

# La Vista de la Frontera



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Sul Ross State University

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## *J. Charles Kelley 1913–1997*

Following a brief illness, Center for Big Bend Studies (CBBS) Advisory Council member John Charles Kelley passed away on December 13, 1997, in El Paso, Texas. He was 84 years old. He is survived by Ellen Abbott Kelley, whom he married on May 4, 1966. A dedicated, preeminent scholar and prolific writer, Kelley was actively involved in research and preparation of manuscripts until his death. His numerous pioneering contributions to the archeology and ethnohistory of West Texas, the American Southwest, and Northwest Mexico continue to provide a solid foundation for researchers. He was a constant wellspring of information for his many students and colleagues—always willing to share his hard-earned knowledge and eager to brainstorm concepts. Kelley was the antithesis of the armchair archeologist, a man who believed firmly in acquiring hard data through direct means. He was still directing large-scale excavations in Zacatecas, Mexico, as recently as 1993, but was finally forced by poor health to retire from fieldwork in 1994 at the age of 81. Always in the interpretive foreground and often the subject of controversy, Kelley was truly a unique man and an impressive scholar who will be sorely missed.

Born in Era, Texas, Kelley grew up in Balmorhea and attended Sul Ross State Teachers College (now Sul Ross State University) in Alpine. While at Sul Ross during the early 1930s, he fell under the tutelage of Victor J. Smith, whom Kelley fondly referred to as “the real pioneer of Trans-Pecos archeology.” Smith had a profound intellectual impact on Kelley, as well as on another of his students who would, like Kelley, become a renowned North American archeologist, Joe Ben Wheat (also recently deceased). With encouragement from Smith and others, Kelley went on to receive a B.A. in anthropology from the University of New Mexico in 1937 and a Ph.D. in American Archaeology and Ethnology from Harvard University in 1948. While at Harvard, Kelley came under the influence of Clyde Kluckhohn, whom he viewed as his anthropological mentor.

During his long distinguished career, Kelley served as curator of the Museum of the Big Bend (1937–1939), instructor in anthropology at the University of Texas, Austin



(1941–1942), associate professor of anthropology and Curator of the Anthropology Museum at University of Texas (1949–1950), professor of anthropology and director of the University Museum at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale (1950–1970), professor of anthropology and coordinator of research, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale (1971–1976), and Professor Emeritus, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale (1976–1997). Since his retirement to Fort Davis, Texas, in 1977, Kelley served as adjunct professor at Sul Ross State University and, more recently, the University of Texas at El Paso. He was an officer and board member of the Society for American Archaeology, the American Anthropological Association (SAA), and numerous other organizations, and was honored by the SAA with its 50th anniversary award. He was also a recipient of the

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## BORDERLANDERS VISIT CHIHUAHUA

State Representative Pete P. Gallego and a group of West Texas scholars were in Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico, recently seeking to stimulate greater international interest in cultural and biological studies of the Big Bend area and northern Mexico. The trip was arranged by Dr. Ruben Osorio, noted Mexican historian, who has recently completed a biography of General Francisco “Pancho” Villa based upon extensive research and many interviews with persons who were with Villa during the revolution.

Making the trip from Alpine were Robert J. Mallouf, Director of the Center for Big Bend Studies, Dr. Gerald G. Raun, and Dian Raun. Dr. Earl Elam, former Director of the Center and State District Judge Tom Crum, both of Granbury, accompanied the Alpine contingent. All are members of an informal group called the Big Bend Borderlanders, which is dedicated to scholarly research on the history, archeology, and biology of the United States/Mexico borderlands. Chihuahua representatives on the trip were Dr. Guadalupe Rivera and Glenn P. Willeford.

During the trip they met with Chihuahua Governor Francisco Barrio and other top ranking state officials. Representative Gallego was honored by the Chihuahua state legislature. Following the meeting Representative Gallego returned to Alpine, while the Borderlanders visited several sites of interest related to the saga of Pancho Villa and the Mexican Revolution, including the church where Villa and Luz Corral were married and the cemetery where Villa’s young daughter, who was murdered, was buried. They also visited the site where Villistas killed 16 American mining engineers in 1916.

Also hosting the group was Jesús Murga, a Chihuahua rancher whose father was a Villista general but later became an enemy of Villa. At the invitation of Sr. Murga, the Borderlanders were guests at his rancho for three days. The house at Rancho Guerachic is where Villa and his generals planned the raid on the United States that culminated in the raid on Columbus, New Mexico, in 1916. Several Texas sites were potential targets for raids, including Shafter and Marfa.

The rancho was also the site of a battle between General Murga’s followers and a troop of federalista soldiers loyal to Carranza. It was utilized by Villa and his troops on several occasions during the revolution and was a retreat during the time that General John J. Pershing was in Mexico pursuing Villa after the Columbus raid.



(L-R) Professor Ulises Baez Zuniga, Judge Tom Crum, Dr. Ruben Osorio, Representative Pete P. Gallego, Governor Francisco Barrio, CBBS Director Robert J. Mallouf, Dr. Earl Elam, and Dr. Gerald Raun.

### *Kelley, continued*

Texas Award for Historic Preservation in 1986 and many honorary awards in Mexico.

In the early-to-mid 1930s Kelley carried out archeological surveys and excavations in West Texas, including work for E. B. Sayles and Gila Pueblo. During this period he also worked at a number of projects in New Mexico and served as a field ethnographer on the Navajo Indian Reservation. Between 1936 and 1940 he conducted surveys and large-scale excavations in what would become Big Bend National Park and along the Rio Grande and Rio Conchos in Texas and Chihuahua. His excavations in the late 1930s at the Millington and Loma Alta sites in the vicinity of Presidio, Texas, were to provide the basis for his 1948 dissertation, *Jumano and Patarabueye, Relations at La Junta de los Rios*, while at Harvard. He served as a project supervisor for various WPA and University of Texas, investigations in Central Texas from 1941–1943, served in the armed forces from 1944–1945, and was curator of the Archaeology Museum at the University of Texas from 1949–1950.

Upon becoming director of the University Museum at Southern Illinois University (Carbondale) in 1950, Kelley’s research interests shifted to northwestern Mexico. By 1952 he

was carrying out extensive investigations in the vicinity of Durango, Mexico, work that led ultimately to the development of his Classic and Postclassic Chalchihuites sequence and recognition of Chalchihuites exchange systems having origins in Central Mexico and extending throughout Northwest Mexico into the southwestern United States. In 1971 Kelley began intensive investigations at the major frontier Mesoamerican site of Alta Vista in western Zacatecas, Mexico. Alta Vista became the focus of most of his subsequent research, and he carried out his final field investigation there in 1993 at the invitation of the state of Zacatecas.

Best known for his pioneering archeological studies in Trans-Pecos Texas and northwestern Mexico, Kelley’s legacy will live on in his many substantive publications and among his many students, colleagues, and admirers. His legendary persona is perhaps best expressed in a comment made by Erik K. Reed in a letter dated April 22, 1937, to Victor Smith:

From a selfish point of view I wish you and Hewett didn’t have J. C. Kelley fixed up for summer so that I could perhaps get him—Have you any more like him?

—Robert J. Mallouf

# UNCOVERING THE HISPANIC HERITAGE OF THE BIG BEND

The Center for Big Bend Studies has initiated a program to interview elderly Hispanic people in the Trans-Pecos area of West Texas. The purpose of the Borderlands Hispanic Oral History Project is to preserve through taped interviews the rich transcultural heritage experienced in West Texas as well as in portions of northern Mexico. The project will ultimately result in a publication as part of the CBBS monograph series.

Targeted for interviews are people in their 70s, 80s, and 90s who were born and resided all or most of their lives in the borderlands region. Men and women in this age group will be considered for interviews who now reside in the Texas Trans-Pecos or on Mexico's northern border in towns such as Ojinaga, Manuel Benavides, Boquillas, and Santa Elena.

History through the eyes of Hispanic women, in particular, has been long overlooked, and the project is intended to have a balanced-gender focus. The interviewees will represent a cross section of economic backgrounds.

While the interviews are focused on particular topics, some preliminary research is conducted on the background of each person prior to the actual interview. It is thus anticipated that the interviews will record some common themes as well as many unique experiences. Because West Texas remained a "frontier" longer than the remainder of the state, this invaluable project will undoubtedly bring to light and preserve important aspects of Hispanic culture along the border during the early days of the commingling with the Anglo culture.

The organizers of the project feel it is important to record events of everyday life as well as any unique experiences that would enlighten researchers interested in life in the Texas borderlands. Topics to be covered in the interviews include reasons for migrating to and/or remaining in the United States,

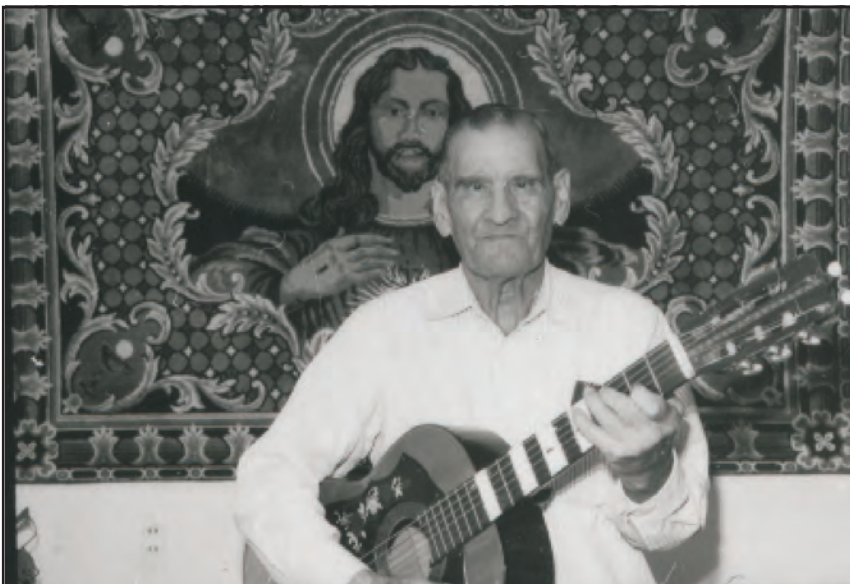
definition of community, changes observed in the environment and culture, livelihood, educational opportunities, and family life. The interviews are not so limited, however, that they preclude spontaneous thoughts and subject matter.

The researcher and interviewer for the project is John Klingemann, a SRSU student who is fluent in Spanish and English. All interviews will be conducted in the language with which the interviewee feels most comfortable—English or Spanish. The interviews will be transcribed and, if in Spanish, translated into English, with the tapes and transcriptions eventually placed in the Archives of the Big Bend at Sul Ross State University, where they will be made available to future researchers. In addition, photographs of each interviewee will be made and will be included with each person's file. It is also hoped that some informants will be willing to share old photographs of their family and historically significant places to be copied for the Archives. The resultant publication will be edited by Sheron Smith-Savage, who also serves as director of the project.

To this point, four people have been interviewed, from Ojinaga, Balmorhea, Marfa, and Terlingua. Names of people for future interviews are being solicited who meet the main criteria of being at least 70 years of age, who have lived most of their lives in the Trans-Pecos or northern Mexico, and who are willing to be interviewed. Because it is anticipated there will be insufficient time to interview everyone we would like to under the current project, a basic information sheet has been prepared for prospective informants, which may be filled out in either Spanish or English. To obtain a copy of the questionnaire or to nominate a potential interviewee, please contact John Klingemann at the Center for Big Bend Studies, Box C-71, Alpine, Texas 79832, telephone (915) 837-8676, or you may e-mail at [sheron@sulross.edu](mailto:sheron@sulross.edu) or John Klingemann at [JKLI014@sulross.edu](mailto:JKLI014@sulross.edu).

This worthy project will increase the knowledge of the rich history, culture, and contributions of Hispanics in the borderlands. It is important to capture for future generations the recollections of those individuals who can lend their personal perspectives to the evolution of lifestyles along the border.

*Terlingua resident Rafael Navarrette was interviewed by John Klingemann. Here he poses with his favorite guitar, which he has played for over 50 years.*





## AFRICAN AMERICANS IN THE TRANS-PECOS AND NORTHERN MEXICO

The Center for Big Bend Studies is beginning a new project focusing on African Americans in the Trans-Pecos and northern Mexico. Over the next nine months, Dr. Marilyn Dell Brady will be conducting research and writing a monograph on this topic, as well as providing an overview of it for general readers.

Few in number and largely ignored by historians, African Americans nevertheless played a significant role in the history of Trans-Pecos Texas. They came with the Spanish and continued to move back and forth across the Texas border in Coahuila and Chihuahua. Black men's roles in the post-Civil-War Indian wars has begun to receive attention, but they were also involved in the emergence of ranching, railroads, mining, and the oil industries. Women of African descent came as well as men, sometimes raising their own families while working as servants in the homes of others. Both women and men were active in organizing churches, schools, and clubs to serve their own communities. With such institutions, they combated discrimination and struggled for their rights. As individuals their stories could be excluded and disregarded, but when their narratives are woven together, they become an important thread in the history of the Trans-Pecos region.

Dr. Brady has a Ph.D. in U.S. History from the University of Kansas and was Associate Professor at Virginia Wesleyan College in Norfolk, Virginia, before moving to Alpine last summer. She has taught African American History and published articles on African American women and their organizations.



*Monroe and Susie Payne were both born in Mexico but lived part of their married lives in what is now Big Bend National Park. After Monroe was kidnapped during the 1916 Glenn Springs raid, he moved his family to Marathon.*

Photograph courtesy of the Archives of the Big Bend

In the course of this project, Brady will be traveling throughout the Trans-Pecos region gathering materials. Oral histories will be important, and she is interested in finding African Americans who will share stories of their own lives and those of their ancestors in this region.

Only by collecting such stories can the history of African Americans become a part of our larger history. Anyone interested in talking with her should contact Marilyn Brady at (915)837-3210 or you may e-mail her at [dwdmdb@overland.net](mailto:dwdmdb@overland.net). You may also reach here through the Center for Big Bend Studies, Alpine, TX 79832, telephone (915)837-8179.



*Mary Payne Roach, born c. 1896, was the daughter of Monroe and Susie Payne. This photograph was taken in 1919.*

Photograph courtesy of the Archives of the Big Bend



## OSORIO DONATES TAPED INTERVIEWS TO ARCHIVES OF THE BIG BEND

The Center for Big Bend Studies and the Archives of the Big Bend, Sul Ross State University, recently negotiated a major donation to the Archives. Dr. Ruben Osorio, noted historian from Chihuahua City, Mexico, made the remarkable donation of 110 audio tapes of oral interviews he conducted with men and women who lived in Chihuahua at the time of the Mexican Revolution. Some of the interviews cover the history of Chihuahua during the dynamic time period of the 1890s. Many of the interviews deal with personal experiences with and remembrances of Francisco “Pancho” Villa. Two of the interviews are with Villa’s wife Luz Corral who passed away in 1982. “Women are excellent persons to give information. They have excellent memories. They remember more details than most men,” according to Osorio.

Dr. Osorio became interested in Pancho Villa in 1975 when a friend asked him to collaborate on a book he was writing. The book was an epic poem pretended to have been written by a soldier in Villa’s army, about battles he had fought in and experiences of the army. Osorio was asked to verify the facts in the poem. He began research in San Andres, Chihuahua, interviewing surviving members of Villa’s army; most of the people interviewed are now deceased. This was the start of a research project that would span 22 years and cover over one hundred interviews. All of the research he has conducted has been at his own expense.

Dr. Osorio is among the first historians to conduct oral interviews in Chihuahua. Since these people have never been interviewed before, the information is all new. A few years ago Glenn Willeford, then a professor at the Universidad de Autonoma de Chihuahua, met Dr. Osorio and suggested he donate the taped interviews to the Archives of the Big Bend so that they would be available to researchers. Dr. Osorio said, “I’m happy my tapes will be protected. The information will not be lost.”

According to Melleta Bell, Archivist at the Archives, the tapes will not be available to researchers for at least a year until they have been copied and inventoried. Then they will only be available in Spanish. Transcriptions and English translations will eventually be available.

Another item being donated by Dr. Osorio is a copy of a personal album belonging to Luz Corral, Pancho Villa’s wife. It contains her thoughts and memories as well as photographs of people she met in Mexico and Cuba. A collection of copies of correspondence from Pancho Villa while he lived on the Canutillo Ranch is also being donated. The 150 letters date from March 31, 1922, to July 12, 1923, the day Villa was assassinated. Osorio learned about the collection of letters while interviewing Francisco Piñon. Piñon was “adopted” by Villa and his wife when he was 13 years old and lived with them at the Canutillo Ranch. Piñon’s interview is included among the donated tapes.

Robert J. Mallouf, Director for the Center for Big Bend Studies, and Dr. Gerald Raun of the Center’s Advisory Council have been instrumental in obtaining the donations from Dr. Osorio. Mallouf said, “This extremely important collection will be invaluable to researchers for years to come. We are very honored that Dr. Osorio decided to place his collection here at Sul Ross.”

Dr. Osorio continues to conduct research on Pancho Villa. He is now tracing the origins of Villa in Durango, Mexico. When completed, he plans to donate the interviews and materials he has collected to the Archives as well. Dr. Osorio also serves on the Advisory Council of the CBBS.



*Robert J. Mallouf and Melleta Bell accept Dr. Ruben Osorio’s (center) generous donation to the Archives.*

### CENTER TO RECEIVE NEW SPACE

SRSU officials have announced that the upcoming renovation of Ferguson Hall will result in the creation of sorely needed office and laboratory space for the Center for Big Bend Studies. In addition to offices and an analysis lab, the new space will include a conference room and space for visiting scholars, as well as adequate storage for field equipment and active collections storage and processing. The Center will move from its current offices in Lawrence Hall into Ferguson Hall upon completion of renovations in an estimated 1.5 to 2



*Ferguson Hall before renovation.*

## HISTORIANS AND ARCHEOLOGISTS COOPERATE ON PROJECTS

Several cooperative projects involving historians and CBBS archeologists have been underway during the past few months. CBBS Advisory Council member Dr. Frank Daugherty (historian and retired geologist) is researching the Joseph Petty family murders that took place around November 12, 1884, in what is now Big Bend National Park. Joe Petty was prospecting in the present park area and had established headquarters with his wife and two daughters on Tornillo Creek that same year. Petty's wife and daughters were brutally murdered while he was on a prospecting trip, and the family's remains were found and buried by local cowboys who reported the murders to the cavalry at Camp Peña Colorado near Marathon. Cavalry troops out of Camp Peña and Fort Davis were dispatched to the scene and ended up hot on the trail of the murderers, but had to end pursuit upon reaching the Rio Grande due to a treaty signed between the U.S. and Mexico that



*Dr. Frank Daugherty (right) discusses the Petty murders in Big Bend National Park as CBBS archeologist Frank Garcia looks on.*

required the granting of permission to cross the river. CBBS archeologists Frank García, Andy Cloud, Robert Mallouf, and Marty Estrada joined Daugherty and Lee Sleeper along a segment of Tornillo Creek in November 1997, where they conducted an unsuccessful survey to locate the Petty burial site. Based upon historic accounts gathered by Daugherty, it is now believed that the group burial either has been eroded away by the creek or is located along a different stream segment.



*An eastward view of Santiago Peak from Ocotillo Ranch in Presidio County.*

At the invitation of owner Jack Brown, CBBS researchers are also conducting a reconnaissance at intervals on the Ocotillo Ranch in Presidio County. CBBS Advisory Council member Dr. Gerald Raun (historian and retired herpetologist), Associate Member Glenn Willeford (historian), and Robert Mallouf (archeologist) have made recent visits that resulted in the preliminary recording of several significant archeological sites and a historic cemetery. Other cooperative efforts are underway in several areas of the Big Bend.

## NATURE CONSERVANCY 1997 ANNUAL MEETING

On August 16, CBBS staffer Andy Cloud set up a display of specimens from the Museum of the Big Bend at the annual meeting of the Nature Conservancy, which was held outside of Fort Davis at a ranch recently acquired by the Conservancy. The display consisted of stone projectile points, a nearly complete prehistoric ceramic vessel, and a variety of perishable items from sites in the Trans-Pecos and Lower Pecos regions. An estimated 120 Conservancy members listened to the explanations and viewed the display, while approximately 60 CBBS newsletters (and other materials) were handed out. An appreciable number of these individuals expressed an interest in becoming associate members of the Center, so it is hoped that this endeavor will add to Center membership.



*Andy Cloud explains prehistoric artifacts to Nature Conservancy meeting attendees.*



## JACK E. BROWN CREATES ENDOWMENT FOR CBBS

Mr. Jack E. Brown, who ranches near Casa Piedra south of Marfa, Texas, finalized the Etta Baugh Brown (Winnie) Memorial Endowment for SRSU's Center for Big Bend Studies during ceremonies at the university on October 14, 1997. The \$10,000 endowment is named in honor of Brown's wife who passed away in 1995. Mr. and Mrs. Brown moved to the Big Bend in 1970 where they have owned and operated the Rock House and Ocotillo ranches in Presidio County. Known as "Winnie" to her many friends, Mrs. Brown was born in San Angelo in 1917 and was raised on a ranch in Schliecher County near Eldorado, Texas. She loved the Big Bend and was particularly interested in the history, wildlife, and vegetation of the region. Mrs. Brown is buried in a private cemetery on the ranch, where Jack and their daughter Betsy still live.

Mr. Brown stated that he had been considering doing something in memory of his wife for about a year. "The endowment to the Center for Big Bend Studies meshes with her life and personality," he said. Neither he nor his wife attended Sul Ross, but his daughter Betsy Lou Brown received her Master of Science degree from Sul Ross. Brown said that in 1970 his wife talked him into moving from San Angelo to ranch in the Big Bend. He feels that it was a great move, even though he left some things behind. He continued a brokerage business, having been a broker for 60 years, and is still semi-active. The Browns have four children: Betsy, Leighton Baugh Brown of Virginia, Marjo Etta Brown of Stephenville, and the late Judith K. Brown.

The endowment will give the CBBS much-needed additional resources for research, publications, and other projects. Joining Brown in the October endowment signing ceremony was SRSU President R. Vic Morgan, Vice President

for Business Affairs Mickey Havens, and CBBS Director Robert Mallouf. President Morgan stated, "We are delighted that Mr. Brown created this endowment in memory of his wife. Support from private individuals always enables the university to accomplish more." Mallouf noted that the endowment is a permanent fund. The principal of the endowment will be held in perpetuity, with 90 percent of the interest being expended for Center projects. The remaining 10 percent of interest will be reinvested with the endowment principal to facilitate growth.



*Etta Baugh Brown (Winnie)  
1917-1995*



*Jack and Betsy Brown at their home on Rock House Ranch, October 1997.*

The Center for Big Bend Studies is now accepting papers to be presented at the 5th Annual Conference, November 13-14, 1998. Presentations should focus on prehistoric, historic, and modern cultures of the borderlands region of the United States and Mexico, with emphasis on the area encompassed by Trans-Pecos Texas and north-central Mexico.

Papers accepted for presentation will be considered for publication in *The Journal of Big Bend Studies*, Volume 11.

Please submit an abstract of 200 words or less by October 1, 1998.

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## BOOK REVIEW

### *The Terror of the Machine: Technology, Work, Gender, & Ecology on the U.S.–Mexico Border*

by Devon G. Peña

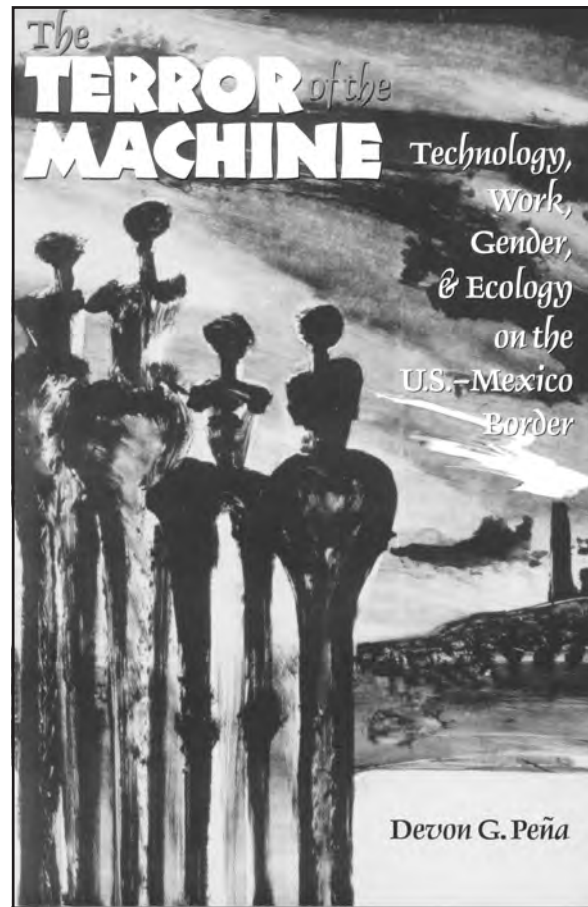
The Center for Mexican American Studies,  
Austin, 1997

The dramatic growth of American owned *maquiladoras* (industrial factories) along the U.S.–Mexico border has radically altered the border's population, urban development, culture, politics, gender relations, and environment. Over the course of the past two decades, Mexico has allowed for the expansion of the *maquiladoras* system as a means of promoting industrialization, creating jobs, and pursuing an economic development model emphasizing rapid integration with the American market. In *Terror of the Machine* Devon G. Peña provides a first-rate account of the history of the *maquiladoras* based on 10 years of field research.

Peña places the history of the *maquiladoras* system within the broader historical context of the industrial revolution, the development of machine systems, and the reorganization of labor relations. The construction of Henry Ford's assembly line production and the deskilling of the working class allowed for industry to consolidate its power and control over the working class. Yet, despite this attempt to dominate their lives, the workers struggle to maintain autonomy and resist the dehumanizing effects of industrialization—to challenge the terror of the machine.

Peña then analyzes the origins of the *maquiladoras* along the Mexican border and in communities as American industry, in search of low wages, lax environmental protection laws, and close access to the American market, built a series of factories to provide quick assembly line production of consumer goods such as televisions, cameras, and computers. A major feature of the *maquiladoras* system is its reliance on a female work force, creating a work environment based on patriarchal control where sexual harassment forms the basis of social relations. Peña provides a "history from below" by devoting ample space to interviews of the workers themselves. Through a number of narratives, Peña gives a voice to the voiceless, and presents the women workers as proactive in the formation of their autonomous space, lives, and destinies. Documental evidence of the women's resistance to the dehumanizing effects of the factory system is a major strength of the book.

A major fallout of the *maquiladoras* along the U.S.–Mexico border is the environmental destruction brought about by the dumping of toxic wastes in the Rio Grande, the release of chemicals and poisons into the air, and the illegal burying of chemicals outside of urban environments. Major American corporations avoid EPA restrictions by setting up factories along the border, to the detriment of such border cities as El Paso, Laredo, Brownsville, and others. Recent outbreaks



of anencephaly (brain structure diseases) among babies born in Matamoros confirm to most health officials the high levels of toxic wastes and heavy chemicals in the border environment. Peña presents a persuasive argument for alternative models for environmentally sustainable development.

*Terror of the Machine* is a much needed history of the *maquiladoras* factory system along the U.S.–Mexico border, providing Texas and border citizens an important tool in analyzing the political, economic, cultural, and environmental impact of the *maquiladoras* industrialization. It is a must read for the Texas/Big Bend citizen, or for anyone interested in the border and the future of the American and the Mexican worker.

**Dr. Mark Saad Saka**  
Assistant Professor of History  
Sul Ross State University



## BOOK REVIEW

### *The Black Seminoles: History of a Freedom-Seeking People*

Revised and edited by Alcione M. Amos and Thomas Senter

University Press of Florida, Gainesville, 1996.

Kenneth Porter was among the first to research the Black Seminoles, from the time African slaves joined the Seminole Indians in Florida in the 1700s through their removal to Indian territory in the 1830s, their settlement in Coahuila in the 1850s, and their valuable contributions as Seminole Negro Indian Scouts in the fight against the Comanches of West Texas during the 1870s and 1880s. Although new scholarship is appearing on the group, Porter's valuable work has only been available in old and scattered academic journals. Now Alcione M. Amos and Thomas Senter have collected Porter's publications, revised them in light of new research on the Black Seminoles, and woven together an exciting and enjoyable narrative of a people's search for freedom and a place to call their own.

By combining scholarship and readable prose, the editors have made the story of the Black Seminoles and of their leader John Horse available to a wider audience. Researchers will appreciate the book's careful documentation that leads to other sources. In particular, the book's endnotes document Porter's research in Mexico and the oral histories he conducted there in the 1940s, making it an excellent starting point for anyone interested in tracing this unique group.

As we move beyond viewing westward expansion from an Anglo-American perspective to an understanding that it



*Seminole Camp on Las Moras Creek, 2 ½ to 3 miles south of Brackettville. The families lived here while the men served as Scouts. The man on the left is Ben July, First Sergeant of the Seminole Scouts. His father, Samson, and mother, Mary, are seated.*

Photograph courtesy Museum of the Big

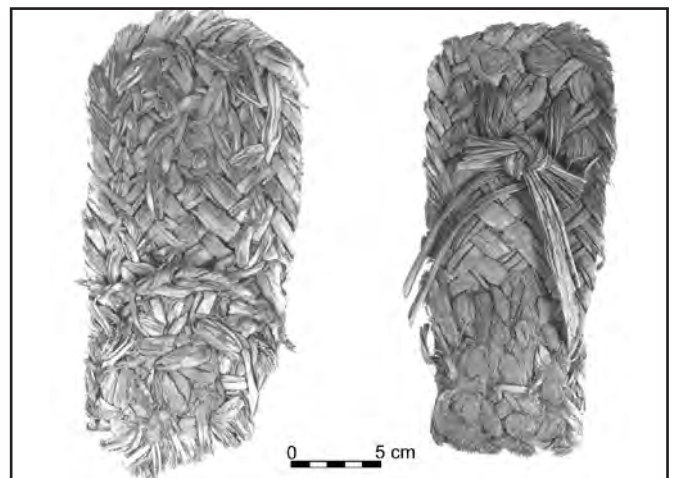
included the variety of people who have made up our region, books like this one can introduce us to the experiences and standpoints of those who have previously been ignored. Although they were few in number, the Black Seminoles were unique and their descendants still live and work in the Big Bend. Their story raises particular issues because of their mixed African and Indian heritage and their willingness to fight against other Indian tribes in pursuit of their own identity as a people.

**Marilyn Dell Brady**  
Historian



### GRADUATE STUDENTS PURSUE THESESES THROUGH CBBS

Graduate students in anthropology from Texas Tech University and The University of Texas at Austin, as well as Sul Ross State University, are currently pursuing Trans-Pecos thesis research in cooperation with the Center for Big Bend Studies. Krystal Blundell of Texas Tech is conducting master's research on prehistoric sandals in the collection of the Museum of the Big Bend. Frank García, master's student at The University of Texas at Austin, is combining his thesis work with the Center's on-going cooperative research project in Big Bend National Park. Linda Potter, graduate student in history at SRSU, is preparing a master's thesis that both contributes to and draws from data being compiled in several current CBBS research projects. CBBS staff expect increased interaction with students from outside the Big Bend region in the future.



*Prehistoric Checkerweave sandals.*

Photograph courtesy of the Museum of the Big Bend

## NEW CBBS PUBLICATION:

### *AFRICAN AMERICANS IN THE WEST*

Dr. Bruce A. Glasrud, Dean of Arts and Sciences at Sul Ross State University, has compiled a comprehensive bibliography of secondary sources related to the history of African Americans in the West. Well known in the academic history community for his own articles related to this subject, Dr. Glasrud developed the bibliography in response to the difficulty of students and other researchers in locating



*Cowboys on an 1895 Texas cattle drive included "Lige," second from left.*

Photograph courtesy of the Archives of the Big Bend

published studies.

The bibliography is being published by the Center for Big Bend Studies and should be available in February, which is Black History Month. The bibliography lists publications related to 22 different topics, including Spanish origins and Mexico, slavery in the West, cowboys, black Seminoles, Texas and other states west of the Mississippi, and women. William H. Leckie contributed to a chapter on buffalo soldiers, Laurie Champion contributed to an extensive chapter on fiction, and Tasha B. Stewart contributed to the chapter on films/motion pictures. The book was edited by Sheron Smith-Savage of the CBBS, who also compiled an author index to the volume.

The 190-page book is a significant addition to the multicultural study of the western United States. As noted by CBBS Director Mallouf, African Americans played an important role in exploring and developing the West, and this bibliography facilitates a better understanding and appreciation of their contributions. The CBBS is pleased to be able to make this publication available for researchers and the public.

## ADDITIONAL RECENT REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS BY CBBS STAFFERS

As required by federal and state antiquities laws, archaeological staff of the CBBS make the results of their research in contractual projects (CRM) available through both unpublished and published reporting. In cases where formal publication is not justified or is not a requirement of the project, such reports are reproduced in very limited numbers and enter the realm of what is termed "gray literature" in archeological lingo. Unpublished archeological reports contribute significantly to our overall understanding of past human populations, however, and for this reason the CBBS makes copies available to researchers and other interested parties. The following reports are currently available upon request:

Cloud William A.

1997 Diamond Y Spring Preserve Gas Pipeline Project, Pecos County, Texas. Report submitted to the Texas Nature Conservancy by the Center for Big Bend Studies, Sul Ross State University. 13 pp.

1996 Elephant Mountain Wildlife Management Area Campground Project, Brewster County, Texas. Report submitted to Texas Parks and Wildlife Department by the Center for Big Bend Studies, Sul Ross State University. 9 pp.

Sanchez, Joseph M.

1996 An Interior Primitive Campsite Survey in Big Bend Ranch State Park, Presidio County, Texas. Report

submitted to Texas Parks and Wildlife Department by Center for Big Bend Studies, Sul Ross State University. 10 pp.

In addition, professional staff members occasionally produce and submit articles for peer review and publication in national scientific journals and other outlets. Should you desire a copy but are unable to locate the appropriate journal, please contact the CBBS at the address given below. Some recent journal publications include the following:

Mallouf, Robert J., and Rolfe D. Mandel

1997 Horace Rivers: A Late Paleoindian Component in the Northeastern Texas Panhandle. *Current Research in the Pleistocene* 14:50-52, Center for the Study of the First Americans, Oregon State University, Corvallis.

Mallouf, Robert J.

1996 An Unraveling Rope: The Looting of America's Past. In *Repatriation: An Interdisciplinary Dialogue*, edited by Devon Mihesuah, *American Indian Quarterly* 20(2):197-208. University of Nebraska Press.

To obtain copies of the above reports or articles, please contact Robin Hughes, Box C-71, Alpine, TX 79832. A fee of \$.10 per page plus \$1.00 shipping and handling will be charged.

## BOOK REVIEW

### *Lost Spanish Towns: Atascosito and Trinidad de Salcedo*

by Jean Epperson

Dogwood Press, Woodville, Texas, 1996

*The Ambidextrous Historian* is the title of a wonderful collection of little essays published in 1981 by the University of Oklahoma Press and written by the late and very great C. Leland Sonnichsen, an English professor who strode into the sacred precincts of academic history through the back door. Far better known as a historian than as a teacher of English, Sonnichsen wrote *The Ambidextrous Historian* for the “grassroots historian,” the local history buff—be he or she housewife, school teacher, beautician, journalist, truck driver, or football coach—for whom history is a calling rather than a means to financial or social ends. They are the legions of “ordinary” pieces of history’s grand jigsaw puzzle. They have the interest, time, and energy to take their assault of the discernment of the past to great depths. And a persistent and lucky few come up with the means to share the fruits of their long labors with other in printed form.

Sonnichsen’s book came immediately to mind as I read Jean Epperson’s *Lost Spanish Towns: Atascosito and Trinidad de Salcedo* (Woodville, Texas: Dogwood Press, 1996). SMRCer (Southwestern Mission Research Center) Epperson, for whom history is clearly a labor of love, mounted her assault in the Bexar Archives housed in the Barker History Library of The University of Texas at Austin, in the Nacogdoches Archives, and in a large number of published sources to set forth in exquisite detail the yearly happenings in two Texas communities no longer extant: Atascosito and Trinidad de Salcedo. Situated on the Trinity River southwest of

Nacogdoches, Trinidad de Salcedo, which was both town and military post, came to life in January 1806. Located about three miles east of the Trinity and not far from Galveston Bay, the military post of Atascosito had been founded a year earlier.

These places were not the center of Spain’s universe in the New World nor, for that matter, even in Texas. But it is their very “ordinariness” that makes them important. They are exemplars, reflectors of fascinating and sometimes tumultuous events that occurred there as well as in other places where Spain, France, and the United States entered into a pushing match to see who could gain the most.

By 1816, Atascosito had died. But it underwent a reincarnation about 1821 with the arrival there of Louisiana emigrant George Orr. His farm house was torn down about 1882, and a 1988 archaeological reconnaissance in the area noted “a number of different, historically significant, homes and artifacts of Indians, Spanish, Mexican and Anglo-American people.” Epperson’s little books gives life to the artifacts.

Trinidad de Salcedo was abandoned and destroyed in 1812. Its precise location is equivocal, one yet awaiting archaeological discovery. But again thanks to Epperson, should archaeologists ever locate the place, they will be better able to interpret their finds.

*Lost Spanish Towns* is available from Dogwood Press, Rt. 2, Box 3270, Woodville, TX 75979. The cost is \$10.00 + \$2.00 s&h, and Texas residents—all of whom should have this book—need to add \$.63 cents (6.25%) for state sales tax.



### Texas Academy of Science Adds Anthropology Section

The Texas Academy of Science recently named Mark Glazer (University of Texas–Pan American) as sectional chairperson of the newly created Anthropology Section of the academy. By creating this section, the academy encourages participation in its activities by the anthropological and archeological community. The Texas Academy of Science published the quarterly peer reviewed journal, *The Texas Journal of Science*, which includes full-length articles, general research notes, and book reviews in any field of science, technology, or science education. In addition, the society holds an annual meeting within the state of Texas. Membership in the academy is open to any person or member of any group engaged in scientific work or interested in the promotion of science.

For further information on membership, contact Dr. Brad C. Henry, Department of Biology, The University of Texas–Pan American, Edinburg, TX 78539; e-mail [bradhenry@panam.edu](mailto:bradhenry@panam.edu).

Information regarding manuscript submissions can be obtained from Dr. Jack McCullough, TJS Manuscript Editor, Department of Biology, Box 13003, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, TX 75962.

Access the academy’s home page at <http://www.uttyl.edu/~tas/taswhat.htm>.

reprinted from *Texas Archeology* (Newsletter of the Texas Archeological Society) 41(1):20



# A SURVEY OF REMOTE CEMETERIES, GRAVESITES, AND POST-BURIAL FUNERARY PRACTICES IN THE BIG BEND, 1850–PRESENT

The mid-nineteenth century saw the arrival of many Anglo-American and Hispanic settlers in the Big Bend. Braving the dangers posed by nomadic Native Americans as well as the remoteness of the country and the rough terrain, a few individuals began to ranch, farm, and raise families. By 1890 an influx of people, mostly ranchers, miners, and other workers, populated the area. In time, as deaths occurred and people were buried, the Big Bend of Texas came to contain numerous cemeteries and individual grave sites, which due to the passage of time and a lack of concern, are fast disappearing.

The main goal of this project is to locate, substantiate, identify, date, and record as many previously unrecorded cemeteries and graves as possible. The methodology will be for the codirectors (Glenn Willeford, Master of Arts in History, and Earl H. Elam, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus in History, Sul Ross State University) to engage in historical research which will be coordinated through the Center for Big Bend Studies. Research will be conducted in three major areas: (1) oral history, (2) documentary research in local, county, state, and personal records, and (3) on-site investigations and inspections of localities where burials are known, or are thought, to have taken place. Additionally, any information which can be gleaned regarding post-burial practices, such as All Soul's Day customs and the placing of coins and other offerings on graves, will be recorded.

At the conclusion of this project, a paper suitable for publication as a monograph will be presented to CBBS. A

preliminary map locating all cemeteries and graves that have been identified will be included.

In addition to being of interest to surviving family members and ethnohistorians, the information will assist with demographic studies such as the one now being conducted by Dr. Paul Wright at Sul Ross State University. The information collected during the course of this research, like all data dealing with borderlands populations, remains important as acculturation between the area Hispanic and Anglo-American cultures continues. Sul Ross State University and the Center for Big Bend Studies have strongly supported multicultural studies and continue to do so. This project is another step toward a better understanding of the rich and diverse cultures that populate the Rio Grande border.

If you have any information which relates to this research please contact: Glenn Willeford, P.O. Box 242, Sheffield, TX 79781, telephone (915)836-4531.



*Historic cemetery in Big Bend National Park.*

## Upcoming Exhibit Schedule Museum of the Big Bend

January 5 to February 17

*Preserving the Past: Military Uniforms  
from Different Generations*

February 27 to March 29

*Trappings of Texas 1998  
Public Opening, Saturday February 28*

April 6 to April 19

*Kickapoo Photo Exhibit*

April 25

*Living History Day on the Sul Ross Campus*

May

*Arts and Crafts on the Hispanic Border*

June

*Gallery Night Show featuring Georgia Waller*

## SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to acknowledge the following persons who have been particularly active with the CBBS during the past six months. They include Advisory Council members Gerald Raun, Ruben Osorio, and Frank Daugherty, as well as Associate Member Glenn Willeford. Representative Pete Gallego, David Cockrum, Vice-President for Academic and Student Affairs, Bruce Glasrud, Dean of Arts and Sciences, and Jimmy Case, Chairman of the Department of Behavioral and Social Sciences, continue to lend strong assistance and support for the Center which is greatly appreciated. Cooperation by area landowners Jack Brown, John McGuire, Hat Turner, and Al Micallef is also gratefully acknowledged. Al Micallef, Gary Dunshee, Duward Campbell, Gary Morton, and Garland Weeks continue to play major supportive roles in the *Trappings of Texas* program for the museum. To all of the above and other strong supporters we extend our heartfelt thanks.

## NEWS FROM THE MUSEUM OF THE BIG BEND

### *Trappings of Texas Gears Up*

The 12th annual *Trappings of Texas* exhibit will be held February 28 to March 29 at the Museum of the Big Bend. The custom cowboy gear show will open on February 28 in conjunction with the 12th Annual Texas Cowboy Poetry Gathering, the oldest poetry gathering in Texas and the second oldest in the United States.

*Trappings* features the best-of-the-best cowboy gearmakers and fine Western artists from across the United States and Canada. Custom gear from saddles to spurs will be displayed along with some of the finest Western art depicting cowboy life. Guest curators for *Trappings* are Alpine saddlemaker Gary Dunshee, for gearwork, and Lubbock artist Duward Campbell, for artwork.

*Trappings* also includes a series of educational seminars and demonstrations during the Gathering weekend. This year the Texas Longhorn Registry will not only have longhorns on view but will also give a seminar on the history and breeding of these Texas trademarks, and will sell some of the best longhorns on Saturday. Seminars and demonstrations on the history of saddles, how a cowhide becomes a saddle, and a demonstration by master braider, Gail Hought, of California will be held. A roundtable discussion of braiding will also be presented. Additional educational programs are still in the planning stages and include a series of talks with Big Bend area ranchers detailing their ranches' history and their lives growing up in the Big Bend, a display of Big Bend cowboys' bridles, demonstrations by silversmiths, a hatmaker, and an artist.

Also in the works is a catalog which will showcase the participants, detail some of the cowboy terminology associated with the gear on display at the exhibit, and highlight some aspects of the traditional cowboy life. The annual gear auction has been expanded to include numerous items (see story on the auction).

### **Gear Auction Receives Donations**

This year's *Trappings of Texas* Gear Auction, which will be held on the museum lawn February 28 starting at 10:00 a.m., includes something for everyone. Donations of one-of-a-kind jewelry, horse gear and other cowboy accouterments, books, posters, clothing, videos and other items have been given to the museum in support of this exhibit. One of the most impressive items received so far is a hand-tooled leather trunk case from American West. Shaped like a large doctor's bag, this case is valued at \$350.00.

Clothing donations include a leather shirt collar and a jacquard wild rag from Cattle Kate's, an exquisite cowgirl's white wedding hat, a hand-painted necktie from artist Judy Welch, a lady's skirt and tee outfit, a set of cowgirl duds for your little buckaroo, and patterns from Buckaroo Bobbins.

For those who enjoy cowboy music, a number of donations have been received including CDs from the Celtic Cowboy and fiddler Frankie McWhorter. Mystic Fire has sent 11 videos which detail the story of Native Americans, and a rodeo video is another exciting donation.

Books on western artists, cookbooks, autographed books on horsemanship, western calendars, posters from a number of museums and the Arizona Cowboy Poetry Gathering, and a case of hoof picks are more of the wonderful items that will be offered at the expanded gear auction. Many of the posters are limited edition signed prints and would make a great gift for anyone who loves cowboy collectibles.

A complete catalog of donations will be available at the opening of *Trappings* on February 28 at 9:00 a.m. Items will be on view prior to the auction.



### **Hobby Preserves History**

*Preserving the Past: Military Uniforms from Different Generations* is an exhibit featuring the collection of John Klingemann of Alpine. John has been collecting uniforms and military paraphernalia for 10 years. The collection features uniforms given to him by his family and some that he has purchased. Although his collection is extremely large, most of the uniforms cover the years 1910 through the 1950s.

John is currently a graduate student at Sul Ross and is working at the Center for Big Bend Studies as a researcher in borderlands Hispanic oral histories. He lived in Mexico during his early childhood and graduated from Alpine High School, where he had to commute daily from Terlingua. John collects because, "I believe that collecting military uniforms is a great way of preserving history. I started collecting military uniforms when my grandmother wanted to get rid of my grandfather's military clothing. I volunteered to take them off of her hands and before I knew it, the rest of my relatives were giving me their uniforms. It was then that I realized what I was actually doing was preserving my family history. Since then I have collected more paraphernalia from my family and others who gave them to me to be taken care of instead of giving them away or giving them to someone else." You can view John's collection in January and early February at the museum.

## CURRENT CBBS PROJECT UPDATES

### UPDATE ON BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK PROJECT

The archeological survey project jointly sponsored by Sul Ross State University/Center for Big Bend Studies (CBBS) and the National Park Service/Big Bend National Park is back on track after a four and one-half month (April 20–September 8) hiatus. The park and the university now have a new Cooperative Agreement in place effective until September 8, 2003 that should prevent any similar delays in the project. Due to a variety of circumstances, no fieldwork for the project was scheduled for fall 1997. During this break from the survey, the CBBS focused on preparation of the first volume in a series of technical reports for the project. This volume, which will provide a wide range of background information on the park and assimilate data from Phase I of the project, is scheduled for completion in February 1999. Other project avenues that are still being pursued include background research, data assimilation, specimen analyses, and further development of the Geographic Information System. Current plans are to proceed with the fieldwork in late winter 1998.

### NORTHERN MONTAGUE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (NMCHS) PROJECT

Acting on a request for assistance from the Smithsonian Institution, CBBS staffers traveled to Montague County, Texas, for several days in August and September, 1997, to select and describe artifacts for planned use in a new museum at Nocona. The CBBS involvement consisted of reviewing specimens contained within the extensive and important Benton-Whiteside Collection, selecting approximately 300 artifacts from the collection for potential display purposes, photographic documentation, and assistance with interpretation. Assembled by Joe Benton from the 1910s through the mid-1950s, the collection contains materials primarily from Montague County which date from the Paleoindian through Historic peri-



*CBBS Director Robert Mallouf examines artifacts for the Northern Montague County Historical Society.*

ods. Of special interest within the collection is a myriad of eighteenth-century French, Spanish, and English artifacts from Indian sites on both sides of the Red River (Oklahoma and Texas) in the vicinity of the town of Spanish Fort.

This area was the location of a well-known battle in 1759 between Spanish soldiers (aided by Apaches) and confederated Wichita tribes and their Comanche allies. The battle occurred about nine months after the Comanches and confederated tribes raided and destroyed the Spanish Mission (*Santa Cruz de San Sabá Mission*) on the northern frontier of New Spain near the present town of Menard, Texas. The battle at Spanish Fort, which lasted a full day, was the first Spanish/Native American encounter where the natives were well-armed with guns (mostly French and English varieties). Eventually, the Spanish were forced to retreat back to *Presidio San Luis de las Amarillas*, located within the present town of Menard. Photographic documentation of the specimens in the collection will provide the CBBS with slides of unique specimens for teaching purposes.

### CITY OF ALPINE SEWER LINE PROJECT

In fall of 1997, CBBS archeologists Andy Cloud and Marty Estrada conducted an archeological survey for the City of Alpine of a proposed sewer line extension on the northeastern and eastern sides of the city. The project, in the works for the last year and a half, involves placement of a new sewer line over approximately a 4.2-mile route within a 3-foot-wide trench measuring from 2 to 11 feet deep. The survey identified four archeological sites along the route, three of which had been previously recorded. All of the sites are exposed on the surface and generally appear to date to the Late Archaic (ca. 1000 B.C.–A.D. 700) or Late Prehistoric (ca. A.D. 700–1535) periods. One of the sites also contained an extensive Historic occupation dating to the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Ruins at that site, consisting of rock foundations and a handmade adobe brick fire hearth, will not be impacted by the sewer line. Subsurface deposits along the sewer line route were extensively investigated with the aid of a backhoe, which revealed no evidence of buried cultural materials. For the most part, the sewer line route will not impact significant cultural deposits, although a partially buried intact hearth feature in its path at one of the sites is recommended for excavation. A report is currently being prepared by Andy Cloud, Principle Investigator for the project.





## CURRENT CBBS PROJECT UPDATES

### DIAMOND Y SPRING PRESERVE GAS PIPELINE PROJECT

Staff from the CBBS (Andy Cloud, Marty Estrada, and Linda Potter) conducted an archeological survey in September of a proposed gas pipeline corridor in Pecos County, Texas, for El Paso Field Services Company (EPFSC). The 40 wide and 3,750 long corridor, located on the Nature Conservancy's Diamond Y Spring Preserve just north of Fort Stockton, contained two archeological sites. Although this project did not fall under the purview of either state or federal antiquities laws, it was funded by EPFSC at the request of the Conservancy. One site, located on limestone shelves overlooking the floodplain of Diamond Y Draw, contained Late Archaic (ca. 1000 B.C.–A.D. 700) projectile points and other stone tools, as well as several dispersed hearth features. However, this site proved to be too disturbed to warrant further data recovery as a result of its exposure. The other site along the route of the pipeline was found buried beneath over a meter of deposit in the floodplain. Several pieces of debitage (i.e., waste flakes and spalls from the manufacture of stone tools) were uncovered while testing the site, with subsequent investigations yielding additional debitage and several tools including a dart point fragment. Interestingly, all of the specimens from this site are fairly heavily patinated (i.e., weathering on the surface of silicious stones caused by lengthy exposure to the elements). The degree of patination present, the depth of the deposit, and workmanship on the dart point fragment all suggest an Early Archaic (ca. 6500–3500 B.C.) affiliation. Andy Cloud, Principle Investigator for the project, is currently preparing a survey letter report for the Conservancy and EPFSC.



*Linda Potter, SRSU student, excavates a shovel test on the Diamond Y Spring Preserve.*

In mid-November the CBBS monitored the EPFSC trenching activities across Diamond Y Draw in order to identify buried cultural materials not located during the survey. No additional sites were found and the depth of the trench precluded impacts to the buried site. EPFSC agreed to open a pit adjacent to the pipeline corridor with their trackhoe to provide the CBBS better access to the deposits for research purposes. Initial excavation within the pit allowed an understanding of the stratigraphic profile and relationship of the cultural materials within the strata. The Conservancy has agreed to allow the CBBS the opportunity to work in this pit over the course of the next few months. This site constitutes an exciting find for the Center as buried sites of this antiquity are quite rare in the Trans-Pecos region. Current plans call for continued excavation at the site including involvement of Sul Ross State University students (Anthropology and Soils classes) during the Spring 1998 semester.



*Marty Estrada, SRSU student, investigates buried deposits in pit adjacent to EPFSC pipeline.*

### BIG BEND RANCH STATE PARK PROJECT

The manuscript for the archeological reconnaissance conducted last year in Big Bend Ranch State Park was completed in October/November 1997 and should be going to the printer very soon. The project focused on impacts to archeological sites from both livestock- and human-related disturbances in select areas of the park. Forty-six archeological sites were recorded and less than 10 contained definite evidence of these types of disturbances; however, 23 of these sites were in an extremely remote section of the park that has not been used for cattle grazing and has not been open to the public since the inception of the park. The report helps to establish a baseline for these disturbances for future management purposes. Project Archeologist Joseph M. Sanchez authored the report, while Center Director Robert J. Mallouf served as Principle Investigator.

## RESEARCH NEARS COMPLETION ON ALPINE PREHISTORIC SITE

The intermittent archeological investigation conducted during 1996–1997 on the Douglas Gale site (41BS1299) has come to an end, resulting in a large artifact assemblage of about 3,500 pieces of debitage, projectile points, point fragments, and other stone tools. Linda Potter, SRSU graduate student and CBBS contract researcher, is in the process of analyzing the private collection and writing an article reflecting the results of the study. The article is scheduled to be published in the *The Journal of Big Bend Studies*.

The artifact assemblage recovered from the site was gathered by three different means: from the private collection of Douglas Gale; from controlled and general surface collection; and from subsurface testing. Debitage (flakes and chips resulting from the manufacturing of stone tools), which easily represents the majority of the collection, is important in this study as it provides information regarding the behavior of prehistoric hunters and gatherers and their occupational use of the site during different time periods spanning several thousand years.

Diagnostic artifacts in the collection consist of approximately 368 pieces representing both temporal and functional specimens. For analytical purposes, they are divided into categories based on function and then grouped by type, and within each group they are further categorized by morphological variety. The collection also includes an interesting kaolinite pendant fragment and a stone bead indicating the prehistoric peoples who occupied the Gale site adorned their bodies with ornaments of various natural materials. There is minimal evidence of recent historical

presence on the site; therefore, historical artifacts were not collected and are not considered in this study.

The stone quarry for a fine-grained purple trachyte that represents more than 90 percent of the collection has not yet been found. However, the location of one nearby small quarry of yellowish/red chalcedony that was likely used in the manufacture of some of the projectile points in the collection has been located. This discovery adds to the information from the Gale site, since there is the likelihood that prehistoric Indians were attracted to local sources of toolstone.

Use of the Gale site for the training of SRSU students continues to be an important archeological educational tool. The owners, Douglas and Nancy Gale, have been very cooperative in making the site easily and conveniently accessible to the CBBS. It is anticipated that the site will continue to be used for the next several years for training students and for possible archeological excavations.



*Douglas Gale site. View facing west.*

### SRSU STUDENT INVOLVEMENT IN CENTER ACTIVITIES

The Center for Big Bend Studies is actively involving SRSU students in its many activities, both locally and across the Trans-Pecos region. The integration of students into Center programs is occurring at several different levels of activity and involves both academic and applied pursuits. Importantly, the linkage of CBBS professional staff to faculty duties in the Department of Behavioral and Social Sciences (BASS) forms a natural bridge for students interested in entering the practical world of applied anthropology and history, particularly in disciplines such as archeology, cultural anthropology, ethnohistory, history, and cultural geography. For example, some students taking new classes offered in archeology and/or cultural anthropology since the Fall of 1996 are now involved in significant research projects being conducted by the Center staff. Students can receive hands-on training in archeological fieldwork through a biannual archeological field school offered through BASS and taught by Center professional staff, or their training may be derived from volunteering on contractual Center projects which require field and laboratory research. Having attained an adequate level of expertise, the student may gravitate into a temporary paid position on in-house or contractual projects. Student involvement may be voluntary or compensated, depending on the nature of the project and the level of student participation, and students may make use of Center projects to fulfill class requirements on an interdisciplinary basis.

Student assistance is also solicited for specific archival or laboratory tasks related to the overall educational mission of the Center. Such tasks might involve the locating of historic photographs for use in publications or museum exhibits, or actual design and lay out of museum exhibits for the general public. Again, such assignments may involve compensation or may be of a volunteer nature. Prehistoric and historic artifact collections of the Museum of the Big Bend are integrated by faculty into university classes in the areas of archeology, cultural anthropology, history, and art, and students use the collections for required research projects and class papers. Students, as well as faculty, are also invited to deliver papers at the Center's Annual Meeting in November, and to submit articles for inclusion in *The Journal of Big Bend Studies*, an interdisciplinary annual journal of the Center, now in its 10th year. The Center also serves as a facilitator for visiting scholars and graduate students from other universities, and students frequently contact Center staff for assistance with selection of topics for theses and dissertations. The Center Director currently serves on three master's degree committees for graduate students from Texas Tech University, the University of Texas at Austin, and Sul Ross State University.

## CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

The 4th Annual **Morrissey Oral History Workshop** will be held February 27, 28, and March 1, 1998, in San Francisco, California. This three-day workshop will answer everything you want to know about oral history but were afraid to ask. To register or for further information call, fax, and/or e-mail: Elizabeth Wright, phone (415)928-3417; fax (415)921-0298; e-mail [hipeaw@sirius.com](mailto:hipeaw@sirius.com) or Gail Kurtz, phone (510)525-7050; fax (510)525-5509; e-mail [gdkurtz@aol.com](mailto:gdkurtz@aol.com).

The **Southwestern Historical Association** will meet in conjunction with the Southwestern Social Science Association in Corpus Christi, Texas, March 18–21, 1998. Information about both the Southwestern Social Science Association and the Southwestern Historical Association can found at the following web address: <http://www.sfasu.edu/soc/sss>.

The 63rd Annual Meeting of the **Society for American Archaeology** will be held in Seattle, Washington, at the Washington State Convention and Trade Center and the Sheraton March 25–29, 1998. For additional information, visit their web site at <http://www.saa.org>, send e-mail inquiries to [meetings@saa.org](mailto:meetings@saa.org), or write Society for American Archaeology, 900 Second Street NE #12, Washington, D.C. 20002-3557.

The **National Council on Public History** will hold its 1998 Annual Meeting April 16–19, 1998, in Austin, Texas. The themes of the meeting include the international practice of public history; the ways in which the practice of public history includes multicultural perspectives; and the interactions of various disciplines in public practice. For additional information, contact: NCPH Executive Offices, Cavanaugh 327, 425 University Boulevard, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202-5140; phone (317)274-2716; e-mail [ncph@iupui.edu](mailto:ncph@iupui.edu).

The **Southwest Oral History Association's** Annual Meeting will be held in Albuquerque, New Mexico April 24–26, 1998. This conference will focus on the tradition of oral history and the preservation of the life experience as reflected by the interviews. They will address issues of preservation in format, subject, significance, funding, marketing, publishing, and other areas of interest. For more information contact Bradley Williams, Ninth Judicial Circuit Historical Society, 125 South Grand Avenue, Pasadena, CA 91105; phone (818)583-7018; fax (818)795-0266.

The **Los Alamos Historical Historical Society** and the **University of New Mexico/Los Alamos** will host the Second Los Alamos International History Conference on The Cold War and its Implications: Locally, Nationally and Internationally. It will be held in Los Alamos, New Mexico/Los Alamos Campus August 9–12, 1998. Papers on The Cold War and its Implications will be accepted from the fields of political, economic, social, military, scientific, and international history. Deadline for abstracts is January 30, 1998; deadline for papers is May 1, 1998. For inquiries phone Dr. Marjorie Bell Chambers at (505)662-7481 or e-mail [bellchambers@compuserve.com](mailto:bellchambers@compuserve.com).

You are invited to attend and participate in the 126th Annual Anniversary of the **Seminole Indian Scout Cemetery Association**, in honor and reminiscence of the descendants and heritage of the Seminole Indian Scouts. Memorial services, singing, exhibits, booths, music, and a parade will be held September 19–20, 1998, in Brackettville, Texas. For more information contact Ms. Augusta Pines at (210)719-1167 or 774-3029 or Ms. Beverly Wright at (830)563-5039; or write to: Seminole Indian Scout Cemetery Association, P.O. Box 262, Brackettville, TX 78832.

## ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Center held its 4th Annual Conference on the Sul Ross campus in Alpine, Texas, November 14–15, 1998. One



*Lonny Taylor gives luncheon program.*

hundred fifty people attended. Thirty-two presentations were given over the two day event. CBBS Staff members Robert Mallouf, John Klingemann, William "Andy" Cloud, Sheron Smith-Savage, Linda Potter, Frank García, and Marilyn Brady gave presentations. One presenter, Dr. Ruben Osorio, came from Chihuahua, Mexico to give his paper. Friday night's presentation was a big success. Over 200 people from the conference and community attended the performance by

SRSU's Ballet Folklorico and Mariachi de la Paz and heard Mary Clearman Blew read sections from her books. Saturday's luncheon program was given by Lonny Taylor, historian from the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C. He regaled the audience with views of authors from books about the Big Bend.

The 5th Annual Conference is in the planning stages for this year. The weekend of November 13–14, 1998 is slated for the conference. As plans progress we will send out information updates. We hope you will attend and continue this fine tradition.



*Sheron-Smith Savage presents research on the Bogel Brothers Ranch.*



## CBBS STAFF AND CONTRACTED PERSONNEL



*Top row, left to right: Marilyn Brady, Contracted Researcher; Linda Potter, Contracted Researcher and SRSU Student; Robin Hughes, Office Manager; Kelly García, Editor; Sheron Smith-Savage, Editor and Historian; Middle row, left to right: John Klingemann, Contracted Researcher and SRSU Student; William "Andy" Cloud, CRM Coordinator; Robert Mallouf, Director; Frank García, Contracted Archeologist; Bottom row, left to right: Monica Armendariz, Work Study and SRSU Student; Martin Estrada, Contractual Employee and SRSU Student; Debra Romero, Work Study and SRSU Student.*

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



***La Vista de la Frontera***

**Editor**

**Kelly S. García**

Printed by the Sul Ross State University Press

# ORDER FORM

Please enroll me as a Center Associate in the Center for Big Bend Studies for 1998. I understand that as an associate I will receive:

- Current volume of *The Journal of Big Bend Studies*
- Invitations to openings and member-only receptions
- 10% Discount on Conference Registration
- 25% Discount on CBBS publications (except back-issues of the *Journal*)
- 10% Discount on all items in the Museum of the Big Bend gift shop
- Newsletter—*La Vista de la Frontera*

**Center Associates Membership 1998 @ \$20.00**

## Center for Big Bend Studies Publications

_____	Volume 1	(1989) out of print
_____	Volume 2	(1990) out of print
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