Houston Archeological Society

THE PROFILE

Vol 10, Issue 8

Thursday, August 19th, 2021, at 6:30 p.m.
"Archeology at Varner-Hogg Plantation: Past, Present and Future"
Dr. Catherine Jalbert

The August meeting of the Houston Archeological Society will be held on Thursday, August 19th at 6:30 p.m. **both in person and virtually via ZOOM and YouTube livestream.** Professional Archeologist Dr. Catherine Jalbert will present this month's program entitled "Archeology at Varner-Hogg Plantation: Past, Present and Future". Please join us at the Trini Mendenhall Community Center, 1414 Wirt Road for the in-person meeting. The program will start at 7:00 but we will open the meeting at 6:30 to offer members 30 minutes to socialize. We cannot wait to see everyone!!!! HAS members will receive a Zoom link to the meeting shortly in case you want to continue watching from home. The YouTube Livestream presentation will begin at approximately 7:15 and the link to the program is https://youtu.be/QYFIarWE1C0.

The Varner-Hogg Plantation State Historic Site (41BO133) is a historical and archeological site managed by the Texas Historical Commission (THC). Located in West Columbia, Texas, this property has been home to diverse groups of people who bore witness to its many transitions through time. Originally frequented by Indigenous peoples, this land served as the homesite for one of Austin's original settlers before becoming a large sugar plantation dependent on enslaved, and later, convict labor. Following the hurricane of 1900, Governor James S. Hogg purchased the property as a vacation home for his family. They soon discovered significant oil deposits that would greatly contribute to the Hogg family wealth.

This presentation will focus on the history and development of the land on which Varner-Hogg Plantation now stands. Particular attention will be paid to how archeological evidence has been used to further illuminate this history, gaps in our knowledge, and the ways the THC is developing new avenues for research and collaboration.

Catherine Jalbert, Ph.D., is an archeologist with the Historic Sites Division of the Texas Historical Commission (THC). In her role, she is responsible for managing the cultural resources at the Varner-Hogg Plantation and Levi Jordan Plantation State Historic Sites (SHS). Catherine has worked on a variety of historic and precontact projects in Texas, Oklahoma, Ohio, West Virginia, and Northeastern North America, including multiple states in the New England region and Atlantic Canada. In 2018, she acted as Principal Investigator for investigations at the Levi Jordan Plantation SHS carried out by Coastal Environments Inc., under contract with the THC.

Catherine earned her B.A. in Anthropology from Franklin Pierce College, located in New Hampshire, in 2006. She received her M.A. and Ph.D. from Memorial University in St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada. Her recently awarded Ph.D. (2019) broadly sought to understand how archeology can become a more diverse and equitable discipline. Her forthcoming publication co-authored with Dr. Laura Heath-Stout (UMASS Boston) in the *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* examines this very subject through an analysis of demographics and authorship in *BTAS* publications from 1929-2019.

Masks are optional at the Trini Mendenhall Center and there are no social distancing requirements. You will be asked to sign an HAS Covid protocol when you enter the room for the meeting. If you have any questions about this program, please contact HAS President, Linda Gorski, at president@txhas.org.

President's Message – Linda Gorski

HAS members –

As many of you are aware, our first attempt at a hybrid (in-person/ZOOM/Livestream YouTube) meeting on Thursday, July 15, featuring our fabulous speaker, Gary Pinkerton, who presented a program on Trammels Trace: The First Road to Texas from the North was an enormous success. We had nearly 50 people in the live audience at the Trini Mendenhall Community Center and 27 online. A million thanks to Dr. Liz Coon-Nguyen, our tech wizard, for making this happen. And thanks to everyone who attended either in person or virtually! Honestly, the most fun was being there in front of a live audience but seeing our friends attending the meeting on Zoom being projected on the wall during social hour so we could all visit together!!! The magic of technology!!!

We received so many positive comments over the past couple of weeks that we've agreed to continue simulcasting in this manner for a while. If you have any comments, please send them to me. Here are a few things folks had to say:

I hope HAS can continue with the meetings by Zoom. Until I can complete chemotherapy and rebuild my immune system, my doctor recommends that I avoid crowds.

Fantastic meeting and great job with the virtual side of things as well. I thought EVERYTHING went very well. I think it is a great opportunity for our other members across the state to participate actively in our live meetings. You guys do a great job!! Thank you.

The presentation by Gary Pinkerton on Trammell's Trace was truly outstanding. The livestream presentation went very well and kudos to Liz. I've got the next presentation already on my calendar and looking forward to that presentation. Please thank all those who are making these programs "continuing learning experiences" for us.

The meeting was awesome! I stayed in Pasadena due to concerns with rain yesterday afternoon. Thank you to Liz Coon-Nguyen she is the BOMB!! Gary Pinkerton was absolutely charming! He explained everything so well that I did not have any questions to ask. I would love to make the next meeting, but if not, I will be there virtually!

Our next meeting is scheduled for Thursday, August 19th and will feature a terrific presentation entitled "Archeology at Varner-Hogg Plantation: Past Present and Future" by Dr. Catherine Jalbert. More details can be found in this newsletter, on the HAS Facebook page, on our website and via email.

One last reminder: Dr. Liz could really use some help during our monthly meetings from those you who have audio visual "techspertise" and can set up the equipment at Trini Mendenhall to broadcast the meetings. As a medical doctor she is sometimes unable to attend our meetings, so she needs backup. She will train you!!! We have all the equipment!!!! Please email her at elizabeth.coonnguyenmd@gmail.com if you can help with this incredibly important task.

If you have any questions at all about our meetings or about HAS in general, please contact me at president@txhas.org

Linda Gorski, President
Houston Archeological Society

Houston Archeological Society
Monthly Meeting
July 15, 2021

WELCOME to our HAS Monthly Meeting, held in person! This is our first meeting back at Trini Mendenhall in over a year! We are so glad everyone can join us tonight. **(Linda Gorski, President).**

Treasurer's Report (Bob Sewell): Bob reported on the society's finances. If any member is interested in more information about HAS finances, please see Bob.

Membership (Bob Sewell): Our membership currently stands at 236! In 2019, membership rose to 250; in 2020, it dropped to 195, so we are doing very well with our total number for this year!

Website and Newsletter (Bob Sewell): Our website is going great with no outages. Additionally, our newsletter has received many positive comments. Thanks to those who have submitted articles of such high quality! That is what makes our newsletter a success! Additionally, we have had questions from new members about acquiring HAS hats. Anyone interested in making a $10.00 donation for a hat, please sign up on the form at the front table. Hat color choices are blue, khaki, and green!

New Business

Publications (Dub Crook): HAS Report #36 (Lone Oak Site Phases I and II) came out in April and is available for pick-up tonight, as well as any other publications you may not have received. The next Lone Oak Report (#37) on Phase III of the site (a lithics workshop) will be out in October. In December, our next journal will be published, which will include two large papers on the Cotton Field site. Also, more publications will be added to our website this weekend.

Report from Constitution Committee (Louis Aulbach): All the amendments deal with virtual meetings in times of emergencies. The Committee has incorporated comments it has received thus far. Voting will be conducted in August.

Announcement of Nominating Committee (Linda Gorski): The three members of this year's Nominating Committee are Sharon Menegaz, Chairman; Liz Coon-Nguyen, and Kathleen Kelly. The Committee is currently taking nominations for new Board members running for office. They are currently working on getting nominations.

Other (Linda Gorski): San Felipe de Austin – Sarah Chesney will be back at the museum on August 10. We will start back at San Felipe sometime after her return (this will include some labs being conducted there).
Additionally, this summer's field school outside of Kerrville was great! The book sale and auction were very successful! We will be back there again next year for our June TAS Field School!

Tonight's Program: Gary L. Pinkerton, researcher and author, discussed his book *Trammel's Trace: The First Road to Texas from the North*, which included information about Nicholas Trammel and the road which stretched from the United States into Spanish Texas, ultimately connecting with the El Camino Real in Nacogdoches. He also focused on connections between early travelers along the Trace and the people who occupy that land today.

Next Month's Speaker: Archeologist Dr. Catherine Jalbert will speak on archeology at the Varner Hogg Plantation!

Beth Kennedy, Secretary

Notes on Munitions
A British Minié Ball from Buffalo Bayou
Part 1 of 2
By Tom Nuckols

Introduction

Rifles have a barrel bore containing "rifling". Rifling consists of lands and grooves cut in a spiral pattern into the bore's surface. Rifling imparts a spin to a bullet that improves its aerodynamic stability and accuracy.

The Minié Ball

The lead Minié ball was a rifle bullet with a cavity in its base. It was named after one of its co-developers, French Army officer Claude-Etienne Minié (1804-1879).
The lead Minié ball was designed so that muzzle-loading rifles could be loaded quickly and easily, which brought about the widespread use of the rifle, rather than the smoothbore musket, as a battlefield weapon. Calling the cylindro-conical shaped Minié ball a "ball", was simply continuing the use of a term for a bullet that had been used for centuries, the musket ball.
The predominate Minié ball (ball) caliber used by Union and Confederate armies in muzzle-loading rifles, rifled muskets and rifle muskets[1] during the American Civil War (1861-1865) was .577 and .58. Balls in caliber .54 and .69. were used to a lesser extent.
The ammunition used by both sides during the war, was a paper cartridge containing a charge of black gun powder and a ball[2].
To load his rifle, a soldier removed a paper cartridge from his cartridge box and tore one end of the cartridge open, usually with his teeth, exposing the powder. The powder was poured down the rifle's muzzle. The ball, along with the paper, was pushed down the barrel with the ramrod until it rested on top of the powder charge. The ramrod was withdrawn, and the soldier placed a percussion cap on the nipple of the percussion lock, and the weapon was ready to fire. See Nuckols (8, 2020: 7-10).

The British Pattern 1853 Enfield Rifle Musket

The British Pattern 1853 Enfield Rifle Musket (Enfield) was the standard muzzle-loading weapon used by the British army from 1853 to 1867 (Figure 1).

Figure 1. British Pattern 1853 Enfield Rifle Musket. Picture from Wikipedia @ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pattern_1853_Enfield.

[1] Rifled muskets were smoothbores muskets that had their barrels altered to, or replaced with rifled barrels. Rifle muskets were rifles that had the same overall design as a smoothbore musket.

[2] Thomas (1981: 11) theorizes that the Union army marched to the Battle of Gettysburg (July 1–3, 1863) with 4,320,000 rounds of small arms ammunition. This figure is derived from approximately 72,000 soldiers carrying sixty paper cartridges each: 40 in a cartridge boxes and 20 upon their person (haversacks, knapsacks or pockets). Ammunition wagons carried at least 80 to 90 rounds per man.

Approximately 1,500,000 Enfield's were made at the Royal Small Arms Factory (1816-1988) in the London Borough of Enfield, using machinery imported from the United States.
The Enfield was equipped with a percussion lock and used a musket size percussion cap for ignition.
The barrel length of the Enfield was 39 inches, and its rifling consisted of three grooves and three lands with a twist rate of one-half turn per barrel length. This meant that when fired in an Enfield, a ball made one turn in 78 inches at an approximate speed of 900 feet per second.
During the American Civil War (1861-1865) approximately 900,000 imported Enfields were used by both the Union and Confederate armies (Smithurst 2011).
Coates and Thomas state this about the Enfield:

> An important consideration from an American standpoint was its .577 caliber that allowed the use of the same ammunition made for the .58 caliber arms which were standard in both the United States and Confederate armies (1990: 19).

Enfield Ammunition

The ammunition used in the Enfield was a paper cartridge containing a 1.09 inch long, .577 caliber, lead, machine made ball with an approximate grain[3] weight of 530, and a black gun powder charge of approximately 70 grains (volume). The ball's cavity contained a round boxwood plug that forced the base of the ball into the Enfield's rifling (Figures 2 and 3). The paper cartridge immediately surrounding the ball was dipped in tallow to act as a ball lubricant and to prevent barrel fouling.

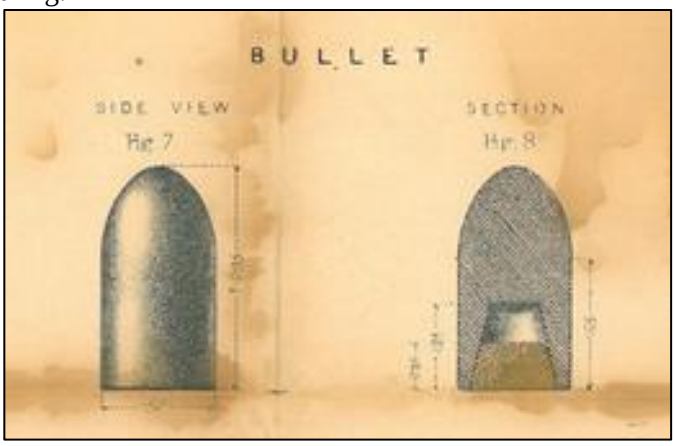

Figure 2. Left - A .577 caliber lead Enfield Minié Ball. Right – Cross sectional view showing a boxwood plug in the cavity. From Authentic Paper

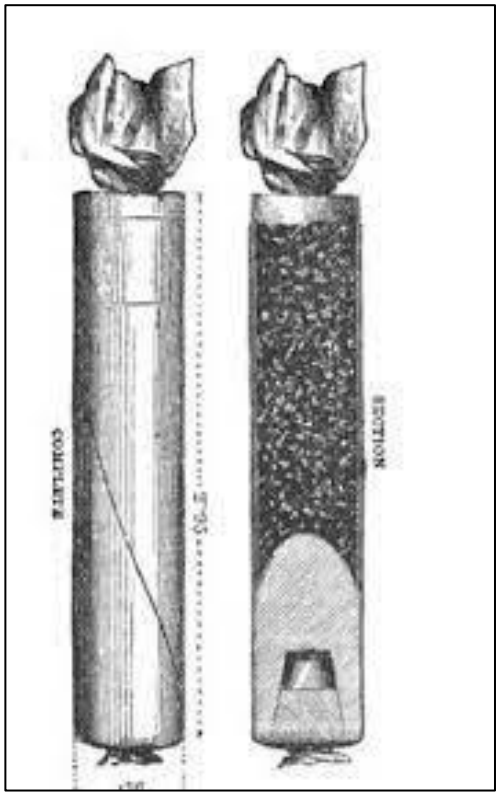

Figure 3. Left - A .577 caliber Enfield paper cartridge. Right – Cross sectional view showing the black gun powder charge above the Minié ball. From Pattern 1853 Enfield Ammunition @ https://www.papercartridges.com/authentic-cartridges.html

Enfield paper cartridges were not used by the Union army in their Enfields. However, the Confederate army imported them or cast .577 caliber balls in imported molds (Thomas and Thomas 1996: 37).

[3] 1/7,000-pound avoirdupois.

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1990 *An Introduction To Civil War Small Arms*. Thomas Publications, Gettysburg, PA.

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2020 Notes on Munitions. The Minié Ball (Part 4 of 4). Houston Archaeological Society newsletter, The Profile, August, 2020 @ http://txhas.org/PDF/newsletters/2020/2020%20August%20Profile.pdf,

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2011 *THE PATTERN 1853 ENFIELD RIFLE*. Osprey Publishing, New York, NY.

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1981 Ready…Aim…Fire! Small Arms Ammunition in the Battle of Gettysburg. Thomas Publications, Gettysburg, PA.

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Nominating Committee for 2021 appointed

Three HAS members have been appointed to the 2021 nominating committee including Sharon Menegaz, Dr. Elizabeth Coon-Nguyen, and Kathleen Kelly. HAS President Linda Gorski introduced them at the July 15th HAS meeting and the committee will spend the next month putting together the slate of officers for 2021. The committee will announce the slate of officers for 2021 at the August meeting and elections will take place at the Annual General Meeting in September. If you have any questions for the nominating committee, please contact committee chairman, Sharon Menegaz at nominations@txhas.org.

Sharon Menegaz

Dr. Elizabeth Coon-Nguyen

Kathleen Kelly

Archeo Corner: Prehistoric Hide Processing

Wilson W. "Dub" Crook, III

Whitetail deer are one of the most common faunal remains in prehistoric sites in Texas. While deer were killed for their meat, bones were utilized to make tools (awls, pins, beamers, etc.), and the hide was processed to make leather for clothing. This would have been an important fall activity to replace worn clothing prior to the onset of winter.

Animal skin (including human) is a tough, flexible membrane that stores food, expels waste products, regulates body temperature, and affords protection. Skin is composed of three major components: the epidermis, the dermis, and the hypodermis. The epidermis is the thin, hard outer layer which is made up of keratin. It is chemically inert and is constantly flaking off being replaced by new cells formed below that push outward to provide continual protection. The cells in the basal layers of the epidermis produce hair which grows in follicles. The hair follicle also includes associated sweat and oil glands which occur from about halfway down the length of the follicle to its base. The follicles extend down to the middle dermis layer such that it is difficult to separate the epidermis from the dermis by mechanical means. In addition, the upper surface of the dermis is not smooth but contains small protrusions called papillae that interlock with the lower portion of the epidermis to form a strong bond. Hairs extend down to the lower limit of the papillary layer in the dermis. The dermis below the papillary layer forms the major part of what in animals becomes a processed hide. This layer is composed of a complex network of collagen, elastin, and reticulin fibers as well as connective tissue. The network of fibers gives hide products their characteristic flexibility and strength.

Below the dermis is the hypodermis layer. The hypodermis can be considered the flesh layer attached to the hide and contains masses of fat cells and portions of muscle and connective tissue. In all hide processing operations, this fleshy layer has to be removed or the hide will spoil and be unusable.

Hide Processing

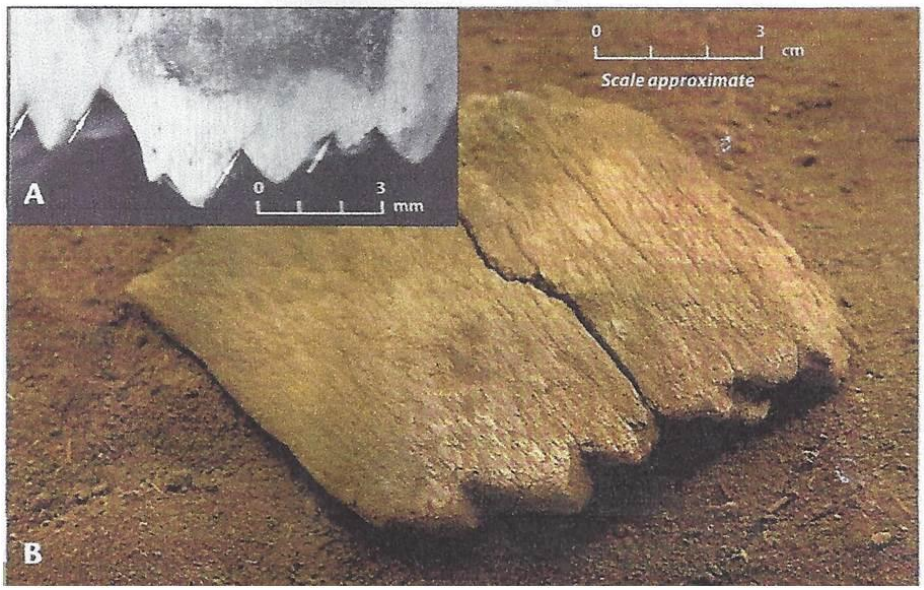
Anthropologist Jack Schultz of Concordia University in California developed a six-stage model for aboriginal hide processing based on 31 detailed ethnologic observations from 16 different North American tribes. His model includes (1) preparatory steps, (2) fleshing, (3) scraping (de-hairing), (4) braining (tanning), (5) working, and (6) smoking. When the hide needs to have the hair removed such as in the making of buckskin for clothing, the scraping or de-hairing stage also includes chemical slipping of the hair.

Prior to the initiation of hide processing, the skinned out hide needs to be pegged out on the ground or laced to a rectangular frame in order to stretch out. There are numerous ethnological accounts of both of these methods being used. Perforators were typically used to perform this process.

The first processing work done to the hide is fleshing. Every hide or skin must be fleshed, meaning that all muscle, fat, and membrane must be removed from the interior of "flesh side". This is especially critical in a hide where the hair is to be left on (such as in the case of a buffalo robe) as the fat quickly spoils and causes all the hair to fall out; the hide is also ruined if fleshing isn't carried out fairly quickly after the animal is skinned. Fleshing retards bacterial action and subsequent spoilage and permits the hide to dry more quickly.

Historically, several tools were used in the fleshing process. The first is a chisel-like tool manufactured from the leg bone of a bison, elk, or bear. The tool was used in one hand and had deep serrations cut into the distal end so that teeth projected from the distal end at an acute angle. The teeth in these bone tools, known as "beamers", greatly aid in grabbing and removing muscle and fat tissue. The second tool used in fleshing was an end-scraper

attached to a bone or wood handle with the distal end of the tool having steep, high angle flakes. Practice is required in fleshing with a stone end-scraper so that only the unwanted material is removed, and the hide is not cut. Both the beamers and the end-scrapers are more effective if the hide is moist.



Serrated beamer made from bear bone recovered fr5om Paisley Cave in Oregon.

Classic high-angle end-scrapers used in the fleshing
Recovered from the Lone Oak site in Liberty County.

Once fleshing is complete, the pelt is stable enough to be stored or transported as long as it remains dry. However, hides have a propensity to take on moisture from the air, so the next step needs to follow shortly. This would be an acute problem in Southeast Texas where natural humidity is high. Therefore, hides would likely have been continued to be processed on site rather than moved to another location.

The next step in the leather production process, with the exception of buffalo robes and beaver pelts, is removal of the hair. This is the scraping stage in Schultz's model. Soaking a hide in water facilitates hair removal by bacterial action but the addition of a strong base in the form of wood ash and lime (lye) further loosens the hair from the epidermis. If treated with lime-rich water for a sufficient time, hair can be readily removed from the hide either with a hand or a dull bone fleshing tool. Any of the above described fleshing tools used in the similar manner as fleshing then removes the hair. Wet scraping appears to have been used with deer hides and dry scraping with larger animals because their hide becomes too heavy and cumbersome to be worked when wet. Wet scraping deer skin in particular results in softer, thicker buckskin which is more desirable for clothes than that produced from dry scraping. Once the hair is removed the resulting product is now referred to as "rawhide". Wet rawhide undergoes a certain amount of shrinkage when it dries which makes it perfect to be cut into strips and used for hafting stone tools. However, if the rawhide is to be made into clothing, it needs to move to the next step called "braining".

At the Lone Oak site in northern Colorado County, HAS members recovered a large amount of fire-cracked rock which exhibits calcium-rich (lime) coatings. It is possible that calcium-rich rocks were intentionally selected and heated so that the lime could be collected, crushed, and then mixed with water and wood ash to assist in hide processing (removal of hair).

Lime-rich coatings on fire-cracked rock from the Late Archaic Horizon at the Lone Oak site in Colorado County.

The next step in the process is softening the rawhide which is commonly referred to as "braining". The most common forms of softening hides were physical manipulation of the rawhide using vegetable or bark tannins and/or brain tanning. The bark of oak trees is especially high in natural tannins and was used worldwide in this step. Tanning stabilizes the fiber network of rawhide such that it is no longer affected by water. Lone Oak is, of course, covered in oak trees so the use of oak bark by the aboriginal inhabitants is a very likely possibility. Ethnographic observations from North America only mention the use of oak bark once but more commonly animal brains, perhaps admixed with the juice from oak bark, were used as the primary rawhide softening agent.

Brains, usually cooked, were the typical primary softening agent used by the aboriginal peoples of North America. Lightly cooked animal brains reduce to an oily state but other oily materials such as liver, grease, bone marrow, soaproot, and fish oils were also used. Brains were rubbed into the hides using flat stones called "slickstones". The oily nature of the brains usually left dark stains on these slickstones. After deeply rubbing the oily material into the hide, the water is wrung out and the fats and oils remain in the pelt. This process is repeated multiple times until the worker is assured that the water is removed, and the oils have been absorbed into the rawhide. When lime is used to help in removal of the hair, it also helps to break down the ground surface of the hide so that the softening agents can penetrate the fiber network more readily, which in turn minimizes the number of braining and rinsing cycles. The addition of lime thus lessons the amount of time thinning of the hide is required for adequate brain penetration.

Dark, oil-stained ventral surface of a possible slickstone
recovered from the Lone Oak site in Colorado County.

The final step in hide processing is the stretching, pulling, and rubbing that softens the hide prior to it being made into clothing. If a pelt were allowed to dry without this step of physical manipulation, it would dry stiff even though adequate penetration of softening agents (brains) was achieved. The fiber network of the rawhide must be open, and the fibers separated when the pelt is dry to obtain a soft, flexible result. As a result, the pelt must be extensively worked as it dries. This is the most critical step in the entire brain tanning process. Stretching the hide in every direction and pulling it as well as rubbing in a "sanding" motion is the best way to manipulate a hide. In this regard, the slickstone could also be used to further rub and soften the hide.

Lastly, a hide needs to be further tanned by smoking it over a fire. Smoking affects the final color of the rawhide. Oak, for instance, imparts a golden color to hides. A smoked hide will dry out soft after getting wet whereas an unsmoked hide will need to be physically manipulated each time it gets wet otherwise it dries rigid. Once a hide has been smoked, the oily brain solution that has been rubbed into the hide cannot be washed out. The key to this process is a large amount of smoke but the minimum amount of heat. Heat wrinkles rawhide and cannot be reversed.

The Magnolia Brewery and the Flood of 1935

by Louis F. Aulbach and Linda C. Gorski

The construction of the hike and bike trails along Buffalo Bayou in downtown Houston provides a glimpse into history of the Bayou City -- if one takes the time to observe the "ancient" ruins of the city's past.

One example of this phenomenon can be found on the section of the so-called TIGER trail that was completed in March, 2016.[1] The TIGER trail runs along the south bank of Buffalo Bayou from Sesquicentennial Park to Allen's Landing Park (see Figure 1).

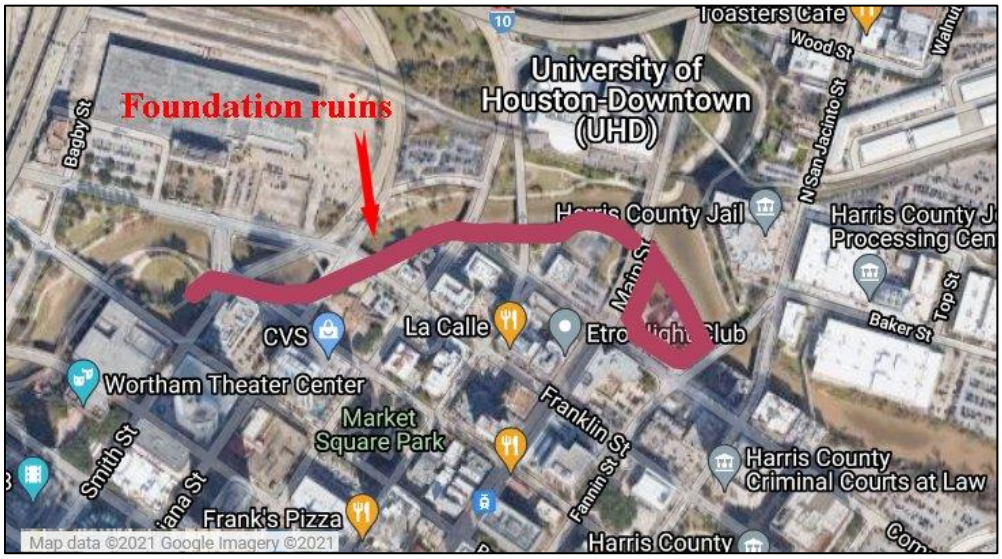


Figure 2. The location of the TIGER Trail is on the south bank of Buffalo Bayou between Sesquicentennial Park and Allen's Landing Park in downtown Houston.[1]

From the trail on the east side of the Franklin Avenue bridge, it is possible to see the large concrete beams and columns that are the remnants of the foundations of the Magnolia Brewery building (see Figure 2).

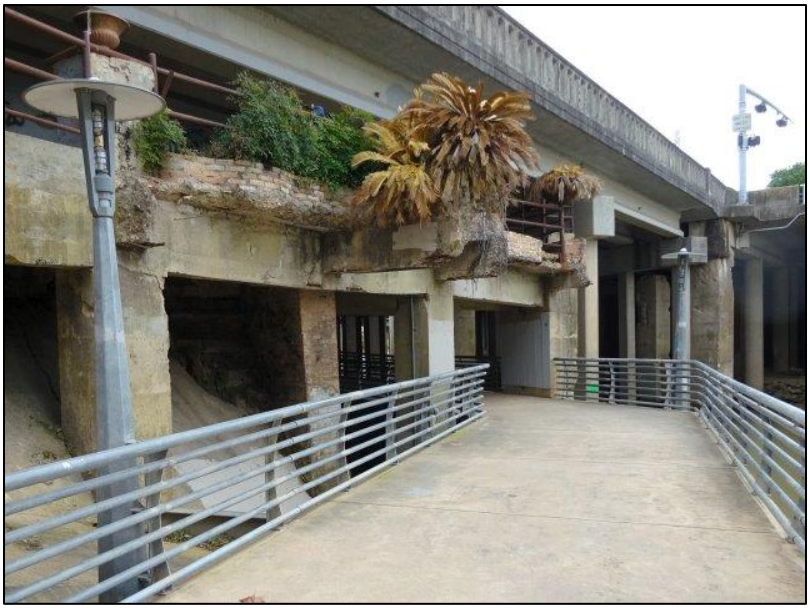


Figure 3: The foundation features of the Magnolia Brewery building are visible from the hike and bike trail on the east side of the Franklin Avenue bridge.

The Magnolia Brewery building was built about 1912, and it was only one of about ten structures that occupied the Magnolia Brewery site of about twenty acres, occupying both sides of Buffalo Bayou. The Magnolia Brewery was established in February, 1893 by Hugh Hamilton, one of the most successful ice producers in Houston. The advent of commercial refrigeration enabled Hamilton to capitalize on the taste for cold beer, and by 1915, Hamilton's brewery was the largest beer producer south of Milwaukee.[2] This new building allowed Hamilton to prominently showcase the success of his beer company (see Figure 3).

Figure 4: The Magnolia Brewery building on Franklin Avenue, circa 1915. (Courtesy of Bart Truxillo)

The Magnolia Brewery closed in 1918 in anticipation of Prohibition. In 1920, Hamilton reorganized his operation into the Magnolia Dairy Products Company. After Hamilton's death in 1922, the company became the Lone Star Creamery, and in March, 1925, the former Magnolia Brewery building was converted into a "first class" hotel under the name of the Magnolia Hotel.[3]

The former brewery complex did not survive for long. The rising waters of the flood of May 31, 1929 damaged a portion of the brewery complex and the concrete platform that extended over the bayou at the Franklin Avenue bridge. When Buffalo Bayou flooded on December 9, 1935, the Magnolia Hotel building and other adjacent structures to the former brewery building were heavily damaged as the surging water rose to a gauge height of 49 feet and an estimated rate of flow of approximately 40,000 cubic feet per second.[4] The foundations of the building were undermined, and portions of the hotel crumbled into the bayou.[5]

The extent of the destruction of the former Magnolia Brewery building can be seen on the excerpt from the Sanborn Insurance Map of 1924 (see Figure 4). The portion of the structures that fell into the bayou are highlighted in red.

The flood of December 9, 1935 is the highest flood recorded in the City of Houston to date. The second highest flood was the flood of May 31, 1929. As a result of those two catastrophic floods, the city petitioned the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers to develop a flood protection program for Houston. The Barker and Addicks Reservoirs on the far west side of town were created as a major part of Houston's flood control system.

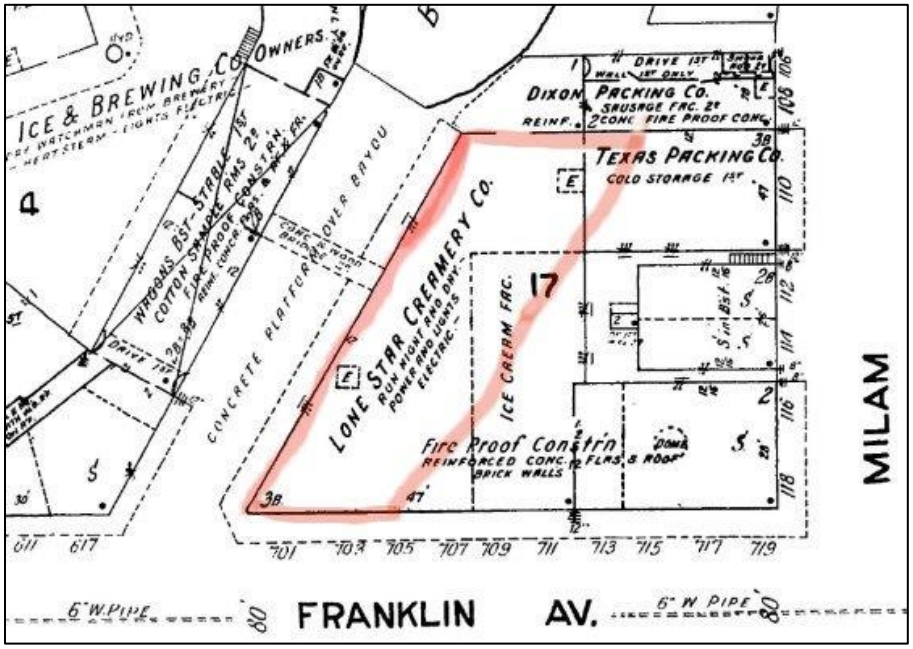


Figure 5: The area outlined in red shows the section of the Magnolia Brewery building that collapsed into the bayou during the flood of December 9, 1935.

Footnotes

1. Morris, Mike. “Buffalo Bayou trail connection opens downtown.” *Houston Chronicle*, March 31, 2016, accessed July 26, 2021, https://www.houstonchronicle.com/houston/article/Buffalo-Bayou-trail-connection-opens-downtown-7220599.

2. Aulbach, Louis F. *Buffalo Bayou, An Echo of Houston's Wilderness Beginnings* (Houston: Aulbach Publishing Co., 2012), 281-292.

3. Aulbach, 290-291.

4. “Peak Streamflow for Texas: USGS 08074000 Buffalo Bayou at Houston, TX.” *U. S. Geological Service. National Water Information System*, accessed July 26, 2021, https://nwis.waterdata.usgs.gov/tx/nwis/peak?site_no=08074000&agency_cd=USGS&format=html.

5. “Great bond issue urged in Houston.” *Galveston Daily News*, December 12, 1925. Page 1.

ATTENTION HAS MEMBERS!!!! THE 92ND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY IS A VIRTUAL GO IN October 2021!!!

The TAS Board of Directors and the Local Arrangements Committee for the 92nd Annual meeting of the Texas Archeological Society have confirmed that there **WILL** be a TAS annual meeting October 22 – 23 this year. This meeting will be held virtually Friday evening, October 22 and all-day Saturday, October 23, via Zoom and YouTube Livestream with the Friday night (October 22) and Saturday night (October 23) presentations coming to you LIVE from the **Houston Museum of Natural Science!**

This year TAS will be partnering with the Houston Museum of Natural Science to present our public forum and banquet speakers, giving TAS and our speakers a huge new audience! And our "Boyd Doubleheader" is sure to bring in that audience!

On Friday night, October 22, Professional archeologist **Douglas K. Boyd, Senior Archeologist with Cox|McLain Environmental Consultants** will be the Public Forum Speaker for the 92nd annual meeting. His fabulous presentation about a recent archeological project in downtown Houston entitled **BRICKS, BOTTLES, AND BONES AT FROST TOWN: *Historic Archeology of a 140-year-old Working-Class Houston Neighborhood*** will be simulcast directly to you from the Giant Screen Theater at the Houston Museum of Natural Science.

Our Banquet speaker, **Dr. Carolyn Boyd**, **Shumla Endowed Research Professor in the Department of Anthropology at Texas State University and founder of a nonprofit organization, Shumla Archaeological Research and Education Center** will also simulcast her talk on Saturday evening, October 23, from the Houston Museum of Natural Science. Dr. Boyd will be presenting preliminary findings generated by her latest research project, **"*Origins and Tenacity of Myth in Archaic Period Rock Art of the Lower Pecos Canyonlands,*"** funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. See more information about both programs in this newsletter.

As most of you have noted during the past year when attending other virtual meetings, there are several benefits to registrants for an online event:

1. **Value!** Normal expenses for travel, accommodation and food are not necessary this year, opening the opportunity for attendance to virtually every interested TAS member. Your registration fee will give you full access to the entire meeting.
2. **Virtual**! Connect from anywhere! The technological advancement in the modern world has improved the internet connection such that users on the web can connect and interact from any part of the world. Finally, our out of state and even out of country members can enjoy our annual meeting with the rest of us!
3. **Variety**! You can pick and choose from a wide variety of online topics and sit in on those virtual meetings from the comfort of your own home.
4. **Voice!** You will have an opportunity for interaction and question and answer periods with speakers and other members of TAS.
5. en**Vironment!** Since virtual meeting systems work on green technology, organizations and businesses reduce the amount of carbon in the environment. This environment-friendly communication method reduces travel and paper printing!
6. **Viewing Parties**! Get together with friends from your neck of the woods to attend this meeting virtually – sort of like Tailgating for Archeology! These Watch Parties will be especially fun for the evening talks by Doug Boyd and Carolyn Boyd.

The First Call for Papers has gone out and the second Call for Papers is included in this newsletter. If you have any questions about submitting papers or posters, our program chairs Dr. Jon Lohse and Dr. Jason W. Barrett (coming to you from his new home in Toronto, Canada!) can be reached at am-papers@txarch.org.

TAS members will be receiving frequent updates about presentations, topics and speakers. Registration forms for the 2021 TAS Annual meeting will be available this summer on the TAS website. In the meantime, if you have any questions about this meeting, please contact LAC co-chairman Linda Gorski at president@txhas.org.

SECOND CALL FOR PAPERS
92nd TAS ANNUAL MEETING
To be Held October 22 – 23, 2021

Jason W. Barrett and Jon C. Lohse, 2021 TAS Annual Meeting Program Co-chairs

Abstracts and creative ideas are sought for posters, papers and symposia to be presented at the 92nd Annual Meeting of the Texas Archaeological Society to be held October 22 -23, 2021. TAS encourages presentations by avocational, student, and professional archaeologist members on any topic of archaeological interest. According to TAS policy, all presenters must be TAS members and be registered for the meeting. The Registrar and Program Committee will ensure membership compliance.

The 92nd Annual Meeting will be held in an entirely online format to ensure the safety of our members while COVID limits in-person gatherings and complicates the logistics of travel.

All presentations must adhere to a 20-minute time limit. Simultaneous virtual sessions will be held on the day of the event. TAS members that register for the conference can move virtually from program to program to attend talks of interest, and they may access all presentations online following the conference.

Symposia may be organized around any topic, area, major project, and/or time period. All symposia will be limited to four papers due to platform limitations imposed by the virtual format.

Poster presentations can effectively convey visual, graphic, and quantitative information and posters reach a larger audience than oral papers. Members are encouraged to consider poster presentations as an alternative to papers. All posters will be uploaded to a virtual bookroom where audience members may post comments and questions to engage with the presenter. Other presentation formats such as panel discussions and demonstrations must receive prior approval from the Program Co-Chairs and Annual Meeting organizers.

Abstracts may be submitted at this time via email to am-papers@txarch.org. The final deadline for receipt of paper abstracts is September 1, 2021. Symposium organizers must ensure that all abstracts for symposia and symposium papers meet an earlier deadline of August 15, 2021. Poster abstracts must be received by September 1, 2021. Alternative presentation formats require additional planning, so proposals for such presentations must be received by August 8, 2021.

Presenters must be prepared to present via virtual platform. Contact the Program Co-Chairs with questions about submission dates, formats, and/or equipment. Authors will be notified in early to mid-September if their paper has been accepted for presentation. We look forward to your contribution to this year's meeting.

GUIDELINES FOR PRESENTERS
The Program Co-Chairs recommend these guidelines for poster presentations to sharpen conference standards and stimulate session impact.

http://www.aaanet.org/meetings/upload/how-to-create-anthropology-posters.pdf

Houston Archeological Society

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

September 16, 2021 – **Dub Crook** – Report on Excavations at the Lone Oak Prehistoric Site in Colorado County, Texas

October 15, 2021 – **Dan Worrall -** The Lower Brazos Culture and Late Archaic long distance trading networks

November 18, 2021 – **Jim Woodrick** - The Cannons of San Jacinto

December 16, 2021 – **Linda Gorski -** Wrap Up of 2021 Activities

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 June issue no later than 24th August, 2021.

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

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