

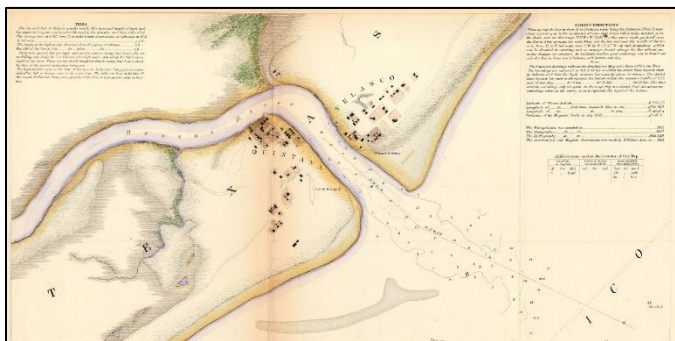


Thursday, March 17th, 2022, at 6:30 p.m.

**“History and Archeology at the Forts Velasco at the Original Mouth of the Brazos River”
– Chris Kneupper**

The Thursday, March 17th meeting of the Houston Archeological Society will feature a presentation by avocational archeologist Chris Kneupper on the History and Archeology at Forts Velasco at the Original Mouth of the Brazos River. Our plans are to hold this meeting in person at the Trini Mendenhall Community Center at 1414 Wirt Road in Houston beginning at 6:30 p.m. with social hour before the meeting at 7:00 p.m. We will also offer this meeting and program to our members via Zoom (members will receive the link via email shortly before the meeting). The program only will also be presented via YouTube livestream at this link <https://youtu.be/GKP44j-tUuU>.

It is a thesis of the author that old Velasco at the original mouth of the Brazos River (today's Surfside Beach) played a more significant role in early Texas history than is generally recognized today. First, it was the main port of entry for Austin's colony. Later it was the site of several strategic military forts and the towns of Velasco and Quintana. Finally, it was home to various government posts before declining in the late 1800s. In recent decades, there has also been great local interest in building a replica of the first military fort built in 1832, when Texas was part of the Mexican Republic. Named originally as “Fortaleza de Velasco”, the name was also used for the town which grew up around the site for some decades afterward.



The town of Velasco was eventually moved upstream in 1891, becoming part of Freeport in 1957, and the name disappeared from the maps. Interestingly, the 1832 fort was in existence for only a very short time but was the site of an early confrontation between Texas colonists and the Mexican military called the “Battle of Velasco”, sometimes memorialized as Texas' version of the “Boston Tea Party” or “Lexington and Concord”. Even more interesting is the fact that several more-substantial forts existed later at Velasco, during the Texas Revolution and the Civil War, and for greater periods of time.

Kneupper has done extensive research into primary sources uncovering new and long-forgotten tidbits of history resulting in a detailed chronology of the Velasco area in the form of a lengthy illustrated narrative report. He has also created a website providing links to many of the obscure sources, and an image-heavy “executive summary” as a MS-PowerPoint document suitable as an audio-visual presentation to interested groups. This presentation will discuss the often-confusing information about each of these military fortifications, each named as “Fort Velasco”, and the current state of archaeology and research to inform historical interpretation of the area. Emphasis will be placed on a recently completed geophysical survey, which has identified the precise location of the 1832 Fort Velasco, which had been lost to history for many years.

Website: <https://velascohistoryarchaeology.weebly.com/>

Geophysical survey: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1SQFK7Yn-OAt-4WklHaxZb7HYJRAnGHS8/view>

Chris Kneupper, a retired engineer and avocational archaeologist, has lived in Brazoria County for over 40 years. He is a charter member of the Brazosport Archaeological Society, and long-term member of the Texas Archeological Society, having participated in many excavations in the county and around the state. He is also a member of the Sons of The Republic of Texas and a Texas Master Naturalist, and sits on the board of the Cradle of Texas Conservancy. This latter entity is a local land trust that has a long-term goal of financing and managing the building of a replica of the 1832 fort near its former site.

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HAS Memberships for 2022 Are Now Due

We hope you will renew your membership in the Houston Archeological Society and maybe even give a membership as a gift to someone you know will enjoy digging up Texas history with us – one trowel full at a time. You can either pay your dues online using a credit card at <http://www.txhas.org/membership.html> or download a hardcopy of the membership form from <http://www.txhas.org/PDF/HAS%20Membership%20Form.pdf> and mail it to us with your payment.

Our membership is the best deal in town:

\$25 Individual membership

\$30 Family Membership

\$35+ Contributing membership

\$15 Student membership

Remember that benefits of your membership include the unique opportunity to dig with us at archeological sites in the area, work with us at our labs where we process artifacts from those sites, and your FREE copies of our current academic publications including HAS Reports and Journals. Please join us!!!!



President's Message – Linda Gorski

Saying Goodbye is Hard

As many of you already know, I will be leaving Houston shortly for a new home in Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. This move was prompted by our younger daughter buying a house in nearby Bluffton, SC and suggesting we move closer so she can “take care of us in our old age” 😊 Our entire family lives on the East Coast. We have not lived near any of them for over 30 years. If Covid taught us anything it taught us that living close to family is important for so many reasons. There is no draw as important as family – not even archeology!

So, Rick and I spent the past month on Hilton Head looking for a house. As frequently happens we saw a dozen houses but the very first one kept drawing us back – and it's even right on the beach!!! We have spectacular views of the dunes and the ocean, and it is literally steps to the beach – plus we can hear sounds of the ocean at night. (Hmmm – I wonder if we are TOO close to the beach :-0 It's smaller than our house in Houston – but hubby Rick loves it because it has an oversized three car garage with a workshop. Best of all, it has four bedrooms and four bathrooms so plenty of room for guests!!!

Starting at the end of March (or whenever we sell our Houston house and divest ourselves of a 56-year collection of antiques) we'll be headed out of town. (Need any furniture or treasures???) And I'll be turning over the reins of the Houston Archeology Society!

The great news is that Vice President Larry Golden has agreed to take over the role as president of HAS for the rest of the year. I will be working with him from afar as a “presidential advisor” or some such title. I'll introduce Larry more fully in the April newsletter. The members of the Board of Directors and Advisory Council have worked very closely together this year so the organization will not miss a single beat.

In the meantime, let me say that it has been an enormous pleasure to have served as president of this amazing organization for the past 10 years. We've gone from a membership of approximately 35 in 2012 to a recent total of 255. This year we are already on a roll to reach that number (reminder – it's time to renew your membership 😊).

But it's YOU, the HAS members, who make this society the best regional archeological society in the state. We are admired across the State of Texas for our ability to get the job done no matter what that job entails! We have worked closely with many professional archeologists who compliment our members regularly for their fieldwork and research capabilities. We have a terrific newsletter, a comprehensive website and our publications are second to none! Way to go, Team!!!

I'll be around for the month of March and look forward to seeing you at the March 17th meeting at Trini Mendenhall. If you cannot come to the meeting I'll see you zoom or the YouTube Livestream. Thanks for your friendship and the memories we've shared over the past many years.

Linda Gorski, President (for now)
Houston Archeology Society

Houston Archeological Society

Monthly Meeting Minutes

February 17, 2022

Linda Gorski, HAS president, welcomed Members and Guests to our February meeting held virtually via Zoom and YouTube Livestream due to continuing Covid concerns. Meeting began at 7 pm

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. From the amount Bob announced in HAS accounts, a check for about \$15,000 will need to be sent to Chet Walker for Geophysical Survey at Arroyo Dulce once we receive his invoice.

- **Membership (Bob Sewell):** We have 118 members so far in 2022. In 2021 we had a total of 255 members, which is our record high membership. Memberships for 2022 are due on January 1 and if not paid by the March deadline your name will be removed from the membership list. If you joined in September or later this year, your membership will be good through 2022. If you are paying your membership renewal online, go straight to "Payments." Credit card payment is the best
- **Website (Bob Sewell):** If you experience a problem, please contact Bob. The website was migrated to a new platform with a few little glitches. With the new platform the organization will be charged for email addresses beginning in February. There has been a consolidation of the email to reduce the cost since many email addresses are not needed or not used regularly.
- **Newsletter (Bob Sewell):** Thanks to everyone who has contributed an article to our newsletter. If you have a topic for an article dealing with Southeast Texas archeology, and need help with writing it, please contact Bob.
- **HAS Hats (Bob Sewell):** The hat order has arrived. Those who ordered hats have started to receive them. Hats will be available for pick-up at activities.
- **Audit Committee** – The Audit Committee has been appointed and includes HAS members Louis Aulbach, Geoff Mills and John Lumb. The committee will meet shortly to go over the HAS financial records for 2021.

New Business:

Update on Lone Oak, Frelsburg, Tx: Work continues at the site on most Saturdays, weather cooperating. The Sandpit area remains waterlogged. Thanks to Frank Kozar who pumped the sandpit out on Wednesday, February 16. However, the units on the nearby ridge are dry and some interesting artifacts have been found there. This site is open to the membership, who are vaccinated and if working closely to wear a mask. This location is a great learning site.

Upcoming Project March 3 – 7 Kirbee Kiln site Montgomery County Linda Gorski led a discussion on the upcoming project with professional archeologist Reign Clark at the Kirbee Kiln Site in Montgomery County. She reported that there has been good response from HAS members volunteering for the project. More information will be sent to those who signed up.

Reports and Journals (Louis Aulbach): Our next journal, # 144, will be published in April. Currently there are 4 or 5 articles but there is always room for more articles. The articles will focus on a Thimble found at Frosttown, San Felipe de Austin Dig by John Lohse, Horseshoes by Charly Gordy and ceramics from Cottonfield by Tim Pertulla

March 17th Program – Linda Gorski reported that the March 17th monthly meeting will feature a program by Avocational archeologist and historian Chris Kneupper entitled "History and Archeology of the Forts Velasco at the Original Mouth of the Brazos River".

Tonight's Program: The speaker at the February 17th meeting, Doug Boyd, gave a fantastic program on "Blacksmithing on the Texas Frontier: Historic Archeology at the Tom Cook Blacksmith Shop on the Chisholm Trail in Bolivar, Denton County, Texas." This was a very interesting talk and was chosen to celebrate February's Black History Month as Tom Cook was a freed slave who became a blacksmith and an important part of the Denton County community following emancipation. If you missed it, you can see his presentation at this YouTube link www.youtube.com/watch?v=DNJHrAp_fKg

Meeting Adjourned: 8:45 p.m.

- Linda Gorski, HAS President (for Diana Cooper, HAS Secretary)

Notes on Munitions
Another Minié Ball from Buffalo Bayou
By Tom Nuckols

Introduction

In his book about American Civil War Era Confederate munitions, Dean S. Thomas (2010: 213) illustrates and provides the attributes (496 grain weight, 0.578-inch diameter and 1.02-inch length) of a nose cast, finished, unfired, Gardner-like¹, .58 caliber, lead, Minié ball. For this Minié ball (ball), Specimen 409 (409), Thomas remarks “Dance & Park long variety” (see Figure 1).

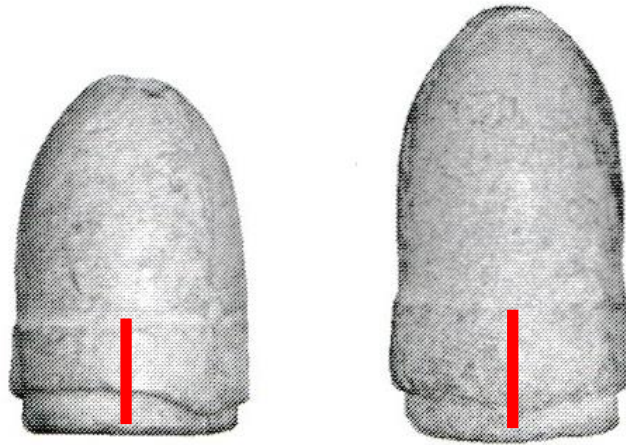


Figure 1. Specimen #409 left, and Specimen #408 right as pictured in Thomas. Three balls, similar to Specimen #408, recovered from just as many archaeological sites in the Houston area, are discussed in my December, 2020 HAS newsletter article. The red lines indicate the remnants of flanges that existed before the balls were processed in a Gardner-like machine to make a paper cartridge.

Thomas unfortunately does not reference his remark stating why he thinks the Gardner-like ball depicted in his book can be attributed to Dance & Park (Confederate gunmakers), and extensive research by the author has failed to verify this.

However, I interpret three things from his remark about the ball:

1. It was made in a bullet mold manufactured by Dance & Park of Anderson, Texas.
2. It was finished in a Gardner-like machine manufactured by the same company.
3. It is approximately 0.15 inches longer than three similar, but shorter balls described by him (ibid p. 213)².

Site 41HR1190

In late 2016 and early 2017, the Houston Archaeological Society and members of Houston's professional archaeological community identified, researched and documented artifacts from the American Civil War era site 41HR1190, located at Buffalo Bayou at Milam Street in downtown Houston.

One of these artifacts, Catalog #41HR1190-0163 (0163), is a ball similar in appearance to 409 (see Figure 2).

Because the base of 0163 has been damaged by flattening, its diameter, length and cavity type, cannot be determined. However, it has a grain weight of 486.3, and it probably had a pre-submergence in Buffalo Bayou weight of approximately 500 grains.

¹ “Gardner-like” can mean one of two things: a copy of a paper cartridge making machine based on Frederick J. Gardner’s invention, or any paper cartridge that was made in one of those copied machines. See Notes on Munitions: The Gardner Paper Cartridge, By Tom Nuckols @ <https://www.txhas.org/PDF/newsletters/2020/2020%20November%20Profile.pdf>, Page 5.

² See Notes on Munitions: Gardner-like Minié Balls from the Houston Area, By Tom Nuckols @ <https://www.txhas.org/PDF/newsletters/2020/2020%20December%20Profile.pdf>, Page 4.



Figure 2. The red arrow points to the eroded and pockmarked area near the distal point. Was this caused by sand grains driven by current, while it was submerged in Buffalo Bayou for approximately 103 years? The blue line indicates the length that is damaged by flattening. Due of flattening, the base cavity is obscured from view. However, it is probably a truncated cone. The length of the flattened area probably corresponds to the length of the cavity. Photo courtesy of Linda Gorski.

Before and After

If 0163 is actually a “Dance & Park long variety” ball, it was made in a nose cast bullet mold, and it had a flange perpendicular to its body near the base (Figure 3, left).

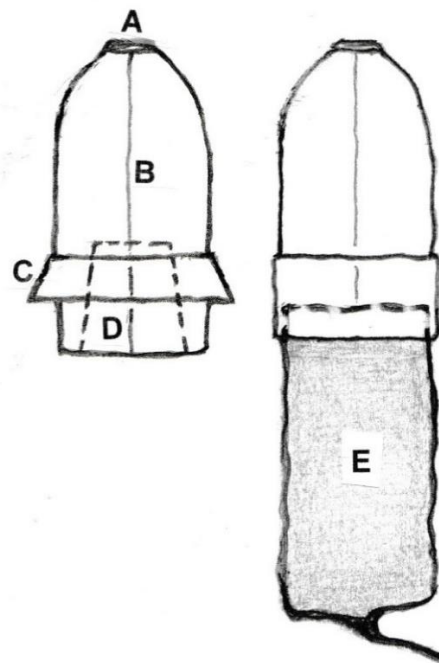


Figure 3. A not to scale depiction of what 0163 probably looked like before (left) and after (right) it was processed in a Gardner-like machine to make a paper cartridge. A is the sprue nib. B is the mold seam (There are two, 180° apart). C is the flange. D is the internal truncated cone cavity. E is the cartridge paper cylinder containing black gun powder. Illustration by Author.

When it was processed in a Gardner-like machine to make a paper cartridge, the flange was folded down, crimping the cartridge to the base of the ball. At the same time, the diameter was swaged (shaped) to .58 caliber. Afterwards, the cylindrical shaped cartridge paper was manually filled with black gun powder, and the open end of the paper was folded shut to make a finished cartridge (Figure 3, right).

Discussion

As far as I can determine, 0163, is the only ball of its type recovered archaeologically in the Houston area. I would like to start a data base for these Gardner-like Minié Balls. So, if any of you have found one, or can shed some light on who was making them, please contact me @ tluckols58@att.net.

References

Thomas Dean S.

2010 *Round Ball to Rimfire. A Contribution to the History of the Confederate Ordnance Bureau.* Thomas Publications, Gettysburg, PA.

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New Perspectives on the Donnellan Grave Vault

by Louis F. Aulbach and Linda C. Gorski

The Donnellan Grave Vault was a 19th century burial monument and vault for the Donnellan family in Houston. The vault was constructed in 1849 at the west end of Franklin Avenue and Buffalo Bayou, and it initially contained the body of Timothy Donnellan who died in 1849. Subsequently, the bodies of Timothy's wife Emily and their Henry were interred in the vault in 1867. Throughout the 19th century, the Donnellan Vault was a highly visible feature on the banks of the bayou, particularly because son Henry Donnellan was a Confederate veteran, and his grave was elaborately adorned with flowers by the veterans organizations each year on Decoration Day (now known as Memorial Day)¹

At the of the 19th century, the city wanted to build a bridge across Buffalo Bayou at Franklin Avenue. As a result, in 1901, the city moved the remains in the vault to Glenwood Cemetery so that the bridge could be built. Further bridge construction in 1914, 1959, and 1998 almost completely obscured the grave vault, and the story of the Donnellan family burial crypt was nearly forgotten. Not only was the grave monument no longer visible, it was almost completely inaccessible due to the lack of access to the banks and the dense growth of brush along the bayou².

In 1990, George E. Wolf, Jr., an avocational historian, rediscovered the grave vault site, and through his writings, the story of the Donnellan family burial place was revived³. Access to the site of the crypt was improved with the construction of the hike and bike trail along the south bank of Buffalo Bayou from Smith Street to Milam Street about 2018. It was then possible to examine the Donnellan site in detail, and recently there has been a new focus on the nature of the vault and its general appearance. No contemporary descriptions or photographs of the vault are known to exist. However, through an analysis of the structural remains, it might be possible to describe aspects of the monument that made it so prominent to observers in the 19th century.

The Grave Vault Site

A large retaining wall of red brick masonry spans the entire width beneath the modern Franklin Avenue bridge (see Figure 1). The wall, most likely dating from the construction of a new bridge in 1914, is situated on the bank about 15 feet above the normal level of the bayou, and in 1957, a five-inch-thick concrete slab was installed in front of the embankment to protect it (and the vault) from the flooding of the bayou. A small, arched opening,

located in the lower right-hand corner of the wall has generally been considered to be the grave vault, or, at least, the entrance to the vault. The actual size, shape, or form of the vault is not known.

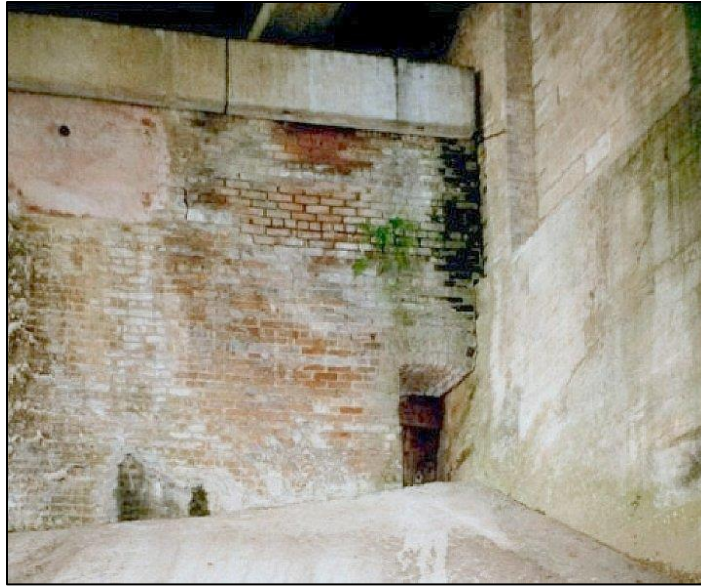


Figure 2: The embankment wall of the Donnellan Grave Vault Site with the arched opening in the lower right corner. Photo was taken in 2004. (Louis F. Aulbach)

Many of the bricks of the wall appear to be a buff color, yet there are a red and orange bricks in the vicinity of the arched opening. Over the years, the wall has been covered with bayou silt from flood events and painted to cover graffiti, so it is difficult to know the actual color of the bricks without a more detailed inspection of the bricks. Nevertheless, it seems that all of the bricks are high-fired, late nineteenth or early twentieth century bricks. Similar red bricks are found at the Kellum-Noble House in Sam Houston Park where Nathaniel Kellum operated a brick works in the 1840's. It is possible that the Donnellan Grave Vault was partially dismantled and some of the bricks were incorporated into the embankment wall in 1914 when the bridge was replaced and widened (see Figure 2). The arched opening of the vault was then retained as a part of the embankment wall.

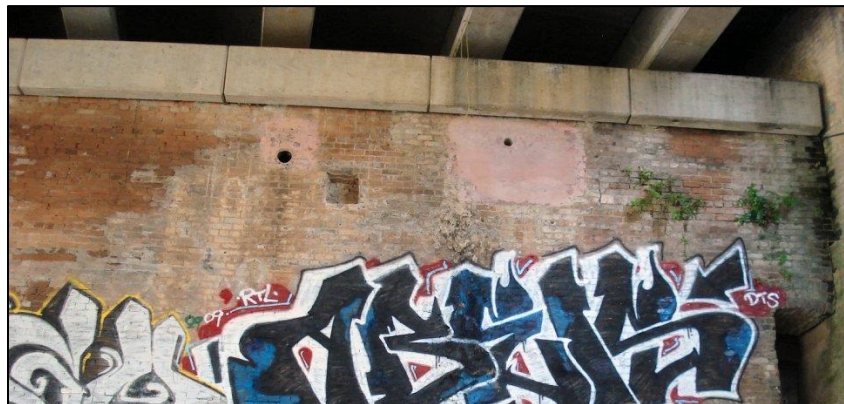


Figure 3: Graffiti covers much of the embankment wall of the Donnellan grave site in this photo from 2009. (Louis F. Aulbach)

A comprehensive view of the entire grave vault site can be seen from the hike and bike trail that passes directly in front of the embankment wall, the arched opening, and the structures on the wall to the right of the arched opening (see Figure 3). This wall (to the right of the opening) is composed of three distinct masonry structures. At the base of the wall, there is a wall structure made of concrete that was poured into a wooden frame. The seams of the wooden frame are evident in the parallel lines on the face of the structure. Above the concrete

section there are two large brick masonry arches. One arch is intact, but the arch, closer to the bayou, has been broken off near to top. The third structure consists of cinder blocks that fill the interior space of both of the large brick masonry arches.



Figure 4: The right-hand wall of the Donnellan grave site contains two large masonry arches. The segmental style arches are similar in style to the small arch of the embankment wall. (Louis F. Aulbach)

Masonry styles can often indicate the relative time periods for the construction of structures. In the case of this right-side wall with three styles, there seems to be a relative chronology to the masonry. The cinder blocks appear to be the most recent construction, perhaps dating to the latest renovations of the bridge in the 1950's or the 1990's. The wood framed concrete base is typical of construction in the 1920's to 1940's, more or less. The most interesting masonry, however, is found in the two large brick arches.

These two arches are a type of arch known as a segmental arch (see Figure 4). The segmental arch is a classical design that dates at least as far back as the Romans in the first century BC. The parallel sides of the segmental arch support a "flattened" arc that is less than 180 degrees. The more typical arch has a smooth rounding of the arch that curves in an arc of 180 degrees over the supporting legs⁵.

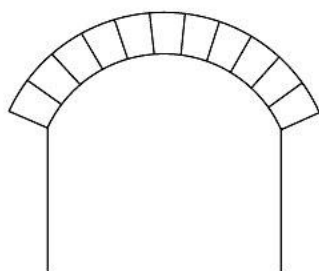


Figure 5: A typical segmental arch is depicted in this sketch⁴.

Although segmental arches have been used in structures since ancient times, the architectural use of that type of arch often varies according to the prevailing fashions of the day. Two aspects of the arches in the right-side wall are relevant to the dating of the Donnellan Grave Vault. First, the small arched opening on the embankment wall is also a segmental arch. Secondly, the brick work is very fine, and it is very similar to that of the small arched opening of the embankment wall. All three of the segmental arches are built with a three-brick pattern for curvature of the arc.

The similarities in the design and construction of the three arches suggest that they are contemporaneous, and all three arches are remains of the original Donnellan burial monument. Furthermore, the Donnellan monument was built at a time in Texas when there was a revival of Neo-Classical architecture, and the incorporation of features such as the segmental arch would be consistent with the styles in vogue in 1849⁶.

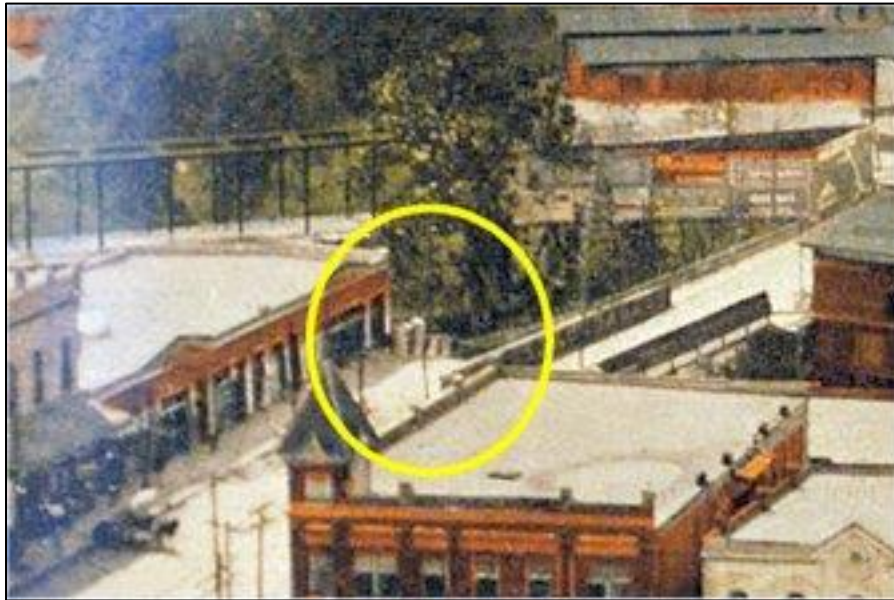


Figure 5: Shortly after the construction of the first Franklin Avenue bridge, two objects visible on the upstream side of the bridge (in the yellow circle on the left in the picture) may be the two large segmental arches of the Donnellan grave monument⁷.

A postcard from about 1905, only a couple of years after the first bridge across Buffalo Bayou at Franklin Avenue was built, shows two curved features extending up along the side of the bridge (see Figure 5). These might be the two arches from the Donnellan crypt. Most likely, the construction of the second bridge in 1914 raised the level of the street, and the arches were covered by the roadbed of the new bridge, exactly as they are today. If the arches of the right-hand wall under the Franklin Avenue bridge are actually remnants of the Donnellan Grave Vault, then special care needs to be taken to preserve these historic structures from Houston's earliest times.

Footnotes

1. Aulbach, Louis F. *Buffalo Bayou, An Echo of Houston's Wilderness Beginnings* (Houston: Aulbach Publishing, 2012), 272-281.
2. Mod, Anna, et. al. *Reconnaissance Level Non-Archeological Historic Resource of the Buffalo Bayou Hike and Bike Trail from Smith to Travis, Houston, Harris County, Texas* (Houston: SWCA Environmental Consultants, 2013).
3. Mod, 19.
4. Wolf, George E., Jr. Donnellan grave vault. *Cemeteries and History of Harris Co., TX.*, accessed 02/22/2022, <http://www.cemeteries-of-tx.com/Etx/Harris/cemetery/donnellan.htm>.
5. Mats Halldin - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, *Wikimedia*, accessed February 20, 2022, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=229972>.
6. "Segmental arch." *Wikipedia*, accessed February 20, 2022, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Segmental_arch/.
7. Willard B. Robinson, "Architecture," *Handbook of Texas Online*, accessed February 21, 2022, <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/architecture>.
7. "View from Southern Pacific R R Office Building towards Washington Avenue Houston Texas." Postcard. *Magnolia Ballroom*, <https://magnoliaballroom.com/images/postcards/postcard1-large.jpg>.

Online Archeology Courses – John Lumb

Here are 14 archaeology (note spelling) related on-line classes that HAS members might find interesting.

[Enlightening the Dark Ages: Early Medieval Archaeology in Italy, University of Padova](#)

Learn what innovative methods and tools applied to the material culture of the past can tell us about the Early Middle Ages

[Exploring Stone Age Archaeology: The Mysteries of Star Carr, University of York](#)

Discover Star Carr, one of the world's most important archaeological sites, and learn what life was like over 10,000 years ago.

[Archaeology](#)

Understand the lives of people from the past and learn the significance of major historical discoveries with these online archaeology courses.

[Archaeology: from Dig to Lab and Beyond, University of Reading](#)

Get an introduction to studying archaeology, exploring exciting discoveries in the Vale of Pewsey, near to Stonehenge and Avebury.

[Archaeology and the Battle of Dunbar 1650: From the Scottish Battlefield to the New World, Durham University](#)

Discover how science, history and archaeology unlocked the stories of the soldiers from the Battle of Dunbar 1650.

[Forensic Archaeology and Anthropology, Durham University](#)

Enter the fascinating world of forensics, and learn how the deceased are located, recovered and analysed using DNA and pathology.

[Dead Interesting: Uncovering Roman Britain in Old Museum Collections, University of Reading](#)

Explore the archaeology of early Roman Britain and learn techniques to build a profile of an individual from the first century AD.

[Written in Bone: An Introduction to Forensic and Bio-archaeology, Griffith University](#)

Learn to use human skeletal analysis to read and uncover the story behind human remains, using three sites from around the world.

[Health and Wellbeing in the Ancient World. The Open University](#)

Use literary and archaeological evidence to see how ancient Greeks and Romans approached health, well-being and societal issues.

[Rome: A Virtual Tour of the Ancient City, University of Reading](#)

Explore the architecture and history of Rome, walking around a 3D digital model of the ancient city, with this free online course.

[Antiquities Trafficking and Art Crime, The University of Glasgow](#)

Delve into the seedy underbelly of the art world, looking at smuggling, theft, fakes, and fraud, with this free online course.

[Early Modern Scottish Palaeography: Reading Scotland's Records, The University of Glasgow](#)

Travel back in time through Scottish history by examining early modern Scottish handwriting.

[England in the Time of King Richard III. University of Leicester](#)

Explore 15th century England through archaeology, history, and literature. Learn more about Richard III's discovery and reburial.

[History of Slavery in the British Caribbean, The University of Glasgow](#)

Explore the history and legacy of British colonial slavery and oppression in the Caribbean through historical slave accounts.

Houston Archeological Society

Monthly Meeting Programs for 2022

6:30pm Third Thursday of every month

April 21st – Dr. Mary Prendergast – A Zooarcheologists tour of the new Rice University Lab and the Bill McClure Faunal collection.

May 19th – Presentation on archeology at the Arroyo Dulce Project – Home of Samuel May Williams – San Felipe de Austin (speaker to be announced)

June – TAS Field School – No program

July 21st – **Field School Attendees** - Report on 2022 Field School in Kerrville, Texas

All **Houston Archeological Society** meetings are normally free and open to the public. 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 2022 issue no later than 25th March 2022.

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

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