

PASTIMES

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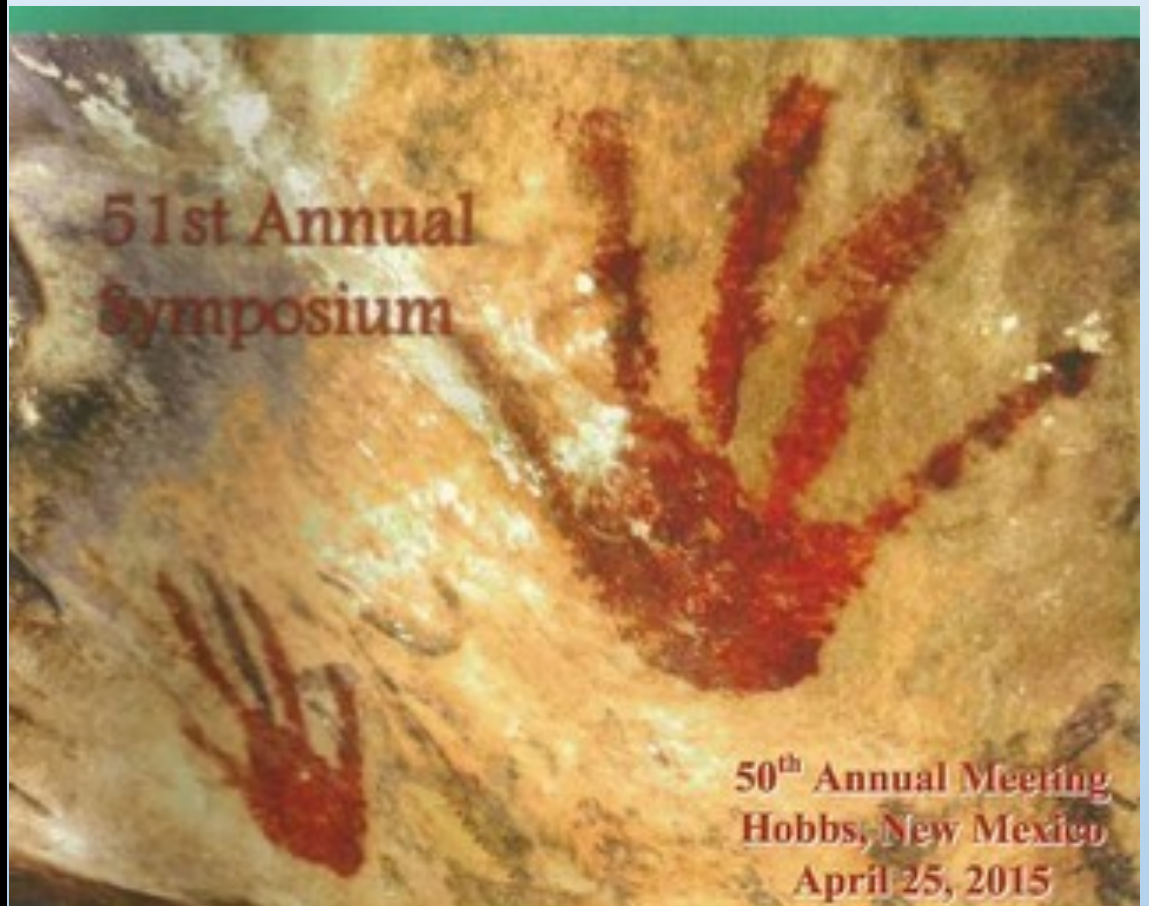


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
TABLE OF CONTENTS	2
FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK	2 b
MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING	3
SPEAKER FOR MAY 2015 — Henry B. Crawford	4
A LOOK BACK WITH AN EYE TO THE FUTURE —Calvin B. Smith	5
NORPAN LAPIDARY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY—Dick Carter	7 b
WEST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY— Rolla Shaller	8b
PANHANDLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY — Rolla Shaller	9b
50th ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM: SOUTHWESTERN FEDERATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES	11
ORDER TRANSACTIONS	11b
TRANSACTIONS 50TH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM	12-13
PAS MEMBERS AT 51st ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM	14

FROM the EDITOR'S DESK

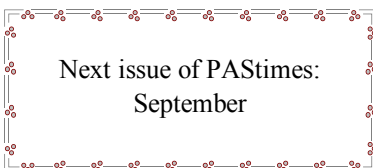
Winding up the PAS year with a BANG! This has been a fun edition to assemble: we have histories of SWFAS, PAS and their predecessors. Then, to top it off, a special edition of *TRANSACTIONS OF THE 50TH REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SYMPOSIUM FOR SOUTHEASTERN NEW MEXICO AND WESTERN TEXAS*.

To make it even easier for you to obtain your copy, we have included a coupon for ordering it. Just let us know how many copies you will need, then tell us how you want to receive it. If you can pick it up at the meeting, return the email. If you want to have us mail it to you, you'll need to send us your mailing address, enclosing a check for the amount. For **PAS members, that's \$15, plus three dollars per copy for postage and handling**. If you're **not a member** (and this would be a good time to join!) it will be **\$18 if you can attend the meeting**, and add three dollars per copy for mailing.

The issue begins with Cal Smith's **History of the Federation** and a list of **member societies**, past and present. This section is followed by **Cave and shelter studies, Paleoindian studies, Ceramic period studies, Historic period sites, and Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument recent research**. Finally, the housekeeping items, **Contributors** and **Business Section**.

Of course we have included the Bio and Abstract of Henry B. Crawford, who will be our speaker this month. This promises to be an excellent meeting, and we're all looking forward to it.

Finally, you'll find a page of photos from the SWFAS Symposium in Hobbs April 25. I neglected to find out who brought the little UAV, but there it was, flying around photographing us as we gathered outdoors during the lunch break.



So congratulations to the Lea County/Southeastern New Mexico Archaeological Society and their co-sponsors for an outstanding meeting!





MINUTES of the LAST MEETING April 15, 2015

The meeting was called to order by President Donna Otto at 7 p.m. at the Downtown Amarillo Library second floor Board Room.

There were 17 members and 5 visitors in attendance.

The following upcoming meetings and events were announced:

- . SWFAS, April 25, 2015, Hobbs, NM
- . 5th Annual Perryton Stone Age Fair, Museum of the Plains, Perryton, April 25, 2015: sbrosowske@pphm.wtame.edu; 806-434-0157
- . Science Day, Lamar Elementary, May 1
- . TAS Field School, June 13-20, Colorado County, TX

PROGRAM: Member Beryl Cain Hughes presented Alibates Ruins and Quarries: Lifeways and Non-Perishable Material Remains. Speculating on the makeup of societies, Beryl suggested that ceremonial centers came first, followed by villages, and then agriculture. People needed air, water, salt and food (and means of obtaining food - flint), all of which were in abundance at Alibates. Alibates became the only National Monument in Texas in 1965 - 50 years ago. Beryl will present this program at the SWFAS meeting in Hobbs, April 25.

MINUTES: The March minutes were approved as published in the PAS Newsletter.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Treasurer Pam Allison reported a balance of \$4,055 with no outstanding bills. However, the bill for the printing of the SWFAS publication will come due next week. The report was approved.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT: Rolla Shaller reported a balance of \$1,435.77 in the money market account and \$5,043.31 in the CD. The report was approved.

OLD BUSINESS: Rolla presented the final proof of the SWFAS report, consisting of approximately 135 pages, about half in color. The publication covers the 50 year history of the SWFAS. The price will be around \$15.00.

NEW BUSINESS: Veronica Arias presented a proposal from TAS for PAS to host a Ceramics and Lithics Academy next spring. TAS members would pay \$100.00 to attend. Jerry Leatherman suggested that the new society at Quitaque would be interested in joining in. After discussion and a show of hands of those interested, Rolla proposed that Veronica contact TAS with our acceptance of their proposal. Jerry suggested that she ask about possible scholarships.

The meeting ended with members assembling bags of "artifacts" for use at the Lamar Elementary Science Day. Paul Katz and Rolla Shaller have devised an exercise for students involving identification of items as to use, both modern and old.

Respectfully submitted,

Mary Ruthe Carter, Secretary

SPEAKER for MAY 2015

Henry B. Crawford Bio



Henry B. Crawford is Curator of History at the Museum of Texas Tech University. He holds an M.A. in American History/Museum Studies from University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and also holds museum training certificates from the Smithsonian Institution and the Texas Historical Commission Winedale program.

A museum professional for over three decades, he currently serves on the councils of the Texas Association of Museums and the Mountain-Plains Museums Association, and has also served on several national and international museum committees and boards. Prior to his present curatorial position he was a Museum Registrar for ten years in two different institutions, and served on the American Alliance of Museums Registrars Committee board.

His research fields include American military history, western frontier transportation, frontier trade and American material culture. As a scholar of western history he has published many articles and book reviews, and has given numerous lectures on a variety of frontier topics for museums and historic sites.

Mr. Crawford has been a consultant for several museums and agencies, and has also consulted on and appeared in various television and video productions for the History Channel, Discovery Channel, McGraw-Hill, Montana

Public Television, the National Park Service, Rusty Spur Productions, the PBS reality series "Texas Ranch House," and "Latino Americans" on which he served as the Texas Living History Coordinator. His most recent appearance is in "Protecting the Plains: The Story of Fort Griffin" being shown at the Fort Griffin State Historic Site visitor center.

Mr. Crawford has been active in living history for over thirty years, and shares his expertise through lectures on living history philosophy, techniques, practices and research at museums, schools and historic sites nationwide. He has coordinated several living history events. His favorite reenacting areas are the American Revolution, American Fur Trade, Texas Revolution and Republic (1836-45), Civil War, Buffalo Soldiers and the post-Civil War frontier military, buffalo hunting, frontier civilian life, and the European Theater of WWII, among others. He is also proficient in historic firearms and horsemanship.

Buffalo Soldier Indoor Program Abstract

This program serves as an introduction to the history of the Buffalo Soldiers and their place within the story of the frontier army in Texas and elsewhere, during the Indian Wars era - the three decades following the Civil War. This overview is presented in a show-and-tell format. Using the soldiers' material culture: their uniforms, weapons, equipment, horse gear and relevant literature, their story is presented within the context of the role and disposition of the U. S. Army on the American frontier during the Indian Wars era. I will be dressed in the uniform of a soldier of the Indian Wars. The program may take from 60-90 minutes. Questions and public interaction are encouraged.

**A Look Back With An Eye to the Future:
A Personal History of the Southwestern Federation of Archaeological Societies**

Calvin B. Smith

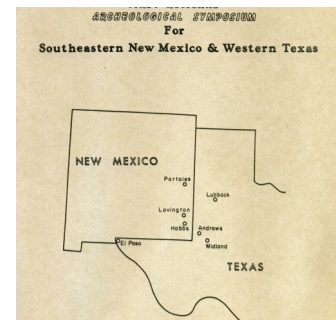
[Note: These remarks were prepared for delivery at the 45th SWFAS Symposium, sponsored by the Panhandle Archeological Society in 2009 and held in Canyon, Texas. Calvin Smith was to be the keynote speaker, but health reasons prevented him from attending. We have been waiting five years to share his thoughts with the members of the Federation, and there is no more appropriate opportunity than this volume.]

In 1964, eight years after its founding, the Lea County Archaeological Society in Hobbs, NM recognized a need for an exchange and comparison of archaeological information from this region. An area where much information has been collected by the individual amateurs and archaeological societies; an area where very little information has been published; an area virtually untouched by the professional archaeologist.

In an effort to start filling this vacuum, John Corley, “Bus” Leslie, and Calvin Smith met in Corley’s garage (with his collection) in the fall of 1964 and decided it would be good to bring in another local group as host for a symposium, and so Smith was to represent the Lovington Junior Archaeological Society that he had started in 1961. Corley would introduce “The Eastern Extension of the Jornada Branch of the Mogollon”, Leslie would describe “The Merchant Site” and would identify *Ochoa Indented* pottery, and Smith would present “A New Method of Projectile Point Classification and Site Survey”, his New Mexico State Science Fair project that identified the distinctive *Maljamar* point.

The symposium, or workshop, was on held on April 3–4, 1965 in Hobbs, New Mexico and was attended by seven regional societies. Those participating societies were:

- El Llano Archaeological Society (Portales, NM)
- El Paso Archaeological Society (El Paso, TX)
- Lea County Archeological Society (Hobbs, NM)
- Llano Estacado Archaeological Society (Andrews, TX)
- Lovington Junior Archaeological Society (Lovington, NM)
- Midland Archeological Society (Midland, TX)
- South Plains Archeological Society (Lubbock and Post, TX)



The resulting volume, published in 1965, was titled, *Bulletin I, Southeastern New Mexico and West Texas Symposium Papers*. [Note: When this volume was reprinted in 1970, the title was changed to *Transactions of the First Regional Archaeological Symposium for Southeastern New Mexico & Western Texas*.]

But how did we get to that point?

This narrative is a retrospective of archaeological investigations, research, analysis, and best guesses of what was going on in the region up to the formation of the Southwestern Federation of Archaeological Societies. This was a direct result of the Second Regional Archaeological Symposium for Southeastern New Mexico and Western Texas, held on April 2–3, 1966 in Midland, Texas. The papers were published in 1966 as the *Transactions of the Second Regional Symposium* as well as *Special Bulletin No. 1* of the Midland Archaeological Society. The results of those early efforts will also be explored, with a brief prospectus of what could be / might be a direction for the future.

In all honesty, if we hadn’t been looked on as rank ‘amateurs’ (and even as ‘pothunters’ by some) we probably would not have taken our work so seriously. We had to literally beg, borrow, and buy every publication related to the profession to make sure we were not making major mistakes as we tried to advance each other’s knowledge. As we attempted to put together a chronological sequence of prehistoric events and the peopling of southeastern New Mexico, we quickly found out why the paid archaeologists were staying in the northern and southwestern portions of the State. Given the dearth of professional activity in our region, it became obvious that we were plowing new ground by trying to piece together the material culture from only surface finds. However, ignorance, particularly determined ignorance, is often the motivator needed to make a difference in the field. We began to research who, what, where, when, why, and how results were being made and tested, and we started to achieve some positive results.

Although we were severely hampered by not having any references related to our specific region, we did read everything available related to the Folsom discovery, the original work at Blackwater Draw Locality No. 1, Kidder's *The Artifacts of Pecos*, reports by Ferdon on Hermit's Cave and Hibbin on Sandia Cave, geological reports from various sources, and of course the *Bulletins of Texas Archeological and Paleontological Society*. Our 'handbooks' became TAPS Bulletin 25, *An Introductory Handbook of Texas Archeology* and Wormington's *Ancient Man In North America*. As we got more 'advanced' we started corresponding with the likes of Stew Peckham, Marge Lambert, E. Mott Davis, T. N. Campbell, Alex Krieger, and others who were kind enough to respond to an eager bunch of neophytes. As I write this I am reminded that we had some fluted points, but until we got Wormington's book we didn't know the difference between Folsom and Clovis, but then neither did some of the pros from whom we were requesting information.

By 1957 a few of the people who were exchanging information determined that it would be a good time to form a society of interested individuals in order to share their discoveries at regularly scheduled meetings, both as related to the artifacts as well as the knowledge being gained. Thus, the Lea County Archeological Society (LCAS) was formed under the guidance of John Corley and Robert "Bus" Leslie. I should note here that the spelling of "archaeology" was a major point of discussion, and it was decided to go with the same spelling used by the Texas Archeological Society. I was the second member to join, and I have often lamented not being the first. I had already written several letters to the University of Texas (there was only one at that time) concerning my attempts to save bone material, establish correct survey methods, and a host of other related miscellaneous questions that included enrolling in their archaeology program. Therefore, I was looked on as the kid with all the contacts; it did put me in good stead with the group, and I certainly didn't mind.

The first activity as an organization was to create a map of southeastern New Mexico that was divided into easily identifiable sections (A, B, C, etc.) and to start placing known sites in each section. For example, one of the most well recognized sites was "Horse Camp", where the old Carlsbad highway went down off the Caprock and where Mrs. Eaves from Lovington used to collect 'arrowheads' in a horse and buggy. It became Site C-5. Within a year or so we had well over 100 sites marked on the map. Unlike many avocational societies, the old LCAS was very sharing, primarily because Corley and Leslie quickly established an example of how by working together we could accomplish much more than keeping everything to ourselves. As we accumulated collections of mostly lithic materials, we began to record each artifact according to its discovery site, and with that information we started to see correlations and associations. We began to publish some of the results and went on to excavate Boot Hill (named by the oil field workers who thought we were digging up a grave yard), Indian Hill (done by the Lovington Junior Archaeological Society under the direction of the myself and members of the Lea County Archeological Society), and eventually the Merchant Site, where the Lovington Junior Archaeological Society also participated.

It wasn't long before we began to see the need to exchange what we were learning with adjoining regions and thus the Southwestern Federation of Archaeological Societies (SWFAS) was created. The conferences included some extraordinary avocational archaeologists like Vernon Brook, Emmitt Shed, Jay Blaine, Jim Warnica, John Runyan, the Stickneys, Jack Hedrick, Aaron Riggs, Jim Word, Les Davis, and many others that were presenting 'professional' quality papers and were becoming experts in specific fields and geographical locations. Many annual meetings followed, with the proceedings being dutifully published. The profession began to take notice of the professionalism with which the studies and excavations were being conducted, and their respect followed.

Each year new contributions and publications were being made within the field, and everyone was learning at a rapid pace. Unfortunately, new members were often left behind, and with the legal restrictions on collecting on public lands being enforced and many of the older members slipping away from the local societies, some of the organizations died. Not uncommonly, as the original leadership passed out of the picture, the interest in coming together also waned. I also discuss the separateness created during this period as some members of local societies began excavating in other locations in the article, "The Future of Avocational Archaeology" in Volume 28, *Papers of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico*. The SWFAS became a key element in keeping many of the more dedicated and contributing members together and sharing their knowledge at the annual meetings.

But what of the how and when of the advancement of the archaeology of southeastern New Mexico and western Texas? I do remember one particularly significant event that occurred as part of the 1973 SWFAS meeting in Midland. Concurrently we held an Early Man Conference, and as one of the organizers I drew the short straw to try to get Keith "Pat" Glasscock, discoverer of the Midland site, the *Midland* type point and 'Midland Minnie' to come to the convocation. I called and he was stern in rejecting the idea, but when I told him he was looked on as the epitome of the avocational archaeologist by bringing to light one of the most important and significant finds in North American archaeology, he began to consider the possibility. By the time I got off the phone we had established a lifelong friendship. Arnold Sommer served as moderator, and we had a lot of extremely impressive participants, including Dr. C. Vance Haynes, who was the banquet speaker, Glasscock, Jay Blaine, Curtis Tunnell, Ronnie Shawn, Jack Hedrick, Aaron Riggs, Claude Brown, Rosemary Rogers, Pinkie Robertson, Ed Kennedy, Jane Schweitzer, Daily Jones, Kent Green, Dick Saxe, and Francis Stickney. We started by placing pins in a map of the region with the known Paleo sites, and I began the discussions with an overview of the research and publications re-

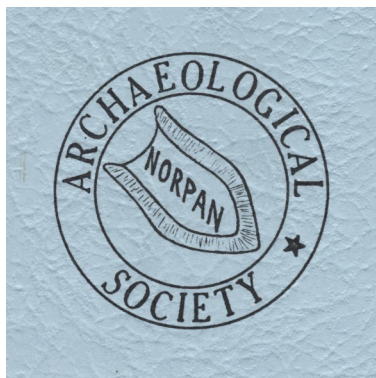
lated to the area. The most lasting memory was the encouragement we gave one another to continue with our efforts both individually and collectively — bottom line, we need to do it again! In his concluding remarks, Sommer stated, “It was surprising to learn of so many sites and so many artifacts found by this small group....in talking to those present each knew of several people who had from a few to large numbers of Paleo points that are in collections throughout the Federation.”

In another instance, bearing out my personal preference for, if not almost total absorption with, Paleo period studies, there was a synopsis of Paleo points found in Gaines County that appeared as “Gaines County Paleo-Indian Projectile Point Inventory and Analysis”, written by Victor Polyak and Monty Williams with Sketches and Data Collection by Garland Moore, Betty Moore, and Victor Polyak in the *Transactions of the 21st Regional Archaeological Symposium for Southeastern New Mexico and Western Texas*, published by the El Paso Archaeological Society in 1986. This confirmed the specialization of the late usage of the *Midland* point that I proposed during the second symposium in 1966 in the paper, “The Paleo-Indian in Southeastern New Mexico”.

Therefore, this, the associations and connections and sharing, becomes the catalyst for verification and challenges that stimulate and question our answers and make us dig deeper into the known and unknown to make sure of the truth. This is the place and venue where the avocational can tell of their experiences and discoveries because there are no small revelations. Something that may not be of benefit or have no immediate meaning to one member may have momentous relevance to another and bring the problem into focus.

If you will allow me one more example. As I was doing my survey to determine the spatial boundaries of the *Maljamar* point, I had traveled in a large circle around the concentration I found in southeastern New Mexico, but any other concentrations had escaped me. The key element in understanding the patterning I was missing came from a simple comment by one of the members of the archaeological society. “Have you been up to Weed to see the postmistress’ collection?”. The answer was, “Well, no I hadn’t but I guess its high time I get up there.” Sure enough, 5% of the collections I was able to view in that isolated area were *Maljamar* points! A classic use of resources and probable climate-related migration from the mountains to the edge of the plains along the shortest distance that a straight line can be drawn.

So, isn’t this what the Texas Archeological Society, the New Mexico Archaeological Society, and all the other major special interest groups with similar purposes are doing? That is, to share information and publish the results of the research being conducted. Yes, but, by definition they all have a much larger, all encompassing mission that does not specifically address the complicated and often ignored ‘remains’ of extremely diverse landscapes and varied cultural evidence that is just now being revealed. All too often we take for granted that because we know it, everyone should be aware of ‘it’ too.



A Brief History of the

NORPAN LAPIDARY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Dick Carter

In July, 1957 Dr. Jack T. Hughes, Curator of Archaeology at the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum in Canyon, TX, met with the Norpan Lapidary Society to recruit personnel to excavate the Roper site (41HC6), a Panhandle Aspect ruin. The work was done to salvage information ahead of the construction of Sanford Dam. The site is below the present Sanford-Yake Marina. Clara and W. A. “Dub” Dumas, Dick and Mary Ruthe Carter, Harold Vogel, Claude Pickett, and Leland Roper were among those involved in the excavation. Each Sunday during that summer and early fall the group rose before dawn and drove the forty miles to the site to begin work in the cool

of the day. All were neophytes to scientific archeology, but they learned under the direction of Dr. Hughes to take elevations, map, and keep careful records. The excavations revealed the presence of five circular stone slab-walled structures. An unusual find was a type of pottery indicating contact with people from the Upper Republican River region in Nebraska. Other artifacts confirmed a gardening, gathering, and hunting economy. All materials and notes were eventually deposited in the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum in Canyon.

During the fall of 1957 Norpan changed its name to the Norpan Archaeological Society and began to hold regular monthly meetings. In November of that year members dug another small circular ruin on the east slope of the south abutment of the Sanford Dam. High School Student Dwight Huber joined the crew, excavating what became known as the Pickett site. Although a small site, the recovered material added to the growing store of information. Material and notes again went to the museum in Canyon.

In 1958, Norpan salvaged part of a large, square ruin threatened by oilfield construction in the Cottonwood Creek complex between Borger and Stinnett. This site was dug with the permission of the Perkins Estate, owners of the land. New members of the excavation team included Joe Fandrich, Charles Pinkston, and Jim Jeffress. A preliminary report and a set of photographs was supplied to the agent of the landowners. Excavated materials and notes went to the museum in Canyon.

In December, 1959, Norpan published *A Catalog of Indian Artifacts Collectors in the Golden Spread*, which listed the names of collectors of Indian artifacts in the region together with summaries of their collections by types, i.e., bone tools, pottery, projectile points, axes, beads, etc.

Individual members of Norpan became active in other archaeological endeavors, joining state societies (e.g., New Mexico Archaeological Society, Oklahoma Anthropological Society, Texas Archeological Society), presenting papers at state meetings, and providing volunteer labor for museum digs.

Declining membership, primarily due to the moves of several of the more active members, led to the demise of Norpan. Subsequently, several Norpan members became charter members of the newly organized Panhandle Archeological Society.



NORPAN members excavating at the Roper site 41HC6) in 1957.

A Brief History of the WEST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Rolla H. Shaller

The West Texas State University (WTSU) Anthropological Society was a spin-off from the WTSU Geological Society and was comprised of students who were in, or had taken, anthropology and archaeology courses under the instruction of Dr. Jack T. Hughes or other professors in the Geology and Anthropology Department. The society was organized and chartered with the University during the fall semester of 1967. Dr. Jack Hughes would serve as the campus organization sponsor and dues were one dollar a semester. Charles Lawrence was elected as the first president of the society and Ms. Ginger Essary was elected secretary-treasurer, a post she held for several years. During the early 1970s the society produced an occasional newsletter, the *WTSU Anthropological Society Newsletter*.

Membership in the society was granted to those in sympathy with its purposes. According to organization's bylaws, the purpose of the society was to promote a better understanding of anthropology and its related fields. The society's first logo was an outline drawing of an ice age mammoth encircled with the wording of the society. A new logo was adopted in the mid-1970s of a Folsom point with crossed pick and shovel encircled with the society's name.

Among those early members were Charles Lawrence, Mary (Ginger) Essary, Willie Farmer, Bob T. Griffin, Elvis Sluder, Billy R. Harrison, Roberta Speer, Katie Seewald, Peter and LaVonne Jeschofnig, Ray Thompson, Rolla Shaller, Jim Couzourt, Margaret Smith, Jack and Pollyanna Hughes, David Hughes, Kim and Audrey Taylor, Scott George, Priscilla Williams, Henry and Jo Smith, and Eddie Kiser. Many of these people helped organize the Panhandle Archeological Society in 1970 and then joined as charter members.

The WTSU Anthropological Society met twice monthly on weekday evenings in what was at that time the university science building. The meetings were later moved to Buffalo Courts, a campus building that Dr. Hughes secured for classrooms for the newly formed and growing Anthropology Department. The meetings usually had an evening program or speaker relating to anthropology or a related topic. Dr. Hughes encouraged members to attend or present papers at meetings of the Southwestern Federation of Archaeological Societies and the Texas Archeological Society.

The WTSU Anthropological Society participated in several archaeological excavations. These included the Marsh Ranch ruin, a small stone lined Panhandle Aspect house; the Jack Allen site (41HC219), a burned picket post pithouse in Hutchinson County, and the Emeny Ranch ruins, a group of stone ruins along the Canadian River in Potter County.

A very successful project that society members completed was the development and publication of a large wall chart depicting the projectile point types found in the Texas Panhandle and surrounding areas. Ray Thompson drafted the points and Jack Hughes wrote the text. The wall chart measured 35"x46" and sold for \$2.50 each. Several thousand copies of the chart were produced and sold. By 1985, over \$3,500 had been collected and deposited in the University Foundation for scholarships for WT anthropology students. Several scholarships have been awarded over the years from this fund. The Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum later produced a similar chart, which is currently available in its gift shop.

In October 2000, there was an organizational meeting to establish a new West Texas A&M University (WTAMU) Anthropological Society* on campus. Elected officers included Tiffany Bryant (President), Tracy Kenyon (Vice-President), Karli Hill (Secretary), and Ian Weems (Treasurer). A new set of bylaws was drawn, and dues were set at \$10.00 per calendar year. Roberta D. Speer of the Department of Life, Earth, and Environmental Science served as facility advisor.

In April 2001 the WTAMU Anthropological Society was accepted as a chartered student organization at West Texas A&M University, and the first meeting was held in September, 2001. Unfortunately, the society went dormant shortly after this date.

Roberta D. Speer, as an instructor of anthropology and earth science, was instrumental in the organization and continued existence of the society. With her death in 2008, the driving force behind this organization was gone.

*In 1993 the institution's name changed from West Texas State University to West Texas A&M University



Members of the West Texas State University Anthropological Society in the Blue Creek campground, Texas Archaeological Society Field School, June, 1969.

A Brief History of the PANHANDLE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Rolla Shaller

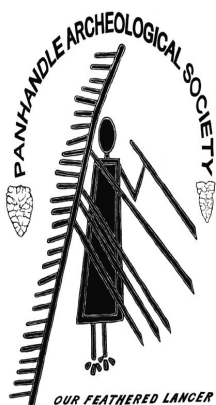
Organization - The first organizational meeting of the Panhandle Archeological Society (PAS) was held on May 23, 1970 at the Villa Inn Motel in Amarillo, Texas. Present at that meeting were: Ray Thompson, Dick Carter, Katie Seewald, Martha Parr, Roberta Speer, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Thompson, Ron Ice and Ed Day (NPS), Dr. Jack and Pollyanna Hughes, Rolla Shaller, Billy Harrison, Martha Crabb, Collier and Patti Phillips, and Floyd and Mary Isabell Blackburn. The first Officers of the Panhandle Archeological Society included Roy Thompson (President), Dick Carter (Vice-President), Roberta Speer (Secretary), and Martha Crabb (Treasurer).

The original PAS Constitution and Bylaws were drafted by the Executive Committee and adopted in July, 1970; both were revised in the early 1980s in order to secure 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status as a non-profit organization in 1985. The most recent modification to the PAS bylaws was approved by the membership in 2013. Our purpose and goals are the same today as they were then: The purpose of the Society is the promotion, preservation, and dissemination of scientific knowledge concerning the regional history and prehistory. Society goals include: a) the protection and preservation of cultural resources and the natural environment; b) the accomplishment of scientific research, including excavation, survey, and analysis; c) the dissemination of research and analysis data via scientific publications, public meetings, and other means in order to make said knowledge available to the scientific community and the general public; and d) responsible participation in programs and projects designed to promote and provide education and community awareness of the value and importance of conservation of regional cultural and natural resources.



Memberships in state and regional organizations - The Panhandle Archeological Society joined the Texas Archeological Society (TAS) in 1970. The PAS hosted the 50th Texas Archeological Society Annual Meeting in 1979 under the leadership of President Len Slesick. The evening banquet speaker was Dr. E. Mott Davis, University of Texas, Austin. The PAS also hosted the 60th TAS Annual Meeting in 1989 under the leadership of PAS President Rolla Shaller. The evening banquet speaker was the Honorable Stewart Udall.

The PAS became a member of the Southwestern Federation of Archaeological Societies (SWFAS) in 1978 under President Bob Smith and has continued its membership to the present day. The PAS hosted their first SWFAS annual Symposium in 1981, followed by meetings in 1987, 1992, 1999, 2004, 2009, and most recently the 50th Symposium in 2014. The earlier meetings were held in Amarillo and the more recent ones at the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum in Canyon.



Meeting Places- The Panhandle Archeological Society has met at various locations during its 44-year existence. These include the Diamond Shamrock auditorium (1970–1975), the Pioneer Natural Gas Company Flame Room (1975–1981), the Amarillo National Bank (1981–1983), the First National Bank of Amarillo Centennial Room (1983–1998), the Robert Lee Room at the Big Texan Steak Ranch (1998–2005), Wildcat Bluff Nature Center (2005–2013), and currently at the Amarillo Public Library Downtown Branch (2013–).

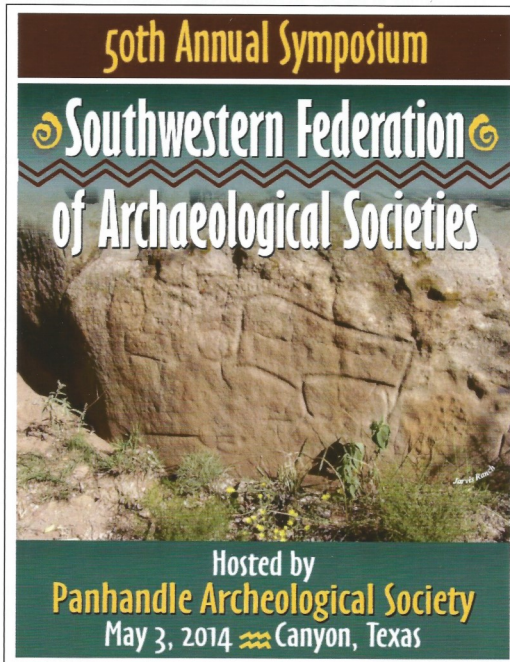
Publications - The first issue of the PAS newsletter *Pastimes* was distributed to the membership in 1973, edited and printed by Ray Thompson. The newsletter logo, depicting the unexcavated outline of a Panhandle Aspect stone ruin, was created by Ray. In the beginning the publication was only an occasional newsletter, but the size of the issue and the annual number increased in 1983-84. Beginning with the January, 1999 issue (Volume 18, No. 1), a new graphic and letterhead logo was introduced. Designed by Elaine Maples, it featured a rock art image of a feathered lance warrior recorded by the Panhandle Archeological Society from a rock art site in Potter County. This image continues to serve as the society's logo today.

Monographs —The first PAS monograph publication was a transcript of then Texas State Archeologist Curtis Tunnell's program at the first Floyd V. Studer Lecture in 1977. Since then the PAS Publication Committee added nine more monographs to their inventory, including master theses, previously unpublished reports, and manuscripts dealing with the prehistory, history, and natural history of the Texas Panhandle. The proceeds from their sale are returned to the Publication Fund to support future publications.

Activities - Over the years the PAS has been involved in numerous professional and community activities. Among these include rock art recording, field surveys, testing and excavation projects, field trips, assisting Federal and State agencies, and annual participation in the Fannin Middle School History Festival and Lamar Elementary School Science Day. The Panhandle Archeological Society concludes each year with the Floyd V. Studer Banquet and Lecture. It is on that occasion that the Society honors individuals within its membership for their contributions to the society and Texas Panhandle archeology.



Panhandle Archeological Society field trip to the Rocky Dell pictograph site, Oldham County, Texas in 2012.



Program cover

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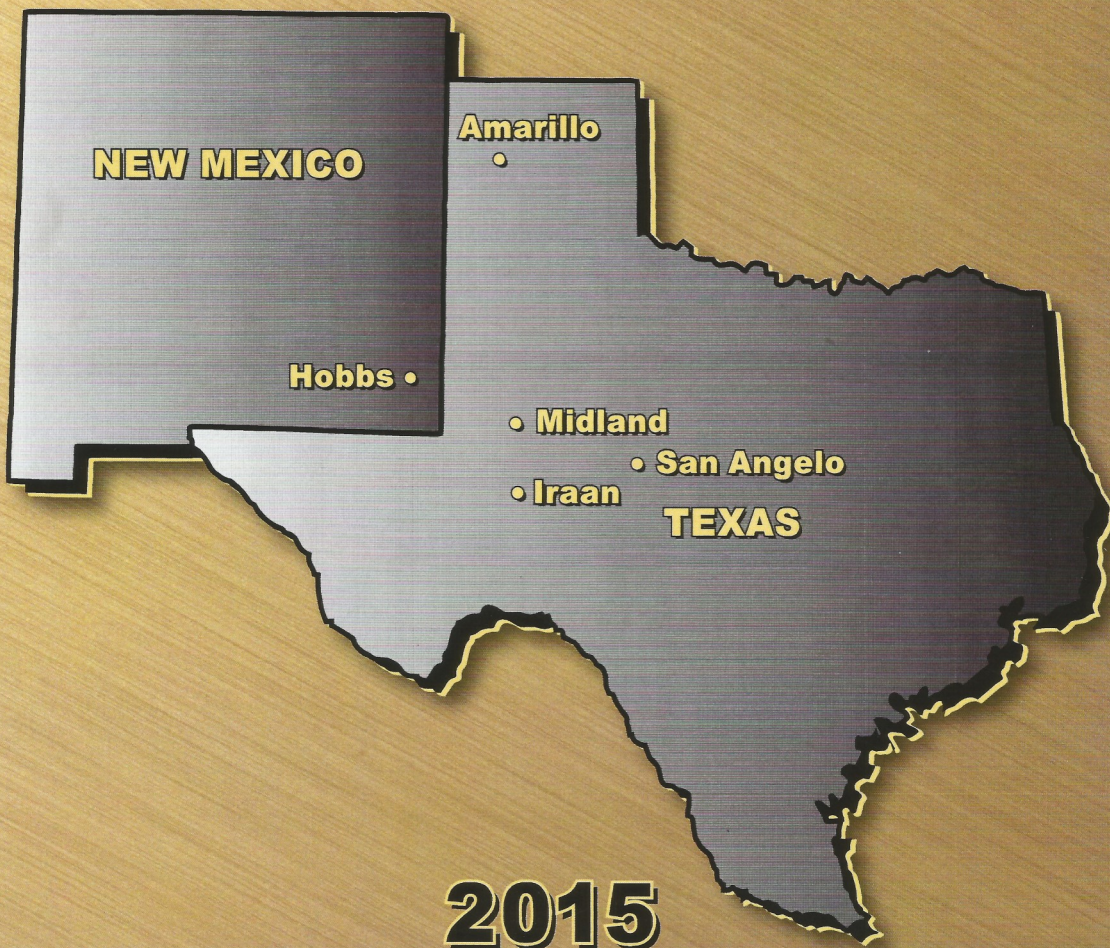
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