Thursday, May 16th, 2019, at 6:30 p.m.
“Native American Trade Trails through Southeast Texas”
with Dr. Jason Barrett

The May meeting of the Houston Archeological Society will feature a presentation by TxDOT archeologist and HAS member, Dr. Jason W. Barrett, who will discuss Native American trade trails throughout Southeast Texas. The meeting will be held on Thursday, May 16, 7:00 p.m. at the Trini Mendenhall Community Center located at 1414 Wirt Road in the Spring Branch area. A social hour will begin at 6:30 pm with our monthly “show and tell”, snacks and conversation. The meeting is free of charge and open to the public. Please join us!!

“Trade goods,” or material culture from other regions, have been recorded in many archeological deposits across southeast Texas. New data suggests that these trade goods, or so-called exotic artifacts, are probably present in local southeast Texas archeological sites far more regularly than they are identified. For instance, stone tools from the archeological sites at Dimond Knoll on Cypress Creek in Harris County and Smithers Lake in Fort Bend County provide clear evidence of long-distance contact. Among the 1,330 projectile points recorded within the combined assemblages from Dimond Knoll and Smithers Lake are many artifact types commonly associated with the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys! Remarkably, both the Dimond Knoll and Smithers Lake sites show evidence of having been repeatedly revisited over a period of more than 11,000 years!

For decades, archeologists have questioned the derivation and the greater meaning of exotic artifacts, such as copper pins and bannerstones, that have also been recovered at local sites, but crafted from material that is not found in the local area. Could the distribution of native overland trade corridors in prehistory shed new light on this phenomenon? In this presentation, Barrett will propose a reconstructed network of indigenous footpaths and trade trails, relying on data collected from journals, diaries, and other records of the 17th and 18th century Spanish entradas, as well as from 19th century maps. This new research indicates that native long-distance trade trails had extraordinary time depth, were integrated with riverine trade networks, and were spread across vast geographic areas.

Jason Barrett received his Ph.D. from Texas A&M University in 2004, joining the TxDOT Environmental Affairs Division’s Archeological Studies Branch the following year. Dr. Barrett has authored numerous journal articles, book chapters, and technical research reports, and has taught courses in archeology and cultural anthropology at Texas A&M University, Baylor University, Rice University, and Blinn College. Jason has completed complex regulatory and research-based archeological projects in Texas, Belize, Guatemala, Mexico, American Samoa, and New England, including directing the Texas Archeological Society’s Annual Field School for three consecutive seasons in Columbus (2014 through 2016). He currently serves as President of the Texas Archeological Society and as a professional advisor to the Houston Archeological Society. Jason continues to provide the HAS with frequent field work and laboratory opportunities, and his collaboration with the HAS on the Dimond Knoll and Frost Town projects both resulted in winning the Council of Texas Archeologists’ E. Mott Davis Award.

Parking at the Trini Mendenhall Center is free of charge. For more information about this meeting, please contact Linda Gorski, HAS president at lindagorski@cs.com.
President’s Message – Linda Gorski

What are you reading???

I am asked on almost a weekly basis to recommend books about Texas and Gulf Coast archeology and history, especially by newcomers to the area seeking to learn more about Houston and Texas in general. When I was asked last week to put together such a list of books about Houston and Texas archeology, I didn’t have to look far because our fabulous HAS education coordinator, (and Texas history teacher) Sharon Menegaz had already done it! Our webmaster Bob Sewell has just posted Sharon’s complete list of recommended books and internet resources on our website at http://txhas.org/PDF/extref/Texas%20Archeology%20books%20and%20sources.pdf

Not only that, summer is just around the corner and we all need a good summer reading list. So I asked several folks in HAS to send me their favorite Texas history and archeology titles, some of which I’m sharing with you in this article. I’d also like to ask everyone who reads this president’s message to email me at lindagorski@cs.com and include a list of your own favorite local history/archeology books. Maybe we can start a proper book column in the newsletter😊 For sure, we will add these lists to our website for everyone to enjoy. So, in addition to Sharon’s list that we’ve just posted on our website, here’s a list of recommendations from some of our other members in absolutely no particular order.

I’m going to start with these books written by HAS members (yes, we have quite a few published authors in our group!) If any other HAS members have published books, I apologize for not including you. Please let me know and I’ll add them in the next issue.

Indians of the Texas Gulf Coast – HAS member Lawrence Aten
Buffalo Bayou: An Echo of Houston’s Wilderness Beginnings – HAS Member Louis Aulbach
Camp Logan, Houston, Texas 1917-1919 – HAS members Louis Aulbach, Linda Gorski and Robbie Morin
Pleasant Bend: Upper Buffalo Bayou and the San Felipe Trail in the Nineteenth Century - HAS member Dan Worrall
Sea of Mud: The Retreat of the Mexican Army after San Jacinto, An Archeological Investigation - HAS member Gregg Dimmick
The Late Prehistoric of the East Fork: A Redefinition of Cultural Concepts Along the East Fork of the Trinity River, North Central Texas - HAS member Dub Crook
Electrocutions in Texas: 1924-1964 - HAS member Sandra E. Rogers
The Prehistory of Texas (Texas A & M University Anthropology Series) - edited by HAS member Tim Perttula
And, oh by the way, all our HAS Journals and Reports, available on our HAS website at https://www.txhas.org/publications.html make incredibly excellent reading!

Here are a few more books about Texas archeology to add to your list:
Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians – Ellen Sue Turner, Thomas R. Hester & Richard L. McReynolds
Digging up Texas – Robert Marcom
From a Watery Grave: The Discovery and Excavation of LaSalle’s Shipwreck, LaBelle, James E. Bruseth, Toni S. Turner et al
Secrets in the Dirt: Uncovering the Ancient People of Gault, Mary S. Black

Look forward to hearing from you and what you’re reading!
Welcome New Members and Guests to meeting location at Trini Mendenhall Community Center. We have a great turnout tonight for our speaker Jeffrey Girard (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.

Membership (Bob Sewell): Our membership so far in 2019 is 199. MEMBERSHIPS for 2019 are now being accepted. All memberships that have not been renewed expired on March 31.

Hats (Linda Gorski): The third shipment of hats has arrived and Bob has them after the meeting tonight if you signed up to purchase one last month. The hats have been much more popular than we thought. If you want a particular color, let Bob know.

New Business
Lawrence Aten Honorary Lifetime Membership (Linda Gorski): Lawrence Aten, a famous figure in Texas archaeology who wrote the book *Indians of the Upper Texas Coast*, still the seminal book on the topic, has been an HAS Member for many years but was never honored as a lifetime member. The Houston Archeological Society Board voted to present this award to him for his many years of service to the Houston and Texas archeological communities. Lawrence’s wife reports that he is very pleased to have been given this honor.

TAS Field School Information (Jenni Kimball): Jenni, the Chair of the Public Outreach Committee for TAS, talked to the group about this summer’s field school at Palo Duro Canyon. The field school will be held from June 8-15, and there is no requirement for attending the entire week! Camping is available, or attendees may stay in a motel. Palo Duro Canyon is a spectacular location, and will offer opportunities for historic or pre-historic excavation, survey, or lab work. Also, there will be tours to the Alibates Flint Quarry, and lots of fun for all!

Publications (Dub Crook): Dub reports that we gave out more publications tonight than ever before! We have more of Tom Nuckols’ munitions report, so please pick one up if you haven’t already. If you join tonight, you will receive all back issues of publications. The first publication for 2019 will be the second Roman archeology issue. Hopefully, this will be out by the end of May, or the first of June. The next issue will be on Texas archeology. Dub will accept all different levels of papers and will offer help to anyone wishing it.

Monthly Show and Tell (Linda Gorski): Tonight Larry Golden is displaying his Texas Bluebonnet pottery collection, along with handouts. Please stop by and check it out!

Projects and Events
Kleb Woods Public Archeology Project (Ashley Jones): Wednesday, May 15, is our next scheduled event at Kleb Woods. School children will be digging, so if you are interested in reaching out to kids about archeology and watching them having fun, please join us. On Saturday, May 25, we will be excavating the feature found last year. All are welcome to come out and participate.

San Felipe de Austin Shovel Testing (Sarah Chesney): HAS has been participating in a shovel test pit project at San Felipe since last February. We will continue digging through May on Wednesdays and Saturdays, except for April 27, and dates when Kleb Woods events are scheduled. Please let Bob know if you are interested in participating.

May Program: Our program for May will feature Dr. Jason Barrett who will present “Trade Trails and Meeting Locations in SE Texas Prehistory.”

April Program: Tonight’s program is being presented by Louisiana Archeologist Jeffrey Girard, and is entitled “The Discovery and Recovery of a 14th Century Dugout Canoe on the Red River.” Early in June, 2017, a remarkable prehistoric dugout canoe was discovered on the banks of the Red River north of Shreveport, Louisiana. At 10.2 m (about 34 ft) in length, it is the largest yet discovered in Louisiana, and one of the largest in the Southeastern United States. A radiocarbon date indicates that the canoe was constructed in the 14th century, contemporary with an extensive Caddo settlement on the east side of the river. This presentation summarizes the challenges that confronted researchers and local volunteers in extracting the canoe from the riverbank and transporting it to Texas A&M University for conservation, and provides information about nearby Caddo village and ceremonial sites whose past inhabitants might have made and used the boat.

- Beth Kennedy, Secretary
Shovel Testing at San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site Continues

As most of you know, the Houston Archeological Society has been working with the staff at San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site near Sealy on a shovel testing project that will now continue through the month of May. According to site archeologist, Dr. Sarah Chesney, “These shovels tests (STPs) are being dug around the new museum prior to the construction of pathways which will trace some of the original lots and roads in the town. Some of the areas we will test, especially north and west of the museum, will likely have some interesting material in them as we will be testing right on the edge of several occupied lots, including Lot 50, where William B. Travis’s first print shop and law office was located.” This project is open to HAS members only. You will be receiving regular emails from Bob Sewell with a schedule of work dates and we look forward to seeing you out there! You do not need any experience – we provide on the job training!!! If you want to check in with Bob on future dates, email him at Robert-sewell@att.net
We Need YOU for Kleb Woods Projects May 15 and May 25, 2019

As many you know, HAS members are participating in an important archeological project at Kleb Woods Nature Center in Tomball, Texas, a 19th century German farmstead that is now a 133 acre, nature preserve. Led by HAS member Ashley Jones, a professional archeologist with the CRM firm MAC/CEI, and HAS education coordinator Sharon Menegaz, our goal there is twofold. First, it’s an opportunity for us to provide a terrific public outreach component that includes sponsored digs for kids and other members of the public, and, second, it gives us the opportunity to search for sub-surface archeological features and to investigate anomalies identified by a GPR survey that Ashley and her colleagues have conducted at the site. Our next two projects at Kleb Woods are scheduled for Wednesday, May 15th and Saturday, May 25th and we hope you’ll join us.

On May 15th we will be doing a public archeology program for a group of students from Emery Weiner School in Houston. We will open at least two units and have two screens set up. The students will rotate through our site, participating in a real archeology dig while also learning the rich agricultural history and German heritage of Kleb Woods. This is a great opportunity to give back to the community through educating the next generation about archeology and historic preservation. We’ll meet at Kleb Woods at 8:00 am to lay out our units and the kids will arrive at 9:30 am. We should be finished shortly after 1p.m. so all of us can get home before rush hour (including the students). If you have your own tools, bring them but we have plenty of trowels, gloves, dustpans and brushes, etc., for our visiting students. Please email me at lindagorski@cs.com for more information and maps to the site.

On Saturday, May 25th HAS members will be digging up Texas history, one trowel full at a time, as we open units in an area where we uncovered a stone feature during our last excavations at the site. Early topo maps of the site show faint markings where outbuildings were located but no visible trace exists on the surface. GPR surveys will hopefully lead us to more of these buried features. We’ll gather at the site at 8:00am and work until early afternoon. Bring your own tools. This is a great opportunity for new HAS members to learn from Ashley and other experienced archeologists how to properly identify and excavate a site. Please email me at lindagorski@cs.com for more information and maps to the site. We look forward to seeing you there!
Lawrence E. (Larry) Aten Receives HAS Lifetime Membership Award

The Houston Archeological Society recently awarded its coveted Honorary Lifetime Membership Award to avocational archeologist Lawrence Aten who has been a member of HAS since the 1960s, despite the fact that he has not lived in Texas for a very long time! Those of you who have studied Texas archeology will recognize Lawrence as the author of the seminal publication on Texas Gulf Coast archeology, *Indians of the Upper Texas Coast*, as well as numerous journal articles, monographs and reports. But who is Lawrence Aten and why did HAS present him with this prestigious award?

Born in Jamesburg, NJ, his family moved to DeLand, FL when he was 12. His interest in archeology was sparked by the wealth of resources he observed in central Florida and reinforced before college when he worked on the crew of Ripley Bullen investigating Tick Island in the St. Johns River. The site not only inspired his life’s interest, but turned out to be a very significant archeological site and led to other of his later activities.

After high school, Larry joined the Army and served in South Korea and Japan as a petroleum quality control technician. This spurred an interest in petroleum geology and led him to earn a BS in geology from the University of Houston in 1968. One of his jobs during undergraduate school involved crewing on ships mapping the floor of the Gulf of Mexico. Later, in retirement, he consulted with the Army Corps of Engineers to evaluate cores drilled from the Houston Ship Channel to determine the presence of archeological resources and to recommend mitigation measures in preparation for the widening and deepening of the channel.

Recognizing that his first love was archeology, Larry immediately went to the University of Texas at Austin for a PhD in anthropology. While there he taught and led archeological field crews. His dissertation focused on Indians of the upper Texas coast and his approach was considered groundbreaking at the time. He was an early practitioner of geo-archeology which considers a wide range of factors being observed in addition to the archeological artifacts, i.e., geology, context, landscape setting, climate, etc. He received his PhD from UT-Austin in 1979. His dissertation advisor, mentor and long-time friend and colleague was DeeAnn Story, a pivotal influence who strongly encouraged his work.

In 1972, having completed his course work, he was recruited by National Park Service (NPS) Archeology Division Chief Rex Wilson to implement Executive Order 11593 Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment (amended into the National Historic Preservation Act in 1980 as section 110). Thus began a 22-year career with NPS. He and two colleagues helped federal agencies comply with the new requirement to protect their cultural and historic resources in consultation with federal, state, and local governments. He was later Deputy Chief of the Interagency Archeological Services Division and made the federal salvage archeology program operational. Subsequently, leading planning and grant functions, he developed and implemented improved historic preservation survey and planning techniques in state historic preservation programs. In the early 1980s, he was asked to prepare the World Heritage Site nomination for Cahokia Mounds that was subsequently accepted by UNESCO. As offshore leasing in the Gulf of Mexico was increasing, he organized and worked with a group of people to have submerged archeological resources recognized by the Federal
leasing agency; they were successful in getting leases amended to require that such resources be taken into account by lessees.

From 1983 to 1994 he was Chief of the Interagency Resources Division overseeing non-park historic preservation activities including the Historic Preservation Fund, the National Register of Historic Places, the American Battlefield Protection Program, the Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems Applications Unit (a pioneering GIS operation), and technical and financial assistance to Certified Local Governments, Indian Tribes, Alaska Natives, and Pacific Islanders. During this time and concurrent with his other management responsibilities, he served as Executive Director of the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission. This congressionally established 14-member entity was comprised of several members of Congress, eminent historians such as James McPherson and Ed Bearss, and others with interest and knowledge including Ken Burns. Larry wrote their unanimously adopted 1993 report which has been widely praised for its thoroughness and methodology, has prompted Congress to authorize a grants program, and has continued to guide preservation priorities to this day.

Taking early retirement in 1994, Larry returned to his first love – archeology - and has continued to do research, writing, and consulting projects. The focus of his archeological work has been Florida and the Texas coast. Shortly after retiring, he was asked to do a report on the Tick Island site he had helped dig as a young man. Bullen had never written it up, but Larry was provided with Bullen’s notes and the artifacts. It turned out to be a very significant archeological site and a link to Clarence B. Moore. In Texas, he has worked with avocational archeologist Charlie Bollich on several sites, and they have written sections for the website based Texas Beyond History. Larry has also been a Research Fellow of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory.

In 1995, Larry received an Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management from the Society for American Archaeology. In 1995 The Houston Archeological Society also presented Larry the Southeast Texas Archeological Research Award and, now, in 2019, the Lifetime Membership Award for recognition of a lifetime of contributions to Texas archeology. We are so proud that he has remained a member of the Houston Archeological Society for so many years and that we can call him one of our own!

Larry and his wife Carol live in Washington, DC. Larry has two children and a stepson and is grandfather to four.

HAS EMBROIDERED HATS

The third batch of HAS embroidered hats has nearly sold out. We have ordered another batch that should arrive before the next monthly meeting. They are $10 each and are only available for purchase by and for HAS members. If you are interested in purchasing one of them then please contact Bob Sewell robert-sewell@att.net.
Notes on Munitions: Gun Barrel Basics
By Tom Nuckols

Note: The following discussion is concerned mainly with the barrels of long guns, i.e., guns that are held with both hands and braced against the shoulder, such as a rifle or shotgun, however, the barrels of handguns have the same characteristics. Handguns are simply guns designed and intended to be fired with one hand. Examples of handguns include pistols, revolvers and derringers.

The barrel of a gun is a metal tube whose purpose is to control the high-pressure created by the ignition of gunpowder to propel a bullet at high velocity to a target.

A gun barrel consists of three parts: a breech, a muzzle, and a bore. The breech is the front of a barrel, or the part closest to the shooter. The muzzle is the end of the barrel where the bullet exits. The bore is the hollow interior of the barrel, and it has a uniform diameter from the breech to the muzzle. The outside of the barrel is tapered so that the breech is thicker than the muzzle (Raber et al 1989: 64).

In general, there are two types of guns, and each type uses a different barrel style, either the smoothbore barrel or the rifle barrel. The smoothbore is a gun with a smooth barrel bore, such as a musket or a shotgun. Rifles have a barrel bore containing “rifling.” Rifling consists of ridges (“lands”) and grooves cut in a spiral or helical pattern into the bores surface. Rifling imparts a spin to a bullet that improves its aerodynamic stability and accuracy.

Muzzle-loading guns (“muzzle-loaders”) are closed at the breech by a breech plug. They have either a smoothbore (a musket or a shotgun) or a rifled barrel (a rifle), and they are loaded at the muzzle. Gun powder is loaded first, followed by a loose-fitting lead bullet or bullets (i.e., shot, or buckshot, in the case of a muzzle-loading shotgun).

Breech-loading guns are loaded from an open breech with either a rimfire cartridge, a center-fire cartridge or a shotgun shell. Breech-loading guns are always rifled, except in the case of smooth-bore shotguns.

The History and Specifics of Rifling

Muzzle-loaders, the earliest guns, had smooth barrel bores and were relatively inaccurate. The spherical lead bullets that were fired in a gun with a smooth bore would bounce (called “bounding”) and take an angle of flight consistent with its last contact with the muzzle.

When a smooth-bore gun was fired, the black gun powder created a sludge-like residue in the bore (called “fouling”) due to the inefficient burning of the gun powders of the time. Fouling required that a gun barrel bore had to be cleaned after a couple of shots. Eventually, gunsmiths began to cut several straight parallel grooves into the smooth bores of gun barrels. These grooves acted as canals that drained off the residue from the bore’s surface, thus reducing the amount of cleaning required.

In the mid-15th century, an anonymous German gunsmith began cutting spiral grooves instead of straight ones in the smooth bores of barrels. A spiral pattern not only presented a greater surface area to contain the fouling,
but it would also spin the bullet. This design improved gun performance significantly, and the technique became known as “rifling” from the German verb *riffeln*, meaning “to cut or groove.”

However, when a spherical lead bullet was loaded in a muzzle-loader, the lead bullet had to be larger than the bore so that it could grip the rifling. As a result, the spherical lead bullet had to be hammered down the gun barrel with a mallet and a metal ramrod. Around 1600, an easier way was found to load muzzle-loaders. A loose-fitting bullet wrapped in a greased cloth or a greased leather patch could be easily pushed (loaded) down the bore with a hand-held wooden ramrod. The patch acted as an intermediary between the bullet and rifling allowing the bullet to spin when a gun was fired (Rose 2008: 14-15).

The number of times that rifling spins a bullet is called the “rate of twist.” The rate of twist in muzzle-loading rifles was approximately one turn in 48 inches. In modern breech-loading rifles, the rate of twist is approximately one turn in 12 inches to 16 inches. The rate of twist, however, does not indicate the length of the barrel. If the rifling grooves make a complete revolution in 48 linear inches, it is referred to as a 1:48 inch twist.

Whether the actual barrel is 40 inches long, or just 12 inches long, a bullet traveling down a 12-inch barrel with a 1:48 inch rate of twist will still spin at the rate of one revolution in 48 inches. The direction of twist is dependent on the gun manufacturer and may be either to the right or to the left, and it is referred to as either right-hand or left-hand twist rifling.

REFERENCES

Raber, Michael S., Patrick M. Malone, Robert B. Gordon and Carolyn Cooper

Rose, Alexander

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**Spring Creek Park Heritage Festival Saturday, May 18**th, 2019

The Houston Archeological Society will participate for the first time in the Spring Creek Park Heritage Festival on Saturday, May 18th at Spring Creek Park in Tomball. One of Harris County’s most historical parks, Spring Creek Park encompasses a former Confederate powder mill, an historic African-American cemetery, and a Native American campground. So far researchers have recovered artifacts and structures from early Tomball settlers and Native Americans dating back 2,000 years. Story tellers and historical reenactors will be wandering the grounds bringing history to life and tours will be provided of the African American Cemetery. Members of the Houston Archeological Society will be on hand with information about the society’s archeological activities in the area including hands-on displays of historic and prehistoric artifacts. We will also provide archeology-related activities for kids including artifact reconstruction and corn grinding. HAS member Sharon Menegaz is organizing HAS participation in this event and needs a few people to help her run our display tables. Bring your kids and make a day of it!!! Please email Sharon at smenegaz@rcseaglesonline.org for more information and maps to the site.
Ron Ralph to speak about TAS Field School at FBAS Meeting on May 21st, 2019

Archeologist Ron Ralph will provide an overview of the Palo Duro Canyon to the Fort Bend Archeological Society (FBAS) as well as present the objectives of this year's field school which members are encouraged to participate in. Palo Duro Canyon State Park is the Second Largest Canyon in the United States and its natural beauty and fascinating history combine to make it a major travel destination in our state and Ron will help make it clear why Palo Duro continues to draw people from all over the world.

Ron Ralph is among the leading cave archeologists in Texas. He began studying caves and archeology in California in 1963 and has worked extensively throughout the southwestern United States and much of northern Mexico. Ron consulted for 13 years before becoming an archeologist with Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) for 21 years. He has taught nearly 30 archeological and speleological training courses and workshops, presented more than 30 papers at conferences and published more than 150 research reports. Since retiring from TPWD in 1997, he has returned to consulting work to archeological projects.

The presentation is free and open to the public. It will be held on May 21st at 7PM at the Gus George Law Enforcement Academy - 1521 Eugene Heimann Circle, Richmond, Texas.

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Call for Papers for the Houston Archeological Society Journal

The Houston Archeological Society (HAS) has a long history of publishing high quality scientific papers on Texas Archeology through its regular publication, The Journal. Starting in 1959 through 2018, a total of 139 issues of The Journal have been printed containing literally hundreds of articles and a wealth of archeological information. All of these issues through 2017 are now on line at the HAS website (www.txhas.org) and are available for all to access and study.

The next issue of The Journal will be published toward the end of the 2019 calendar year. The HAS is looking for papers on any subject of general archeological interest. Preference will be given to topics on Texas archeology but papers on sites or artifacts outside of Texas will also be considered. The Journal is the perfect place for young scholars to build their archeological resume or advanced scholars looking to get their research published in a timely manner. Format follows the style of the TAS Bulletin and there is no limit (within reason) on page number or amount of color illustrations. Submission deadline is September 1, 2019.

We are also looking for submissions for Journal issue #142 scheduled for publication in the first half of 2020. This issue will be dedicated exclusively to Western U.S. Archeology, with “Western” being defined as any location between West Texas and the Pacific Ocean. Committed submissions already received cover every subject from Clovis to Historic in age and from sites in West Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Nevada and California. Submission deadline is April 1, 2020.

All authors will receive free copies of the publication their article appears in. Submissions should be sent to Dub Crook at dubcrook@kingwoodcable.com. If you have questions regarding topics for either of the above publications, feel free to call Dub at 281-360-6451.
Other Announcements

May 11 - Caddo Mounds State Historical Site – Many of you have heard about the tornado that hit Caddo Mounds and completely devastated both the museum and the grass house, killing one and injuring many more. There is a clean-up day scheduled on Saturday, May 11 to do a grid search to recover lost items. Volunteers can meet at the Cushing High School (1088 E Bearkat Dr., Cushing, TX) parking lot at 9 a.m. and carpool to the site with Alisa Ripley (aripley@cushingisd.org), or meet at the metal building across the street from the site entrance between 9:30–10 a.m. Please contact Alisa directly.

May 4 - Abner Jackson Historical Plantation Site - FM 2004 Lake Jackson, Texas. The Lake Jackson Historical Society will be clearing tree growth and other vegetation from this very historic plantation site. Lunch and beverages will be provided. Work begins at 9:00 a.m. Please contact Melanie Garvey, Volunteer Coordinator, Lake Jackson Historical Association, 979-297-1570 or volunteer@ljhistory.org.

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Houston Archeological Society
Monthly Meeting Programs for 2019
6:30pm Third Thursday of every month (except June)
Trini Mendenhall Community Center, 1414 Wirt Road

June – No meeting due to TAS Field School

July 18, 2019 – Report on TAS Field School at Palo Duro Canyon

All Houston Archeological Society meetings are free of charge 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 note that there will be no newsletter in June 2019. Please submit articles for the July issue no later than 26th June.