Houston Archeological Society

THE PROFILE

Vol 9, Issue 4

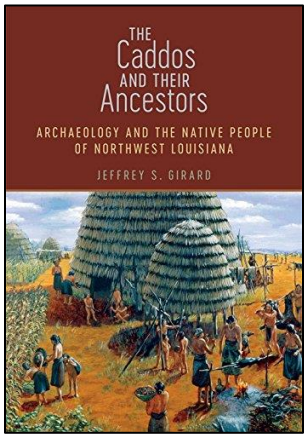
www.txhas.org

HAS PROGRAM SCHEDULED FOR APRIL 16 CANCELLED – BUT YOU CAN READ ALL ABOUT IT HERE!

As most of you are aware, our HAS meeting scheduled for Thursday, April 16th has been CANCELLED due to precautions against spreading the COVID 19 virus. Despite the fact that you will be unable to meet our speaker, archeologist Jeffrey Girard, in person and hear his fabulous presentation, you can still enjoy his topic through the pages of his new book, The Caddos and Their Ancestors.

You will recall Girard's last presentation to HAS (April 2019) focused on the recovery of a 14th century Native American dugout canoe from the banks of the Red River right across from a large Caddoan settlement. By popular demand we brought him back to learn more about the Caddoan culture. Girard's book does just that. Here's a description of his book from Amazon.com.

"Taking an archaeological perspective on the past, Jeffrey S. Girard traces native human habitation in northwest Louisiana from the end of the last Ice Age, through the formation of the Caddo culture in the tenth century BCE, to the early nineteenth century. Employing the results of recent scientific investigations, *The Caddos and Their Ancestors* depicts a distinct and dynamic population spanning from precolonial times to the dawn of the modern era.



Girard grounds his research in the material evidence that defined Caddo culture long before the appearance of Europeans in the late seventeenth century. Reliance solely on documented observations by explorers and missionaries—which often reflect a Native American population with a static past—propagates an incomplete account of history. By using specific archaeological techniques, Girard reveals how the Caddos altered their lives to cope with ever-changing physical and social environments across thousands of years. This illuminating approach contextualizes the remnants of houses, mounds, burials, tools, ornaments, and food found at Native American sites in northwest Louisiana. Through ample descriptions and illustrations of these archaeological finds, Girard deepens understanding of the social organization, technology, settlement, art, and worldviews of this resilient society.

This long-overdue examination of an often-overlooked cultural force provides a thorough yet concise history of the 14,000 years the Caddo people and their predecessors survived and thrived in what is now Louisiana." This book would be a good read during the self-isolation and social distancing that we are all experiencing right now. Check it out here https://www.amazon.com/dp/B079T8TKGK/ref=dp-kindle-redirect?_encoding=UTF8&btkr=1

Please watch for notifications about our upcoming MAY 21st meeting which we currently hope will go on as scheduled.

President's Message – Linda Gorski

The COVID 19 crisis has changed our lives in ways we never imagined. I hope each and every one of you is staying healthy, practicing social distancing and self-isolation and taking care of your families and each other. When we get through this, the Houston Archeological Society will hit the ground running – digging up Texas one trowel full at a time – but in the meantime we all need to follow CDC guidelines to keep this thing from spreading. Here are several announcements to keep you in the loop as to how COVID 19 is affecting the Houston Archeological Society calendar for the next couple of months.

1. As you read on Page 1 of this Profile, our April 16th monthly meeting is CANCELLED. This important meeting will be rescheduled for later in 2020 or early in 2021. We will keep you up to date on whether our May meeting will go on as scheduled.
2. The Texas Archeological Society Ceramics Academy scheduled at Fort Concho in San Angelo has been POSTPONED. New dates to be announced
3. The Texas Archeological Society Archeology 101 Academy that was scheduled for May 1 – 3 at San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site with HAS as the sponsor is POSTPONED. New dates to be announced.
4. The San Jacinto Symposium scheduled for April 4 at the University of Houston is CANCELLED.
5. All Houston Archeological Society Public Outreach activities including speeches, presentations, kids and adult programs are CANCELLED until further notice.
6. All Houston Archeological Society excavations including the Emergency Salvage Archeology Project at the Houston Arboretum and Nature Center and shovel testing at San Felipe de Austin State Historic site are CANCELLED until further notice.

We have not been notified yet as to the whether the TAS Annual Field School which is scheduled to be held in Kerrville June 13 – 20 will go on. We will let you know as soon as that announcement comes out.

Stay safe and WASH YOUR HANDS!!!

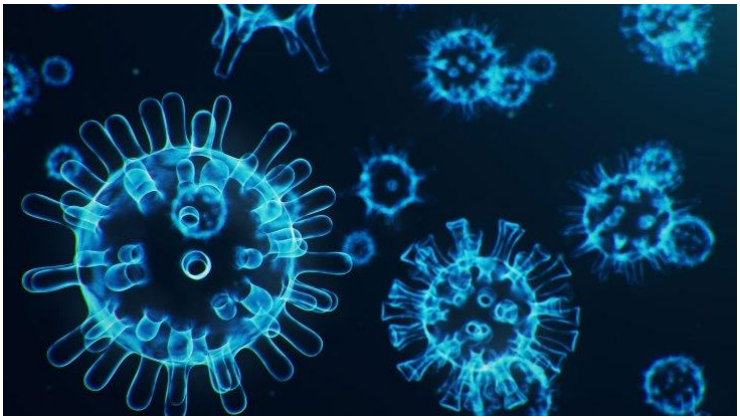


Image Credits: Rost-9D / Getty Images

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Audit Committee Gives HAS Gold Star

The HAS Audit Committee met on Tuesday, March 10 to examine the society's books for 2019. HAS members Louis Aulbach, John Lumb and Geoff Mills reported that the books were in good order and will give a formal announcement about the audit at the next HAS meeting.

Houston Archeological Society
Monthly Meeting Minutes
March 19, 2020

There was no Monthly Meeting due to COVID-19 and thus no minutes

Beth Kennedy, Secretary

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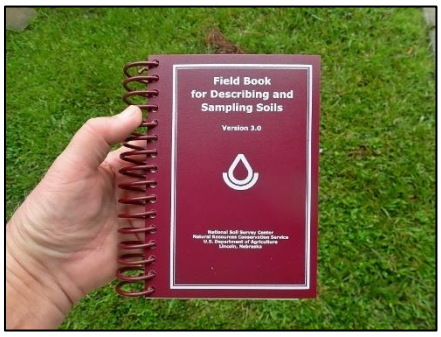
Free Geoarcheology Field Book, by John Rich



One of the benefits of attended the TAS Geoarcheology Academy last month in Victoria, was receiving a free book called the "Field Book for Describing and Sampling Soils". This book is available for free from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

This Field Book is a 4" x 7", 1" thick, spiral-bound publication printed on waterproof paper that is just the right size to fit neatly into your backpack. Page tabs chapters and sections for quick, easy reference. Early chapters address Site Description, Soil Profile/Pedon Description, and Geomorphology. Latter chapters provide information on Geology, Soil Taxonomy, Location, Field Sampling, and Miscellaneous topics.

The Field Book summarizes the present science and art of describing and documenting soils and soilscapes in the USA. The intended audience is professionals who describe soils for various purposes. The Field Book includes key descriptors, conventions, and concepts from soil science and geomorphology to facilitate field observations and soil documentation. The Field Book also aids in understanding soil descriptions and data found in soil surveys, dissertations, research papers, and general soil publications. It will teach you more than you ever thought possible about things like mottles, concretions, carbonates, gleying, and the soil texture triangle. You'll learn fancy new words like redoximorphic, dendritic and interstitial. It even comes with a cool "new book" smell.

For more details, see:
https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/research/guide/?cid=nrcs142p2_054184

There is a 7 megabyte pdf file version available online at:
https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_052523.pdf

You might want to review that pdf version first to see if the hardcopy version is something you want to add to your archeology library.

If so, here's how to get your free copy:
Go to: https://nrcspad.sc.egov.usda.gov/DistributionCenter/
Enter the keywords "field book", click "Search".
Select "Field Book for Describing and Sampling Soils 3.0"
Click "Add to basket".
Click "Checkout".
Fill out your name, address and other info.
Click "Place order".
Done!

Your free field guide will arrive in the mail in about a week!

TWO HAS MEMBERS SELECTED TO BE TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION ARCHEOLOGICAL STEWARDS

By Linda C. Gorski

I am so proud to announce that two of our Houston Archeological Society members, Dr. Elizabeth Coon-Nguyen and Beth Kennedy, have been chosen as members of the Texas Historical Commission's Archeological Stewards network. The TASN is a group of highly trained avocational archaeologists who work closely with THC professionals. The stewards play a critical role in bringing public archaeology to life in their own communities.

Dr. Liz Coon-Nguyen is no stranger to anyone at Houston Archeological Society - or the Texas Archeological Society. She joined HAS in 2013 and has been one of our most active and valuable members ever since. Liz has participated in virtually every HAS project since 2013 including Dimond Knoll, Kellum Noble House, Cotton Field, Frost Town, Kleb Woods, San Jacinto, San Felipe, the Kyle Collection in Liberty County, Lone Oak, and International Archeology Days at the Houston Museum of Natural Science. She has been a member of the HAS Board of Directors since 2017.

Dr. Liz joined the Texas Archeological Society in 2014 and jumped in with both feet! She has attended every field school since 2014, has attended every annual meeting since 2015, has attended every TAS Academy weekend since 2015, was a member of the Human Remains/Cemeteries Committee from 2014 – 2017 and in 2018 she took over as editor of the TAS Newsletter.

A native Houstonian, Dr. Liz graduated from Bellaire HS and went on to receive her BA with Academic Honors in Biology and Archeology from Yale University in New Haven, CT in 1997. She received her MD from Texas Tech University School of Medicine in Lubbock, TX in 2001. Liz is a Board-certified physician with the American Board of Family Medicine, Hospice and Palliative Care. Not only is she a fantastic, trained avocational archeologist, we love being in the field with her as she always has her medical bag nearby, assuring we are in good hands.

Beth Kennedy has been an invaluable member of the Houston Archeological Society for several years, serving on the HAS Board as secretary for the past four years. She has been actively involved in lab and field work for the society including projects at the Kellum Noble House, San Jacinto Battleground, Cotton Field, Frost Town, Lone Oak, San Felipe de Austin and the Kyle Collection in Liberty County. Ask around and HAS members will tell you that not only is Beth an active and eager digger and screener at our sites, she is also our paperwork expert in the field … and her efforts are always perfect!!

Beth is not only an accomplished avocational archeologist but as a member of the Texas Master Naturalists, Beth brings an incredible knowledge of native plants to her work with the HAS and TAS. With her background and her plant expertise, she has become our HAS educator in charge of the Texas Master Naturalist archeology training classes that HAS teaches twice each year for the Gulf Coast Chapter of the Master Naturalists. She also writes a series of articles on native plants that appear frequently in the HAS newsletter, the Profile. Beth lives in the fast-growing Katy area of West Harris County where the THC desperately need eyes and ears on its archeological resources.

Please give Liz and Beth a high five the next time you see them!

What is the Texas Archeological Stewardship Network?

The Texas Historical Commission (THC) is responsible for preserving and interpreting the state's considerable archaeological landscape, which covers more than 250,000 square miles and 254 counties. Assisting the commission's 12 full-time archaeologists in this task are volunteers of the Texas Archeological Stewardship Network (TASN). Established in 1984, and expanded in 2001 to include Marine Archeology Stewards, the TASN is the oldest and most diverse program of its kind in America. On land or underwater, these dedicated, highly trained avocational archaeologists work closely with THC professionals.

Volunteer stewards undertake such tasks as recording new archaeological sites, monitoring and protecting known sites, seeking protective designations for significant locations, and assisting in salvage operations in projects that might otherwise require vast amounts of fiscal resources. They record private artifact collections and offer local programs to raise awareness of the state's archaeological treasures. Marine stewards help with the preservation of historic elements found in the state's coastlines and waterways. For example, four stewards participated in a 2009 dive in the Gulf of Mexico in an attempt to identify a sunken steamer discovered during a sonar survey of the area after Hurricane Ike.

The stewards play a critical role in bringing public archaeology to life in their own communities. Each October, during Texas Archeology Month, TASN volunteers offer demonstrations of native crafts and technologies; lectures on archaeological topics; tours of archaeological sites, laboratories, and exhibits, and hands-on activities such as mock digs and rock art replication. Nearly all of the program's 118 stewards participated in these events in 2009, which 24,000 people attended.

The THC Archeology Division conducts an annual training workshop for volunteers each summer. Guest speakers provide specialized training while participants engage in hands-on activities and visit area sites.

On the last page of each Profile, we list the Texas Historical Commission's Archeological Stewards for Harris County and surrounding counties. If you have any questions about archeology in your area, artifacts you have recovered or sites you believe need surveying, please contact one of the stewards on the list.

DID YOU KNOW?

By Larry Golden

... that Theodore E. Miller, the button maker of the Houston Depot for the Confederacy, made stickpins?

An article in the May 21, 1895 issue of the Houston Daily Post reported that:

"During the war where Mr. Mitchell's jewelry store is now located was a place of business known as the Green Store. In this building in those days Mr. T.E. Miller made buttons and caps for the Confederacy. Mr. Miller now has the cap making machine on exhibition in Mr. Mitchell's store and has gotten out on his old war time machine a number of buttons with the initials C. S. in the center of the five-pointed star. The buttons are exactly like those gotten out during the war."

According to Warren K. Tice's UNIFORM BUTTONS OF THE UNITED STATES 1776 – 1865[1], Miller made both TX254 and TX256 (page 473; see Figure 1) types to be worn as stickpins, rather than functional buttons. The recasts of 1895 were made to serve as souvenir stickpins for Confederate veterans at their reunion.

In each example, a 3.8 cm long pin is inserted into the opening of the shank where it has been soft soldered in place. The thread hole on recasts measures only .18 mm in diameter, which allows for differentiation between the original Civil War buttons and later examples. For more examples of Miller's original Confederate buttons and stickpins see Tice's book, pages 470 – 475.

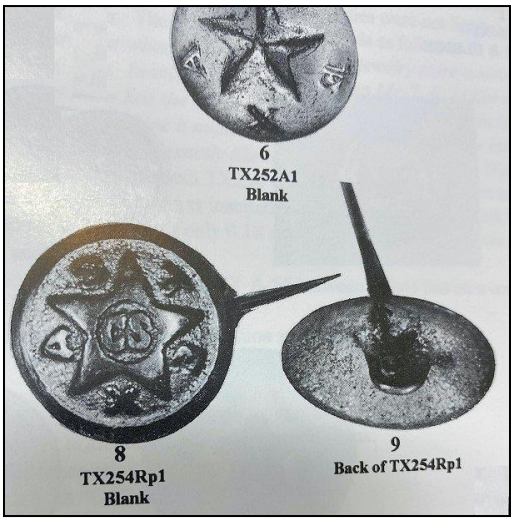


Figure 1. T. E. Miller Stickpins.

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HAS Members visit the Gault Site

The Gault site, midway between Georgetown and Ft. Hood in central Texas, has a long history of archeological investigation. Since 1998 a major excavation project has been underway at Gault. On 27-28 February, HAS member Ric Frasse, invited HAS members to a guided tour of the site, the Gault HQ, and the Texas Archeological Research Lab in Austin. Here are some photos of the visit provided by John Lumb.

Clark Wernecke describes an in-the-ground oven

Clark Wernecke describes types of artifacts found at Gault site

HAS members in the Gault site lab in Austin

Marybeth Tomka discusses pottery

Marybeth Tomka- TARL- displays artifacts to HAS members

Petroglyphs at Gault site.

Notes on Munitions
A Shotgun Shell from Louisiana
By Tom Nuckols

Introduction

A recent archaeological survey in central Louisiana near the Red River has recovered four munitions artifacts: the remains of a shotgun shell, a .22 caliber rimfire Short cartridge case, a .30-06 caliber center-fire cartridge case and a .54 caliber lead Minié ball. This month's article will discuss the shotgun shell.

The Shot Gun Shell

All that remains of this shotgun shell is the headstamped brass cup base and firing pin imprinted primer from what was once a paper tubed shotgun shell (see Figure 1). The headstamp indicates that this was a 12 gauge, "NEW CLUB" brand shotgun shell manufactured by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company (UMC).

NEW CLUB brand shotgun shells, with an eight-pointed star decoration around the primer pocket (called the "star primer" by shotgun shell collectors) were sold commercially by UMC from c.1902 to 1910. Besides 12 gauge, the NEW CLUB brand was also available in 10, 14, 16 and 20 gauge.

The paper tube color of NEW CLUB shotgun shells, in all gauges, were brown, and they were equipped with a No. 2 copper primer. The No. 2 primer was designed for ammunition loaded with black gun powder, such as center-fire cartridges, paper tubed shot gun shells and all brass shot gun shells.

All gauges of NEW CLUB brand shotgun shells were loaded with black gun powder and sold with a wide variety of loads (ammunition) of lead shot sizes including lead dust. Shotgun shells loaded with lead dust were designed to be fired at close range for killing snakes, rats and similar-sized pests.

NEW CLUB brand shotgun shells loaded with lead buckshot or a single lead ball were available in gauges 10, 12, 16 and 20.

There were two other NEW CLUB brand shotgun shells sold by UMC that predate the one mentioned above, however, they did not have an eight-pointed star decoration around the primer pocket, One had a circle around the primer pocket (see Figure 2), and it is referred to as the "circle primer" by shotgun shell collectors, The other lacked any headstamp decoration (see Figure 3).

After 1942, the production of NEW CLUB brand shotgun shells was discontinued.

History of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company Prior to World War 1

In 1866, the New York sporting goods firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham (SH&G), purchased the New England ammunition manufacturing companies of Crittenden & Tibbals and C.D. Leet. SH&G moved the machinery obtained in the purchase of these two companies to Bridgeport, Connecticut where the production of small arms cartridge ammunition began under the name of the Union Metallic Cartridge & Cap Company. In 1867, the company was incorporated as the Union Metallic Cartridge Company (UMC). In the late 19th century and early 20th century, shotgun shell brands (approximately 30) manufactured by UMC were headstamped "U.M.C. CO.".

In 1876 Schuyler retired from SH&G, and by 1880, the company name had changed to Hartley and Graham (H&G). In 1888, the firearms manufacturing firm of E. Remington and Sons of Ilion, New York was purchased by H&G, and it became the Remington Arms Company (Remington). Remington became the firearms manufacturing part of H&G's sporting goods business.

In 1912, Remington and UMC were merged into a single entity called Remington-UMC. Corporate headquarters for Remington-UMC was at Bridgeport, where the manufacture of small arms ammunition continued. The production of firearms remained in Ilion. Shortly after the merger, NEW CLUB brand shotgun shells manufactured by Remington-UMC, were headstamped either "REMINGTON UMC" (see Figure 4) or "REM-UMC" (see Figure 5).

Figure 1. All pictures courtesy of Curtis Steihnauer.

Figure 2. Circa 1892-1896.

Figure 3. Circa 1896-1900.

Figure 4. Circa 1912-1914

Figure 5. Circa 1915-1942

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Archeo Corner: Analytical Archeology – Radiocarbon Dating

Wilson W. "Dub" Crook, III

One of the most common technologies used to date archeological sites is radiocarbon dating (also referred to as carbon dating or carbon-14 dating). In order to use the radiocarbon dating technique, there has to be a sample that contains carbon. In an archeological site, this typically consists of charcoal or ash from a hearth but can also include wood, seeds, bone, teeth, etc. However, both wood and bone can become mineralized over time and when this occurs, they lose most or all of their carbon.

Radiocarbon dating is based on the principle that radioactive carbon atoms (^{14}C) are constantly being created in the atmosphere due to the interaction of cosmic rays (high energy photons that originate from the Sun or outside of our Solar System) with atmospheric nitrogen. These cosmic rays produce neutrons which knock out a proton in nitrogen-14 atoms with the neutron remaining inside the nucleus. This reaction forms radioactive carbon-14:

$$N + {}^{14}N_7 \rightarrow {}^{14}C_6 + P$$

The element carbon occurs in three forms on earth: as the stable isotopes of carbon-12 and carbon-13, and as the radioactive isotope of carbon-14. Radioactive carbon-14 (or "radiocarbon") represents a very small amount of all the carbon atoms on the earth. Ninety-nine percent (actually 98.89%) of all earthly carbon is composed of stable carbon-12 atoms. About one percent (1.11%) of the earth's carbon is comprised of carbon-13 atoms. Radioactive carbon-14 represents only about one atom in every trillion carbon atoms.

The newly created carbon-14 atoms rapidly combine with atmospheric oxygen to for radioactive carbon-14 dioxide, which is incorporated into plants through the process of photosynthesis. Animals and humans acquire the carbon-14 by eating the plants or other animals which have ingested plants. During its life, a plant or animal is in equilibrium with its surroundings either by exchanging carbon with the atmosphere through photosynthesis or through its diet. It will therefore contain the same proportion of carbon-14 as the atmosphere (or in the case of marine plants and animals, with the ocean). When the plant, animal, or human dies, it stops exchanging carbon with the environment and from that point forward the amount of carbon-14 begins to decrease via the process of radioactive decay. Measuring the amount of radioactive carbon in a sample from a dead plant or animal/human bone can be used to calculate approximately when the plant or animal died. Radioactive carbon-14 decays at a constant rate equal to one-half of the amount in the sample every 5,730 $\pm$ 40 years. This is known as the element's "half-life". This means that after 5,730 years, 50 percent of the original carbon-14 will remain; 25 percent after 11,460 years; 12.5 percent after 18,190 years, and so on. The sample is assumed to have the same number of carboin-14 atoms as the atmosphere at the time of its death, and since the size of the sample can be measured, the number of carbon-14 atoms that was in the original live material can be calculated. Based on an assumed constant rate of decay over time, measuring the amount of carbon-14 remaining in the sample produces an age in what is known as "radiocarbon years".

The above determination of radiocarbon years since the sample was last alive makes a number of assumptions, the most important of which is that the amount of radioactive carbon-14 in the atmosphere has remained constant over time. In fact, we now know that the level of carbon-14 in the atmosphere has varied somewhat in the past due to fluctuations in the strength of the earth's magnetic field, variations in sunspot activity, and other factors. As a result, a calibration curve is needed in order to correct measured radiocarbon years to calendar years. A number of different calibration curves exist, and they are constantly being updated and refined. One of the latest curves links the known dated tree-ring record to the uranium-thorium dating of corals, to terrestrial pond depositional cycles (known as varves) in order to achieve a calibration curve for the last 24,000 years. However,

even so, some problem areas still exist. One of these which impacts a good bit of both Egyptian and Middle East prehistory is the time period during the Late Bronze age (ca. 1550-1200 B.C.). Radiocarbon dates obtained during this time period do not correlate with known ages of pottery types by about 150 years.

Both radiocarbon years and calibrated calendar years report dates relative to "Before Present" (B.P.). Once radiocarbon dating was in use, it soon became apparent that the year which was "Before Present" would change every year, so an international community of radiocarbon scientists agreed that "B.P." would refer to the year 1950. This was chosen because the amount of radioactive carbon in the atmosphere increased dramatically after 1950 due to global nuclear bomb testing. So, when a radiocarbon date is reported as "B.P." it means that date is so many years before 1950. In the early years of radiocarbon dating, the fact that the B.P. date was only 20 or 30 years away from the actual calendar date of when the sample was analyzed did not mean very much. But as we approach 70 years distant from 1950, this may become an issue in the future.

The radiocarbon dating method was developed in the late 1940s by Willard Libby of California – Berkeley who won a Nobel Prize in chemistry for his work. Measurement of carbon-14 was originally performed using a beta ray counting device which measured the number of decaying particles in the sample that occurred during the analysis. In order to get an accurate date, this required a fairly large sample, often approaching a pound of pure material back in the 1960s and 1970s. This limitation resulted in many sites not being able to be dated because there simply was not enough of a sample to yield an age date. While this sample size requirement has decreased over time, conventional radiocarbon dating still requires about 0.35 ounces (10 grams) of cleaned material for an accurate date. Fortunately, a new methodology of radiocarbon dating, called Accelerator Mass Spectroscopy, or AMS dating, has become the new method of choice. AMS dating counts all of the carbon-14 atoms in the sample and not just the few that happen to decay during analysis. It can therefore be used on a much smaller sample, sometimes as small as a single seed (0.5 milligrams). It also gives much faster results. While commercial laboratory prices vary and discounts can be obtained with large batches, in general, conventional radiocarbon dates cost about $300 per sample; AMS dates are higher, typically in the $750 per sample range.

Great care needs to be maintained when gathering a sample for radiocarbon dating in the field. Contamination by the introduction of younger carbon into the sample can generate false dates. Samples should be collected preferably with gloves and then sealed in an impermeable container. In the past, I have collected carbon material from hearths, sealed it in aluminum foil and then placed the foil in a glass container. At the Upper Farmersville site, I collected carbon material in 1973 which was of too little a volume to age date given the technology of the time. I stored it in the manner described above and then in 2014, submitted the material for a radiocarbon date using AMS technology. The subsequent date obtained 41 years later was perfectly consistent with both the ceramics and the lithic artifacts found in and around the hearth.

Radiocarbon dates will be reported as a mean date with a range of possible error based on the type of sample, its purity (lack of contamination), its size (amount), and the length of counting time. Short counting times will typically yield a mean date with a variation above and below that date equal to one standard deviation (1 sigma). This means that the mean date obtained has a 68 percent chance of being correct; a lot of potential error. Longer counting times and purer samples can yield reported dates that are accurate within 2 standard deviations (2 sigma), which means the mean date has a 95.4 percent chance of being correct. Obviously, material that yields a two-sigma date is much more accurate.

Technically, accurate radiocarbon dating can extend back to about nine half-lives of carbon-14, or about 50,000 years. Beyond this range, there is so little carbon-14 left in the sample that it becomes difficult to detect. However, most archeologists will say that they feel more comfortable with dates from the last 30,000 years, or even within the timeframe of the most recent calibration curves which would place it within the last 24,000 years.

Applications to Archeology

Radiocarbon dating is a very complex subject and this brief paper just begins to scratch the surface. However, it can be safely said that the development of radiocarbon dating has truly revolutionized the field of archeology. In addition to allowing more sites to be dated due to the reduction in sample size requirements, it also allows for cultures and artifacts separated by distance to be compared. Almost all of our artifact and cultural chronologies, not only in Texas but literally worldwide, are due to the "radiocarbon revolution".

Modern conventional radiocarbon dating unit.

Accelerated Mass Spectroscopy (AMS) radiocarbon dating unit.

Houston Archeological Society

Monthly Meeting Programs for 2020

6:30pm Third Thursday of every month (except June)
Trini Mendenhall Community Center, 1414 Wirt Road

April 16, 2020 – Jeff Girard – **The Caddos and Their Ancestors**
CANCELLED DUE TO COVID-19

May 14, 2020 – Amy Borgens, Texas State Marine Archeologist –**Boca Chica shipwreck**

June –Normally no meeting TAS Field School activities.

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 submit articles for the May 2020 issue no later than 24th April 2020.

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Fort Bend Archeological Society - Upcoming Meetings:

April 21: This meeting has been cancelled due to the COVID-19 situation. Jason Barrett will present on the lithics collected near Smither's Lake in Fort Bend County, as well as Dimond Knoll.

All meetings are held at the Gus George Law Enforcement Academy, Richmond, Texas.

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

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