the other a historic stock tank/pond. Also found was a historic avenue of travel which predated the Basin road and was marked by a variety of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century debris. The prehistoric sites were concentrated at the foothill/alluvial fan interface, which would have allowed relatively easy utilization of resources in each zone. Temporally diagnostic artifacts discovered during the project are primarily Late Archaic (ca. 1000 B.C.–A.D. 700) dart points, while Late Prehistoric (ca. A.D. 700–1535) and/or Protohistoric (ca. A.D. 1535–1700) arrow points and pre-World War I soldered tin cans also were found.

Lake Meredith Project

The Lake Meredith survey covered a 855-acre tract of land on the south side of the lake adjacent to the dam. Nineteen archeological sites were recorded with 17 of these classified as prehistoric open campsites and the other two as mid-twentieth century historic sites (a possible well house and remnants of a carbon black plant). The most significant findings were an intact slab-lined cist or structural remnant at one site and a dense midden deposit at another. The slab-lined feature is thought to be affiliated with the Antelope Creek phase, which dates to A.D. 1200–1450. Few temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts

were found during the survey, perhaps a result of dense ground cover and/or past artifact collecting activities.

Presidio County Project

A testing project conducted for TxDOT involved two sites positioned along the highway and adjacent to the Rio Grande: an open campsite and a series of rockshelters in a tuff deposit. The subsurface and more substantive work during the project was focused on the open campsite which is characterized by dense midden deposits. At least three discrete cultural zones were identified within the highway right-of-way: a thick midden deposit or series of deposits on the upper terrace, a thin scatter of fire-cracked rock below the midden in one area, and a deeply buried zone on the lower terrace. An intact hearth within the midden yielded a radiocarbon date of A.D. 890–1020, while another date from the deposit indicates deposition as late as the fifteenth century. The midden deposits yielded an unfinished Livermore and two Toyah arrow points, as well as an untyped brownware sherd. Based on stratigraphic relationships, the cultural zone below the midden is thought to have an Archaic (ca. 6500 B.C.–A.D. 700) affiliation, probably Late Archaic (1000 B.C.–A.D. 700). The buried zone on the lower terrace (about 90 cm below the surface) contained a Perdiz arrow point, which is suggestive of a date between A.D. 1200–1750.

Andy Cloud, with able assistance from the entire CBBS staff, has prepared reports of investigation to satisfy federal and state requirements for these three projects. CRM projects in the near future include a mitigation or data recovery program at the site along FM 170 for TxDOT, a boundary and power line survey in Big Bend Ranch State Park for Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, and further work on prescribed burn projects at Lake Meredith.

—A. Cloud

New CBBS Work Study



Dawn Temple

Dawn Temple has been a student at Sul Ross for 2 ½ years. She is majoring in geology while working on a minor in anthropology. For about a year, Dawn has been working with the Center doing fieldwork and artifact processing. She is currently the president of the J. Charles Kelley Anthropology Club.



Correction

In the last issue of *La Vista de la Frontera* (2000), we incorrectly identified Mrs. Helen Davis as Hester Davis. Mrs. Helen Davis generously donated her late husband's library to the Center. The Leslie Davis Library is a valuable addition to the Center's research library.

We apologize for this mistake.

NEWS FROM THE MUSEUM OF THE BIG BEND

AAM Accreditation Sought

With the staff reorganization during the fall, the Museum of the Big Bend has undergone an internal re-assessment designed to focus our efforts towards a better understanding of the mission, purposes, and the immediate, as well as long-term, needs of the institution. The ultimate goal of any established museum should be accreditation by the American Association of Museums. The AAM is the professional development organization that represents museums and establishes standards in interpretation, collections, programs, education, and governance.

Accreditation involves a complicated internal analysis of the institution, and then an intensive peer review. While the Museum of the Big Bend is not currently eligible for accreditation, we have chosen this as our ultimate goal in order to establish this institution in the first rank of museums. The first step in the process is the creation of a Long Range Plan. This plan, which will cover the next three to five years, has been completed and accepted. It is available for review at the Museum offices in Lawrence Hall for anyone interested.

Another important aspect of the accreditation process is a Collection Management Policy that conforms to modern recognized standards established by the AAM. The core outline of this model policy is set forth in *The New Museum Registration Methods* edited by Rebecca Buck and Jean Gilmore. Although it is related to the rigging and handling of large sculpture not cataloguing methods, I have an article in this publication and thus am familiar with all of the work involved in creating the standards we must follow. Currently we are revising our Collection Management Policy. It will also be available for inspection and comment at the Museum offices.

Museum accreditation also requires the development and acceptance of a Code of Ethics by staff and those involved in the governance or supervision of the institution. The Museum of the Big Bend, through its advisors and staff, holds a public trust of the highest order. Our purpose is to not only collect, but also to preserve and maintain those collections. Not only do we exhibit our collections, but also have an obligation to interpret them in a manner that most clearly and concisely tells the full story of the history and cultures of the Big Bend region. Our recognition of our public trust responsibility is incorporated into our Code of Ethics.

Staff Reorganization

In order to provide the best management and efficient operation we have undertaken a staff reorganization. Pam Banks, Museum secretary, manages the office and the gift shop as well as coordinating special events. John Klingemann is taking the responsibility of Curator of Exhibits and Public Programs. Mary Bridges was recently appointed Curator of Collections and will oversee the revision of our collection management policy. Both John and Mary are involved in exhibit development.

Exhibit Planning

Exhibit planning is progressing along two parallel tracks. First, we are developing plans for a series of temporary exhibits for the next several months. Second, we are developing a design for restructuring the main exhibit space to include a better outline of the history and cultures of the Big Bend. This plan is based on work done prior to the arrival of new staff. It is well thought out and organized. Credit belongs to Bob Mallouf and the members of the committee he selected. Currently we are refining this plan and attempting to determine costs.

In the planning for temporary exhibits, we have several exciting projects. The most immediate is a cooperative venture between the Museum, Sul Ross Fine Arts Department, and the City of Alpine. The exhibit is titled *Ruckus Rodeo* and is a major sculpture installation work from the permanent collection of the Modern Art Museum of Fort Worth. *Ruckus Rodeo* was created by New York artist Red Grooms and captures, in massive cartoon form, the spirit, excitement and spectacle of the rodeo. Due to the size of the installation there is no place on campus large enough for the exhibit, so the City of Alpine has generously waived the fee for the Civic Center for the month of March. The Beryl Lowe and John W. Rice Foundation generously provided initial funding for the exhibit.

Individual Pursuits

John Klingemann, who translated Dr. Ruben Osorio's *The Secret Life of Pancho Villa*, is exploring a formal relationship with the new museum in Ojinaga. The immediate result will be a jointly sponsored exhibit on Hollywood, Pancho Villa, and the Battle of Ojinaga. It seems that the Mutual Film Corporation crew was on hand for the battle and we are in the process of obtaining a copy as the centerpiece of the exhibit.

I am working on a project of personal interest that centers on the Davis Mountains Scenic Loop and a set of photographs from the Overland Trail Museum in Fort Davis taken by W.D. Smithers in 1933. The Scenic Loop was originally established by the Texas legislature as the Davis Mountains State Park Highway. The creation of the current Davis Mountains State Park took precedence and the State Park Highway slipped into oblivion. However, in 1933 the Fort Davis Chamber of Commerce hired Smithers to tour the Loop and develop a slide presentation to promote the Davis Mountains. The result is a set of 60 hand-tinted glass slides that include the construction of Indian Lodge, McDonald Observatory, and the Scenic Loop road. Since the Texas Department of Transportation is currently planning on widening and improving the Scenic Loop, a look back at the construction and original appearance of this major Texas landmark is appropriate.

Mary Bridges has two exhibit projects that center on recent acquisitions. The first is an exhibit based upon a collection of *coronas* presented to the Museum by Curtis Tunnell, former State Archeologist and retired Director of the Texas Historical

NEWS FROM THE MUSEUM OF THE BIG BEND

Commission. Collected during his many travels along the border country of the Big Bend, *coronas* are handmade paper and metal flowers used for grave decorations. Our other major acquisition is a collection of work by Beryl Rice from Marfa. Recognized as a regional artist, including an exhibit at the Museum of the Big Bend, Ms. Rice worked in a variety of media from painting to bronze, fabric, ceramic, and printmaking. With the help of Bob Hext from the Fine Arts Department, a representative sample of work has been selected for exhibit.

Diane Lacy's *Dancing in the Dust: Images from the 06 Ranch* and Russell Hansen's *Birds in Flight* will remain on dis-

play until *Trappings of Texas 2001*, March 2. In the meantime the Center for Big Bend Studies moves into new offices in Ferguson Hall, and the Museum staff will move into the old Center offices on the second floor of Lawrence Hall at the west end. We are excited about the possibilities that the new millennium brings to the Museum of the Big Bend. I wish to thank Dr. Vic Morgan and Bob Mallouf for the warm welcome to Sul Ross State University, and Dr. Bill Webb, Chair of the University's Museum Support Group, as well as the members of the group for their generous support.

—L. Francell

New Museum Staff

Mary Bridges recently joined the staff of the Museum of the Big Bend as the Collections Manager/Curator. A 1992 graduate of Sul Ross State University with a BS in Biology, Mary has had a longterm interest in the Big Bend region. While working at the Chihuahuan Desert Research Institute, Mary strengthened her knowledge of the flora and fauna of the area. Now, by working with the Museum's extensive collections, she will have the opportunity to learn more about the history of the Big Bend.

A resident of Fort Davis, Mary is involved with the Fort Davis Chamber of Commerce and the Jeff Davis County Food Bank. In addition to her new job and volunteer duties, Mary and her husband Mark, try to keep up with their children, Amelia, Paul, and Brian.

Larry Francell, the new director of the Museum, began his duties on August 1, 2000. Francell, who is an Odessa native, spent considerable time in the Fort Davis area as a youngster. He and his wife, Beth, moved to the community several years ago, but Francell spent much of his time on the road as a museum consultant. He also spent 15 years as a museum vendor, specializing in moving collections, as a museum director in Wichita Falls, and as a project manager for construction of a new museum in Dallas. "This [directorship] offers a unique challenge and a unique opportunity. I hope to build on what others have done and to give the museum a new sense of direction. A museum, if it lives in a community, can be part of the community. It should be an important part of the University, an important part of Alpine, and an important part of the region, as its name indicates."

Pam Banks, the new secretary for the Museum of the Big Bend, grew up in Coronado, Calif., and married George who was in the U.S. Navy. Pam, her husband, and their daughter Melissa moved to Alpine in December of 1999.

Due to her husband's career, they spent 17 years moving from San Diego to the Pacific Northwest and then to the Deep South. Pam is hoping small-town Alpine will be the place they can call home. "The history and cultural aspects of the Big Bend are truly interesting and I am so pleased to have the opportunity to work in the Museum."



Museum of the Big Bend Staff (l-r): John Klingemann, Mary Bridges, Pam Banks, and Larry Francell.

CBBS SPONSORS TRIP TO PARRAL, CHIHUAHUA



In July 2000, the CBBS sponsored a trip for SRSU faculty, staff, students, and CBBS Advisory Council members to participate in the annual Jornadas Villistas hosted by the city of Parral, Chihuahua. The week-long festival commemorates the assassination in Parral of General Francisco Villa on July 20, 1923. Now an international event, the festival provides people from all over the world and from all walks of life with the opportunity to learn about Villa, who to many has become a symbol of the fight against oppression. Among the offerings are a reenactment of Villa's assassination, parades, dances, and a host of other activities, including a scholarly symposium on the Mexican Revolution that is held nightly. One highlight of this year's festivities was a parade led by the local military garrison drum and bugle corp and followed by modern "Villistas" on horseback.

SRSU representatives attending the festival included Vic Morgan, President of the university, David Cockrum, Vice-

President for Academic Affairs, Robert Mallouf, director of the CBBS, Nicola Mulholland, Educational Technology Specialist, Mark Saka, Associate Professor of History, Andy Cloud, CRM Coordinator for the CBBS, and John Klingemann, Curator of the Museum of the Big Bend. Glenn Willeford, longtime associate member of the CBBS and resident of Chihuahua, assisted the visiting group with logistics and local tours. Attending and performing several times were students of the SRSU Ballet Folklorico, under the direction of Mulholland. CBBS Advisory Council members attending included Oakah Jones, Rubén Osorio, and Jerry Raun. Talks were presented by Jones, Osorio, Raun, Klingemann, and Saka during evening sessions on the Mexican Revolution. Of particular note were two evening sessions that focused in large part on Rubén Osorio's new book *The Secret Family of Pancho Villa*, published recently by the Center for Big Bend Studies.

—J. Klingemann

Pictures from the parade to the cemetery during the annual Jornadas Villistas in Parral, Chihuahua.



Museum Curator Attends Seminar

Museum of the Big Bend curator John Klingemann recently participated in the Winedale Museum Seminar. Sponsored by the Texas Historical Commission and University of Texas Center for American History's Winedale Historical Center, this seminar provides an excellent overview of museum-related issues. Coordinated by Kit Neumann of the Texas Historical Commission, the faculty and participants consist of museum professionals from across the United States. Participants must apply and only 20 museum professionals are invited. During the intensive 10-day seminar, participants are presented with information that covers a wide range of museum-related issues, including preservation, collection management, interpretation, and exhibition techniques.

Winedale is located 75 miles southeast of Austin, Texas, in a rural area on a 190-acre farmstead. The remoteness allows the participants to be immersed in their seminar studies as well as a chance to exchange ideas with others in their profession. Also included in the seminar was a field trip to the San Antonio area to visit, meet with the staff, and get a behind-the-scenes look at institutions such as the Witte Museum, the Alamo, and the Institute of Texan Cultures. According to John, "I not only had the chance to enhance my museum skills, but I also had the opportunity to meet my peers and share experiences of working in the museum field. I will always be proud to have been a part of the Winedale experience."

BOOK REVIEW

Doniphan's Epic March: The 1st Missouri Volunteers in the Mexican War by Joseph G. Dawson

University Press of Kansas: Lawrence, 1999

Joseph G. Dawson's new book, *Doniphan's Epic March: The 1st Missouri Volunteers in the Mexican War* is a long-overdue treatise that details events leading up to the 1846–1848 war, explains the role of the Missouri volunteers in that war, and clarifies how those men overcame substantial odds to gain victory. Their successes not only secured north-central Mexico for the United States but deprived Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna of substantial numbers of officers and men, all of whom were needed in the fight against Gen. Zachary Taylor's American army in the Mexican northeast. Dawson also demonstrates the intrinsic worth of the citizen soldier, a point that calls into question the wisdom of having an all-professional military in the United States today. *Doniphan's Epic March* also contributes much to Rio Grande borderlands' studies by explaining, albeit indirectly, the manner in which the first Anglo-American settlers of Texas' Big Bend country probably came into contact with the region.

Among other issues, the disagreement over whether the Rio Grande or the Nueces River should delineate the border between Texas and Mexico came to a head on April 25, 1846, when the United States and Mexican mounted troops clashed at Palo Alto prairie in the disputed Nueces Strip. "American blood has been spilled on American soil," or so went the battle cry. United States President James K. Polk, an adherent of America's right to seize and control the North American continent between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, asked for and received a declaration of war from Congress on May 11. The country had a limited army led by career officers who had attended the military academy at West Point; additionally, the United States employed the services of a well-organized and well-led, albeit small, navy (a benefit Mexico did not enjoy) which was able to blockade Mexico's ocean ports during the course of the war.

As in all wars which the United States has entered save one (the Gulf War), citizen soldiers were called upon to join the fight in 1846. When Polk asked for volunteers to fight in Mexico, Governor John Edwards echoed the call by asking that 1,200 men step forward. In response Alexander W. Doniphan, a criminal defense attorney from Clay County who was also a state legislator, along with more than 100 volunteers from Clay County, enlisted as Missouri Volunteers. Only later, after the regiment had been formed, was Doniphan elected by the men to serve as colonel. In the Army of the West he would be second in command only to Regular Army Colonel Stephen W. Kearny who was promoted to brigadier general during the campaign.

Kearny's original orders directed him to proceed into the "Northern Provinces [of Mexico (at Santa Fe)] and hold them until peace was made." From there Kearny was to take a force of regulars overland and occupy California. That western province had, however, put up only token resistance to United States

units, which were composed largely of other volunteers and U.S. Navy fighting men. By the time Kearny was ready to depart Santa Fe and strike out for California he felt it necessary to take along only 88 regulars; additionally, Kearny was nervous about the security of New Mexico and did not wish to remove all of the American forces that were garrisoned there. It was a wise decision for on January 19, a rebellion broke out at Taos. Had Col. Sterling Price and his command not been available and not acted swiftly and surely, both Kearny and Doniphan would have had enemy forces at their backs.

Feeling that an American army sweeping deeper into Mexico from El Paso would divert Mexican forces away from the activities of both Gen. John E. Wool and Gen. Zachary Taylor's forces in northeastern Mexico, Kearny had earlier ordered Doniphan to take his army, along with "unspecified hundreds of civilian teamsters and merchants [who] also supported the soldiers" first to El Paso, then into Chihuahua. His primary destination was Chihuahua City, the key commercial and transportation hub of north-central Mexico.

Dawson's narrative flows southward through the *jornada del muerto*, or "journey of death," to the expeditions' first clash of arms at Brazito, New Mexico. From there the reader can almost smell the trail dust to the point along the Río Sacramento where the Missourians met a large, well-entrenched Mexican force and defeated them in a matter of hours. After occupying Chihuahua for seven weeks with no directives from a higher command, Doniphan finally received word that he was to march across another almost waterless *bolson* to Parras de la Fuente, the garden city of Coahuila state and from there to Saltillo where he would join Taylor's forces. The pathway to Parras, in addition to being dry and desolate, passed through some of Mexico's most dangerous Apache-held terrain; however, the theft of several dozen head of stock and their subsequent recovery after a fight with Apache warriors was all the action they would see. By the time Doniphan reached Saltillo and reported to General Wool on May 22, the fighting between Mexicans and Americans was virtually finished. Only two days later the Missourians left Saltillo and marched to Walnut Springs, near Monterrey, where General Taylor had his camp. Then on the first day of June the motley, yet highly successful, assortment of soldiers and trader/merchants crossed into Texas at Camargo. The war was over for them. *continued on pg. 18*



COOPERATIVE TAS–SRSU ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL BREAKS NEW GROUND

The Department of Behavioral and Social Sciences and the Center for Big Bend Studies of Sul Ross State University, along with the 1,700-member strong Texas Archeological Society, one of the oldest archeological societies in the United States, joined forces in June 2000, to conduct a cooperative archeological field school in the Big Bend near Marfa, Texas. Over 370 persons, including TAS members, SRSU students and faculty, students from other universities, visiting lecturers, and CBBS advisory council and staff members participated in the field school. CBBS staffers Robert Mallouf and Andy Cloud, both longtime members of the TAS, directed the project in cooperation with area landowners and their ranch personnel. A major objective of the project was gathering preliminary data from prehistoric and historic archeological sites in a carefully selected area of the Marfa Plain, a major physiographic feature of the Big Bend that was virtually unknown archeologically prior to the field school. Field headquarters were established at an unoccupied ranch complex, and most participants camped in designated adjacent areas, forming a temporary “tent city” complete with field laboratory, meeting hall, mess hall, bathrooms, showers, and other field amenities supplied by the TAS.

The primary study area, a large, privately owned ranch on Alamito Creek, was divided into seven areas (Areas A–G) for purposes of field work. Areas A–E consisted primarily of high elevated grasslands and arroyo systems of the Marfa Plain. Area F comprised the main stem Alamito Creek basin, while Area G included the basaltic Frenchman Hills and attendant drainages such as Perdiz and Julia creeks.

A total of 128 new archeological sites were located and subjected to varying levels of recording by the field school participants. A very large percentage of new sites, consisting primarily of small rockshelters, were found in the vicinity of a massive outcropping of volcanic tuff along Alamito Creek. As suspected, in addition to prehistoric components, many of these sheltered sites contained recent historic components from the 1929 construction of the nearby Kansas City, Mexico, & Orient Railroad.

Using high tech equipment, surface examination, and aerial mapping, a group of researchers dubbed the “Chihuahua Trail Crew” successfully traced out segments of that historic trail to the north, east, and south in the Alamito Creek basin near a large, historic spring where bedrock wagon ruts were obvious. A few miles to the south of the main project area at the historic settlement of Alamito (Plata), we added still another chapter to our Chihuahua Trail research. At this location we investigated the 1870s Davis-Herrera adobe homesite, school, and chapel complex, which was an important stopover for travelers on the trail. Unlike the other two structures, the chapel had long been lost to erosion, but was relocated using local informants, high tech instrumentation, and good old fashioned trenching. The challenging Chihuahua Trail project proved to be of great interest to all of the field school participants, and the encouraging

results have given us impetus to look for additional trail segments in the future.

Our surveys in the high grasslands of the Marfa Plain resulted in recording 18 new prehistoric campsites and a historic military dump related to the period 1910–1920. This work constitutes our first substantive look at sites of the grasslands and provides the basis for future investigations. Segments of Antelope and Chambers draws yielded some of our best evidence for Early and Middle Archaic peoples (ca. 6000–1000 B.C.) living in partially stabilized dune systems. Minor test excavations carried out at three sites in dunes are providing preliminary data concerning prehistoric use of the high grassland areas through time.

The presence of a mammoth site in a tributary arroyo of Alamito Creek caused the juices to flow for field school participants having interest in early Paleoindian sites. Although minor testing and geomorphological studies at the site did not



Field school participants conduct a carefully controlled test excavation in a prehistoric trash midden.



Field school participants preparing a detailed map of a prehistoric archeological site.

yield conclusive evidence of a kill, the data suggests that closing the books on the site might be premature. We still have the possibility of a kill by Clovis hunters (ca. 9500–9000 B.C.) and are continuing to monitor the site. The only definitive evidence of early Paleoindians, however, came with discovery of a Folsom (ca. 9000–8000 B.C.) point preform at the end of the field school. Subsequent inspection of the area of the find failed to yield additional Folsom material, but follow-up work is planned. Test excavations at a horizontally extensive open campsite containing hearths and other burned rock features along Alamito Creek are yielding sorely needed data on Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric (ca. 1000 B.C.–A.D. 1550) occupations of the Alamito Basin proper.

Another significant undertaking of the field school involved investigations at a historic rockshelter and spring. The spring was a well-used stop on the Chihuahua Trail and the adjacent rockshelter contains significant prehistoric and historic rock art and deep floor deposits. Unfortunately, the rockshelter has been severely damaged through the years by uncontrolled digging that may have begun as early as the late nineteenth century. Our objectives here included instrument mapping of the shelter, testing for undisturbed floor deposits, and detailed recording of the rock art—all of which were met. Cleaning the walls of a large pothole in the shelter revealed a small area of undisturbed, well-stratified deposits from which a series of spe-

cial samples, including chronometric (C14) and macrofossil samples, were recovered.

Much of the field school effort was focused in portions of the Frenchman Hills and along significant tributaries of Alamito Creek such as Perdiz and Julia creeks. It was knowledge of major toolstone sources of chalcedony in exposures of Petan basalt of the Frenchman Hills that led us to this location for the field school. With the assistance of ranch personnel familiar with the area, a series of five open prehistoric campsites on Perdiz Creek were selected for testing prior to the arrival of the field school participants. These included the Windy Springs, Metate, Gallie, Lost Pottery, and Perdiz Creek sites. Mapping and minor test excavations conducted at these sites yielded a significant database for Late Archaic (ca. 1000 B.C.–A.D. 1000) and Late Prehistoric (ca. A.D. 1000–1550) occupants of the Alamito basin. Excavations were directed at obtaining midden samples, exploring burned rock features including a variety of hearth types, and obtaining chronometric samples for assay. Survey teams in the Frenchman Hills were focused on recording chalcedony sources and sites in varying landforms away from the main-stem creeks.

And finally, the field school pursued rock art locating and recording with a vengeance. All rock art at the large rockshelter mentioned above was recorded in detail. Having done so, the rock art team was moved about 20 miles downstream on the Alamito to a ranch in the Casas Piedra area where a massive tuff exposure with innumerable small rockshelters was thoroughly searched, surprisingly yielding only one additional rock art site. Notably, the rock art team maintained great enthusiasm even in the face of disappointment.

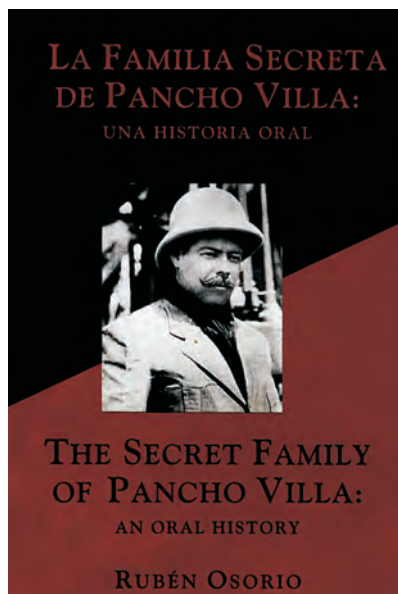
Folks handling the field laboratory work did a superb job, and lab technicians now working with the collections at the Center for Big Bend Studies (SRSU) have not run into any major problems since picking up where they left off. Work with the collections has progressed well since the closing of the field school. Having obtained permanent site designations for the recorded sites, we recently completed cataloging of the collections. Analysis of faunal material has been recently completed by our resident TAS bone specialist in Houston, and the sorting, inventorying, and analysis of artifacts is underway.

The morning of the last day of field school—Saturday, June 17, 2000—started out rather uneventfully as folks packed their gear and began heading for home. The TAS equipment trailer was loaded by mid-morning and the cook trailer was secured and readied for transport. For many folks that Saturday, thoughts became centered on what they were returning to—rather than the Big Bend they were leaving behind. Very few actually know what they missed as the day progressed.

The weather began to change as the last few taillights headed north for Marfa on Hwy. 169, and for those of us left behind it seemed at first as though we could expect a nice mid-day shower to cool things off. Not a big deal, we thought. By early afternoon we were in a downpour that showed no sign of letting up, and in fact didn't until well after dark. By 6:00 p.m. the entire camp area was under 3–4 inches of water, with no end in sight. The arroyos were all flash-flooding. Trucks that had

continued on pg. 18

CBBS PUBLICATIONS



THE SECRET FAMILY OF PANCHO VILLA: AN ORAL HISTORY

BY RUBÉN OSORIO

José Doroteo Arango, alias Francisco “Pancho” Villa, emerged during the Mexican Revolution as one of the dominating figures of that tumultuous era. He influenced the course of the revolution as head of the Division of the North. During his revolutionary career, Villa was viewed as a hero by

Mexico’s rural dispossessed and impoverished working class, as well as by Mexican nationalists. Subject of countless legends, myths, books, and movies, the epic career of Pancho Villa continues to intrigue historians around the world.

While much has been written on Villa’s role in the Mexican Revolution, little is known about his origins and the forces that shaped his early childhood development and personality. Based

on extensive oral history and personal interviews, Rubén Osorio has uncovered Villa’s family lineage and background.

Rubén Osorio’s research testifies to the valuable contribution that oral history plays in rectifying historical inaccuracies. Osorio’s research spans the Mexican countryside including the states of Chihuahua, Durango, Mexico, Coahuila, and Jalisco and includes in-depth interviews with many surviving members of the Fermán and Quiñones families. Osorio is no amateur to the field of oral history, having conducted over 300 hours of personal interviews with former Villistas and other important players in Chihuahua’s revolutionary history. Included in these interviews are some of the few recordings of Villa’s wife, Luz Corral de Villa, and his adopted son, Francisco Piñón. These first-rate interviews have laid the foundation for an expanded wealth of knowledge for scholars of Villa, his life, and the events which shaped Chihuahua’s history and that of Mexico and the United States. It is a welcome addition to historians of Mexico’s heroic past.

Bilingual Edition!

256 pages; 24 illustrations

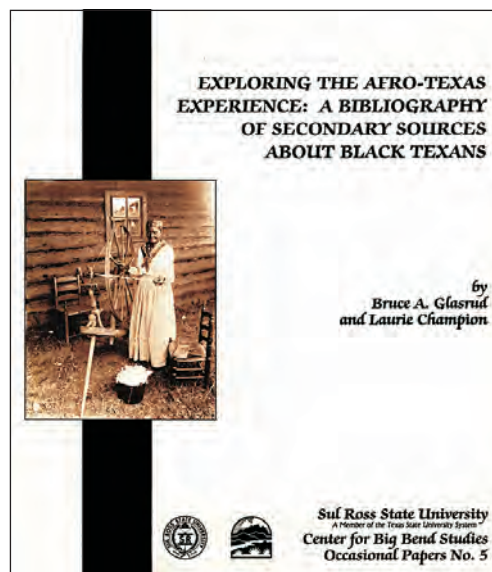
\$20.00 (\$15.00 for Center Associates)

EXPLORING THE AFRO-TEXAS EXPERIENCE: A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SECONDARY SOURCES ABOUT BLACK TEXANS

BY BRUCE A. GLASRUD AND
LAURIE CHAMPION

In 1998 the Center for Big Bend Studies at Sul Ross State University published Bruce A. Glasrud’s *African Americans in the West: A Bibliography of Secondary Sources About Black Texans*. This broad-based compilation of source material on African American history, folkways, fiction, films, and politics has proven an essential reference not only for scholars, but for teachers, students, and the interested public as well. Thus, it is with considerable pleasure that we now offer the Glasrud and Laurie Champion companion volume entitled *Exploring the Afro-Texas Experience: A Bibliography of Secondary Sources About Black Texans*. As was the case with *African Americans in the West*, individual entries in this second effort often defy easy classification into one category or another, but Glasrud and Champion have nevertheless performed a masterful job of creating a highly coherent and usable compendium that greatly expands upon Texas entries found in the first volume. And like its predecessor, *Exploring the Afro-Texas Experience* takes us a

large step forward in the promotion of multicultural scholarship both within and beyond the artificial borders of the state.

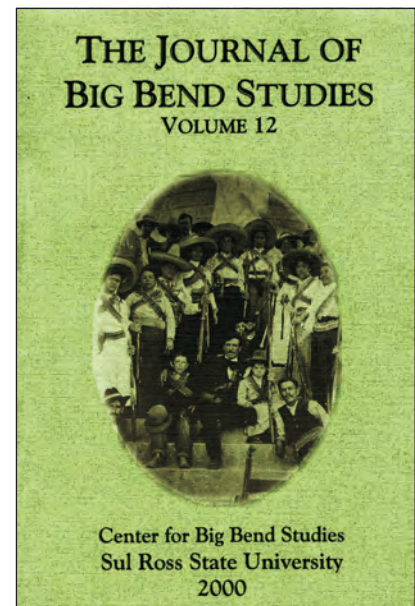


180 pages; 19 illustrations and author index
\$20.00 (\$15.00 for Center Associates)

CBBS PUBLICATIONS

Published annually, *The Journal of Big Bend Studies* covers topics relating to the archeology, history, and culture of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico, with emphasis on the Big Bend region of Texas. Articles in Volume 12 of the *Journal* are:

- The Manufacture and Age of Toyah Arrow Points from Big Bend National Park, Texas
- Some Thoughts About Bedrock Mortars and Subsistence Group Size in the Northern Trans-Pecos
- Fire-cracked Rock Features and the Tentative Identification of Mescalero Apache Sites in the Indio Mountains, Hudspeth County, Texas
- The Peyote Religion and Mescalero Apache: An Ethnohistorical View from West Texas
- Aspects of Acculturation in the Lower Big Bend Region of Texas, 1848–1943
- Traveling Over an Unknown Trail: Company H of the Tenth Cavalry at Fort Davis, 1875–1885
- The Death of a President and the Destruction of the Mexican Federal Army, 1913–1914
- Refugees or Prisoners of War: The Internment of a Mexican Federal Army after the Battle of Ojinaga, December 1913–January 1914
- American Red Cross Activities at the Battle at Ojinaga, December 1913–January 1914
- Memories of a Revolution
- The Rise and Decline of the Mexican Revolution in Múzquiz, Coahuila
- *Descansos*: Markers To Heaven

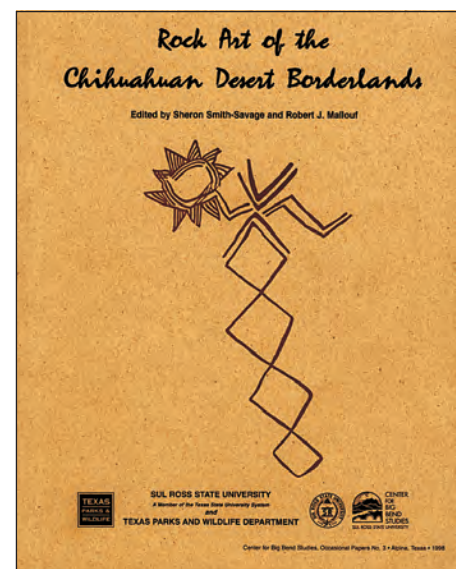


272 pp.; 42 illustrations
Free with Center Associate membership

Publications Update

Year 2000 was a busy one for the Center in regards to publications. We published *Before the Thundering Hordes: Historia Antigua de Parras* by Agustín Churruca Peláez, Héctor Barraza, Jesús Gutiérrez, Patricio Borja, and Manuel Sakanassi; *Exploring the Afro-Texas Experience* by Bruce Glasrud and Laurie Champion; *The Secret Family of Pancho Villa* by Rubén Osorio; and volume 12 of the *Journal of Big Bend Studies*. We also reprinted *Rock Art of the Chihuahuan Desert Borderlands*. A book slated for publication last year, *Cemeteries and Funerary Practices in the Big Bend: 1850 to the Present* by Glenn P. Willeford and Gerald G. Raun, has been put on hold pending additional comments.

This year we are working on several manuscripts. The staff is working with Michael Foster on a second edition of *Mesoamerican Archeology of West and Northwestern Mexico*. The book was originally published by Westview Press in 1985. It is being re-edited and new maps and figures will be included. Another manuscript in the editing stage is Paul Wright's *Transformation of the "Last Frontier": The Big Bend Population and Economy, 1848–1920*. A projected publication date has not been set for either manuscript. The editorial board is considering several other manuscripts as well.



Rock Art of the Chihuahuan Desert Borderlands

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Dawson Book Review, continued from pg. 13

Most of the Missourians would go home and restart their lives. Yet, as is true of some soldiers in all wars, what they had done and seen could never be erased from their minds. It is unfortunate that no muster rolls of the trader's battalion were kept in the Missouri State Archives; those names are, apparently, forever lost. Nevertheless, it has become an accepted theory among borderlands scholars that men such as Ben Leaton, William Russell, John W. Spencer, and others who may have first encountered the Big Bend as a result of having been teamsters or merchants with the Doniphan Expedition (or at least have been influenced by expedition members) also became the first Anglo-American settlers there. As author Dawson points out in the text, "The number of merchants traveling with the column by this time [May 1847] was not certain, but there were many fewer than before. Some had left Chihuahua during the occupation; others took their chances on their own when it was clear that the regiment would be moving east rather than north to El Paso. . . . [Additionally] colonel [Doniphan] allowed ten other merchants to stay in Chihuahua." The time when Anglo-American merchants first arrived in the present-day Presidio, Texas, and Ojinaga, Chihuahua, area during the early 1850s coincides with the ratification of the Treaty of Guadalupe

Hidalgo, which formally ended the war. It is also important to note that no evidence has surfaced which indicates that other Anglo-American men came to the Big Bend and established themselves prior to about 1850. That these men were traders and merchants is a fact which reinforces the hypothesis that the Anglo-American settlement/occupation of the lower Presidio County portion of the Big Bend of Texas was initiated, both directly and indirectly, by the activities of traders who had accompanied Col. Alexander W. Doniphan into Mexico during 1847.

Doniphan's Epic March: The 1st Missouri Volunteers in the Mexican War is a well-organized, chronological documentation of the subject area. The book is highly readable yet manages to retain the scholarly effect. It should grace the stacks of every research library that caters to Southwestern interests and the fireside shelves of all those who love the Texas/Mexico borderlands.

Glenn Willeford
Historian

TAS Field School, continued from pg.15

gone in to remove port-o-potties across the ranch were hopelessly stuck and abandoned abruptly by their crews, some of whom had to wade across raging torrents in order to hike back to the highway. If the field school had not broken camp a few hours earlier, we would have had an unbelievable mess with tents full of water and vehicles and trailers stuck for days. And so everybody—this is what you missed!

Speaking for my staff and myself, we hope everyone enjoyed the field school as much as we did. From an archeological standpoint it was a real success, as we fulfilled our original goal of establishing a baseline data set for this archeologically poorly known area of the Big Bend. We went in knowing very

little, and came out with a broad—if preliminary—understanding of the kinds, densities, and conditions of local archeological sites. We fared well in the area of public relations as well. The town of Marfa benefited economically from the field school's presence, and townsfolk expressed strong interest in what we were doing. The local newspaper (*The Big Bend Sentinel*) issued a very positive and informative article about the field school, as did other area newspapers. And most importantly, we left with the knowledge that the landowners were pleased with what we had accomplished and what we will ultimately learn about the ancient and historic peoples that once lived on their property.

—R. Mallouf

SRSU DEAN OF ARTS AND SCIENCES PROMOTES MULTICULTURAL STUDIES

Dr. Bruce A. Glasrud, Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences at Sul Ross, continues to create new opportunities for students in areas of multicultural and ethnic studies at the university, and is a frequent contributor to the *Journal of Big Bend Studies* and Occasional Papers series of the Center for Big Bend Studies. Born and raised in Minnesota, Dr. Glasrud received an M.A. at Eastern New Mexico University and his Ph.D. in history at Texas Tech University. A highly regarded specialist in United States ethnic and regional history, his recently published compilations of African-American related source material (*African-Americans in the West* and *Exploring the Afro-Texan Experience*) are emerging rapidly as must-have reference volumes for interdisciplinary scholars and the public-at-large. Dr. Glasrud currently is working on a third bibliographic compilation that focuses on Hispanic culture. Like

the previous compilations, this much-anticipated volume is slated for publication by the CBBS.



Dr. Bruce A. Glasrud, Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences

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mallouf@sulross.edu

William A. Cloud, CRM Coordinator (915)837-8289
wacloud@sulross.edu

Becky Hart, Administrative Secretary (915)837-8179
rhart@sulross.edu

Kelly S. García, Technical Editor (915)837-8723
kgarcia@sulross.edu

David Hart, Scientific Illustrator (915)837-8179
dhart@sulross.edu

Ellen Kelley, Researcher (915)837-8336
ekelley@sulross.edu

CHANGE OF ADDRESS?

Please contact Becky at (915)837-8179 or e-mail her at rhart@sulross.edu if you have an address or status change. Thank you for your cooperation.

The Center for Big Bend Studies fosters interdisciplinary scholarship of the diverse prehistoric, historic, and modern cultures of the borderlands region of the United States and Mexico, with emphasis on the area encompassed by Trans-Pecos Texas and north-central Mexico. The Center is committed to the recovery, protection, and sharing of this region's rich cultural legacy through dynamic programs involving research, education, public outreach, and publication.



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Center for Big Bend Studies
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