

# Welcome!

The Center for Big Bend Studies would like to welcome you to our 24<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference on the history, archaeology, and culture of the Trans-Pecos region of Texas and northern Mexico. We're happy you are able to join us and hope you enjoy our diverse schedule of presentations. Thank you for your interest and support!



**Trans-Pecos Texas and Surrounding Regions**

# Conference Program

Friday, November 10

7:30–8:30 a.m.

Registration, available all day



8:30 a.m.

Director's Welcome



8:45–10:00 a.m.

**Session 1, Room A: An Historic Collaboration**

**William A. Cloud**

An Historic Collaboration: The Center for Big Bend Studies and the *Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia*

**Emiliano Gallega Murrieta**

An Overview of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia





**10:15–11:45 a.m.**

**Session 2, Room A: Rock Art Studies and  
Preservation**

**Chair: Claude Hudspeth**

**Roger Boren**

W.W. Newcomb's Rotund Creature in the Pecos River Style Rock  
Art and Beyond

**Thomas C. Alex**

Archaeological Resource Preservation and Protection in Big Bend  
National Park, Texas

**Samuel Cason**

The Sierra Vieja Boulder Petroglyph Assemblage: Rock Imagery  
from the Rio Grande Borderlands



**10:15–11:45 a.m.**

**Session 3, Room C: West Texas Stories**

**Chair: Bruce Glasrud**

**Marty Davis**

Backstage in Fort Davis: The Texas and California Stage Office  
Revealed

**Chris Hale**

The First Military Wagon Train to El Paso. The Letters of Brevet  
Major William Seton Henry

**Gretel Enck**

How Do We Talk About the Blackwell School?



**11:45–1:30 p.m.**

**Lunch in the U.C. food court or on your own**



**1:30–3:00 p.m.**

**Session 4, Room A: People and Culture**

**Chair: David Keller**

**William F. Haenn**

Fort Clark, Texas in the Great War 1917–1919

**Pat Dasch and Elizabeth Measures**

Seventy Years of Geology at Sul Ross

**Pilar Pedersen**

Report on Tarahumara Students in Bacabureachi



**1:30–3:00 p.m.**

**Session 5, Room C: Borderland Archaeology**

**Chair: William A. Cloud**

**Enrique Chacón Soria**

Cueva de las Monas: A Rock Art Site in Central Chihuahua, Mexico

**Emiliano Gallaga Murrieta**

The Archaeology from Chihuahua through the Escuela de Antropología e Historia del Norte de México (EAHNM), Chihuahua

**Mark L. Howe, William A. Cloud, and Todd M. Ahlman**

The Search for the Lost Spanish Missions on the Rio Grande



**3:15–4:45 p.m.**

**Session 6, Room A: Caves and Cane Cigarettes**

**Chair: Samuel Cason**

**Bryon Schroeder**

The History of Spirit Eye Cave

**Taylor Greer**

A Rocky Start: Preliminary Analysis of Polished Pebbles in Spirit Eye Cave

**Roger Boren**

From a Looter's Cardboard Box to the Laboratory: Is There Anything Left to Be Learned?



**3:15–4:45 p.m.**

**Session 7, Room C: People and Politics**

**Chair: Travis Roberts**

**Cecilia Autrique**

American Protestants, Civil Society Organizations and Temperance on the U.S.-Mexico Border, 1920–1930

**C.M. Mayo**

John Bigelow Jr.: Officer in the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, Military Intellectual,  
and Nexus between West and East

**Rick Hendricks**

Lockhart H. Claunch: From Marfa Rancher to New Mexico Town  
Founder



**5:15–6:30 p.m.**

**Cocktail Reception at the Granada Theatre**



**6:30–8:30 p.m.**

**Evening Banquet, Granada Theatre,  
by reservation**

**“Low Impact, High Resolution: Investigating  
Eagle Nest Canyon”**

**Speaker: Dr. Stephen L. Black**



**Saturday, November 11**

**7:30–8:30 a.m.**

**Registration, available all day**



**8:00–9:30 a.m.**

**Session 8, Room A: Ancient Southwest Texas  
Project Symposium**

**Chair: David Keller**

**Charles W. Koenig, Stephen L. Black, and Charles D.  
Frederick**

Unraveling and Learning from 10,000 years of Hunter-Gatherer Use  
of Eagle Cave

**Charles D. Frederick and Ken Lawrence**

The Contorted Path to Understanding the Rockshelter Deposits in  
Eagle Nest Canyon: An Update

**Stephen L. Black and Charles W. Koenig**

Sand, Chute, Carts, and Wattles: Eagle Cave and Bonfire Shelter  
Restoration Project



**8:00–9:30 a.m.**  
**Session 9, Room C: West Texas Historical  
Association Symposium**

**Chair: Leland Turner**

**Troy Ainsworth**

The Act and Consequences of John A. McClure's Murder at Abo Pass, New Mexico, in 1911

**John E. Klingemann**

Pancho Villa's División del Norte: Ex-Maderistas and the Formation of a Revolutionary Army

**Rob E. King**

Elmer Kelton's Views on Immigration as Found in *The Time It Never Rained*



**9:45–11:15 a.m.**  
**Session 10, Room A: Lower Pecos and West  
Texas Archaeology**

**Chair: Stephen Black**

**Amanda M. Castaneda**

Characterizing Hunter-Gatherer Ground Stone Bedrock Feature Variation in the Northeastern Chihuahuan Desert

**David Kilby and Sean Farrell**

New Investigations of Old Deposits: Addressing the Burning Questions at Bonfire Shelter

**Richard W. Walter**

Hot Rock Cooking During the Late Paleoindian Period in the Texas Big Bend



**9:45–11:15 a.m.**

**Session 11, Room C: New Spain’s Northern Frontier**

**Chair: Bruce Glasrud**

**Miguel Ángel Mazarambroz**

Spain’s Heritage in Historic Texas

**Félix D. Almaráz, Jr.**

A CHAUTAUQUA EXPERIENCE: Fray Antonio Olivares and the Founding of Mission San Antonio de Valero

**Lucas Martínez Sánchez**

The Presidio Companies in the Province of Coahuila



**11:30 a.m.–12:00 p.m.**

**Session 12, Room A: Moviemaking in Brackettville**

**Chair: Bill Millet**

**Tully Shahan**

How the Movie Industry Changed the History of Ranching in Brackettville, Texas—Happy Shahan, John Wayne, and the Alamo Movie





**12:00–1:30 p.m.**

**Lunch in the U.C. food court or on your own**



**1:30–3:30 p.m.**

**Session 13, Room A: Caches and Smuggling**

**Chair: Roger Boren**

**Andrea J. Ohl**

Middle Archaic Ritualism and Typology in the Big Bend: The Lizard Hill Site

**Sergio J. Ayala**

Almagre Point??

**Richard W. Walter and Robert J. Mallouf**

The Spence Cache: Investigations of a Cache Found Along Seminole Draw in Gaines County, Texas

**Thomas C. Alex**

Evaluation of Alleged Archaeological Materials Smuggled Through Big Bend National Park, Texas—2016



**1:30–3:00 p.m.**  
**Session 14, Room C: Odds and Ends**

**Chair: Bryon Schroeder**

**Thomas T. Smith**

Lieutenant George S. Patton Jr. in the Big Bend of Texas, 1915

**Lonn Taylor**

J.J. Kilpatrick versus the Army: Strife in Candelaria, Texas, 1917–  
1922

**David W. Keller**

The Massacre at Porvenir: What New Evidence Reveals





# Abstracts of Presentations

## **The Act and Consequences of John A. McClure's Murder at Abo Pass, New Mexico, in 1911**

Troy Ainsworth

Throughout much of 1910 and into early 1911, thieves frequently stole freight from Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe trains passing through Abo Pass in Torrance County, New Mexico. To deter the crime spree, railroad detective John A. McClure investigated and, upon approaching a homestead, he was fired upon and killed. Benjamin Howe and his two sons Robert and Guy fled after murdering McClure; they intended to cross the international border downstream from El Paso, Texas, in order to escape justice. At Fort Hancock, the Howes de-boarded the train and were met by local law enforcement and Texas Rangers. In the ensuing gun battle, Benjamin and Guy Howe were killed, and Robert Howe was wounded and captured. For his participation in the crimes, Robert Howe served two separate sentences in Texas and New Mexico; upon his release he faded into obscurity. The Howes' criminal acts occurred as New Mexico's territorial era was ending and represented an instance of a shared episode in the history of crime in the neighboring states of Texas and New Mexico.

*Troy M. Ainsworth, Ph.D., is a resident of Los Lunas, New Mexico, where he is active with the Los Lunas Museum of Heritage and Arts and the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Trail Association (CARTA). He is an alumnus of Texas Tech University, and has previously presented at various conferences, including those for the Center for Big Bend Studies and the West Texas Historical Association.*

## **Archaeological Resource Preservation and Protection in Big Bend National Park, Texas**

Thomas C. Alex

Increasing incidents of vandalism and graffiti at one well-known site in Big Bend National Park, Texas, has led to the testing of several methods

of graffiti removal and rehabilitation and has also prompted more aggressive measures of site protection through covert surveillance and visitor monitoring.

## **Evaluation of Alleged Archaeological Materials Smuggled Through Big Bend National Park, Texas—2016**

Thomas C. Alex

In 2016, an investigation that began early in the year led to the successful prosecution of an individual for smuggling over 500 artifacts from Mexico through Big Bend National Park. The archaeological evaluation of those materials assisted in the successful prosecution of felony smuggling of antiquities from Mexico through federal land and revealed that a large number of artifacts illegally imported into the U.S. are actually of recent manufacture. The case represents one of few successful prosecutions for illegal commercial trade of smuggled archaeological resources.

*Thomas C. Alex received a bachelor's degree with dual majors in cultural anthropology and fine arts from Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Texas, in 1978 and has two years of graduate-level studies in archaeology from the same university. From 1977 through 1979, Tom worked as a contract archaeologist for archaeological clearance surveys in East Texas and Louisiana associated with municipal projects in the cities of Kilgore and Texarkana, and lignite strip mine operations in Marshall, Texas, and Natchitoches, Louisiana. In 1978, he was the archaeological field supervisor for excavations of the Spanish Colonial site Mission Dolores de los Ais, San Augustine, Texas. Between 1978 and 1979, he was archaeological research assistant at Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Texas. In 1979 Tom was archaeological field supervisor for excavations at the Washington Square Mound Site in Nacogdoches, Texas. From 1983 until his retirement in 2014, Tom served for 32 years as the park archaeologist for the National Park Service at Big Bend National Park. He now provides archaeological consulting services.*

## **A CHAUTAUQUA EXPERIENCE: Fray Antonio Olivares and the Founding of Mission San Antonio de Valero**

Félix D. Almaráz, Jr.

On May 1, 1718, at the confluence of San Pedro Creek and the San Antonio River, Mission San Antonio de Valero was founded by Fray Antonio Olivares. With permission from the viceroyalty, the mission was transferred from the western bank of the Rio Grande/Río Bravo del Norte (near modern day Guerrero, Coahuila) where it was named Mission San Francisco Solano. This presentation features Dr. Almaraz in the persona of Friar Antonio Olivares who will share vignettes of his active life as a pioneer missionary in wilderness Texas. [Chautauqua was an adult education movement for rural America that was highly popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It brought entertainment and culture for whole communities, with speakers, teachers, musicians, preachers, etc. Its use here refers to the enlightenment being offered through this “living history” presentation.]

*Dr. Félix D. Almaráz, Jr., is widely recognized as one of the leading authorities on the history of Spanish Texas. He is co-producer and actor in the “Texas Before the Alamo” documentary, author of many published books on Mexico-Texas borderlands history, and is anchor writer and consultant on mission history for the San Antonio Franciscan Missions UNESCO World Heritage Site Committee. Dr. Almaráz earned an Associate of Arts degree from St. Mary’s College in 1957; a Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees from St. Mary’s University in San Antonio in 1959 and 1962, respectively; and a Ph.D. from the University of New Mexico in 1968. While studying at the University of New Mexico in 1966, Dr. Almaráz was employed as a Historical Information Analyst for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in Los Alamos, New Mexico. Following his doctoral studies, he held teaching positions at St. Mary’s University; Pan American College (now the University of Texas of the Rio Grande Valley) in Edinburg, Texas; The University of Texas at Austin; and The University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA). Dr. Almaráz began teaching at UTSA in 1973, the first year the university offered classes.*

*Dr. Almaraz is the Peter T. Flawn Distinguished University Professor Emeritus of Borderlands and Texas History at The University of Texas at San Antonio. He is a long-time member of the CBBS Advisory Council and*

*has ongoing contacts with universities and archival centers in northern Mexican states, including the Archivo General de la Nación in Mexico City. His honors include a 1994 President's Distinguished Achievement Award, an Excellence in Research Award in 1988, and a Senior Fulbright Lectureship in the Republic of Argentina. He has published numerous books including Tragic Cavalier: Governor Manuel Salcedo of Texas, 1808–1813 (University of Texas Press, 1971); Crossroad of Empire: The Church and State on the Rio Grande Frontier of Coahuila and Texas, 1700–1821 (University of Texas at San Antonio Center for Archaeological Research, 1979); The San Antonio Missions and Their System of Land Tenure (University of Texas Press, 1989); and Knight Without Armor: Carlos Eduardo Castañeda, 1896–1958 (Texas A&M University Press, 1999).*

## **American Protestants, Civil Society Organizations and Temperance on the U.S.-Mexico Border, 1920–1930**

Cecilia Autrique

In the first quarter of the twentieth century, a coalition of American Protestant groups attempted to export their moral crusade for alcohol prohibition from within the United States to its southern neighbor, Mexico. Missionaries, Protestant churches, and civil society groups, including the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), tried to expand their moral battle against vice in Mexico, efforts that reached a peak during the period of U.S. Prohibition (1920–1933). A core goal of these moral campaigners was the enactment of legislation to contain alcohol and gambling at the U.S.-Mexico border. This frontier, with its large extension, represented a porous line, open to all kinds of exchanges that went beyond government control. During Prohibition, Americans crossed into Mexico to drink and gamble, as well as to smuggle in alcohol and drugs. These were the activities that American Protestant groups tried to contain through intensive lobbying of the U.S. government to press the Mexican authorities. Their efforts were directed to issues such as an early closure of the crossing lines or a dry zone on the Mexican side. Most of their goals were ultimately unsuccessful; alcohol was not part of the U.S.-Mexico formal diplomacy and alcohol prohibition never gained popularity in Mexico.

*Cecilia Autrique received her B.A. in international relations from the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico; her master's in international relations from Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.; and her Ph.D. in history from the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico. She is an assistant professor in the history department at the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico and a professor in the history department of Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City. She has authored several articles as well as a chapter in Prohibition: Cultural and Historical Perspectives (in press).*

## **Almagre Point??**

Sergio J. Ayala

The Almagre type designation as a projectile point is often not considered a formal technological or typological category, rather Almagre points have been considered to be preforms for Langtry points. Based on recent technological analysis of 13 bifaces in the Lizard Hill cache, such interpretations deserve reconsideration. Late phase reduction strategies and techniques observed in the cached artifacts demonstrate two technologically different production trajectories. The technological behaviors in the cached artifacts will be presented, discussed, and how similar classificatory issues can be potentially resolved.

*Sergio J. Ayala is a Central Texas native. He received a B.S. in archaeology from Texas State University and is a current graduate student at the University of Exeter, United Kingdom, under Dr. Bruce Bradley. Sergio balances his graduate study with his work as a project archaeologist for The Gault School of Archaeological Research at Texas State University, where he focuses heavily on experimental archaeology and lithic analysis. His research has developed new insights into technological behaviors of the Calf Creek Horizon peoples. He is spearheading additional research that explores wider technological patterns and traits within highly specialized lithic industries in North American prehistory.*

## **Low Impact, High Resolution: Investigating Eagle Nest Canyon (Banquet Presentation)**

Stephen L. Black

Eagle Nest Canyon, a short box canyon draining into the Rio Grande near Langtry, Texas, has been a “persistent place” on the human landscape since the end of the last Ice Age, frequented by generation upon generation of American Indians. Judging from the abundant traces of their activities in the canyon’s protected rockshelters, native peoples never ignored this place for long. Here they slaughtered bison, baked desert succulents, camped, fished, raised children, and helped keep sacred truths alive through ritual performances framed by polychrome murals painted on the shelter walls.

Since 2013 the Ancient Southwest Texas Project of Texas State University has investigated the archaeology and natural history of Eagle Nest Canyon through a sustained collaborative research program. We have applied cutting-edge digital techniques as well as sweating-edge manual labor following a “Low Impact, High Resolution” mantra as we sought to learn as much as we could from five rockshelters and a terrace site within the canyon, while doing as little lasting damage as possible. We have also worked with the landowners to clean up after some of the earlier archaeological digs and better protect the sites. This presentation will tell the story of over four years of field research and highlight some of what we are learning about this extraordinary place.

*Steve Black is associate professor of anthropology at Texas State University and the lead investigator of the Ancient Southwest Texas Project. He earned his Ph.D. at Harvard and is the founding editor of TexasBeyondHistory.net.*

## **Sand, Chute, Carts, and Wattles: Eagle Cave and Bonfire Shelter Restoration Project**

Stephen L. Black and Charles W. Koenig

From January through June 2017, the Ancient Southwest Texas Project of Texas State University restored Eagle Cave and Bonfire Shelter to a semblance of their pre-archaeology conditions with the support of the

Texas Preservation Trust Fund of the Texas Historical Commission. At Eagle Cave the challenge was refilling the wide, four-meter-deep trench bisecting the shelter. Most original backdirt had washed down the canyon decades earlier, so we added 20 dump truck loads of Rio Grande alluvium via a complex chute and cart system. At Bonfire Shelter the still-open 1963–1964 and 1983–1984 excavation block was badly impacted by exposure and water erosion, as was the talus cone where jumping bison had landed. We stabilized the talus cone and installed erosion control features across much of the site to protect the extant deposits. This gives David Kilby and his graduate students time to conduct new investigations before Bonfire is completely backfilled.

*Steve Black is associate professor of Anthropology at Texas State University and the lead investigator of the Ancient Southwest Texas Project. He earned his Ph.D. at Harvard and is the founding editor of TexasBeyondHistory.net.*

*Charles Koenig received his B.A. from the University of Colorado, and M.A. from Texas State University. He served as project archaeologist for the Ancient Southwest Texas Project during the Eagle Nest Canyon expedition, and is currently a project archaeologist at the Shumla Archaeological Research and Education Center.*

## **W.W. Newcomb’s Rotund Creature in the Pecos River Style Rock Art and Beyond**

Roger Boren

Among the watercolor imagery that Lula and Forrest Kirkland recorded in the Lower Pecos region of Texas are many plates depicting what has been designated as the Pecos River style rock art. Many of the design elements in these watercolor images remain unrecognized or unidentified. W.W. Newcomb designated one of these design elements as “the rotund creature.” Other researchers have interpreted Newcomb’s “rotund creature” as the “Dart-Headed figure” (Harrison 2011; Turpin 1986). The appearance of similar representations of this design element in extra-regional rock art context has aided in the recognition of additional

examples of “the rotund creature” within the Pecos River style rock art. This presentation will discuss and illustrate these new findings.

## **From a Looter’s Cardboard Box to the Laboratory: Is There Anything Left to Be Learned?**

Roger Boren

This presentation will discuss scientific findings that have been obtained from analyses of four cane cigarettes. These cane cigarettes were part of an assortment of looted artifacts that were collected from various archaeological sites in the Big Bend region by an individual that had virtually unlimited access to area ranches. Upon the death of this looter, a small and insignificant part of his collection was donated to the Center for Big Bend Studies to be used as teaching materials. Many archaeologists refuse to work with looted archaeological materials or sites, considering them to be somehow tainted. This attitude represents a narrow and short-sighted view of the scientific approaches that may be available to archaeologists today. Some research avenues may be closed or narrowed due to unprofessional handling and collecting of certain artifacts; however, quality data can often be obtained from these same artifacts if an inquisitive and open-minded approach is adopted. Archaeologists owe it to their profession to consider the research potentialities that remain regarding these types of materials.

*Roger Boren, as a magna cum laude and honors program graduate of Southwest Texas State University (now Texas State University) in San Marcos, received a B.A. in anthropology in 1996. He began participating in eastern Trans-Pecos archaeological field research with the Center for Big Bend Studies in 2001 and assumed a staff position with the Center in 2006.*

## **The Sierra Vieja Boulder Petroglyph Assemblage: Rock Imagery from the Rio Grande Borderlands**

Samuel S. Cason

The Big Bend hosts an array of rock art images, and among them is a phenomenon known as the Sierra Vieja Petroglyph Assemblage—an intriguing pattern that has surfaced during archaeological research on the Pinto Canyon Ranch. These distinctive boulder-glyphs are found in a circumscribed area in Presidio County, in the mountain and canyon country along the Rio Grande. They suggest multi-ethnic continuum of artistic expression, elements of which appear to be shared amongst pastoralists in different regions of the world.

*Samuel Cason is the cultural resources management coordinator for the Center for Big Bend Studies. He has been working as a professional archaeologist since 1998, predominantly in Texas, Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico. He received his M.A. in archaeology from Colorado State University in 2004. His research interests include prehistoric desert adaptations and archaeological applications of geographic information systems.*

## **Characterizing Hunter-Gatherer Ground Stone Bedrock Feature Variation in the Northeastern Chihuahuan Desert**

Amanda M. Castaneda

Ground stone bedrock features are common at archaeological sites in the Lower Pecos Canyonlands of Southwest Texas. These features are human-made depressions pecked, ground, or worn into bedrock or large boulders, and were used for a variety of processing activities by the indigenous peoples. Although archaeologists in the region have informally recognized different types of ground stone bedrock features (e.g., slicks, grinding facets, deep mortars), there have been no dedicated studies of bedrock features. Due to their widespread occurrence in the region, bedrock features represent an untapped research avenue regarding the lifeways of Lower Pecos hunter-gatherers. Therefore, to gain a better understanding of these features, 824 bedrock features were mapped, documented, and analyzed at 10 sites across the Lower Pecos. Structure from Motion (SfM) photogrammetry was utilized to map the bedrock features and provide high resolution three-dimensional data to gather metric measurements. Statistical analyses were employed to characterize the range of bedrock feature variation. This presentation discusses the potential implications of

bedrock feature morphological variation and explores the role(s) these features played in Lower Pecos hunter-gatherer lifeways.

*Amanda Castaneda received her B.S. and M.A. from Texas State University. She served as a crew member on the Ancient Southwest Texas Project during the Eagle Nest Canyon Expedition and also taught several courses at Texas State. Amanda is currently an assistant project archaeologist on the Alexandria Project at Shumla.*

## **An Historic Collaboration: The Center for Big Bend Studies and the *Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia***

William A. Cloud

In Mexico City on July 18, 2017, the Center for Big Bend Studies (CBBS) of Sul Ross State University entered into an historic agreement with the *Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia* (INAH), the federal agency that oversees and investigates all anthropological and historical sites in Mexico. On that date, the two entities signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) agreeing to collaborate over a five-year period on projects of mutual interest in the borderlands that separate Texas and northern Mexico. Importantly, this is the first such agreement between INAH and any entity in the United States! This presentation will provide a background of past relations between the Center and INAH and detail future plans for the collaboration.

*William A. (Andy) Cloud is a native Texan with over 35 years of experience in Texas archaeology. He received both his B.A. in archaeological studies and M.A. in anthropology with a focus on archaeology from The University of Texas at Austin. He began his tenure with the Center for Big Bend Studies as a staff archaeologist in 1995 and has been the director since September 2008. An active, certified RPA (Register of Professional Archaeologists), he has authored numerous publications on the archaeology of Texas and the Big Bend.*

## Seventy Years of Geology at Sul Ross

Pat Dasch and Elizabeth Measures

Increasing oil and gas exploration in West Texas in the 1940s prompted the hiring of the university's first professor of geology, Dr. William McNulty, in 1947. Announcing the new department, the *Skyline* described the unparalleled laboratory for geology available [in the Big Bend area]. McNulty offered one course on the geography and geology of the Big Bend region for the 1947–1948 school year. More than 100 students took the course, taught in two sections. With the growth of oil and gas exploration, the department grew rapidly, offering 6 courses in 1948–1949, and 12 in 1950. Professor Charles E. Grey, who succeeded McNulty as head of the department in 1951, was an enthusiastic proponent of hands-on studies. He coordinated field excursions in the Big Bend and organized summer geological field camps. Ross Maxwell, the first Superintendent of Big Bend National Park, and an authority on Big Bend geology, participated in field excursions that included SRSU geology students and professors, and taught courses at Sul Ross in the summers of 1974 and 1975. Summer field camps that attract students from far and wide have become a hallmark of SRSU geology.

*Pat Dasch worked in the space program and championed public advocacy of space exploration as editor-in-chief of Ad Astra magazine, and later as the executive director of the National Space Society. She has a degree in American studies from the University of East Anglia, U.K. Since retiring to Alpine she has served as the founding administrator for the Rio Grande Research Center at Sul Ross State University, and more recently has enjoyed providing editorial assistance to the Center for Big Bend Studies.*

*Dr. Elizabeth Measures is a professor of geology at Sul Ross State University and has taught at Sul Ross since 1993. Dr. Measures obtained a B.S. degree in geology with a math minor from Sul Ross in 1982, and a master's degree in geology, also from Sul Ross, in 1984. She obtained her Ph.D. in geology in 1992 at the University of Idaho.*

## **Backstage in Fort Davis: The Texas and California Stage Office Revealed**

Marty Davis

For decades, early Texans struggled with the lack of scheduled mail and common carriers. For military dispatches, the Provisional Government in December 1835 by decree set up a Postal Department. A year later, the Congress of the Republic appropriated \$10,000, payable in half section grants valued at fifty cents an acre, for a Post Office Department. Only 12 of the 15 routes were bid on. The mail line ran from Nacogdoches through San Felipe de Austin to Matagorda. By 1838 payments were made in money, but because the Treasury was always short, contractors were in a constant state of arrears. Just before the Civil War, several well-financed contractors, the foremost of which was Butterfield, established an extensive mail stage line across the state to California. After the Civil War, the stage companies returned in abundance until the Texas rail system was completed. After that, mail carriers terminated routes except to train stops. This presentation covers an overlooked 1875 stage office that has been lost to history—the Texas and California Stage Company—which operated out of an extant office in Fort Davis.

*John Martin Davis, Jr., graduated from Southern Methodist University with a degree in business administration in 1967, and in 1970 with a Juris Doctorate, Order of the Coif Honors. He received an honorary doctorate in history from Sul Ross State University in 2016. He served in the United States Navy in the Judge Advocate General Corps for six years ending in 1974. Following military service, Marty, a sixth generation Texan, headed up the successful Dallas accounting firm of Davis, Clark and Company, CPAs. He has written eight scholarly articles; his publications include being a co-editor for Going to Texas; Five Centuries of Texas Maps; co-authoring Confederate Treasury Certificates; co-authoring Parole, Pardon, Pass and Amnesty Documents of Civil War: An Illustrated History; and Texas Land Grants and a Few Other Good Deeds: A Legal and Fiscal History. His honors and awards include Dallas Heritage Award (1992); the Obelisk Award for Support of the Arts in Dallas (1992 and 2000); the Society of Paper Money Literary Award (1997); the “Slingin’ Sammy” Baugh Friend Award for Outstanding Service, Sul Ross State University (2007); and the San Antonio Preservation League Publication Award (2008).*

## **How Do We Talk About the Blackwell School?**

Gretel Enck

The Blackwell School served as the segregated elementary school for the Hispanic population of Marfa, Texas, from 1909 to 1965 when Marfa's schools achieved integration. Today, the Blackwell School Alliance, composed mainly of former students, preserves the historic building and its legacy. The Blackwell School is open weekly as a museum-in-progress. The Alliance still, though, is working to answer: How do we talk about the Blackwell School? The story, the site, and its history elicit emotions, defenses, and differences in opinions among former students and between students and others in the community. Examples of divergence include schoolhouse as historic structure vs. vessel for memories and experiences; inequalities of segregation vs. rigorous education; commemorating the past vs. fostering contemporary dialog; segregation historically vs. Marfa today. The Alliance wants to communicate in a way that is accurate and honors the mosaic of experiences of those who attended the school, while effectively engaging diverse stakeholders and understanding multiple perspectives. In order to open the door to healing and reconciliation, the Alliance needs to facilitate opportunities for listening to former students and those across a spectrum of experience and perspective. The dialog involved in the journey to understanding will reveal how the story should be told.

*Gretel Enck has worked for the National Park Service for 15 years in the fields of resource interpretation, environmental planning, and administration. Five of those years were at Manzanar National Historic Site where Japanese Americans were interned during World War II. She is the president of the Blackwell School Alliance in Marfa, Texas, and writes fiction in her free time. She has a master's in environmental policy from the University of Denver.*

## **The Contorted Path to Understanding the Rockshelter Deposits in Eagle Nest Canyon: An Update**

Charles D. Frederick and Ken Lawrence

With the exception of David Robinson's 1997 work on the deposits in Bonfire Shelter, the sedimentary deposits exposed by archaeological investigations of rockshelters in Eagle Nest Canyon have, prior to the Ancient Southwest Texas (ASWT) Project, been almost completely ignored. The geoarchaeological team aimed to remediate this oversight. This presentation examines the geoarchaeological work associated with the ASWT Project in a chronological narrative that shows how our understanding of rockshelter formation, deposit origin, and diachronic preservation potential of organic material have changed throughout the project.

*Charles Frederick is a consulting geoarchaeologist from Dublin Texas and holds three degrees (one in geology and two in geography) from The University of Texas at Austin.*

*Ken Lawrence's experience has involved both prehistoric and historic archaeology with an emphasis in the central and eastern Great Basin regions and has spent the last 17 years working throughout Texas and the southwestern U.S. He has over 26 years of experience in the surveying, recording, testing, monitoring, excavation, and reporting of archaeological sites as well as in various laboratory analyses of both prehistoric and historic artifacts with an emphasis on prehistoric lithic analysis. Further, he is involved in conducting geomorphological-geoarchaeological research and is currently supplementing his experience and education in these areas.*

## **A Rocky Start: Preliminary Analysis of Polished Pebbles in Spirit Eye Cave**

Taylor Greer

Unpainted, polished pebbles are often an overlooked artifact class; however, hundreds have been recovered from the ongoing investigations in Spirit Eye Cave by the Center for Big Bend Studies in Alpine, Texas. This talk presents prior research and interpretations of similar pebbles

from Texas archaeological sites and additional regions. The prior research offers convincing explanations for the larger sizes of polished pebbles consistent with those collected from Spirit Eye, but information on the diminutive pebbles is lacking. I will also present the methods and analysis for determining if the smaller pebbles recovered at Spirit Eye are gastroliths (gizzard stones) swallowed by birds to aid digestion. This study has the potential to illuminate the important role of polished pebbles in archaeological assemblages that range from bird-butchered activities to ritualism.

*Taylor is from Austin, Texas. She received a B.A. in anthropology from Texas State University in San Marcos. During her time there, she participated in a field school in Belize that piqued her interest in archaeology. Shortly after graduation, she worked as a field technician for the CBBS, which led to a full-time position as an archaeologist.*

## **Fort Clark, Texas in the Great War 1917–1919**

William F. Haenn

The United States entered the Great War on April 4, 1917. Fort Clark was chosen as a training station for a medical division. The sleepy, run-down antebellum post so far from the flagpole at the War Department would soon experience a renewal of military preparedness and soldiers in numbers not witnessed since its glory days of the Indian Wars, when Fort Clark was the largest post in Texas. Mobilization construction began just south of the main post on two-story wooden barracks and requisite support buildings to accommodate the anticipated ten-fold increase in the fort's population. Cadre began arriving at Fort Clark in July 1917, followed by a steady stream of recruits to fill the ambulance companies and field hospital units training at the post. By a stroke of incredible good fortune we have the letters of one of the soldiers who served at Fort Clark during this period. Maynard H. McKinnon, known affectionately to his fellow soldiers as "Sergeant Mac," served at Fort Clark in Ambulance Company No. 7 from July 1917 until March 1918 during the nation's mobilization for World War I. The candor and simplicity of his observations and experiences at Fort Clark illustrate the timeless experience of being a soldier.

*Bill Haenn retired from the U.S. Army as a lieutenant colonel in 1993. He authored the best-selling book Fort Clark and Brackettville: Land of Heroes, a photographic history for Arcadia Publishing's Images of America series. His most recent contributions to the military history of the Lower Pecos and Big Bend regions include two feature articles for On Point: The Journal of Army History: "Bullis's Medal of Honor Fight at the Pecos River" and "The Seminole-Negro Indian Scout Detachment." He has also authored "Rendezvous with Destiny . . . The Notable Military Careers of Fort Davis's 1887 Alumni," published in the Journal of Big Bend Studies, Vol. 25. The Texas Historical Commission honored Bill in 2011 with their "Award of Merit" in recognition of his prodigious historical documentation, continued leadership, preservation, and heritage tourism promotion of the natural and built environment of Historic Fort Clark, Brackettville, Texas. Bill currently serves as executive director of the Friends of the Fort Clark Historical District, a Texas nonprofit corporation.*

## **The First Military Wagon Train to El Paso. The Letters of Brevet Major William Seton Henry**

Chris Hale

The Hays-Highsmith Expedition stumbled back to San Antonio in December 1848 after a failed attempt on horseback to map a road course to Paso del Norte—a fiasco, to use William Goetzmann's word for it. Major Henry and most of the 3rd Infantry Regiment arrived in Texas in October 1848 with the daunting task to move more than 300 wagons, upward of 700 people, and thousands of mules, oxen, and horses across the same terrain. Major Henry's 15 letters are the basis of an upcoming book by Mr. Hale. Most of the letters appeared in newspapers in 1849 and 1850, and were as much as 50 handwritten pages long. Four of the letters were written at camp sites, carried east by express mail rider, and read in New York City papers while the wagon train was still en route. Henry presents wonderful descriptions of scenery and obstacles to be overcome—for example, the cholera epidemic of 1849 and a classic Hill Country flash flood. Along the way Henry had extraordinary encounters with remarkable people, such as the "mistress of Manifest Destiny"; the Great Western; the famed botanist Charles Wright; a Seminole-Black woman; and, of course, Indians.

*Chris practices law in Austin, lectures from time to time on business law at universities in Texas and Europe, ranches in the Hill Country, and passionately pursues West Texas military history from the Patton House at Fort Clark.*

## **Lockhart H. Claunch: From Marfa Rancher to New Mexico Town Founder**

Rick Hendricks

Lockhart H. Claunch was a native of South Texas where he was born in 1860. By the first decade of the twentieth century, he had relocated to Marfa and acquired ranch land. He began to move his cattle back and forth from Marfa to Carrizozo, New Mexico, on a seasonal basis. While in Marfa, Claunch tried unsuccessfully to get into the oil business, leasing the mineral rights to his extensive holdings in the hopes of sharing substantial profits that never materialized. Beginning around 1918, Claunch was operating Pueblo Pardo Ranch in the area of Gran Quivira, an enterprise that lasted until his death in 1944. The area was also a major producer of pinto beans, which were especially important to the war effort. The Claunch family gave its name to the community of that name in Socorro County, New Mexico.

*Rick Hendricks is the New Mexico state historian. He earned a Ph.D from the University of New Mexico. He is a member of the Advisory Council of the Center for Big Bend Studies.*

## **The Search for the Lost Spanish Missions on the Rio Grande**

Mark L. Howe, William A. Cloud, and Todd M. Ahlman

In 1683–1684, Spanish missions were established at La Junta de los Ríos, the area surrounding the confluence of the Rio Grande and the Río Conchos of Mexico. After a few years, these missions were abandoned, a result of a Native revolt that spread down the Rio Grande; they were re-established in 1715 and persisted through the mid to late eighteenth century. Archaeologists have been working at La Junta since the 1930s, finding artifactual evidence of the missions, but have yet to discover any

of the mission locations. Recent efforts have included geophysical investigations at several sites (Polvo/Tapacolmes and Millington/San Cristobal) and intensive surveys in advance of construction projects. Importantly, a recent Memorandum of Understanding between the Center for Big Bend Studies of Sul Ross State University and the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia of Mexico will allow this search to occur on both sides of the Rio Grande.

*Mark L. Howe is the cultural resources specialist at the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) in El Paso. He has undergraduate degrees in anthropology and history from the University of Nebraska–Lincoln and Arizona State University and an M.A. in history from The University of Texas at El Paso. He writes about the history of the IBWC, focusing on the New Deal Era and preservation of Civilian Conservation Corps projects in national forests. With an emphasis on cultural resources, history, and archaeology, his work entails projects along the U.S.-Mexico border. His current projects include research in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and California. He is on the Board of Directors for El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail (CARTA) and a Commissioner on the El Paso County Historical Commission.*

*William A. (Andy) Cloud is a native Texan with over 35 years of experience in Texas archaeology. He received both his B.A. in archaeological studies and M.A. in anthropology with a focus on archaeology from The University of Texas at Austin. He began his tenure with the Center for Big Bend Studies as a staff archaeologist in 1995 and has been the director since September 2008. An active, certified RPA (Register of Professional Archaeologists), he has authored numerous publications on the archaeology of Texas and the Big Bend.*

*Todd M. Ahlman is the Director of the Center for Archaeological Studies (CAS). He is an anthropological archaeologist who has over 25 years of experience working on cultural resource management projects across the United States and the Caribbean. His project experience includes managing and directing field and laboratory projects in Texas as well as the Plains and in the northwestern, midwestern and southeastern United States. His experience includes historic and prehistoric archaeological*

*survey, evaluation, and data recovery; laboratory analyses of prehistoric and historical artifacts; preparation of professional reports; and project supervision. Dr. Ahlman has held entry-level to senior management positions in the public and private sectors, and understands the processes of project management and implementation for compliance and research archaeological projects. As CAS director he manages compliance-related projects for the City of San Marcos, local governments, and private developers. The involvement of students and recent graduates on these projects helps prepare them for successful careers in the public and private sectors.*

## **The Massacre at Porvenir: What New Evidence Reveals**

David W. Keller

In January of 1918, Texas Rangers and local vigilantes marched 15 unarmed men out of the border hamlet of Porvenir in far western Presidio County and shot them against a low rock bluff. Over 80 years later, through research conducted by historian Glenn Justice and testimony provided by 97-year-old survivor Juan Flores, the long-lost location of the massacre was brought to light. In November of 2015, in the first systematic investigation of the site, we discovered ballistic artifacts that not only validate it as the location of the massacre, but also provide new evidence that paints a more complex picture than previously understood. In the first public presentation addressing this controversial study, I will explain how our findings challenge the long-standing prevailing narrative of this historic event as part of a broader re-examination of our past.

*David W. Keller received his M.A. in environmental history from the University of Montana in 1996. He taught field courses for the University of Montana and San Francisco State University before taking a position with the Center for Big Bend Studies in 2001. An archaeologist, historian, and historic preservationist, he is the author of Below the Escondido Rim: A History of the O2 Ranch in the Texas Big Bend, Images of America: Alpine, and his forthcoming book, In the Shadow of the Chinatis: Pinto Canyon in the Big Bend of Texas. He is senior project archeologist at the Center for Big Bend Studies.*

## **New Investigations of Old Deposits: Addressing the Burning Questions at Bonfire Shelter**

David Kilby and Sean Farrell

The Ancient Southwest Texas (ASWT) Project at Texas State University began a new fieldwork initiative at Bonfire Shelter in 2017. The site is compelling for two primary reasons. First, it may preserve evidence of the oldest and southernmost “bison jump” in North America; however, there is disagreement as to whether a 12,000-year-old layer of bones represents one or as many as three hunting events, and whether or not they truly represent bison jumps. If they do, it is an unprecedented adaptive strategy for North American Paleoindians. Second, a lower layer includes remains of mammoth and other Pleistocene megafauna of ambiguous origin. Previous researchers have argued that these 14,600-year-old remains also reflect human activity, but this has never been verified. If the lowest deposits are confirmed as human-related, the site will rank among the earliest in America. Renewed investigations at Bonfire Shelter by the ASWT include reopening previous excavations along with limited new excavation, and are oriented toward verifying the site’s use as a bison jump, evaluating the evidence for human activity among the oldest deposits, and preserving the site by stabilizing the surface and exposed deposits.

*David Kilby is an associate professor of anthropology and a co-principal investigator of the Ancient Southwest Texas (ASWT) Project. He earned his Ph.D. at the University of New Mexico and specializes in the Paleoindian archaeology of the Plains and Southwest.*

*Sean Farrell is a master’s student in anthropology at Texas State University. He earned his B.A. at Penn State and is currently investigating Bone Bed 1 at Bonfire Shelter for his master’s thesis.*

## **Elmer Kelton’s Views on Immigration as Found in *The Time It Never Rained***

Rob E. King

This presentation examines Elmer Kelton’s views on immigration as they are communicated in his novel *The Time It Never Rained*. Texas Tech

University's Southwest Collection/Special Collections Library is home to Elmer Kelton's manuscripts. It is this researcher's thesis that Kelton's novel is more of a manifesto on farmers' complicated binds in the 1950s, not simply in regard to Federal Aid programs in reaction to the drouth, but particularly in regard to immigration. There are three drafts of *The Time It Never Rained*, which may lend some insight into how he crafted not just the novel but also how his views were either maintained or changed as he wrote. This paper will also examine letters between Kelton and his publishers to see if any of these views were present in those communications, and will inform the literary, political, and historical aspects of Kelton's novel, while highlighting his rich archived manuscripts. It is the hopes of this researcher that this paper will reveal a timely reexamination of the works of Elmer Kelton and encourage other researchers to engage with his archives.

*Rob King is a librarian at Texas Tech University's Southwest Collection/Special Collections Library. He has published in the West Texas Historical Review and is a writer for the "25 Years Later—A Site Both Wonderful and Strange" webpage. His work is focused on West Texas history and in the popular culture communities for Robert E. Howard and Twin Peaks.*

## **Pancho Villa's División del Norte: Ex-Maderistas and the Formation of a Revolutionary Army**

John E. Klingemann

One of the most improbable, yet remarkable, military sagas of the twentieth century began in early March of 1913. Francisco "Pancho" Villa crossed the Rio Grande from exile in El Paso, Texas, with nine followers and a few Mexican pesos in his pocket. Within 10 months of this inauspicious beginning, Villa commanded a full-scale army with cavalry, infantry, artillery, and a hospital train. Numerous books and articles contain information about Villa's famous division but few, if any, have included an analysis regarding the composition of its rank and file. Who were the men and women that made up the *División del Norte*? Where did they come from and why did they choose to leave their homes and join Villa in his fight against Victoriano Huerta's dictatorship? What were the names of these anonymous individuals and what were they fighting for?

*John Eusebio Klingemann received his Ph.D. in history from the University of Arizona. A native of Terlingua, Texas, and proud graduate of Sul Ross State University, John returned to the Lone Star state in 2006 and accepted a position at Angelo State University (ASU) as an assistant professor of history. Since his employment at ASU, he has continued to research the history of the Big Bend and the revolutionary activity that took place in the region from 1910 to 1920. He currently serves as the chair of the History Department.*

## **Unraveling and Learning from 10,000 years of Hunter-Gatherer Use of Eagle Cave**

Charles W. Koenig, Stephen L. Black, and Charles D. Frederick

Eagle Cave is one of the largest rockshelters in the Lower Pecos Canyonlands, and preserves an extraordinary record of hunter-gatherer lifeways spanning more than 10,000 years. From January 2015 through February 2017, the Ancient Southwest Texas Project of Texas State University re-excavated a four-meter-deep trench through the center of this massive rockshelter in order to document and sample the complex stratigraphy. Spanning 15 field months, we used continuous Structure from Motion 3D mapping as our primary documentation method while employing microstratigraphic excavation techniques and rigorous multidisciplinary sampling led by geoarchaeology to explore Archaic and Late Prehistoric features such as shallow pits, earth oven beds, and latrines. We also sampled previously unknown Paleoindian deposits containing surface hearths, butchered bison bone, decomposing fiber beds, and mammoth remains. This presentation summarizes our field interpretations and ongoing analyses from the 2015–2017 Eagle Cave investigations.

*Charles Koenig received his B.A. from the University of Colorado, and M.A. from Texas State University. Charles served as project archaeologist for the Ancient Southwest Texas Project during the Eagle Nest Canyon Expedition, and is currently a project archaeologist at Shumla Archaeological Research and Education Center.*

*Steve Black is Associate Professor of Anthropology at Texas State University and the lead investigator of the Ancient Southwest Texas Project. He earned his Ph.D. at Harvard and is the founding editor of TexasBeyondHistory.net.*

*Charles Frederick is a consulting geoarchaeologist from Dublin, Texas, and holds three degrees (one in geology and two in geography) from The University of Texas at Austin.*

## **John Bigelow Jr.: Officer in the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, Military Intellectual, and Nexus between West and East**

C.M. Mayo

Of the multitude of officers who served in Trans-Pecos Texas, one of the most accomplished and well-connected was John Bigelow Jr. (1854–1936). He was the son of a leading diplomat and abolitionist, brother of a maverick magazine editor, classmate of Henry O. Flipper, and later, an author of monographs on military strategy and articles on the Indian Wars. As a cavalry lieutenant in Texas commanding buffalo soldiers, John Bigelow Jr. played a key role in the military history of this region. This presentation reviews and adds to the biographical material and cultural context of this extraordinary officer.

*C.M. Mayo is the author of several books on Mexico, most recently *Metaphysical Odyssey into The Mexican Revolution*, and the novel based on a true story, *The Last Prince of The Mexican Empire*. She is currently at work on a book of creative nonfiction about Far West Texas. A native of El Paso, she is a long-time resident of Mexico City. In 2017 she was inducted into the Texas Institute of Letters. [www.cmmayo.com](http://www.cmmayo.com).*

## **Spain's Heritage in Historic Texas**

Miguel Ángel Mazarambroz

In the early sixteenth century, several explorers began a Spanish presence in Texas that lasted until Mexico's independence in 1810–1821. While there were ups and downs along the way during this long path, Spaniards—friars, soldiers, colonial citizens, and government officials—

ultimately left their legacy in the culture that survived time and political changes. This legacy extends into place names, laws, agricultural and ranching practices, and a wide variety of customs. An overview of these historic relations and heritage will be presented in this talk.

*Miguel Ángel Mazarambroz is an Ambassador of Spain, a special category and designation that is afforded to only 20 Spanish senior ambassadors, an official title that will last a lifetime. Ambassador Mazarambroz has a Ph.D. in international relations from Alcala Universidad of Madrid, Spain, the third oldest university in the world. Although now retired, his most recent stints have been as Consul General of Spain in Mexico and Consul General of Spain for Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama. In past years, Miguel Ángel was Ambassador of Spain to Angola, Sao Tome e Principe, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Surinam, Guyana, South Africa, Madagascar, and many other countries around the world. He is a recognized expert and researcher on the period of Spanish occupation of Texas and the Southwest. Ambassador Mazarambroz was the CBBS Conference banquet speaker in 2015, enlightening the audience with his presentation titled “Bernardo de Galvez: Spanish Hero of the American Revolution.”*

### **An Overview of the *Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia*** Emiliano Gallaga Murrieta

Founded in 1939, the *Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia* (INAH) is the federal agency that oversees and investigates all anthropological and historical sites in Mexico. The mission of INAH is to investigate, preserve, and disseminate the archaeological, anthropological, historical and paleontological heritage of the nation in order to strengthen the identity and memory of the society that owns it. The agency is responsible for more than 110,000 historical buildings dating from the sixteenth through nineteenth centuries and over 29,000 registered archaeological sites, including 181 that are open to the public. In addition, INAH runs a network of 120 museums throughout the country. This

presentation will provide an overview of this very important Mexican federal agency.

## **The Archaeology from Chihuahua through the Escuela de Antropología e Historia del Norte de México (EAHNM), Chihuahua**

Emiliano Gallaga Murrieta

The *licenciatura* in archaeology of the EAHNM is relatively new, only five years old. However, as part of the curriculum, it is necessary to implement archaeological projects for students to practice both their field and cabinet experience. This presentation shows the results of the projects carried out by the professors-researchers of the bachelor's degree and of its students with whom not only the teaching of archaeology in the north is strengthened but also the development of the knowledge of a little known area academically. The projects are: the Archaeological Project of Rancho Santa María, Galeana; the Archaeological Project of Peñon del Diablo, Janos; the Archaeological Project of Cañada del Café, Aldama; and the Salvage Archaeological Project of Cueva de Avendaño, San Francisco de Borja.

*Emiliano Gallaga Murrieta received licenciatura with high honors from Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia in 1997, his M.A. in anthropology from the University of Arizona in 1999, and his Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Arizona in 2006. He is the author of A Landscape of Interactions during the Late Prehispanic Period in the Onavas Valley, Sonora, Mexico, and has been editor or co-editor on a number of publications.*

## **Middle Archaic Ritualism and Typology in the Big Bend: The Lizard Hill Site**

Andrea J. Ohl

A suite of enigmatic features at the Lizard Hill site suggests complex ritual behavior of Middle Archaic people in the Big Bend region. The cache of 13 dart points recovered from the site provides an opportunity to firm up

the typology of contracting stem points, and to make some technological comparisons.

*Andrea earned a B.A. in anthropology from the University of New Hampshire in Durham. She wrote her senior thesis on the prehistory of the upper Connecticut River valley and published several articles regarding her research. She was employed as an archaeologist in New England for 17 years, working at Dartmouth College as a field school assistant and for several CRM firms as a surveyor, excavator, researcher, and writer. Andrea moved to the Big Bend in 1993 to begin construction of an earth-sheltered adobe house in the Corazones Mountains. She began working for CBBS in 1997 on projects which include numerous surveys, excavations, CRM projects, research, and writing. She has written CRM reports for CBBS, and her book, The Paradise Site—A Middle Archaic Campsite on the 02 Ranch, was published in 2006. She continues to research and write about the Middle Archaic period in the eastern Trans-Pecos, and has recently completed a manuscript which is a synthesis of the Middle Archaic period in the eastern Trans-Pecos. Email: [aohlbigbend@yahoo.com](mailto:aohlbigbend@yahoo.com)*

## **Report on Tarahumara Students in Bacabureachi**

Pilar Pedersen

Since 2014, Amigos de Korima has worked to support an underserved boarding school for indigenous children in the foothills of the Sierra Madre Occidental. During successive Mexican-led traverses through the Sierra, retracing muleback the historic trail of silver from mine to market, Pilar Pedersen was made aware of a need. Introduced to a community trying to make improvements for the children in their school, she was asked to help. The Amigos de Korima grew out of that encounter and is now in their third year. Buffeted by changing tides of cartel activity and due to personal health issues, 2017 has not seen us mount a group trip to work on upgrades and to mingle with the students, staff, parents, and community of Bacabureachi. Nonetheless, our work continues. Pilar will discuss where we find ourselves today: our accomplishments, our challenges, and our big goals for Bacabureachi.

*Pilar has been part of a ranch outside Presidio since 1993. Ranching, horses, and life outdoors are her passions. In 2008, she traveled to Chihuahua and found another calling. Riding the historic Silver Trail through the Sierra Madre Occidental led to discovering the neglected school in the village of Bacabureachi. Pilar is here today to discuss the school, its inhabitants, and what we are learning as we work side-by-side with the school and community to improve the living and learning conditions for the students.*

## **The Presidio Companies in the Province of Coahuila**

Lucas Martínez Sánchez

The role of the presidio company soldiers along the king's border of northern New Spain was to secure the space for settlement. Historical documentation from the following presidios will be presented: Presidio de Monclova, Presidio de San Juan Bautista de Rio Grande, Presidio de Monclova Viejo, Presidio de la Bavia, Presidio de Santa Rosa, and Presidio de San Vicente.

*Lucas Martínez Sánchez received his training in the Franciscan Province of San Francisco and Santiago de Jalisco. He has authored 14 texts, co-authored 5 texts, and is currently working on "The Battle of Santa Isabel in Parras: The Context of the Republican Resistance in Coahuila before the French Intervention and Its Allies, 1864–1866." He has published five historical texts as well as seven collaborative publications. He has been recognized with the Cronista Award (2004 and 2005), Hidalgo de San Antonio de Bajar (2004), and the Medalla Capital Alonso de Leon (2013). He was director of archives of Monclova from 2001–2005 and is currently the director of General Archive of the State of Coahuila.*

## **Las Compañías Presidiales en la Provincia de Coahuila**

Lucas Martínez Sánchez

El papel de las compañías de soldados presidiales de las fronteras del rey como espacios de seguridad y poblamiento en el septentrión novohispano. Documentación histórica de los siguientes presidios se presentará:

Presidio de Monclova, Presidio de San Juan Bautista de Rio Grande, Presidio de Monclova Viejo, Presidio de la Bavía, Presidio de Santa Rosa, Presidio de San Vicente.

*Lucas Martínez Sánchez recibió formación en la Provincia de San Francisco y Santiago de Jalisco. Es autor de catorce textos, coautor de 5 textos y actualmente está trabajando en “La batalla de Santa Isabel en Parras: el contexto de la resistencia republicana en Coahuila antes de la intervención francesa y sus aliados 1864–1866.” Lucas Martínez Sánchez ha publicado 5 textos históricos, así como 7 publicaciones colaborado. Lucas Martínez Sánchez ha sido reconocida con el Premio Cronista en 2004 y 2005, Hidalgo de San Antonio de Bajar en 2004, y la Medalla Capitán Alonso de León en 2013. Lucas Martínez Sánchez fue el director de los archivos de Monclova en el período 2001–2005 y en la actualidad el director del Archivo General del Estado de Coahuila.*

## **The History of Spirit Eye Cave**

Bryon Schroeder

Spirit Eye Cave is a large prehistorically-occupied cave system located near the U.S.-Mexico border. In many regards, the recent history of Spirit Eye is as complex as the archaeological deposits it contains. Historical records indicate that artifact collectors from Texas north toward Colorado knew of the rich prehistoric deposits inside the cave; some of these individuals paid the former landowner to dig and others trespassed. I can now account for some of the amateur excavations—some I cannot. And while the exact history of collecting will likely remain murky, the intensity and destruction of their exploits are very clear—the cave was mined. This talk will recount the history of artifact collecting and excavating by non-professionals, as well as the artifact assemblage recovered over the decades. I detail how this history led to the recovery of portions of this collection, and the establishment of a viable research agenda at Spirit Eye Cave.

*Bryon received his Ph.D. in archaeology from the University of Montana with research focused on high-altitude hunter-gatherer sites in the Wind River Range of the Middle Rocky Mountains. He also holds a B.A. and M.A. in archaeology from the University of Wyoming where he studied*

*Late Prehistory and Protohistoric hunter-gatherer refuge fortification and defensive structures. He has worked throughout Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Montana, and most recently the Central Coast of California. His broader research interests focus on interpersonal conflict in hunter-gatherers across time and space, macroevolutionary models, and inheritance theory. He is a recent convert to Bayesian modeling specific to radiocarbon data.*

## **How the Movie Industry Changed the History of Ranching in Brackettville, Texas—Happy Shahan, John Wayne, and the Alamo Movie**

Tully Shahan

This presentation details life in the Brackettville area in the 1940s and 1950s. Growing up on the Shahan ranch, Tully watched the area change from a small farming town to movie capital of Texas in the 1950s when his father, James T. “Happy” Shahan, was mayor of Brackettville and promoter of the region to Hollywood movie producers. Happy and John Wayne converted part of the Shahan Ranch into a replica of the Alamo complex and San Antonio de Bexar, much as it appeared before the famous battle of 1836. John Wayne’s 1959 movie *The Alamo* was filmed at this site, as well as 38 other major motion pictures and hundreds of television commercials. Tully Shahan will speak about the other major stars and directors who filmed in Brackettville during the Golden Age of Hollywood and television and will recount personal, and often hilarious, antidotes about some of those actors. The movie set of *The Alamo* still exists to this day and, although closed to the public, films are still being produced at the site. Alamo Village, as it has been referred to, could be an education and research center in the future.

*Tully Shahan grew up on the Shahan Ranch outside of Brackettville and graduated from Texas A&M University. A Southwest Texas rancher and lawyer, he has served in public office as county attorney, district attorney, and county judge for over 35 years, and is currently the county judge of Kinney County, Texas. Tully is a member of the State Bar of Texas, Texas Cattle Raisers Association, Texas County Judges and Commissioners Association, and West Nueces-Las Moras Soil & Water District.*

## **Lieutenant George S. Patton Jr. in the Big Bend of Texas, 1915**

Thomas T. Smith

In October 1915 from Fort Bliss Troops A, B, C, and D, First Squadron, 8th Cavalry, deployed in the western part of the Big Bend District, to Fort Hancock and Sierra Blanca. The squadron was led by Major George Tayloe Langhorne who would become a legend in the Big Bend over the next four years. In Troop D was a new officer transferred from the 15th Cavalry, Second Lieutenant George S. Patton Jr. As there were no other officers when he joined, Lieutenant Patton temporarily commanded the troop, as well as had duties as the acting squadron adjutant, quartermaster, and commissary officer. Patton was stationed at Sierra Blanca for three months, October 18, 1915 until January 20, 1916, when D Troop returned to Fort Bliss. Sierra Blanca was Patton's only station in the Big Bend but he led a number of difficult, lengthy patrols, becoming well acquainted with the rugged terrain of the region and wrote a significant number of letters detailing his Big Bend adventures. His wife Beatrice joined him for a visit and the two, although from very privileged backgrounds, got on well with the locals, becoming popular enough to rate a farewell dinner sponsored by the citizens. After returning to Fort Bliss, Patton was detailed to be an aide to Brigadier General John J. Pershing for the Punitive Expedition.

*COL (Ret.) Thomas T. "Ty" Smith grew up in Del Rio, Texas, and was commissioned an Infantry officer from OCS in 1982. He earned a B.S. in education from Southwest Texas State University, an M.A. in history from Texas A&M University, and an M.A. in strategic studies from the U.S. Army War College. He served in the 2nd Armored Division (Hell on Wheels) and the 1st Infantry Division (Big Red One); was the Garrison Commander at the U.S. Army War College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and at Fort Riley, Kansas; and commanded the Hanoi, Vietnam, detachment of Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command. Holding a secondary specialty as a military historian, Colonel (Ret.) Smith was an assistant professor of military history at the United States Military Academy at West Point; the head of the Military History Department at the United States Army Command and General Staff College; and director, Combat Studies Institute, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He has published numerous articles*

*and six books on the U.S. Army and the nineteenth century frontier, and was elected a Fellow of the Texas State Historical Association in 2003.*

## **Cueva de las Monas: A Rock Art Site in Central Chihuahua, Mexico**

Enrique Chacón Soria

The archaeological site “Cueva de las Monas” (Cave of the Dolls) is a rock art site that is located approximately 50 km north of the City of Chihuahua, Chihuahua. The site receives tourists every year but it is not officially open to the public by the *Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia* (INAH). In 2015, INAH initiated the “*Proyecto Arquelógico Cueva de las Monas*” (Cueva de las Monas Archeological Project), with the objective of studying the site and constructing a conservation and protection program. One of the objectives of the investigation is understanding who made the cave paintings. There are two hypotheses about the artists of the paintings. The first hypothesis states that it was the Conchos Indians. The second hypothesis, and our proposal, demonstrates with reason that the Tarahumara Indians were the artists of the cave paintings.

*Enrique Chacón Soria is an archaeologist for Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia (the school of National Anthropology and History). He holds a master’s degree in social anthropology from CIESAS-ENAH Chihuahua and has been a collaborator and investigator with INAH Chihuahua since 1999. He has done archaeological work in the Tarahumara Sierra from 2001 to 2012, as well as paleontological work since 2009. Since 2014 he has been in charge of the following projects: “Samalayuca”; “Cueva de las Monas”; and “Proyecto Gasoducto Ojinaga–Encino.” In 2010 he was awarded best thesis by INAH.*

## **Cueva de las Monas. Un Sitio de Arte Rupestre en el Centro de Chihuahua**

Enrique Chacón Soria

El sitio arqueológico “Cueva de las Monas” corresponde a un sitio de arte rupestre, y se localiza aproximadamente a 50 km al norte de la ciudad de

Chihuahua, Chihuahua. Este sitio arqueológico recibe turistas todo el año, pero no está abierto oficialmente al público por el Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH). En el año 2015 iniciamos la creación del “Proyecto Arqueológico Cueva de las Monas”, con el objetivo de estudiar el sitio y construir un programa de conservación y protección. Uno de los objetivos de la investigación consiste en conocer quién realizó las pinturas rupestres. Existen dos hipótesis sobre los artistas que realizaron las pinturas. La primera hipótesis plantea que fueron los indios Conchos. La segunda hipótesis, nuestra propuesta, consiste en demostrar con razonamiento que las pinturas rupestres fueron realizadas por los indios Tarahumaras.

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## **J.J. Kilpatrick versus the Army: Strife in Candelaria, Texas, 1917–1922**

Lonn Taylor

James Judson Kilpatrick (1854–1935), a native of Georgia, came to Candelaria, Texas, in 1906 to teach school. Over the next 10 years he created a cotton empire there, eventually placing 800 acres under cultivation by 45 tenant families. Between 1917 and 1922 Kilpatrick engaged in a controversy with Captain Stephen Matlack of Troop K, 8th Cavalry that escalated to engulf the entire 8th Cavalry, the Army court-martial system, Senator Albert Fall's Senate Committee on Mexican Affairs, and, eventually, to involve President Woodrow Wilson. This presentation makes use of the J.J. Kilpatrick Papers at the Briscoe Center for American History and the Kilpatrick Family Papers at the Archives of the Big Bend to examine the origins, progress, and consequences of this controversy.

*Lonn Taylor received his B.A. in history and government from Texas Christian University in 1961. He had a 35-year career as a historian at museums and historical societies, including 18 years at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History, before retiring and moving to Fort Davis in 2002. He is the author of several books and numerous articles on the architecture and decorative arts of the American Southwest. His most recent book is Texas People, Texas Places, published by Texas Christian University Press in 2014.*

## **Hot Rock Cooking During the Late Paleoindian Period in the Texas Big Bend**

Richard W. Walter

Over the last seven years, the Center for Big Bend Studies has investigated a number of Late Paleoindian thermal features in west-central Brewster County. Excavation of these features and attendant laboratory analyses have provided new insights regarding hot rock cooking by these early hunter-gatherers. This presentation will provide a summary of the findings from these features including data from various analyses.

## **The Spence Cache: Investigations of a Cache Found Along Seminole Draw in Gaines County, Texas**

Richard W. Walter and Robert J. Mallouf

A cache of bifaces was plowed up in a field adjacent to Seminole Draw near Seminole, Texas. Knowing that the cache was archaeologically important, the landowner loaned this cache to the CBBS for documentation. A description of the cache specimens, comparisons with other caches found within the area, and future studies will be discussed.

*Richard W. Walter has been a field archeologist since 1990, spending his first 10 years working on various cultural resources management projects in the American Southwest. Richard has been a staff archaeologist at the Center for Big Bend Studies (CBBS) since 2004. He has supervised numerous CBBS initiatives including excavations at the Genevieve Lykes*

*Duncan site, the Feature Investigation Team, research on Historic Natives of the Big Bend, and the La Junta Ceramic Study. He has also served as the point person in collaboration with Texas State University on their research of the Calf Creek culture in the Big Bend.*

*Robert J. Mallouf served as Texas state archaeologist (1981–1995) with the Texas Historical Commission, director of the Center for Big Bend Studies (1995–2008), and assistant professor of anthropology at Sul Ross State University (1996–2008). He received B.A. and M.A. degrees in anthropology from The University of Texas at Austin and also studied at the University of California at Berkeley and the American University of Cairo, Egypt. Mallouf, who is semi-retired, currently serves as senior research archaeologist with the CBBS. He resides in Alpine, Texas. Email: [bigbendarch@outlook.com](mailto:bigbendarch@outlook.com)*

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