



# Archeological Studies Branch Environmental Affairs Division

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- **Data Recovery Investigations at the Tank Destroyer Site (41CV1378) at Fort Hood, Coryell County, Texas**  
(Note: This report is not yet available)

This report describes data recovery at an upland burned rock mound/midden conducted by Prewitt and Associates, Inc., for TxDOT. The midden is located within the planned right of way on State Highway 9, near Copperas Cove, within the boundary of Fort Hood. In addition to traditional analyses of lithic, burned rock, and snail assemblages, the report explores social identity during the Late Archaic in Central Texas, and uses landscape analysis to investigate the relationship between burned rock mounds and middens and environmental variables.

n.d. *Data Recovery Investigations at the Tank Destroyer Site (41CV1378) at Fort Hood, Coryell County, Texas.* Archeological Studies Program Report No. 149, Environmental Affairs Division, Texas Department of Transportation, and Reports of Investigations, (Number ?), Prewitt and Associates, Inc., Austin, TX.

- **Historic Archeological Investigations at Roberts Cemetery near Troy, Bell County, Texas**

This report describes an archeological investigation conducted at Roberts Cemetery near Troy, Texas. Mechanical trenching in 2008 discovered one unmarked grave near the right of way of Interstate 35. This led to an extensive mechanical search of the eastern edge of the cemetery in 2012 in which five additional unmarked graves were discovered. Two of the graves are located in the cemetery property and were left in place, but the four burials inside the highway right of way were exhumed. They were reinterred in a nearby plot in Roberts Cemetery. Analyses of the mortuary items and skeletal remains indicate that the three adult males and one child were interred between 1895 and the late 1930s. DNA analyses were used to try and match the four interred individuals with possible living relatives, but the results were inconclusive.

McWilliams, Jennifer K., Catrina Banks Whitley, Jeremy W. Pye, Terri Myers, James T. Abbott, and Douglas I.K. Boyd.  
2014 *Historic Archeological Investigations at Roberts Cemetery near Troy, Bell County, Texas.* Texas Archeological Studies Program, Report No. 160, Environmental Affairs Division, Texas Department of Transportation, and Project No. 169, Prewitt and Associates, Inc., Austin, Texas.

- **Archeological Investigations at the Kitchen Branch (41CP220), B. J. Horton (41CP20), and Keering (41CP21) Sites, Big Cypress Creek Basin, Camp County, Texas**

This report summarizes the testing and data recovery of site 41CP220. The artifacts and features are attributed to Middle-Late Archaic, Woodland, and Early Caddo to Late Caddo Titus phase occupations with a small minor historic (late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century) component. The majority of the investigation centered on the Late Caddo Titus phase domestic farmstead during the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Special studies include: organic residue on ceramic sherds, petrographic, neutron activation, experimental production of Late Caddo ceramic vessels, thermoluminescence dating of prehistoric ceramics and radiocarbon assays of ceramic residue and burned plant remains from the site. There are a total of 31 radiocarbon dates obtained for the site. The

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appendix contains many photographs including 137 projectile points and numerous other lithic tools. This report includes an analysis and interpretation of: the investigation of site 41CP20 a Titus phase Caddo cemetery and the testing of site 41CP21 a Titus phase domestic Caddo farmstead.

Perttula, Timothy K., and Mason D. Miller (editors)

2014 *Archeological Investigations at the Kitchen Branch (41CP220), B. J. Horton (41CP20), and Keering (41CP21) Sites, Big Cypress Creek Basin, Camp County, Texas*. Archeological Studies Program Report , Environmental Affairs Division, Texas Department of Transportation, and Project No. 062-037d and 062-050., AmaTerra Environmental, Inc., Austin, Texas.

- **Long View (41RB112): Data Recovery of Two Plains Village Period Components in Roberts County, Texas, Volumes I and II**

This report presents the cultural assemblages from two discrete occupations attributed to the Plains Village period. The investigation yielded significant and diverse cultural assemblages from the two occupations. Geoarcheological investigations focused on defining the age and development of the natural Holocene sediments that contained the cultural materials.

Quigg, J. Michael, Paul M. Matchen, Charles D. Frederick, Robert A. Ricklis, Brittney Gregory, David Maki, and Mark Bateman

2013 *Long View (41RB112): Data Recovery of Two Plains Village Period Components in Roberts County, Texas, Volumes I and II*. Archeological Studies Program Report No. 147, Environmental Affairs Division, Texas Department of Transportation, and Technical Report No. 174542 and 46557, TRC Environmental Corporation, Austin, TX.

- **Changing Lifeways Along the Guadalupe Basin in South Texas: The Results of National Register Testing of a Stratified Multicomponent Prehistoric Site, 41DW277, DeWitt County, Texas**

This report presents the results of eligibility testing on a site that consisted of three stratified prehistoric components. The aggregation of elements related to resources, features, and artifacts suggest that this site represents a greater affiliation and contact with South Texas and the coast than other adjacent culture areas.

Bonnie, Mindy, Rachel Feit, and Antonio E. Padilla

2013 *Changing Lifeways along the Guadalupe Basin in South Texas: The Results of National Register Testing of a Stratified Multicomponent Prehistoric Sites, 41DW277, DeWitt County, Texas*. Archeological Studies Program Report No. 143, Environmental Affairs Division, Texas Department of Transportation, and Project No. 062-034, AmaTerra Environmental, Inc., Austin, Texas.

- **Archeological Investigations at the Santa Maria Creek Site (41CW104), Caldwell County, Texas**

This report brings together a myriad of information regarding aboriginal occupations in eastern Central Texas at the beginning of the Historic period. The analysis of materials recovered from bioturbated sediments can still significantly add to the archeological record.

Rogers, Robert, Linda Ellis, Brandy Harris, Candace Wallace, Haley Rush, Julie Shipp, Marilyn Shoberg, Charles Frederick, Michael Glascock, Jeffrey R. Ferguson, Mary Malainey, Chris Heiligenstein, Michael Nash, Boyd Dixon, J. Phil Dering, and Leslie L. Bush

2013 *Archeological Investigations at the Santa Maria Creek Site (41CW104) Caldwell County, Texas*. Archeological Studies Program Report No. 137, Environmental Affairs Division, Texas Department of Transportation, and Document No. 120016, Atkins North America, Austin, TX.

- **Data Recovery at the Hawkwind Site (41HS915), Harrison County, Texas**

This report describes the recovery and analysis of a predominantly Woodland-period (Mill Creek cultural area - 500 B.C. to A.D. 800) artifact assemblage in the Middle Sabine River Basin of East Texas. The material was obtained primarily by mechanical excavation at a sandy floodplain site with a relatively low density of materials and negligible stratigraphic integrity. The primary research objective was to expand our knowledge of Woodland Mill Creek Culture ceramics and to compare the ceramics to the other major Woodland sites in the area (Resch, Folly, and Herman Ballew Sites). Special studies included ceramic petrography, instrumental neutron activation analysis, microwear analysis of stone tools, and residue analysis of modified asphaltum adhering to a Gary dart point. The microwear analysis looked at multiple chip stone tools including a Harvey-Mineola biface to determine the function of the tools. The Gary and Yarbrough points were evaluated using point varieties, in order to compared them to previous Woodland lithic analysis reports and to see if the varieties could be tied to a particular use or lithic production stage with the microwear analysis. This included

whether Gary dart points were used for dart points, or knives, or both. A total of 18 radiocarbon dates from the site were obtained. By emphasizing bulk recovery and focusing analysis primarily on time-diagnostic artifacts such as stone tools and ceramics, the investigators were able to maximize information return from the type of limited integrity site that is all too common in East Texas. In addition a technique was used to obtain botanical specimens that were likely culturally related without the aid of intact features. Multiple stone tools are pictured in the report include 105 projectile points, along with choppers, drills, knives, planers, scrapers, a Harvey-Mineola biface, perforator, celt/adze and paint pallet, and also polishing, abraders, mano, hammer, pitted, and anvil stones.

Ellis, Linda W., Robert Rogers, Candace Wallace, Damon Burden, Marilyn Shoberg, Leslie Bush, Andrea Burden, and Michael Smith

2013 *Data Recovery at the Hawkwind Site (41HS915), Harrison County, Texas.* Archeological Studies Program Report No. 138, Environmental Affairs Division, Texas Department of Transportation, and Document No. 120087, Atkins North America, Austin, TX.

- **Data Recovery at 41MI96 in Mills County, Texas**

This report presents the analysis of multiple occupations in compressed stratigraphy. Cultural materials were dominated by burned rocks, debitage, as well as formal and informal tools; however, it lacked diagnostic artifacts and faunal material. Analyses included starch grain and lipid residue analyses on the burned rocks, as well as use-wear analyses conducted on stone tools that indicate use in woodworking, plant processing, and butchering.

Quigg, J. Michael, Robert A. Ricklis, Paul M. Matchen, and James T. Abbott

2013 *Data Recovery at 41MI96 in Mills County, Texas.* Archeological Studies Program Report No. 150, Environmental Affairs Division, Texas Department of Transportation, and Technical Report No. 192832, TRC Environmental Corporation, Austin, TX.

- **The Little Paint Site (41KM266): A Classic Toyah Camp on the South Llano River, Kimble County, Texas**

This report summarizes the testing and data recovery investigations conducted at this prehistoric, multi-component site. The site revealed Archaic and Late Prehistoric components; however, the earlier components were intermixed stratigraphically. The data recovery efforts focused on a discrete Toyah component. Based on the assemblage, the site is interpreted as a Toyah basecamp. Based on the assemblage and site structure, it is suggested that this was a possible single Toyah occupation.

Carpenter, Stephen M., Kevin A. Miller, Charles D. Frederick, Leslie G. Cecil, Mercedes C. Cody, and Abby Peyton

2012 *The Little Paint Site: A Classic Toyah Camp on the South Llano River, Kimble County, Texas.* Archeological Studies Program Report No. 148, Environmental Affairs Division, Texas Department of Transportation, and Cultural Resources Report No.12-429, SWCA Environmental Consultants, Austin, TX.

- **New Home Cemetery (41FB334): Archeological Search, Exhumation, and Reinterment of Multiple Historic Graves along FM 1464, Sugar Land, Fort Bend County, Texas (CSJ 1415-02-032)**

This report presents the osteological analyses and analyses of funerary materials of unmarked burials to establish the lifestyles of the individuals and the timeframe for the burials exhumed from the right of way and roadbed prior to their reinterment within the existing New Home Cemetery.

Hill, Mary Cassandra and Jeremy W. Pye

2012. *New Home Cemetery (41FB334): Archaeological Search, Exhumation, and Reinterment of Multiple Historic Graves along FM 1464, Sugar Land, Fort Bend County, Texas (CSJ 1415-02-032).* Archeological Studies Program Report No. 145, Environmental Affairs Division, Texas Department of Transportation, and Miscellaneous Reports of Investigations No. 545, Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano, TX.

- **Archeological Testing and Data Recovery at the Flatrock Road Site, 41KM69, Kimble County, Texas**

This report, prepared by the Center for Archaeological Research for TxDOT, describes testing and data recovery at a Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric Site near Junction, focusing on the paleoenvironmental record and the cultural-ecological adaptations to changes in resources through time.

Thompson, J.L., R.P. Mauldin, S.A. Tomka, and E. Oksanen.

2012 *Archeological Testing and Data Recovery at the Flatrock Road Site, 41KM69, Kimble County, Texas*. Archeological Studies Program Report No. 133, Environmental Affairs Division, Texas Department of Transportation, and Archeological Report No. 419, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

- **I'm Proud to Know What I Know: Oral Narratives of Travis and Hays Counties, Texas: ca. 1920s – 1960s: Volumes 1 and 2**

This report was written as part of the archeological data recovery investigations at site 41TV1051, conducted by Prewitt and Associates, Inc., for TxDOT. Site 41TV1051 was the farmstead of Ransom and Sarah Williams, who were freed slaves. They settled in southern Travis County soon after the Civil War. Maria Franklin aptly documents the oldest living memories of African Americans in Travis and Hays Counties.

Franklin, Maria

2012 *I'm Proud to Know What I Know: Oral Narratives of Travis and Hays Counties, Texas: ca. 1920s – 1960s: Volumes 1 and 2*. Archeological Studies Program Report No. 136, Environmental Affairs Division, Texas Department of Transportation, and Reports of Investigations, Number 165, Prewitt and Associates, Inc., Austin, TX.

- **Archeological Investigations at the Lang Pasture Site (41AN38) in the Upper Neches River Basin of East Texas**

This report summarizes the testing and data recovery of a rural Caddo farmstead. The site revealed an intermixed multicomponent site that included Middle-Late Archaic, Woodland, and prehistoric Caddo periods. The main focus was on the Late Caddo Frankston occupation. A total of 29 radiocarbon dates were obtained from the site plus five from nearby sites for cultural chronology. Studies include Upper Neches River Basin: Caddo agriculture; bioarcheological investigations; Frankston Phase mortuary practices; Caddo ceramic traditions; and paleoenvironmental investigation with wetland pollen samples. The nearby site 41AN159 was tested and found to be an intermixed multicomponent site that included Middle-Late Archaic, and prehistoric Caddo occupations. The ceramic sherds and arrow points suggest an Early or Middle Caddo period occupation.

Perttula, Timothy K., David B. Kelley, and Robert A. Ricklis (editors)

2011 *Archeological Investigations at the Lang Pasture Site (41AN38) in the Upper Neches River Basin of East Texas*. Archeological Studies Program Report No. 129, Environmental Affairs Division, Texas Department of Transportation and Technical Report No. 174202, TRC Environmental Corporation, Austin, Texas.

- **Results of Archeological Significance Testing and Data Recovery at 41TV410 and 41TV540 and Associated Geomorphological Investigations on a Segment of Onion Creek in Travis County, Texas**

This report investigates two very briefly occupied prehistoric archeological sites located along extinct channels of Onion Creek in the Blackland Prairie. Site 41TV540 assemblages dated mostly to the end of the Early Archaic. Detailed investigations documented examples of short term occupations, the geomorphologic evolution of the Onion Creek floodplain, and explores the use of *Rabdotus* land snails as a food resource.

Figueroa, Antonia, Raymond Mauldin, Charles Frederick, Steve A. Tomka, and Jennifer L. Thompson.

2012 *Results of Archeological Significance Testing and Data Recovery at 41TV410 and 41TV540 and Associated Geomorphological Investigations on a Segment of Onion Creek in Travis County, Texas*. Archeological Studies Program Report No. 134, Environmental Affairs Division, Texas Department of Transportation, and Archeological Report No. 420, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.

- **Root-Be-Gone (41YN452): Data Recovery of Late Archaic Components in Young County, Texas, Volumes I and II**

In Volume I, the report documents the results of the data recovery excavations and subsequent analyses of the results of a Late Archaic to Transitional Archaic site, 41YN452, in north central Texas. The excavations exposed 144 square meters and hand-excavated 50.5 cubic meters of deposits. Three discrete horizontally separated components were identified: Terminal Archaic Component I, dated between 620 AD and 850 AD;

Terminal Archaic Component II, from 630 AD to 1260 AD, and a Late Archaic component with an averaged date of 95 AD. Volume I contains the project setting and history, research design and methods, results of the analyses, interpretation of the results and conclusions. The authors propose that Archaic behavior and technology, including the use of dart points, persisted during a period when the bow and arrow was adopted throughout Texas.

Volume II contains the special studies appendices. These include the results of radiocarbon assays, starch grain analysis, lithic use-wear analysis, diatoms, lipid compositions, pollen detection, fish otoliths, and National Register of Historic Places eligibility testing excavations.

Quigg, J. Michael, Paul M. Matchen, Charles D. Frederick, and Robert A. Ricklis

2011 *Root-Be-Gone (41YN452): Data Recovery of Late Archaic Components in Young County, Texas, Volumes I and II.*, Archeological Studies Program Report No. 135, Environmental Affairs Division, Texas Department of Transportation, and Technical Report No. 171219, TRC Environmental Corporation, Austin, Texas.