

Antiquities Advisory Board  
October 27, 2020  
09:00 A.M.

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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### AGENDA ANTIQUITIES ADVISORY BOARD MEETING #102 Videoconference Meeting October 27, 2020 9 a.m.

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*Pursuant to the Governor's March 16, 2020 suspension of certain provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act due to the Coronavirus (COVID-19), the October 27, 2020 meeting of the Antiquities Advisory Board will be held by videoconference as authorized under Texas Government Code section 551.127. Zoom meeting access link (registration required): <http://bit.ly/octcommittees> or audio only access via telephone at 1-346-248-7799; Webinar ID: 999 5778 8643. Agenda and meeting materials will be available at [www.thc.texas.gov/teleconferences](http://www.thc.texas.gov/teleconferences) after October 19, 2020. The members may discuss and/or take action on any of the items listed in the agenda.*

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1. **Call to Order** – *Chairman Bruseth*
  - A. Board Introductions
  - B. Establish a Quorum
  - C. Recognize and/or excuse absences
2. **Approval of Minutes** – *Bruseth (advance handout)*  
Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting # 100 (June 16, 2020, videoconference) & # 101 Minutes (September 22, 2020, videoconference)
3. **Discussion and possible action regarding Historic Buildings and Structures permit application #1062 for Reproducing Equipment and Features to install on Battleship Texas BB35, La Porte, Harris County** (item 7.2)
4. **Permit Extensions – Discussion and possible action on additional permit extension requests:** (item 7.3)
  - A. Debra Beene for Antiquities Permit # 8209, American Midstream, Proposed 9.7-mile Silver Dollar Pipeline Extension, Phase II, (Apex No. 7010817N028)
  - B. Ann Scott for Antiquities Permit #: 7401 – Prairie View Road Extension CRM; 7459, Shell Road Waterline; 7532, Pepper Creek Wastewater CRM; 7749, Russell Creek Trail and Bank Stabilization Project; and 7801, Center Street Expansion (2.5-Acre Detention Pond)
5. **After-the-fact Permits - Discussion and possible action on two after-the-fact permits, Beaumont 2 Project and the Texas LNG Lateral Project (Antiquities Permit # 9521), for archeological survey projects undertaken by ERM on state lands without an Antiquities Code permit** (item 7.4) - *Jones*
6. **AAB Appointment Transfer** – Consider approval to transfer the appointment of Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) member position from past-CTA President Jon Lohse to current CTA President Todd Ahlman (item 7.5) – *Jones*

7. **Consider approval of filing authorization of proposed amendments** - to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter D §26.21 regarding Issuance and Restriction of Historic Buildings and Structures Permits, for first publication in the *Texas Register* (Item 7.6)
8. **State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) nomination information** – *Jones (advance bandout)*
  - A. Discussion and vote on SAL nomination for the La Jita archeological site(41UV21/41UV25), Uvalde County - *Osburn*
  - B. Discussion and vote on SAL nomination for the Shackelford Creek archeological site(41SM494), Smith County – *Moore*
9. **Reports** – Division Reports/Presentations on recent and current permitted projects – *Jones & Graham*
10. **Adjournment** – *Bruseth*

*NOTICE OF ASSISTANCE AT PUBLIC MEETINGS: Persons with disabilities who plan to attend this meeting and who may need auxiliary aids or services such as interpreters for persons who are deaf or hearing impaired, readers, large print or Braille, are requested to contact Laney Fisher at (512) 463-5394 at least four (4) business days prior to the meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made.*

ITEM # 1

## CALL TO ORDER

Today's date is October 28, 2020 and the time is  
09:00 A.M.

Pursuant to the Governor's March 16, 2020 suspension of certain provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act due to the Coronavirus (COVID-19), the October 27, 2020 meeting of the Antiquities Advisory Board will be held by videoconference as authorized under Texas Government Code section 551.127. Zoom meeting access link (registration required): <http://bit.ly/octcommittees> or audio only access via telephone at 1-346-248-7799; Webinar ID: 999 5778 8643

Agenda and meeting materials will be available at- [www.thc.texas.gov/teleconferences](http://www.thc.texas.gov/teleconferences) after October 19, 2020. The members may discuss and/or take action on any of the items listed in the agenda.

**TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

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**ANTIQUITIES ADVISORY BOARD**

**MEMBERS**

Members as of 10/1/2020

**THC Commissioner/AAB Chair**

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**THC Commissioner/AAB**

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**CTA, Past President**

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**TAS Representative**

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**Architect**

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**Architect**

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**Historian**

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**Historian**

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## Quarterly Report

Archeology Division  
June–September 2020

### HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE DIRECTOR

For the quarter covering June–September, the Archeology Division (AD) has brought on three new staff, filling all open positions. In mid-July, Taylor Bowden was hired as a part-time archeology reviewer for Harvey, Irma, and Maria Emergency Historic Preservation Fund. Maximillian Hall began on August 1 as the new Antiquities Code Specialist and will be involved in assisting with the quarterly Commission meetings, State Antiquities Landmark designations, collections, and Curatorial Facility Certification Program (CFCP) tasks. Finally, on August 1 Marie Archambeault, who previously worked as a reviewer for AD, started as the Regional Archeologist and Reviewer for Southeast Texas and AD Tribal Liaison.

During July and August, AD was also fortunate to have Preservation Interns Richard Quiroz and Farah Merchant, who assisted staff with various projects including Texas Archeology Month (TAM), Texas Archeological Stewardship Network (TASN), and the Marine Archeology Program (MAP). In September, Emily Dylla and Jenny McWilliams from HPD will begin the THC Lost Cemeteries Internship. Three student interns will employ multiple research methodologies to identify cemetery locations that have come to be “lost” from modern maps and geodatabases. This program will add these lost cemetery locations to the Archeological Sites Atlas, raise awareness of their presence, and ensure they are afforded protections under the Texas Health and Safety Code.

While continuing to work remotely due to COVID-19, AD staff still remained engaged in socially distanced and responsible ways. Here are a few additional highlights:

- June 12–19—AD staff typically participate in the Texas Archeological Society (TAS) Annual Field School, which was canceled due to the pandemic, but TAS plans to return to the same site on the Guadalupe River next year.
- August 1—TASN Annual Workshop, held virtually for the first time (Rebecca Shelton, AD staff).

- August 25—Ground-penetrating radar investigations on an Archaic site to help guide the placement of excavations for the 2021 TAS Field School, Kerrville (Tiffany Osburn).
- August 29—Virtual TASN member training on best practices using the THC’s Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (Rebecca Shelton, Arlo McKee, and Amy Borgens).
- September 1—Site visit to the Boca Chica SpaceX launch site, South Padre Island (Emily Dylla).
- September 15–17— Virtual TxDOT Tribal Consultation Meeting with the 27 federally recognized tribes that identify Texas as part of their traditional homelands. AD staff were invited to listen to Tribal concerns, provide input from the SHPO’s office perspective, and learn about tribal histories and ongoing TxDOT initiatives (AD staff).
- September 25–26—Project visit to Lake Ralph Hall in Fannin County (Arlo McKee).
- September 29—Virtual presentation to *Cultures In Contact* undergraduate Anthropology course at UT-Austin (Bradford Jones).

### MARINE ARCHEOLOGY PROGRAM (MAP)

Review and compliance activities for underwater archeology included a marked increase in draft and final reports for permitted underwater investigations. In addition, the MAP is involved in coordination with federal and state agencies, including the U.S. Coast Guard, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Texas General Land Office, and Texas Commission of Environmental Quality, to develop Area Contingency Plans (ACP) for the Gulf of Mexico for response preparedness for oil spill disasters. The meetings, which commenced in July 2020, addressed not just development of multiple ACPs, but also selection of spill models to maximize effective response training.

The MAP devoted considerable effort to improving the program files on the Atlas by digitizing legacy cultural resource management reports and creating report abstracts

for older projects. State Marine Archeologist Amy Borgens participated in the TASN workshop and also assisted with training Stewards on the use of Atlas.

## **REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES**

Under the auspices of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Antiquities Code of Texas, the State and Federal Review Section staff of the AD reviewed about 3,810 proposed development projects during June–September. Of those, approximately 136 archeological surveys were required to determine whether any significant cultural resources would be adversely affected, and about 22,770 acres were surveyed. Approximately 155 historic and prehistoric sites were recorded, of which 22 were determined eligible for listing in the National Register, 92 were determined not eligible, and 41 were undetermined.

## **CURATORIAL FACILITIES CERTIFICATION PROGRAM (CFCP)**

The THC’s CFCP ensures that state-associated archeological collections are properly curated. Currently, AD staff are coordinating with Center for Artifact Research (CFAR) staff on the upcoming expiration of the THC Historic Sites Division 10-year certification. Over the past several years, Historic Sites staff have been working with the CFCP Coordinator in anticipation of recertification to ensure that the growth in the size of the collections and the addition of curatorial facilities at sites are ready by the time of the field visit and review in late 2020. The recertification review for CFAR will be presented at the January AAB meeting.

In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, there are currently no interns or volunteers working on AD collections, although staff continue to receive applications for internships and look forward to resuming work on collections with students and volunteers as soon as possible.

## **TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL STEWARDSHIP NETWORK (TASN)**

The TASN had a very productive workshop and meeting on August 1 via Zoom. Ten stewards received the Jim Word Award for their 20 and 30 years of service, while 13 stewards received the Norman Flaigg Award for their outstanding contributions to the program in 2019. Regional archeologists Arlo McKee and Tiffany Osburn led a roundtable discussion, “Assisting Landowners with Cultural Resources Impacts from Pipelines.” Steward Steve

Stoutamire presented “41KR754: A New Paleoindian and Diverse Multicomponent Site, Kerr County, Texas,” and Steward Christopher Lintz presented “Surface Reconnaissance of 41PT519 with Source Identification and Regional Context of Its Obsidian.” The workshop was well attended, with approximately 80 people that included stewards, Commissioner Jim Bruseth, members of the Advisory Committee, guests, and speakers.

Orientation for nine new stewards took place on July 25 via Zoom. THC Preservation Scholar Farah Merchant wrote a wonderful article introducing the new members for the THC Stewards webpage and TAS fall newsletter.

Preparations are ongoing for TASN regional workshops to be held via Zoom this fall and early next year. The first training session took place on August 29, with 10 members that had joined over the last two years. The workshop focused on teaching stewards the research capabilities of the Archeological Sites Atlas. Presentations were conducted by Amy Borgens and Arlo McKee.

Sadly, we learned in late August that our fellow Steward and colleague Alvin R. Lynn passed away. Alvin was a well-regarded researcher and author; in 2019 he received the Curtis D. Tunnell Lifetime Achievement Award in Archeology. His contributions to preservation of the history of Texas were great, and he will be dearly missed by all of us who worked with him over the years.

## **TEXAS ARCHEOLOGY MONTH (TAM)**

Each October, TAM features public engagement opportunities such as archeological fairs, lectures, exhibits, demonstrations, and tours in collaboration with the THC and our partners across the state. As TAM is a vital educational program, AD staff Maggie Moore, Drew Sitters, and Maximillian Hall are busy working with our partners as well as Communications and IT to reorganize TAM to be safer and more accessible for people throughout the state. TAM will promote virtual experiences such as videos, virtual tours, online exhibits, webinars, and even printable activities for kids. Partners will submit information and content, which will then be promoted through our TAM website. In addition to hosting and aggregating virtual events from other organizations, AD is creating online webinars and galleries to showcase the state’s archeological heritage, spotlighting THC’s existing educational materials, and distributing public outreach materials and the TAM calendar. We look forward to reporting on the outcomes next quarter.

ITEM # 2

**TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

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**ANTIQUITIES ADVISORY BOARD MEETING #100  
MINUTES**

Videoconference Meeting  
June 16, 2020  
12:45 p.m.

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*Note: For the full text of action items, please contact the Texas Historical Commission at P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711 or call 512.463-1858.*

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**1. Call to Order**

Chair Jim Bruseth called the 100<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB or Board) to order at June 16, 2020 12:45 p.m. Bruseth announced that due to Gov Greg Abbot's proclamation on March 13, 2020 of a state disaster effecting all counties in Texas due to Corvid 19 and Gov. Abbot's March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2020 suspension of certain provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act, the 100<sup>th</sup> Antiquities Advisory Board meeting would be held by teleconference, as authorized by Texas Government code 551.125. Digital copies of the agenda and meeting materials will be available at [www.thc.texas.gov/teleconferences](http://www.thc.texas.gov/teleconferences) and an audio recording of the meeting will be available after June 17, 2020. To obtain a copy of the recording, contact Laney Fisher at 512-463-5394. The members may discuss and/or take action on any of the items listed in the agenda

**1.a Board Introductions**

Jim Bruseth called on board members to state their name and position on the board.

**1.b Establish Quorum**

Jim Bruseth reported a quorum was present and declared the meeting open.

**1.c Recognize and/or excuse absences**

Jim Bruseth noted the board's attendance as listed below; Jon Lohse moved, Laurie Limbacher seconded, and the board voted unanimously to excuse the absence of Lilia M. García.

Board Members Present

Dan Utley  
Jon Lohse  
Bob Ward  
Rick Lewis  
Waldo Troell  
Douglas Boyd  
Laurie Limbacher  
Norman Alston  
Jim Bruseth

Board Member Absent

Lilia M. García

Lilia M. García subsequently joined the videoconference at 12: 51 pm, prior to discussion of agenda item 3.

**2. Approval of Minutes** – Jim Bruseth announced the title of the pervious minutes in need of approval as follows Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting # 99 Minutes from May 11, 2020 (teleconference). Jim Bruseth moved to approve meeting minutes, Bob Ward moved, Jon Lohse seconded, and the motion carried.

**3. Proposed Rule Adoption** – Jim Bruseth announced agenda item three: Consider adoption of amendments to Chapter 26, sections 26.13, 26.15 and 26.17 related to archeological permits and decisions concerning destructive analysis of human remains without changes to the text as published in the February 21, 2020 issue of the *Texas Register*, 45 TexReg (1098-1102)

Brad Jones, the Director of the Archelogy Division, began the discussion with background information He stated that this is a rule adoption related to Chapter 26 in particular that creates a permit category for destructive analysis of human remains from held-in-trust collections. Jim Bruseth then reiterated that the committee withtheld moving forward on this adoption last meeting to allow for input from Council of Texas Archeologists and the Texas Archeological Society. He then stated that the committee has now received that feedback. Jim Bruseth then read the proposed motion: Move that the Antiquities Advisory Board send forward to the Commission and recommend approval of adoption of amendments to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C, Archeology, §§26.13, 26.15, and 26.17 relating to archeological permits and decisions concerning destructive analysis of human remains without changes to the text as published in the February 21, 2020 issue the Texas Register (45 TexReg 1098-1102). Douglas Boyd moved, and Jon Lohse seconded the motion. The board voted and the motion carried.

**4. Presentation and possible action regarding Historic Buildings and Structures Permit for The Alamo Plan – Phase 1, Partial Crockett Street Improvements along the Alamo Garden Wall, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County**

Bess Graham, Director of the Division of Architecture began the discussion. She stated that the division put together a permit to complement archeological permit number 9300. Pam Rosser, Conservator of the Alamo Trust Inc., then stated the importance of approving permit 1044 to enhance the above ground resources to stimulate visitors as they walk through the area. She went on to highlight that some of the improvements on Crockett Street include planting beds with oak trees as well as lighting on poles for safety at night. Bonham street sidewalk will be replaced with brick pavers and a new mechanical enclosure area on Crockett street will be constructed with a galvanized steel locking gate and stucco walls to match the existing surfaces. The electrical panels housed will be for the lighting, event power, and Christmas tree lighting. Pam concluded the presentation by stating that Crockett street would be revitalized if the permit is approved.

Jim Bruseth then read the motion: Move that the Antiquities Advisory Board send forward to the Commission and recommend approval to authorize the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1044 for The Alamo Plan – Phase 1, Partial Crockett Street Improvements along the Alamo Garden Wall. Douglas Boyd moved.

The question was then posed by Norman Alston asking if this was the time to question the design elements of the permit. Bess Graham answered, stating that this would be it and the Division of Architecture felt that it was fairly well designed. Norman Alston pointed to the lack of clear design information on the light poles and fixtures. He also voiced concerns over the placement, configuration, and height of the trees along Crockett Street. Laurie Limbacher then voiced concern over the clarity of the information in the packet she received. Bess Graham answered by stating that she put the drawings in the packet that she felt had most relevance to permit 1044. Norman Alston stated that he could see where the light fixtures were placed on the site plan, but not what the light poles or fixtures looked like. He then stated

again that from this packet it was hard to determine any historical effect. He went on to say that he would hate to hold the permit over this. Laurie Limbacher then stated that she would like more clarity on exactly what they are voting to approve. Is it only for above-ground or also below-ground? Bess Graham clarified that this permit is only for above ground. Laurie Limbacher followed with another question, asking if what is on the drawings is what will be built, or will there be a possibility of substitution? Pam Rosser answered that she cannot comment on the bidding process. Laurie Limbacher then stated that the AAB needs to assume the drawings in the packet are the intent, but what mechanism is there for changes to the design? Bess answered that Division of Architecture would amend the permit if changes are made. Norman Alston stated that if this design was being considered for a certificate of appropriateness, then it was missing needed information. Mark Wolfe, Executive Director of the Texas Historic Commission, stated to the AAB that only a small portion of this project is on GLO land, and most of the project falls on city property and is not part of the permit. Rick Lewis then asked if the City of San Antonio's Office of Historic Preservation has voiced any concerns over the light fixture design? Pam Rosser answered that the city had approved the design and that they are only waiting for the portion on GLO lands for approval. Norman Alston stated Mark Wolfe's comments gave a lot of clarity. Doug Boyd then moved to amend the motion to include that any and all details of the design have to be approved by THC staff. Dan Utley moved. Laurie Limbacher seconded, and offered to make a friendly amendment: if there are departures from what we see today for whatever reason, staff is again consulted and staff should feel welcome to bring this back to the AAB for further assistance. Doug Boyd accepted the amendment and restated the motion as any changes have to come back to THC, if they deviate from the current proposal, they can come back to AAB. Any design element changes need to be approved by THC staff. The AAB voted and the motion carried.

**5. Permit Extension** – Discussion and possible action on second permit extension for Josh Haefner, TRC, for Antiquities Permit # 7513, Intensive Survey of Webberville Park Improvement, Travis County, Texas. Brad Jones opened the discussion by stating that this is the 2<sup>nd</sup> extension for permit 7513. The extension being requested to complete curation as access to the artifacts was restricted due to Covid-19. Josh Haefner, the permit holder, stated that many of the requirements have been met or are in process of being completed. He went on to state that the artifacts are at Hicks and Company and that all employees are currently working from home. Thus, all artifacts are not able to be curated. Jim Bruseth then read the motion; Move that the Board send forward and recommend to the Commission the granting of Josh Haefner a second 2-year extension for Antiquities Permit 7513. Bob Ward moved, Douglas Boyd seconded, the board voted, and the motion carried.

**6. Reports** – Division Reports/Presentations on recent and current permitted projects

Brad Jones began by comparing the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of last year to this year. Stating that even with Covid-19 we are not seeing a slowdown in 106 reviews or permits.

Bess Graham followed by stating that they are seeing the same, with no slowdown due to Covid-19

**7. Adjournment** - Jim Bruseth called for adjournment. Norm Alston moved, Bob Ward seconded, and Jim Bruseth adjourned the videoconference meeting at 1:39 pm.

**TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

**ANTIQUITIES ADVISORY BOARD MEETING # 101  
MINUTES**

Videoconference Meeting  
September 22, 2020  
9:00 a.m.

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Pursuant to the Governor's March 16, 2020 suspension of certain provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act due to the Coronavirus (COVID-19), the September 22, 2020 joint meeting of the Texas Historical Commission and the Antiquities Advisory Board will be held by videoconference as authorized under Texas Government Code section 551.127. Zoom meeting registration link: [https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_TRZIHMTMRMGzRQoK\\_2pAmQ](https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_TRZIHMTMRMGzRQoK_2pAmQ) or for audio only access via telephone: 1(346) 248-7799 Webinar ID: 931 8548 5524.

Agenda and meeting materials will be available at [www.thc.texas.gov/teleconferences](http://www.thc.texas.gov/teleconferences) after September 15, 2020.

\*Public comment registration is available at: <https://bit.ly/3ifeEjU> . You must register no later than 8 p.m. on September 21, 2020. A recording of the meeting will be available after September 23, 2020 by contacting Esther Brickley at 512-463-5768.

The members may discuss and/or take action on any of the items listed in the agenda.

Note: The Commission may go into executive session (close its meeting to the public) on any agenda item if appropriate and authorized by the Open Meetings Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 551.

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**1. Call to Order**

Chairman Nau called the joint meeting of the Texas Historical Commission and Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB) to order on September 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2020 at 09:01 am. Nau announced that the meeting was being held in conformance with the Texas Open Meetings Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 551, and notice had been properly posted with the Secretary of State's Office as required. The committee may discuss and/or act on any of the items listed on the agenda.

**2. Convene AAB Meeting**

Jim Bruseth called the AAB meeting to order on September 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2020 at 09:14 am. All members were present, and a quorum was established. Bruseth yielded the floor to Chairman Nau.

**Members Present**

Norman Alston  
Douglas Boyd  
Jim Bruseth  
Lilia Marisa Garcia  
James (Rick) Lewis  
Laurie Limbacher  
John Lohse  
Waldo Troell  
Dan Utley  
Bob Ward

**3. Public comment**

Members of the public were able to address the Commission concerning any matter within the authority of the Commission. The Chairman limited the length of time available to each testimony.

#### **4. Discussion and action regarding the Historic Buildings and Structures Permit Application #1033 for The Alamo Plan—Phase 1, including restoration and possible relocation of the Cenotaph, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County**

Chairman Nau moved to Agenda Item #6 and called on Mark Wolfe to present the permit application and background information for both the Commission and the AAB.

Mark Wolfe notified the public that the Texas Historical Commission has issued permits to the Alamo complex for decades. Issued permits have included work in the fields of architecture and archaeology. The existing permit application came from the City of San Antonio and called for restoration and relocation of the Cenotaph. Wolfe recapped the application process and noted that the permit application is complete. He yielded the floor to Chairman Nau after informing the commissioners and board members on their duty to approve or deny the permit.

Chairman Nau opened the discussion to public officials, preservation professionals, and commissioners to deliver their testimonies on the pros and cons of restoration, the contested relocation of the Cenotaph, and state/public involvement within the Alamo complex.

Chairman John Nau summarized his comments on the presentation. His takeaway was that Permit #1033 could not decide what the future of the Alamo complex holds. He asked how one could rectify the “*Is this it*” impression of the Alamo? Nau explained that the ultimate greater good would be to create a world class visitor center, and the public comment proved how important the Alamo is for Texans. He urged the THC to remain committed and enthusiastic about collaboration with the Alamo Trust. Nau stated that the Cenotaph is an important monument that recognizes an important time in Texas history, and he agreed that the Cenotaph needed repair. Chairman Nau concluded that the Cenotaph should stand in an area where it is protected, honors the heroes, and allows the Alamo story to be told. The Chairman asked Mark Wolfe to explain the online poll regarding public response to the Cenotaph.

Mark Wolfe began by stating that the online poll was designed for those who did not want to speak but have a position on the future of the Cenotaph. The poll was closed on September 21<sup>st</sup>, 2020. The outcome was 1,625 voters in favor of relocating the Cenotaph and 29,003 opposed to the relocation of the monument.

Chairman Nau ceded the floor to Jim Bruseth to preside over the AAB discussion.

Jim Bruseth called for a five-minute break. The meeting continued at 5:52 pm with a call for the discussion of Item #2 on the Agenda. Permit #1033 called for the restoration and possible relocation of the Cenotaph under Phase 1. Bruseth stated that there are two possible motions for this discussion. Motion #1: Issuance of Permit #1033 and Motion #2 denial to the issuance of Permit #1033. Bruseth asked if any of the members would like to move forward on one of the motions?

John Lohse, representing the Council of Texas Archeologists, moved on Motion #1 for the issuance of Permit #1033. Dan Utley seconded the motion.

Jim Bruseth recognized the motion and called for discussion.

Doug Boyd brought up a concern that several people addressed. The belief that the new location of the Cenotaph would be in a free speech area and that the monument wouldn't be protected. Boyd asked if there was any wiggle room to move the free speech area away from the proposed new location?

Jim Bruseth proposed asking the Alamo Plan personnel.

Councilman Roberto C. Treviño stated that the area is located on public property and therefore is inherently a free speech zone. He continued that the San Antonio Police Department (SAPD) and Parks Police protect and monitor the area around the Cenotaph and therefore the protection will carry over to the new zone. The City of San Antonio representatives guaranteed protection of the Cenotaph.

Norman Alston opposed the motion. He stated his belief that all stakeholders in this meeting wanted preservation and a complete telling of the Alamo story. He continued that he has concerns about the relocation of the Cenotaph that have not been addressed. Alston explained that the underpinning concept of preservation is. He explained that the established historic fabric takes precedence. He did not see a reason to remove or move historic fabric without a compelling reason. Alston did understand a desire to recapture the Alamo Plaza. He supported restoring the Cenotaph, but that relocation is problematic. Alston said that the Alamo is universally cherished by Texans. He recommended finding an approach for restoration that will bind Texans together. He concluded that if the Alamo becomes a divisive issue for the citizens of Texas, then Texans find themselves on the wrong path.

Dan Utley agreed with the summary given by Chairman Nau. Utley stated that Texans are in a wonderful situation to have a historic site that both sides of the issue care about. He stated that people love historic sites to death and that Texans wanted to be near the Alamo. Utley paraphrased a quote from the historian Lewis Mumford: *Each generation has the responsibility to reinterpret history by using its own values.* As a teacher and historian, Utley saw a key issue as the interpretation of historic landscapes, and that preservationist open historic landscapes to the public. He explained that the Alamo historic landscape encompasses the history of city planning, religion, historic preservation, and immigration, and the stakeholders to that history include Spanish/Mexican Americans, African Americans, and women. Utley pointed out that the women of Texas preserved the past and that this discussion was made possible by their efforts to save the Alamo. He concluded by saying that he is in favor of preservation and that the Alamo story is best told by tapping into the historic landscape.

Lilia Marisa Garcia stated that she had thought about this topic long and hard. She stated her desire for the Alamo to be the best UNESCO world site and to tell the entire store. Garcia stated that history does not happen in a vacuum, and she was concerned about the possible precedent that this Commission could be setting by relocating the Cenotaph. Her argument noted that it would be a slippery slope for the Commission to relocate a monument because it does not fit with the contemporary interpretation.

Laurie Limbacher argued for a need to value the Secretary of Interior's standards. Limbacher maintained that the Cenotaph is a significant historic element, and she was troubled by the idea of relocation to reinvent the history associated with the placement of the Cenotaph. Limbacher emphasized that the monument is a part of the celebration of the Texas Centennial. To her it would be a violation to the Secretary of Interior's standards to relocate the Cenotaph. Limbacher is troubled by the notion that the relocation would not honor the history of the Cenotaph and the Alamo site. She stated that she would not support the motion.

Waldo Troell shared that he grew up in South Texas and that the monument had always been controversial. His grandparents and parents believed that it was too large and that it was outside of the Spanish style architecture. He stated his view that the history of the Alamo complex from 1793 to 1850 is more valuable than the structures that have been added since that time. Troell supported moving the monument a couple hundred yards to a different part of the battlefield.

Doug Boyd emphasized that the Daughters of the Republic of Texas (DRT) members came out to support moving the Cenotaph. He stated that the DRT never wanted the Cenotaph due to its overwhelming size. His argument was that the Commission could be correcting something that has needed to be corrected for some time.

Bob Ward explained that he is involved in moving several 1936 markers in Travis County. The moves were not because they are wrong, but because roads have changed and places where folks pulled off to see the markers have closed. Travis County plans to move the markers into spaces where they can be seen, and the history can be told. Ward felt the same way about the Cenotaph.

Jon Lohse moved to support his motion. He commended the City of San Antonio on their hard work, how they have listened to their community, and their collaboration with the THC staff. He stated that San Antonio has listened to their stakeholders and their community and noted that this was a once in a hundred-year issue. Because professionals in the field have stated that the Cenotaph is degrading and eroding, restoration will be necessary one day. He further suggested that digging a 40-foot hole in the middle of the Alamo plaza will be significant and hard to watch for many preservationists. He agreed with Alston that the story of the Alamo needed to be one that brings Texas together. Lohse appreciated the work and diligence that has gone into this project and argued that this is a big moment and the goal is to move for the greater good.

Dan Utley congratulated the members of the meeting on both sides. He stated that the community is doing something right if they care so much about preserving history, but he wished that the members of the meeting were on the same team.

Lilia Marisa Garcia appreciated the efforts of the entire meeting staff, the City of San Antonio, the Alamo Fund. She was still trying to decide how to move forward in the future.

Jim Bruseth mentioned that he is impressed by the members of this meeting, and he believed that the meeting offered one of the best discussions brought forth by the AAB. He then called for the AAB to vote.

## **5. AAB Vote**

The Antiquities Advisory Board voted in favor of Motion #1 to restore and relocate the Cenotaph under the issuance of Permit #1033.

Garcia: No  
Limbacher: No  
Lohse: Yes  
Norman: No  
Boyd: Yes  
Troell: Yes  
Lewis: Yes  
Utley: Yes  
Ward: Yes  
Bruseth: Abstained

## **6. Adjournment**

Bruseth called for adjournment. John Lohse motioned; Dan Utley seconded the motion to adjourn.

ITEM # 3

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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### Item 3

Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting  
October 27, 2020

### **Discussion and possible action regarding Historic Buildings and Structures permit application #1062 for Reproducing Equipment and Features to Install on Battleship Texas BB35, La Porte, Harris County**

#### **Background**

The Battleship Texas (USS *Texas*) is the last remaining battleship that participated in both World War I and World War II. The ship was commissioned on March 12, 1914 by the U.S. Navy. In 1916, it became the first battleship to mount anti-aircraft guns and the first to control gunfire with range-keepers and directors. In World War I, USS *Texas* was part of the 6<sup>th</sup> Battle Squadron of the British Grand Fleet. Later in the war, the ship was converted to run on fuel instead of coal. In World War II, the ship was involved in firing on Nazi defenses in Normandy on D-Day. USS *Texas* was decommissioned on April 21, 1948 to serve as a museum located along the Houston Ship Channel and adjacent to the San Jacinto battleground and monument. The USS *Texas* is a National Historic Landmark, a National Historic Mechanical Engineering Landmark, and a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL).

In accordance with a 99-year lease stipulated in Texas Senate Bill 1511, 83d Leg., R.S. (2019), the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department is applying for Historic Buildings and Structures permit application #1062 on behalf of the Battleship Texas Foundation. This permit covers plans to fabricate and install reproduction objects on the Battleship TEXAS to replace missing features from the 1945 period of interpretation. These features include antennas, awning supports, rangefinder mounts, gun directors, gun director foundations, gun mount platforms, gun barrel storage, floater net storage baskets, and piping and accessories for the ship's siren and whistle. The fabrication for many of these objects is being donated to the Battleship Texas Foundation by various companies and donors.

#### **Staff Recommendation**

THC staff has reviewed the Historic Buildings and Structures permit application #1062 provided on September 3, 2020 by the Battleship Texas Foundation and Texas Parks and Wildlife Department and finds the submitted documentation to be sufficiently complete for issuance of a permit to fabricate and install reproduction objects on the Battleship TEXAS to replicate and replace missing features from the 1945 period of interpretation.

#### **Suggested Motion**

Move that the Antiquities Advisory Board send forward to the Commission and recommend approval to authorize the Executive Director to issue State Antiquities Landmark Historic Buildings

and Structures permit application #1062 to replace missing features from the 1945 period of interpretation, Battleship Texas BB35, La Porte, Harris County, as described in the permit application.

**TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

**ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION**  
**Historic Buildings and Structures**

**GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION**

Please complete the following. See detailed instructions, *How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures*, for additional information.

<b>1. Property Name and Location</b>			
NAME OF STATE ANTIQUITIES LANDMARK Battleship Texas BB35			
ADDRESS 3523 Independence Parkway S	CITY LaPorte	COUNTY Harris	ZIP CODE 77571

<b>2. Project Name</b>
NAME OR BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT WORK Reproducing equipment and features to install on the battleship

<b>3. Applicant (Owner or Controlling Agency)</b>			
OWNER/AGENCY Texas Parks and Wildlife	REPRESENTATIVE Rodney Franklin	TITLE Director, State Parks	
ADDRESS 4200 Smith School Rd.	CITY Austin	STATE Tx	ZIP CODE 78744
PHONE 512-389-8545	EMAIL rodney.franklin@tpwd.texas.gov		

<b>4. Architect or Other Project Professional</b>			
NAME/FIRM Travis Davis/Battleship Texas Foundation	REPRESENTATIVE Travis Davis	TITLE Vice President ship operation	
ADDRESS One Riverway Suite 2200	CITY Houston	STATE tx	ZIP CODE 77056
PHONE 713 827-9620	EMAIL travis@battleship.org		

<b>5. Construction Period</b>	
PROJECT START DATE December 1, 2020	PROJECT END DATE December 1, 2025

**PERMIT CATEGORY**

Please select the category that best describes the proposed work. (Pick one.)

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reconstruction   | <input type="checkbox"/> Relocation       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation | <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Investigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Demolition       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Restoration    | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazard Abatement            | <input type="checkbox"/> New Construction |

**ATTACHMENTS**

For all projects, please attach the following:

- Written description of the proposed project;
- Project documents (plans, specifications, etc.); and
- Photographs of the property showing areas of proposed work.

Application reports may be required based on the project work or at the request of Texas Historical Commission staff. Please indicate if the following are provided with your application:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Structure Report | <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Documentation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Documentation  | <input type="checkbox"/> Archeological Documentation |

PROPERTY NAME: Battleship Texas BB35

COUNTY: Harris

**CERTIFICATIONS**

The applicant and project professional must complete, sign, and date the following certifications. The Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are available through links from the Antiquities Permits page on our website at [www.thc.texas.gov/preserve/projects-and-programs/state-inquiries-landmarks/antiquities-permits](http://www.thc.texas.gov/preserve/projects-and-programs/state-inquiries-landmarks/antiquities-permits). Standard permit terms and conditions are listed in the detailed instructions, How to Complete the Antiquities Permit Application for Historic Buildings and Structures. Special conditions may also be included in a permit. Please contact Texas Historical Commission staff with any questions regarding the Rules, our procedures, and permit requirements prior to signing and submitting a permit application.

**Applicant's Certification**

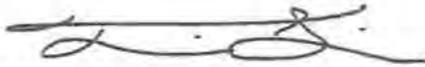
I, Rodney Franklin, as legal representative of the Applicant, Texas Parks & Wildlife Dept., do certify that I have reviewed and approved the plans and specifications for this project. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the approved contract documents and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature

Date 9.3.20**Project Professional's Certification**

I, Travis Davis, as legal representative of the Firm, Battleship Texas Foundation, do certify that I am familiar with the Texas Historical Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Furthermore, I understand that submission of a completion report is required for all Historic Buildings and Structures Permits. Furthermore, I understand that failure to conduct the project according to the Rules, Standards, approved contract documents, and the terms of this permit may result in cancellation of the permit.

Signature

Date 8/24/20**SUBMISSION**

Please submit the completed permit application in hard copy with original signatures to the mailing or physical address below, or electronically with scanned signatures to [hsp permit@thc.texas.gov](mailto:hsp permit@thc.texas.gov). Attachments, including plans and photographs, must be sent to the mailing address below or delivered to 108 West 16th St., Second Floor, Austin, TX 78701.

Texas Historical Commission  
Division of Architecture  
P.O. Box 12276  
Austin, TX 78711-2276  
512.463.6094  
fax 512.463.6095  
[architecture@thc.texas.gov](mailto:architecture@thc.texas.gov)



**TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**  
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# Battleship TEXAS Reproduction Features

Prepared by

Travis Davis  
VP of Ship Operations  
Battleship Texas Foundation



The purpose of the is project is to fabricate and install reproduction objects on the Battleship TEXAS to replace missing features from her 1945 period of interpretation. These features include antennas, awning supports, rangefinder mounts, gun directors, gun director foundations, gun mount platforms, gun barrel storage, floater net storage baskets, and piping and accessories for the ship's siren and whistle. The fabrication for many of these objects is being donated to the Battleship Texas Foundation by various companies and donors.

The Battleship Texas Foundation (BTF), a nonprofit organization, operates the Battleship TEXAS for Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) and the State of Texas, which owns the vessel. As the project manager, BTF has the responsibility to ensure that this project is conducted within historic vessel preservation standards and best practices, including the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Vessel Preservation Projects. For this project, BTF is specifically following the Rehabilitation Guidelines within the Secretary of Interior Standards, which are the only guidelines for reproductions/replicas in the Standards:

"Designing and constructing new replacements for essential elements that are missing. These should be (1) replicas based on historical, pictorial, and physical documentation; or (2) new designs that are compatible with the historic character of the vessel."

The proposed reproduction features are based on original drawings, photographs of the original objects, and, in some cases, documentation of the surviving remnants of the features. In general, these objects will not be complete replicas of the missing features but will be structurally identical and visually near-identical to the missing features. These reproductions will be installed using the same installation methodologies as the missing features. All reproduction objects will be permanently marked, in an unobtrusive location, with the year of reproduction, fabricator, and "Reproduction." Further, the installation locations will be photo-documented before installation and after.

Each proposed reproduction feature or group of features will be described below with a brief history of the missing feature, a period photo or original drawing of the subject, and a drawing or rendering of the proposed reproduction.

### **20mm and 40mm Gun Barrel Storage**

The purpose of the historic gun barrel storage was to store spare gun barrels for the 20mm and 40mm anti-aircraft guns close their gun mounts so that worn or damaged barrels could be quickly replaced. The barrel storage on the ship was installed between 1942 and the fall of 1944 when the ship was modified into her final configuration -the configuration that is being interpreted.

- The 20mm gun barrels were stored individually in tubes that were welded to the splinter bulwarks that surrounded the 20mm gun mounts. Historically, there was a barrel storage tube for each of the forty-four 20mm gun mounts. These barrel storage tubes were removed in 1948, along with the splinter shields they mounted

on when the ship was being made ready for transfer to the State of Texas. BTF proposes to install forty-four (44) reproduction 20mm gun barrel storage tubes in the locations of the missing historic tubes and store and exhibit the excess 20mm barrels that we have in the reproduction tubes. The reproduction tubes will be fabricated using the drawing *Stowage of Spare 20mm Gun Barrels and Cooling Tubes* and welded into place.

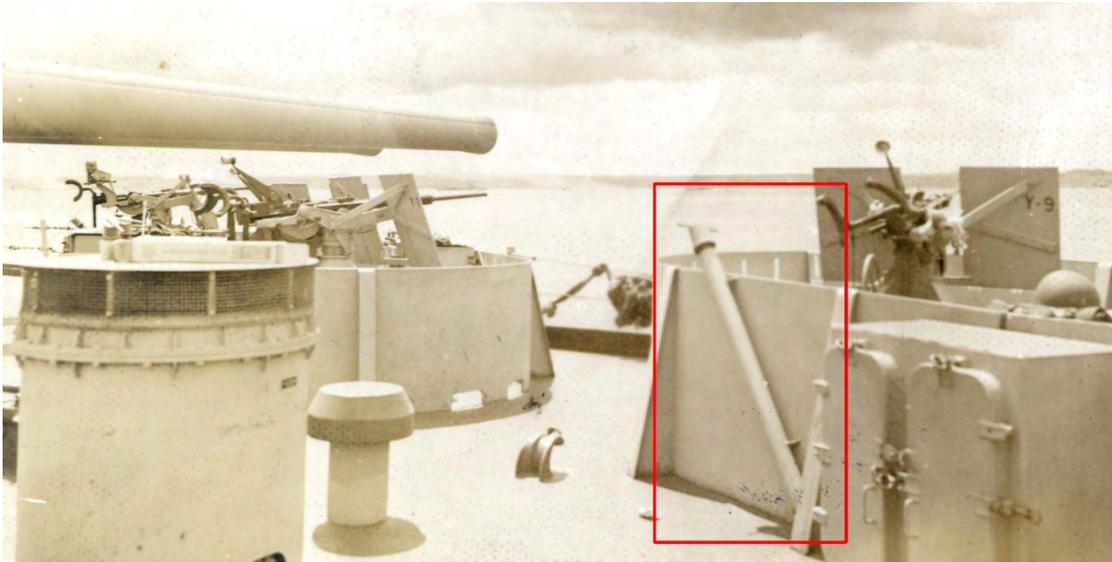


Figure 1: Example of barrel storage tubes (bounded in red)

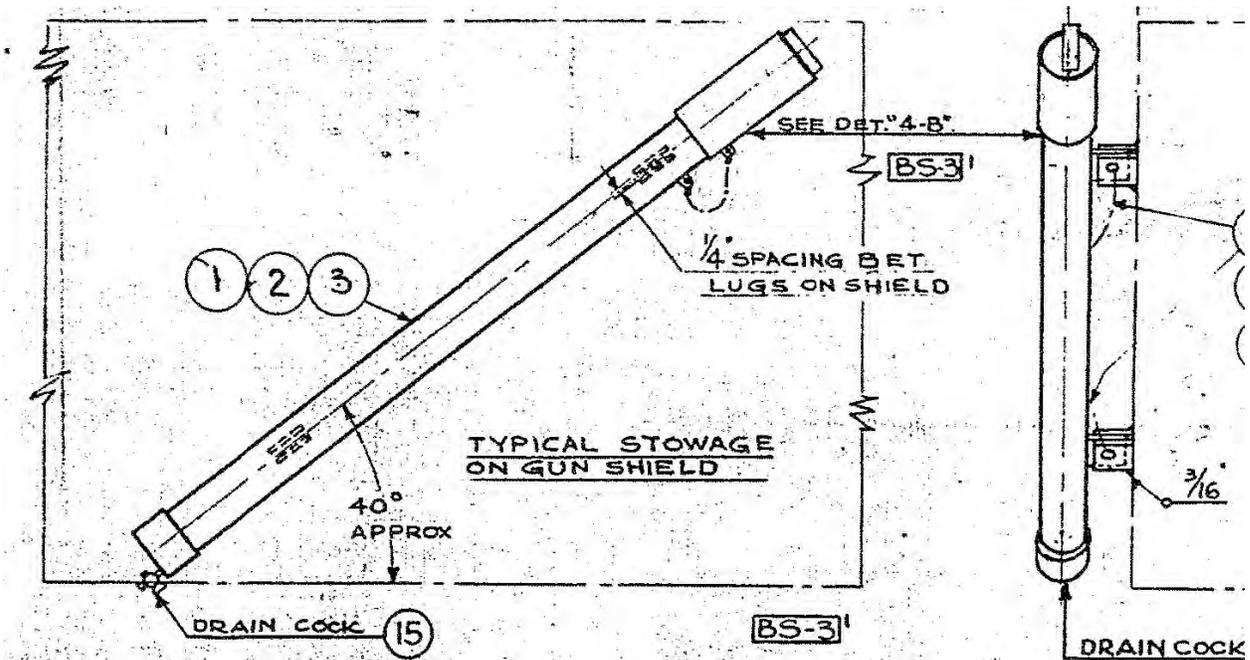


Figure 2: Drawing of a barrel storage tube

- The 40mm gun barrels were stored in pairs in lockers that were welded to the outside of nearby structures (clipping rooms, CIC, etc.). Historically, there was a barrel storage locker for each of the ten 40mm gun mounts. These barrel storage lockers were removed in 1948 when the ship was made ready for transfer to the State of Texas; removal was thought to reduce the maintenance burden at the time and that they had little interpretive value. BTF proposes to install ten reproduction 40mm barrel storage lockers in the locations of the missing historic lockers and use these reproductions to store and exhibit the excess 40mm barrels that are aboard the ship. The reproduction lockers will be fabricated using the drawing *Location Plan & Details of Locker for Stowage of Spare 40 MM Gun Barrels in a Vertical Position* and welded into place in the same locations as the original lockers.

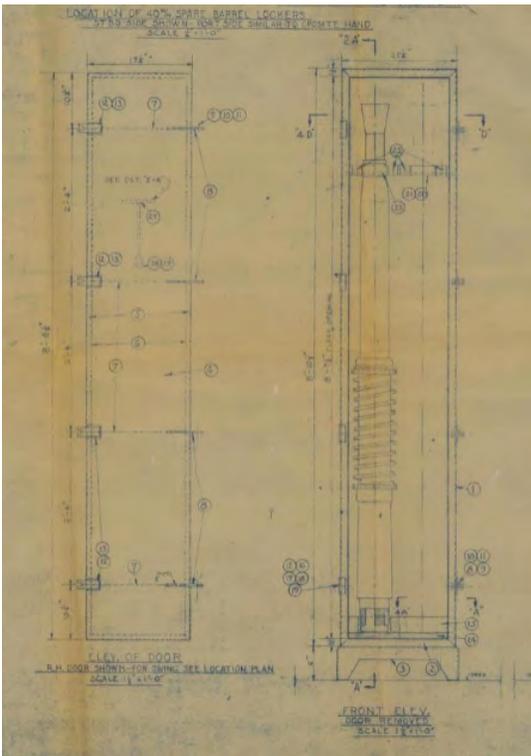


Figure 3: Drawings of barrel storage locker

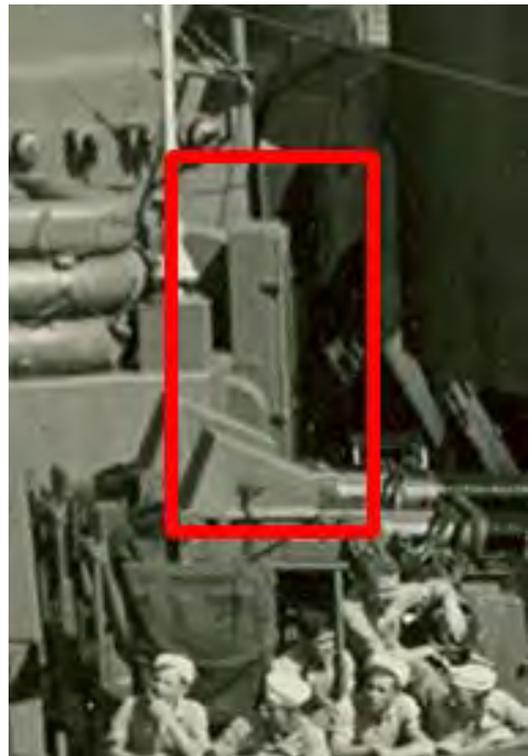


Figure 4: A historic barrel locker (bounded in red)

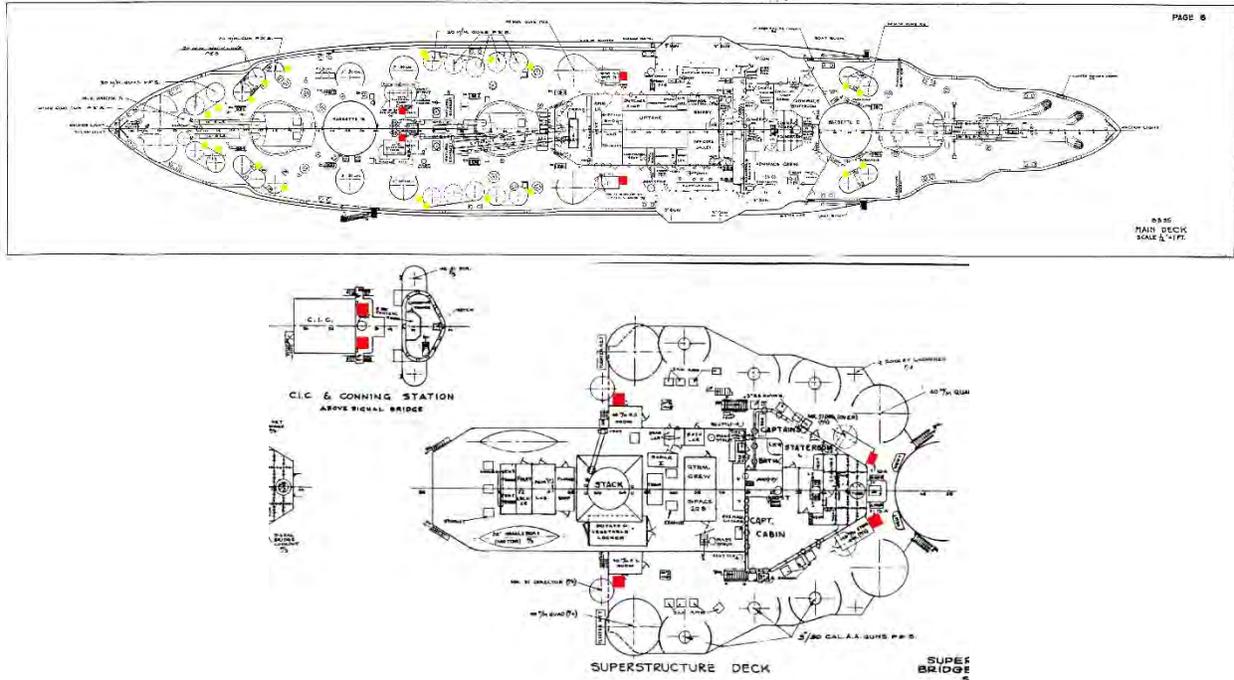


Figure 5: Location of 20mm (yellow) and 40mm (red) barrel storage

### 36" Searchlight Foundations

In the fall of 1944, the Battleship Texas's two 36" searchlights relocated to the lower level of the newly rebuilt main mast where they were mounted on elevated foundations. In 2014 the searchlights were removed for restoration, and it was discovered that the foundations were structurally compromised from deterioration and modification during the ship's history as a museum ship. Due to the severely deteriorated condition of the foundations, we propose to install reproduction foundations that were built in 2015 using the drawings for the original foundations found in the drawing *Mainmast Level "D" Arrangement and Details*. Installation of the reproduction searchlight foundations will allow for the reinstallation of the previously restored 36" searchlights.

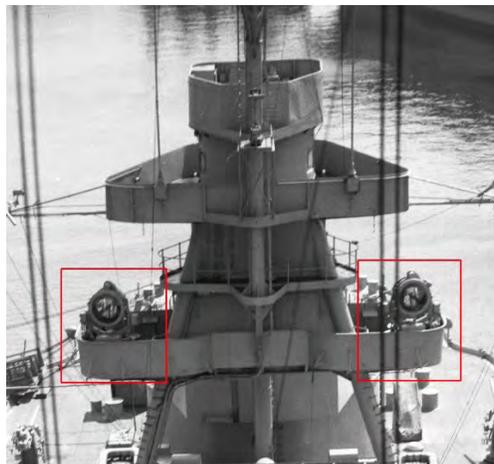


Figure 6: 36" searchlights on their foundations (bounded in red) in the Main Mast

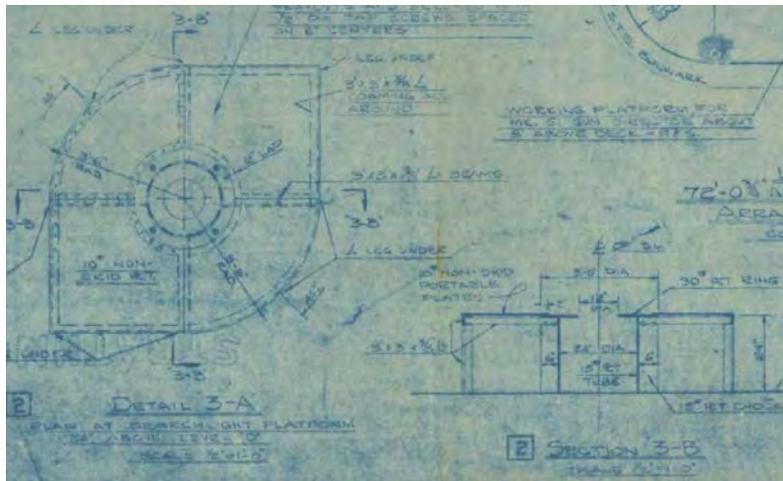


Figure 7: Drawing of the searchlight foundation

### 40mm Gun Mount Platforms

In 1943, two raised 40mm gun mounts with a raised platform and splinter shield were installed on the Battleship. The two platforms were removed, along with the gun mounts that they were associated with, in 1946, by the Navy as part of the preparation for her transfer to the State. In 1989, when the raised foundations for these two 40mm mounts were installed, the platforms were not installed with them due to budget constraints. Due to the location of these mounts, the absence of the platforms has made maintenance on the gun mounts difficult and contributed to their deterioration. We propose to rebuild these gun mount platforms to ensure that maintenance can easily occur on them. The reproduction foundations and platforms will be based on the drawing *Foundation for 40mm Quad Mount 15" Aft of Frame 63 on Superstructure Deck, Port and Starboard*.

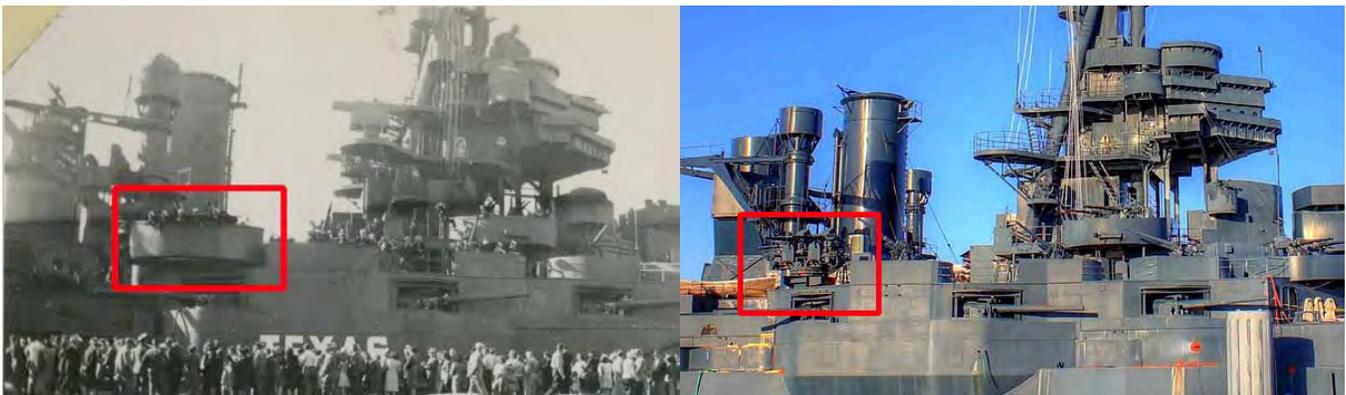


Figure 8: 40mm Platform in 1945 (in red on the left) and the same location present day (at right)

## Awning Supports

Until the fall of 1944, the Battleship had the structures necessary to erect canvas awnings over her decks when in port for the comfort of the crew and the guests that came aboard. The awning support structures consisted of rods on the tops of the turrets and the sides of the barbettes and fittings welded to the tops of the lifeline stanchions to allow for extensions to be added to the stanchions to make them taller. The awnings would be lashed to the rods on the turrets and to a cable that ran between lifeline stanchion extensions. Much of these structures have been removed, leaving only the rods on top of the turrets. The Navy removed the fittings on the lifeline stanchions and the rods on the barbetstes. These fittings were removed sometime by the fall of 1945 when the life stanchions were shortened, and the rods on the barbettes were removed in 1948 for the turnover of the ship to the State. BTF proposes to weld reproduction fittings on the lifeline stanchions to allow the extensions to be mounted and install reproduction rods on the barbettes of Turrets 2 and 4. These reproductions will be based on the drawing *General Arrangement and Details of Foot Rails and Jack Rods, Turrets II and IV*. Installation of these supporting objects will allow awnings to be erected in selected areas to shade the ship's visitors from the sun and make the interior slightly cooler.

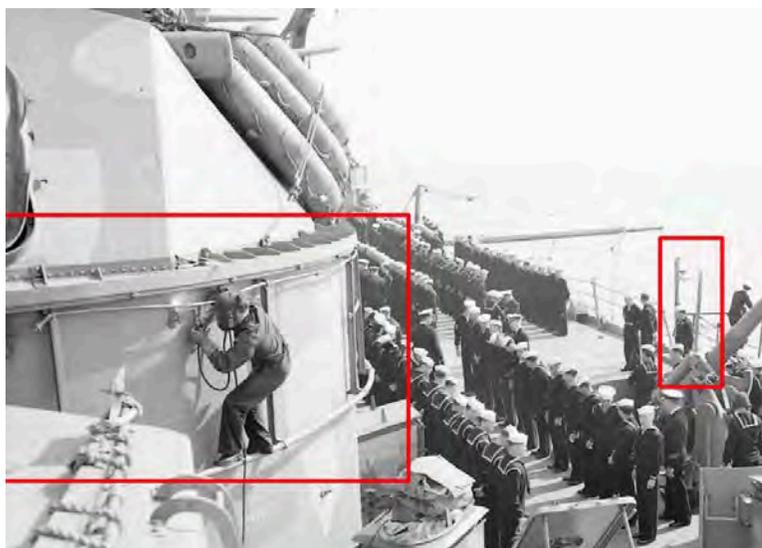


Figure 9: Barbettes 4 awning rods (left); stanchion extension (right).



Figure 10: Awnings on the Battleship in the 1930s.

## Floater Net Baskets

In 1942, the Navy began adding floater net baskets to the Battleship. The purpose of the baskets was to store floater nets -life-saving appliances that would float clear of the ship if it sank and give the crew something to hold onto until rescue could arrive. During

the interpretative period, there were thirty-four floater net baskets installed. Between 1946 and 1948, all but two of these floater net baskets were removed. The two remaining floater net baskets were relocated to above the Galley, where there were not any floater net baskets installed during the interpretative period. BTF proposes to relocate these two baskets to a historically appropriate location and to install upwards of twenty-eight reproductions floater net baskets. No drawings currently exist for the floater net baskets. The reproductions will be based on physical evidence, period photographs of them, and the two surviving examples.

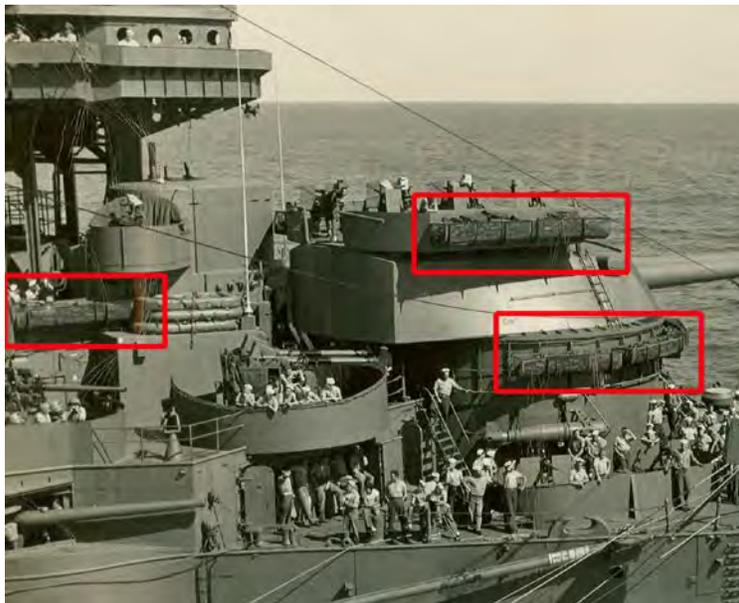


Figure 11: Floater net baskets (in red) in 1945.

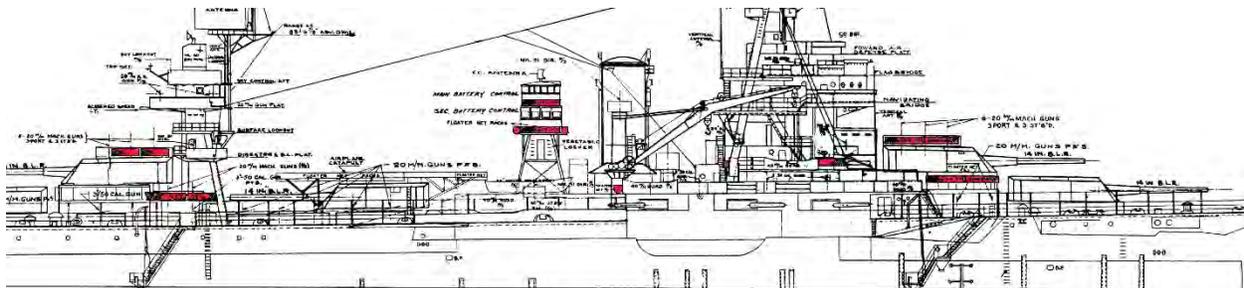
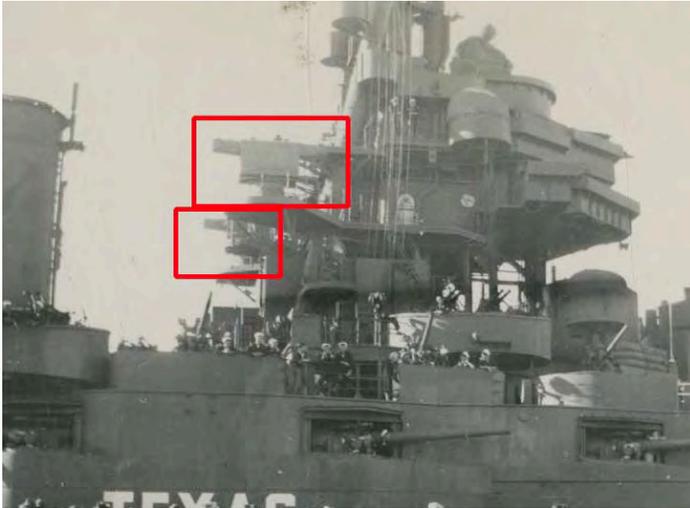


Figure 12: The location of floater net baskets in 1945 and proposed reinstatement locations

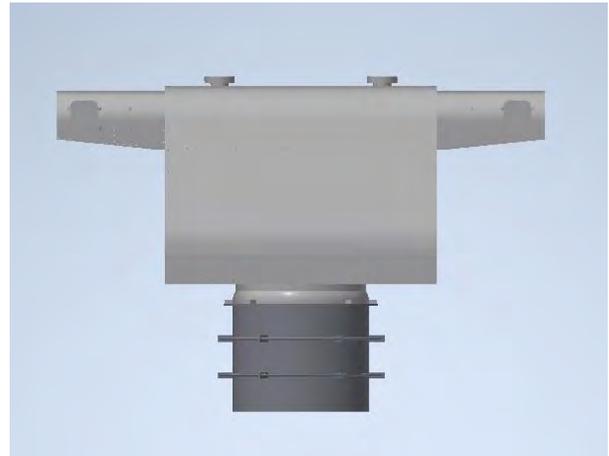
## Mk35 Rangefinder Mounts

In the 1930s, the Mk 35 rangefinder mounts were added to the ship; initially, these mounts (which held a twelve-foot long rangefinder) were mounted on top of Turrets 2 and 4. In 1944 they were moved to purpose-built platforms on the Navigation Bridge. In 1948, the Mk 35 rangefinder mounts were removed by the Navy before the ship being

given to the State of Texas. BTF proposes to install two reproduction Mk 35 rangefinder mounts in the historic locations on the Navigation Bridge. The reproductions will externally look near identical to the originals and use the same construction methods.



*Figure 13: Mk35 rangefinder mounts in 1945 (in red)*



*Figure 14: Rendering of proposed Mk 35 reproduction*

### **Mk50 Gun Directors**

In the fall of 1944, two Mk 50 gun directors were installed on the ship. One in the foremast and one on top of the main mast. These massive gun directors were installed to direct the fire of the 3"/50 battery of anti-aircraft guns. In 1948 they were removed by the Navy before the ship coming to Texas. We propose to install two reproduction Mk 50 gun directors that will, externally, look near identical to the original directors. The reproductions will be based on the few drawings that exist of them and period photographs. These reproductions will be installed in the historic locations of the original directors.



Figure 15: Mk 50 director in 1945

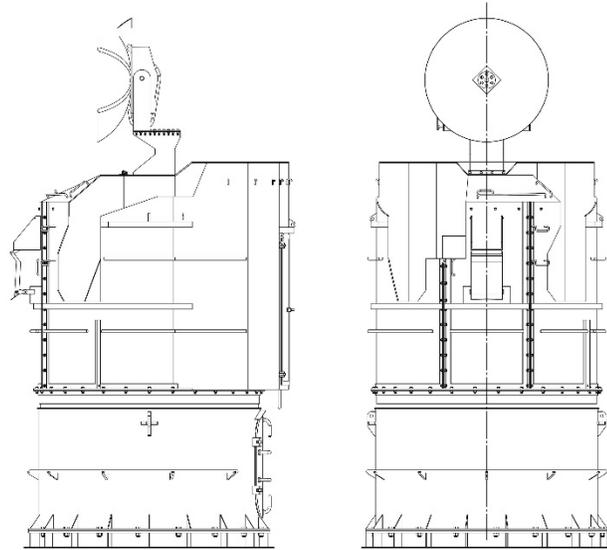


Figure 16: Drawing of proposed Mk 50 director reproduction

## Mk51 Gun Director Foundations

In 1943, the Navy installed fourteen Mk 51 gun directors and their foundations on the ship to control and direct various weapons of the anti-aircraft battery. In 1946 all Mk 51 directors were removed, and by 1948 most of their foundations had been removed as well. During the 1989 shipyard restoration period, ten Mk 51 directors were installed. Four of these directors were installed without the proper foundations, which led to their structural deterioration (these directors have been removed for restoration under a separate permit). BTF proposes to install four reproduction foundation for the missing foundations. These will be installed in the historic locations for these directors.

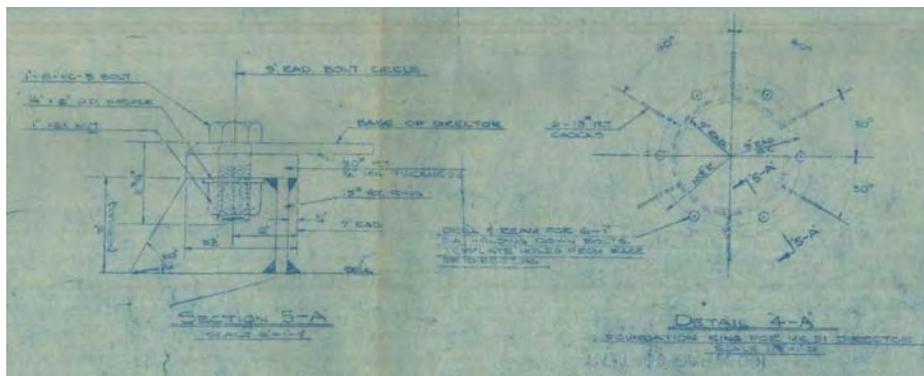


Figure 17: Construction drawing of the Mk 51 director foundations

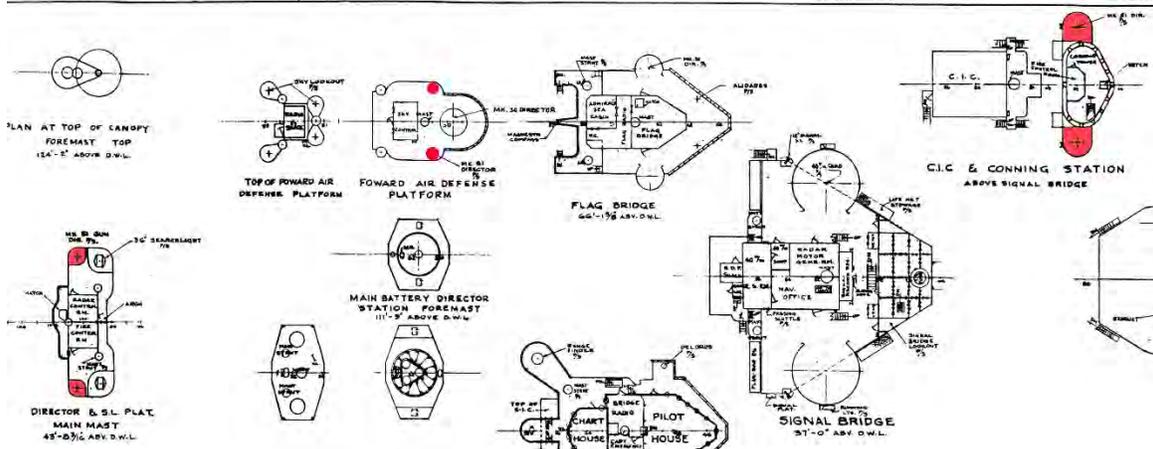


Figure 18: Locations (in red) of the missing director foundations and proposed reproduction foundation installation locations.

## Antennas

Throughout Battleship Texas's naval service, she was outfitted with radio and, later in her career, radar antennas. The antennas were continually updated as the ship progressed through her career until she entered her final active service configuration in the fall of 1944. Most of these antennas were destroyed during Hurricane Carla in 1961. BTF proposes to reinstall a mixture of replacement antennas of the same type and reproductions antennas based on original drawings and photographs.

Those antennas are:

- (1) TDY antenna (reproduction)
- (2) AN/SPA-1 antennas (reproduction)
- (2) Mk 3 fire control radar antennas (reproduction)
- (2) TBS antennas (original)
- (4) BN antennas (reproduction)
- (6) wire receiving antennas (functional reproductions)
- (6) wire transmitting antennas (functional reproductions)



and disposed of, along with the siren and whistle pulls (the controls that make them sound). In 2014 the whistle was remounted. BTF proposes to:

- Repair all the brackets associated with the whistle and siren and their piping following drawing *USS Texas Smoke Pipe*
- Reinstall the siren
- Reinstall all the associated piping for the whistle and siren and connect them to the ship's active compressed air system (piping was internally run for this purpose under a previous permit)
- Reinstall the reproduction brackets, hardware, and fittings the whistle and siren pulls to the Pilot House based on the drawing *USS New York/USS Texas Whistle and Siren Pulls*.

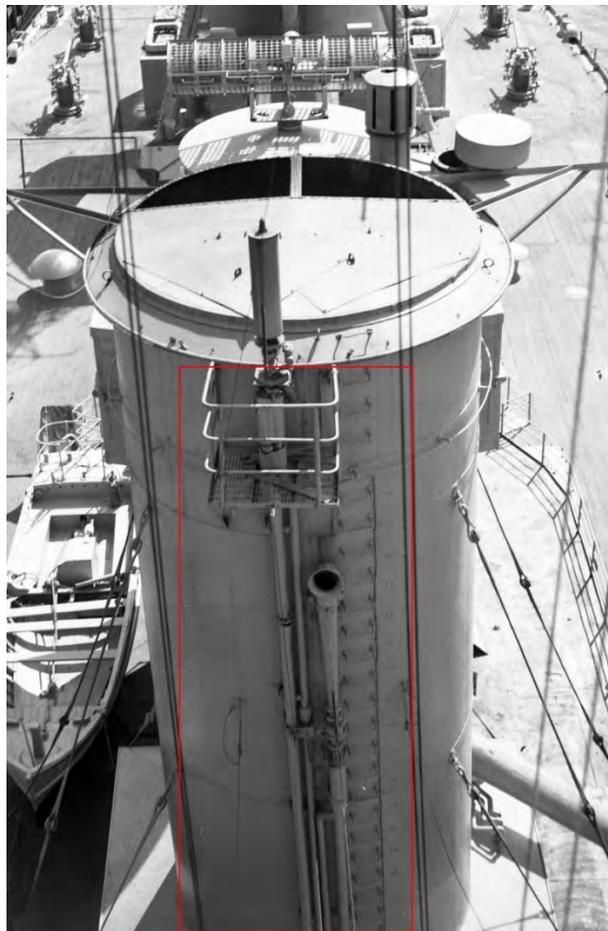


Figure 22: Missing siren and whistle brackets, piping, and accessories to be reproduced.

ITEM # 4

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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### Item 4.a

Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting  
October 27, 2020

### **Consider approval of the proposed 1 1/2-year extension on Antiquities Permit 8209 for principal investigator Debra Beene, Apex Companies, LLC**

#### **Background:**

On September 8, 2020, Debra Beene, principal investigator for Apex Companies, LLC, requested a second extension for Antiquities Permit 8209, an intensive archeological survey of 9.7-mile corridor on UT Lands in Upton County. At the time of the original 1-year extension in August 2019, Ms. Beene reported needing additional time to finish curation requirements. In her current application she cites extenuating medical needs due to personal illness and is requesting the second extension to complete the curation requirements in order to close the permit.

Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C Rule 26.14 (g)(2) states that “upon review and recommendations by the Antiquities Advisory Board, the commission may by a majority vote of its members , approve or disapprove an additional extension of the expiration date of an Antiquities Permit beyond the single extension that the AD staff of the commission is authorized to issue under subsection (c) of this section and this paragraph, provided that the following conditions are met:

- (A) the principal investigator (PI), and/or the investigative firm listed under an Antiquities Permit must complete and submit a Second Extension Application Form to the commission, and give an oral presentation before the Antiquities Advisory Board justifying why a second permit expiration-date extension is warranted; and
- (B) the justification for the second extension must show that the extension is needed due to circumstances beyond the control of the PI. Example include but are not limited to: funding problems, death of the PI, and artifact curation problems.

A second permit extension for an additional 1 1/2 years has been requested by Ms. Beene. If approved, the new permit deadline will be February 28, 2022.

#### **Suggested Motion:**

Move that the Board send forward and recommend to the Commission the granting of Debra Beene a second 1 1/2-year extension for Antiquities Permit 8209.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT:  
SECOND EXTENSION APPLICATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Permit Number 8209 Original Permit Expiration Date 8/31/2019  
First Permit Extension Expiration Date 8/31/2020  
Principal Investigator Name Debra L. Beene  
Project Name American Midstream, proposed 9.7-mile Silver Dollar Pipeline Extension, Phase II, (Apex No. 7010817N028)

STATUS OF PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (attach additional sheets as needed)

I. ANALYSIS

List all ongoing analyses and percentage of completed analyses \_\_\_\_\_  
Completed 100%

II. REPORT

List the current percentage of completion, including number of chapters in draft or final form \_\_\_\_\_  
Completed 100%

III. CURATION

Provide summary of status Outstanding

IV. BUDGET

List funds available to complete all permit requirements Curation Costs set aside

V. JUSTIFICATION FOR AN ADDITIONAL PERMIT EXTENSION

Provide details about circumstances beyond the control of the Principal Investigator \_\_\_\_\_  
Extenuating medical needs due to personal illness

## SECOND PERMIT EXTENSION REQUEST

Permit Extension Requested for 1 Years 6 Months (1 year minimum)

Principal Investigator Name Debra L. Beene

Mailing Address 946 East 52<sup>nd</sup> Street, Austin, Tx 78751

Email Address beenenean@gmail.com

City, State, Zip Austin, Tx 78751

Office Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

Cell Phone Number 512-769-3150

## CERTIFICATION

I, Debra L. Beene, as Principal Investigator employed by Apex Companies, LLC (Investigative Firm), do certify that I understand that I am responsible for providing written documentation to, and oral presentation before, the Antiquities Advisory Board to demonstrate that the additional extension is needed due to circumstances beyond my control, as specified in *Rules of Practice and Procedure for the Antiquities Code of Texas Chapter 26*. I further certify that I understand that the commission may approve or disapprove a second extension of the permit due date, based upon the review and recommendation of the Antiquities Advisory Board. If granted, the permit completion date may be extended for no less than one year and no more than 10 years.

Principal Investigator \_\_\_\_\_

*debralbeene*  
(Signature)

Date 9/8/2020

### FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Second extension granted by Commission

Date approved \_\_\_\_\_

New Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ for Mark Wolfe, Executive Director

Second extension denied by Commission

Date denied \_\_\_\_\_

Reason for denial \_\_\_\_\_

Texas Historical Commission  
Archeology Division  
P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711-2276  
Phone 512/463-6096  
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## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Item 4.b

Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting  
October 27, 2020

### **Consider approval of the proposed 3-year extensions on Antiquities Permits 7401, 7459, 7532, 7749, and 7801 for principal investigator Ann Scott, Terracon Consultants, Inc.**

#### **Background:**

On September 21 and October 1, 2020, Dr. Ann Scott, principal investigator for Terracon Consultants, Inc., requested second extensions for five permits originally issued to Dr. David Yelacic. Dr. Yelacic has left Terracon Consultants, Inc., and Dr. Scott agreed to the transfer of many of his permits into her name. Among these are the five permits described below, all of which had a single extension already issued but which were still incomplete or in default at the time of the transfer to Dr. Scott:

Antiquities Permit #7401, an intensive archeological survey of a 3,900-foot extension of Prairie View Road in Temple, Texas. The first 3-year extension was filed in August 2017, with Dr. Yelacic requesting additional time to finish curation and other permit completion requirements. These tasks were not completed when he left Terracon, and Dr. Scott is already addressing these issues with the curatorial facility to close the permit.

Antiquities Permit #7459, an intensive archeological of 3.42 miles of water transmission right-of-way along Shell Road in Williamson County. The first 3-year extension was filed in October 2017, with Dr. Yelacic requesting additional time to complete reporting and curation requirements. These tasks were not completed when he left Terracon, and Dr. Scott is already addressing these issues with the THC and the curatorial facility to close the permit.

Antiquities Permit #7532, an intensive archeological survey of approximately 7,200 linear feet (1.2 km) for the proposed Pepper Creek Wastewater Line project in western Temple, Bell County. The first 3-year extension was filed in January 2018, with Dr. Yelacic requesting additional time to complete reporting and curation requirements. These tasks were not completed when he left Terracon, and Dr. Scott is already addressing these issues with the THC and the curatorial facility to close the permit.

Antiquities Permit #7749, an intensive archeological survey of 20 acres on Russell Creek as part of the Russel Creek Trail and Bank Stabilization Project in Plano, Texas. The first 3-year extension was filed in August 2017, with Dr. Yelacic requesting additional time to complete final report and curation requirements. This task was not completed when he left Terracon, and Dr. Scott is already addressing these issues with the curatorial facility to close the permit.

Antiquities Permit #7801, an intensive survey of approximately 2.5-acre project area for the Center Street Expansion Detention Pond project in eastern Pasadena, Harris County. The first 2-year extension was filed in October 2018, with Dr. Yelacic requesting additional time to complete final report and curation requirements. This task was not completed when he left Terracon, and Dr. Scott is already addressing these issues with the curatorial facility to close the permit.

Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C Rule 26.14 (g)(2) states that “upon review and recommendations by the Antiquities Advisory Board, the commission may by a majority vote of its members , approve or disapprove an additional extension of the expiration date of an Antiquities Permit beyond the single extension that the AD staff of the commission is authorized to issue under subsection (c) of this section and this paragraph, provided that the following conditions are met:

(A) the principal investigator (PI), and/or the investigative firm listed under an Antiquities Permit must complete and submit a Second Extension Application Form to the commission, and give an oral presentation before the Antiquities Advisory Board justifying why a second permit expiration-date extension is warranted; and

(B) the justification for the second extension must show that the extension is needed due to circumstances beyond the control of the PI. Example include but are not limited to: funding problems, death of the PI, and artifact curation problems.

A second permit extension for an additional 3 years on each permit has been requested by Dr. Scott. If approved, the new permit deadlines will be: 7401 – 8/26/2023; 7459 – 11/02/2022; 7532 – 1/15/2023; 7749 – 8/10/2023; and 7801 - 10/06/2023

**Suggested Motion:**

Move that the Board send forward and recommend to the Commission the granting of Ann Scott second 3-year extensions for Antiquities Permits 7401, 7459, 7532, 7749, and 7801.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT:  
SECOND EXTENSION APPLICATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Permit Number 7401 Original Permit Expiration Date 8/26/2017  
First Permit Extension Expiration Date 8/26/2020  
Principal Investigator Name Ann M. Scott PhD, RPA  
Project Name Prairie View Road Extension CRM

STATUS OF PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (attach additional sheets as needed)

I. ANALYSIS

List all ongoing analyses and percentage of completed analyses Analysis complete

II. REPORT

List the current percentage of completion, including number of chapters in draft or final form Report complete

III. CURATION

Provide summary of status Coordination for the curation of project records and the report has been started with the Center for Archaeological Studies

IV. BUDGET

List funds available to complete all permit requirements Sufficient funds to complete requirements

V. JUSTIFICATION FOR AN ADDITIONAL PERMIT EXTENSION

Provide details about circumstances beyond the control of the Principal Investigator This project was transferred to Ann M. Scott on September 9, 2020, as a defaulted permit, following David M. Yelacic's departure from Terracon.

## SECOND PERMIT EXTENSION REQUEST

Permit Extension Requested for 3 Years 0 Months (1 year minimum)

Principal Investigator Name Ann M. Scott, PhD, RPA

Mailing Address 5307 Industrial Oaks Blvd, Suite 160

Email Address ann.scott@terracon.com

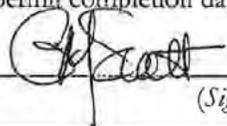
City, State, Zip Austin, TX 78735

Office Phone Number 512-891-2684

Cell Phone Number 512-731-5823

## CERTIFICATION

I, Ann M. Scott, PhD, RPA, as Principal Investigator employed by Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Investigative Firm), do certify that I understand that I am responsible for providing written documentation to, and oral presentation before, the Antiquities Advisory Board to demonstrate that the additional extension is needed due to circumstances beyond my control, as specified in *Rules of Practice and Procedure for the Antiquities Code of Texas Chapter 26*. I further certify that I understand that the commission may approve or disapprove a second extension of the permit due date, based upon the review and recommendation of the Antiquities Advisory Board. If granted, the permit completion date may be extended for no less than one year and no more than 10 years.

Principal Investigator   
(Signature)

Date 9/21/2020

### FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Second extension granted by Commission  
Date approved \_\_\_\_\_  
New Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ for Mark Wolfe, Executive Director

Second extension denied by Commission  
Date denied \_\_\_\_\_ Reason for denial \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Texas Historical Commission  
Archeology Division  
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ANTIQUITIES PERMIT:  
SECOND EXTENSION APPLICATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Permit Number 7459 Original Permit Expiration Date 11/2/2017  
First Permit Extension Expiration Date 11/02/2019  
Principal Investigator Name Ann M. Scott PhD, RPA  
Project Name Shell Road Waterline

STATUS OF PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (attach additional sheets as needed)

I. ANALYSIS

List all ongoing analyses and percentage of completed analyses Analysis complete

II. REPORT

List the current percentage of completion, including number of chapters in draft or final form \_\_\_\_\_  
Report is currently going through internal review prior to submission to the THC for review

III. CURATION

Provide summary of status Project records are being prepped for curation and delivery to Center for Archaeological Studies once report is complete and approved. No artifacts collected.

IV. BUDGET

List funds available to complete all permit requirements Sufficient funds to complete requirements

V. JUSTIFICATION FOR AN ADDITIONAL PERMIT EXTENSION

Provide details about circumstances beyond the control of the Principal Investigator \_\_\_\_\_  
This project was transferred to Ann M. Scott on September 9, 2020, as a defaulted permit, following David M. Yelacic's departure from Terracon.

## SECOND PERMIT EXTENSION REQUEST

Permit Extension Requested for 3 Years 0 Months (1 year minimum)

Principal Investigator Name Ann M. Scott, PhD, RPA

Mailing Address 5307 Industrial Oaks Blvd, Suite 160

Email Address ann.scott@terracon.com

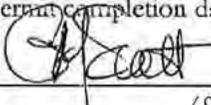
City, State, Zip Austin, TX 78735

Office Phone Number 512-891-2684

Cell Phone Number 512-731-5823

## CERTIFICATION

I, Ann M. Scott, PhD, RPA, as Principal Investigator employed by Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Investigative Firm), do certify that I understand that I am responsible for providing written documentation to, and oral presentation before, the Antiquities Advisory Board to demonstrate that the additional extension is needed due to circumstances beyond my control, as specified in *Rules of Practice and Procedure for the Antiquities Code of Texas Chapter 26*. I further certify that I understand that the commission may approve or disapprove a second extension of the permit due date, based upon the review and recommendation of the Antiquities Advisory Board. If granted, the permit completion date may be extended for no less than one year and no more than 10 years.

Principal Investigator   
(Signature)

Date 09/21/2020

## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Second extension granted by Commission  
Date approved \_\_\_\_\_ for Mark Wolfe, Executive Director  
New Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_

Second extension denied by Commission  
Date denied \_\_\_\_\_ Reason for denial \_\_\_\_\_

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ANTIQUITIES PERMIT:  
SECOND EXTENSION APPLICATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Permit Number 7532 Original Permit Expiration Date 01/15/2018  
First Permit Extension Expiration Date 01/15/2020  
Principal Investigator Name Ann M. Scott PhD, RPA  
Project Name Pepper Creek Wastewater CRM

STATUS OF PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (attach additional sheets as needed)

I. ANALYSIS

List all ongoing analyses and percentage of completed analyses Analysis complete

II. REPORT

List the current percentage of completion, including number of chapters in draft or final form  
Report is currently going through internal review prior to submission to the THC for review

III. CURATION

Provide summary of status Project records are being prepped for curation and delivery to Center for Archaeological Studies once report is complete and approved. No artifacts collected.

IV. BUDGET

List funds available to complete all permit requirements Sufficient funds to complete requirements

V. JUSTIFICATION FOR AN ADDITIONAL PERMIT EXTENSION

Provide details about circumstances beyond the control of the Principal Investigator  
This project was transferred to Ann M. Scott on September 8, 2020, as a defaulted permit, following David M. Yelacic's departure from Terracon.

## SECOND PERMIT EXTENSION REQUEST

Permit Extension Requested for 3 Years 0 Months (1 year minimum)

Principal Investigator Name Ann M. Scott, PhD, RPA

Mailing Address 5307 Industrial Oaks Blvd, Suite 160

Email Address ann.scott@terracon.com

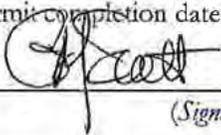
City, State, Zip Austin, TX 78735

Office Phone Number 512-891-2684

Cell Phone Number 512-731-5823

## CERTIFICATION

I, Ann M. Scott, PhD, RPA, as Principal Investigator employed by Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Investigative Firm), do certify that I understand that I am responsible for providing written documentation to, and oral presentation before, the Antiquities Advisory Board to demonstrate that the additional extension is needed due to circumstances beyond my control, as specified in *Rules of Practice and Procedure for the Antiquities Code of Texas Chapter 26*. I further certify that I understand that the commission may approve or disapprove a second extension of the permit due date, based upon the review and recommendation of the Antiquities Advisory Board. If granted, the permit completion date may be extended for no less than one year and no more than 10 years.

Principal Investigator   
(Signature)

Date 09/21/2020

### FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Second extension granted by Commission  
Date approved \_\_\_\_\_ for Mark Wolfe, Executive Director  
New Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_

Second extension denied by Commission  
Date denied \_\_\_\_\_ Reason for denial \_\_\_\_\_

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ANTIQUITIES PERMIT:  
SECOND EXTENSION APPLICATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Permit Number 7749 Original Permit Expiration Date 08/16/2018  
First Permit Extension Expiration Date 08/10/2020  
Principal Investigator Name Ann M. Scott PhD, RPA  
Project Name Russell Creek Trail and Bank Stabilization Project

STATUS OF PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (attach additional sheets as needed)

I. ANALYSIS

List all ongoing analyses and percentage of completed analyses Analysis complete

II. REPORT

List the current percentage of completion, including number of chapters in draft or final form \_\_\_\_\_  
Report is complete and has concurrence; final form of report is pending.

III. CURATION

Provide summary of status Project records are being prepped for curation and delivery to Center for Archaeological Studies once final report is completed. No artifacts collected.

IV. BUDGET

List funds available to complete all permit requirements Sufficient funds available to complete

V. JUSTIFICATION FOR AN ADDITIONAL PERMIT EXTENSION

Provide details about circumstances beyond the control of the Principal Investigator \_\_\_\_\_  
This project was transferred to Ann M. Scott on September 9, 2020, as a defaulted permit, following David M. Yelacic's departure from Terracon.

## SECOND PERMIT EXTENSION REQUEST

Permit Extension Requested for 3 Years 0 Months (1 year minimum)

Principal Investigator Name Ann M. Scott, PhD, RPA

Mailing Address 5307 Industrial Oaks Blvd, Suite 160

Email Address ann.scott@terracon.com

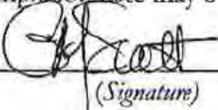
City, State, Zip Austin, TX 78735

Office Phone Number 512-891-2684

Cell Phone Number 512-731-5823

## CERTIFICATION

I, Ann M. Scott, PhD, RPA, as Principal Investigator employed by Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Investigative Firm), do certify that I understand that I am responsible for providing written documentation to, and oral presentation before, the Antiquities Advisory Board to demonstrate that the additional extension is needed due to circumstances beyond my control, as specified in *Rules of Practice and Procedure for the Antiquities Code of Texas Chapter 26*. I further certify that I understand that the commission may approve or disapprove a second extension of the permit due date, based upon the review and recommendation of the Antiquities Advisory Board. If granted, the permit completion date may be extended for no less than one year and no more than 10 years.

Principal Investigator   
(Signature)

Date 09/21/2020

### FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Second extension granted by Commission  
Date approved \_\_\_\_\_ for Mark Wolfe, Executive Director  
New Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_

Second extension denied by Commission  
Date denied \_\_\_\_\_ Reason for denial \_\_\_\_\_

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ANTIQUITIES PERMIT:  
SECOND EXTENSION APPLICATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Permit Number 7801 Original Permit Expiration Date 10/06/2018  
First Permit Extension Expiration Date 10/06/2020  
Principal Investigator Name Ann M. Scott PhD, RPA  
Project Name Center Street Expansion (2.5-Acre Detention Pond)

STATUS OF PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (attach additional sheets as needed)

I. ANALYSIS

List all ongoing analyses and percentage of completed analyses Analysis complete

II. REPORT

List the current percentage of completion, including number of chapters in draft or final form Report complete with THC concurrence received December 28, 2016 from Bill Martin with a request to include the curation repository in the Abstract in the final report.

III. CURATION

Provide summary of status No coordination of curation has been initiated according to present records; final report and shapefile have not been submitted to the THC

IV. BUDGET

List funds available to complete all permit requirements Sufficient funds available to complete the work

V. JUSTIFICATION FOR AN ADDITIONAL PERMIT EXTENSION

Provide details about circumstances beyond the control of the Principal Investigator Following David M. Yelacic's departure from Terracon, this permit was approved for transfer to Ann M. Scott on September 8, 2020. We are requesting more time to be able to compile the records to send to THC and perform the curation that is required.

## SECOND PERMIT EXTENSION REQUEST

Permit Extension Requested for 3 Years 0 Months (1 year minimum)

Principal Investigator Name Ann M. Scott, PhD, RPA

Mailing Address 5307 Industrial Oaks Blvd, Suite 160

Email Address ann.scott@terracon.com

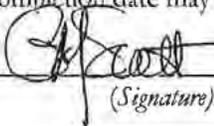
City, State, Zip Austin, TX 78735

Office Phone Number 512-891-2684

Cell Phone Number 512-731-5823

## CERTIFICATION

I, Ann M. Scott, PhD, RPA, as Principal Investigator employed by Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Investigative Firm), do certify that I understand that I am responsible for providing written documentation to, and oral presentation before, the Antiquities Advisory Board to demonstrate that the additional extension is needed due to circumstances beyond my control, as specified in *Rules of Practice and Procedure for the Antiquities Code of Texas Chapter 26*. I further certify that I understand that the commission may approve or disapprove a second extension of the permit due date, based upon the review and recommendation of the Antiquities Advisory Board. If granted, the permit completion date may be extended for no less than one year and no more than 10 years.

Principal Investigator   
(Signature)

Date 10/1/2020

### FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Second extension granted by Commission \_\_\_\_\_  
Date approved \_\_\_\_\_ for Mark Wolfe, Executive Director  
New Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_

Second extension denied by Commission \_\_\_\_\_  
Date denied \_\_\_\_\_ Reason for denial \_\_\_\_\_

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ITEM # 5

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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### Item 5

Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting  
October 27, 2020

### **Discussion and possible action on two after-the-fact permits, Beaumont 2 Project and the Texas LNG Lateral Project (Antiquities Permit # 9521), for archeological survey projects undertaken by ERM on state lands without an Antiquities Code permit**

#### **Background:**

In spring of 2020, review of two separate draft archeological survey reports conducted by ERM under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act - the Beaumont 2 Project (Jefferson County) and the Texas LNG Lateral Project (Cameron County) - identified survey areas including lands owned by subdivisions of the State of Texas, making them subject to the Antiquities Code of Texas and requiring the issuance of an archeological Antiquities permit to conduct research on these properties.

During the review of a revised draft archeological survey report for the Texas LNG Lateral Project, first submitted in 2/27/2020, the regional archeology reviewer Emily Dylla identified a portion of the survey that was conducted on state lands. On 5/18/2020, the regional reviewer contacted ERM Principal Investigator Edward Schneider regarding the need to apply for an after-the-fact Antiquities permit. After a phone meeting with the principal investigator, ERM acknowledged the need for an Antiquities Permit and prepared and submitted an application on August 5, 2020. ERM was subsequently issued permit #9521.

Separately on May 11, 2020, ERM submitted a draft archeological survey report for Exxon Mobile/UPI Beaumont 2 Pipeline project in Jefferson County. Archeology regional reviewer Maggie Moore noted that a portion of the pipeline route potentially crossed state lands and was not identified as such in the report. This was shown to be the case, and in the June 10, 2020 response to Principal Investigator Edward Schneider, an application for an after-the-fact Antiquities Permit application was requested prior to conducting any subsequent investigations and in order to complete the project review. ERM acknowledged they had surveyed the state land and began preparing a new permit application. Though Mr. Schneider recently left ERM, William Stanyard is currently addressing reviewer comments before the permit will be issued.

According to Chapter 26 of the Texas Administrative Code [Subchapter C, Rule §26.18 (b)], failure to apply for and receive an Antiquities permit before proceeding with investigations may result in the Commission directing staff to censure the principal investigator or firm and deny issuance of permits for a six-month period for each offense if more than one permit application offense has taken place in a one-year period.

#### **Suggested Motion:**

1. Move that the Board send forward to the Commission and recommend to censure ERM for two separate permit violations in the current calendar year and deny the issuance of new permits for a period of twelve months.
2. Move that the Board send forward to the Commission and recommend to not censure ERM for two separate permit violations in the current calendar year.

ITEM # 6

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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### Item 6

Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting  
October 27, 2020

### **Consider approval to transfer the appointment of Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) member position from past-CTA President Jon Lohse to current CTA President Todd Ahlman**

#### **Background:**

Per Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter A Rule 26.5 of the Texas Administrative Code, the AAB is comprised of 10 individuals, including a representative of the Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) who is nominated in consultation between CTA and the Commission member position. This position is typically held by the current president of the CTA.

On January 28, the Commission re-appointed then CTA President Dr. Jon Lohse to a new two-year term on the AAB. In March 2020, the Council of Texas Archeologist president-elect Dr. Todd Ahlman replaced Dr. Jon Lohse. In consultation with Dr. Ahlman and Dr. Lohse, the decision was made to request transfer of the CTA member position from past-CTA President Jon Lohse to current CTA President Dr. Todd Ahlman. If approved, Dr. Ahlman will serve in the CTA member post through the current appointment period ending in February 1, 2022.

#### **Suggested Motion:**

Move that the Board recommend to the Commission the transfer of the appointment of Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) member position from past-CTA President Jon Lohse to current CTA President Todd Ahlman.

ITEM # 7

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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**Item 7**  
Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting  
October 27, 2020

**Consider approval of filing authorization of a proposed amendment to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter D, Section 26.21, regarding Issuance and Restriction of Historic Buildings and Structures Permits for first publication in the *Texas Register***

**Background:**

The Texas Historical Commission proposes an amendment to Title 13 of the Texas Administrative Code, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter D, Section 26.21. These changes will clarify the process when a permit review requires action from the members of the Commission.

The amendment clarifies that Historic Building and Structure permit applications may be sent to both the Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB) and the Commission. In addition, the amendment lengthens the amount of time the Commission must receive the application prior to review, while striking a provision for failure to respond in 60 days now that permit issuance may be contingent on Commission approval. Specifying that permits may be subject to review by the AAB and the Commission following review by staff, will clarify the process. Lengthening the timeframe will coincide with internal deadlines and help ensure packets are complete when sent to the AAB and Commission.

The first publication will take place after approval by the Commission. There is a 30-day comment period following the publication, therefore changes approved by the Commission for this meeting will come back for final approval and second publication at the February 2021 meeting.

**Suggested Motion:**

Move that the Antiquities Advisory Board send forward to the Commission and recommend approval to authorize filing of the proposed amendment to the Texas Administrative Code, Title 12, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter D, Section 26.21, Issuance and Restriction of Historic Buildings and Structures Permits for first publication in the *Texas Register*.

**TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

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**Item 7**

Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting  
October 27, 2020

**Texas Administrative Code**  
**Title 13**                    **Cultural Resources**  
**Part 2**                    **Texas Historical Commission**  
**Chapter 26**              **Practice and Procedure**  
**Subchapter D**            **Historic Buildings and Structures**  
**Rule § 26.21**            **Issuance and Restriction of Historic Buildings and Structures Permits**

**PREAMBLE**

The Texas Historical Commission (Commission) proposes amendments to § 26.21, relating to the Issuance and Restriction of Historic Buildings and Structures Permits, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26 Subchapter D of the Texas Administrative Code.

Section 26.21 describes the process for issuance and restrictions of Historic Buildings and Structures Permits.

The proposed amendment clarifies that Historic Building and Structure permit applications may be sent to both the Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB) and the Commission following review by staff, will clarify the process. In addition, the amendment lengthens the amount of time the board must receive the application prior to review, while striking a provision for failure to respond in 60 days now that permit issuance may be contingent on Commission approval at quarterly meetings.

**FISCAL NOTE** Mark Wolfe, Executive Director, has determined that for each of the first five-years the proposed amendments are in effect, there will not be a fiscal impact on state or local government as a result of enforcing or administering these amendments, as proposed. The proposed amendment clarifies who may be required to review a permit and the number of days in which the applications needs to be submitted. Because the person reviewing and the required submission day does not ultimately affect whether the applicant may obtain the tax credit, there will be no impact on state of local governments.

**PUBLIC BENEFIT/COST NOTE** Mr. Wolfe has also determined that for the first five-year period the amended rules are in effect, the public benefit will be a more clearly defined process for the handling of applications.

**ECONOMIC COSTS TO PERSONS AND IMPACT ON LOCAL EMPLOYMENT.** There are no anticipated economic costs to persons who are required to comply with the amendments to these rules, as proposed. There is no effect on local economy for the first five years that the proposed new section is

in effect; therefore, no local employment impact statement is required under Texas Government Code, § 2001.022 and 2001.024(a)(6).

**COSTS TO REGULATED PERSONS.** The proposed new section does not impose a cost on regulated persons, including another state agency, a special district, or a local government and, therefore, is not subject to Texas Government Code, § 2001.0045.

**ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT AND REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ANALYSIS FOR SMALL BUSINESSES, MICROBUSINESSES, AND RURAL COMMUNITIES.** Mr. Wolfe has also determined that there will be no impact on rural communities, small businesses, or micro-businesses as a result of implementing these amendments and therefore no regulatory flexibility analysis, as specified in Texas Government Code § 2006.002, is required. As the proposed amendments only change the number of days in which a permit is submitted and who reviews the permit application, the amendments do not affect any applicant's ability to receive a permit. Accordingly, there should be no impact to rural communities, small businesses, or micro-businesses.

**GOVERNMENT GROWTH IMPACT STATEMENT.** During the first five years that the amendments would be in effect, the proposed amendments: will not create or eliminate a government program; will not result in the addition or reduction of employees; will not require an increase or decrease in future legislative appropriations; will not lead to an increase or decrease in fees paid to a state agency; will not create a new regulation; will not repeal an existing regulation; and will not result in an increase or decrease in the number of individuals subject to the rule. During the first five years that the amendments would be in effect, the proposed amendments will not positively or adversely affect the Texas economy.

**TAKINGS IMPACT ASSESSMENT.** THC has determined that no private real property interests are affected by this proposal and the proposal does not restrict or limit an owner's right to his or her property that would otherwise exist in the absence of government action and, therefore, does not constitute a taking under Texas Government Code, § 2007.043.

**REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENT.** Comments on the proposed amendments may be submitted to Mark Wolfe, Executive Director, Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711. Comments will be accepted for 30 days after publication in the *Texas Register*.

**STATUTORY AUTHORITY AND STATEMENT ON AUTHORITY.** These amendments are proposed under the authority of Texas Government Code § 442.005(q), which provides the Commission with the authority to promulgate rules to reasonably affect the purposes of the Commission, which grants the Commission the power to adopt rules to administer Chapter 26 of the Texas Government Code.

The Commission hereby certifies that the section as adopted has been reviewed by legal counsel and found to be a valid exercise of the agency's authority.

**TITLE 13                    CULTURAL RESOURCES**

**PART 2                      TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

**CHAPTER 26                PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE**

**SUBCHAPTER D          HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**RULE §26.21                Issuance and Restriction of Historic Buildings and Structures Permits**

(a) Issuance of permit. The commission shall review the permit application submitted pursuant to §26.20 of this title (relating to Application for Historic Buildings and Structures Permits) and may issue the permit, issue the permit with special conditions, request additional information for review, request a revised scope of work, or deny the permit application.

(1) Review by commission staff. Within 30 days of the receipt of a permit application, staff shall notify the applicant in writing that the permit application is complete and accepted for filing or that the permit application is incomplete and specify the additional information required for review, such as additional drawings, construction details, or product information. The commission will issue or deny the permit within 60 days of the receipt of a complete permit application, unless additional time is required for review by the Antiquities Advisory Board and/or The Commission under paragraph (2) of this subsection. ~~The commission will notify the permit applicant if more than 60 days is required to act on the application.~~ Permits are issued by the commission and must be signed by the executive director, the director of the Division of Architecture, or a designated representative.

(2) Review by the Antiquities Advisory Board. The executive director may choose to submit the permit application to the Antiquities Advisory Board for its consideration and potential recommendation to The Commission for permitting. Permits that are denied by commission staff may be appealed by the applicant to the Antiquities Advisory Board. The board shall review such applications at its next scheduled meeting, provided it shall have a minimum of ~~45~~ 30 days to prepare for such review. Recommendations of the board shall be taken to the next scheduled meeting of the commission by the chair of the board or by one of the other commissioners who serve on the board for action thereon.

(3) The deadlines in this section may be extended for good cause. In the event a deadline is extended, the commission shall provide notice of the extension and the good cause to the applicant in writing. The applicant may complain directly to the executive director if the staff exceeds the established period for processing permits and may request a timely resolution of any dispute arising from the delay.

~~-(4) Failure to respond. If no response has been made by the commission within 60 days of receipt of any permit application, the permit shall be considered to be granted.~~

(b) Terms and conditions. When a permit is issued, it will contain all standard and special terms and conditions governing the project work.

(c) Permit period. No permit will be issued for less than six months, nor more than ten years, but may be issued for any length of time within those limits as deemed necessary by the commission in consultation with the applicant and project architect.

(d) Transferal of permits. No permit issued by the commission will be assigned by the permittee in whole or in part to any other institution, museum, corporation, organization, or individual without the consent of the commission.

(e) Permit expiration. The expiration date is specified in each permit and is the date by which all project work must be complete, including submission of the required completion report and fulfillment of all terms and conditions of the permit. It is the responsibility of the permittee, project architect, and professional firm to meet any and all permit terms and conditions prior to the expiration date listed on the permit.

(1) Expiration notification. The permittee and project architect will be notified 60 days in advance of permit expiration.

(2) Expiration extension. The permittee or project architect must provide a written request to the commission if an extension of the final due date for completion of the permit is desired. The request must detail the reason(s) an extension is necessary and state when completion of the permit requirements is expected. The Division of Architecture (DoA) of the commission will review the extension request to determine whether an extension is warranted. Permit extensions will be issued by letter and may extend the permit completion due date once for no less six months and no more than ten years as deemed appropriate. Permit extensions requested for preparation of the completion report, following substantial completion of the permitted work, will be issued for no greater than nine months, unless authorized by the Antiquities Advisory Board. If an additional extension is subsequently requested, the DoA may issue the extension or request that the Antiquities Advisory Board review the request and make a recommendation to the commission regarding further extension. The commission may, by a majority vote of its members, approve or disapprove an additional extension of the final due date of an Antiquities Permit, provided that the following conditions are met:

(A) the permittee, project architect, and/or the professional firm listed on the permit must provide written documentation to the Antiquities Advisory Board and give an oral presentation justifying why an additional permit due-date extension is warranted; and

(B) justification for the additional extension must show that the extension is needed due to circumstances beyond the control of the permittee, project architect, or professional firm. Examples include, but are not limited to: funding problems or death of the project architect.

(f) Expiration responsibilities. Professional firms must ensure that a project architect is assigned to a permit at all times, until all obligations under the permit have been fulfilled, regardless of whether the

permit is active or has expired. Expired permits are considered to be in default and will be reported to the Antiquities Advisory Board. Commission staff or the board may request that the permittee, project architect, and/or professional firm appear and give an oral presentation regarding the need for an extension pursuant to subsection (e)(2) of this section, or the board may pursue other remedies as allowed under §26.24 of this title (relating to Compliance with Rules for Historic Buildings and Structures Permits).

(g) Permit amendments. Proposed changes in the terms and conditions of the permit must be approved by the commission's executive director, the director of the DoA, or their designated representative. This includes changes in the permitted project plans and specifications that could affect the integrity of the structure, building, or site.

(h) Permit hold or cancellation. The commission may place on hold or cancel a Historic Buildings and Structures Permit pursuant to §26.24 of this title under the following circumstances:

- (1) the death of the project architect;
- (2) failure of the permit applicant to fully fund the permitted project work;
- (3) project work undertaken does not comply with the terms, conditions and approved project documents under the permit; and/or
- (4) violation of §26.24 of this title.

(i) Institutions of higher education. If an institution of higher education notifies the commission that it protests the terms of a permit granted to an institution of higher education under this section, the matter becomes a contested case under the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, Texas Government Code §2001.051, et seq. The institution of higher education must notify the commission of its protest within 30 days of its receipt of notice of the terms of the permit to initiate a contested case. The hearing officer and the commission will follow the procedures and take into account the criteria listed in Texas Natural Resources Code, §191.021(c). Weighing these criteria against the criteria specified in §26.20(b) of this title (relating to Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties), the commission shall include a requirement in a permit only if the record before the committee establishes by clear and convincing evidence that such inclusion would be in the public interest.

ITEM # 8

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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**Item 8.a**  
Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting  
October 27, 2020

### **Consider approving site nominated for State Antiquities Landmark**

#### **Background**

The following privately-owned antiquities site resources were nominated for designation to State Antiquities Landmark status. Proper notice has been given to the Girl Scouts of the Southwest, the land-owning organization of the proposed nominated site of the State Antiquities Landmark designation process. Three motions are presented below.

#### **Suggested Motion A:**

Move that the Board send forward and recommend to the Commission the approval of the SAL nomination of the La Jita Site (41UV21 & 41UV25), Uvalde County, owned by Girl Scouts of Southwest Texas.

#### **Suggested Motion B:**

Move that the Board send forward and recommend to the Commission the disapproval of the SAL nomination of the La Jita Site (41UV21 & 41UV25), Uvalde County, owned by Girl Scouts of Southwest Texas.

#### **Suggested Motion C:**

Move that the board report to the Commission that the SAL nomination of the La Jita Site (41UV21 & 41UV25), Uvalde County, owned by Girl Scouts of Southwest Texas, is incomplete. The AAB is therefore unable to determine whether or not the subject property is eligible for designation as an SAL and recommend that the nomination be returned to the nominator.

# TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

## STATE ANTIQUITIES LANDMARK NOMINATION FORM

### 1. Property Name

Name of Property or Archeological Site/Trinomial 41UV21 and 41UV25

Address [REDACTED]

City [REDACTED] County Uvalde

Zip 78884

### 2. Ownership (check all that apply)

**Public**

- Nomination prepared by property owner
- Nomination prepared by third party (indicate relationship to owner \_\_\_\_\_)
- Nomination prepared by Texas Historical Commission

**Private**

- Nomination prepared by property owner
- Nomination prepared by third party (indicate relationship to owner subcontractor)
- Nomination prepared by Texas Historical Commission

### 3. Property Type & Significance (check all that apply)

**Archeological**

- Historic
- Prehistoric

**Criteria for Archeological Sites (check all that apply)**

- The site has the potential to contribute to a better understanding of the prehistory and/or history of Texas by the addition of new and important information;
- The site's archeological deposits and the artifacts within the site are preserved and intact, thereby supporting the research potential or preservation interests of the site;
- The site possesses unique or rare attributes concerning Texas prehistory and/or history;
- The study of the site offers the opportunity to test theories and methods of preservation, thereby contributing to new scientific knowledge; and
- There is a high likelihood that vandalism and relic collecting has occurred or could occur, and official landmark designation is needed to ensure maximum legal protection, or alternatively, further investigations are needed to mitigate the effects of vandalism and relic collecting when the site cannot be protected.

**Shipwreck**

**Criterion for Shipwrecks:**

- The shipwreck is located on land owned or controlled by the State of Texas or one of its political subdivisions; the shipwreck is pre-twentieth century or is otherwise historically significant and is 50 years old or older in age; the remains consist of a shipwreck sunken, abandoned, or a wreck of the sea, or are represented by the ship's remains and/or contents or related embedded treasure.

**Cache / Collection**

**Criteria for Caches / Collections (check all that apply)**

- The cache or collection was assembled with public funds or taken from public lands;
- The preservation of materials is adequate to allow the application of standard archeological or conservation techniques;
- The cache or collection is of research value, thereby contributing to scientific knowledge; or
- The cache or collection is of historic value or contributes to a theme.

*Continued on next page*



**5. Application Preparer**

Name Kevin A. Miller - SWCA Environmental Consultants  
Address 6200 UTSA Boulevard, Suite 102  
City San Antonio County Bexar State Texas  
Telephone# 210-877-2847  
Email Address 7KMiller@swca.com  
Nominator's Signature  Date 09/09/2020

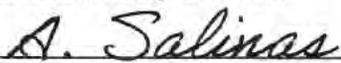
**6. Property Owner**

Name Girl Scouts of Southwest Texas  
Address 811 N Coker Loop  
City San Antonio County Bexar State Texas  
Telephone# 210-349-2404 x231  
Email Address ASalinas@girlscouts-swtx.org

Additional owner information is attached.

**7. Acknowledgments by Private Property Owners**

I, Angela Salina, as owner of this property, understand that if this site is accepted and entered into the Commission's records as a State Antiquities Landmark, it will thereafter be protected by, and its use governed by, the Antiquities Code of Texas insofar as provided in that Code. Furthermore, I understand that if the site is designated as a State Antiquities Landmark, a "Notice of Designation as a State Antiquities Landmark," will be recorded in the deed records in the county in which the property is located. Furthermore, if the nominated property is building or structure, I understand that I must purchase a State Antiquities Landmark medallion. Furthermore, I understand that, in accordance with Section 191.097 of the Antiquities Code of Texas, the Commission may remove the designation of State Antiquities Landmark from the site if it is determined that such designation is no longer warranted. Furthermore, I swear that I am the owner of the parcel of land nominated for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark, or have consent of a legal authority to make this nomination, subject to penalty of law as provided by Texas Penal Code, Sec. 37.10.

Owner's Signature:  Date 07/14/2020

- Each private property owner must sign a copy of the nomination.

**8. Nomination by Third Party Applicant of Properties owned by Cities and Counties**

Any private individual or private group that desires to nominate a property owned by a political subdivision as a landmark must complete and return to the commission a nomination form, and must give notice of the nomination at the individual's or group's own expense, in a newspaper of general circulation published in the city, town, or county in which the building, structure or site is located. If no newspaper of general circulation is published in the city, town, or county, the notice must be published in a newspaper of general circulation in an adjoining or neighboring county that is circulated in the county of the applicant's residence.

- The notice must be printed in 12-point boldface type; include the exact location of the building or site; and include the name of the group or individual nominating the building or site.
- An original copy of the notice and an affidavit of publication signed by the newspaper's publisher must be submitted to the commission with a nomination form.

I have complied with this requirement (attach proof of publication)

**9. Attachments** (indicate which items are included in application)

- Current photographs, sufficient for THC staff to confirm the property's eligibility (digital files not accepted in lieu of prints)
  - Maps
  - Deed
  - Proof of Publication
  - Fiscal Impact Statement (Optional. For a building or structure owned by a political subdivision, the nomination may be accompanied by a statement assessing fiscal impacts of the potential designation on the political subdivision. The political subdivision may also supply a fiscal impact statement to be considered by the Commission).
  - National Register form (to be attached by THC staff)
  - Archeological site data form
    - Other supporting documentation (briefly describe) report of investigations
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Evaluation by THC Staff (for buildings and structures only)**

- Building/Structure is listed in the National Register of Historic Places
  - Individually listed
  - District (nominated in its entirety as an SAL)
  - Contributes to significance of a listed district

Name of District \_\_\_\_\_

Certified by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Evaluation by THC Executive Director**

- The nomination is complete and acceptable.
- The property retains integrity at the time of the nomination and is eligible for designation.

Signature: *Mark Wolfe* Date: 10/6/2020



The logo for the Southwest Cultural and Historical Society (SWCA) is positioned vertically on the left side of the page. It consists of the letters 'S', 'W', 'C', and 'A' stacked vertically in a large, light blue, serif font.

# La Jita Site (41UV21 and 41UV25) Boundary Delineation and State Antiquities Landmark Nomination, Uvalde County, Texas

SEPTEMBER 2020

ON BEHALF OF

**Studio Outside**

and

**Girl Scouts of Southwest Texas**

PREPARED BY

**SWCA Environmental Consultants**

# **LA JITA SITE (41UV21 AND 41UV25) BOUNDARY DELINEATION AND STATE ANTIQUITIES LANDMARK NOMINATION, UVALDE COUNTY, TEXAS**

Prepared and Submitted on Behalf of:

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824 Exposition Ave, Suite 5  
Dallas, Texas 75226  
Attn: Ellen Calhoun

and

**Girl Scouts of Southwest Texas**

811 N. Coker Loop  
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SWCA Project No. 55621

SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 20-107

September 2020

## ABSTRACT

Studio Outside Landscape Architects (Studio Outside) and the Girl Scouts of Southwest Texas (GSSWT) retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to delineate the La Jita Site boundary at Camp La Jita and prepare a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) nomination. The Girl Scout camp is located in Utopia, Texas, in Uvalde County, on the [REDACTED] of U.S. Highway 187. The camp is a private facility, owned and operated by the GSSWT. The La Jita Site encompasses two prehistoric campsites (i.e., 41UV21 and 41UV25) totaling 18.3 acres (7.4 hectares [ha]).

The La Jita Site has a long history of archaeological investigations. Previous investigations conducted for archaeological field schools in 1967 and 1989–1990 recorded and analyzed portions of the site. SWCA archaeologists, in conjunction with the GSSWT, completed a pedestrian survey of the La Jita Site in 2019, focusing on assessing the current condition of the site and clearly defining its boundaries. The sum of archaeological excavations at the La Jita Site indicate occupational periods including the Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Late Prehistoric periods. These well-preserved occupational components include extensive burned rock middens, diagnostic lithic materials, bone tools, Toyah pottery, shell remains, and abundant debitage. Extensive surficial and subsurface burned rock middens at La Jita provide valuable avenues of exploration into the activities and lifeways of prehistoric occupants of Central Texas.

Studies conducted on the material assemblage from the site indicate living areas present in areas. Faunal remains are moderately to well preserved, and a brief study of the fauna materials resulted in the identification of antelope (*Alcelaphinae*) (which is no longer present in the region). The earliest components at the La Jita Site are little understood and the possibility of Paleoindian occupations exist. The Late Prehistoric Toyah Component could contribute meaningfully to the understanding of a significant time period prior to the arrival of the Spanish in Texas. With an assemblage that spans, at a minimum, from the Early Archaic to the Late Prehistoric, there is a great deal to be learned about the lifeways of the indigenous peoples of what is now Uvalde County in south Texas. Additionally, two projectile point typologies have been defined from the projectile point assemblage recorded at the La Jita Site: the Sabinal point and the La Jita point.

Finally, looting has been an issue at the La Jita Site for decades. Portions of the site have been heavily damaged from these activities. In 2019, SWCA archaeologists observed that the northern portion of the La Jita Site (i.e., 41UV21) has been moderately damaged over the decades by human activity (i.e., looting and vandalism), natural disasters (i.e., major flood events), and erosion from the Sabinal River.

It is SWCA's professional assessment that the La Jita Site is significant with substantial research potential. SWCA in conjunction with the GSSWT are recommending the La Jita Site (both 41UV21 and 41UV25) as eligible for SAL designation based on criteria A, B, D, and E. The La Jita Site offers valuable research opportunities to further explore the prehistoric periods in Central Texas through a wide range of archaeological components and artifact assemblages. SWCA and the GSSWT seek to nominate the La Jita Site in order to better protect it from further illicit impacts and to utilize the archaeological resources on the campground for heritage-based educational programming.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

As part of an ongoing educational and developmental initiative, Studio Outside Landscape Architects (Studio Outside) and the Girl Scouts of Southwest Texas (GSSWT) retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to delineate the La Jita Site boundary at Camp La Jita and prepare a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) nomination for this important site. The scout camp is located in Utopia, Texas, in Uvalde County, on the east side of the Sabinal River immediately west of U.S. Highway 187 (Figures 1 and 2). The camp is a private facility, owned and operated by the GSSWT.

The following SAL nomination encompasses two sites (41UV21 and 41UV25) considered together as the La Jita Site, totaling 18.3 acres (7.4 hectares [ha]). Sites 41UV21 and 41UV25 are essentially one large, multicomponent prehistoric campsite composed of burned rock middens, bone tools and faunal remains, ceramics, and a significant lithic assemblage. The site has a long history of archaeological investigations dating back to 1967 when University of Texas professor, Dr. Tom Hester, conducted a field school at the camp with the Girl Scouts. Since then, additional data recovery investigations have been performed, broadening our understanding of the rich site. In cooperation with the GSSWT and as part of their redevelopment efforts at the camp, SWCA conducted archaeological research and further field investigations at the La Jita Site on September 20–25, 2019, and sought to achieve the following two primary goals:

- 1) Clearly identify the boundaries of 41UV21 and 41UV25.
- 2) Assess the eligibility of the La Jita Site for designation as a SAL.

As detailed below, SWCA investigations clearly explored the site boundaries, documented current conditions, and assessed significance based on the findings of past and current investigations. As a result, SWCA recommends that the La Jita Site (encompassing sites 41UV21 and 41UV25) be considered eligible for listing as an SAL based on the diversity and high integrity of observed surficial and subsurface deposits, intact burned rock middens with good preservation, and a robust assemblage of diagnostic artifacts dating from the Early Archaic to the Late Prehistoric periods. Both sites have been subject to a moderate level of relic collecting and natural erosion from intense flooding events. The GSSWT intends to protect the sites from future vandalism; however, natural erosion from major flooding events is an active concern. Accordingly, SWCA believes the sites meet criteria A, B, D, and E as listed in the following criteria stated in 13 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) 26.10:

- a) the site has the potential to contribute to a better understanding of the prehistory and/or history of Texas by the addition of new and important information;
- b) the site's archeological deposits and the artifacts within the site are preserved and intact, thereby supporting the research potential or preservation of the site;
- c) the study of the site offers the opportunity to test theories and methods of preservation, thereby contributing to a new scientific knowledge; and
- d) there is a high likelihood that vandalism and relic collecting has occurred or could occur, and official landmark designation is needed to ensure maximum legal protection, or alternatively, further investigations are needed to mitigate the effects of vandalism and relic collecting when the site cannot be protected.

## GSSWT PROJECT BACKGROUND AND METHODS

The GSSWT are proposing to redesign and revitalize Camp La Jita. The project will involve the development of a trail system and associated recreational and educational facilities, potentially extending into sites 41UV21 and 41UV25. The GSSWT retained Studio Outside to complete a master development plan (MDP) for the camp. As a part of Studio Outside's MDP and based on the rich natural and cultural history of the camp, SWCA was subcontracted to provide archaeological consultation services and provide expert input on the overall MDP.

Camp La Jita is a Girl Scout summer camp facility that has been in use since the 1940s. According to the GSSWT (2020), La Jita translates to *precious possession* and is derived from a Native American saying. In 1946, the property was donated to the GSSWT by the John F. Camp family. Since the camp's inception, thousands of Girl Scouts have visited the grounds for summer programs (GSSWT 2020).

Camp La Jita covers approximately 236 acres (95.5-ha). The current camp facilities are located in the south-central portion of the camp near the Sabinal River, while pathways and camper cabins are located in the northern, southern, and western extent of the camp (see Figure 2). The southeastern uplands of the camp include extensive agricultural land. A large portion of the camp is located within the floodplain of the Sabinal River and is subjected to severe flooding during extreme weather events (Figure 3). Multiple flooding events have resulted in damage to the camp facilities, including the Girl Scout cabins. Severe weather events have caused mile-wide swaths of the Sabinal River valley to flood. These flood events have resulted in the degradation of paleontological resources within the riverbed and increased erosion along the Sabinal River terraces, potentially impacting buried archaeological deposits. Additional, persistent threats to the archaeological deposits at Camp La Jita include relic hunters, whose past looting activities can be seen in the form of large pits within the burned rock features, as well as by abandoned equipment (see below).



Figure 3. Sabinal River in Camp La Jita, view facing northwest.

## SWCA Field Methods

SWCA's investigations consisted of extensive archival research and an intensive pedestrian survey with subsurface investigations within Camp La Jita. SWCA's investigations, in conjunction with previously conducted investigations through The University of Texas (UT) and the Texas Archeological Society (TAS) at Camp La Jita, fulfill the work required to establish eligibility as an SAL as defined by the 13 TAC 26.10 (amended December 31, 2017). SWCA's investigations, along with the UT and TAS results, are discussed below.

SWCA maintained a flexible methodology informed by archival research and personal communication with Dr. Thomas Hester, Professor Emeritus at UT, to fully delineate site 41UV21 and 41UV25. Particular attention was paid to previous disturbances to the site, the undulating landscape and proximity to the Sabinal River, and the distribution of artifacts during the survey. SWCA conducted survey and limited hand excavations and utilized the opportunity to involve girl scouts in the work. This worked well and provided a great experience for the scouts to learn basic archaeological methods. SWCA first performed a pedestrian survey of areas offering visible ground surface and substantial exposures for archaeological resources. This process was supplemented with systematic shovel testing at varying intervals in a cruciform pattern to determine the extent site 41UV21 and 41UV25, previous disturbances, and the presence of soils. Shovel tests measured approximately 12 inches (30 centimeters [cm]) in diameter and were excavated in arbitrary 3.9-inch (10-cm) levels to 3.3 feet (100 cm) below surface, or until impervious surfaces, water, or impenetrable compact soil were encountered. Archaeologists screened the matrix from each shovel test through 1/4-inch mesh and plotted the location of each excavation using a hand-held global positioning systems (GPS) receiver. Archaeologists recorded each shovel test on a standardized form to document the excavations. SWCA archaeologists used a sub-meter accurate hand-held GPS receiver to map all recorded sites in detail and plotted sites on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangles and on appropriate Project maps for planning purposes.

In conjunction with outreach efforts between GSSWT and SWCA, one 1-square-meter hand-excavated test unit was placed near the center of the site where archaeological materials appeared to be the most prevalent within intact deposits. Using standard archaeological methods, the test unit was systematically excavated, photographed, and documented on standardized field forms. All soils were screened through ¼-inch hardware mesh. All artifacts and pertinent faunal or floral remains were collected for analysis and will be temporarily stored at SWCA until they can be properly curated with the CAR-UTSA.

## SITE ENVIRONMENTAL SETTINGS

The La Jita Site is situated in an ecotone at the cusp of two physiographic regions: the Edwards Plateau and the Southern Texas Plains. The Edwards Plateau is a karst landscape comprising strong, resistant Cretaceous-aged limestones, shales, marine sandstones, and dolomites that was created from massive tectonic activity along the Balcones Fault, resulting in the uplifting to an elevation of 2,000 feet (610 m) above sea level (Barnes 1983; Griffith et al. 2004). The uplifting of the Edwards Plateau along the Balcones Fault created a several-mile-wide fault zone, known as the Balcones Escarpment, that extends across Texas. The escarpment is characterized as “a zone of stair stepping faults” (Griffith et al. 2004). The South Texas Plains region is level to rolling prairies containing a growth of mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*) and various cacti (Figure 4). Broad Holocene- and Pleistocene-age alluvial fans and other alluvial plain deposits characterize the region. Soils in the region are mostly very deep and moderately fine to medium-textured. Many of the wider alluvial areas of the floodplain and terraces are now in cropland (Griffith et al. 2004).

## Geological and Paleontological

The Upper Sabinal River Valley, which contains the La Jita Site and many more prehistoric sites, is located near the southern edge of the Edwards Plateau. The valley narrows to a canyon at the intersection with the Balcones Escarpment (Mear 1995). About two-thirds of the river valley floor is underlain by Glen Rose sediments of Cretaceous age, while the remaining third (including the project area) is underlain by Pleistocene and Holocene-aged alluvium (Mear 1995). The underlying geology of Camp La Jita is mapped as Quaternary deposits, undivided of Quaternary age. Quaternary deposits consist of unconsolidated sand, silt, and gravel locally indurated with calcium carbonate (Barnes 1983). According to Mear (1995), the upper 9.8 to 14.8 feet (3–4.5 meters [m]) of this deposit contains sub-rounded limestone pebbles and cobbles ranging from 0.2 to 6 inches (0.6–15 cm) in diameter, often indurated with secondary calcium carbonate. The basal portion of the deposit consists of slightly coarser gravels, with some chert pebbles and cobbles derived from the Edwards Formation, as well as basalt fragments (Mear 1995).

The Quaternary deposit present within the La Jita Site ranges from 14.7 to 44.0 feet (4.5–13.4 m) in thickness. The deposit is characterized by mature calcic soil that contains a reddish brown to black clay A Horizon, lacking calcium carbonate, with a maximum thickness of three feet (0.9 m). Although plastic when wet, this soil develops deep, vertical cracks when dry (Mear 1995). The soil contains many angular to sub-rounded chert pebbles and cobbles, which are encrusted with an iron-oxide film. The underlying B Horizon is approximately 12 feet (3.7 m) thick and contains an indurated, grayish-white pebble and cobble conglomerate (Mear 1995). The B Horizon is capped by a hard, calcareous crust approximately 0.4 inch (1 cm) thick. Paleosols are present within this Quaternary deposit near the southern terminus of the river valley. The paleosol consists of a pink to orange calcrete with angular limestone pebbles cemented by pink calcium carbonate (Mear 1995). The terrace deposit is Pleistocene aged, as evidenced by the presence of advanced argillic and calcic horizons within the deposit (Mear 1995). Numerous burned rock middens are present along this formation, containing Middle Archaic to Late Prehistoric components (Mear 1995).

The Glen Rose Limestone formation is the oldest exposed geologic formation in Uvalde County (Welder and Reeves 1964). Low, mounded hills of Glen Rose marly limestone are present in many parts of the Upper Sabinal River Valley, including the low divide between the Sabinal River and Salt Marsh Creek, just west of Camp La Jita. Glen Rose Limestone consists of limestone, clay, and sand alternating with some sandstone (Barnes et al. 1983). Outcrops of Glen Rose Limestone are present in the valleys of the Edwards Plateau where streams have cut through the overlying Edwards and associated limestones (Welder and Reeves 1964). The hills of Early Cretaceous-age Glen Rose Limestone were possibly formed by the Sabinal River and its tributaries, forming as meander cores when the water levels were higher (Mear 1995). The soft marl present in the upper portions of the Glen Rose formation often cause landslides near the headwaters of the Sabinal River, with large, irregular and angular masses of limestone boulders contributing to the development of the valley (Mear 1995). Rock-cut terraces within the Upper Sabinal River Valley also predominantly consist of Glen Rose limestone (Figure 5). Due to the resistance to erosion of the marl and limestone layers, the formation forms a characteristic stair-step topography (Welder and Reeves 1964). The estimated thickness of the formation ranges from 900 to 1,529 feet (274.3–466.3 m) (Welder and Reeves 1964). A secondary deposit of calcium carbonate covers the Glen Rose formation, as well as adjoining alluvial deposits (Mear 1995).

According to Welder and Reeves (1964), a well-known fossiliferous zone, called the *Salenia texana* zone, is present near the northern portion of the Sabinal River in Uvalde County, and contains numerous small invertebrate fossils of *Corbula texana*. Dinosaur tracks are most commonly associated with sandstones and shales, which bear visible evidence of littoral conditions; however, several sets of dinosaur tracks have been identified in the hard, white limestone of the Glen Rose formation in Texas (Shuler 1917).

Shallow water features, including ripple marks, crossbedding, mud cracks, and lignite are also visible in the formation (Welder and Reeves 1964). Prior to its solidification, the Glen Rose formation was a stiff, lime mud surface, plastic enough to hold the form of footprints from dinosaurs passing through the area, which would have been partially submerged in water (Shuler 1917). The original mud surface of the Glen Rose resulted in the creation of the dinosaur tracks at Camp La Jita as large theropod dinosaurs walked across the plastic surface. Today, the Glen Rose is exposed in places along the riverbed of the Sabinal River through Camp La Jita.

## **Soils**

The site is situated on five different soil series (Figure 5). Soils encountered within the site are listed in Table 1 in order of predominance. The project area primarily contains Uvalde silty clay loams with varying slopes (UvA and UvB). The Uvalde series consists of very deep, well-drained, moderately slowly or moderately permeable soils that formed in calcareous alluvium to an average depth of 6.8 feet (2.1 m). These nearly level to gently sloping / undulating soils are found on stream terraces of piedmont alluvial plains below limestone hills. From 1.3 to 2.9 feet (0.4 to 0.9 m) below surface, the Uvalde series contains 30 percent calcium carbonate, but a buried silty clay loam horizon is present beneath this stratum. Additional soil series present within the site include Oakalla silty clay loam, Valco clay loam, and Conalb loam (see Figure 5).



**Figure 4. Overview of Site 41UV21 illustrating undulating landscape, view facing north.**



## **Hester's Camp La Jita Investigations (1971)**

In 1967, the Girl Scouts enlisted UT and Dr. Hester, then a sophomore, to run an archaeological field school for the Girl Scouts at Camp La Jita (Hester 1971). The excavation, called the La Jita Archaeological Project, was a collaboration between UT and the Bexar County Council of the Girl Scouts of America. Girl Scouts from all over the greater South Texas region assisted Dr. Hester with the work from June to July 1967. The excavation focused primarily on site 41UV21, yet some work was conducted on the adjacent 41UV25 (see Figure 8; Figure 9). Below is a summary, for more details please refer to Hester (1971) *Archaeological Investigations at the La Jita Site Uvalde County, Texas*.

### **Site 41UV21**

The 41UV21 excavations occurred immediately adjacent to a relict course of the Sabinal River and a tributary to the former channel. The investigation included test units positioned along a grid of 5-foot (1.5-m) squares (Figures 10 and 11). In addition to the main excavation area, the investigators excavated a series of seven additional test pits not positioned along the grid (Hester 1971:58). In total, the investigation comprised nine excavation areas (see Appendix A: Areas A–I of Hester's map).

Over the course of the field school, the participants excavated a total of 28 units and recovered over 800 artifacts, not including lithic flakes, which were estimated to range in number between 50,000 to 60,000 (Hester 1971:106). Diagnostic projectile points were abundant and contained within multiple, high-integrity occupational horizons dating back to the Early Archaic (Figure 12). Hester (1971:77) and the Girl Scouts recovered over 100 examples of the Pedernales projectile point type, in addition to numerous other projectile point types. As a result of this work, Dr. Hester identified two new point types, the Sabinal point and the La Jita point (Hester 1971; Turner and Hester 2011). Dr. Hester observed seven Sabinal points within the La Jita Site and recommended they be identified as a new projectile point type (Hester 1971). Sabinal points have long triangular blades, strong barbs, narrow basal notches, and straight to slightly concave bases (Hester 1971). Dr. Hester also observed seven other unique points within the site and recommended they be identified as a new projectile point type, La Jita. La Jita points have expanding round stems, convex bases, straight triangular blades, and thinned bases. The investigation also identified two potentially Late Paleoindian period dart points (Hester 1971:120). One of these is a potentially ceremonial Angostura point, considered ceremonial due to its extended impractical length (personal communication, Dr. Thomas Hester 2018).

### **Site 41UV25**

Site 41UV25 [REDACTED] of 41UV21 and investigations on the site were comparatively limited. The documented portion of site 41UV25 is approximately 50 feet (15 m) wide and 100 feet (30 m) long and is situated approximately [REDACTED] 41UV21. This site is located adjacent to a small tributary running south towards the Sabinal River (see Figure 9). Details and results of these investigations have not been published. The site is classified as a large burned rock midden feature east of an old camp road that runs north/south from the ranger house (personal communication, Dr. Thomas Hester 2018; Hester 1971; THC 2020). Dr. Hester completed two test units at the site and observed Middle Archaic to Late Prehistoric lithic artifacts including flakes, cores, and burned rock (quantity unknown) (THC 2020). This site has not been extensively looted by relic hunters and remains moderately intact. Site 41UV25 shares a somewhat arbitrary [REDACTED] with 41UV21 along the relic channels of the Sabinal River.

## Summary

Overall, Hester's (1971) work at 41UV21 and 41UV25 identified multiple burned rock middens and stratified occupations indicating that early indigenous peoples likely occupied the site intermittently for thousands of years from the Early Archaic (8000–4200 B.P.) to the Late Prehistoric (1250–350 B.P.). Compared to nearby sites investigated at the time, 41UV21 yielded a relatively rich and diverse artifact assemblage, and the paucity of artifacts in the burned rock middens of the site suggested an increasingly complicated/divergent use history. Additionally, outside of the relatively artifact-barren burned rock middens, archaeological materials spanning the Archaic were discovered in relatively deep and vertically discrete and isolatable contexts, as well as patterned across the various alluvial landforms.

At the time of Dr. Hester's original excavations, he was not able to specifically attribute the Late Prehistoric period to a cultural group. The Late Prehistoric component would be the subject of the next investigation completed at Camp La Jita.

## 1989–1990 TAS Field Schools

The second data recovery excavation occurred in 1989–1990 and was focused on 41UV21. From June 7 through July 12, 1989, UT held a field school at the Smith Site (41UV132), located on the west side of the Sabinal River, outside of the camp. During this time, UT student Jeffrey Heubner and Dr. Hester returned to the La Jita Site to focus primarily on the Late Prehistoric component of the archaeological site (Hester et al. 1989). The 1989 excavation was [REDACTED] from the main 1967 excavation areas; specifically, they took place approximately [REDACTED] of Area [REDACTED] of the 1967 excavation, or [REDACTED] area originally identified by Hester (1971). Heubner spent two weeks during the field schools, excavating the site with student volunteers. The UT excavations recovered Perdiz arrow points, Leon Plain pottery, well-preserved faunal remains, in addition to numerous other materials (see Figure 12). This Late Prehistoric component had moderate to good integrity. A brief study of the fauna materials resulted in the identification of bison as well as antelope (*Alcelaphinae*) (which is no longer present in the region). Unfortunately, Heubner's work at the La Jita Site was never published due to an unfortunate illness; he passed away before the work could be completed. The full extent of the 1989 results remain unknown to the greater archaeological community and the public.



**Figure 6. Overview of Site 41UV21 adjacent to Test Unit 1, [REDACTED].**



**Figure 7. Large industrial screen used by looting efforts, [REDACTED].**



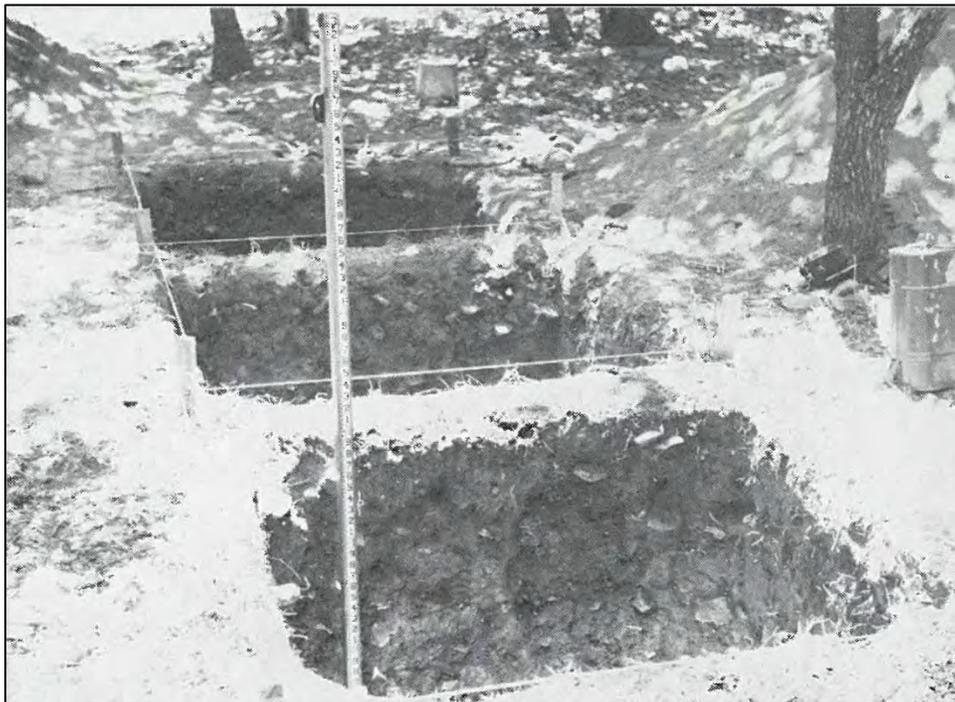
**Figure 8. Overview of Site 41UV21 showing conditions of previous looting trenches and broad burned rock middens, view [redacted].**



**Figure 9. Overview of Site 41UV25, view [redacted].**



**Figure 10. Initial excavations by Hester in 1967, view [redacted].**  
(Hester 1971:Figure 6A)



**Figure 11. Initial investigations by Hester in 1967, view [redacted].**  
(Hester 1971:Figure 6B)



Figure 12. La Jita Site artifact assemblage sample from Hester 1967 work: lithics (a-o, u, w-y, ac, ae, ag-aj); bone tools (p, q, s, t); incised stone (f); ceramic sherds (v, z, aa, ab, ad, af).

## SWCA 2019 INVESTIGATIONS

On September 20–25, 2019, SWCA completed survey-level field investigations, exploring the current conditions, and identifying the boundary of 41UV21 and 41UV25 (Figure 13). Initial investigations included pedestrian survey of the La Jita Site, which was supplemented with systematic shovel testing at 100 to 165-foot (30- to 50-m) intervals in settings with the potential to contain buried cultural materials. SWCA excavated a total of 33 shovel tests to delineate 41UV21 and 41UV25 and one test unit (Appendix B). These shovel tests were concentrated in a cruciform pattern to assess the boundaries of the sites. Appendix C contains supplemental figures of the GSSWT and SWCA investigation.

Shovel tests along the perimeter of the site in the lowlands adjacent to the Sabinal River to the south and west had very dark grayish brown (2.5YR 3/2) loam with a high density (greater than 60 percent) of pebbles, gravels, and cobbles terminating at approximately 65 cm below surface. Shovel tests along the perimeter of the site in the uplands adjacent to the property boundary to the north and east had black (10YR 2/1) clay loam terminating at approximately 30 cm below surface. Inclusions also varied across the site with shell ranging from 1 to 15 percent, pebbles (5 to 10 percent), gravels (1 to 15 percent), cobbles (1 to 60 percent), and roots (1 to 5 percent). Of the 33 excavated shovel tests, 11 were positive for cultural materials (i.e., LV003, LV005, LV009, RJ001, RL001, SS002, SS005, ZO001, and ZO005–ZO007) (see Figure 13).

A dense accumulation of artifacts was observed along [REDACTED] to the Sabinal River (see Figure 13). Typical cultural materials observed within the 12 shovel tests included lithic debitage (i.e., primary, secondary, and tertiary flakes) (n=574+), fire-cracked rock (n=399+), multidirectional core (n=1), faunal fragments (n=34), charcoal (n=3), projectile points (n=3), a potential Toyah phase ceramic sherd (n=1), and potential culturally modified snail shell (n=200+) (Figures 14–16). The ceramic sherd was observed in shovel test SS05. This sherd is most likely a Toyah phase sherd. Toyah ceramics are typically undecorated, bone-tempered, utilitarian vessels (Kenmotsu and Boyd 2012:12). Toyah ceramics can have a matte finish with a thin wash. The ceramic sherd is a small fragmented representation of Toyah ceramic vessels. Archaeologists also recorded a predominantly *Rabdotus dealbatus* snail shell midden in shovel test LV003 approximately 30–50 cm below surface (Figure 17).

One excavation test unit (i.e., Test Unit 1) was placed near the center of the site at the location of two positive shovel tests to further evaluate the artifact assemblage and stratigraphy (Table 2). Test Unit 1 was preliminarily excavated to a shallow depth of approximately 20 cm below surface (Figure 18). This resulted in the identification of a Perdiz projectile point, biface/potential drill (n=1), debitage (n=272), fauna (n=2), fire-cracked rock (n=461), and snails (n=33). Test Unit 1 was initially excavated in cooperation with the GSSWT and will be excavated further during planned future investigations with the scouts.

**Table 2. Test Unit 1 Results**

Test Unit No.	Site No.	Depth (cmts)	Munsell Value	Soil Texture	Inclusions	Comments / Reason for Termination
Teste Unit 1	41BX21	0–20	7.5YR 2.5/2	Clay Loam	Cobbles, burned rock, and artifacts	Test Unit 1 was excavated with the GSSWT. This unit is excavated immediately [REDACTED] of shovel test RJ001. Looter pits were observed in all directions around the test unit. The test unit contains a significantly large assemblage of burned rock, debitage, and snail shell.

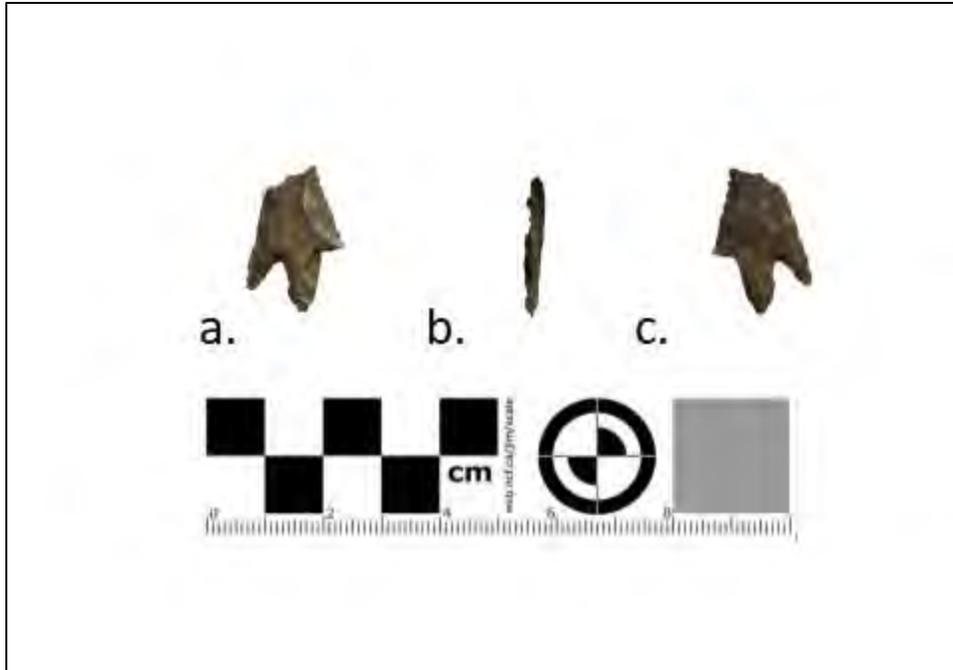


Figure 14. Perdiz projectile point, face A (a), side profile (b), and face B (c).



Figure 15. Pedernales projectile point base, face A (a), side profile (b), and face B (c).



Figure 16. Toyah Phase bone tempered ceramic sherd, face A (a), side profile (b), and face B (c).



Figure 17. Predominantly *Rabdotus dealbatus* shell midden, plan view.



**Figure 18. Overview of Test Unit 1 showing collaboration between GSSWT and SWCA, view [redacted].**

SWCA archaeologists also recorded an extensive burned rock assemblage in deflated burned rock middens, with flake tools, multidirectional cores, tested cobbles, projectile points, bifaces, a metate fragment, a mano, a ceramic sherd, and a bone tool fragment observed during the pedestrian survey (Figures 19–21). SWCA also recorded disturbances within the site, including the degradation of areas resulting from extensive looting, depressions from mechanical trenching, the large industrial stand-alone screen used by looting efforts, and the location of previous testing efforts by Dr. Hester and GSSWT (see Figure 7). SWCA estimates that as much as a third of the site has been impacted by looting and by systematic archaeological investigations. Artifacts observed within 41UV21 include multidirectional cores, projectile points, bifaces, metate fragment, a mano, burned rock, and a large assemblage of flakes. Artifacts observed within 41UV25 include the bone tool fragment, Toyah phase ceramic sherd, burned rock, and a medium assemblage of flakes.

## **SAL ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION**

In collaboration with the GSSWT, SWCA conducted an intensive archaeological research and investigations at the La Jita Site. Work was focused on gathering data regarding past investigations at the sites, field delineating prehistoric sites 41UV21 and 41UV25, and determining the SAL eligibility for the La Jita Site. SWCA’s investigations concluded that 41UV21 and 41UV25 along the eastern bank of the Sabinal River share similar soil type, soil structure, cultural components, artifact types, and approximate time periods of occupation. Sites 41UV21 and 41UV25 are [redacted] and share a [redacted]. As such, SWCA evaluated both sites with regard to the SAL criteria and is nominating both sites (collectively the La Jita Site) as an SAL.



Figure 19. Metate, plan view (upper image) and profile view (lower image).



Figure 20. Thinned biface found on the surface, face A (a), side profile (b), and face B (c).



Figure 21. Potential bone tool, face A (a), side profile (b), and face B (c).

Investigations of the La Jita Site have spanned five decades, from Hester's early work in 1967 with the Girl Scouts to SWCA recent survey in 2019. Collectively, all investigations identified a broad surficial artifact scatter as well as an extensive subsurface prehistoric site with intact components. These components and their robust assemblages span multiple occupational periods including the Early Archaic through the Late Prehistoric. The archaeological record present at La Jita includes a wide range of prehistoric lithic artifacts, a buried shell midden along [REDACTED] of a tributary for the Sabinal River, and multiple burned rock middens with good preservation of possible floral materials. The shell and burned rock middens can provide valuable information into the activities and lifeways of prehistoric occupants of Central Texas. Additionally, two projectile point typologies have been defined from the projectile point assemblage recorded at La Jita: the Sabinal point and the La Jita point (Hester 1971).

The 1967 and 1989–1990 excavations at the La Jita Site revealed a significantly high density of buried archaeological materials that span most of the history of human occupation in the Sabinal River canyonlands. While the previous investigations documented this campsite in detail, the site may still hold answers to several questions raised by the work completed in the late 1960s and 1980s. While much has been learned from the La Jita Site, there is still much to glean from the extant data and deposits remaining in the ground. The earliest components of the La Jita Site are relatively less understood, and there remains a possibility of previously unexplored Paleoindian occupations. The Late Prehistoric Toyah Component could contribute meaningfully to the understanding of a significant time period prior to the arrival of the Spanish in Texas. With an assemblage that spans, at a minimum, from the Early Archaic to the Late Prehistoric, there is a great deal to be learned about the lifeways of the indigenous peoples of South Texas.

SWCA archaeologists observed that the [REDACTED] of the La Jita Site (i.e., 41UV21) has been moderately damaged over the decades by human activity (i.e., looting and vandalism), natural disasters (i.e., major flood events), and erosion from the Sabinal River. The eastern and southern portions of the La

Jita Site (i.e., 41UV25), defined by the upper ephemeral terraces of the Sabinal River below the Glen Rose limestone hills where sediment deposition consists of approximately 6.5 feet (2 m) deep silty clay loams, remain relatively intact. Finally, Dr. Hester recommended the site be considered as an SAL as a result of his observations and work at the site (Appendix A).

As stated by 13 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) 26.10, the Texas Historical Commission (THC) shall use one or more of the following criteria when assessing the appropriateness of SAL designation:

- a) the site has the potential to contribute to a better understanding of the prehistory and/or history of Texas by the addition of new and important information;
- b) the site's archeological deposits and the artifacts within the site are preserved and intact, thereby supporting the research potential or preservation of the site;
- c) the site possesses unique or rare attributes concerning Texas prehistory and/or history;
- d) the study of the site offers the opportunity to test theories and methods of preservation, thereby contributing to a new scientific knowledge; and
- e) there is a high likelihood that vandalism and relic collecting has occurred or could occur, and official landmark designation is needed to ensure maximum legal protection, or alternatively, further investigations are needed to mitigate the effects of vandalism and relic collecting when the site cannot be protected.

It is SWCA's professional assessment that the La Jita Site is significant with substantial research potential. SWCA recommends sites 41UV21 and 41UV25, collectively the La Jita Site, as an SAL and the GSSWT are seeking to nominate the site in order to better protect it from further illicit impacts (i.e., looting) and to utilize the resources on the campground for educational programming. SWCA is recommending the La Jita Site as eligible under Criteria A, B, D, and E.

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## **APPENDIX A**

**Supplemental Materials by Thomas Hester, Ph.D.**



COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS  
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

*Texas Archeological Research Laboratory · Balcones Research Center  
Austin, Texas 78712-1100 · (512) 471-5960*

October 9, 1991

Mr. Bruce Spencer  
Property Director  
San Antonio Area Council  
of Girl Scouts  
10443 Gulfdale  
San Antonio, TX 78216

Dear Mr. Spencer:

In a recent visit to the La Jita camp, I showed Kathy Grantham a rather massive area of site destruction on the archaeological site on that property. The enclosed map indicates roughly where this unscientific, relic-digging has been taking place.

Ever since I first excavated at the site in 1967, there has been minor uncontrolled digging. This has caused little damage. However, the recent digging (within the last year) is on a massive scale and is a major loss to this very important archaeological deposit. It is about 15 meters in length, 5-7 meters wide and 65 cm deep. While inspecting this destruction, I found one of the typical relic-digging tools used in the Sabinal Canyon. This indicates to me that the digging is being done by local people, perhaps slipping into the densely vegetated site area, and digging to recover Indian artifacts. If this continues, the site will be greatly -- perhaps wholly -- damaged.

I urge you to instruct the caretaker to make weekly visits (at least) to the site and to run off any relic-collectors who are digging there. The scope of the present destruction suggests to me that it has been a relatively long-term effort over the past year -- certainly the kind of trespassing that could be halted.

To afford better legal protection to the site, you may want to consider having the site designated as a State Archeological Landmark. This would be something that the Council and its attorneys would have to consider. There would be no infringement on property rights, but as I understand it, there would be a stronger case for prosecution of vandals.

Please call me at 512-471-5959 if I can provide further details.

Sincerely,

Thomas R. Hester, Ph.D.  
Director & Professor

TEXAS  
HISTORICAL  
COMMISSION

Figure A1. Dr. Hester's letter of recommendation for SAL nomination, page 1.

## Archeological Investigations at the La Jita Site Uvalde County, Texas

THOMAS ROY HESTER

WITH APPENDICES BY DAVID H. RISKIND AND T. R. HESTER

### ABSTRACT

During the early summer of 1967, archeological excavations were made at the La Jita site (41 UV 21) in northeastern Uvalde County, Texas. The site is located in a wooded area on a low terrace of the Sabinal River. Three closely-grouped burned rock middens are present and are surrounded by large amounts of occupational debris buried in terrace fill. Data obtained from the analysis of the excavated artifact assemblage indicate that the La Jita site was occupied throughout the Archaic period and into late prehistoric times. Radiocarbon dates are available for the latter part of the occupational span. The burned rock middens at the site are attributable to Middle Archaic activities, and a hypothesis is proposed regarding the accumulation of these cultural features. Additional information on aboriginal activities at the site is provided by a flake analysis. Studies of the faunal and shell remains from the site are also presented.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

There are many to whom I am grateful, both for aid at the site and for advice and criticism during the preparation of this paper. The Bexar County Council of the Girl Scouts of America provided funds for the work, aided by Mr. John F. Camp, Sr., of San Antonio. Officers of the council, particularly Mrs. John F. Camp, Sr. and Mrs. Etta Ward, were of great assistance. Mr. Glen Evans of Midland assisted in setting up the project. At the site, Mrs. Jean Griffith helped during the field school. The 14 young ladies who participated in the field school worked long and hard, and I thank them for enduring (with good humor) the heat, dust and ticks. The staff at the La Jita camp during the summer of 1967, including Mrs. D. Bailey Calvin (director) and Mrs. Louise Ward, were of much help. Mr. W. W. Stout and his family also assisted us to a great extent. Before and after the field school, Dan Fox and Damon Kasper helped with the excavations, as did Ronnie Bownds and Louis Long of Utopia. Volunteer labor and other assistance were provided at times by Mr. J. W. House and members of the Carrizo Springs High School Archeological Society and by Mr. John W. Greer.

In Austin, I am grateful to Drs. T. N. Campbell and Dee Ann Story for their aid. Dr. E. Mott Davis and S. Valastro, Jr. facilitated the

Figure A3. Abstract of La Jita Site excavations written by Dr. Hester.

## **APPENDIX B**

### **Shovel Testing Data**

**Table B1. SWCA Investigations Shovel Test Data**

Shovel Test No.	Site No.	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell Value	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Inclusions	Negative/ Positive	Comments/ Reason for Termination
LV001	41UV21	0–10	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Loam	1% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Negative	Immediately south of two-track road. No cultural material encountered.
		10–20	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Loam	3% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		20–30	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	5% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		30–40	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	5% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		40–50	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Sandy Loam	5% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		50–60	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Sandy Loam	5% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		60–70	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Sandy Loam	5% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		70–80	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Sandy Clay Loam	5% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		80–90	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Sandy Clay Loam	5-10% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
90–100	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Sandy Clay Loam	5-10% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Negative	Pebbles, gravels, and cobble inclusions increase with depth; typical snail inclusion. No cultural material encountered. Terminated at depth.		

*La Jita Site (41UV21 and 41UV25) Boundary Delineation and State Antiquities Landmark Nomination, Uvalde County, Texas*

Shovel Test No.	Site No.	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell Value	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Inclusions	Negative/Positive	Comments/ Reason for Termination
LV002	41UV21	0–10	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Loam	60% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		10–20	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Loam	60% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		20–30	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Loam	60% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		30–40	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Loam	60% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		40–50	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Loam	60% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		50–60	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Loam	60% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		60–65	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Loam	60% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Negative	Gravel bed: dense gravel/cobble lens. No cultural material encountered. Terminated at gravel/cobble impasse.
LV003	41UV21	0–10	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Loam	3% large limestone cobbles	Positive	3 flakes, 15 fire-cracked rock (FCR)
		10–20	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Loam	–	Positive	7 flakes, 7 FCR
		20–30	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Loam	–	Positive	13 flakes, 2 FCR
		30–40	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Loam	–	Positive	1 charcoal, 10 bone, 25 snail shells, 44 lithic, ~32 FCR
		40–50	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Silty Loam	–	Positive	25 FCR, 1 biface, 38 flake, 2 bone, 1 tool
		50–60	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Silty Loam	–	Positive	30 FCR, 50 flake, 4 bone
		60–70	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Silty Loam	–	Positive	11 FCR, 88 flake, 3 bone
		70–80	2.5Y 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Silty Loam	–	Positive	24 FCR, 10 bone, 4 charcoal, 55 flakes. Shovel test was immediately south of projectile point. Observed heavy snail inclusion in levels 4 and 5. Terminated at unstable walls, sediment collapsing.

*La Jita Site (41UV21 and 41UV25) Boundary Delineation and State Antiquities Landmark Nomination, Uvalde County, Texas*

<b>Shovel Test No.</b>	<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Depth (cmbs)</b>	<b>Munsell Value</b>	<b>Soil Color</b>	<b>Soil Texture</b>	<b>Inclusions</b>	<b>Negative/Positive</b>	<b>Comments/ Reason for Termination</b>
LV004	41UV21	0–60	10YR 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	1% snail and rootlets, 2% gravels	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		60–100	10YR 3/2	Very dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	20% CaCo3	Negative	Western-most edge of property. No cultural material encountered. Terminated at depth.
LV005	41UV21	0–10	2.5Y 5/3	Light olive brown	Silty Sand	1% shells	Negative	West of rope course. No cultural material encountered.
		10–20	2.5Y 5/3	Light olive brown	Silty Sand	5% roots	Positive	1 flake
		20–30	2.5Y 5/3	Light olive brown	Silty Sand	–	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		30–40	2.5Y 5/3	Light olive brown	Silty Sand	–	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		40–50	10YR 6/4	Light yellowish brown	Silty Sand	2% CaCo3	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		50–60	10YR 6/4	Light yellowish brown	Silty Sand	–	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		60–100	10YR 6/4	Light yellowish brown	Silty Sand	1% shells	Negative	No cultural material encountered. Terminated at depth.
LV006	41UV21	0–20	7.5YR 2.5/2	Very dark brown	Silty Clay Loam	–	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		20–85	7.5YR 4/3	brown	Silty Loam	1-5% CaCo3	Negative	CaCo3 reached at 45 cm below surface. No cultural material encountered. Terminated at basal clay

*La Jita Site (41UV21 and 41UV25) Boundary Delineation and State Antiquities Landmark Nomination, Uvalde County, Texas*

<b>Shovel Test No.</b>	<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Depth (cmbs)</b>	<b>Munsell Value</b>	<b>Soil Color</b>	<b>Soil Texture</b>	<b>Inclusions</b>	<b>Negative/Positive</b>	<b>Comments/ Reason for Termination</b>
LV007	41UV21	0–10	2.5Y 5/3	Light olive brown	Silty Sand	1% shells	Negative	At south extent of site approx. 15 m south of shovel test LV008. No cultural material encountered.
		10–20	2.5Y 5/3	Light olive brown	Silty Sand	5% roots	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		20–30	2.5Y 5/3	Light olive brown	Silty Sand	–	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		30–40	2.5Y 5/3	Light olive brown	Silty Sand	–	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		40–50	10YR 6/4	Light yellowish brown	Silty Sand	2% CaCo3	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		50–60	10YR 6/4	Light yellowish brown	Silty Sand	–	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		60–100	10YR 6/4	Light yellowish brown	Silty Sand	1% shells	Negative	No cultural material encountered. Terminated at depth.
LV008	41UV21	0–10	2.5Y 5/3	Light olive brown	Silty Sand	1% shells	Negative	At south extent of site approx. 15 m south of shovel test LV008. No cultural material encountered.
		10–20	2.5Y 5/3	Light olive brown	Silty Sand	5% roots	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		20–30	2.5Y 5/3	Light olive brown	Silty Sand	–	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		30–40	2.5Y 5/3	Light olive brown	Silty Sand	–	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		40–50	10YR 6/4	Light yellowish brown	Silty Sand	2% CaCo3	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		50–60	10YR 6/4	Light yellowish brown	Silty Sand	–	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		60–100	10YR 6/4	Light yellowish brown	Silty Sand	1% shells	Negative	No cultural material encountered. Terminated at depth.

*La Jita Site (41UV21 and 41UV25) Boundary Delineation and State Antiquities Landmark Nomination, Uvalde County, Texas*

Shovel Test No.	Site No.	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell Value	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Inclusions	Negative/Positive	Comments/ Reason for Termination
LV009	41UV21	0-10	2.5Y 5/3	Light olive brown	Silty Loam	5% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		10-20	2.5Y 5/3	Light olive brown	Silty Loam	5% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		20-30	2.5Y 5/3	Light olive brown	Silty Loam	5% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		30-40	2.5Y 5/3	Light olive brown	Silty Loam	10% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Positive	6 flakes, 2 FCR
		40-60	2.5Y 5/3	Light olive brown	Gravelly Silty Loam	>20% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Negative	No cultural material encountered. Terminated at bedrock.
LV010	41UV21	0-30	2.5Y 4/2	dark grayish brown	Silty Loam	1-5% limestone gravels	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		30-90	2.5Y 6/2	Light brownish gray	Silty Loam	10-15% gravels, 20-25% CaCo3	Negative	High density of CaCo3 at 60 cm below surface. No cultural material encountered. Terminated at bedrock.
LV011	41UV21	0-10	2.5Y 5/3	Light olive brown	Silty Loam	15% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Negative	Within 20 m west of county road, 10 m west of fence line. No cultural material encountered. Terminated at bedrock.
LV012	41UV21	0-30	2.5Y 5/3	Light olive brown	Silty Loam	15% pebbles, gravels, cobbles	Negative	Approx. 15 m east of shovel test LV010 and approx. 15 m west of shovel test LV011. No cultural material encountered. Terminated at bedrock.
PL001	41UV21	0-25	7.5YR 2.5/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	20%< limestone gravels	Negative	No cultural material encountered. Terminated at bedrock.
RJ001	41UV21	0-10	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Loam	1% snail shell	Positive	28 tertiary flakes, 5 secondary flakes, 1 projectile point, 1 core, 12 FCR
		10-20	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Loam	1% snail shells, 10% gravel	Positive	1 primary flake, 2 secondary and 15 tertiary flakes, 23 FCR
		20-30	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Loam	50% rocks	Positive	25 flakes, 31 FCR
		30-40	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Loam	50% rocks	Positive	7 flakes, 4 FCR
		40-50	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Loam	3% snail shell	Positive	16 flakes, 2 bone, 3 FCR
		50-60	10YR 3/1	Very dark gray	Loam	3% CaCo3, 3% snail shell	Positive	18 flakes. Terminated at compact FCR.

Shovel Test No.	Site No.	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell Value	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Inclusions	Negative/Positive	Comments/ Reason for Termination
RL001	41UV21	0-10	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Silty Loam	5% gravels	Positive	6 flakes
		10-20	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Silty Loam	5% gravels	Positive	7 flakes
		20-40	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Silty Loam	5% gravels	Positive	8 flakes, 1 projectile point base
		40-50	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Silty Loam	5% gravels	Positive	4 FCR, 4 flakes
		50-60	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Silty Loam	5-10% gravels	Positive	1 FCR, 7 flakes
		60-70	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Silty Loam	5% gravels	Positive	1 flake
		70-80	10YR 4/3	Brown	Silty Loam	15-20% gravels	Positive	1 FCR, 2 flakes
		80-90	10YR 4/3	Brown	Silty Loam	15% gravels	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
SS001	41UV21	90-100	10YR 4/3	Brown	Silty Loam	20%> gravels	Positive	1 FCR, 4 flakes. Terminated at depth.
		0-10	7.5YR 2.5/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	1-5% snail shells and rootlets	Positive	1 tertiary flake, 2 FCR
		10-20	7.5YR 2.5/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	1-5% snail shells and rootlets	Positive	7 flake, 5 FCR
		20-30	7.5YR 2.5/1	Black	Clay Loam	1-5% snail shells and rootlets	Positive	4 FCR, 5 flakes
		30-40	7.5YR 2.5/1	Black	Clay Loam	1-5% snail shells and rootlets	Positive	12 FCR, 10 flakes
		40-50	7.5YR 2.5/1	Black	Clay Loam	1-5% snail shells and rootlets	Positive	8 flake, 5 FCR
50-60	7.5YR 2.5/1	Black	Clay Loam	1-5% snail shells and rootlets	Positive	1 flake, 4 FCR		

*La Jita Site (41UV21 and 41UV25) Boundary Delineation and State Antiquities Landmark Nomination, Uvalde County, Texas*

<b>Shovel Test No.</b>	<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Depth (cmbs)</b>	<b>Munsell Value</b>	<b>Soil Color</b>	<b>Soil Texture</b>	<b>Inclusions</b>	<b>Negative/Positive</b>	<b>Comments/ Reason for Termination</b>
SS002	41UV21	0–10	7.5YR 2.5/1	Black	Clay Loam	1-5% snail shells and rootlets	Negative	Additional FCR noted in levels 1–4 but not quantified. No cultural material encountered. Terminated at large root impasse.
		10–20	7.5YR 2.5/1	Black	Clay Loam	1-5% snail shells and rootlets	Positive	1 projectile point
		20–30	7.5YR 2.5/1	Black	Clay Loam	4% pebbles	Positive	6 flakes, 1 FCR
		30–40	7.5YR 2.5/1	Black	Clay Loam	4% pebbles	Positive	3 flakes, 2 FCR
		40–50	7.5YR 2.5/1	Black	Clay Loam	4% pebbles	Positive	6 flakes, 7 FCR
		50–60	10YR 4/3	Brown	Clay Loam	4% pebbles	Positive	3 flakes, 4 FCR
		60–70	10YR 4/3	Brown	Clay	4% pebbles	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		70–80	10YR 3/1	Very dark gray	Clay	3% snails, 3% CaCo3	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		80–90	10YR 3/1	Very dark gray	Clay	1% pebbles	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		90–100	10YR 3/1	Very dark gray	Clay	–	Negative	No cultural material encountered. Terminated at depth.
SS003	41UV21	0–10	10YR 2/1	Black	Clay Loam	3% large limestone cobbles	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		10–20	10YR 2/1	Black	Clay Loam	3% roots	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		20–30	10YR 2/1	Black	Clay Loam	–	Negative	Shallow bedrock. No cultural material encountered. Terminated at bedrock
SS004	41UV21	0–10	10YR 2/1	Black	Clay Loam	3% large limestone cobbles	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		10–20	10YR 2/1	Black	Clay Loam	3% roots	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		20–30	10YR 2/1	Black	Clay Loam	–	Negative	Shallow bedrock. No cultural material encountered. Terminated at bedrock

*La Jita Site (41UV21 and 41UV25) Boundary Delineation and State Antiquities Landmark Nomination, Uvalde County, Texas*

Shovel Test No.	Site No.	Depth (cmts)	Munsell Value	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Inclusions	Negative/Positive	Comments/ Reason for Termination
SS005	41UV21	0-10	10YR 4/2	Dark grayish brown	Loam	2% snail shells and roots	Positive	3 FCR, 1 sherd, 2 bone, 6 flakes, 1 tool
		10-20	10YR 4/2	Dark grayish brown	Loam	-	Positive	18 flakes, 3 FCR
		20-30	10YR 4/2	Dark grayish brown	Loam	10-15% snail shells	Positive	19 flakes, 1 snail shell (potentially culturally modified), 18 FCR
		30-40	10YR 4/2	Dark grayish brown	Loam	Heavy FCR	Positive	9 flakes, 1 charcoal, 19 FCR, 2 snail shell (potentially culturally modified)
		40-50	10YR 4/2	Dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	Heavy FCR	Positive	2 flakes, 10 FCR
		50-80	10YR 4/2	Dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	Little FCR	Positive	1 flake, 2 FCR; FCR larger in levels 4 and 5. Shovel test associated with sherd found in animal burrow. Terminated at impassable FCR
ZO001	41UV21	0-10	7.5YR 2.5/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	5% gravels	Positive	9 flakes, 1 piece of burnt wood, 3 FCR
		10-20	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	5% gravels	Positive	1 bone, 4 flakes, 18 FCR
		20-30	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	5-10% gravels	Positive	1 charcoal, 20 FCR, 30 flakes
		30-40	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	15% gravels	Positive	34 flakes, 7 FCR (small)
		40-50	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	10-15% gravels, 20-25% CaCo3	Positive	8 FCR, 12 flakes
		50-60	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	10% gravels	Positive	4 FCR, 9 flakes
		60-70	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	10% gravels	Positive	2 FCR, 7 flakes
		70-80	10YR 4/4	Dark yellowish brown	Silty Clay Loam	5-10% CaCo3	Positive	2 flakes
		80-90	10YR 4/4	Dark yellowish brown	Silty Clay Loam	5-10% CaCo3	Positive	1 flake
		90-100	10YR 4/4	Dark yellowish brown	Silty Clay Loam	5-10% CaCo3	Positive	3 flakes. Terminated at depth.

*La Jita Site (41UV21 and 41UV25) Boundary Delineation and State Antiquities Landmark Nomination, Uvalde County, Texas*

Shovel Test No.	Site No.	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell Value	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Inclusions	Negative/Positive	Comments/ Reason for Termination
ZO002	41UV21	0-60	7.5YR 2.5/2	Very dark brown	Silty Loam	1-5% gravels	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		60-100	10YR 4/2	Dark grayish brown	Sandy Loam	1-5% gravels	Negative	No cultural material encountered. Terminated at depth.
ZO003	41UV21	0-25	7.5YR 2.5/2	Very dark brown	Silty Clay Lom	25%< cobbles and gravels	Negative	Dense cobble inclusion. No cultural material encountered. Terminated at cobble impasse.
ZO004	41UV21	0-30	7.5YR 2.5/2	Very dark brown	Silty Clay Lom	20%< cobbles and gravels	Negative	No cultural material encountered. Terminated at cobble impasse.
ZO005	41UV21	0-10	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	1-5% gravels	Positive	No cultural material encountered.
		10-20	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	5% gravels	Positive	5 FCR, 1 flake
		20-30	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	10-15% gravels	Positive	5 flakes, 1 FCR
		30-40	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	20%< gravels	Positive	FCR visible on surface of surrounding area. Limestone cobble starts at 20 cm below surface; only the center of the Shovel test reaches 40 cm below surface. No cultural material encountered. Terminated at impenetrable limestone bedrock.
ZO006	41UV21	0-10	10YR 2/1	Black	Clay Loam	1-5% gravels	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		10-20	10YR 2/1	Black	Clay Loam	10% gravels	Positive	1 flake
		20-25	10YR 2/1	Black	Clay Loam	20%< cobbles and gravels	Negative	Increase in cobbles with depth. No cultural material encountered. Terminated at bedrock
ZO007	41UV21	0-10	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	-	Positive	1 FCR
		10-20	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	1-5% snail shells	Positive	1 FCR, 1 flake
		20-30	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	1-5% snail shells	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		30-40	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	1-5% snail shells and CaCo3	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		40-50	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	1-5% snail shells and CaCo3	Negative	Limestone cobbles at 40 cm below surface. No cultural material encountered. Terminated at bedrock

Shovel Test No.	Site No.	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell Value	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Inclusions	Negative/Positive	Comments/ Reason for Termination
ZO008	41UV21	0-20	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Silty Clay Loam	-	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		20-50	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	1% CaCo3	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		50-60	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Clay	1-5% CaCo3	Negative	No cultural material encountered. Terminated at basal clay
ZO009	41UV21	0-15	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	1-5% limestone gravels	Negative	No cultural material encountered.
		15-50	10YR 4/2	Dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	1-5% snail shells, 5-10% limestone gravels, 3% CaCo3	Negative	CaCo3 inclusions at 20 cm below surface. No cultural material encountered. Terminated at basal clay
ZO010	41UV21	0-40	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	10-15% gravels and cobbles	Negative	Gravel and cobble density increase with depth. No cultural material encountered. Terminated at gravel impasse.
ZO011	41UV21	0-30	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	10-15% gravels and cobbles	Negative	Gravel and cobble density increase with depth. No cultural material encountered. Terminated at gravel impasse.
ZO012	41UV21	0-5	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	20%< cobbles and gravels	Negative	No cultural material encountered. Terminated at gravel impasse.
ZO013	41UV21	0-10	10YR 2/2	Very dark brown	Clay Loam	20%< cobbles and gravels	Negative	No cultural material encountered. Terminated at gravel impasse.

## **APPENDIX C**

### **Supplemental Figures from SWCA and GSSWT**



**Figure C1. Ephemeral tributaries in 41UV21, view facing west.**



**Figure C2. Northern boundary of 41UV21, view facing north.**



**Figure C3. Undulating landscape in 41UV25, view facing east.**



**Figure C4. Two tracks along the boundary of 41UV25, view facing northwest.**



**Figure C5. Exposed cut bank, view facing north.**



**Figure C6. Exposed cut bank up close, view facing north.**



**Figure C7. Overview of burned rock and midden surface, plan view.**



**Figure C8. GSSWT and SWCA excavating Test Unit 1, view facing southeast.**



Figure C9. Test Unit 1 overview, plan view.



Figure C10. GSSWT and SWCA screening Test Unit 1, view facing east.



**Figure C11. Site 41UV21 tested cobble and secondary flake, plan view.**



**Figure C12. Site 41UV21 modified flakes, plan view.**



**Figure C13. Site 41UV21 biface fragment, plan view.**



**Figure C14. Site 41UV21 preform fragment, plan view.**

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Item 8.b  
Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting  
October 27, 2020

### Consider approving site nominated for State Antiquities Landmark

#### **Background**

The following privately-owned antiquities site resource was nominated for designation to State Antiquities Landmark status. Proper notice has been given by the Archaeological Conservancy, the land-owning organization of the proposed nominated site of the State Antiquities Landmark designation process. Three motions are presented below.

#### **Suggested Motion A:**

Move that the Board send forward and recommend to the Commission the approval of the SAL nomination of the Shackleford Site(41SM494), Smith County, owned by The Archaeological Conservancy.

#### **Suggested Motion B:**

Move that the Board send forward and recommend to the Commission the disapproval of the SAL nomination of the Shackleford Site(41SM494), Smith County, owned by The Archaeological Conservancy.

#### **Suggested Motion C:**

Move that the board report to the Commission that the SAL nomination of the Shackleford Site(41SM494), Smith County, owned by The Archaeological Conservancy, is incomplete. The AAB is therefore unable to determine whether or not the subject property is eligible for designation as an SAL and recommend that the nomination be returned to the nominators.



# The Archaeological Conservancy

1717 Girard Boulevard NE.  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106-1718  
(505) 266-1540

February 21, 2020



Texas Historical Commission  
P.O. Box 12276  
Austin, TX 78711-2276

Dear Friends:

Enclosed please find a *State Antiquities Landmark Nomination* form for our new Smith County archaeological preserve, the Shackelford Creek site.

Please let me know if you need additional information.

Sincerely,

James B. Walker  
SW Regional Director  
Senior Vice President

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

STATE ANTIQUITIES LANDMARK NOMINATION FORM

1. Property Name

Name of Property or Archeological Site/Trinomial Shackleford Creek Site (41-SM-494)
Address
City Tyler County Smith Zip 75703

2. Ownership (check all that apply)

- Public
Nomination prepared by property owner
Nomination prepared by third party
Nomination prepared by Texas Historical Commission
Private
Nomination prepared by property owner
Nomination prepared by third party
Nomination prepared by Texas Historical Commission

3. Property Type & Significance (check all that apply)

- Archeological
Historic
Prehistoric

Criteria for Archeological Sites (check all that apply)

- The site has the potential to contribute to a better understanding of the prehistory and/or history of Texas by the addition of new and important information;
The site's archeological deposits and the artifacts within the site are preserved and intact, thereby supporting the research potential or preservation interests of the site;
The site possesses unique or rare attributes concerning Texas prehistory and/or history;
The study of the site offers the opportunity to test theories and methods of preservation, thereby contributing to new scientific knowledge; and
There is a high likelihood that vandalism and relic collecting has occurred or could occur, and official landmark designation is needed to ensure maximum legal protection, or alternatively, further investigations are needed to mitigate the effects of vandalism and relic collecting when the site cannot be protected.

Shipwreck

Criterion for Shipwrecks:

- The shipwreck is located on land owned or controlled by the State of Texas or one of its political subdivisions; the shipwreck is pre-twentieth century or is otherwise historically significant and is 50 years old or older in age; the remains consist of a shipwreck sunken, abandoned, or a wreck of the sea, or are represented by the ship's remains and/or contents or related embedded treasure.

Cache / Collection

Criteria for Caches / Collections (check all that apply)

- The cache or collection was assembled with public funds or taken from public lands;
The preservation of materials is adequate to allow the application of standard archeological or conservation techniques;
The cache or collection is of research value, thereby contributing to scientific knowledge; or
The cache or collection is of historic value or contributes to a theme.

**Buildings, structures, objects, districts, and non-archeological sites** (check all that apply)

- Building (must be listed in National Register of Historic Places)
  - Individually listed
  - Contributes to significance of a listed district
- Structure (must be listed in National Register of Historic Places)
  - Individually listed
  - Contributes to significance of a listed district
- Site
- Object
- District (must be listed in the National Register of Historic Places if buildings or structures are included)

**Criteria for buildings, structures, non-archeological sites, objects** (check all that apply):

- The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, including importance to a particular cultural or ethnic group;
- The property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- The property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in Texas culture or history;

**4. Geographic Data**

**Archeological properties (including shipwrecks)**

UTM Zone            NAD datum             
NE Corner Easting            Northing             
SE Corner Easting            Northing             
SW Corner Easting            Northing             
NW Corner Easting            Northing             
Site Centroid Easting            Northing           

- USGS quad name and number
- Acreage of nominated property 1.175 acres
- Attach USGS map with boundary and UTM coordinates or shapefiles

**Description of Site**

Location:           

Site Type and Cultural Affiliation: Late Caddo Farmstead

**Buildings/Structures, or Districts with Buildings/Structures**

- Attach scale map with boundary (survey map preferred)
- Attach deed or legal description. Indicate here if:
  - Deed
  - Metes and bounds
  - Block & Lot description with plat map
  - Survey map
  - Written boundary description (with reference to landmarks, property boundaries, and/or other fixed points)
  - Indicate if boundary is the same as in the National Register nomination

**5. Application Preparer**

Name James B. Walker  
Address 1717 Girard Blvd. NE  
City Albuquerque County Bernalillo State NM  
Telephone# 505-266-1540  
Email Address jimwalkerabq@gmail.com  
Nominator's Signature James B. Walker Date 2-21-2020

**6. Property Owner**

Name The Archaeological Conservancy  
Address 1717 Girard Blvd. NE  
City Albuquerque County Bernalillo State NM  
Telephone# 505-266-1540  
Email Address jimwalkerabq@gmail.com

Additional owner information is attached.

**7. Acknowledgments by Private Property Owners**

The Archaeological Conservancy  
I, James B. Walker, Secretary, as owner of this property, understand that if this site is accepted and entered into the Commission's records as a State Antiquities Landmark, it will thereafter be protected by, and its use governed by, the Antiquities Code of Texas insofar as provided in that Code. Furthermore, I understand that if the site is designated as a State Antiquities Landmark, a "Notice of Designation as a State Antiquities Landmark," will be recorded in the deed records in the county in which the property is located. Furthermore, if the nominated property is building or structure, I understand that I must purchase a State Antiquities Landmark medallion. Furthermore, I understand that, in accordance with Section 191.097 of the Antiquities Code of Texas, the Commission may remove the designation of State Antiquities Landmark from the site if it is determined that such designation is no longer warranted. Furthermore, I swear that I am the owner of the parcel of land nominated for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark, or have consent of a legal authority to make this nomination, subject to penalty of law as provided by Texas Penal Code, Sec. 37.10.

Owner's Signature: James B. Walker Secretary Date 2-21-2020

- Each private property owner must sign a copy of the nomination.

**8. Nomination by Third Party Applicant of Properties owned by Cities and Counties**

Any private individual or private group that desires to nominate a property owned by a political subdivision as a landmark must complete and return to the commission a nomination form, and must give notice of the nomination at the individual's or group's own expense, in a newspaper of general circulation published in the city, town, or county in which the building, structure or site is located. If no newspaper of general circulation is published in the city, town, or county, the notice must be published in a newspaper of general circulation in an adjoining or neighboring county that is circulated in the county of the applicant's residence.

- The notice must be printed in 12-point boldface type; include the exact location of the building or site; and include the name of the group or individual nominating the building or site.
- An original copy of the notice and an affidavit of publication signed by the newspaper's publisher must be submitted to the commission with a nomination form.

I have complied with this requirement (attach proof of publication)

**9. Attachments** (indicate which items are included in application)

- Current photographs, sufficient for THC staff to confirm the property's eligibility (digital files not accepted in lieu of prints)
- Maps
- Deed
- Proof of Publication
- Fiscal Impact Statement (Optional. For a building or structure owned by a political subdivision, the nomination may be accompanied by a statement assessing fiscal impacts of the potential designation on the political subdivision. The political subdivision may also supply a fiscal impact statement to be considered by the Commission).
- National Register form (to be attached by THC staff)
- Archeological site data form
  - Other supporting documentation (briefly describe) Publication: Archaeological Survey of the Shackleford Creek Residential Development Project, Smith County, TX by Bo Nelson and Timothy Pertula, Letter Report 74, Tejas Archaeology, Pittsburg, Texas, November 2018

**10. Evaluation by THC Staff (for buildings and structures only)**

- Building/Structure is listed in the National Register of Historic Places
  - Individually listed
  - District (nominated in its entirety as an SAL)
  - Contributes to significance of a listed district

Name of District \_\_\_\_\_

Certified by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Evaluation by THC Executive Director**

- The nomination is complete and acceptable.
- The property retains integrity at the time of the nomination and is eligible for designation.

Signature: Mark Wolfe Date: 10/6/2020



NOTICE OF CONFIDENTIALITY RIGHTS: IF YOU ARE A NATURAL PERSON, YOU MAY REMOVE OR STRIKE ANY OR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM ANY INSTRUMENT THAT TRANSFERS AN INTEREST IN REAL PROPERTY BEFORE IT IS FILED FOR RECORD IN THE PUBLIC RECORDS: YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER OR YOUR DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER.

#194799

## GIFT DEED

STATE OF TEXAS §

COUNTY OF SMITH §

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

THAT the undersigned, **SHACKELFORD CREEK LAND COMPANY, LLC**, a Texas limited liability company, (hereinafter referred to as "Grantor", whether one or more), with full intention of conveying the property hereinafter described as a gift, with no reversionary interests whatsoever in favor of Grantor, have GIVEN, GRANTED, and CONVEYED, and by these presents do GIVE, GRANT and CONVEY to **THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY, a California Non-Profit Corporation**, hereinafter referred to as "Grantee", whether one or more, the real property ("Property") described as follows, to-wit:

**SEE EXHIBIT "A" ATTACHED HERETO AND  
MADE A PART HEREOF FOR ALL PURPOSES**

This conveyance is subject to any and all mineral reservations and conveyances, rights-of-way, easements and restrictions of record affecting said property in the Office of the County Clerk of Smith County, Texas.

**GRANTOR ACKNOWLEDGES THAT GRANTOR HAS NOT MADE AND DOES NOT MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS AS TO THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE PROPERTY, OR ANY OTHER MATTER AFFECTING OR RELATED TO THE PROPERTY (OTHER THAN WARRANTIES OF TITLE AS PROVIDED AND LIMITED HEREIN) AND GRANTEE IS RELYING SOLELY ON ITS SOLE INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPERTY. GRANTEE EXPRESSLY AGREES THAT TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, THE PROPERTY IS CONVEYED "AS IS" AND "WITH ALL FAULTS", AND GRANTOR EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS, AND GRANTEE ACKNOWLEDGES AND ACCEPTS THAT GRANTOR HAS DISCLAIMED, ANY AND ALL REPRESENTATIONS, WARRANTIES OR GUARANTIES OF ANY KIND, ORAL OR WRITTEN, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, (EXCEPT AS TO TITLE AS HEREIN PROVIDED AND LIMITED) CONCERNING THE PROPERTY, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, (i) THE VALUE, CONDITION, MERCHANTABILITY, HABITABILITY, MARKETABILITY, PROFITABILITY, SUITABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR USE OR PURPOSE, OF THE PROPERTY, (ii) THE MANNER OR QUALITY OF THE CONSTRUCTION OR MATERIALS, IF ANY, INCORPORATED INTO ANY SUCH IMPROVEMENTS, AND (iii) THE MANNER OF REPAIR, QUALITY, STATE OF REPAIR OR LACK OF REPAIR OF ANY SUCH IMPROVEMENTS.**

**BY GRANTEE'S ACCEPTANCE OF THIS DEED, GRANTEE REPRESENTS THAT GRANTEE HAS MADE (i) ALL INSPECTIONS OF THE PROPERTY TO DETERMINE ITS VALUE AND CONDITION DEEMED NECESSARY OR APPROPRIATE BY GRANTEE, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, INSPECTIONS FOR THE PRESENCE OF ASBESTOS, PESTICIDE RESIDUES, HAZARDOUS WASTE AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND (ii) INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY PORTION OF THE PROPERTY LIES WITHIN ANY FLOOD AREA AS**

**DETERMINED BY THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS OR OTHER APPLICABLE AUTHORITY. THE TERMS AND PROVISIONS SET FORTH HEREIN SHALL SURVIVE CLOSING AND SHALL NOT MERGE.**

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described Property, together with all and singular the rights and appurtenances thereto in anywise belonging to the Property, subject to the provisions stated above, to Grantee, Grantee's heirs, executors, administrators, successors and/or assigns forever; and Grantor does hereby bind Grantor, Grantor's heirs, executors, administrators, successors and/or assigns to WARRANT AND FOREVER DEFEND all and singular the said Property unto the said Grantee, Grantee's heirs, executors, administrators, successors and/or assigns, against every person whomsoever claiming or to claim the same or any part thereof.

EXECUTED this 5 day of December, 2019.

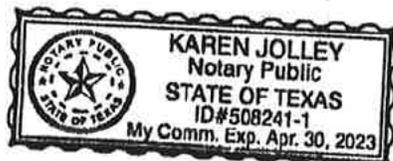
**SHACKELFORD CREEK LAND COMPANY, LLC,  
a Texas limited liability company**

By: *Lenard McMillin*  
**Lenard McMillin, Manager**

STATE OF TEXAS §

COUNTY OF SMITH §

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me on the 5 day of December, 2019, by Lenard McMillin, Manager of **SHACKELFORD CREEK LAND COMPANY, LLC, a Texas limited liability company**, on behalf of said company and in the capacity therein stated.



*Karen Jolley*  
NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF TEXAS

**ACCEPTED:**

**THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY,  
a California Non-Profit Corporation**

By: Mark P. Michel  
**Mark P. Michel, President**

STATE OF New Mexico §

COUNTY OF Bernalillo §

The foregoing Instrument was acknowledged before me on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of December, 2019, by Mark P. Michel, President of **THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY, a California Non-Profit Corporation**, on behalf of said corporation and in the capacity therein stated.



Tione E. Joseph  
NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF ~~TEXAS~~ New Mexico

**AFTER RECORDING RETURN TO  
GRANTEE'S ADDRESS FOR TAX NOTICES:**

**THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY, a California Non-Profit Corporation**  
1717 Girard Blvd. NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87106

# EXHIBIT A

**ALL THAT CERTAIN** lot, tract, or parcel of land situated within the Thomas Blackwell Survey Abstract 112, Smith County, Texas and being a part of a called 140.00 acre tract described in a deed to Shackelford Creek Land Company, LLC, recorded in Document Number 20170100047388 in the Deed Records of Smith County, Texas and being more completely described as follows:

**COMMENCING** at a steel axle found for the northwest corner of said 140.00 acre tract, same being in the east line of Lot 6 as shown on Saddlebrook Estates, recorded in Cabinet C, Slide 199-D in said Plat Records;

**THENCE** South 01 deg. 41 min. 48 sec. East along the west line of said 140.00 acre tract, a distance of 375.19 feet and North 88 deg. 18 min. 12 sec. East, a distance of 220.93 feet to a point for corner and being the **PLACE OF BEGINNING** of herein described tract;

**THENCE** across said 140.00 acre tract as follows:

North 42 deg. 30 min. 32 sec. East, a distance of 171.05 feet to a point for corner,

South 85 deg. 34 min. 51 sec. East, a distance of 67.55 feet to a point for corner,

South 42 deg. 23 min. 15 sec. East, a distance of 126.94 feet to a point for corner,

South 15 deg. 40 min. 37 sec. West, a distance of 68.03 feet to a point for corner,

South 01 deg. 47 min. 30 sec. East, a distance of 95.60 to a point for corner,

South 88 deg. 12 min. 30 sec. West, a distance of 120.97 feet to a point for corner at the beginning of a curve to the right,

Along said curve to the right having a Delta of 66 deg. 07 min. 56 sec., a Radius of 100.00 feet, an Arc distance of 115.42 feet and a Chord which bears North 58 deg. 43 min. 32 sec. West, a distance of 109.12 feet to a point for corner at the end of said curve, and

North 25 deg. 39 min. 34 sec. West, a distance of 89.92 feet to the **PLACE OF BEGINNING** containing 1.175 acres (51,182 square feet) of land.

# Smith County



---

**DO NOT REMOVE**

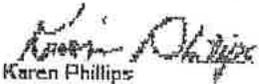
**THIS PAGE IS PART OF THE INSTRUMENT**

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Filed for Record in  
Smith County, Texas  
12/10/2019 1:12:46 PM  
Fee: \$38.00  
20190100041629

DEED  
Deputy -Adrius Key

I hereby certify that this  
instrument was filed and duly  
recorded in the Official Public  
Records of Smith County, Texas

  
Karen Phillips  
County Clerk



# A Vestige Of The Caddo

*The Conservancy obtains an ancient residential settlement.*

The Conservancy has acquired a one-acre preserve in east Texas just south of Tyler that contains a single component Late Caddo residential settlement that dates to the early to mid-sixteenth century A.D. The site is located within a new housing development. The developer, Shackelford Creek Land Company, had to build a bridge over a creek to enter the development, and consequently they applied for a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE).

As recommended by the COE as part of the permitting process, the developers were required to hire archaeologists to survey the land within the subdivision for any intact archaeological resources. While conducting the survey, Tejas Archaeology, a cultural resource management firm hired by the developer, identified the site, which was named Shackelford Creek. Subsequent test excavation yielded intact deposits including cultural features as well as chipped and ground stone tools, ceramic vessel sherds, and animal and plant remains. Wanting to preserve the site, the developer



**Caption**

donated it to the Conservancy.

When early Spanish and French explorers first visited northeast Texas, northwest Louisiana, southeast Oklahoma, and southwest Arkansas, they found Caddo peoples living in large villages along the Red River and many other major streams that featured beehive-shaped houses made of wood, cane, grass, and brush. Some of the villages also had platform mounds, which served as bases for temples, and conical mounds that contained high-status burials. Surrounding these large villages were smaller associated farmsteads and hamlets situated on higher ground adjacent to the major streams where the soils were favorable for maize agriculture.

These Caddo chiefdoms traded extensively throughout the region with adjacent chiefdoms and other

non-Caddo groups, utilizing dugout canoes to transport goods and people on rivers and streams. Although they were decimated by European diseases and incursions by non-Caddo groups searching for game and slaves in the late 1700s and early 1800s, the Caddo remained in parts of East Texas until about 1840. Today, the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma is located in west-central Oklahoma, where several thousand descendants live.

The Conservancy plans to fence the preserve and recruit local volunteer stewards to watch over the site. We will be developing a long-term management plan with the input of the Caddo Nation, the Texas Historical Commission, and interested archaeologists and neighbors. The Shackelford Creek site is the Conservancy's seventeenth Texas preserve. —*Jim Walker*

CREDIT





**Figure 5. Tributary creek in the project area.**



**Figure 6. New road ramp with house pads in the project area.**



Figure 7. Looking from the creek at the bridge ramp to the [REDACTED] side of the project area.



Figure 8. A clearing on the [redacted] side of the creek.



Figure 9. Construction on the [REDACTED] side of the project area, and on the [REDACTED] side of the Shackelford Creek site (41SM494).



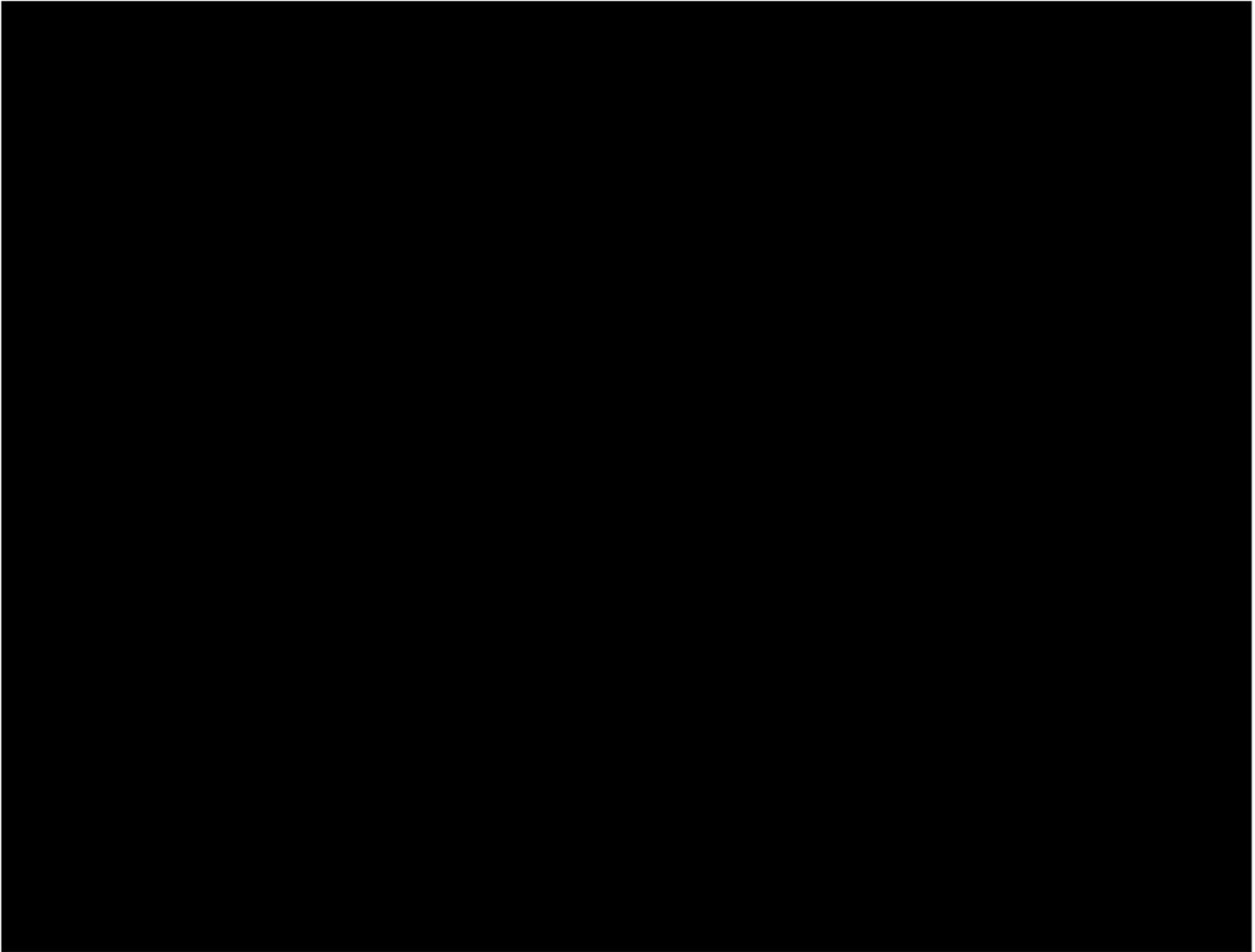
**Figure 10. Looking at the project area from the [REDACTED] side of the bridge. The Shackleford Creek site is in the background.**

(Figure 11 and 12). On either side of the roads are 10 meter-wide utility corridors or right of ways containing water, sewer, electric, fiber optic cables, gas lines, and underground drainage culverts. Some of the underground drainage culverts are designed to direct the water to the small tributary of Shackleford Creek in the project area. The total acreage disturbed in the utility corridors is 8.18 acres.

A small bridge is already in place over the small tributary, and on the west side of Shackleford Creek a platform is currently being built up to place a bridge over Shackleford Creek (see Figure 6). The platform consists of soil fill brought in from construction in other areas on the property. The fill is approximately 4 to 5 meters in height and covers approximately 1.07 acres. Another area of fill spans 185 meters in length, 10 meters in width, and 2 to 3 meters in height that has been placed along the northern edge of the small tributary to Shackleford Creek. This fill is apparently to be used in preparation of leveling lots that residences will be built upon; it covers around 0.46 acres (see Figure 11).

An additional 3.05 acres has been cleared of vegetation, and scraped in preparation for roads, cul de sac drives, and utilities (see Figure 12). The scrapes are from 10 to 40 cm bs with smaller deeper areas caused by the removal of the root systems from the cleared trees. The trees and brush removed was wind rowed near the center of the cleared areas (Figure 13), and the piles were or are now in the process of being burned. Together, these impacts account for approximately 16.22 acres of disturbance (36 percent of the project area) in the archaeological survey area of 45 acres.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Soil Survey of Smith County, Texas (Hatherly 1993), was used in determining soil types within the proposed survey area. Additionally, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) website was utilized to update current official soil series names and descriptions from earlier soil surveys (NRCS 2018). The soil series present within the project area are Cuthbert fine sandy loam 5-20% slope, Mattex loam 0-1% slope, Oakwood fine sandy loam 1-5% slope, Redsprings very gravelly sandy loam 8-25%, and Wolfpen loamy fine sand 1-15% slope. The Wolfpen loamy fine sand comprises the majority of the soil series within the project survey (Figure 14) with small areas of Oakwood and Cuthbert fine sandy loam in the western portion of the project area, Redsprings fine sandy loam in the



**Figure 11. The western part of the project area showing the development boundary, the archaeological survey area, shovel test locations, and disturbance areas.**



**Figure 13. Burned debris row by the Shackleford Creek site (41SM494).**



Figure 14. Cutbank area in the [redacted] part of the project area.

eastern edge of the project area, and the Mattex loam (formerly Mantachie loam) only along the Shackelford Creek floodplain. Numerous up to pebble-sized sandstone and ferruginous sandstone rocks were noted in the shovel tests, comprising up to 10-15 percent in most of the shovel test matrix, but in the Redsprings very gravelly sandy loam deposits, the gravels accounted for up to 50-60 percent of the matrix.

The survey methods used for the Shackelford Creek Residential Development project consisted of a 100 percent pedestrian survey of the 45 acres selected by the USACE by personnel from Tejas Archaeology. The pedestrian survey included shovel testing (using shovel tests about 35 cm in diameter) up to 100 cm bs (the depth easily reachable by shovel) along with examination of any cut banks (see Figure 14), as well as erosional profiles, etc. that existed within the project area. The areas of recent construction had very good visibility, and these areas were examined for cultural materials exposed on the cleared surface. All soil matrix in the shovel tests was screened in 20 cm levels through 1/4-inch hardware cloth to recover buried archaeological materials; any non-diagnostic artifacts that were recovered in the shovel tests were examined in the field, and then returned to the shovel tests when they were backfilled.

The survey employed a strategy to collect only diagnostic artifacts (i.e., projectile points and ancestral Caddo ceramic vessel sherds). Diagnostic artifacts, records, files, field notes, forms, and other documentation will be included in the curation package at the completion of the project. All field-generated documents will be temporarily curated at the Tejas Archaeology office. These documents and photographs will be organized and catalogued according to Stephen F. Austin State University Anthropology and Archaeology Laboratory curation standards, and placed at this curation facility when the project is completed.

A total of 104 shovel tests were excavated within the 45-acre archaeological survey area; an additional 3.1 acres was examined outside of the archaeological survey area recommended by the USACE (see Figures 11-12) (Table 1). This amounts to ca. 2.16 shovel tests per acre across the 48.1 acres that received an archaeological survey.

**Table 1. Shovel tests excavated in the project area.**

ST No.	Description
ST 1	0-6 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 6-80 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 80-84 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 2	0-7 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 7-84 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 84-87 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 3	0-8 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 8-82 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 82-85 cm+, strong brown clay

**Table 1. Shovel tests excavated in the project area, cont.**

ST No.	Description
ST 4	0-5 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 5-82 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 82-85 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 5	0-6 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 6-79 cm, yellowish-brown fine loamy sand; 79-83 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 6	0-75 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 75-78 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 7	0-69 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 69-73 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 8	0-63 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 63-66 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 9	0-56 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 56-59 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 10	0-6 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 6-61 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 61-64 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 11	0-6 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 6-64 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 64-67 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 12	0-51 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 51-55 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 13	0-5 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 5-80 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 80-83 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 14	0-5 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 5-95 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 95-98 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 15	0-5 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 5-94 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 94-97 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 16	0-5 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 5-75 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 75-80 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 17	0-60 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 60-64 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 18	0-100 cm+, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand
ST 19	0-5 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 5-100 cm+, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand

**Table 1. Shovel tests excavated in the project area, cont.**

ST No.	Description
ST 20	0-43 cm, dark brown fine sandy loam; 43-100 cm+, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand
ST 21	0-53 cm, dark brown fine loamy sand; 53-100 cm+, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand
ST 22	0-5 cm, brown fine loamy sand; 5-75 cm+, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; stopped large root
ST 23	0-6 cm brown fine loamy sand; 6-76 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 76-79 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 24	0-5 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 5-84 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 84-89 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 25	0-100 cm+, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand
ST 26	0-70 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 70-74 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 27	0-80 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 80-85 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 28	0-5 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 5-80 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 80-85 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 29	0-6 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 6-42 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 42-45 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 30	0-5 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 5-27 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 27-30 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 31	0-6 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 6-50 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 50-52 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 32	0-5 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 5-51 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 51-54 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 33	0-5 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 5-55 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 55-58 cm+, strong brown clay

**Table 1. Shovel tests excavated in the project area, cont.**

ST No.	Description
ST 34	0-5 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 5-69 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 69-72 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 35	0-7 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 5-79 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 79-83 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 36	0-51 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 51-53 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 37	0-50 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 50-52 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 38	0-54 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 54-57 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 39	0-5 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 5-34 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 34-37 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 40	0-9 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 9-82 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 82-86 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 41	0-10 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 10-54 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 54-57 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 42	0-5 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 5-52 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 52-56 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 43	0-19 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 19-27 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 44	0-55 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 55-58 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 45	0-25 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 25-30 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 46	0-15 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 15-20 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 47	0-18 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 18-22 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 48	0-5 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 5-10 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 49	0-16 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 16-20 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 50	0-27 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 27-29 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 51	0-25 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 25-27 cm+, strong brown clay

**Table 1. Shovel tests excavated in the project area, cont.**

ST No.	Description
ST 52	0-70 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 70-74 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 53	0-33 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 33-36 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 54	0-5 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 5-73 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 73-76 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 55	0-23 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 23-26 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 56	0-25 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 25-28 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 57	0-33 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 33-36 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 58	0-29 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 29-32 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 59	0-23 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 23-26 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 60	0-5 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 5-35 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 35-38 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 61	0-14 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 14-31 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 31-33 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 62	0-19 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 19-27 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 27-29 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 63	0-17 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 17-33 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 33-36 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 64	0-27 cm, dark-grayish brown loamy fine sand; 27-29 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 65	0-23 cm+, dark grayish-brown loamy clay
ST 66	0-25 cm, dark grayish-brown loamy clay
ST 67	0-17 cm, reddish-brown sandy loam; 17-25 cm+, red clay
ST 68	0-11 cm, reddish-brown sandy loam; 11-18 cm+, red clay
ST 69	0-10 cm, reddish-brown sandy loam; 10-15 cm+, red clay

**Table 1. Shovel tests excavated in the project area, cont.**

ST No.	Description
ST 70	0-5 cm, reddish-brown sandy loam; 5-11 cm+, red clay
ST 71	0-8 cm, reddish-brown sandy loam; 8-16 cm+, red clay
ST 72	0-10 cm+, red clay
ST 73	0-7 cm, reddish-brown sandy loam; 7-14 cm+, red clay
ST 74	0-15 cm, reddish-brown sandy loam; 15-20 cm+, red clay
ST 75	0-7 cm, reddish-brown sandy loam; 7-16 cm+, red clay
ST 76	0-14 cm, dark grayish-brown fine sandy loam; 14-18 cm+, red clay
ST 77	0-5 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 5-44 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 44-47 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 78	0-9 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 9-40 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 40-43 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 79	0-6 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 6-31 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 31-34 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 80	0-7 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 7-37 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 37-40 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 81	0-10 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 10-43 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 43-46 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 82	0-16 cm, dark grayish-brown fine sandy loam; 16-21 cm+, red clay
ST 83	0-5 cm, brown fine sandy loam; 5-59 cm, yellowish-brown fine loamy sand; 59-63 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 84	0-6 cm, brown fine sandy loam; 6-60 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 60-64 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 85	0-5 cm, brown fine sandy loam; 5-61 cm, yellowish-brown fine sandy loam; 61-65 cm+, strong brown clay

**Table 1. Shovel tests excavated in the project area, cont.**

ST No.	Description
ST 86	0-8 cm, brown fine sandy loam; 8-51cm, yellowish-brown fine sandy loam; 51- 55 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 87	0-7 cm, brown fine sandy loam; 7-53 cm, yellowish-brown fine sandy loam; 53-56 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 88	0-10 cm, brown fine sandy loam; 10-51 cm, yellowish-brown fine sandy loam; 51-53 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 89	0-8 cm, brown fine sandy loam; 8-43 cm, yellowish-brown fine sandy loam; 43-46 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 90	0-7 cm, brown fine sandy loam; 7-50 cm, yellowish-brown fine sandy loam; 50-52 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 91	0-67 cm, yellowish-brown fine sandy loam; 67-70 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 92	0-62 cm, yellowish-brown fine sandy loam; 62-65 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 93	0-9 cm, brown fine sandy loam; 9-33 cm, yellowish-brown fine sandy loam; 33-36 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 94	0-10 cm, brown fine sandy loam; 10-30 cm, yellowish-brown fine sandy loam; 30-32 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 95	0-5 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 5-44 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 44-47 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 96	0-9 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 9-40 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 40-43 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 97	0-6 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 6-41 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 41-44 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 98	0-7 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 7-37 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 37-40 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 99	0-9 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 9-63 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 63-66 cm+, strong brown clay

**Table 1. Shovel tests excavated in the project area, cont.**

ST No.	Description
ST 100	0-5 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 5-64 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 64-67 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 101	0-8 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 8-60 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 60-63 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 102	0-6 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 6-61 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 61-64 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 103	0-7 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 7-67 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 67-70 cm+, strong brown clay
ST 104	0-10 cm, brown loamy fine sand; 10-63 cm, yellowish-brown loamy fine sand; 63-66 cm+, strong brown clay

Shovel tests were placed in areas with the least amount of disturbance from the previous construction activities at the Shackleford Creek Residential Development. On the east side of Shackleford Creek, nine shovel tests placed on a slope (see Figure 12) with Redsprings very gravelly fine sandy loam were shallow (less than 20 cm bs), and contained large amounts of gravel. The Shackleford Creek floodplain was marshy wetland, and no shovel tests were attempted in this area. On the west side of Shackleford Creek, in areas with Cuthebert, Oakwood, and Wolfpen soil series, of the 95 shovel tests (see Figures 11 and 12), 37 shovel tests (39 percent) had sediments up to 50 cm bs, 53 shovel tests (56 percent) had sediments that reached to greater than 50 cm bs, and five shovel tests (5 percent) had sediments that were over 100 cm bs in thickness.

During the course of the archaeological survey, one new archaeological site the Shackleford Creek (41SM494) was identified in the [REDACTED]. Also, two areas were noted that contained modern discarded trash, designated as Garbage Dump 1 and Garbage Dump 2 (see Figure 11). Both dump areas appear to be unwanted trash hauled into the area containing items from 20 to 30 years in age.

Garbage Dump 1 is discarded along an erosional gully about 40 meters in length and 10 meters in width. An old road is a short distance to the north, and may have provided access to the area. Strewn along the gully are 50 to 60 vehicle tires, 25+ plastic two-liter soft drink bottles, 20+ plastic containers for plants and shrubs used in landscaping, 20+ rusted cans the size for canned juices, several pieces of "Tin" sheet

metal, several pieces of 3/4-inch rubber hose, an early 1990s computer screen with a built-in keyboard, and a water fountain. The discarded materials appear to may have been discarded from a local automotive business (Figure 15).

Garbage Dump 2 is discarded adjacent to an old road cut just to the north of the garbage pile. The discarded items are scattered over a 10-meter diameter area along a slope edge. In the dump pile are several rolls of 2 x 4 fencing, strands of barb wire, six vehicle tires, aluminum tubing from a vehicle air conditioning system, a metal box 19-inch television set, 10 plastic two liter soft drink bottles, four two cycle plastic oil bottles for boat motor, four sheets of "Tin" metal sheets, four plastic milk jugs, a porcelain toilet, two metal gutter strips for drainage along a house eave, and a Snickers candy wrapper (Figure 16).

#### *41SM494, Shackleford Creek Site*

Shackleford Creek (41SM494) is a prehistoric site with an ancestral Caddo archaeological component that dates after ca. A.D. 1400, during the Late Caddo period. The site [REDACTED]. The landform slopes [REDACTED] to a small stream, a tributary of Shackleford Creek. The site is forested with a mixture of small to medium-sized hardwoods with scattered pine and cedar trees (Figure 17) with some brush piles and land clearing activities in preparation to construct roads and utilities (Figure 18). The surface visibility is less than 10 percent in the wooded areas (Figure 19), and 90 percent in the cleared areas. The soil is Wolfpen loamy fine sand with a sandy clay B-horizon.

The site area covers an area of ca. 3,000 square meters (0.74 acres), 100 m north-south and 30 m east-west, as demarcated by 10 positive shovel tests and two surface finds of artifacts (Figure 20). The archeological site extended outside of the USACE 45-acre archaeological survey area. An area approximately 3.1 acres to the south and west of the 45-acre survey area was shovel tested outside the survey area to determine the limits of the archaeological site (Figure 20).

Shovel Tests 20 and 21 in the [REDACTED] encountered midden deposit of dark brown soil with small charcoal flecks in the matrix. The midden deposits ranged from 43 to 53 cm in thickness from the surface, and may cover a ca. 5 m diameter area on the crest of the landform.

#### **Artifacts**

The archaeological investigations at the Shackleford Creek site recovered three ancestral Caddo artifacts on the surface, and another 33 artifacts from 10 positive shovel tests; these artifacts were from 0-100 cm bs, but 97 percent are from 0-60 cm bs (see Appendix 1). The mean density of artifacts in the positive shovel tests is 3.3, or ca. 26.4 artifacts per square meter of archaeological deposits. The shovel tests with the highest densities of artifacts are ST 20 (n=7) and ST 21 (n=15) in the [REDACTED] part of the Shackleford Creek site (see Figure 20).



**Figure 15. Dump #1.**



**Figure 16. Dump #2.**



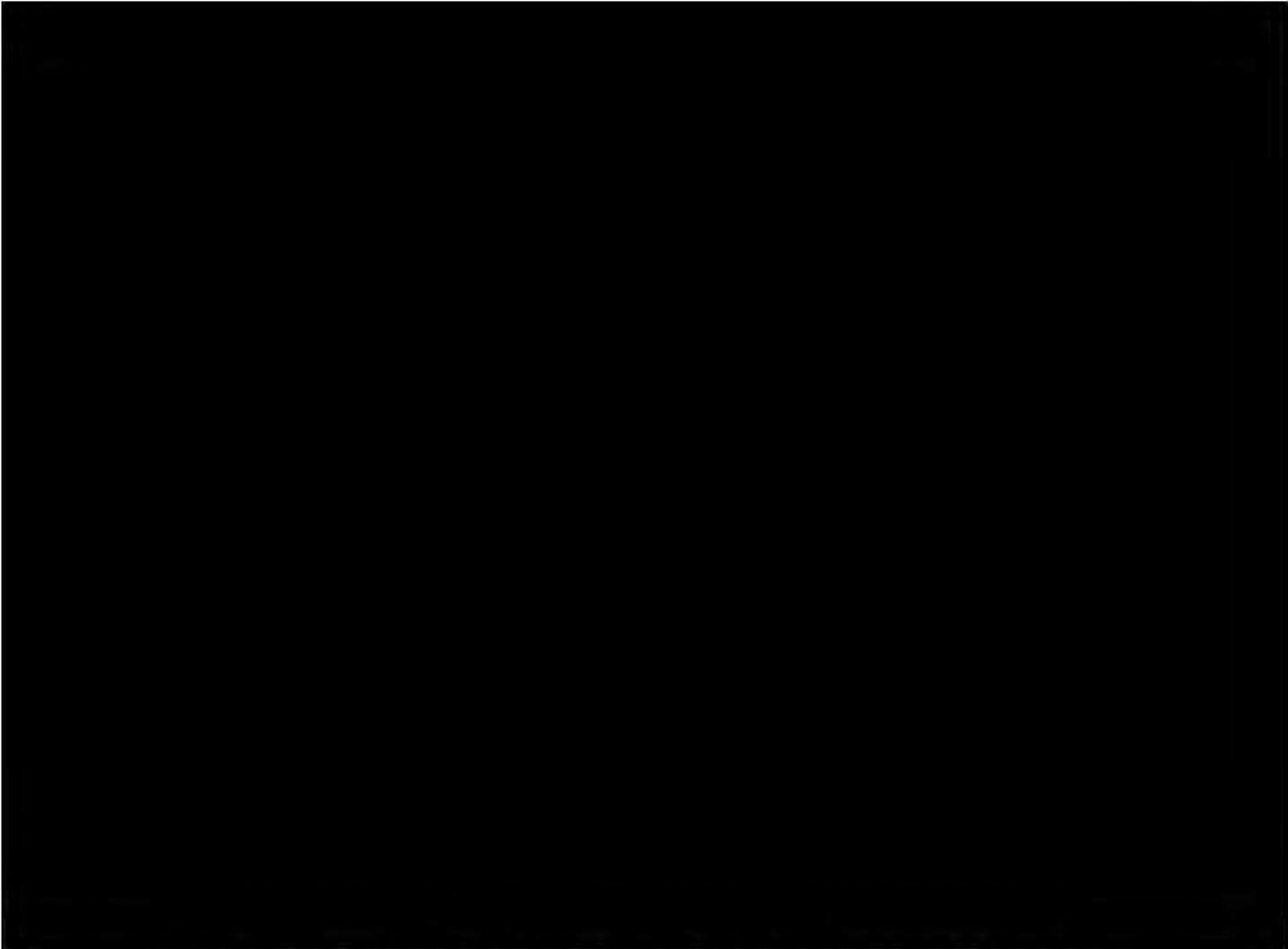
**Figure 17. The Shackleford Creek site (41SM494) in the trees.**



**Figure 18. A brush pile at the Shackelford Creek site (41SM494).**



Figure 19. A view of the site area from [REDACTED]



A number of attributes have been employed in the study of the aboriginal ceramic vessel sherds from the Shackleford Creek site (41SM494). These are attributes commonly employed in the analysis of aboriginal ceramics of prehistoric age in East Texas (see Ellis and Perttula 2010):

Temper inclusions or Non-plastics: Deliberate and indeterminate materials in the paste (Rice 1987:411), including a variety of tempers (grog or crushed sherds, bone, hematite, shell, quartz sands, etc.) and “particulate matter of some size.” The grog, bone, and hematite non-plastics appear to have been deliberately added to the paste as tempers. The bone used for temper by potters has likely been burned and calcined, then crushed, before it was added to the paste. Sherd cross-sections were inspected macroscopically and with a 10X hand lens to determine the character of the paste and its inclusions.

Paste: The paste represents the natural constituents of the clay used, once temper is added, by potters to manufacture vessels. The paste may be a homogeneous clay, or have a sandy or silty paste based on texture, along

with minerals such as iron, hematite, chert, and quartz sands, etc., of various sizes and angularity.

Clays used for vessel manufacture were probably gathered from nearby alluvial settings, but almost certainly within a short (1-7 km away, at most) distance from a settlement or a temporary camp (e.g., Arnold 2000:343; Arthur 2006:52), so that an inordinate amount of time and energy was not expended by potters in hauling clay back to the site. Arthur (2006:52) points out that potters would be likely to select lower quality clays for vessel manufacture than high quality clays if the latter were farther away.

Vessel Form: The principal vessel form categories ought to include open containers (bowls) and restricted containers, including jars, bottles, and carinated bowls of several shapes and sizes. As restricted containers, jars allow access by hand, but bottles do not, and they have a roughened interior surface

Additional form attributes that are recorded on rim sherds include the rim profile (outflaring or everted, vertical or standing, and inverted), lip profile (rolled to the exterior, rounded, flat, or thinned), and base shape (flat or rounded).

Core Colors: Observations on ceramic sherd cross-section colors permit consideration of oxidation patterns (Teltser 1993:Figure 2a-h; Perttula 2005:Figure 5-30i-l), and thus the conditions under which the vessel was fired and then cooled after firing. Comments may also be included on the presence and location of sooting or smudging from cooking use (Skibo 1992), and the preservation and location of charred organic remains or residues.

Vessels tend to be fired in a variety of different ways, presumably reflecting personal preferences in firing, the desired vessel color, the kind of clays and their pastes that were used, and the functional and technological requirements of the kinds of vessel forms that were being manufactured at a specific site. Vessels were likely fired in an open fire, with the vessels either set atop the fire or nestled in the coals and ash.

Wall Thickness: Thickness is recorded in millimeters for each sherd, using a vernier caliper. These variations in vessel wall thickness are likely related to functional and technological decisions made by potters in how these different wares were intended to be used in local encampments or households. The less substantial vessel walls in some of the vessel sherds would be well suited to the cooking and heating of foods and liquids and, because heat would have been conducted efficiently while heating rapidly, would have contributed to their ability to withstand heat-related stresses. Much thicker vessel sherds (greater than 8 mm in thickness) would have created stronger and more stable vessels, and would have been well suited for use as storage containers (Rice 1987:227). Other wares were probably intended for use in the serving of foods and liquids, and thinner and less porous vessel walls would have helped to maintain the temperature of served food and liquids; thinner and lighter vessels would have also

contributed to the ease with which serving vessels could be handled, used, and transported.

Interior and Exterior Surface Treatment: The primary methods of finishing the surface of ceramic vessels include smoothing, burnishing, and polishing (Rice 1987:138), although polishing is generally rarely seen on vessels or vessel sherds because of site preservation conditions.

Smoothing creates “a finer and more regular surface...[and] has a matte rather than a lustrous finish” (Rice 1987:138). Burnishing, on the other hand, creates an irregular lustrous finish marked by parallel facets left by the burnishing tool (perhaps a pebble or bone). A polished surface treatment is marked by a uniform and highly lustrous surface finish, done when the vessel is dry, but without “the pronounced parallel facets produced by burnishing leather-hard clay” (Rice 1987:138).

Decoration: Decorative techniques present in the ceramic vessel sherds from the Shackleford Creek site include incising, punctating, and brushing. The principal decorative techniques were executed with fingers (punctuation), tools (incising), or by using frayed sticks or grass stems (brushing) dragged across the body surface.

Type: The kinds of named ceramic types follow the work of Suhm and Jelks (1962).

The ancestral Caddo ceramic vessel sherds from the Shackleford Creek site include one rim sherd with vertical brushing marks (Figure 21, top right), a lower rim-upper body sherd with vertical brushing marks (Figure 22), 23 plain or decorated body sherds, and two base sherds (Figure 21, left) (Table 2). The different temper-paste combinations as well as different firing conditions suggests the sherds are from at least seven different vessels. The one rim sherd is 5.1 mm in thickness, the body sherds have a mean thickness of  $7.28 \pm 0.96$  mm (with a range of 5.0-10.2 mm), and the two base sherds have a mean thickness of 13.35 mm, with a range of 12.1-14.6 mm. Fifteen of the 27 sherds from the site are decorated: this is a plain to decorated sherd ratio of 0.8, consistent with a post-A.D. 1400 Late Caddo period ceramic assemblage in the upper Angelina River basin in East Texas (Pertulla and Nelson 2004:38-40 and Table 4).



Figure 21. Ceramic vessel sherds from ST 21, 20-40 cm bs, at the Shackelford Creek site.



**Figure 22. Lower rim-upper body sherd with vertical brushing marks, ST 15, 0-20 cm bs, at the Shackelford Creek site (41SM494).**

**Table 2. Analysis of the ancestral Caddo ceramic vessel sherds from the Shackelford Creek site (41SM494).**

Provenience	Sherd Type	Temper	Firing	ST	Th	Decoration
			Cond.		(mm)	
Surface	base	grog-bone	F	-	12.1	Plain
Surface	body	grog	F	I SM	7.9	Parallel brushed
ST 1, 0-20	body	grog-hem.	K	-	6.2	Plain
ST 4, 40-60	body	grog	K	-	6.7	Plain
ST 4, 40-60	body	grog/SP	C	I SM	7.9	Plain
ST 15, 0-20	lower rim- body	grog	A	I SM	7.0	Vertical brushed

**Table 2. Analysis of the ancestral Caddo ceramic vessel sherds from the Shackelford Creek site (41SM494), cont.**

Provenience	Sherd Type	Temper	Firing	ST	Th (mm)	Decoration
			Cond.			
ST 16, 0-20	body	grog	G	I SM	7.4	Parallel brushed
ST 16, 0-20	body	grog	G	I SM	6.6	Parallel brushed
ST 16, 20-40	body	grog	G	I SM	6.9	Parallel brushed
ST 19, 40-60	body	grog-hem.	E	-	8.3	Parallel brushed
ST 20, 0-20	body	grog-hem.	A	I SM	7.3	Parallel incised lines
ST 20, 0-20	body	grog	F	I SM	10.2	Parallel brushed- fingernail punctations through the brushing
ST 20, 20-40	body	grog-hem.	A	-	5.0	Plain
ST 20, 20-40	body	grog	F	I SM	9.9	Parallel brushed- fingernail punctations through the brushing
ST 20, 40-60	body	grog-hem.	A	-	5.6	Plain
ST 21, 0-20	body	grog	A	I/E SM	7.1	Plain
ST 21, 0-20	body	grog	K	-	6.4	Parallel brushed
ST 21, 0-20	body	grog-hem.	A	-	8.0	Parallel brushed- incised
ST 21, 0-20	body	grog	K	-	6.6	Parallel brushed
ST 21, 0-20	body	grog-bone- hem.	E	-	9.4	Overlapping brushed
ST 21, 20-40	body	grog	K	-	6.3	Plain
ST 21, 20-40	body	grog	A	-	6.0	Plain

**Table 2. Analysis of the ancestral Caddo ceramic vessel sherds from the Shackelford Creek site (41SM494), cont.**

Provenience	Sherd Type	Temper	Firing Cond.	ST	Th (mm)	Decoration
ST 21, 20-40	base	grog-hem.	F	I/E SM	14.6	Plain; circular and flat 8.3 cm in diameter
ST 21, 20-40	rim	grog	B	-	5.1	Vertical brushed; direct rim and rounded lip
ST 21, 20-40	body	grog	K	-	6.4	Parallel brushed
ST 21, 40-60	body	grog	F	-	8.6	Plain
ST 24, 20-40	body	grog	C	-	7.1	Plain

Firing Cond.=firing conditions; ST-surface treatment; Th-thickness; I=interior; E=exterior; SM=smoothed; hem.=hematite; SP=sandy paste

The decorated sherds have brushed (Figure 23), brushed-incised, brushed-punctated (Figures 24-25), and incised (Figure 24) decorative elements. The brushed sherds have vertical (n=2), parallel (n=8), and overlapping (n=1) marks, and are from Bullard Brushed jars. One body sherd has parallel brushed-incised marks and lines, and another has overlapping brushed marks. Two body sherds from Bullard Brushed jars have parallel brushing marks and at least one row of fingernail punctations pushed through the brushing marks (Figures 24-25). The final decorated sherd has parallel incised lines, and may be from a Maydelle Incised jar.



**Figure 23. Brushed, brushed-incised, and plain body sherds and a dark gray chert piece of lithic debris, from ST 21, 0-20 cm bs, at the Shackelford Creek site.**



**Figure 24. Brushed-punctated and incised body sherds, ST 20, 0-20 cm bs, at the Shackleford Creek site.**



**Figure 25. Brushed-punctated and plain body sherds, as well as two burned pieces of animal bone, from ST 20, 20-40 cm bs, at the Shackleford Creek site.**

The vessel sherds are tempered with grog (i.e., crushed sherds). Approximately 67 percent are tempered solely with grog, 26 percent have both grog and crushed hematite temper, 3.7 percent have grog and burned bone temper, and 3.7 percent have grog, bone, and hematite tempers.

The sherds are from vessels fired in different ways, reflecting the technology and function of the vessels made and used at the Shackleford Creek site (see Table 2). About 26 percent of the sherds are from vessels that were fired and cooled in an oxidizing environment (firing condition A), and 14.8 percent are from vessels that were incompletely oxidized during firing (firing conditions C and E). Only one sherd was from a vessel fired and cooled in a reducing environment (firing condition B), and 33.3 percent were from vessels fired in a reducing environment and cooled in the open air (firing

conditions F and G). Finally, 22.2 percent of the sherds are from vessels that were sooted or smudged during use (firing condition K).

In addition to the ceramic vessel sherds in the assemblage, there are also chipped stone (n=4) and ground stone (n=1) artifacts as well as four pieces of unidentified burned animal bone; the animal bone was recovered in ST 20 (20-40 cm bs) and ST 21 (40-60 cm bs). The chipped stone artifacts from the site include three non-cortical pieces of local gravel chert and a petrified wood arrow point fragment from ST 11 (20-40 cm). The fragmentary arrow point has serrated blades and a slightly contracting stem (Figure 26), and may be a Perdiz point. The point is 17.0+ mm in length, 15.1+ mm in width, 3.8 mm thick, and it has a 4.5 mm stem width.



**Figure 26. cf. Perdiz arrow point fragment from ST 11, 20-40 cm bs, at the Shackleford Creek site.**

The one ground stone tool from the site is a ferruginous sandstone grinding slab with a concave grinding surface (Figure 27). It was found on the surface at the southern end of the site. The grinding slab is 13.8 x 12.9 x 3.4 cm in length, width, and thickness, and the grinding area is 8.9 x 9.5 cm.



**Figure 27. Grinding slab from the surface of the Shackleford Creek site.**

### **Summary and Recommendations**

The proposed Shackleford Creek Residential Development project is located in the [REDACTED] City of Tyler in Smith County, Texas, in the upper Angelina River basin. The proposed residential development will be constructed in several phases over the course of the next few years on portions of a 420-acre tract of property to be developed. Since streams and wetland areas are present on the property, a Section 404 permit application of the Clean Water Act (CWA), Permit SWF-2018-00379-IP application, is necessary for the development of the project area. The current permit application is for proposed construction of the initial phases of the development property, and will only concentrate on the western portion of the project area. A cultural resource survey was requested by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for a 45-acre block of the initial development property.

The USACE has jurisdictional authority to regulate the use and development of tributary streams and wetlands in the proposed Commercial Development project area. Under this authority, Mr. Jimmy Barrera of the USACE requested an archaeological survey of 45 acres of the proposed 420-acre development property under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as these areas falls under the purview of Section 106 and 36 CFR Part 800, its implementing regulations. Tejas Archaeology conducted the archaeological survey between October 31-November 9, 2018, of the 45-acre project undertaking, along with an additional 3.1 acres to fully define the boundaries of the one archaeological site (41SM494) identified in the project area, at the request of Rowden Consulting LLC for Shackelford Creek Land Company, LLC.

During the course of the archaeological survey, a total of 104 shovel tests were excavated in the project area, and a pedestrian survey of the area was also conducted. This work identified a single archaeological site in the project area, the Shackelford Creek site (41SM494). This is a single component post-A.D. 1400 Late Caddo period site with intact archaeological deposits with chipped and ground stone tools and ceramic vessel sherds, as well as a midden deposit with charred organic remains and burned animal bones. The spatial and temporal character of the site, and the preservation of midden deposits there, suggests that the Shackelford Creek site is an ancestral Caddo farmstead, probably occupied for one or two generations, that likely has preserved structural features, namely house structures, ramadas, granaries, and outdoor work areas.

Because the site has only been investigated with a few shovel tests, it has an unknown research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the ancestral Caddo prehistory of East Texas by the addition of new and important information that can address questions outlined in the Eastern Texas planning document (see Kenmotsu and Perttula 1993). From what is known about the Shackelford Creek site, it may have the research potential to contribute important archeological information relevant to addressing many of the study units (SU) posed in the Historic Context “The Development of Agriculture in Northeast Texas before A.D. 1600” (Perttula 1993). In particular, archaeological data (including lithic tools and debris of local and non-local raw materials, ceramics, fauna, charred plant remains, preserved midden deposits, remnants of features, and site locational and intra-site information) that may be available from the site have the potential to contribute towards a better understanding of Chronology and Typology (SU 1), Settlement Systems (SU 2), Subsistence Systems (SU 3), Social and Political Complexity (SU 4), Local and Extra-local Trade and Exchange (SU 7), Technological Change (SU 8), and Material Culture (SU 9) for this Historic Context.

The Shackelford Creek site warrants further evaluation by a plan of test excavations to determine its research potential and eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Until that work can be completed and the site’s eligibility established, the Shackelford Creek site should be avoided and protected by the project developers until such evaluation is completed.

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**Appendix 1, Artifact Inventory from the Shackleford Creek Site (41SM494)**

Provenience	Artifact No.	Description
Surface-A	1	grog-bone-tempered ceramic base sherd
Surface-B	2	ferruginous sandstone grinding slab
Surface-1 m west of ST 19	3	grog-tempered parallel brushed body sherd
ST 1, 0-20 cm	4	grog-hematite-tempered plain body sherd
ST 4, 40-60 cm	5	grog-tempered plain body sherd
	6	grog-tempered-sandy paste plain body sherd
ST 11, 20-40 cm	7	cf. Perdiz petrified wood arrow point
ST 15, 0-20 cm	8	grog-tempered vertical brushed body sherd
ST 16, 0-20 cm	9	grog-tempered parallel brushed body sherd
	10	grog-tempered parallel brushed body sherd
ST 16, 20-40 cm	11	grog-tempered parallel brushed body sherd
ST 18, 80-100 cm	12	grayish-white lithic debris, non-cortical
ST 19, 40-60 cm	13	grog-hematite-tempered parallel brushed body sherd
ST 20, 0-20 cm	14	grog-hematite-tempered parallel incised body sherd
	15	grog-tempered parallel brushed-fingernail punctated body sherd
ST 20, 20-40 cm	16	unidentified burned animal bone
	17	unidentified burned animal bone
	18	grog-hematite-tempered plain body sherd
	19	grog-tempered parallel brushed-fingernail punctated body sherd
ST 20, 40-60 cm	20	grog-hematite-tempered plain body sherd
ST 21, 0-20 cm	21	dark gray lithic debris, non-cortical

	22	grog-tempered plain body sherd
	23	grog-tempered parallel brushed body sherd
	24	grog-hematite-tempered parallel brushed-incised body sherd
	25	grog-tempered parallel brushed body sherd
	26	grog-bone-hematite-tempered overlapping brushed body sherd
ST 21, 20-40 cm	27	grog-tempered plain body sherd
	28	grog-tempered plain body sherd
	29	grog-hematite-tempered base sherd
	30	grog-tempered vertical brushed rim sherd
	31	grog-tempered parallel brushed body sherd
ST 21, 40-60 cm	32	very dark gray chert lithic debris, non-cortical
	33	grog-tempered plain body sherd
	34	unidentified burned animal bone
	35	unidentified burned animal bone
ST 24, 20-40 cm	36	grog-tempered plain body sherd

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**Appendix 2, Location of the Shackleford Creek Site (41SM494)**

**Restricted Information**

ITEM # 9

# Completion Report

Between 6/ 1/ 2020 and 9/ 30/ 2020

Permit	SAL	Permit Type	Project	Report Approved
1003	Cowtown Coliseum	New Construction	New statue of Red Steagall to be installed on lawn of Cowtown Coliseum	6/1/2020
887	Dallas "Old" City Hall	Rehabilitation	Interior Rehab to expand UNT Law Educational Spaces	6/3/2020
986	Cowtown Coliseum	Rehabilitation	Replacing exterior doors with period correct replacement doors	6/26/2020
972	Denton County Courthouse	Architectural Invest	Architectural Investigation	7/15/2020
1027	Collin County Courthouse (Historic)	New Construction	Install a trunk channel on the grounds of the Collin County Courthouse to support a seasonal	7/15/2020
1020	Old Blanco County Courthouse aka Blanco City Square	Restoration	Window Restoration	8/5/2020
964	Winedale Inn Complex	Preservation	Preservation/Restoration of Hurricane Harvey-Damaged Buildings	8/6/2020
855	Winedale Inn Complex	Restoration	Stabilization of log cabin structure after June 2016 collapse	8/6/2020
992	Admiral Nimitz State Historical Park	Rehabilitation	Interior Renovation of Museum	8/11/2020
995	Fair Park	Rehabilitation	Aquarium Annex Interior Renovations	8/11/2020
662	San Jacinto Battleground (Battleship Texas)	Rehabilitation	Battleship Texas (BB35)	9/3/2020
874	San Jacinto Battleground (Battleship Texas)	New Construction	Freshwater System Modifications/Upgrades (non-historic)	9/3/2020
1023	Fort Duncan	Preservation	Emergency Shoring and repairs to stabilize structure	9/24/2020

# Expirations Report

Active Permits that expire before 10/1/2020

Permit	SAL	Permit Type	Project	Expires
974	Fair Park	Rehabilitation	Music Hall Improvements Improvements to architectural Lighting and pedestrian safety	12/1/2019
1000	John S. Harrison House	New Construction	John S. Harrison Park Improvements Phase IV-Service Building	6/1/2020
1013	Lee County Courthouse	Preservation	Repairs to address water infiltration: Roof, Walls, Windows	9/1/2020

# Permits Issued Report

Active Permits Issued between 6/ 1/ 2020 and 9/ 30/ 2020

Permit	SAL	Type	Project	Issued	Expires	Period Effect
1042	San Jacinto Battleground (Battleship Texas)	Original Permit	Battleship Texas Transportation and Transportation Preparation	6/7/2020	12/31/202	5 years 7 months
1052	Denton County Courthouse	Original Permit	Removal of Denton County Confederate Memorial	6/18/2020	12/18/202	6 months
1038	Millett Opera House	Original Permit	Front Steps Replacement	7/5/2020	12/31/202	6 months
1054	Camp Mabry Historic District	Original Permit	Interior Conversion of Building 39 to a Gym	7/8/2020	8/1/2021	1 Year
1056	Llano County Courthouse	Original Permit	Llano County Courthouse Rehabilitation	7/9/2020	7/15/2021	1 year
1044	Alamo, The	Original Permit	The Alamo Plan-Phase 1, Partial Crockett Street Improvements along the Alamo Garden Wall	8/5/2020	8/5/2022	2 years
1059	Espinoza House	Original Permit	Bombay Bicycle Club at Hemisfair	8/31/2020	8/31/2021	1 year
1061	Gonzales Memorial Museum and Amphitheater	Original Permit	Gonzales Memorial Museum- Reflecting Pool Recirculating Pump	9/11/2020	9/11/2021	1 year

ITEM # 10