



Thursday, September 17th, 2020, at 6:30 p.m.
“Liberty County: A Major Trade Entrepot for Southeast Texas”
Wilson W. “Dub” Crook

Wilson W. “Dub” Crook will present the program at the Thursday, September 17th Annual General meeting of the Houston Archeological Society. The ZOOM meeting will begin at 7:00 p.m. and will include the election of Officers and Board members for the coming year. Watch for an email detailing how to join this virtual meeting closer to the date.

Dub Crook’s presentation will highlight a major project that members of the Houston Archeological Society have undertaken over the past three years involving a detailed study of the Andy Kyle Archeological Collection currently curated at the Sam Houston Regional Library and Research Center in Liberty, Texas. Three of the largest sites represented in the collection are the Savoy site (41LB27) (n=20,549 artifacts), Wood Springs (41LB15) (n=3,4418), and Moss Hill (41LB65) (n=3,509), all located in north-central Liberty County.



Archeological periods present at the sites range from Paleoindian (Clovis, Dalton, San Patrice, Angostura, Scottsbluff) to Late Prehistoric with the largest occupation being during the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. A number of exotic items are present in the collection including bannerstones and a boatstone made from non-Texas lithic materials, a Mabin Stamped, *var. Joe’s Bayou* ceramic bowl, a type hitherto only known from five sites in the Lower Mississippi Valley, Caddo pottery from East Texas, a hematite plummet with a snake in bas relief, galena (PbS), and a hairpin and a projectile point made from copper. Preliminary analysis indicates the copper originated in the Keweenaw Peninsula of Michigan. Recent work by archeologist Dr. Jason Barrett has shown that the Savoy site is situated near a major east-west prehistoric trade route (Atascosito Road) as well as along a major north-south trail that transected the Big Thicket of Southeast Texas. As such, these sites probably represent a major entrepot for trade entering the region during the Late Archaic, Woodland, and Late Prehistoric periods.

In his presentation, long-time HAS member Dub Crook will discuss all of these exotic trade items, where they may have originated from, and dispel the notion that the Late Archaic and Woodland period people in Southeast Texas lived in a remote backwater that was not connected to the major activity in the Mississippi Valley.

Mr. Crook is a Life Member (Fellow) of the Houston Archeological Society, a Life Member of the Dallas Archeological Society, a member of the Texas Archeological Society, a member of the Center for the Study of the First Americans, a Life Member of the Gault School of Archeological Research, a Research Fellow with the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory in Austin, and a Fellow of the Leakey Foundation. He is also an Archeological Steward for the State of Texas.

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



President's Message – Linda Gorski

Once again, I hope that all HAS members – including YOU – are staying well and healthy during this unprecedented pandemic. I miss seeing you at our monthly meetings and in the field!!! However, I have high hopes that 2021 will bring us back together!!!

If you have not yet attended one of our monthly meetings via Zoom, I hope you will do so soon. With the current Covid situation, it does not appear that we will be holding in-person meetings for the rest of the year so Zoom is our best alternative for getting together. Dr. Liz Coon-Nguyen is hosting these meetings and although the actual business meeting and program begins at 7:00 she opens the meetings at around 6:30 so folks have a chance to visit virtually before the meetings.

If you miss the scheduled meetings (third Thursday of the month, 7 p.m.) we are posting our meeting presentations on our new YouTube channel at <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCn5-5YXMO2CwgO811GMFQow>.

This month please enjoy the program by professional archeologist Ashley Jones who gave a fabulous and informative presentation on Cultural Resource Management archeology. You can find it at https://youtu.be/fbxCaw_nEsE.

Despite the fact that HAS is not working in the field or the lab or having in-person meetings, some of our members have been extraordinarily busy!!! As you know, the Houston Archeological Society led by HAS Vice President Larry Golden has been running an Ebay auction since May to replace the silent auction which would have been held at the (CANCELLED) TAS Annual meeting scheduled for October 2020 here in Houston at the Omni Westside. We set our goal high – hoping to raise \$6,000 by November 1. The amazing news is that with two months to go we have already earned approximately \$5500!!! All the proceeds from the auction go directly to TAS and the best news is that a very generous HAS donor who wishes to remain anonymous is matching what we earn up to \$6,000 – so shortly we will have given TAS at least \$12,000!

I'd like to thank all HAS members who have donated items or money to this auction including John Lumb, Jack Farrell, Betsy Wittenmyer, Louis Aulbach, Dub Crook, Larry Golden, Dan Warren, Tom Williams, Bill Haskell, Mike Woods, Beth Aucoin, Beth Kennedy, Sue Gross, Cecil Jones, Stan Theut, Judy Matherne, Ron Davis, Gregg Dimmick, Trudy Williams and Melissa May. Thanks also to all members of the Texas Archeological Society who have donated items and to everyone who has purchased items!!! You all have made this auction a huge success. The Ebay auction will go on for at least another couple of weeks as we approach our mark of \$6,000. Please check it out at www.ebay.com and plug the words "TAS Auction 2020" into the search bar (be sure to use the quotation marks). Alternatively, you can access the Ebay Auction list by following the link on the HAS website main page www.txhas.org.

And now for our next fundraiser for TAS. We have had an enormous number of books donated to HAS over the past couple of years that were to be sold in the Book Room at the (CANCELLED) 2020 TAS annual meeting. We have put most of these books on two spreadsheets. We are planning to sell these books for a donation and postage. If you would like to receive a copy of the spreadsheets, please email me at lindagorski@cs.com. We honestly have thousands of amazing books – plenty to sell virtually this year and plenty to sell in the Book Room at next year's TAS Annual meeting which will be held in Houston October 21 – 24, 2021. We hope you'll support us!

Houston Archeological Society
Monthly Meeting
August 20, 2020

WELCOME to our HAS Monthly Meeting, held via ZOOM! This is our second meeting held online. Thanks to Liz Coon-Nguyen and son Julian for setting up everything for us! Because of the pandemic and the upcoming election, we will be staying with virtual meetings for a while. (**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. Due to the pandemic, we have not been spending much money!

Membership Report (Bob Sewell): Our membership currently stands at 188, down from a maximum of 251 last year. Also, we still have a couple of hats available for a \$10.00 donation.

Website and Newsletter Report (Bob Sewell): Our website is currently running well. Also, thanks to everyone who has contributed an article for our newsletter. Anyone wishing to write an article can receive help with readying it for publication. Topics may include Gulf Coast or Texas archeology, or anything else that would be interesting to our readers. Additionally, we will be back in the field when we can get there safely.

New Business:

Reports and Publications (Dub Crook and Louis Aulbach): Please email Linda if you have not received Report #34 on "The Peopling of the Americas (by Dub Crook). Additionally, another report (#35, "A Redefinition of the Early Archaic Along the Trinity River") will be out this fall, as well as Journal #142 on general archeology topics. In the first half of 2021, Journal #143 (Western U.S. archeology) will be available.

Nominating Committee Report (Louis Aulbach): The new slate of officers for the upcoming years is as follows: Linda Gorski, President; Larry Golden, Vice President; Beth Kennedy, Secretary; Bob Sewell, Treasurer; Frank Kozar, Director at Large.

Remaining on Board to finish out three-year terms: Ashley Jones, Director at Large-One Year Dub Crook, Director at Large-Two years

How the voting will be conducted (Louis Aulbach): Normally we vote for our new slate of officers during the September monthly meeting. However, because of the current Coronavirus pandemic, we will vote by email. Email ballots, along with instructions on voting, will go out soon to everyone currently on record. Ballots will be returned to the HAS Secretary. Votes will be tallied after the deadline which is 10:00 p.m. on September 17.

September Program (Dub Crook): Dub will present an update on the Andy Kyle Collection from Liberty County: "A Major Entrepot for Southeast Texas."

Tonight's Program: Our speaker for August was Ashley Jones, Professional Archeologist, V.P and Principal Investigator, with Moore Archeological Consulting, who talked about "Cultural Resources Management Archeology."

- Beth Kennedy, Secretary

Notes on Munitions: A Benét Primed Cartridge Case

Part 1

By Tom Nuckols

Introduction

Last summer, an archaeological survey near Brownsville, Texas, recovered a degraded copper cartridge case. The case had a rim diameter of 0.516 Inches and a length of 1.10 inches. The mouth of the case was crushed flat. The case lacked a headstamp and a firing pin imprint. The lack of a firing pin imprint indicated that the case, when it was part of the cartridge¹, had never been fired in a gun (see Figure 1).



It was assumed that the case originated from a rimfire cartridge. However, after the crushed case mouth was forced open with finger pressure, a look inside revealed a center-fire Benét primer sitting in the bottom of the case.

Center-fire cartridges equipped with a Benét primer are considered inside-primed cartridges because the primer is located inside the case. This is unlike a Boxer or Berdan primed center-fire cartridge where the primer is external². Because of this, at first glance, a Benét primed cartridge case may appear to be a rim-fire cartridge case.

The measurements and the presence of a Benét primer, indicated that the case originated from a U.S. Army center-fire cartridge called the Revolver Ball Cartridge, Caliber .45 (see Figure 2 and Figure 3). The army used this cartridge in both their Colt Single Action Army Revolver, and their Smith & Wesson Schofield Revolver.



Figure 3. A Revolver Ball Cartridge, Caliber .45. Picture courtesy of Wikipedia @ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colt_Single_Action_Army.

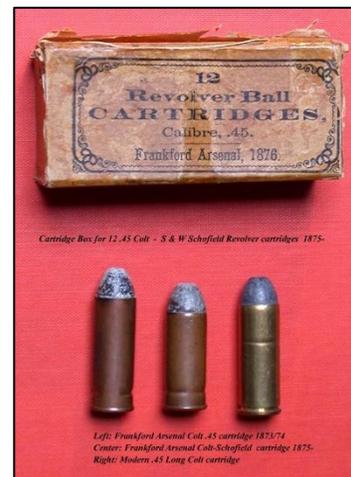


Figure 2. Cardboard box containing twelve Revolver Ball Cartridges, Caliber, .45. Picture courtesy of Wikipedia @ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/.45_Schofield#/media/File:Colt_.45_LC_Cartridges.JPG

Where the cartridge case was found during the archaeological survey, can probably be attributed to its close proximity to Fort Brown (1846-1946) a military post of the United States Army (see Figure 4).

¹ A cartridge, both rimfire or center-fire, is a complete round of ammunition fired in a rifle or a handgun. A cartridge consists of a brass or copper case, a bullet, gun powder and a primer. After a cartridge is fired in a gun, the only part of the cartridge remaining is the case and its firing pin imprinted primer.

² See. <https://www.txhas.org/PDF/newsletters/2020/2020%20January%20Profile.pdf>, Page 4.



Figure 4. Author with his hand resting on the trunnion (mounting and pivoting point) of a muzzle-loading cannon monument adjacent to the remains of Fort Brown. The ends of the trunnions are engraved; one with "WPF" (West Point Foundry) and the other with "1837" (year of casting). The cannon's location can be seen on Google Maps by typing "old fort brown cannon" in the search bar.

Stephen Vincent Benét

Brigadier General Stephen Vincent Benét (1827-1895) was a career officer in the United States Army and served as the 8th Chief of Ordnance for the U.S. Army Ordnance Corps from 1874 to 1891.

In 1868, Benét designed and patented a center-fire cartridge primer consisting of a tin sheet metal cup containing an explosive compound called priming. The cup sat at the bottom of the cartridge case and was held in place by crimping the outside of the case in two places. Beginning in August 1870, copper was substituted as a cup material because it was found that, over time, the tin sheet metal cup could possibly oxidize, causing the priming to become inert.

When a Benét primed cartridge was fired in a gun, the cup served as an anvil, enabling the gun's firing pin, when striking the base of the cartridge case to ignite the priming. The cup

had two flash holes that served as routes for the priming ignition to detonate the black gun powder charge inside the cartridge case (see Figure 5).

Benét primed cartridges, lacking a headstamp, were manufactured by Frankford Arsenal from 1874 to 1882, and they were the standard issue ammunition for U.S. military rifles and revolvers. After 1882, Benét primed cartridges were discontinued and replaced with Boxer primed copper cased cartridges.

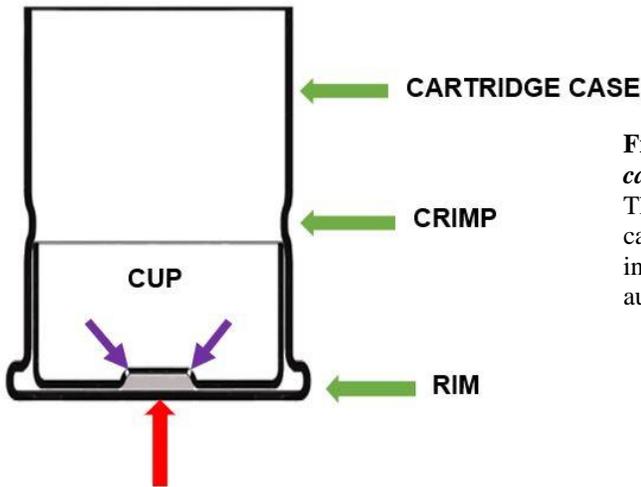


Figure 5. Cross sectional view of a Benét primed center-fire cartridge case.

The red arrow indicates where the firing pin of a gun strikes the case. The purple arrows point to the flash holes. The priming is inside the raised area at the bottom of the cup. Illustration by author.

References (applies to Parts 1 and 2)

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Voting now Taking Place for HAS Officers and Board of Directors

Louis Aulbach, speaking for the HAS Nominating Committee, announced the slate of officers for 2020-2021 at the August monthly meeting of the Houston Archeological Society. Since we will not be voting in person at the Annual General Meeting in September, voting is now taking place via email/postal ballot.

Nominees for officers are:

Linda Gorski, President
Larry Golden, Vice President
Beth Kennedy, Secretary
Bob Sewell, Treasurer
Frank Kozar, Director-at-Large

Two Directors at Large, Ashley Jones and Dub Crook have unexpired terms (1 year and 2 years respectively) and remain on the Board.

All HAS members should have received an email or postal ballot requesting a return response. If you did not receive the email ballot, please secretary@txhas.org and you will be send one.

Note: For those few members who do not have an email address, a ballot form has been enclosed with their copy of this newsletter. Please mark your preferred option on the form and mail it back to us.

ARCHEO CORNER: Natural Minerals in Archeological Sites

Wilson W. “Dub” Crook, III

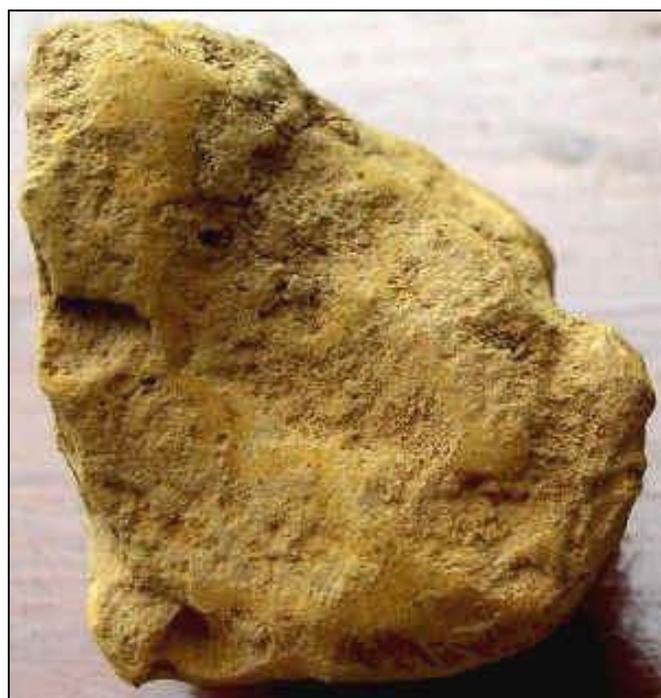
In addition to the artifacts we expect to find in archeological sites such as lithic tools, ceramics, bone tools, shell, etc., archeologists also recover naturally occurring minerals. In fact, a large number of mineral species have been found in Texas archeological sites. In virtually every instance, these minerals were found and intentionally brought back into the site. Sometimes the minerals were purposely sought out and gathered. Other times, mineral specimens were found by accident and picked-up much in the same manner as we collect mineral specimens today.

In general, minerals found in Texas archeological sites can be classified into three broad categories: (1) as raw material to be later ground into pigment, (2) as raw material for jewelry (beads and pendants), and (3) as shiny crystals which were picked-up for their uniqueness and possible mystic powers.

Ochres for use as Pigment: By far the most common raw minerals in archeological contexts are red and yellow ochre. Red ochre is a form of iron oxide (Hematite – Fe_2O_3) that is admixed with clay. Yellow ochre is another form of iron oxide mixed with clay but is composed of the minerals Goethite (commonly known as “limonite” - $\text{FeO}(\text{OH})$) and/or Lepidocrocite ($\gamma\text{FeO}(\text{OH})$). Both form strong-colored pigments when ground to a powder and mixed with water and/or animal fat. Other more exotic pigments include lead (Galena – PbS and Litharge – PbO), copper (Malachite – $\text{Cu}_2\text{CO}_3\text{OH}_2$ and Azurite – $\text{Cu}_3(\text{CO}_3)_2\text{OH}_2$), manganese (Manganite – MnO , Pyrolusite – MnO_2 , and Hausmannite – $(\text{Mn}^2, \text{Mn}^3)\text{O}_4$), and mercury (Cinnabar – HgS). Galena was used in ancient Egypt as “kohl” to make silver-black eyeliner for women and Litharge – lead oxide – can be mixed to make a very white-colored pigment. Copper carbonates like malachite and azurite make brilliant green and blue-colored pigments while the various manganese oxides make a dark black pigment. Cinnabar makes a bright red pigment (its name in ancient Hindi means “dried Dragon’s blood”) and was a favorite of the Maya, especially in burying their royalty.



Red Ochre



Yellow Ochre

Raw Material for Jewelry: While shell was the most commonly-used material for beads, the mineral turquoise ($\text{CuAl}_6(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$) was a highly favored stone for making both beads and pendants in Mexico and in the

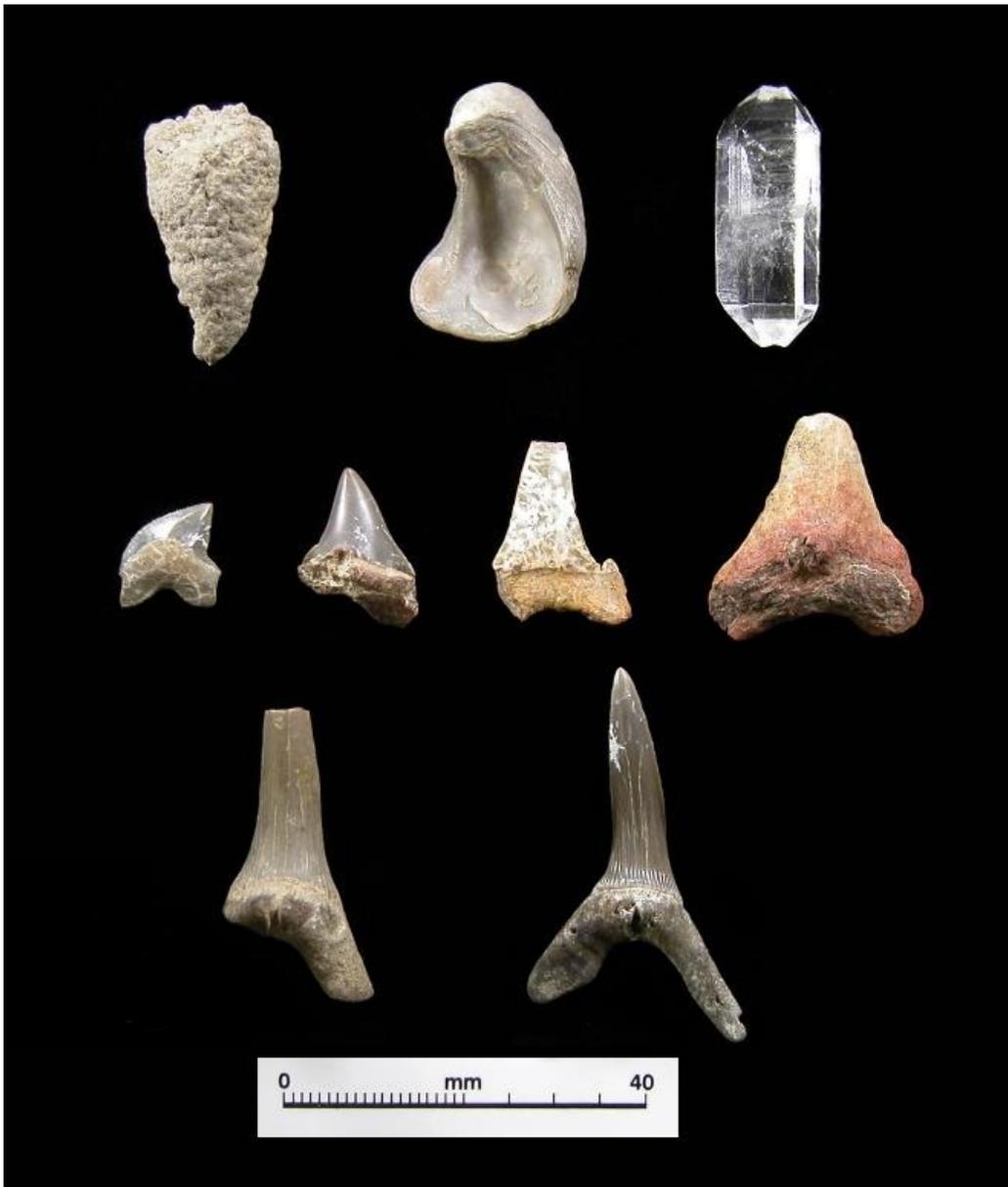
American Southwest. Turquoise beads and pendants have also been found in Texas – the product of long-distance trade as turquoise does not occur naturally in any significant quantity in the state.

Pick-Up Minerals: Commonly found crystals in archeological sites include Quartz (SiO_2), Calcite (CaCO_3), and Selenite ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$). Quartz crystals have been recovered from a number of sites and were believed to have represented powerful magical pieces. Some have even been found as associated offerings in burials. Calcite, especially in its rhombohedral cleavage form known as “Iceland Spar”, can reflect a double image in sunlight. Some scholars today believe that Iceland Spar was the Vikings’ magic instrument that allowed them to navigate the oceans even in poor sunlight. Calcite occurs naturally in limestones across Texas and as such, was found by our indigenous inhabitants and brought back to their sites. Selenite, the translucent crystal form of gypsum, can be found in some Cretaceous shales in Texas and was also an item which was collected.



A shaped piece of limestone from the Upper Farmersville site in Collin County, Texas. The gray-colored material on the surface is powdered Galena, PbS , which was powdered for use as a pigment.

Natural minerals are of interest to archeologists because their origin is well-established in Texas and the surrounding states. As such, researchers can fairly easily determine the location of the nearest deposit of the mineral and thus establish the distance the local inhabitants either traveled to obtain the mineral or traded to get it. For example, while manganese oxides can be found almost anywhere, they only occur in minable quantities in southern Oklahoma. Similarly, the closest deposits of malachite and azurite in any sizable amount is in Comanche County, Oklahoma. Lead can be found as small, detrital crystals in Burnet County but sizable quantities only occur in the Tri-State mining district of northeast Oklahoma-northwest Arkansas-southwest Missouri. The closest deposits of cinnabar (mercury sulfide) are in and around Terlingua in the Big Bend region. Quartz crystals can be found in the Central Mineral region of Llano and Burnet counties and at Hot Springs, Arkansas. What we don't often get to see is how these minerals were actually used, either as body paint or pigments on hides, or as objects of power and prestige.



Unusual pick-up items found in Late Prehistoric sites along the East Fork of the Trinity River including fossil shells, shark's teeth, and a quartz crystal (top row, far right). Examination of the crystal indicated that it probably originated in the area of Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Houston History Chronicles – Camp Logan, Houston, Texas

by Robbie Morin, Linda Gorski and Louis Aulbach

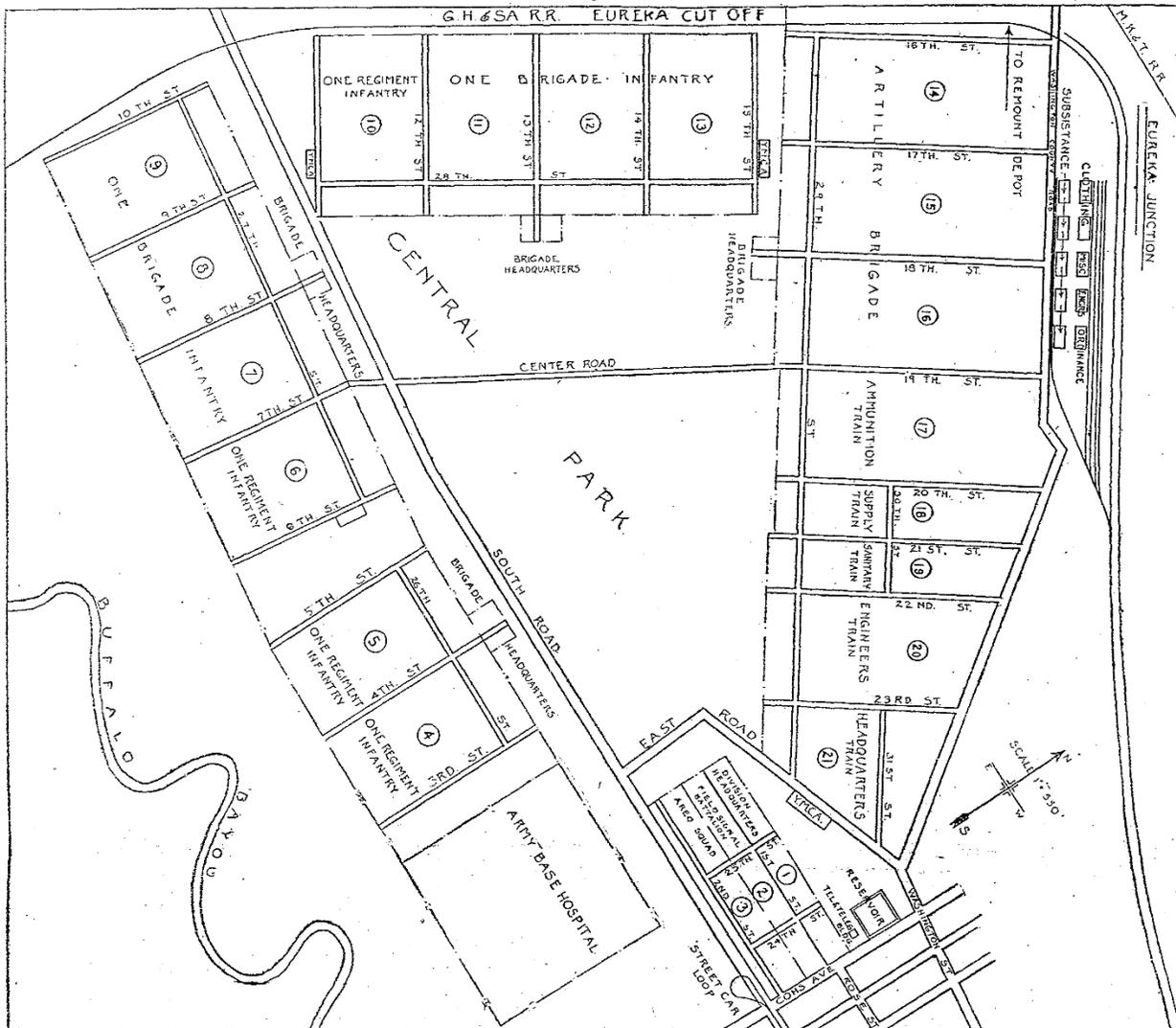
Over the past month many of you have likely read about the recently opened first phase of the new Memorial Park Plan, the “Eastern Glades” which includes an important portion of what was Camp Logan.

The graphic below comes from the September 2, 1917 issue of the Houston Chronicle and it is likely the first map ever published of Camp Logan, a WWI emergency training facility that was built in the area that is now known as Memorial Park to house and train about 45,000 soldiers at a time before they were deployed overseas to fight in the American Expeditionary Force in France. For reference, the “Eastern Glades” includes that area of the map in the lower end of “Central Park” and near “East Road”.

When you go to Memorial Park today, you are literally walking or running through Houston history. The running trails encircle the Memorial Park Golf Course located where the words “Central Park” are on the map below. The Memorial Park Golf Course began in 1923 as a 9-hole sand green course built near the Public Health Service at Camp Logan for use by convalescing soldiers. When the hospital closed, the course was opened to the public. (The course has recently been reconfigured and will be the site of the PGA’s Houston Open next year). You are also running through areas that housed military units including infantry, artillery, and engineer battalions from the Illinois National Guard and other units.

Map of Camp Logan Where Illinois Troops Will Be Trained

Houston’s Military Establishment Covers Tract of 2000 Acres—How Various Units Will Be Placed



When you entered Camp Logan in 1917, you might have walked through the wooden gate shown in the photo on the left. Today, you will “enter” Camp Logan through the gate on the right which is in the exact same location and is part of the new “Eastern Glades” project. This entrance is on Blossom Street off Crestwood Drive which runs along on the eastern edge of Memorial Park.



To read more about the history of Camp Logan and Memorial Park, our book, [Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, 1917 – 1919](#) is available at the River Oaks Bookstore and online at Amazon.com (<https://www.amazon.com/Camp-Logan-Houston-Texas-1917-1919/dp/1497448646/>). The Houston Chronicle Historical Archive, the digital microfilm of the Houston Chronicle newspaper, recently went online. It dates from 1901 when the paper was founded through 2015 and it archives nearly every issue of the daily paper for over 110 years and now you can access this amazing Chronicle archive. You need to have a public library card to log into the newspaper collection. Here’s the link to the HPL account for the Chronicle:
<https://infoweb.newsbank.com/resources/search/nb?p=AMNEWS&t=favorite%3A14DB39C1%21Houston%2BChronicle%2BHistorical%2BArchive>

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Did you know that if you have an Amazon account you can donate to HAS?

There is a program called Amazon Smile which “donates 0.5% of the price of eligible purchases...to your favorite charitable organization at no cost to you”. As a result of members designating the “Houston Archeological Society” as the “charitable organization” to receive donations produced by their purchases, HAS periodically receives money from Amazon Smile. If you have an Amazon account and have not signed up for Amazon Smile or have not designated HAS as your selected charity for Amazon Smile, then please do so.

Archeological Society
Monthly Meeting Programs for 2020
6:30pm Third Thursday of every month (except June)
(Until further notice meetings are virtual for members only)

October 15, 2020 – Gregg Dimmick – **Vindolanda: An Archeological Excavation on Hadrians Wall in England**

November 19, 2020 – TBD.

December 17, 2020 – **Annual Review highlighting HAS 2020 activities**

January 21, 2021 - Dub Crook - **The Anthropology of Hunting**

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

Please submit articles for publication to *The Profile* Editor Bob Sewell at newsletter@txhas.org. Please submit articles for the October issue no later than 25th September.

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

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