



From the Director

I am happy to report a productive year for the Center. The biggest news this year is we received a million dollars from the Department of Education to grow our educational offerings. This is huge for us and will bring in new faculty and students to Sul Ross! We also partnered with the University of Kansas at the San Esteban Rockshelter and the Genevieve Lykes Duncan site for another productive summer. Together we are refining our search for the first humans who called the Big Bend region home and are making some real strides you can read about in this issue. Despite the lingering effects of Covid-19 sidelining half of our staff, we held a well-attended conference almost entirely spearheaded by Program Coordinator Michelle Lacey. We are already brainstorming new

offerings for next year and look forward to seeing you at the 29th Annual Conference and would welcome input from our members. Staff published multiple articles in international peer-reviewed journals, from *Advances in Archaeology Practice* to *Kiva*. We also published a book in our TAP series and two Occasional Papers this year. All are available for purchase in our office or online on our website. Outreach and education efforts by staff have increased the visibility of the Center and its associated research, avenues we will continue to expand. Overall, the Center is growing, and we are looking to hire additional staff and are planning research endeavors for the upcoming year.

—Bryon Schroeder

Search for the First Humans in Texas

WE KNOW VERY LITTLE about the entry and cultural adaptations of the first humans in the Big Bend region of Texas. The earliest widespread culture often associated with the peopling of North America is called Clovis. It is found, with some variability, from coast to coast, bracketing 13,500–12,900 years before the present. Clovis is typically considered the beginning of the Paleoindian or First Peoples Period, a period of time that spans 13,500 to 9,000 years before the present. Based on available evidence, our understanding of this period is that at the end of the Pleistocene epoch, groups once adapted to big game hunting (i.e., Clovis–Cody complex) established new technologies as the climate warmed and megafauna became extinct. Across North America, the beginning and middle of the Paleoindian period are marked by remarkable consistency in technology and subsistence patterns. The Late Paleoindian

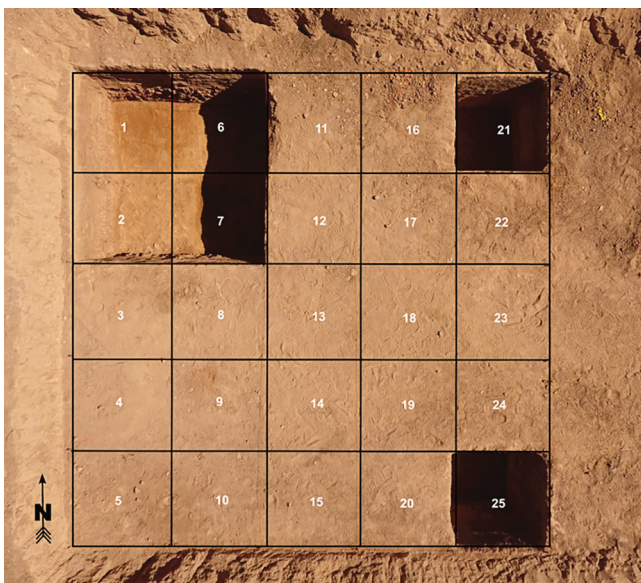


An aerial view of the new excavation block opened at the GLD site in 2022.

period shows regional variation across North America as groups likely became entrenched into local environments and developed specific adaptations.

In the Big Bend region, we have made advances in understanding the Late Paleoindian period. Early work in the 1990s in the Chisos Basin at the J. Charles Kelley sites (now under the Chisos basin parking lot) established that early hot rock cooking technology was being utilized 10,200 years before the present. Then, work by the Center at the Genevieve Lykes Duncan site stretched the use of the same oven technology back 600 years to 10,800 years before the present and established one of the oldest (and possibly *the* oldest) uses of hot rock technology in North America. The evidence suggests that by almost 11,000 years ago, Indigenous groups had adapted to the conditions of the Chihuahuan Desert and developed technologies to survive in an arid environment. But what about before 11,000 years ago? What did the Early and Middle Paleoindian groups do in the region? Were they here, and were pre-Clovis people here?

Former CBBS archaeologist Dr. John Seebach completed the most thorough study on Early Paleoindians in the Big Bend. Seebach (2011) reports only a few Early Paleoindian projectile points across the Trans-Pecos; most were isolated finds or from mixed surface assemblages. The scarcity of Early Paleoindian points in the Big Bend has led to the impression that it was a marginal landscape for early populations. This might be due to the lack of highly visible bonebeds representing massive kill/processing events that were common in the Great Plains during the Paleoindian period. However, the lack of bonebeds assumes there was a homogenous Paleoindian adaptation focused on the specialized pursuit of big game. The Big Bend of Texas is a different environment than the Great Plains, which may have forced the first occupants to adopt other subsistence practices. In other words, Early Paleoindian sites in the Big Bend will look much different than the Great Plains grassland region.



New excavation block at the GLD site.

Seebach (2011) thinks the aridity of the Trans-Pecos during the late Pleistocene would not have supported large animal herds. Instead, it favored a more encounter-based hunting strategy over the communal hunting practices in the Great Plains. Analysis of the stone Paleoindian points indicates these early occupants preferred local Trans-Pecos stone and heavily reworked these tools (Seebach 2011). Paleoindians' use of so many local resources suggests they were familiar with the Trans-Pecos region. Still, Seebach (2011:277) concludes, "...it may have confronted [them] with problems to which they had no solutions." If true, this means the region had low population density during the Early Paleoindian period, with sites few and far between. The ongoing work at the Center in collaboration with the University of Kansas Odyssey Archaeology Research Program has set out to look for this early record.

To facilitate the search for evidence of Paleoindians and possibly pre-Clovis people in the Big Bend, Dr. Rolfe Mandel, Director of the Odyssey Program and Distinguished Professor of Anthropology at Kansas University, has been using (and revising) the work of Dr. Kirk Bryan (Harvard) and Dr. Claude Albritton Jr. (Southern Methodist University), two prominent geoarchaeologists who worked closely with archaeologists J. Charles Kelley, T.N. Campbell, and Donald Lehmer in the Big Bend during the 1930s and 1940s. An outcome of that collaboration was the benchmark Sul Ross State Teachers College Bulletin entitled *The Association of Archaeological Materials with Geologic Deposits in the Big Bend Region of Texas* (Kelley et al. 1940). That bulletin set the stage for applying geologic methods to better understand the archaeological record of the region and unknowingly provided a road map that could be used to search for deeply buried Paleoindian and older archaeological sites in the Big Bend. Bryan and Albritton focused on stream deposits that contained archaeological materials and features and defined three stratigraphic units: the Neville, Calamity, and Kokernot formations (from oldest to youngest). They demonstrated that those formations can be easily recognized in the field based on the color of the sediment and various soil features.

Following in the footsteps of Bryan and Albritton, Dr. Mandel has redefined their three formations as members of a single stratigraphic unit: the Lykes Formation. Also, he added the Terlingua Member to the newly established formation. The type-section of the Lykes Formation is the Genevieve Lykes Duncan site (GLD), where the ages of the different members are well established by radiocarbon dating. The Neville Member is the oldest of the four members, dating back to at least 14,000 years ago, and at GLD contains the Late Paleoindian earth ovens as well as a deeply buried Clovis campsite. Because the Neville has a reddish hue and well-developed buried soils, it is easy to recognize in stream-bank exposures. Hence, as he surveys deep exposures on the 02 Ranch and at other localities, Dr. Mandel is targeting the Neville Member in his search for evidence of the first people to occupy the Big Bend.

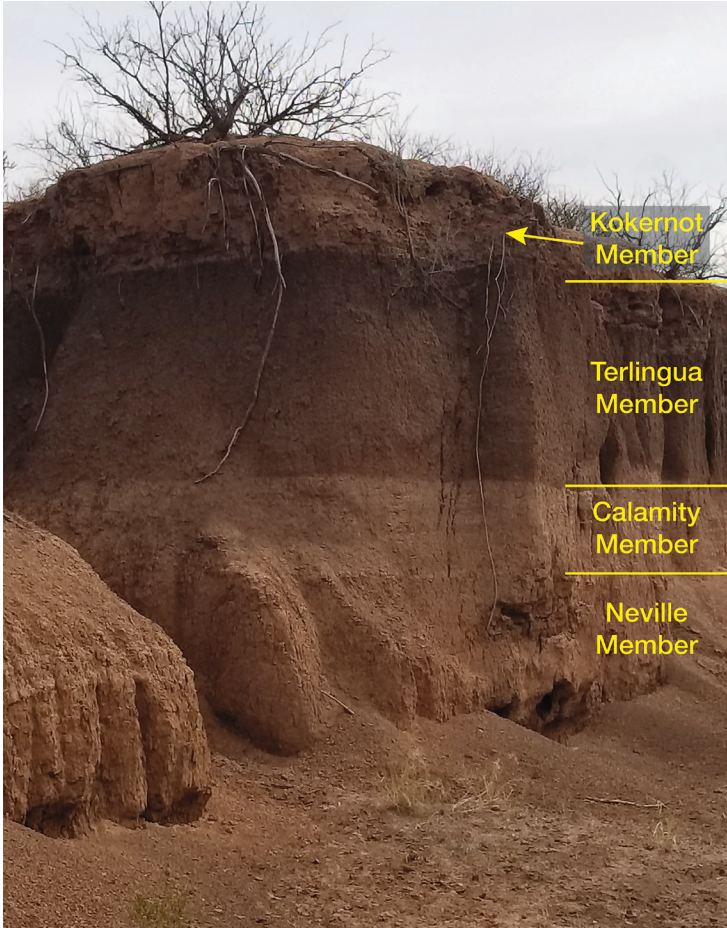
Revisiting and refining Bryan and Albritton's stratigraphic approach helps locate Early Paleoindian deposits. We used this approach this summer at GLD, and underneath the lower gravel beds (well below the Late Paleoindian occupation), we found three flakes at the same depth as a Clovis-aged charcoal fleck recovered during the 2008 work at the site. The 2022 flakes were recovered below all the known earth ovens and a thick gravel lens, so we know they are older and did not move down through the sediments. Unfortunately, directly adjacent charcoal did not survive the treatment process for radiocarbon dating. A fleck recovered

just below helps us bracket the occupation and returned a date of 13,600 years old. This strongly suggests the deposits above it are Clovis-aged, and we have located a stratified Paleoindian site in the Big Bend. We will expand and confirm these results in the summer of 2023.

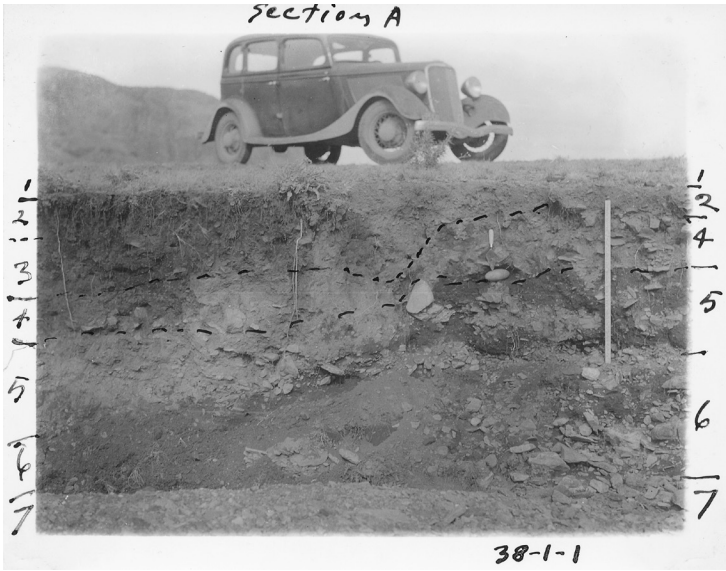
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Schematic of the Lykes Formation in the Terlingua Drainage system on the 02 Ranch.



Historic annotation of the early work on the Lykes Formation done by the Peabody Museum-Sul Ross State University expedition in 1938.

Peabody Museum-Sul Ross College Expedition
Expedition Camp in the Sheep Creek-Calamity Creek Area
Photo: J.C. Kelley; April, 1938



Camp for the Peabody Museum-Sul Ross State University expedition in 1938.

Roper Technologies Donation Funds the Past Connectivity of the Big Bend Region

FUNDING FROM ROPER TECHNOLOGIES, INC., in honor of Jeff Fort's board retirement, will allow us to excavate one of the region's only untouched midden sites related to a possible La Junta de los Ríos exchange network. The donation followed our discovery of a new midden site we call Canta Recio. To the untrained eye, it looks like a large pile of broken rock, ash, and charcoal with some scattered pottery shards. However, Canta Recio may represent a significant Indigenous distribution network. We are excited to use Roper funds to unravel this complex interaction network that involves some of the most important archaeological sites in the Chihuahuan Desert. We believe this midden is related to the villages further down the Rio Grande near Presidio.

La Junta de los Ríos is a district of Pueblo IV-like pit-structure communities at the confluence of the Río Conchos and Rio Grande. These semi-sedentary villages are thought to have practiced floodplain farming beginning around AD 1200, continuing at various levels through historic contact. The appearance of ceramics and more substantial sites with architecture marks a fundamental transition in the West Texas region to a more sedentary "Southwestern" style life-way beginning as early as AD 200 but prevalent along the Rio Grande corridor by AD 1000. This broadly defined cultural expression is the Jornada branch of the Mogollon. The Jornada

Mogollon is the easternmost extension of the Mogollon branch of the Southwest culture areas, the core of which is centered in western New Mexico and eastern Arizona. Lacking the large architectural structures of the more northern Puebloan sites, the Jornada branch is less studied, especially as it relates to the interaction with contemporary urban sites like Paquimé. In West Texas, active research into Jornada Mogollon at La Junta de los Ríos to date has not systematically explored the founding and interconnectedness of these villages.

Since research into La Junta de los Ríos has not been consistent, there is no consensus on the formation and duration of village occupations. Some argue that a few Jornada colonists developed the village cluster, and others suggest a local hunter-gatherer population adopted Jornada technology and architecture (Kenmotsu 2019). These arguments are based on historical records and limited early excavations with almost no radiocarbon dates. Furthermore, there has been little concerted effort to understand the site record of the Rio Grande corridor from Presidio to El Paso.

To this latter point, J. Charles Kelley, one of the only archaeologists who surveyed the Rio Grande corridor, suggested the Jornada/La Junta groups were connected to the larger Puebloan world through the redistribution of agave:



Midden at the Canta Recio site.

I now believe that all these La Junta phase sites, including those on the lower Rio Conchos and on the Rio Grande above the river junction, were procurement stations producing surplus local plant foods (especially mescal and mesquite beans); bison skin and dried bison meat obtained from Plain groups trading at La Junta; and were extractive areas for mineral stones; all supplying the needs of the great redistribution center of Casas Grandes (Paquimé) located in northwestern Chihuahua (Kelley 1990:38).

Kelley believed the large burned rock middens found up the Rio Grande were related to La Junta and were used for baking agave and sotol, which was processed and sent back to the Paquimé world. If correct, these processed plants were transported as either dried cakes or possibly fermented in ceramic containers. However, these La Junta-aged midden sites on the Rio Grande were never researched, so we do not know the social and economic implications of such a distribution system. The Roper Technologies funds will help us explore a fascinating and under-studied record of human occupation in rural Far West Texas.

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Example of the ceramics and artifacts recovered from the surface of the Canta Recio site.



Million Dollar Earmark Received

THE CENTER RECEIVED \$1 MILLION in funding from the Department of Education through the office of US Rep. Tony Gonzales, Texas Congressional District 23. The federal funding will be used to hire a new anthropology tenure-track faculty member and two post-doctoral researchers. We aim to develop a graduate program in anthropology and move the Center beyond being just a leading research facility at Sul Ross State University. The new faculty member and post-doctoral researchers will split their appointments between building program curricula and new research initiatives. The new staff should be on campus by the fall semester of 2023. This funding enables the Center to develop an overdue educational component that will utilize the region's rich cultural history to train the next generation of researchers.

The Center will divide the funding with the university for the tenure-track anthropology assistant professor position. The budget will cover the two post-doctoral fellows for three years, after which we will need to seek institutional support or funding from outside agencies to sustain the positions. Portions of the funding will also be used to buy two new trucks for fieldwork and a utility terrain vehicle (UTV) to get more students and staff to our research sites.



Sul Ross State University staff with US Rep. Tony Gonzales, Texas Congressional District 23

Conference Wrap-up

This year's conference was a success despite the lingering effects of the COVID-19 virus sidelining half of the staff.



Dr. C.J. Alvarez presenting at the 28th annual Center for Big Bend Studies conference.

Through Hail and High Water

THE CENTER RECEIVED FUNDING from the Southwest Border Resource Protection Program for targeted cultural resource reconnaissance efforts along the Rio Grande in the National Park. This corridor has never been systematically surveyed for cultural resources. The maiden voyage was the section between Lajitas and the mouth of Santa Elena Canyon.

At the beginning of October, a crew of three CBBS archaeologists left Lajitas, Texas, in canoes at 6:30 p.m. to embark on a 10-day survey of the cultural resources along the Rio Grande in Big Bend National Park. The survey began with the river at 3,000 cubic feet per second, the sun setting at 7:38 p.m., limited staff canoeing experience, no spot to camp, and canoes full of gear.

The assumption in the research design was that flash floods washed cultural sites away, leaving little cultural material. Because of this, there was anticipation the first survey would end early because there would be few cultural sites. Our October survey efforts found that, although the possibility of recording a site older than a few thousand years is slim because of the fluvial processes previously mentioned, evidence of human occupation along the Rio Grande in the last thousand years is extensive. It turns out that a perennial water source in the Chihuahuan Desert is a good indicator for archaeological discovery.

The most common sites recorded were burned rock middens and earth oven remnants eroding from the alluvial river terraces. Diagnostic surface artifacts observed on these sites suggest they



CBBS archaeologists recording sites on the BBNP Rio Grande survey.

were occupied ca. AD 800 at the earliest; however, many of these sites have buried components visible in the numerous erosional cuts that bisect Rio Grande terraces. The sandy alluvial terraces are devoid of rocks and easy to dig, making these landforms a target for past peoples who depended on the earth oven technology to bake desert plants underground for several days to render them edible.

Evidence of human occupation around the turn of the last century often overlapped sites with earlier occupations—hole-in-cap and hole-in-top cans, as well as solarized glass, date these occupations to a time before WWI. Stacked rock structures in rockshelters and dugouts were the most common structures associated with these occupations.

Peanut-sized hail, flash floods, and rising river levels added excitement to this fruitful reconnaissance effort. A huge thank-you to the Big Bend National Park River Rangers and Desert Sports river guides for supporting us through Santa Elena Canyon on our last survey day.



CBBS archaeologists Emily McCuiston and Erika Blecha in Santa Elena Canyon.

An Obsidian Cruciform From Southeast Hudspeth County, Texas

Robert J. Mallouf

Investigators in the western and northwestern areas of Mexico as well as in southern Arizona have for a long time been familiar with a rather curious type of artifact, the possible purpose of which has thus far defied even logical speculation.

—Agnes M. Howard (1954:174)

EXPRESSED SOME 67 YEARS AGO, the above statement remains frustratingly accurate regarding a class of prehistoric artifacts referred to by archaeologists as “cruciform,” “crosses,” or “cross-shaped objects.” Cruciforms are small, symmetrical objects with four projections, or tines, most often arranged in a cross-like configuration (Figure 1). While typically made of obsidian, they also were fashioned from a variety of other stones including chert, chalcedony, basalt, jasper, serpentine—even quartz crystal—and rarely of bone or pottery.

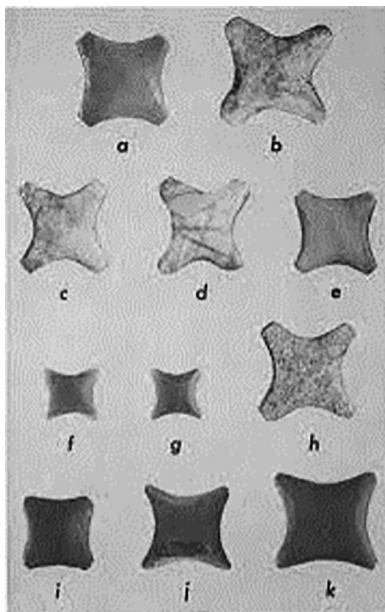


Figure 1. Examples of cruciforms (from Hemmings 1967).

Cruciforms typically were made by pecking, grinding, and polishing small stones that were selected carefully for their shape and thinness. They are lenticular in cross section. Maximum thickness is normally at the center (5–10 mm), and

maximum diameters tend to fall between 20–60 mm. Some were initially shaped by flaking, then ground into final form. In the latter case, subsequent grinding and polishing removed most or all evidence of flaking. Carrig (2005) observes that most cruciforms have damaged or broken arms, while Adams and Branyan (2019) posit that such breakage was intentional and ritually motivated.

Found mostly among archaeological sites in the north Mexican states of Chihuahua and Sonora, their distribution also extends well into the southern Southwest from Arizona to the El Paso area. Adams and Branyan (2019) note that some 400 cruciforms have been recorded across this huge expanse since the early twentieth century and that most were found in contexts thought to pre-date the development of ceramics.

As concerns the Southwest, eastern El Paso County was previously considered the eastern extent of cruciform distribution (Carrig 2005). However, a find in 1993 of an obsidian cruciform (Figure 2) on a large, open prehistoric site (41HZ181) along the Rio Grande in far southeast Hudspeth County serves to shift cruciform distribution farther eastward.

The specimen, found by the author near Indian Hot Springs, was encountered in a scatter of debitage and burned rock of probable Archaic origin. It is heavily ground, opaque, and exhibits a matte surface. The tip of one of its four tines appears to have been intentionally struck off, as per Adam and Branyan’s premise (discussed above).

Submitted to the Texas Obsidian Project and the University of California Berkeley-Lawrence Berkeley National

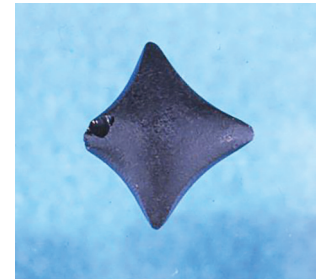


Figure 2. Obsidian cruciform from site on Rio Grande near Indian Hot Springs.

Laboratory for non-destructive XRF analysis (Specimen #TOP121), it is sourced to the Grant’s Ridge obsidian source of southern New Mexico (T.R. Hester, personal communication). Curiously, several other obsidian specimens (all debitage) recovered from sites in the near vicinity were found to derive from an entirely different source—the Cerro Toledo in the Jemez Caldera of northern New Mexico.

It is perhaps noteworthy that extensive excavations carried out during the 1930s along the Rio Grande from Indian Hot Springs downstream through the La Junta de los Ríos district failed to yield any cruciforms, nor have thousands of sites recorded in intervening years across the Texas Big Bend. Eastern Hudspeth County may then prove to be the eastern extent of cruciform distribution in the Southwest—but that remains to be seen.

Most researchers concur that these distinctive but enigmatic artifacts likely have origins in Late Archaic period sites. The oldest well-documented cruciform from the Southwest is from the Late San Pedro phase (1000–800 BC) at the Las Capas site near Tucson (Adams and Branyan 2019). However, a significant number have also been recovered from much later Jornada

Mogollon sites in the El Paso area. Brook (1966) notes that cruciforms were first used in preceramic (Archaic) periods but appear in components of the El Paso region dating as late as AD 1450. Determination of their age and cultural origins are complicated by the fact that only a few have been recovered in direct association with datable features such as hearths, domiciles, or burials.

Knowledge of the function for which cruciforms were painstakingly manufactured remains elusive. Researchers have offered up various possibilities, including ear pendants, gaming pieces, garment clasps, spools for winding thread, amulets for dispelling evil, Venus amulets, attachments on atlatls, and heirloom objects used in rituals. Johnson (1971) makes an interesting case for use as atlatl embellishments, as does Carrig (2005) for gaming pieces. If cruciforms in fact have origins exclusively in the Late Archaic but were selectively “curated” from Archaic sites by Late Prehistoric peoples, they might indeed have functioned as heirlooms in ritual activities. That said, tempting explanations can also be made for several other of the posited functions, but a scarcity of hard evidence inexorably returns us to Agnes Howard’s 67-year-old observation regarding “logical speculation.”

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YEARLY REPORT OF CENTER ACTIVITY

MEMBERSHIP

- ♦ **275** members total, which includes 55 institutional memberships (increase of 35 memberships since May)

OUTREACH

- ♦ In **March** Center staff had an informational booth and presented at the **West Texas Historical Association’s 97th Annual Meeting** in Lubbock.
- ♦ In **May and June**, CBBS sponsored **two 20-day archaeological research sessions** that introduced new students to our programs and continued our professional collaboration with the **University of Kansas**.
- ♦ CBBS continued to expand our presence in the community and were able to provide educational programs for **Girl Scouts of America, Marathon Public Library, Prude Ranch, the Robert Noyce STEM Program, Rotary Club of Las Cruces, Sibley Nature Center, Texas Society of Architects, Texas Master Naturalists, and The Magic Around Us after-school program**.
- ♦ In **June** CBBS participated in the four-day **Agave Festival Marfa** (a free community event) in two significant ways: 1) The Center’s Director was part of a panel discussion with three other Texas archaeologists; 2) CBBS conducted a free, filled-to-capacity interpretive tour of our excavation work at San Esteban Rockshelter, which brought the general public to sites on private land that would otherwise not be accessible.

The Center’s research was featured on the award-winning NPR affiliate Marfa Public Radio series **Nature Notes** in **February** and **June**.

- ♦ In **August**, CBBS research at Spirit Eye Cave was featured on the web series **Crime Pays but Botany Doesn’t**.
- ♦ CBBS staff hosted an informational booth at the three-day **Marfa Lights Festival** in **September**.

Also in September, Director Bryon Schroeder conducted two workshops at the **Trans-Pecos Music Festival** in Marfa and one community talk in the event space at **Marfa Spirit Co.**

♦ In **October**, CBBS staff hosted an informational booth and presented at the **Texas Archaeological Society's Annual Meeting and Conference** at the University of Texas campus in Tyler.

Also in October, Director Bryon Schroeder was interviewed for the nationally-broadcast radio show ***Native America Calling***.

♦ CBBS conducted a workshop and field excursion for **Dartmouth College's Center for Social Impact** students and faculty in early **December**.



CBBS staff leading a tour of the San Esteban Rockshelter during the Agave Festival.

We are Digitizing the Stacks

The generous contribution of Orville Shelburne will allow the digitization of all Center-related publications in its holdings. This includes the Journal of Big Bend Studies, the Trans-Pecos Archaeological Program series, Reports in Contract Archaeology, Occasional Papers series, and all other CBBS publications. Digitization will enhance the visibility of Center-related research and publications and get the academic contributions of the authors out to a much broader audience. The process also allowed us to convert the documents into files with recognizable and searchable text, enhancing the research utility. The digital files will be accessible on our website, and we will announce when they are available. Thanks to Orville Shelburne for helping us modernize our print offerings.



THANK YOU!

The following foundations and individuals have provided support since the publication of the 2021 CBBS Newsletter. These contributions have played significant roles in our many achievements.

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Whiskey and Clay
Bill Wright

**Lifetime Members*

Personnel Updates

Spotlight

Michelle Lacey, our new Program Coordinator started at the Center in the summer of 2021 and has quickly established herself as an integral member. In her short time, Michelle has streamlined the daily operations and taken on the planning and executing of the Annual Conference. Michelle came to the Center from Texas Parks and Wildlife, holds a B.A. from Texas A&M International University, and has a twenty-year career in public service. Her personable nature and hard work are more than appreciated, and we are pleased she landed at the Center. If you have not already done so, please say hello to Michelle. We are delighted to have her at the heart of our team.



Roger Boren's Retirement

After 21 years, Center staff archaeologist **Roger Boren** is retiring. Roger recently finished a much-anticipated manuscript on the rock art of the Black Hills region titled *Rock Art of the Black Hills in the Big Bend Region of Texas: An Exploration of Place, Archaeoastronomy, and Sacred Space*. Since finishing his manuscript, he has been working in the J. Charles and Eillen A. Kelley Memorial Library accessioning incoming manuscript collections. Over the years, Roger worked on multiple field projects ranging from the survey of Big Bend National Park to recording rock art on Chalk Draw Ranch. Here is to a happy retirement, Roger!



CBBS Publication Schedule

2022/2023

NOW AVAILABLE

Archaeological Reconnaissance of Portions of the Río Conchos, Chihuahua, Mexico—J. Charles Kelley's 1949 and 1951 Surveys by Michael S. Foster, William A. Cloud, and J. Andrew Darling

Rock Art of the Black Hills in the Big Bend Region of Texas: An Exploration of Place, Archaeoastronomy, and Sacred Space by Roger Boren

A Case Study of Protohistoric and Historic Brownwares from La Junta de los Ríos, Presidio County, Texas, and Ojinaga Municipality, Chihuahua by William A. Cloud and Richard W. Walter (available for free on our website under Publications)

UPCOMING BOOK-LENGTH PUBLICATIONS

Boulderglyphs of the Sierra Vieja Breaks by Erika Blecha

Middle Archaic Synthesis by Andrea Ohl

In Case You Missed It

Our research was featured in the October 10, 2022, issue of *The New Yorker*. The article, “The Bodies in the Cave,” written by reporter Rachel Monroe, covers the Center’s research at Spirit Eye Cave and the national conversation sparked by this work. Please take a look if you have not already done so.

LETTER FROM TEXAS OCTOBER 10, 2022 ISSUE
THE BODIES IN THE CAVE
Native people have lived in the Big Bend region for thousands of years. Who should claim their remains?

By Rachel Monroe
October 3, 2022

THE
NEW YORKER

2022 FUNDING REPORT

State Funding **6%**

Private Donations **13%**

Foundations **81%**

The work of the Center is primarily achieved through the generous support of our private donors. This year the support from foundations increased and our state funds decreased. Our overall budget is about \$1,680,000 for 2022. This major increase is due to the Department of Education earmark.

Our three endowment funds set up by Dr. Earl Elam, the Franklin W. and Dorothy Cotten Daugherty Memorial Endowment and Excellence Fund, and the Etta Baugh Brown (Winnie) Memorial Endowment remained flat. Interest from each endowment goes into our operating funds for various activities. We also sponsor student research through the Ellen Sue Turner Memorial Fund, which is used to pay student interns.



La Vista de la Frontera is the annual newsletter of the Center for Big Bend Studies of Sul Ross State University. Address correspondence to the Editor, Center for Big Bend Studies, Box C-71, Alpine, TX 79832, or cbbs@sulross.edu.

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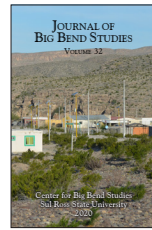
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Volume 32, 2022
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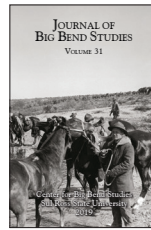
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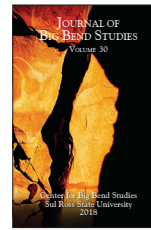
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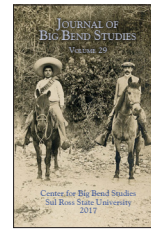
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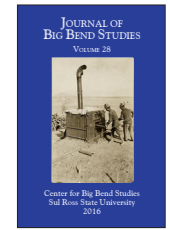
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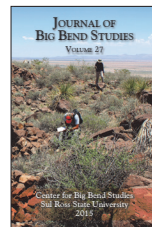
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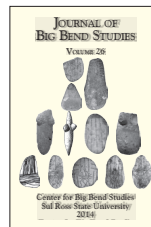
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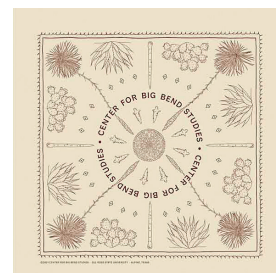


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The CBBS is accepting titles and abstracts for presentation slots at the 29th Annual Conference, scheduled for November 10 and 11, 2023. Please send abstracts with a short bio to cbbseditor@sulross.edu. Deadline: October 2, 2023.