# PASTIMES

Newsletter of the Panhandle Archeological Society

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# PANHANDLE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

## Minutes of October 21, 2020

The meeting was called to order by President Erin Frigo at 7:05 p.m. virtually via ZOOM.

There were 17 persons in attendance.

**PROGRAM:** The program for the evening was given by Jason LaBelle, Ph.D. His presentation was over "The First Ascent: Ten Thousand Years of Occupation in the Colorado Mountains". He gave a background of the sites from Paleoindian to present. He concentrated on the hunting strategies of humans from the earliest Paleoindians on the high mountains of Colorado.

**MINUTES:** Scott motioned for the previous meeting minutes to be approved. Andy seconded and the minutes were approved.

**Treasurer's Report:** Andy reported there was no new data on the Wells Fargo general fund.

**PUBLICATIONS REPORT:** Andy reported that there was a $.19 interest paid giving a new balance of $2,327.09 in the regular account. The 180 day CD remained the same with a balance of $5,331.32.

**MARKETING:** The Facebook has reached over 200 followers. The outreach activities have worked well and have been well received. The Palo Duro Prairie Palooza along with the Perryton Stone Age Fair have been cancelled due to health concerns. Young Bloods has been reserved for December 12 for the Studer Banquet. There are four shirts and seven bumper stickers left. If anyone would like to purchase one or the other or both contact Erin Frigo.

**OLD BUSINESS:** Paul sent out emails to three board members from three societies of the Southwest Federation. It will likely end up being presenting papers.

Rolla motioned to vote Miranda Bible in as secretary and Andy seconded. It passed unanimously.

**NEW BUSINESS:** Erin reported that they are planning on a virtual or hybrid version for the Studer Banquet.

Erin will send reminders about dues. It was also discussed that we need to have a membership form posted somewhere.

The question was brought up for the next T-shirt order do we want to look into different designs or colors to have a different options.

Jerry motioned that the meeting adjourn and Rolla seconded it. The meeting adjourned at 9:09 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Miranda Bible, Secretary

## The History of Archery in the American the Southwest

Jack Farrell

### Abstract

Archery first appeared in the New World at a mysteriously late period and was slow to catch on. The oldest equipment was so primitive it is as though it were reinvented here and never really did catch up to Old World standards. Nevertheless, it did develop over a millennium and a half into a formidable weapon that was not exceeded by firearms until the invention of the repeating pistol in the mid-1800s. Jack will show images and artifacts relating to Southwest archery for your enjoyment.

### Biography

Jack Farrell has had a lifelong interest in archery. He began over 60 years ago in El Paso making his own bows and arrows from tree branches and the like and continues today making equipment for traditional archery competitions. As a teenager he began visiting museums across Texas and New Mexico where archery developed into a wider interest in Native America. As an adult Jack broadened his search to museums in much of the United States, Mexico, Canada and Alaska. For more than 20 years the expanded search has led to Europe, Central Asia, and Korea. About 30 of his articles on the history of archery have been printed in the USA, England, Germany, Uzbekistan and Korea.

# UPCOMING EVENTS

November 18 7:00 p.m. Regular meeting, PAS, held via Zoom

December 12 Studer Banquet via Zoom/Youngbloods


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## Payment of Dues and Social Media Resources

For anyone who still hasn't paid their dues yet since we haven't been meeting in person and/or for those who would like to go ahead and pay for next year's dues, please mail your payment ($15) as a check made out to the Panhandle Archaeological Society at **P.O. Box 814, Amarillo, Texas, 79105**.

Also, for anyone with any social media page, please remember that the Panhandle Archaeological Society currently has the following social media pages:

**Facebook**: https://www.facebook.com/PanhandleArchaeologicalSociety

**Instagram**: https://www.instagram.com/pan_arch_soc/

**Twitter**: https://twitter.com/pan_arch_soc

Please help our society grow by liking, following, and sharing the pages and the posts!

# The Archeological Site Record of Texas

The Panhandle Archaeological Society would like to thank James E. Barrera and the North Texas Archeological Society for allowing us to reprint this article in our newsletter.

**James E. Barrera**

The systems used to record archeological sites in Texas have evolved with the discipline for over 100 years. From the earliest sites recorded in Texas to our site recording process today, there is a phenomenal history of hard work and science behind the modern archeological site record for Texas. A background on the various systems used for recording sites is important to understand how we record sites today, and importantly, where site records are located for researchers. Several institutions, agencies, organizations and other archeological authorities were interviewed by the author for this article. This article explains that records for Texas are not all centrally located online through the Texas Historical Commission's (THC) Archeological Sites Atlas (a restricted access database). And provides considerations for researchers who are interested in a thorough record of previously recorded archeological sites within their area of interest.

Part of the background for a history of site recording in Texas was developed by asking a series of interview questions to representatives or former affiliates of institutions, agencies, and organizations around Texas. The four basic questions that were asked include: 1) What year did the institution begin to collect archeological site records? 2) What are the oldest site records housed at the institution (these could be donated and therefore older than the earliest sites recorded by the institution)? 3) What year did the institution begin to submit site records for trinomials? And 4) Does the institution continue to use an institution site recording system versus trinomials? The results of these interviews are broadly provided in the considerations on the archeological site record of Texas.

## Earliest Record of Archeological Sites

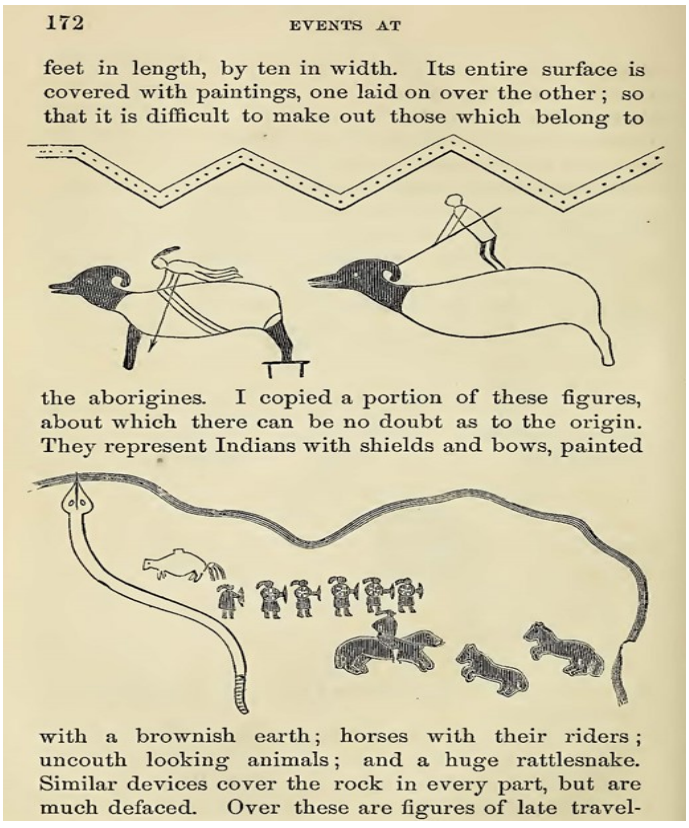
Early observations about archeological sites, or ruins, were made prior to formal site recording in Texas. Some of the earliest observations on archeological sites prior to a formalized scientific record are found in historical newspaper articles, photos, graffiti, and so forth. But details are provided here about two early expeditions into the southwestern United States during the 1800s because these are

referenced in Volume 1 of the Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological and Paleontological Society. M. L. Crimmins (1929:23) discusses the archeology within the El Paso region and briefly mentions John Russell Bartlett's 1850-1853 border survey for the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission.

Further background and detail on Bartlett's expedition and observations in Texas are relevant for this article due to the scientific observations collected in Texas during this expedition. The Mexican -American War ended in 1848 with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, part of which required Mexico and the United States to precisely define the border. President Zachary Taylor appointed a well-known and published intellectual, John Russell Bartlett, as the United States Commissioner to oversee the expedition to survey and define the border. In 1850 by the time Bartlett left New York for Texas, he had already founded the first national anthropological society in the United States, the American Ethnology Society, and was a founding member or member of other historical or antiquarian societies. Bartlett oversaw the boundary commission team that included a corps of scientists to collect and report observations back to Congress. During 1850 Bartlett recorded observations at various historical and archeological sites of importance in Texas, including the missions and presidio at Goliad, missions in San Antonio, and various rock art panels at Hueco Tanks near El Paso (Bartlett 1854). Perhaps because El Paso is where the boundary commission began their border survey and collaboration with Mexico, Bartlett spent extra time at Hueco Tanks recording rock art, bedrock mortars, and other archeological observations. Bartlett's 1854 publication can be considered the earliest example of scientifically approached documentation of archeology in Texas (Figure 1). While Bartlett did not name or number specific rock art panels, such as what today might be considered a single archeological site, Bartlett did scientifically approach and record archeological observations at Hueco Tanks in 1850. Bartlett reported archeological feature dimensions, logged his interpretation of archeological features, and remarked about graffiti damage to rock art at Hueco Tanks.

Bartlett wrote an interesting note that his scientific corps, while recording observations at Hueco Tanks, had to stay aware for potential encounters with Apache warriors. This provides an interesting picture of this early scientific and archeological effort in Texas. One more interesting note from the 1850-1853 John Russell Bartlett boundary expedition, is that at least some of the collections or information from this expedition were sent to the Smithsonian Institution in 1852. The Smithsonian was created by an act of Congress in 1846, so Bartlett's materials were sent to the Smithsonian not long after the opening of this well-known federal institution. The Smithsonian is a central thread throughout the history of archeological site records in Texas.

While William Holden was performing archeology in the Panhandle of Texas from Texas Technical College (later Texas Tech University), he published an article in the Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological and Paleontological Society (1929:16) stating that ruins in the Texas Panhandle were first reported by Adolph Bandelier. Adolph Bandelier was a renowned archeologist of the 19th and early 20th centuries, who had a profound influence on the arche-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feet in length, by ten in width. Its entire surface is covered with paintings, one laid on over the other; so that it is difficult to make out those which belong to

the aborigines. I copied a portion of these figures, about which there can be no doubt as to the origin. They represent Indians with shields and bows, painted

with a brownish earth; horses with their riders; uncouth looking animals; and a huge rattlesnake. Similar devices cover the rock in every part, but are much defaced. Over these are figures of late travel-

Figure 1. Page from Bartlett's 1854 publication documenting archeological resources at Hueco Tanks.

ology of the southwestern U.S. Holden's reference appears to be inaccurate and is likely about Bandelier extensive expedition through parts of New Mexico, Arizona, and northern Mexico from 1880-1885. Bandelier's two-part publication about his 1880-1885 expedition does not contain any firsthand description of sites in Texas, and in fact Bandelier states that his 1880-1885 expedition specifically did not include Texas. Bandelier reports knowledge of "archaeological features" in the vicinity of El Paso (Bandelier 1892:13), and potential ruins within the Canadian River valley east of a stopping point in New Mexico (Bandelier 1892:237). Based on Bandelier's 1890 and 1892 publications, there is no indication that he performed any firsthand observation or recording of archeological sites in Texas during this expedition.

The earliest formal site recording for a single archeological site in Texas resulted from a 1907 expedition in the Texas Panhandle by T. L. Eyerly, and shortly after from another expedition to a few sites in eastern Texas around 1911-1912 by Clarence B. Moore the "Steamboat Archeologist". Eyerly's 1907 excavation was at an archeological site he recorded as the Buried City site in Ochiltree County, a site name that the locals had used for years to identify the ruins prior to his investigations (Eyerly 1908). In east Texas Moore used a similar site recording system of assigning site names within a specific Texas county as the unique identifier for each archeological site (Moore 1912). Another example from this period is an archeological collection from Arthur L. Norman of Troup, Texas referenced in the 1916 annual report of the Smithsonian Institution (Smithsonian 1916). The Smithsonian assigned an accession number (59252) to Norman's collection, however, no site name or number are associated with the Norman collection in the 1916 Smithsonian record.

A key individual for the history of site recording in Texas is J. E. Pearce who began teaching for the University of Texas in 1912 and by 1919 had become Chairman of the newly formed Department of Anthropology there. Pearce's early archeological site recordings appear to have used a place name within a county such as the Gault Site in Bell County, that was initially thought to be Williamson County (41 WM 9) and those references are still found in the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) records (Marybeth Tomka, personal communication June 2020). Pearce utilized grant funding for archeological expeditions and excavations from sources including the Smithsonian Institution and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial fund. Through his frequent involvement with the Smithsonian Institution during the 1910s it is possible that Pearce is responsible for the Norman collection at the Smithsonian. Archeological site recording was ongoing in parts of Texas before all 254 county names were in place, which didn't happen until the 1920s.

Archeological Site Recording 1920s - 1930s

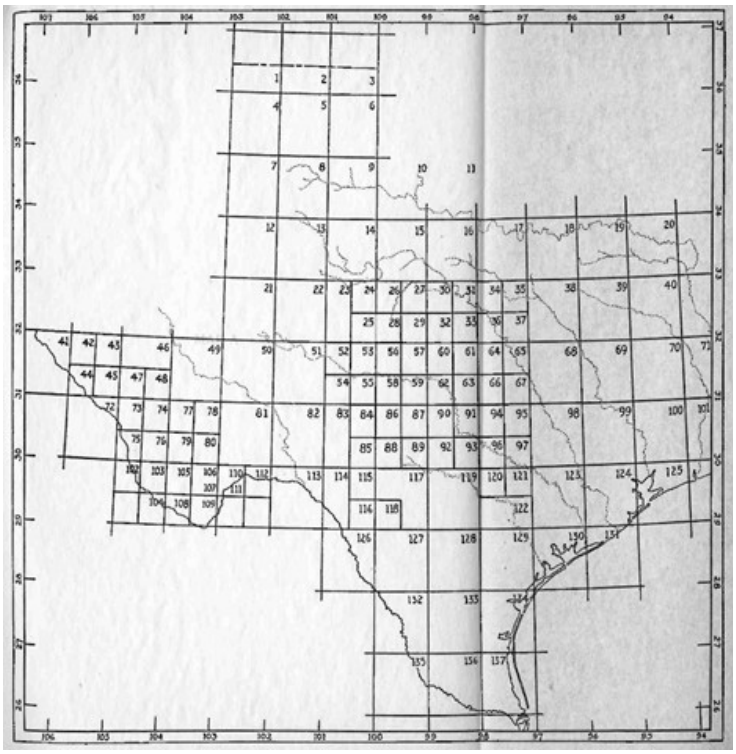
The discipline continued to gain public interest with more people recording archeological sites, and the University of Texas started evolving into the institution with a centralized archeological site record for Texas. Pearce was instrumental in establishing the University of Texas as an institution through which archeological sites were recorded for the entire state of Texas. As the "Roaring Twenties" arrived, Texas archeology was rapidly becoming more diverse in the number of institutions and individuals involved. By 1927 the University of Texas started a numbering system to record archeological sites called the "Texas in Quads" or "the Geographic" system. This system divided Texas into five separate quadrants based on boundaries of latitude and longitude. The five separate quads were called: North Texas, West Texas, Central Texas, East Texas, and South Texas. Archeological sites recorded inside each quad were assigned a sequential number such as WT #1 for the first archeological site assigned a number within the West Texas quad. This system continued in use for recording sites in Texas from the 1920s until the 1930s, possibly at late as 1939. This means that many of the earlier large-scale investigations in Texas archeology, including those performed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and other New Deal programs, were using the Texas in Quads system for recording archeological sites (Marybeth Tomka, personal communication May 2020). While the University of Texas was using a state-wide system for the archeological site record, there were other institutions and individuals in Texas that recorded archeological sites with recording systems that were mostly re-

gionally focused during this time period.

Some of the unique site recording systems started during the 1920s and at least used for a period of time include those used by Victor J. Smith of Sul Ross Normal College (now Sul Ross State University, 1920), the El Paso Archaeological Society (1922), the Witte Museum in San Antonio (1926), and George C. Martin's coastal system (1927). There were certainly other individuals and perhaps institutions involved in recording archeological sites by the 1920s-1930s, however, this article highlights those most influential on a state level with some emphasis on north Texas.

In 1921 the Panhandle-Plains Historical Society was founded and was instrumental in creating the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum (PPHM), which opened in 1933. Beginning in the 1920s Floyd B. Studer, the first Curator of PPHM, developed an archeological site recording system for the region including the Texas Panhandle that was used as the first PPHM site recording system (Veronica Arias, personal communication May 2020). Studer used a serial numbering system for this region numbering sites in sequential order (Studer 1931). As a youth Studer worked at the 1907 Buried City investigations and continued his archeological interest of documenting Panhandle archeology into his career at PPHM (Hughes 2004). The institutional site recording system used by PPHM under Studer was revised into a new PPHM site recording system in the 1950s under then Curator, Jack Hughes. The PPHM site recording process is an example of an institutional site recording system in Texas that to some extent continues today, and researchers should be in contact with PPHM to understand if any archeological sites have been recorded within their areas of interest.

Another state-wide site recording system for Texas was in use by at least 1928 and based on the Gila Pueblo system being used in the southwestern U. S. (Gladwin and Gladwin 1928). E. B. Sayles used the Gila Pueblo model to develop a site recording system for all of Texas (Sayles 1935). The Gila Pueblo system which Sayles applied to Texas was used by others, including Victor J. Smith in the Big



126 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF TEXAS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REFERENCE MAP

The method of designating sites, used in this report, is described in A Method for Designation of Ruins in The Southwest, Medallion Papers No. I, by Winifred and Harold S. Gladwin, 1928.

The larger quadrangles (designated by letters of the alphabet), bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude, are divided into sixteen rectangles, numbered consecutively and commencing at the upper left hand corner.

The smaller quadrangles (designated by names) correspond to the Topographic maps of the United States Geological Survey. They are divided into rectangles similar in size to those of the larger quadrangles.

1—Oklahoma A
2—Oklahoma B
3—Oklahoma C
4—Texas A
5—Texas B
6—Texas C
7—Texas D
8—Texas E
9—Texas F
10—Oklahoma J
11—Oklahoma K
12—Texas G
13—Texas H
14—Texas I
15—Texas J
16—Texas K
17—Texas A A
18—Texas B B
19—Texas C C
20—Arkansas A
21—Texas L
22—Texas M
23—Texas N
24—Roby
25—Sweetwater
26—Anson
27—Albany
28—Abilene
29—Baird
30—Breckenridge
31—Palo Pinto
32—Eastland
33—Stephenville
34—Weatherford
35—Fort Worth
36—Granbury
37—Cleburne
38—Texas E E
39—Texas F F
40—Texas G G
41—Chihuahua C
42—Cerro Alto
43—Salt Basin
44—Ft. Hancock
45—Sierra Blanca
46—Texas O
47—Van Horn
48—Texas O
49—Texas P
50—Texas Q
51—Texas R
52—Texas S
53—Hayrick
54—Sherwood
55—San Angelo
56—Ballinger
57—Coleman
58—Eden
59—Brady
60—Brownwood
61—Hamilton
62—San Saba
63—Lampasas
64—Meridian
65—Waco
66—Gatesville
67—Temple
68—Texas H H
69—Texas I I
70—Texas J J
71—Texas K K
72—Eagle Mountain
73—Chispa
74—Valentine
75—San Carlos
76—Marfa
77—Ft. Davis
78—Texas T
79—Alpine
80—Marathon
81—Texas U
82—Texas V
83—Texas W
84—Ft. McKavett
85—Rock Springs
86—Menard
87—Mason
88—Junction
89—Kerrville
90—Llano
91—Burnet
92—Fredericksburg
93—Blanco
94—Georgetown
95—Taylor
96—Austin
97—Bastrop
98—Texas L L
99—Texas M M
100—Texas N N
101—Texas O O
102—Ruidosa
103—Shafter
104—Polvo
105—Jordan Gap
106—Santiago Peak
107—Bone Spring
108—Terlingua
109—Chisos Mts.
110—Dove Mtn.
111—Maravillas Gap
112—Dryden Crossing
113—Texas X
114—Texas Y
115—Nueces
116—Brackett
117—Texas Z
118—Uvalde
119—Texas P P
120—San Marcos
121—Flatonia
122—Texas Q Q
123—Texas R R
124—Texas S S
125—Texas T T
126—Eagle Pass
127—Texas U U
128—Texas V V
129—Texas W W
130—Texas X X
131—Texas Y Y
132—Texas Z Z
133—Texas A A A
134—Texas B B B
135—Zapata
136—Texas C C C
137—Texas D D D

Figure 2. Method for designating archeological sites from 1935 E. B. Sayles, An Archaeological Survey of Texas.

Bend area, and was generally based on a grid of latitude and longitude and topographic maps of the U.S. Geological Survey (Figure 2). Note in Figure 2 there are two areas with smaller grids that provide more detail for site recording in the greater Abilene\central Texas area, and the El Paso\Big Bend area. This likely reflects where E. B. Sayles, Victor J. Smith, and others focused their archeological site recording efforts during the 1920s-1930s. E. B. Sayles and other founding officers of the Texas Archaeological and Paleontological Society (now the Texas Archeological Society) were based out of the Abilene area during the 1920s-1930s. And the Texas Archeological Society was founded in Abilene in October of 1928.

The 1940s – 1958

The University of Texas implemented a new site recording system in the 1940s that was used until 1958. This site recording system was called the "Texas Quadrangle Grid System", or the Quadrangle system (Marybeth Tomka, personal communication May 2020). The Quadrangle system was based on a series of one-degree latitude and longitude squares laid across Texas (the quadrangles), and each quadrangle was numbered from 1 to 81. Quadrangle number 1 was located at the northwestern corner of the Panhandle, and quadrangle number 81 was located at the very southern tip of Texas. Each quadrangle was divided into a grid of 36 smaller squares labeled 1 – 9 for areas A, B, C, and D (this was for each quadrangle).

An example of assigning a site a number from this recording system is the first site number assigned within the northwestern corner of quadrangle number 1 would be site 1 – A1 – 1. When reviewing reports from the 1940s-1950s (even into the 1960s), the quadrangle numbers might be written a variety of ways depending on the recorder or author. Regardless of the somewhat different styles, these are still sites recorded using the Quadrangle system. An example of how a site number would appear recorded within Quadrangle 1: site 1-A1-1 could be written 1A1-1, 1-A-1-1, or 1A11, etc.; all of which would be the same site in the Quadrangle system. This is an example of what a site number would look like for the first site recorded inside of grid A1 for quadrangle 1. If researchers encounter site numbers following this regime, this site was likely recorded between the 1940s to the 1950s using the Quadrangle site recording system (Figure 3). And if no subsequent trinomial has been assigned, it is likely due to the inability to accurately plot the site on a map.


Texas Quadrangle Grid System

The grid below would extend over a degree of latitude and longitude. The state was divided into one-degree areas beginning in the panhandle, with the northwest-most 1-degree area (or portion of that degree area) numbered 1. The sequence went from west to east to the edge of the state covered by that degree of latitude, then dropped south one degree, again numbering from west to east.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A1 | A2 | A3 | B1 | B2 | B3 |
| A4 | A5 | A6 | B4 | B5 | B6 |
| A7 | A8 | A9 | B7 | B8 | B9 |
| C1 | C2 | C3 | D1 | D2 | D3 |
| C4 | C5 | C6 | D4 | D5 | D6 |
| C7 | C8 | C9 | D7 | D8 | D9 |

Figure 3. 1940s-1958 system for recording sites across Texas: the Texas Quadrangle Grid System, courtesy of Marybeth Tomka at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory.

By the 1940s another transition was occurring alongside the use of the Quadrangle site recording system. The Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys (RBS) program started recording sites around the United States (Wills 2018), including in Texas. The RBS program was a partnership between multiple federal agencies, typically driven by federal funding from agencies like the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers who built reservoir projects that the Smithsonian RBS program then investigated for archeology (ArcheoWebby 2012). Other federal agencies involved in the Smithsonian RBS program include the National Park Service, and Bureau of Reclamation who also proposed dams and reservoirs. First started in 1945, the RBS program created an archeological recording system for all 48 states (at the time) in alphabetical order. The early Smithsonian site recording system started at number 1 for Alabama and went through number 48 for Wyoming; Alaska (49) and Hawaii (50) were later added after becoming states in 1959. In alphabetical order Texas was assigned number 41 by the Smithsonian Institution RBS program. In the mid to late 1940s this early version of what would become the Smithsonian trinomial system for recording archeological sites did not quite look like it does today.

In Texas the RBS program was based out of the University of Texas, and in the 1940s the university was also managing their state-wide Quadrangle site recording system. So at this time the University of Texas was housing the RBS program which was required to record sites with the number "41" for all RBS project sites in Texas, and the university was also managing the Quadrangle site recording system which did not require a "41" assigned for non-RBS related site recording. See Miller and Jelks (1952) and Cason (1952) in Volume 23 of the Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological and Paleontological Society for interesting differences around this time in using an early version of the modern trinomial. In this publication the examples include sites recorded with number 41 for Texas combined with the Quadrangle system (Miller and Jelks 1952) versus only the Quadrangle site recording system (Cason 1952). You will sometimes see that people placed the "41" in front of the Quadrangle numbers which can confuse the uninitiated reader! The first RBS Bulletin published for Texas is on archeological investigations performed for a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project, the 1947 Addicks Reservoir work (Wheat 1953). There are nine archeological sites reported in Wheat's 1953 report on Addicks Reservoir and each site starts with the number "42" for the state of Texas, and as explained on page 152 this is following the Smithsonian's order for states. It's possible that Wheat was one of the first archeologists working in Texas to apply the Smithsonian's alphabetical number for Texas, which could explain why the number "42" was used (presumably by accident) versus the number "41" that we use today.

1958 – Present

The Smithsonian Institution is once again part of the site record, and a key evolution in the archeological site record of Texas occurred around the year 1958. The state-wide system implemented through the University of Texas up until 1958 was the Quadrangle system, and if a site was recorded for an RBS project the site number included a "41" for Texas. The change that occurred around the year 1958 is that a county abbreviation or code was adopted, again following the Smithsonian system used around the United States. The county abbreviation was inserted into the site number after the "41" for Texas. By 1958 the new system for recording sites was now officially referred to the Smithsonian Institution Trinomial system (trinomial for short). An example and explanation of the trinomial is as follows: the trinomial assigned to archeological site 41 TR 289 refers to "41" for Texas, TR the abbreviation for Tarrant County, and 289 is the sequential number for this site in Tarrant County (Figure 4). Archeological site 41 TR 289 is currently the closest recorded archeological site to the campus where North Texas Archeological Society holds the monthly meeting. The sequential number of a site does not necessarily mean that the site was recorded in that order. For instance, a site recorded during the 1920s would have predated the trinomial site recording system but if submitted for a trinomial in the year 2010, then that's when the trinomial would be assigned. And using this example, a site recorded in the 1920s could just be assigned the next sequential trinomial number available for that county.

Archeological reports and institutions recording

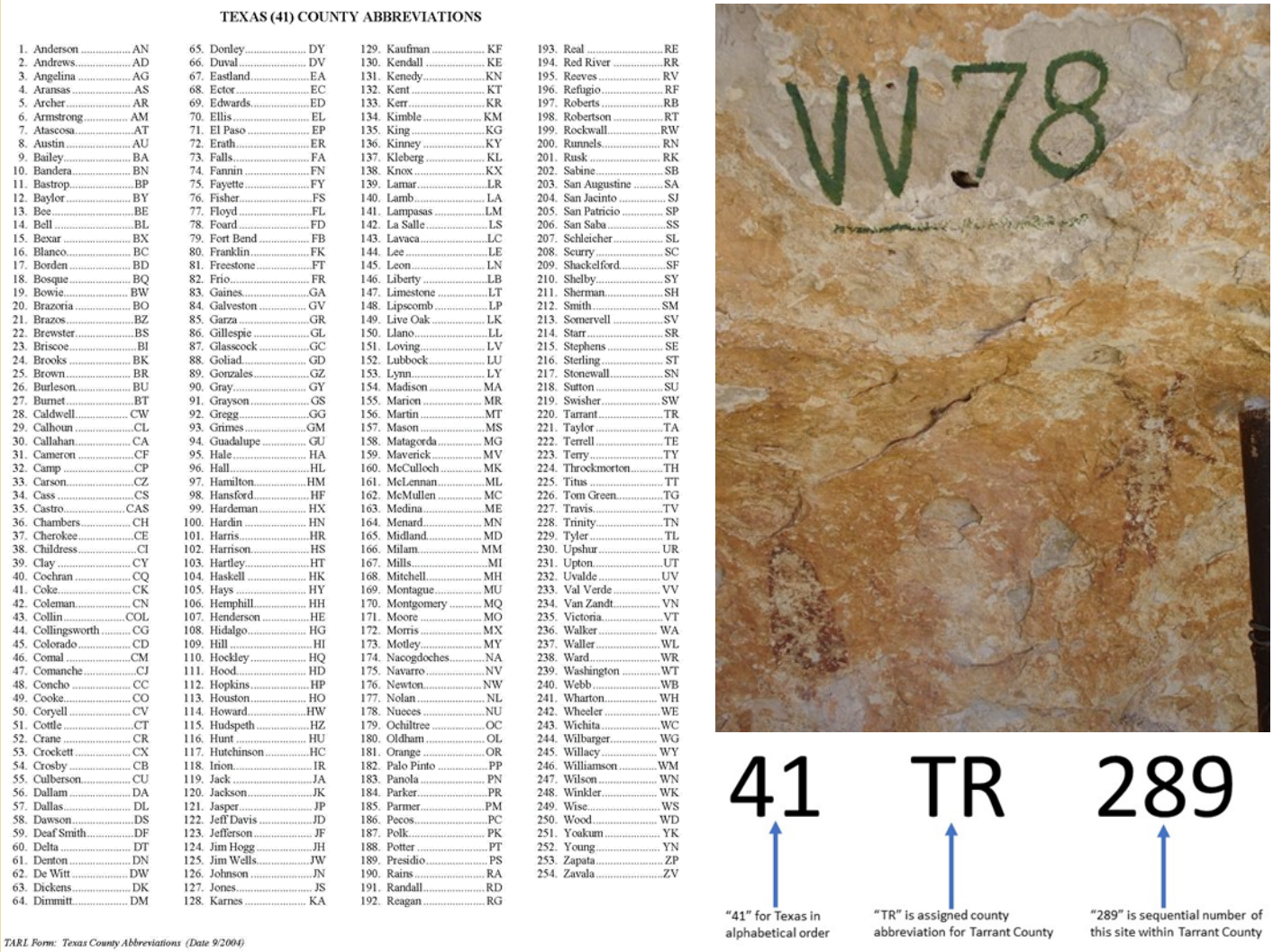



Figure 4. Left: Smithsonian trinomial county abbreviations; Upper Right: 41 VV 78 (Painted Shelter site), abbreviated trinomial painted on shelter wall during site recording in 1958 (this is not practiced anymore); Lower Right: Explanation of trinomial using site 41 TR 289. County abbreviations courtesy of TARL and Texas Historical Commission website; VV 78 photo by J. Barrera.

archeological sites around Texas did not immediately begin to have trinomials assigned (from the University of Texas) for every site recorded starting in 1958. For example, some reports published after 1958, such as Edward B. Jelks' 1961 RBS report, contained the earlier quadrangle system because Jelks had written this report during the early 1950s. Other institutions were continuing to use or started using their own site recording systems after 1958 for various reasons, potentially related to the cost of filing for a trinomial site number. A well-known example of this is the Southern Methodist University (SMU) "X" site numbering system that was used from the 1960s until around 1979 (Missi Green, Dan McGregor, and Alan Skinner, personal communication May 2020). SMU was recording archeological sites following the model of the Smithsonian trinomial, but SMU assigned unique archeological site numbers to each site they recorded between the 1960s-1979. The SMU system was confusing because their site recording system put an "X" in front of a site number they assigned, and their site numbers resembled trinomials (but were not trinomials). For example: An SMU site number of this era would appear X41 TR 44, but the SMU site recorded with an "X" was not necessarily the same as the site assigned the official trinomial of 41 TR 44 through the University of Texas. Therefore,

SMU's site could be completely a different site and in a different location, but with a similar site number to a trinomial (just with an "X"). Around 1979-1980 SMU did finally acquire official trinomials for all of their "X" number sites. This is just an interesting site record legacy that folks may encounter when reviewing site forms, reports, maps, and other documents from this time period if SMU was involved in recording those sites. TARL has a concordance list of these two sets of numbers.

Other unique site recording systems continue to be used today including the PPHM system mentioned, also a system used by the Center for Big Bend Studies at Sul Ross State University, and others including individuals and even agencies. It's important for researchers to understand that folks out there recording archeological sites are doing the right thing. And it may be financial reasons, time, lack of staff, or other reasons as to why an institution, an individual, or even an agency have site records that are either not assigned a trinomial at all or the complete record is not centrally available online or at TARL. The reasons are numerous reasons for site records in Texas not being centrally available online through the THC's Archeological Sites Atlas. And just recognizing that is the first step to identifying previously recorded archeological sites within an area of interest.

Considerations about the Archeological Site Record of Texas

The archeological site record of Texas involves numerous institutions, agencies, organizations, and individuals who have recorded archeological sites. One of the key messages for this article is that while a standardized state-wide recording system exists, the Smithsonian trinomial site recording system, not everyone used this site recording system. And not everyone in Texas continues to record archeological sites with the Smithsonian trinomial system today. There are institutions such as museums and research centers, agencies, non-profit organizations, and numerous individuals that are recording archeological sites today with unique archeological site recording systems. This means that there are archeological site records in Texas that **do not** have trinomials and that are not centrally housed in the state's site records at the University of Texas, TARL. The author of this article does not have a firm count on total number of archeological sites in Texas without a trinomial. But based on experience and interviews for this article that number is most likely in the thousands for recorded sites without trinomials in Texas and that are not in the records at TARL or available online through the Archeological Sites Atlas.

Based on the state of Texas archeological site record that is managed by TARL and the Texas Historical Commission, there are approximately 80,000 individual archeological sites recorded with trinomials in Texas today. These 80,000 archeological sites have trinomial numbers assigned to each of these individual archeological sites. However, there are many more (thousands) of archeological sites which have been recorded in Texas, and that continue to be recorded today without assigned trinomials. The goal of this article is not to identify specifically how many site records each entity in Texas may have without a trinomial, rather this article is providing awareness that the site record of Texas is not completely centralized and is really scattered across the state at various entities. So how does a researcher identify previously recorded archeological sites within their area of interest if you cannot rely on a one stop shop for this information? Part of what a researcher should check certainly includes the standardized state records available through the THC's Archeological Sites Atlas. And this article provides considerations about the broader sources of the archeological site record of Texas, which need to be utilized during archeological research.

Researchers should begin by identifying a list of institutions, agencies, individuals and perhaps other sources of archeological records within their area of interest. Then the researcher should contact the institutions, agencies, and individuals with archeological site records for an area of interest. This should be a basic part of archeological background research that precedes archeological fieldwork or that supplements an ongoing archeological project. The researchers should contact and communicate with the entities they have identified as potential sources for archeological site records. This means phone calls, emails, this might mean travel to site records that are not centralized at TARL, and this might mean working with a specific entity to gather

records for your area of research. This is how archeologists used to perform background research for a project area prior to records available online. This is suggested for folks interested to learn about all records for their project including the diversity of archeological records across Texas. Part of understanding this should involve talking to more experienced folks in Texas archeology to better understand where archeological sites are housed that are not available through the online Archeological Sites Atlas. This takes communicating with institutions, agencies, organizations, and individuals about their site records to learn and understand what records they have not centrally available online. A good start here is contacting the University of Texas, TARL folks who have a very good understanding on the site record across Texas.

A little time spent in archeological research of site records can be very rewarding for the researcher and archeological resources. Another way to look at this is not reinventing the wheel, if someone has recorded archeological sites in an area where you have research interest. It sure would be nice to know that. Spend the time contacting folks and be prepared to work with entities that might have limited ability to copy or scan archeological site records. A takeaway message of this article for the archeological researcher is that the THC's Archeological Sites Atlas is just one piece of the archeological site record for the state of Texas. Keep that in mind while diving into your next journey of archeological research. And you will without a doubt be pleasantly surprised as you learn, interact with, and get to know more about the site records and wonderful folks involved at many different institutions, agencies, organizations, and the various well-researched individuals across Texas.

Some final take home tips are to utilize the site recording information provided by both the Texas Historical Commission regarding the Archeological Stewards program (https://www.thc.texas.gov/preserve/projects-and-programs/texas-archeological-stewards), and TARL's instructions on requesting an archeological site trinomial (https://liberalarts.utexas.edu/tarl/registering-sites-at-tarl/registering-sites-at-tarl.php). To officially receive a trinomial for an archeological site, an individual must submit a request for trinomial to TARL.

When next engaged in the archeological site record of Texas, think about the immense history of hard work, and the intelligent teams and individuals that lead to the record you are enjoying. The process for recording an archeological site in Texas did not appear overnight, a long and complex history is behind this important log of our state's history and prehistory.

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*explained history of site records, modern process, and kindly offered assistance. The always courteous Dr. George Avery of Stephen F. Austin archeology lab explained their site records, including the late Dr. Jim Corbin's involvement. A robust amount of information and advice was enthusiastically provided by Dr. Chris Lintz, retired TPWD, with sincere encouragement. Ms. Angela Moody of the Natural Resources Conservation Service happily discussed their history and process of recording archeological sites. And Ms. Juanita Garcia of the U.S. Forest Service was very gracious to field questions and discuss the archeological site recording process in Texas. Finally, I must thank the -Dream Review Team - for feedback, stalwart advice, and encouragement. Consisting of a true Texas Archeology Legend, Mr. Skipper Scott; the finest barrister of this fine state, my brother Mr. Jose E. Barrera; and an archeological authority and the jewel of TARL's amazing collections, Ms. Marybeth Tomka.*

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