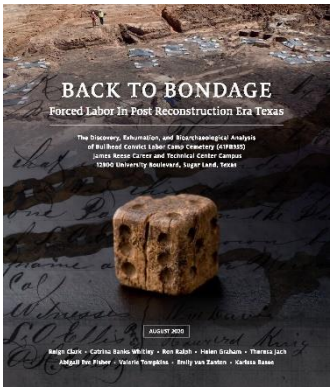
Houston Archeological Society

www.txhas.org

THE PROFILE

Vol 10, Issue 4

Thursday, April 15th, 2021, at 6:30 p.m.
"Back to Bondage: The Sugar Land 95 Archeological Project"



The next monthly meeting of the Houston Archeological Society will be held on Thursday, April 15th via ZOOM**.** Bioarcheologist Dr. Catrina Whitley, and archeologists Ron Ralph and Reign Clark will present a program entitled Back to Bondage: The Story of the Sugar Land 95. This project has been the subject of many recent news stories when construction efforts at a school site in Sugar Land revealed 95 graves of former convicts. HAS members will receive a link to the ZOOM meeting shortly. The business meeting will start at 7:00 but we will open the meeting to HAS members at 6:30 to offer everyone 30 minutes to socialize. The program will begin 7:15 on Zoom and will also be livestreamed starting at 7:15 p.m. on the HAS YouTube channel https://youtu.be/P6gwm55D5Mk.

The story of the Sugar Land 95 began with a cultural resources investigation that was conducted within the James Reese Career and Technical Center in Sugar Land, Fort Bend County, Texas, by Goshawk Environmental Consulting, Inc. under principal investigator, Ron Ralph, in October 2017. The project area was once part of the larger Central State Prison Farm owned by the State of Texas since 1908. No human material was found during the monitoring phase. But on February 19, 2018, several bones were accidentally discovered by a construction worker. After determining they were human, the process to answer questions surrounding the origin of the bones began. It would in the end become the discovery of the largest unknown convict cemetery in the State of Texas.

Reign Clark, Project Manager, began mechanical scraping of the area to determine the cemetery edges until eventually 95 graves were discovered. Exhumation work began on 6 June 2018 under the guidance of Dr. Catrina Whitley, Bioarcheologist, and required over 85 days to complete. Archeological work was completed in September 2018. Exhaustive laboratory analysis and archival research went into the compilation of a 500-page report of findings revealing the cemetery was connected to Bullhead Convict Labor Camp, a camp that operated there from circa 1875 to 1908. Reign Clark returned there to oversee the reinterment process of the "Sugar Land 95", as they became locally known, in November 2019, where they now rest in their original graves.

DNA and isotope analysis as well as genealogical research continues today in the quest for locating descendants and to actually put names on markers at the Bullhead Convict Labor Camp Cemetery.

If you have any questions about this program, please contact HAS President, Linda Gorski, at lindagorski@cs.com.

President's Message – Linda Gorski

HAS members and friends,

Recently members of the Houston Archeological Society took part in both the classroom and fieldwork sessions of the Texas Archeological Society's Archeology 101 Academy. This Academy is held by TAS every two years and is designed to introduce the field of archeology and provide each participant with the tools to identify, assess and record archeological sites. The classroom sessions for the 2021 Arch 101 Academy were held via Zoom on March 13 and 14. Archeologists Dr. Jon Lohse, Dr. Sarah Chesney and Jimmy Barrera led the classes. Members of HAS participated with three presentations they developed on 1) The importance of Regional Archeological Societies, 2) How to Lay out and Dig a unit now available on the HAS website at txhas.org/presentations/HOW%20TO%20LAY%20OUT%20AN%20ARCHEOLOGICAL%20UNIT.ppt and 3) How to record and report an archeological site.

On the weekend of March 20 and 21 a team from HAS joined Dr. Sarah Chesney at San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site for the fieldwork sessions of the Academy. We had 20 Arch 101 students each day in teams of five with an experienced professional or avocational archeologist leading each team. During the day the participants learned how to lay out a unit, dig a unit, collect the artifacts and keep the paperwork. Thanks to the whole team from TAS and HAS including Louis Aulbach, Jimmy Barrera, Dr. Sarah Chesney, Dr. Elizabeth Coon-Nguyen, Deb Eller, Larry Golden, Dr. Catherine Jalbert, Beth Kennedy, Frank Kozar, John Lohse, Geoff Mills, Robert Sewell, Sharon Menegaz, Tom Nuckols, Jamie Ross from THC, Leonie Waithman, and Mike Woods for making this academy such a valuable experience for participants.

HAS Team setting up for Arch 101 with Dr. Chesney

Sharon Menegaz kept the paperwork organized.

Five teams excavated units each day.

Dr. Jon Lohse and his family screening dirt with Louis Aulbach

Leonie Waithman's team excavating a unit.

Many artifacts were recovered including ceramics, metal pieces, glass, bottle fragments and buttons. Finally, the units were recorded.

Look forward to seeing you at our next Zoom presentation! Please email me at president@txhas.org if you have any questions about the Houston Archeological Society.

Houston Archeological Society
Monthly Meeting
March 18, 2021

WELCOME to our HAS Monthly Meeting, held via ZOOM! We are so glad everyone can join us tonight. Our program being presented by Dr. Jason Barrett will be the last one he gives here before moving to Canada! **(Linda Gorski, President).**

Treasurer's Report (Bob Sewell): Bob reported amounts in the HAS checking and savings accounts. If any member is interested in more information about HAS finances, please see Bob. HAS is sponsoring an attendee to the TAS Academy 101, which offered virtual training last weekend, and field work this upcoming weekend. Additionally, the HAS annual audit is coming up next Thursday. Geoff Mills, Mike Woods, and Louis Aulbach will go over the books and give their report in April.

Membership (Bob Sewell): Our membership currently stands at 158, with 30 new members joining this year. All members will receive an email reminder about membership renewal. Remember that you must renew by the end of March in order to receive a link to the newsletter, be on the field work list, etc.

Website and Newsletter (Bob Sewell): Our website is going great with no outages. You can now renew your membership by credit card on the website. Also, thanks for the articles being submitted to our newsletter. The articles have been of high quality!

New Business

Publications (Dub Crook): Journal 143 (Western U.S archeology) has been sent out. This journal includes articles on archeology in California, New Mexico, Nevada, Colorado and West Texas. Please email Linda if you have not received your copy. The Lone Oak Phases I and II Report #36 has been completed and should be out by the time of the April meeting! We hope to have HAS Report #37 on the Lone Oak Phase III site, a lithic workshop, later this year, and Journal #144 (General Texas Archeology) by the end of 2021. Note: all reports and journals come with your individual ($25.00/year) and family ($30.00/year) membership.

Upcoming Projects (Linda Gorski):

San Felipe de Austin, Garden Lot 26: Due to COVID-19, we have had only a small group working at this site on the property of Kathleen Kelly. The site was once the home of Samuel May Williams, secretary and land agent for Stephen F. Austin's colony. Our goals are to locate the original foundation features of the original SMW home, to determine the location of an encampment of Sam Houston's army, and to locate three gravesites on the property. A metal detecting survey has been completed, and artifacts located. If you are interested in working at this site, please contact Linda Gorski!

Tonight's Program: Our speaker tonight was TxDOT archeologist Dr. Jason Barrett, who presented results of his extensive study of the artifacts recovered, with the help of HAS for over a year, at Dimond Knoll, a large prehistoric archeological site along Cypress Creek. Dr Barrett also discussed the location of the site on the network of Native American trade trails in the area. The results of his study of the artifacts as well as the location of the site along those trade trails, have contributed to a clearer understanding of the importance of the region's prehistory.

April Meeting: Reign Clark, Catrina Whitley, and Ron Ralph will present "The Sugarland 95: Back to Bondage – Forced Labor in Post-Reconstruction Texas," which will cover archeology at the Bullhead Convict Labor Camp and Cemetery.

Beth Kennedy, Secretary

HAS Provides Scholarship for TAS Archeology 101 Academy to Garrett Powell

As most of you know, members of the Houston Archeological Society recently worked with archeologists Dr. Sarah Chesney, Dr. Jon Lohse and Jimmy Barrera organizing the classroom and fieldwork sessions of the Texas Archeological Society's Archeology 101 Academy. This Academy introduces the field of archeology and provides each participant with the tools to identify, assess and record archeological sites. This year HAS provided a scholarship to one of the participants, Garrett Powell from Fort Worth, Texas. Garrett is a home-schooled high school senior who is also taking courses at Weatherford College. In the narrative portion of his application for the scholarship Garrett said:

Garrett Powell, right and Jacob Sorah take a break from excavating a unit at the TAS Archeology 101 Academy

"Archeology has always fascinated me. Maybe it's the thrill of search and discovery like Indiana Jones or maybe it's due to my passion for history. I enjoy the stories of old: folktales, campfire chats, life lessons, big fish claims, and battles. I am particularly interested in Battlefield Archeology. Being that I have grown up in North Texas, I realize my interest is narrow and I will need to broaden my view. I learn best hands-on. I believe that partaking in Archeology 101 will help me understand more about the studies and skills needed and used as an archeologist. As I am a graduating homeschool senior, there are endless possibilities I could pursue. I am excited to learn more about archeology and the opportunities ahead. I had enrolled in Archeology courses in Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 however, unfortunately Weatherford College had to cancel the courses due to COVID and low enrollment. My professor in Cultural Anthropology at Weatherford College encouraged me to visit North Texas Archeological Society and/or Texas Archeological Society club meetings. After Professor Ritchie shared the February newsletter for NTAS, I was excited and immediately reached out to find out how I could join the TAS Archeology 101 Academy. NTAS and TAS have been welcoming and assisting me to hop on in! I am anxious to begin my journey in archeology and especially with a hands-on field day. I hope that attending Archeology 101 will help me become more informed about both the career and the hobbyist archeologist."

After attending the classroom sessions of Arch 101 (held via Zoom March 13 – 14) and the fieldwork session (held March 20 – 21 at San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site) Garrett's enthusiasm for archeology continues and he had this to say!

"Upon returning from my first hands-on Archeological dig, I can confirm I'd like to continue my studies in Archeology. Being Texas born and bred, I enjoyed learning more about Texas History and making discoveries within our Great State. The TAS Archeology 101 Academy was informative and fun. The online zoom courses taught me both information pertinent to the dig and beginner archeology knowledge. The field day experience provided an opportunity to see archeology in action from marking the site to the extraction of artifacts. I found remains of ceramics, porcelain, nails, and glass. Members of the Houston Archeological Society were warm and welcoming to me in both the zoom classes and at the field day. I enjoyed meeting club members and hearing their stories. I am thankful to have earned the HAS scholarship to attend Archeology 101. The scholarship offered me the chance to gain experience, try out archeology, and help confirm my interest and desire to study Archeology after graduation in May. I look forward to learning more within the clubs offered in Texas and would like to participate in the summer TAS Field School."

We are proud to welcome Garrett as a member of the Houston Archeological Society and look forward to receiving updates from him as he continues to pursue his interests in archeology!

Notes on Munitions
Accoutrements - My Powder Horn
Part 2
By Tom Nuckols

Recap and Introduction

In North America, during the era of flintlock muzzle-loading firearms, soldiers on either side in any battle used smooth bore muskets. Civilian volunteers used rifles. The necessary accoutrement for a soldier carrying a musket was the cartridge box (discussed in part 1). The accoutrements for the rifleman, were the shot pouch and the powder horn (Figures 1 and 2).

Figure 2. An 18th century colonial frontiersman with a muzzle-loading rifle, powder horn and shot pouch. Picture courtesy of Pinterest @ https://www.pinterest.com/pin/392516923775400029/

Figure 1. A shot pouch and powder horn. The red arrow points to a powder charge measure; a volumetric device which gave a predetermined, uniform charge of black gun powder for a muzzle-loading firearm.

Picture courtesy of Pinterest at https://www.pinterest.com/pin/190136415488588993/.

The Shot Pouch

A shot pouch was a kind of satchel used by a rifleman for carrying miscellaneous items, most of which were used for shooting and maintaining his rifle (Figure 3). Shot pouches were often made of dressed buckskin and had a leather strap for carrying them over the shoulder.

Figure 3. The contents of a shot pouch. 1. Fire starter (used with a piece of flint rock to start a camp fire), 2. Tool Bag, 3. Screwdriver, 4. Ladle for melting bullet lead, 5. Tobacco pouch, 6. Bullet pouch and shot pouch (a rifle could be used just like a shotgun when loaded with shot), 7. Bullet mold, 8. Accessory pouch, 9. Knife (often carried in a leather sheath affixed to the bullet pouch strap, 10. Powder horn, 11. Pan brush (for cleaning the flintlocks priming pan, 12. Black gun powder charge measure, 13. Shot pouch. Picture courtesy of Pinterest at

The Powder Horn

A powder horn (horn) was a container for carrying black gun powder (powder) used in muzzle-loading firearms. It was made from a cow's horn. The base end of the horn was sealed with a wooden plug held in place by tacks. The tip end of the horn had a wooden plug stopper. When the plug was removed, powder could be poured out.

The average length of a powder horn was 12 inches, and their capacity was one-half to three-quarters of a pound of powder. Powder horns were equipped with a strap for carrying over the shoulder.

The powder horn was in general use until the end of the flintlock era, circa 1840. It was superseded by the brass or copper powder flask which became popular during the era when flintlock muzzle-loading firearms were either converted or made with a percussion lock system (Figure 4).

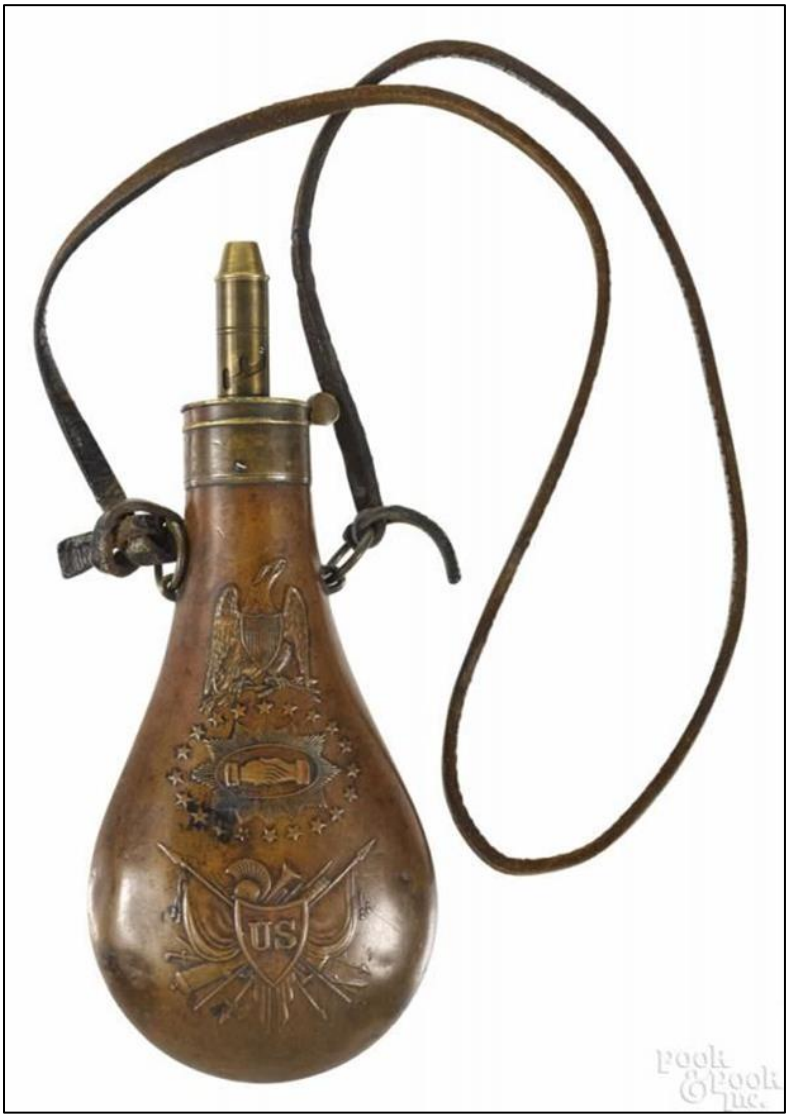


Figure 4. A copper black gun powder flask. Unlike the powder horn which could not measure a black gun powder charge, the flask was equipped with a spout that served as a powder charge measure. Picture courtesy of Pinterest at https://www.pinterest.com/pin/289637819767442536/.

Loading the Rifle

Recommended reading: Notes on Munitions: Glossary (terms used in discussion on how to load a Kentucky Rifle), Page 5, by Tom Nuckols. Houston Archaeological Society newsletter, The Profile, July 2020 @ https://www.txhas.org/PDF/newsletters/2020/2020%20July%20Profile.pdf.

Because of the length of muzzle-loading rifles (five feet average length) it was easier for a rifleman to load his rifle while standing. To load his rifle, the rifleman placed its butt on the ground with the barrel's muzzle pointing upwards. The muzzle was held in the crook of the arm, leaving the rifleman's hands free. Powder was poured from the horn into a powder charge measure. From the measure, the powder was poured down the bore at the muzzle. A pre-lubricated patch was removed from either the patch box or the pouch and centered over the muzzle. A spherical lead bullet, slightly smaller than the bore of the rifle's barrel was removed from the pouch and placed on the patch. The patch wrapped bullet was pushed as far as possible down the barrel's bore with the thumb. Using the concave end of a bullet starter, the bullet was pushed farther into the bore by tapping the bullet starter with the palm of the hand. The rifles ramrod was removed from its holding position underneath the barrel and then used to push the bullet all the way down the bore until it rested firmly against the powder charge. The ramrod was pulled from the bore and returned to its holding position. The rifle was picked up and held in a horizontal position. The flintlock's hammer was then placed in the half-cock position, and it's frizzen was opened, revealing the top of the priming pan. Priming powder was poured into the pan directly from the horn. The frizzen was closed and the hammer was placed in the cocked position. The gun was ready to fire.

If a rifleman happened to be caught in a perilous situation and needed to quickly shoot his rifle one or more times, he could forgo accuracy and the arduous steps usually taken to properly load a muzzle-loading rifle. He would simply pour black gun powder down the barrel of his rifle directly from his horn and push an unpatched bullet down the bore with the ramrod. He could then tap the butt of the rifle hoping that enough of the black gun powder charge in the barrel would flow through the touch hole (a small hole in the barrel where the combustion of the flintlocks priming charge travels to ignite the main powder charge in the rifles barrel) to fill the priming pan.

Also, if a rifleman, or even a soldier equipped with a musket, depleted his supply of bullets, he could use anything as ammunition, including pebbles, rocks, or even sticks. During the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1803 through 1806, expedition member and rifleman George Shannon (1785-1836) was lost for sixteen days in August and September of 1804. After running out of bullets, he obtained at least one meal by shooting a rabbit with a stick. Shannon also lost his shot pouch and powder horn approximately two weeks before the expedition's culmination on its arrival in St Louis, Missouri on September 23, 1806.

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Perdiz Arrow Point Study

Dr. Zac Selden, Stephen F. Austin State University

For those interested in such things, the preprint of our Perdiz arrow point article has been uploaded to SocArXiv (https://osf.io/preprints/socarxiv/ncfje/), and you can view the supplementary materials here - https://aksel-blaise.github.io/perdiz/. This article should be out in the *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* soon.

We are already building atop of that analysis and are currently assessing whether Perdiz arrow points differ in shape between the communities of practice that I identified recently using a social network analysis (available in the new Caddo volume from LSU Press). You can view the in-progress analysis here - https://aksel-blaise.github.io/perdiz2/. Comments and constructive criticisms can be emailed to me directly at zselden@sfasu.edu, and are much appreciated.

Bonnie Etter (PhD candidate at SMU) will be presenting a talk on Perdiz arrow points from across Texas at the upcoming SAAs, which should be worth seeing if you can find a spot!

ARCHEO CORNER: Blood Protein Analysis

Wilson W. "Dub" Crook, III

One of the newest analytical techniques that is becoming available to archeologists is the determination of residual blood (and plant) proteins from ancient lithic tools. Proteins are present in all animal body fluids including blood, saliva, urine, fecal material, etc. as well as in plant tissues. When hunter-gatherers made a tool by flaking, numerous microfractures were produced in the rock. Those microfractures can absorb blood protein or blood residue during any kind of butchery or cutting or scraping activity. The cracks in the rocks are like tiny caves that protect the residue from the elements, occasionally preserving the original blood proteins for thousands of years. The artifact can be analyzed in a laboratory by carefully removing the blood protein and then identifying the type of residue analyzed using antisera. If blood proteins are present, the general genus of the animal can be identified but the exact species cannot be determined. Still such information can identify if the tool was used on elephant (mammoth), horse, bovid (bison), deer, rabbit, etc.

The way blood protein analysis works is that samples are tested using an immunologically based technique referred to as Counter Immunoelectrophoresis, or CIEP. The technique was originally developed by forensic experts for use in criminal cases such as determining the origin of blood stains or the presence of blood on a murder weapon. Their use in archeology is like attempting to solve a very old "cold case".

All artifacts to be tested for blood protein residue should be handled carefully in the field and not be unwashed. Possible protein residues are removed from the artifacts by placing them in shallow plastic dishes and then soaking it in a weak solution of five percent ammonium hydroxide. This has been shown to be the most effective extract for ancient bloodstains and does not contaminate the sample for any subsequent testing. The dish is typically floated in an ultrasonic cleaning bath for several minutes in order to help dislodge all potential proteins. Further removal of protein can be done by placing the dish and its contents in a rotating mixer for at least a half hour. The resulting ammonia solution is then removed using a pipette and placed in a numbered plastic vial which is then refrigerated prior to additional testing.

The CIEP technique involves the reaction of an antigen and an antibody. An antigen is any molecule that can subsequently bind to an antibody. When an antigen, such as blood protein, is injected into a host animal, the immune system of the host produces antibodies. These can be collected and then used as the material to test foreign proteins.

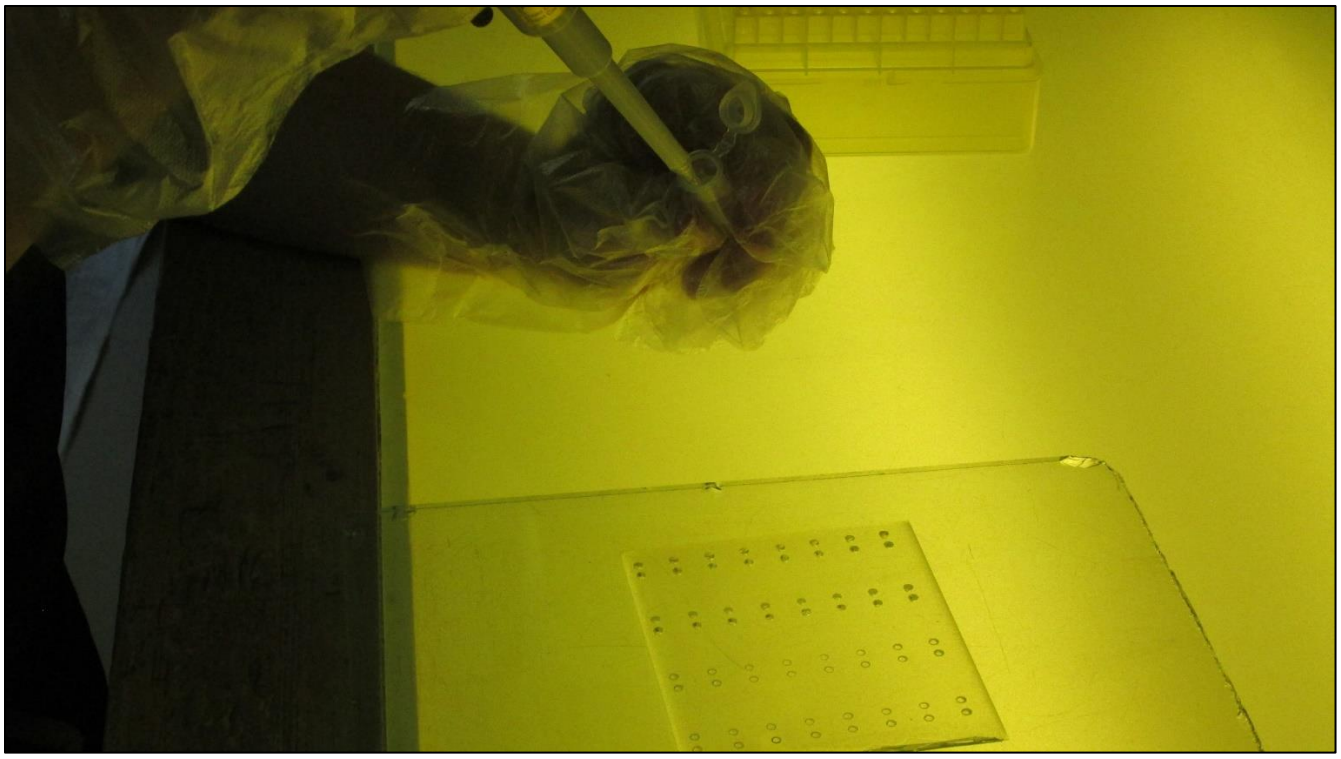
In archeology, the antigen is the unknown protein or proteins that have adhered to an artifact after its use. The antibody (antisera) has been created from known animals developed by commercial sources specifically for forensic medicine. CIEP analysis is performed using a gel (typically agarose) as a medium. Two holes are punched in the gel about 5 mm apart. The protein extract from the artifact is placed in one hole (or well) and the antiserum (containing the antibodies) is placed in the other well. The sample is then electrophoresed for 45 minutes at a voltage of 130 volts in order to drive the antigens and the antibodies toward each other. Positive reactions then appear as a line in the gel between the two wells. Identification of animal proteins present can be made to the general family level. For example, bovine antiserum will react with bison blood; deer antiserum will react with other members of the deer family (deer, elk, moose), etc. The same general determination can be made at the family level for fish and plants.

When testing blood protein residues, it is important to also test soils found near the artifact as a control because soils can contain compounds such as bacteria and animal feces that can cause false positives on the artifacts found in the same soil.

The analysis and use of blood protein residues on prehistoric stone tools remains in its infancy. Although the method is accepted by many forensic scientists, the question of how long and under what environmental conditions blood residues survive and can be accurately identified on stone tools remains open within the archeological community. Some archeologists are highly critical of the validity of the analysis (mainly denying that meaningful samples survive the passage of time) while others are much more optimistic and claim to have successfully extracted proteins from stone tools that are over 250,000 years old. The latter studies are supported by the presence of bones in the site corresponding to the blood proteins found on the artifacts.

The successful identification of blood protein residue on artifacts is dependent on the amount and condition of the antigen contained in the stone tool. Archeologists should be encouraged that forensic medicine has shown that blood proteins in particular can withstand harsh treatment and still are able to be identified in most cases. While human handling and washing should be kept to a minimum, the sensitivity of the antigen – antibody reaction detection makes the analysis especially effective in being able to determine even small amounts of protein.

While bones present in an archeological site can give you a basic understanding of the types of animals that were part of the aboriginal inhabitant's diet, the use of blood protein analysis can reveal some information that was originally hidden. For example, at the Gault site, my Friend, Dr. Ashley Lemke, excavated a small area and collected tools (mainly bifaces) for blood protein analysis. The results came back positive for bison and whitetail deer – two animals that she had bone samples from. But the surprise in the analysis is that one tool came back strongly positive for pronghorn antelope protein, an animal that no one previously had even considered could have been in the area of the Gault site.



Conducting blood protein analysis in a commercial lab.

Stone tools from a 250,000-year-old site in northern Jordan. The tools on the top row tested positive for horse protein residue. Tools on the bottom row that tested positive for camel (left) and bovine (buffalo) protein residue (right).

Clovis projectile point from the Topper site in South Carolina. The point tested positive for blood proteins from bison, whitetail deer, and rabbit.

The Camp Logan Ambulance Corps

by Louis F. Aulbach, Linda C. Gorski, and Robbie Morin

Last week, Robbie Morin, our colleague and Camp Logan collections expert, informed us that he had posted his latest YouTube video on Camp Logan (https://youtu.be/M4fv5Gs3ia8). When I viewed the video, I noticed that Robbie had included a new photo of the mechanical ambulances at Camp Logan. Most of the ambulances in the U.S. Army in 1917 were horse-drawn wagons, sort of a two-horsepower vehicle. However, when the United States entered World War I, the Army began to introduce automotive vehicles into the stock of military equipment. Although the hospital regiment had companies of horse drawn ambulances, there was also a company of the motorized ambulances. These motorized ambulances were placed within the regiment of the 108th Engineers -- possibly because the engineers were more adept at doing the maintenance on the engines and keeping the motorized ambulances running.

Automobiles were not unknown in 1917, and several photos from the Camp Logan era show Model T Fords in the camp (see Figures 1 and 2). The photo of the motorized ambulance, however, reveals a little-known aspect of the vehicles. Although they appear to be based on the Model T Ford, the ambulances at Camp Logan were actually made by the General Motors Corporation! The stylized "GMC" logo can be clearly seen on the driver's side of the vehicle on the body panel behind the front tire (see Figure 3).

Figure 6. Ford Model T at the camp bakery.

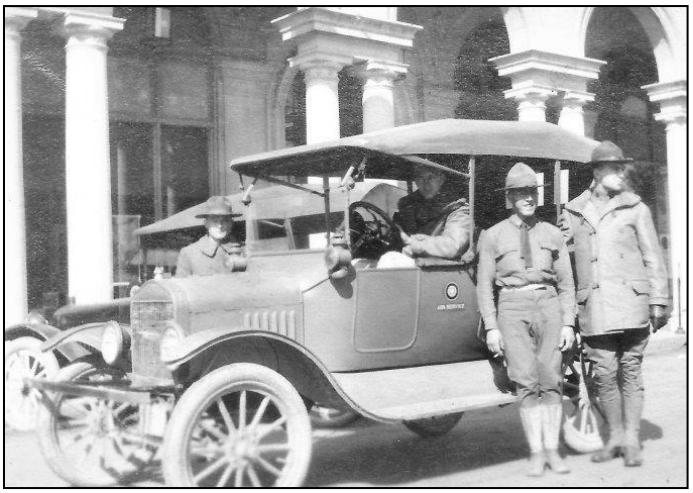


Figure 5. Soldiers take a Ford Model T to downtown Houston

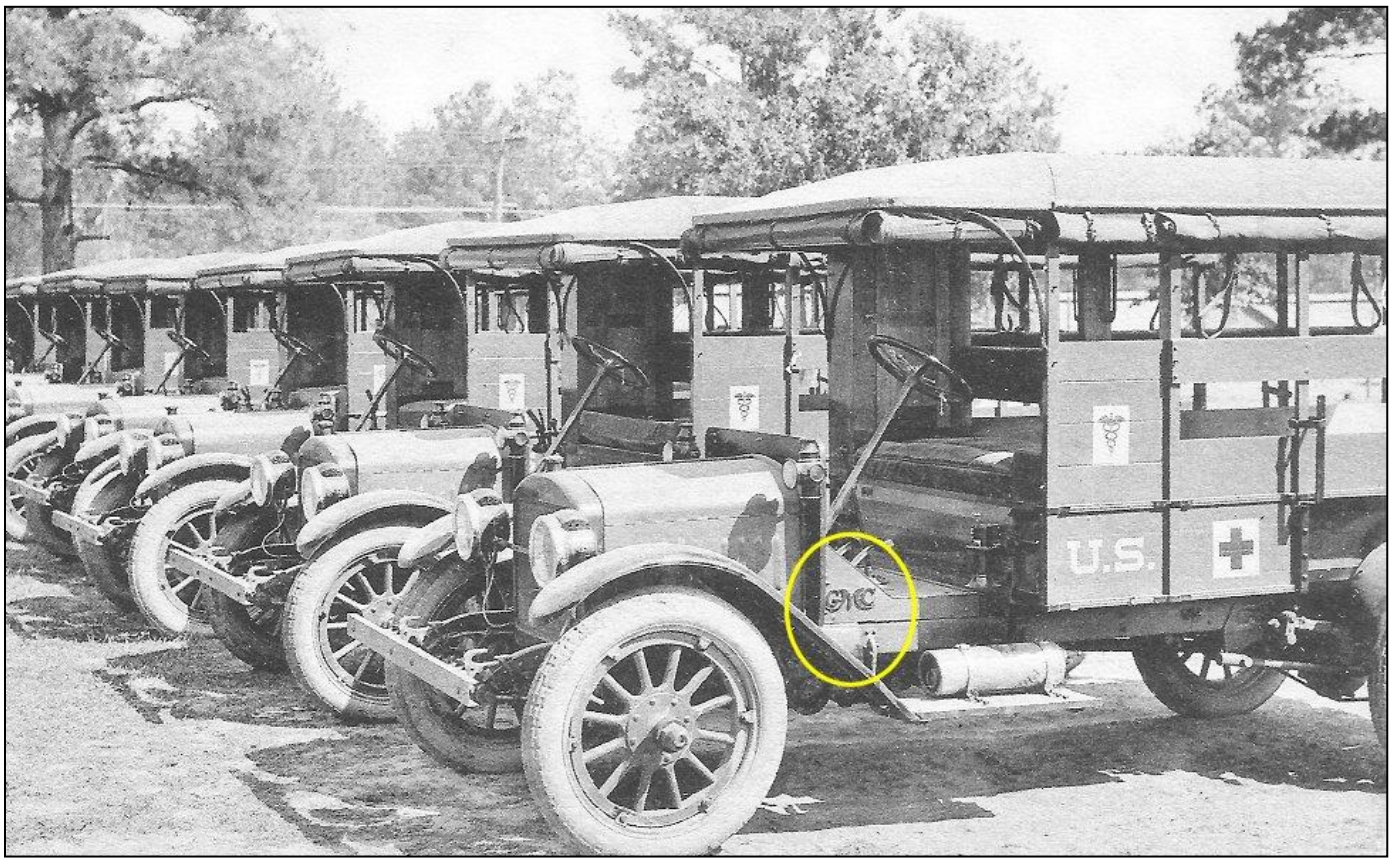


Figure 7. Motorized ambulances made by GMC.[1]

When the U.S. entered World War I, the General Motors Corporation modified their Model 16 truck for military use. A total of 8,512 units of the GMC Model 16AA, a ¾-ton military truck, were produced during 1917 and 1918 for the Army, most of which were allocated for field ambulance service. Each truck had a 132-inch wheelbase with 35-by-5-inch pneumatic tires, and the 30-horsepower engine propelled the truck with a maximum speed of 25 miles per hour.[2]

Footnotes

1. All photos are courtesy of the Robbie Morin Collection.

2. "The Early Days of Motorized Military Vehicles." *Military.com*, accessed February 7, 2014, http://www.military.com/veteran-jobs/career-advice/military-transition/gm-military-history-motorized-vehicles.html.

Houston Archeological Society
Monthly Meeting Programs for 2021
6:30pm Third Thursday of every month
(Until further notice meetings are virtual for members only)

May 20 - **Steve Stoutamire, Hill Country Archeological Association**, A Newly Discovered Paleo Indian and Multicomponent Site in Kerr County, Texas.

June 17 – **Gary Pinkerton**, Trammel's Trace – the First Road from Texas to the North.

July 15 – Report on TAS Field School at Kerrville.

August 19 - **Dr. Catherine Jalbert, Shannon Smith** – Archeology at Levi Jordan and Varner Hogg Plantations.

All **Houston Archeological Society** meetings are normally free and open to the public. However, due to the COVID-19 situation they are currently being conducted virtually for members only. For more information about HAS then visit our website at www.txhas.org or email lindagorski@cs.com. You can also join our Facebook page at https://www.facebook.com/groups/123659814324626/

Please submit articles for publication to *The Profile* Editor Bob Sewell at newsletter@txhas.org. Please submit articles for the April issue no later than 23rd April, 2021.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARCHEOLOGY IN THIS AREA, CONTACT THE FOLLOWING:

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