Houston Archeological Society

THE PROFILE

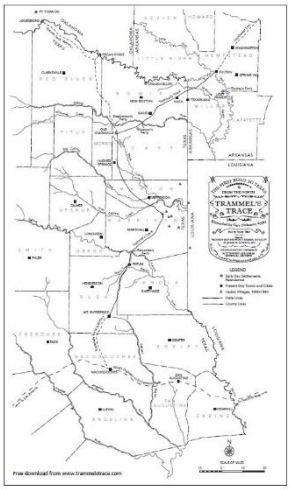
Vol 10, Issue 2

www.txhas.org

Thursday, February 18th, 2021, at 6:30 p.m.
"Trammel's Trace – the First Road from Texas to the North"
Gary Pinkerton

The February meeting of the Houston Archeological Society will be held on **Thursday, February 18th via ZOOM.** Historian and author Gary Pinkerton will present a program based on his acclaimed book, Trammel's Trace – The First Road from Texas to the North. HAS members will receive a link by email to the ZOOM meeting which will begin at 6:30. Non-members can tune into the program portion of the meeting via a livestream YouTube feed beginning at 7:15 p.m. at this link https://youtu.be/bIPOoITyOhw.

In this program Gary will discuss Trammel's Trace - The First Road to Texas from the North, which is the history of a 200-year-old road and its role in early smuggling and migration into Texas beginning in the early 1800s. Both the trail and its namesake, Nicholas Trammell, are the subject of his research. This award-winning work was published in 2016 by Texas A&M University Press (www.trammelstrace.com).



Trammels Trace ran from the Red River to Nacogdoches where it met the Camino Real de los Téjas and was the first road to Texas from the northern boundary with the United States. It was an early trail for the Caddo and later used for migration from Arkansas, Missouri and Tennessee before Texas became a Republic.

Praise for the book has been broad. The President of the Texas Historical Foundation said, "through research, countless presentations to local historical organizations, and one-on-one education of landowners, he has reconnected Trammel's Trace and brought the historic pathway back into current consciousness." As a result of his research and his efforts to educate others about the old road, the Stone Fort Chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas erected a five-foot granite marker for Trammel's Trace in Nacogdoches in 2018.

Pinkerton has a Master of Social Work (MSW) degree from the University of Houston and a bachelor's degree in social work and psychology from Texas A&M University-Commerce. As an independent researcher and Human Resources consultant he contributes to diverse projects. He is a member of the Editorial Board for the East Texas Historical Association. His work also appears in the online Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture, the online Handbook of Texas, the Portal to Texas History, and the Journal of Diving History.

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

President's Message – Linda Gorski

HAS members and friends,

As you know, over the past several years HAS members have participated in several prehistoric and historic archeological projects around the greater Houston Area. We are now preparing to work with a great organization in Houston, Project RESPECT, on an archeological outreach program at the historic Evergreen Negro Cemetery in downtown Houston. Let me give you a little bit of history about this cemetery.

Evergreen Negro Cemetery is located in Houston's Fifth Ward on the west side of Lockwood Drive at IH 10 on Market Street between Calles Street, Lockwood Drive, and Sakowitz Street. The cemetery contains approximately 5.58 acres and is believed to be the third oldest African American cemetery in Houston. The cemetery burials date from approximately 1887 to 1950. Those interred in the cemetery include former slaves, Buffalo Soldiers, World War I veterans, and other residents of the Fifth Ward.

In 1960 the city of Houston sought to expand Lockwood Drive from Sonora to Liberty Road. The expansion split the cemetery and caused the bodies of 490 persons to be moved and re-interred in other cemeteries. By the 1970s the cemetery was totally overgrown with dense vegetation – five to six feet tall by some recollections. By the 1990s efforts began to reclaim and preserve the historic graveyard. In 1995 a nonprofit organization called Project RESPECT along with area universities and students began work to clean up and restore the cemetery. Fifth Ward community efforts to raise awareness for the cemetery continued into the 2000s. On July 31, 2009, the Texas Historical Commission declared the site a "Historic Texas Cemetery."

Recently, under the leadership of Project RESPECT, several groups have worked diligently to restore the neglected and vandalized cemetery. According to Donald Williams, a caretaker for the cemetery, the project is more than just pruning and trimming trees, leveling sunken ground and restoring broken headstones. It's about preserving lost history and identifying those buried there and building their family histories. To that end, Williams has engaged the help of the local Latter Day Saints stake. Through the church's renowned FamilySearch initiative members are conducting a pilot project to help identify those who are buried in various Black cemeteries throughout a seven-county area (Harris County, Brazoria County, Fort Bend County, Montgomery County, Washington County, Galveston County and Walker County). The information gathered by these groups is submitted to the Record Recording Link at Brigham Young University which is then combined with information such as cemetery and undertaker from Texas death records previously digitized and indexed by FamilySearch. The Record Linking Lab from Texas death records previously digitized and indexed by FamilySearch. This information is then made available to community members with ancestors buried at the cemetery to develop their own genealogy. According to Williams, Project RESPECT is putting together a map that will show locations of all the headstones that are currently known. "Approximately 5,000 are buried at Evergreen, but only several hundred graves have been identified so far. More are discovered every week."

And that's where HAS comes in. Thanks to our PI on the project, professional archeologist Ashley Jones with MAC/CEI, our first goal will be to conduct a GPR survey of parts of the cemetery to determine where anomalies are located. We will also do a drone survey of the cemetery to look for features. HAS volunteers will also do probing surveys to determine where sunken grave vaults, walkways and other foundation features may be located. And we'll be helping with ongoing clean up and gravestone recording efforts. If you are interested in helping with this important community project, please email me at president@txhas.org.

Evergreen Historic Negro Cemetery is located in Houston's Fifth Ward

Ashley Jones, right, with members of Project RESPECT at the Historic Evergreen Negro Cemetery

HAS members will be working including the Latter-Day Saints to clean the cemetery and locate and record gravestones and grave vaults

Houston Archeological Society
Monthly Meeting
January 21, 2021

WELCOME to our HAS Monthly Meeting, held via ZOOM! We have visitors from the Hill Country Archeological Association and YouTube joining us tonight. Due to the continuing pandemic, 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 contact Bob.

Budget (Bob Sewell): An email recently went out to all Society members regarding the adoption of this year's budget. We will not review all the details again, but if you have questions, please email Bob. Voting is ongoing, and so far, we have received over 56 responses, so we are almost there. Voting closes tonight at 10:00 P.M.

Membership (Bob Sewell): Our membership currently stands at 126 and includes 23 new members. All members will receive an email reminder about membership renewal.

Website and Newsletter (Bob Sewell): Our website is working well with no outages reported. In December, we added a credit card payment option for membership, and so far, 60 or so folks have signed up that way. Also, thanks to folks who have submitted articles for the newsletter. The articles have been of high quality!

New Business

Publications (Dub Crook): Journal 142 (general archeology topics) came out in December. Please email Linda if you have not received your copy. Also, Journal 143 (Western U.S. archeology) will be available soon. This journal includes articles on archeology in California, New Mexico, Colorado and West Texas. The Lone Oak Phases I and II report has been completed and should be out at the end of the 1st quarter of this year! Note: all reports and journals are complimentary as part of your membership.

Tonight's Program: Wilson W "Dub" Crook presented "The Anthropology of Hunting: Observations from a Global Archeologist-Hunter." Dub presented HAS members and guests a better understanding of hunting techniques, and the dangers ancient hunters faced based on his experiences as a hunter and archeologist, with a focus on subsistence hunting. Special emphasis was placed on animal behavior that determined the hunting techniques used. This talk was the basis for a class taught by Dub to anthropology students at the University of Texas-Arlington.

February Program: Historian and author Gary Pinkerton will present "Trammel's Trace: The First Road from Texas to the North."

Beth Kennedy, Secretary

Notes on Munitions
My Grandfather's Winchester Model 94 Carbine
By Tom Nuckols

In 1929, my grandparents Tom and AnnaBelle McPherson Nuckols were living at 344 Peck Avenue in San Antonio, Texas. That address is now occupied by Interstate Highway 10.

On the 12th of November of that year, my grandfather went to Snell-Hocker Hardware Company, located at 211 Broadway in San Antonio, and purchased a brand-new Winchester Model 94 (94) saddle ring carbine in caliber thirty-thirty, for $31.20 (Figures 1, 2 and 3). He subsequently used the 94 on deer hunting trips to the Henrichson Ranch in Valley Wells, Texas.

I first saw the 94 in the late 1960's shortly after my grandparents moved to my parents ranch in Big Wells, Texas. It was sitting in a closet in my grandparent's bedroom in the ranch house. I became enamored with the 94 and would take it out of the closet and admire it every time my family and I visited my grandparents.

When deer hunting season arrived after I had "discovered" the 94, I asked my grandfather if I could take the carbine hunting. His response was "Thomas, you can use that old gun, but I don't think it works any more".

I was thrilled and took the 94 deer hunting several times after that. However, my interpretation of hunting, was sitting in a deer stand with the sole purpose of watching the wildlife, while the 94 sat on my lap. I never even loaded the 94 and kept the thirty-thirty cartridges in my blue jeans pocket. Truth is, I was a little scared of the gun, because I was not sure about what my grandfather meant when he said that he didn't think that it worked anymore. I inherited the 94 a few years before my father passed away, and to this day, I have never fired it.

Figure 1. My Grandfather's Winchester Model 94 carbine and leather saddle scabbard. Grandfather never owned or rode a horse; the scabbard was used as a gun case. Based on the serial #, this carbine was manufactured in 1928. The "buckhorn" rear sight was manufactured by Marble's (1887-2016) a gun sight manufacturer of Gladstone, Michigan. All photographs courtesy of Bryant Boutwell, Ph.D.

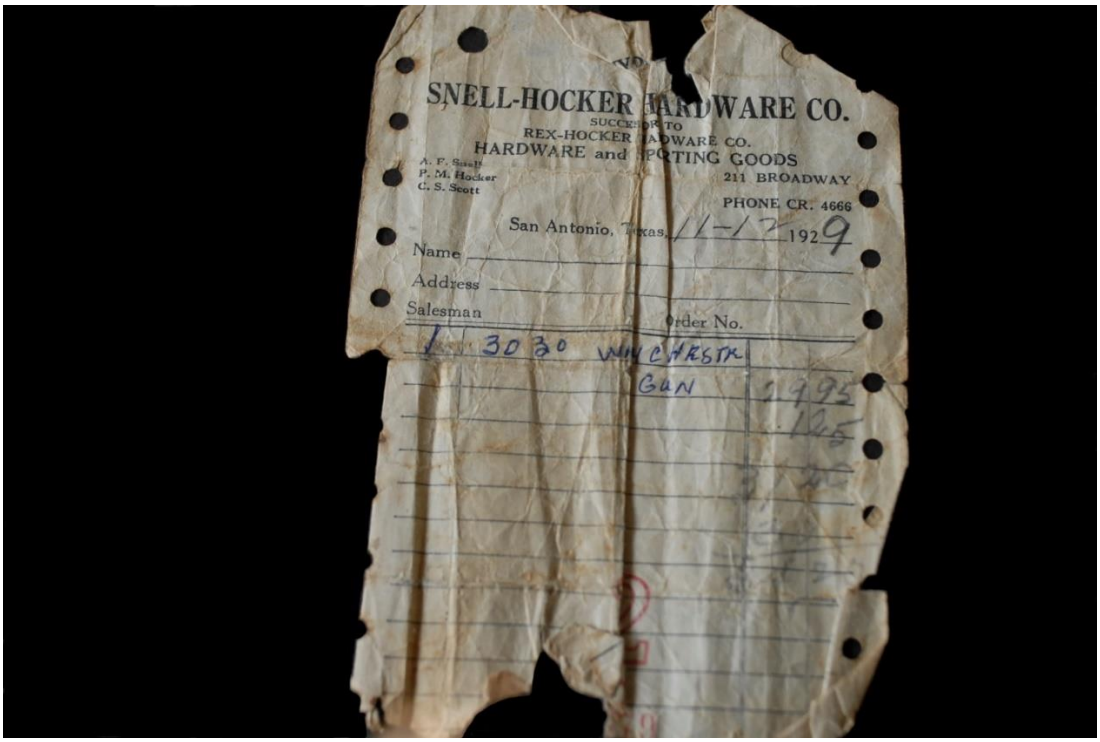


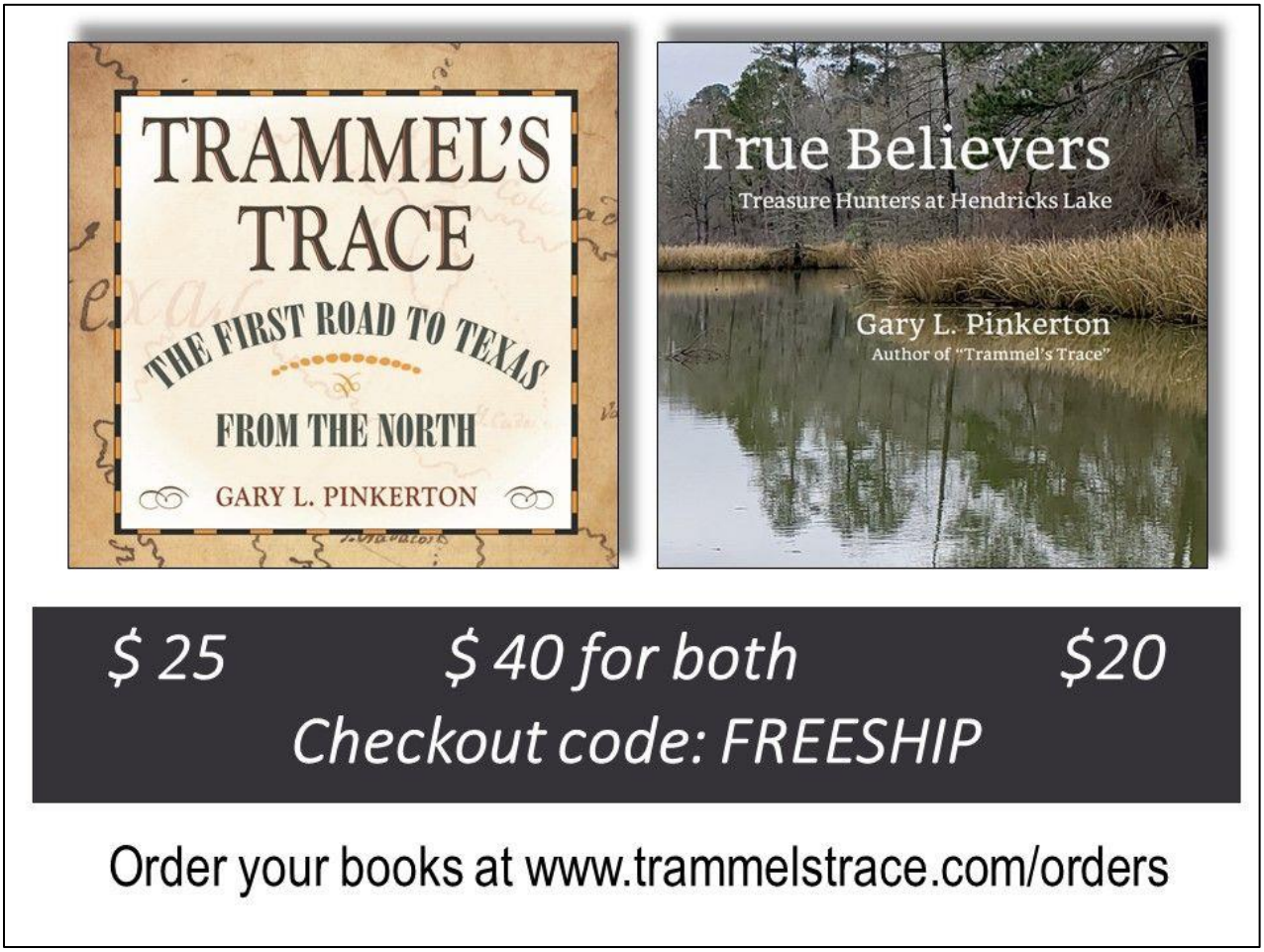
Figure 2. The receipt for the Model 94. The item sold "1 30-30 WINCHESTER GUN" is in my Grandfather's handwriting. The salesman must have left that information out at the time of sale.

Figure 3. My grandfather wrapped the carbine's saddle ring in leather.

REFERENCES

THE WINCHESTER ARMS COLLECTORS ASSOCIATONS

2021 When Was Your Winchester Made? https://winchestercollector.org/dates/. Accessed January, 2021.



HAS Memberships for 2021 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 download a membership form here http://www.txhas.org/PDF/HAS%20Membership%20Form.pdf and mail it into us with your check, or you can pay online via our website using your Credit/Debit card.

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!!!!

ARCHEO CORNER: Conchoidal Fracture - Why Cherts Break

Wilson W. "Dub" Crook, III

Ever wonder why the aboriginal inhabitants of Texas and elsewhere around the world selected silica-rich rocks such as chert, chalcedony, jasper, quartzite, silicified wood, and obsidian to make their tools? The answer is simple: "conchoidal fracture".

Conchoidal fracture describes the way that materials break or fracture when they do not have natural planes of separation. For example, a shale rock has natural bedding planes, formed by the tabular clay minerals that make up the rock. When struck, the rock will break along these tabular planes. The mineral calcite ($CaCO_3$) has a natural rhombohedral cleavage due to the alignment of its atoms in the crystal structure and will break into small rhombs. However, silica-rich minerals including quartz, chert, quartzite, jasper, chalcedony, obsidian and other fine-grained or amorphous materials made primarily of silicon dioxide, will fracture with smooth, curved surfaces resembling the lines of growth of a seashell. In fact, the word "conchoidal" comes from the Greek word "*konchoeides*" meaning seashell.

A piece of volcanic glass known as obsidian displaying prominent conchoidal fracture. The point of impact, known as the bulb of percussion, is at the left side. Shock waves radiating out from the point of impact create the seashell seashell appearance characteristic of conchoidal fracture.

Man-made glass also exhibits conchoidal fracture when struck as can be seen on the edge of this pane of glass.

When a silica-rich material is struck by another hard substance, it will break in a more or less controlled manner. The radiating cone of force that propagates through the silica material is known as a "Hertzian Cone", named after the German physicist Heinrich Rudolf Hertz, who first described this type of wave propagation through various solid media. While the cone is left on the material being struck, the resultant flake that is removed will retain the "bulb of percussion", which is simply the filling of the Hertzian cone. As a result, the direction of strike can be readily determined on all flakes which retain the bulb of percussion. This is the physical principle that explains the form and characteristics of flakes removed from a core of toolstone during the process of lithic reduction.

Ripple marks left on a Clovis projectile point by the removal of the basal thinning flake known as the "flute". The point of impact is at the base of the point (left) and resultant force propagated through the chert from left to right in the photo.

While a piece of chert will show part of a Hertzian cone when struck, a bullet or a rock striking a solid plane of glass (or your windshield) will produce a full Hertizan Cone.

Pane of glass struck by a rock leaving a perfect Hertzian Cone.

In lithic (stone) tools, conchoidal fracturing forms the basis for controlled flint knapping since the shape of the object is controlled by the direction and force of the stress applied and not by some natural orientation of the atoms in the material. As conchoidal fracturing can only be produced by mechanical impact, rather than frost cracking, they can be a useful tool in differentiating prehistoric stone tools from naturally broken stones. Naturally broken rocks will break at angles that approximate 90° whereas man-produced fractures are usually less than 80° and often closer to 70° or less.

Other igneous rocks such as basalts, dacites, and rhyolites may also exhibit conchoidal fracture if they are fine grained enough. But their quality is typically less than other forms of pure silicon dioxide. Quartzites will also fracture conchoidally but the force of the blow may go around cemented sand grains rather than through them creating a less than perfect fracture. The best materials for achieving a high degree of controlled fracture are those with highest content of silicon dioxide and the finest grain size. In natural materials, this is best seen in volcanic glass or obsidian.

Lithic flake showing a prominent bulb of percussion (top of photo) with ripple marks radiating downward from the force of the blow transmitted through the rock.

The 370th Infantry:
Trained at Camp Logan. Fought in France.

by
Louis F. Aulbach, Linda C. Gorski, and Robbie Morin

Many HAS members have participated in archeological projects at the Camp Logan site in Memorial Park in which artifacts from the Camp Logan era were found. To put these artifacts in context, it is good to know the background story of the people who left those artifacts. This article highlights a few of the men of one military unit who were stationed at Camp Logan, and then served in the war with distinction.

President Woodrow Wilson issued a call for the mobilization of National Guard units on July 3, 1917. The 8th Illinois Infantry assembled on July 25, 1917 at various rendezvous stations in Illinois, including Chicago, Springfield, Peoria, Danville and Metropolis. The entire regiment arrived at Camp Logan in Houston by the middle of October and began an intensive training program with the 33rd Division.

Designated as the 370th Infantry on December 1, 1917, the all African American regiment sailed for France aboard the S. S. President Grant on April 6, 1918. Upon their arrival in France on April 22, 1918, the 370th Infantry was attached to the 73rd Division of the French Army. By the middle of June, the 370th was on the front lines in the Saint Mihiel sector. In September, the regiment joined the French Army's 59th Division in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Pvt. Arthur Johnson

In the difficult battle conditions of the Argonne Forest, the men of the 370th had numerous opportunities to display their valor and bravery. Individual acts of heroism in battle were recognized by decorations of honor as seventy-one soldiers of the 370th Infantry were awarded the French Croix de Guerre and twenty-one received the U. S. Army's Distinguished Service Crosses. Private Arthur Johnson received one of each medal.

Cpl. Emil Laurent

Corporal Emil Laurent of Chicago volunteered to open a passage through the electrified wire barrier near the town of Soissons. With a pair of wire cutters in one hand and his lieutenant's automatic in the other, Laurent crawled out in the dark across the field to the wire fence. With German machine guns blazing all around him, Laurent made his way along the terrain. Bullets whizzed past his head and he cried out: “Never touched me!” in defiance. For three hours, he snipped the wire and opened a huge gap in the broad line. Corporal Laurent returned to his unit unharmed. For this selfless action, Corporal Emil Laurent was awarded the Croix de Guerre.

Captain John H. Patton was the commander of the 2nd Battalion of the 370th Infantry from September 11 to November 11, 1917 during the battles of Mont des Signes and the Oise-Aisne offensive. Patton's battalion repeatedly engaged the enemy in combat during this period as the allied armies pushed toward the Hindenburg Line and the Belgium border. For his meritorious service in these engagements, Captain Patton was awarded the French Croix de Guerre.

Capt. John H. Patton

Lt. Col. Otis B. Duncan

The 3rd Battalion of the 370th Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Otis B. Duncan, advanced one difficult kilometer at Ferme de la Riviere on September 30, 1918. Composed of men from the southern Illinois towns of Springfield, Peoria, Danville and Metropolis, the 3rd Battalion faced relentless fire from German machine gun nests. Three previous attempts by French army units to silence the machine guns were futile, but under the leadership of Lt. Col. Duncan, the 3rd Battalion destroyed the German positions, and the allied line was able to advance.

Prior to the war, Otis Duncan had worked at the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois for over twenty years. On the battlefield, Duncan actively commanded one of the hardest fighting battalions of the regiment, and he was recognized as a man of natural leadership, an able tactician and "a natural military genius." For his accomplishments, the French awarded Lieutenant Colonel Otis B. Duncan the Croix de Guerre. Duncan returned to the United States as the highest ranking African American officer in the American Expeditionary Force.

The 370th Infantry went to France with approximately 2,500 men. Sixty-five enlisted men and one officer were killed in action. Thirty soldiers died from their wounds in battle. A total of 483 men were wounded and missing. Roughly a thousand of the 370th were incapacitated by the poison gas of chemical warfare. Of the original contingent of 2,500 men, only 1,260 of the original troops of the 370th Infantry returned with the regiment.

General Vincendon, Commander of the 59th Division of the French Army, wrote on the departure of the 370th:

In offering to me your regimental colors as proof of your love for France and as an expression of your loyalty to the 59th Division and our Army, you have given us of your best and you have given it out of the fullness of your hearts. The blood of your comrades who fell on the soil of France mixed with the blood of our soldiers, renders indissoluble the bonds of affection that unite us... A last time: Au revoir.

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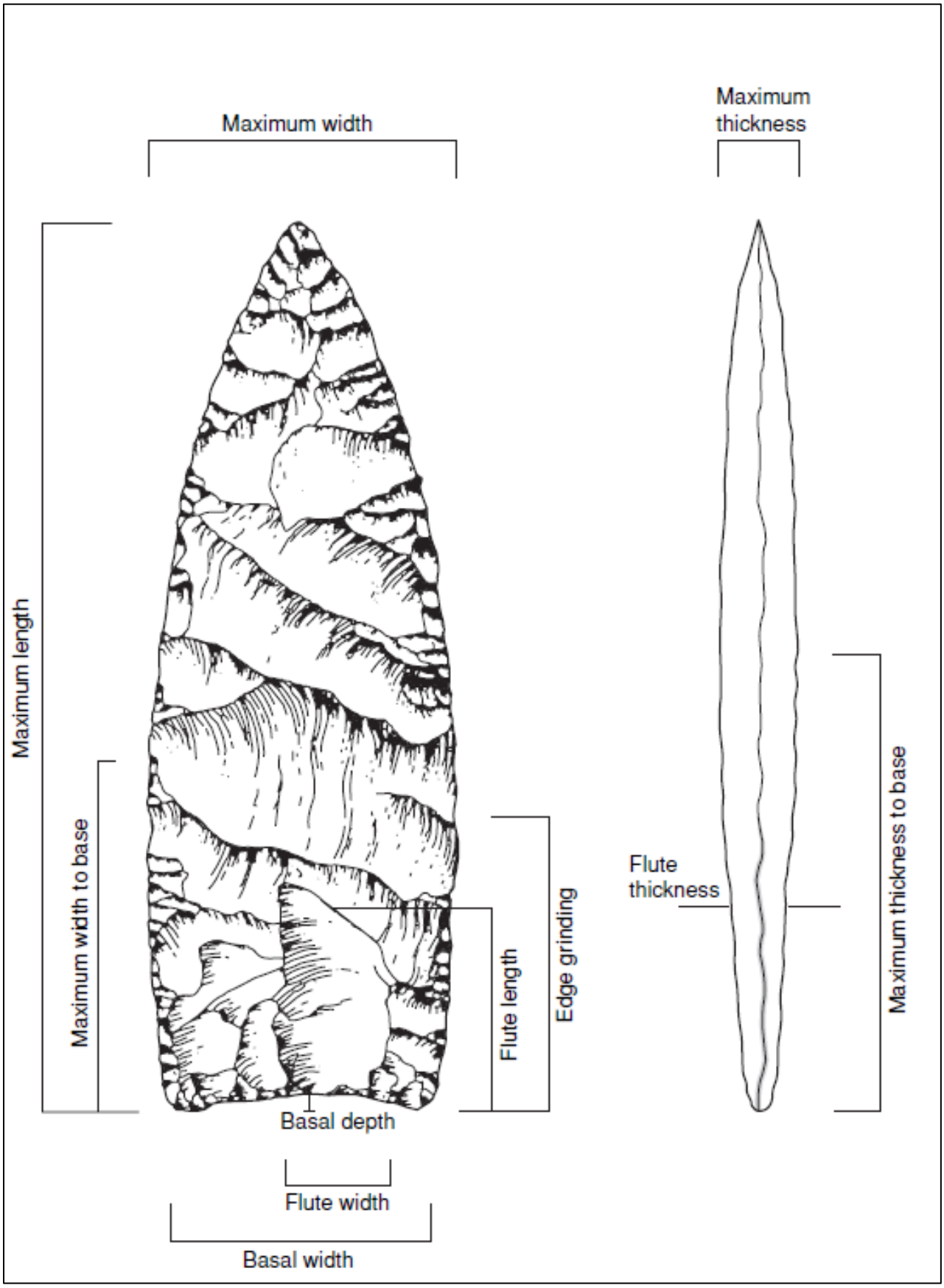
Texas Clovis Fluted Point Survey

In 1985, Dr. David Meltzer at Southern Methodist University initiated a survey of Clovis fluted points in Texas. That survey continues to the present, and of 2007 when the third edition of the Texas Clovis Fluted Points Survey was published in the Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society, a total of 544 Clovis points were recorded. Clovis points were found to occur all across the state with concentrations on the High Plains, the Upper Gulf Coast, and along an area through Central Texas following the Balcones Escarpment where both freshwater and high-quality chert sources were readily available. The majority of the Clovis points were found to be made from Edwards chert with lesser amounts fashioned from Alibates agatized dolomite, Tecovas jasper, and other lithic materials.

Recently, the Texas Clovis Fluted Point Survey has come under the control and curation of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) in Austin, specifically under Alan Slade of the Prehistory and Research Project (formerly the Gault Project). Alan anticipates that the number of Clovis fluted points from Texas will increase as well as the roll of counties where Clovis points are reported. The call for data will provide details of how and where to report any Clovis point discoveries. A copy of the standardized reporting form is included below.

All discoveries and data should be sent to: Alan.slade@austin.utexas.edu Telephone: (512) 232-4898 (leave a message)

Clovis Point Schematics



TEXAS CLOVIS FLUTED POINT SURVEY FORM

Sequence: _____ County: _____

Please attach a tracing of the outline (or a photocopy) of both faces of the fluted point. Be sure to show the outline of the flute(s) broken areas, and the extent of edge grinding. If possible, please take measurements in centimeters.

1. Maximum Length		2. Maximum width	
3. Width of base		4. Distance from maximum width to base	
5. Maximum thickness		6. Distance from maximum thickness to base	
7. Maximum flute thickness		8. Basal concavity depth	
9. Observe flute length		10. Obverse flute width	
11. Reverse flute length		12. Reverse flute width	
13. Number of flute obverse		14. Number of flutes reverse	
15. Length of grinding left edge		16. Length of grinding right edge	
17. Basal grinding	❑ Yes ❑ No	18. Measurement in	cm in

19. More detailed information of where and when the point was discovered: _____

20. Artifacts or features found with the point: _____

21. Color and type of stone material: _____

Please print name and address:

Return completed form to:

Alan M. Slade
Prehistory Research Project
Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory
University of Texas at Austin
PRC Building 5, 1010 Burnet Road, Austin, TX 78758
alan.slade@austin.utexas.edu
(512) 232-4898

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

March 18, 2021 – **Dr. Jason W. Barrett, TxDOT Archeologist**, Update on the Dimond Knoll Project

April 15 – **Reign Clark, Ron Ralph, Catrina Whitley** – Back to Bondage: The Sugar Land 95 Archeological Project

May 20, **Steve Stoutamire, Hill Country Archeological Association**, A Newly Discovered Paleo Indian and Multicomponent Site in Kerr County, Texas

August 19, 2021 – **Dr. Catherine Jalbert, Shannon Smith** – Archeology at Levi Jordan and Varner Hogg Plantations

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 March issue no later than 22nd February, 2021.

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

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