Houston Archeological Society

THE PROFILE

www.txhas.org

Vol. 11, Issue 11

Houston Archeological Society Holiday Social
Thursday, December 15, 2022, 6:30 p.m.
Trini Mendenhall Community Center, 1414 Wirt Road



Please join us for the Houston Archeological Society's final meeting of the year on Thursday, December 15, 2022, at 6:30 p.m. at the Trini Mendenhall Community Center, 1414 Wirt Road in Houston. The meeting will be **in-person only**, free of charge, and open to the public. Our gathering will feature a special holiday-themed snack buffet, a PowerPoint slide display, and a casual evening of socializing. Please bring a seasonal snack to share!

HAS President Frank Kozar will oversee the evening as our Master of Ceremonies. Serving his first term as president of the Houston Archeological Society, Frank was born in Donora, Pennsylvania, but moved to Cleveland, Ohio, when he was three and spent his childhood there. He joined the Navy, and following his service commitment he worked for Eastern Airlines at various operations jobs in Cleveland, Atlanta, Charleston, and Miami. In 1983, Frank moved to Houston to be an air traffic controller. He served in that field for twenty-seven years until retirement, after which he worked as a contract instructor. Frank has held a lifelong interest in history and archeology and is sharing that passion with HAS.

Parking at the Trini Mendenhall Center is free of charge. For more information about this program or about the Houston Archeological Society, please contact Frank Kozar, at president@txhas.org.

WISHING YOU HAPPY HOLIDAYS FROM THE ENTIRE HAS TEAM!!!!

President's Message – Frank Kozar



For members of the Houston Archeological Society, the period of early October through mid-November can be hectic, since Texas Archeology Month (TAM) is celebrated each year in October. We are always kept busy staffing several community outreach events in addition to our active excavation projects.

This past month for TAM, HAS Vice President Sarah Chesney and Treasurer Bob Sewell, assisted by our volunteers, organized a show-and-tell at the San Jacinto Battleground State Historic Site. That same day, I joined HAS Education Coordinator Sharon Menegaz and others at the Washington-on-the-Brazos State Historic site. We interacted with nearly 170 members of the public, discussing the WOTB site and how HAS helps tell the story of Texas history. Bob Sewell and I also brought the HAS PowerPoint presentation to sixty Cub Scouts and their parents at The Kinkaid School in the Memorial area, where they also were able to see and touch our display of artifacts.

In November, we conducted our biggest event, which took place at the Kleb Woods Nature Preserve and Center in Tomball, location of the circa 1890 Kleb family homestead and an active archeological site. We interacted with over 190 interested visitors, half of whom were children under ten, who were encouraged to grab a trowel and dig in two open units. HAS members including Geoff Mills and Leonie Waithman oversaw the units and screens. You wouldn't think that rusty nails and pop-tops would generate a lot of excitement, but you'd be wrong! Please also see the article about our day at Kleb Woods written by Sharon Menegaz.

In between all of that, several HAS members attended the Texas Archeological Society Annual Meeting in Tyler in late October. Please see further articles about the meeting in this issue.

I would like to thank the many HAS members who volunteered their time to connect with the public, especially with our youngest guests, who bring open minds and great enthusiasm to our many events.

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Houston Archeological Society - Monthly Meeting Minutes
November 17, 2022

WELCOME to our HAS Monthly Meeting! Frank Kozar called the meeting to order at 6:35 p.m. The meeting was held in person at the Trini Mendenhall Community Center and via Zoom/YouTube. Thank you to all who joined us in person and online.

Treasurer's Report (Bob Sewell): Bob reported that HAS finances are still very healthy, standing at $47,022.07. The board is currently looking at the budget for 2023 and will be sending out an email for member voting in January.

Membership (Bob Sewell): Bob reported that we have surpassed our goal of 200 members since the last meeting, as we now can claim 201 members! Membership fees are due the first of January, so if you haven't renewed already for 2023, please feel free to do so. For those new members who joined from September onwards this year, your membership carries on for 2023 so you do not need to renew.

Publications (Bob Sewell): We don't have any journals here tonight but will have them for the in-person meeting being held in December.

December Meeting (Frank Kozar): Next month's meeting, December 15, 2022, will be both in person and via Zoom for those members who are out of town. There will not be a formal business meeting, but we'll enjoy socializing at our annual Christmas party. A PowerPoint will feature the many HAS projects and activities throughout 2022 and there will be plenty of opportunity to talk to those involved and mingle with members. Soft drinks, coffee, and light bites will be available, and you are welcome to bring a plate of something if you wish.

NEW BUSINESS

Reminder: Starting in January the meeting facility will begin closing at 8:00 p.m. instead of 9:00 p.m. This is one of the reasons we moved the start time forward with the social part of the meeting/zoom now commencing at 6:00 p.m., followed by the business meeting at 6:30 p.m., and the introduction of the featured speaker and initiation of YouTube streaming at 6:45 p.m. Speakers will conclude their programs by 7:30 p.m., leaving around five minutes for questions, after which we will have a quick pack up in order to be out of the hall by 8:00 p.m. If we have a speaker with a longer program, we will move the business portion of the meeting forward to allow for extra presentation time.

TONIGHT'S PROGRAM

Our speaker tonight, Eleanor Stoddart with Texas Parks and Wildlife, helps to protect cultural sites in the parks. You may remember Eleanor working as an educator at San Felipe Historic Site, and before that she was an archeologist at Moore Archeological Consulting in Houston. Eleanor earned a BA from the University of Alberta and an MA from the Memorial University of Newfoundland, and she has led excavations in Alberta and Saskatchewan. She has lived in the Houston area for the last 19 years. Eleanor has been a member of HAS for a number of years and has recently joined the HAS Board as a Director at Large - a very welcome new member to our board.

Meeting adjourned at 6:35 p.m.

POST-MEETING CADDO MOUNDS UPDATE FROM FRANK KOZAR

The next phase of the rebuild of the Caddo Hut will take place between November 25 and December 6, 2022. The initial phase took part in July during which thirty-two pine poles were erected. This next phase will see the ribbing and the thatching carried out.
Eleven out of the twelve volunteers present in July had also been present the day that the tornado hit. Ten were Caddo tribe members who had traveled from all over the country. One of those was a paramedic who had been one of the first responders on that tragic day.

If anyone is interested in volunteering, please contact Frank. For more information about the Caddo Mounds see: https://www.thc.texas.gov/historic-sites/caddo-mounds-state-historic-site

Emma Baldwin, Secretary

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HAS Community Outreach with Sharon Menegaz



We can always use more volunteers for our programs! One perk: Sharon always rewards volunteers with home-baked brownies and cakes! Watch for announcements of outreach opportunities to places like the Awty International School and some of the private schools and homeschool groups in Harris County. Please consider helping - contact Sharon Menegaz; smenegaz@rcseaglesonline.org.

Report on Diggin' Old Stuff at Kleb Woods -- November 5, 2022

The Eleventh Annual Digging Old Stuff event at Kleb Woods, hosted by Harris County Precinct 4 and HAS, was a great success. County representatives registered 226 attendees in total, 111 adults and 115 children. Our own Don Keyes counted 190 plus at our tables and at the dig. While the numbers were a little lower than in past record years, all the volunteers felt this was an enthusiastic crowd, with some families staying for several hours. We enjoyed a steady stream of participants from 8:45 a. m. until about 3:15 p. m.

The Precinct 4 folks and their volunteers provided a button and string spinner activity, as well as a punched metal trinket that kids could make and take home. Demonstrations by blacksmith Dave Koenig were a big hit, as always.

HAS set up a whole table full of giveaways for our visitors, including archeology of Texas materials, archeology coloring books, pencils, bookmarks, THC information packets for adults, the beautiful new Archeology Month poster, as well as some TxDot Paleo point posters. We distributed over 200 pinch pot kits as well. Many homeschool parents appreciated our information packets, also taking THC steward business cards. Several families asked about the summer field school. Our show-and-tell artifacts, painted pebble activity, and ceramic reconstructions garnered lots of participation, with Don fielding hundreds of questions.

Of course, the Dig is always the most exciting part for the kids, and this year was no exception. This unique activity sets us apart from all others during Archeology Month activities. Our hardworking volunteers saw a steady stream of kids all day at the two open units.

Many thanks to all our volunteers, including Frank Kozar, Bob Sewell, Geoff Mills, and Don Keyes, who were there to set up before 8:00 a. m, and who didn't pack up until 3:30 p. m. Additional thanks go to Liz Coon-Nguyen, and Leonie and Madison Waithman, who helped during the really busy part of the day. Looking forward to next year!

Sharon Menegaz





Frank Kozar and Bob Sewell preparing the units. The weather was beautiful and lots of family groups attended. Thank you to Frank, Bob, Liz Coon-Nguyen, Geoff Mills, Don Keyes, Madison Waithman, Leonie Waithman, and Sharon Menegaz!









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HAS Board Member Leonie Waithman



A four-year HAS member, Leonie Waithman was born and raised in The Netherlands. As a seventeen-year-old, her first encounter with archeology came when she volunteered her time to the local archeology group. With her city's history dating back to the 13th century, and each excavation revealing a history never seen before, Leonie developed a passion for archeology. Still, her most compelling memory was an excavation site outside the original city walls and the discovery of four human graves dating back to 3100-2100 BC. Orientated to face north and laid to rest in a fetal position, only the contours of the bodies remained in the light-colored sand.

While college, travel, and work abroad caused Leonie to lose touch with archeology, she never gave up the thought of one day returning. So, when she met Dr. Sarah Chesney at the museum opening at San Felipe de Austin in April 2018, she signed up as a volunteer for the archeology department. She also joined HAS that year and became involved with the society's projects. Leonie lives in Katy, Texas, with her husband, three children, a dog, a cat, and a bunny. When not involved with archeology, Leonie continues her passion for history in writing and is the author of two published books (*Blood Ties* and *Hidden Enemies*) in a YA series called The King's Chosen: https://www.Amazon.com/hidden-Enemies-L-Waithman/dp/1626349843; https://www.amazon.com/Blood-Ties-L-waithman/dp/1626349223

Our Society is fortunate to have so many accomplished members, such as Leonie, who are published authors, expert professional archeologists, respected avocational archeologists, historians, medical doctors, educators, pharmacists, well-traveled and well-read intellectuals, and skilled professionals in numerous fields. There are countless stories to tell out there! Next, we have some field work adventures and tips from professional archeologists Sarah Chesney, Ph.D., and Kaity Ulewicz, Ph.D.

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Life in the Dirt: Tales from an Ongoing Career in Professional Archeology

Sarah Chesney, Ph.D., HAS Vice President



May 2009

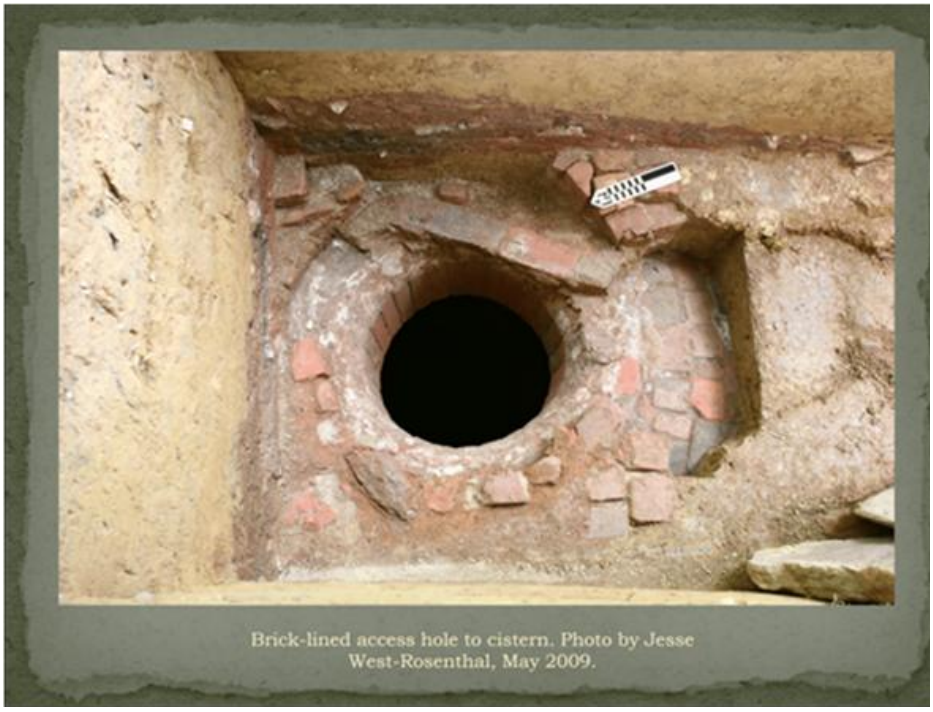
Hello HAS, and welcome to a new feature of the HAS newsletter! *The Profile* asked if I would provide a monthly column focusing on anything and everything from my past and present career as a professional archeologist. I said yes, of course, because who doesn't like to talk about themselves and their work? For this month's column, I thought I would reach back to my graduate school days and tell you all a story familiar to many archeologists: "the story of how the most interesting/important thing was found on the last day of the project." We've ALL been there. This particular story takes place in the summer of 2009 in Philadelphia, PA. I was 26 years old, a new MA degree in my hand, and excited for the first season of work on my dissertation site: The Woodlands Cemetery in Philadelphia. Originally a country estate that contained pleasure gardens, a greenhouse, multiple outbuildings, and a main house considered one of the earliest extant examples of the Adams style in America, The Woodlands rose to prominence under its owner William Hamilton (1745-1813) before being converted into a landscaped cemetery in 1840 that continues to operate today. My research focus was on the Hamilton period, and specifically on the greenhouse he constructed in 1793. Archival research suggested what it looked like and where it might be, but no one had seen it since the mid-19th century.



Large stone feature in northeast corner of excavation

As this was a shoestring budget graduate research project, my crew consisted of fellow graduate students (we couldn't pay anyone, so we all volunteered for each other), a few Temple University undergraduate students, and myself. I planned the first season's archeology for three weeks and located the excavation in an area that would coincide with an earlier excavation to help orient my dig. For two-and-a-half weeks, my crew and I dug a 5 x 10-foot

trench six feet deep, pushing through four solid feet of sterile clay fill that had been brought in by the cemetery company. Finally, in the last week of the project, we got below the clay and started seeing some Pennsylvania schist rocks, used to form the foundations of many eighteenth- and nineteenth-century buildings in the region. There was one stone, however, that was massive – a huge circular stone slab in the corner of the trench. Not knowing what it was, we worked around it until the last day, when we decided to lift it up. We discovered that this stone was capping a large brick cistern. Needless to say, I immediately made plans for a second season of excavation here, and desperately tried to come up with a safe and effective way of covering this six-foot-deep hole and cistern for the next nine months. I did manage to come up with a system and was able to return to the dig the next summer, and again in 2011. The final excavation season revealed not only the brick cistern, but also two covered brick drains leading to the cistern and the edge of the original greenhouse foundation. It was an incredible find, and still stands as the best thing I have ever discovered in the field, as no one knew it was there.



Brick-lined access hole to cistern. Photo by Jesse West-Rosenthal, May 2009.

For more information on William Hamilton, The Woodlands estate, historical botany in Philadelphia, and an additional article by Dr. Chesney, see the Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia entries listed in the HAS Reference Desk section.

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SPEAKING OF DIRT . . . . . Here's The Scoop: It's All About the Dirt

Kaity Ulewicz, Ph.D.

Many people think being an archaeologist is like an adventure, always finding the gold, and exclaiming how the uncovered artifacts merit being in museums. Sometimes it can be like that, I have found gold and rare artifacts while I've been working in the field, but most of the time you find dirt. One study that has been published suggests people ingest 100 milligrams of dirt a day (0.1 pounds of dirt a year). Now as an archaeologist, I can guarantee I've ingested more dirt than that in the last 3 weeks alone. Archaeologists aren't literally eating the dirt as we take it out of the ground. Ninety percent of that dirt ends up on us as we sweat, dig, screen, and crawl through our excavations. The worst is when you get dirt in your eye (contact wearers will shriek in pain as they read this). God forbid you scratch your eyes when you're on a dig.

Now dirt is not the enemy, I actually like being covered in it at the end of the day. It's a badge of courage, it shows that you've worked hard. I especially enjoy the looks I get in gas stations when I buy my snack at the end of the day, people questioning why this woman is covered in dirt. Did she bury someone? Did she commit a crime? Did she fall? All of these are actual questions I have been asked by concerned citizens. Keeping in mind that dirt is our friend, if you find yourself hanging out with archaeologists in the wild, always have wipes on hand (washcloths, towels, etc.). If you really want an archaeologist to love you, keep compressed air on hand to help us clean out the ports on our phones. We tend to drop our phones in the dirt a lot!

Houston Archeological Society Receives Coveted President's Exemplary Service Award from Texas Archeological Society at TAS Annual Meeting



Frank Kozar, president of the Houston Archeological Society, was on hand at the October 22, 2022, Texas Archeological Society annual banquet to receive The President's Exemplary Service Award from James Everett, 2020 president of TAS.

The Exemplary Service Award is presented by the TAS President to recognize those individuals and groups who provided special assistance with new initiatives or helped meet unique needs. "I think that we can all agree that 2020 was a unique year requiring many new initiatives and approaches, so on the digital annual meeting award page in 2020, I recognized five individuals and one organization with President's Awards," noted Everett.

"Tonight, it is my pleasure to present the 2020 President's Awards in person to Linda Gorski, Larry Golden, and the Houston Archeological Society. HAS, under the leadership of Linda Gorski and Larry Golden, had planned and prepared for an outstanding, exciting 2020 Annual Meeting to be held in Houston. Unfortunately, in February 2020, the hotel reneged on the contract they had signed a year earlier. HAS was forced to change the dates for the Annual Meeting, but negotiated significant concessions from the hotel in the process. Then, Covid-19 caused the cancellation of the 2020 Annual Meeting," said Everett.

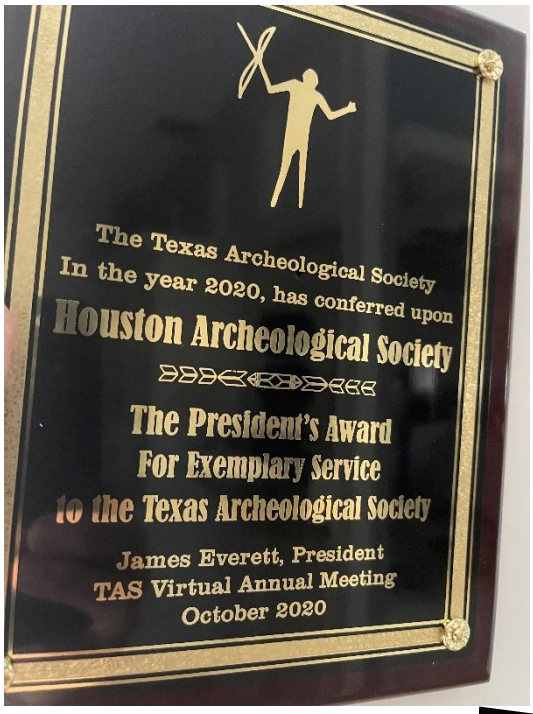
"To help offset TAS's projected $18,000 budget deficit which resulted from having to cancel the Annual Meeting, field school, and other TAS fundraisers, Linda and Larry implemented a multi-week eBay auction, with the proceeds going to TAS. An anonymous donor matched the first $6,000 raised by the auction, so HAS's support resulted in well over $14,000 to offset our deficit. 2020 would have been much more difficult for TAS and for me had it not been for Linda, Larry, and HAS," Everett concluded.

Plaques were awarded to Linda Gorski, Larry Golden, and to the Houston Archeological Society in recognition of their contributions to the Texas Archeological Society.



TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY®
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Photos from the
2022 TAS Annual Meeting
Tyler, Texas
October 21-23, 2022











From top left clockwise: Award prsented to HAS; Bethie Kennedy, Sharon Menegaz, and Liz Coon-Nguyen; Bethie Kennedy, Geoff Mills, and Frank Kozar; Presentation by Tom Middlebrook; Sarah Chesney, Liz Coon-Nguyen, and Clint Lacy.

A Weekend in October – Finally!
93rd Texas Archeological Society Annual Meeting
27th East Texas Archeological Conference

After two years of pandemic restrictions, on October 21-23, 2022, TAS members were treated to an in-person, well-organized, well-attended conference put together by this year's Annual Meeting hosts, the North Texas Archeological Society and the University of Texas at Tyler.

Held in the Soules College of Business on the university campus and well-attended by HAS members, the conference started off Friday with special meetings, the silent auction, and concurrent sessions. These included a panel discussion entitled "Finding Work/Life Balance in Post-Pandemic Texas Archeology," and a general paper session highlighted by Jimmy Barrera's presentation on the birth of industry demonstrated by archeological features and artifacts from an old railroad and oil camp within Palo Pinto Mountains State Park. This new state park, situated west of Fort Worth, is slated to open next year. Friday night, paleoethnobotanist Leslie Bush, Ph.D., detailed Texas plants that have been used in various ways throughout history by the Caddo and other native peoples of Texas, after which the Council of Texas Archeologists held its social in the atrium of the building.

On Saturday morning, Dr. Tamra Walter of Texas Tech University, our PI for the field schools at Mission San Lorenzo, opened an excellent symposium with a review of how TAS has assisted mission site archeology over the years. Preparations are underway for next year's field school at Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de los Hainais near Nacogdoches, as well as other Caddo sites in the area. Dr. Walter also discussed excavations at Mission San Lorenzo, where significant reinterpretation of the site now suggests that it was a hybrid mission/presidio structure. Saturday's sessions also included an update on the Community Historical Archeology Project with Schools Program (CHAPS), Texas Historical Commission programs and projects, and symposiums on topics ranging from the Crying Woman Ranch in Kerr County, rock art and archeology, the Bois d'Arc Lake Archeological Project, advances in Maya archeology, and ongoing archeology and geoarchaeology investigations around the state. As an added highlight, the poster session and silent auction continued throughout the day.

Saturday night brought the banquet featuring Rolfe D. Mandel, Ph.D., University Distinguished Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Kansas. Dr. Mandel delivered interesting information about increasing evidence supporting the theory that pre-Clovis peoples were entering North America and spreading south into Chile prior to 13,000 years ago, much of that evidence being based upon the application of geoarchaeological methods in areas such as the Big Bend region of Texas.

And one final note: Tom Middlebrook (TASN) both coordinated speakers and presented on various sites of occupation by the Hainai Caddo in the Angelina and Neches River Basins. The TAS 2023 Field School will focus on several of those locations along with Mission Concepción. Excavations will strive to improve our understanding of the Hainai and Lower Nasoni villages that existed in East Texas three centuries ago, presenting an exciting opportunity to contribute to our knowledge of early Texas history.



The Barnett Site in Fort Bend County
Home of Nancy Spencer and Thomas Barnett

Elizabeth K. Aucoin

Nancy and Thomas Spencer moved to Texas from Tennessee by April 1824, becoming part of Stephen F. Austin's Old Three Hundred colonists. Thomas was killed in a fight with Karankawa Indians in August 1824, after which his widow, Nancy, received title to a league of land situated on the Brazos River near Richmond in what is now Fort Bend County, Texas. In 1825 Nancy Spencer married Thomas Barnett, formerly of Kentucky. Thomas Barnett, also a member of the "Old Three Hundred," arrived in Texas in 1823 and in 1834 received title to a league of land on the east bank of the Brazos River. Thomas never lived on his land, living instead with his wife Nancy Spencer in their cabin on the Nancy Spencer League.

In 1836 during the Texas Revolution, the family vacated the property during the Runaway Scrape, fleeing the approach of the Mexican Army. After the Battle of San Jacinto, the family returned to their home only to discover that it had been burned by the Mexican Army. A more in-depth look into the lives of this family and the site can be found in a report, *The Barnett Site (41FB326): Fort Bend County, Texas*, published in May 2022 by the Fort Bend Archeological Society. The report is available on Amazon.

In October 2010, members of the FBAS and numerous volunteers undertook the arduous task of excavating the site, then washing, cataloging, and curating the artifacts recovered during those excavations. For this short article I have chosen to highlight a few of the more obscure patterns among the 658 ceramic fragments that were recovered.

The first item is a blue molded edge ware rim; beneath the rim it is decorated with a molded fish scale pattern. Its maker is unknown, but edge ware patterned designs date to c. 1800-1830.



The second item shown is the reverse (exterior) side of a fragment with a partial maker's mark featuring a partial scroll above a small ER with PORT curving beneath the ER. The front side of this unidentified purple-patterned fragment features a partial galley. Thomas Mayer's pottery was located at Stoke-on-Trent c. 1826-36, but the (Long)port mark indicates a date of c. 1836-38 when the company moved to Longport.



The final two sets of ceramic fragments display a more exotic pattern of blue and yellow, banded by either blue or black on the rims. The blue-banded fragments are from a cup while the black-banded fragments are part of a saucer.





These two undated and unidentified patterns remain a mystery; I'm hoping that one of our members can help solve that mystery!

In closing, I would be remiss if I failed to acknowledge the tremendous contributions of Sue Gross, Sandra and Johnny Pollan (deceased), and Richard L. (Dick) Gregg (deceased). Were it not for their efforts prior to the writing of the Barnett Site report, the task would have been ever more daunting. Nor can I fail to mention the contributions of fellow authors Bob Crosser and Tom Nuckols, as well as Bruce Grethen for his wonderful maps and beautiful photos. Thank you all for a job well done.

Resource:

Aucoin, Elizabeth K., Robert E. Crosser, Thomas L. Nuckols
2022 *The Barnett Site (41FB326) Fort Bend County, Texas.* Fort Bend Archeological Society, Report No. 10. Edited by Elizabeth K. Aucoin.

Notes on Munitions - The Gunflint, Part 1

Thomas L. Nuckols

Introduction

In September, I was one of three team members who conducted a seven-day pedestrian and shovel test archaeological survey near the city of Sweetwater, Texas (Figures 1 and 2). The only munitions artifacts encountered during the pedestrian part of the survey were a few degraded shotgun shells and a unifacial blade type gunflint (Figure 3).



Figure 1. The author, sitting on the ground while writing survey notes in 95° heat. The brush-covered outcropping is composed of a sedimentary rock called conglomerate.[1]



Figure 2. A Texas horned lizard encountered during the survey. The Texas horned lizard is currently listed as a threatened species in Texas. It is illegal to possess one. As a kid, my family and I vacationed on the Henrichson Ranch near Valley Wells in Dimmit County, Texas. At that time, Texas horned lizards (we called them horny toads) were a common sight on the ranch. In the past couple of decades, I have seen only one horny toad in Dimmit County. Horned lizards feed primarily on harvester ants. Source: Texas Parks and Wildlife, Texas Horned Lizard (Phrynosoma cornutum), https://tpwd.texas.gov/huntwild/wild/species/thlizard/.



Figure 3. The gunflint in situ, lying on its face. Once I got home, and much to my chagrin, I realized that I had failed to place a scale next to the gunflint before photographing it with my cell phone. Not to worry, an official photograph was taken of every prehistoric and historic diagnostic artifact encountered on the survey, with scale included. For the record, the gun flint was about as big as the end of my thumb.

Definitions

(Terms used to discuss how a gunflint works in Part 2.)

● Flint - A hard stone of the quartz variety, possessing the properties of fracture to a sharp edge and of producing sparks when the edge is struck against steel (Gluckman 1959: XV).

● Flintlock (firearm) – A muzzle-loading firearm, including naval cannons[2], equipped with a flintlock ignition system.

[1] Conglomerate is a clastic sedimentary rock made up of rounded clasts (fragments of rock) that are greater than two millimeters in diameter. The spaces between the clasts are generally filled with sand- and clay-sized particles. The rock is bound together by a cement that is usually composed of calcite or quartz. Source: Geology.com, https://geology.com/rocks/conglomerate.shtml.

[2] Dick Salzer and Matt Sears, "Flintlock Cannon Ignitors," https://americansocietyofarmscollectors.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Flintlock-cannon-ignitors-SALZER-AND-SEARS-vol-123.pdf.

● Flintlock (lock) - An ignition system used on muzzle-loading firearms from about the early seventeenth century until displaced by the percussion lock in the mid-nineteenth century. The gun flint was an essential component of the flintlock ignition system (Figures 4 and 5). French artist, inventor, and gunsmith Marin le Bourgeoys (c. 1550-1634) usually receives credit for inventing the flintlock in its improved and final form sometime between 1610 to 1615. Bourgeoys introduced a significant improvement with the half cock position. (Peterson 1962: 93, 1971: 45). This allowed a flintlock firearm to be carried while loaded, without danger of an accidental firing; the cock would not move by pulling on the trigger. Thus, carrying a firearm with its flintlock in the half-cocked position was similar to carrying a modern firearm today with its safety on.

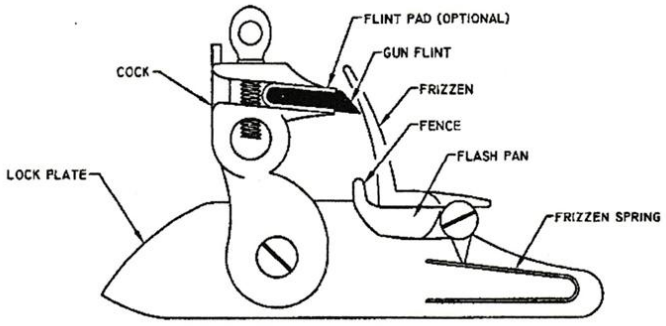




Figure 4. A flintlock in the half-cocked position. The cock, also called a hammer, was named for its resemblance to a bird's head, specifically a rooster or cock. When the trigger was pulled, the cock and the flint it held looked like it was "pecking" at the frizzen[3]. Illustration by author.
Figure 5. An approximately 4.75-inch degraded flintlock, Catalog #2061, recovered by the Houston Archaeological Society during archaeological excavations at the Powell Site (41FB269), 1999-2000. Nuckols, et al (2014).

● Gunflint – A piece of flint formed via knapping (making chipped or flaked stone tools through lithic reduction) into a shape that fits into the jaws of a flintlock's cock. The gunflint was an essential component of any flintlock, and its size varied as needed, e.g., cannon flint, rifle flint, musket flint, pistol flint, etc. There were two types of gunflints: the spall type and the blade type. A spall type gunflint was made from a large flake or spall knocked off a nodule of flint. This was the easiest type of gunflint to make, but it was not the most efficient use of the flint nodule (Figures 6 and 7). The blade type gunflint was formed from a blade or long rectangular flake struck from a flint core (Figure 8). A flint core produced more blade gunflints than spall gunflints.[4]

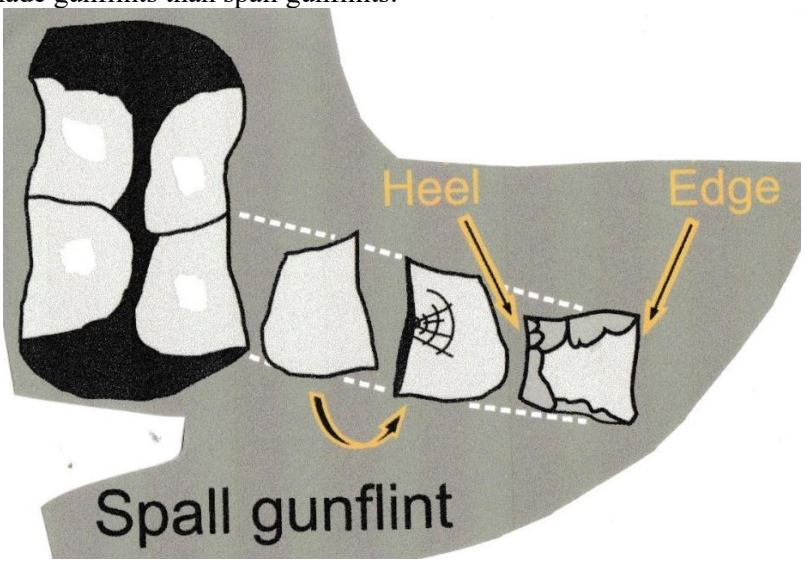


Figure 6. Diagram showing the stages of making a spall type gunflint from a flint core (Hamilton 1987: 139). A core is a piece of flint that has been prepared for the production of spalls or flakes.

[3] Quora, "Why is it called cocking a gun?" https://www.quora.com/Why-is-it-called-cocking-a-gun.
[4] Los Adaes, "At The Edge Of An Empire," https://www.crt.state.la.us/dataprojects/archaeology/losadaes/_html/LDA1025.htm.

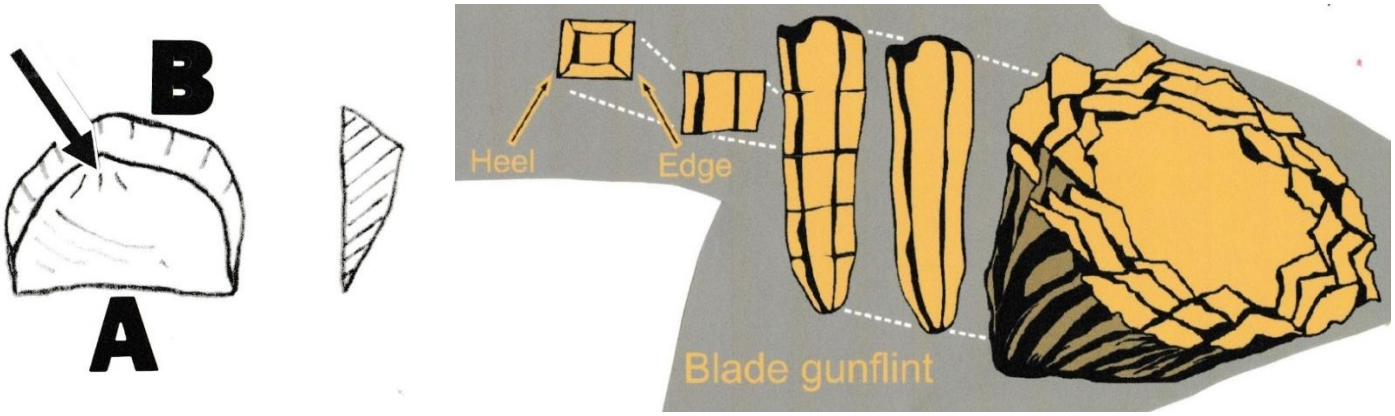
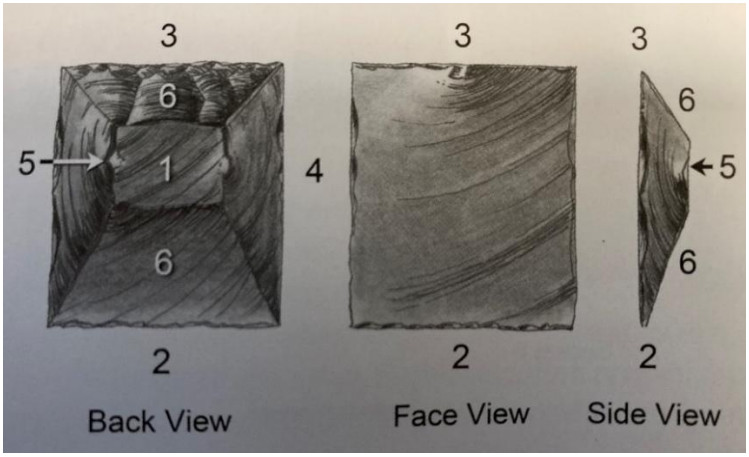


Figure 7. A back view, left, and a cross sectional view, right, of a spall type gunflint. A is the striking edge and B is the heel. The arrow points to the bulb of percussion, a cone-shaped bulge on a fractured surface of flint that is made by a blow applied at an angle. Illustration by author based on an illustration in Hamilton (1987: 139).
Figure 8. Diagram showing the stages of making a blade type gunflint from a flint core (Hamilton 1987: 139).



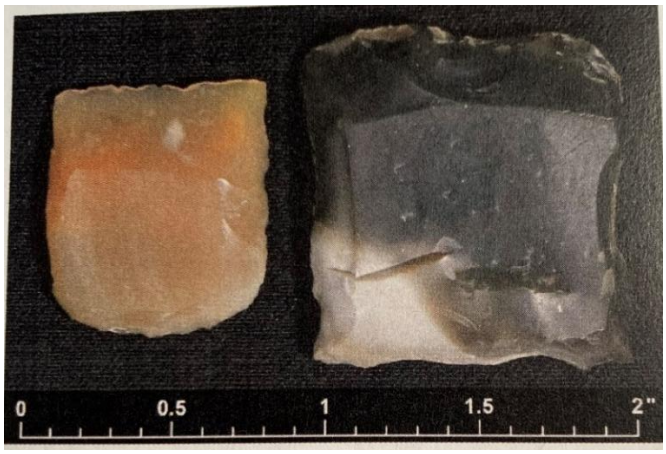


Figure 9. The attributes of a blade type gunflint: 1) ridge, 2) striking edge, 3) heel, 4) sides, 5) bulb of percussion, 6) ribs.[5]
Figure 10. Two unifacial blade type gunflints recovered at the Barnett Site (41FB326). The gunflint (for a rifle?) on the left, Catalog #925, is honey colored, indicating a possible French origin. The musket gunflint on the right, Catalog #948, is possibly Brandon chert from England (Nuckols et al, 2022).

Locally Recovered Gunflints

The following table lists the number of gunflints that have been recovered on local archaeological sites, to this authors knowledge.

TRINOMIAL	SITE NAME	NUMBER OF GUNFLINTS	REFERENCE
41AU2	San Felipe de Austin	5	Marek (2011).
41BO125	Townsite of Old Velasco	43	Personal communication with Sue Gross, Brazosport Archaeological Society.
41FB269	The Elizabeth Powell Site	7	Nuckols, et al (2014).
41FB326	The Barnett Site	2	Nuckols, et al (2022). See Figure 10.
41HR277	San Jacinto Battleground State Historic Site	2	Mangum, Douglas G., and Roger G. Moore (2019).
41HR983	Frost Town	2	Personal communication with archaeologist John Dockall, Ph.D.

[5] James E. Bruseth, editor, et al. *La Belle, The Archaeology of a Seventeenth-Century Ship of New World Colonization* (College Station, TX: Texas A&M Press, 2017), 412.

Addendum: The Bulb or Cone of Percussion

From Hamilton:

> If a block of flint, chert, or a thick piece of plate glass receives a blow perpendicular in the surface, with the impact concentrated in one spot, the shockwave radiating through the block will dislodge a cone-shaped section with the apex at the point of impact. This explains the small funnel-shaped holes seen from the inside of plate glass windows which have suffered at the hands of boys with air rifles. If the blow is directed at an angle to the surface, the center of the "cone of percussion" will be in line with the direction of the blow. It follows that, if the blow is directed at the proper angle at the edge of the block, only one side of the cone of percussion will be felt in the block: the other side of the core's shockwaves will dissipate in the air. That portion of the flint which did experience the shockwave will be dislodged (1987: 138) (Figures 11 and 12).

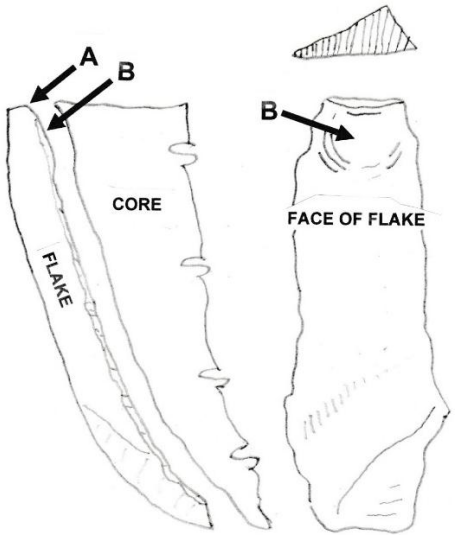




Figure 11. A cross-sectional side view (left), and a depiction of the face of a flake (right) removed from the core (center). Arrow A indicates the direction of the blow and the point of contact where the core is struck. This area is known as the striking platform. Arrow B indicates the bulb of percussion. Illustration by author based on a sketch in Hamilton (1987: 139).

Figure 12. A bulb of percussion on a flake, found on a prehistoric site in South Texas. Photo by author.

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Corporal Paul Hendrickson, 120th Infantry, Thirty-third Division Trained at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas – Conclusion

Betsy G. Wittenmyer

Most HAS members are aware of the extensive research about Camp Logan performed by Linda Gorski and Louis Aulbach. This temporary World War I training camp was located a short distance northwest of the growing city of Houston, generally the Memorial Park area today. Assisted by Robbie Morin with his Camp Logan collection, Linda and Louis wrote two fascinating books about Camp Logan, which every Houstonian should read: *Camp Logan: Houston, Texas, 1917-1919* and *Inside Camp Logan: The Daily Life of Soldiers at Houston's World War I Training Camp* (https://www.amazon.com/Camp-Logan-Houston-Texas-1917-1919/dp/1497448646/) and *Inside Camp Logan: The Daily Life of Soldiers at Houston's World War I Training Camp* (https://www.amazon.com/Inside-Camp-Logan-Soldiers-Houstons/dp/B09GZFB7PX/).

Corporal Paul Hendrickson trained at Camp Logan and wrote hundreds of letters and postcards home, which provide insight into his experiences and impressions. Hendrickson's descendants generously gifted this collection of correspondence and wartime memorabilia to the Woodson Research Center at Rice University: Collection: Paul B. Hendrickson World War I collection | ArchivesSpace Public Interface (rice.edu).



Figure. 1. The church bells Paul Hendrickson rang are possibly those of Église Saint-Martin in Ambly-sur-Meuse. Based on research by Tom Venolia and Betsy Wittenmyer and the Hendrickson letter of November 11, 1918, Hendrickson Collection, http://www.jimgill.net/wwipages/Letter18/p18111f.html. Photograph source: File:Ambly-sur-Meuse L'église Saint-Martin.JPG - Wikimedia Commons.

Hendrickson wrote to his parents describing the joyous day of November 11, 1918: "The bells in the big church started ringing at noon and it is now late and they are still ringing. I went up twice and helped pull the ropes. The bells are of three sizes and of course three tones, chimes you see, they are from four to five feet across at the bottom, not small ones at all. While I was up in the belfry I saw the big clock, [it's] a large piece of machinery, that looks like anything but a clock with the exception of the [pendulum] swinging below."[1] The church bells Paul Hendrickson rang are possibly those of Église Saint-Martin in Ambly-sur-Meuse, near where he was stationed.

Although combat had ceased, the Headquarters Band remained extremely busy, performing several times a day to jubilant audiences: "My lip about exhausted over 2 hard days work."[2] Post-war occupation strategies developed, and the 129th Infantry departed from the Meuse area on December 7, 1918. The battalion marched the entire route to their new assignment in Ettelbruck, Luxembourg, a distance of over one hundred miles: "can you imagine starting & walking to Chicago. We've done as much in the past few days."[3] Providing musical encouragement, the band often led the formation:

[1] Letter of November 11, 1918. Hendrickson Collection, Woodson Research Center, Rice University.
[2] Diary Entry of January 2, 1918. Hendrickson Collection, Woodson Research Center, Rice University.
[3] Postcard of December 17, 1918. Hendrickson Collection, Woodson Research Center, Rice University.

"11 kilos without rest playing most all the time." [4] The brigade finally arrived at Ettelbruck two weeks later, parading in with the score of the jaunty "Black Jack March." Certainly after sleeping in open fields, drafty barns, blitzed villages, deserted German trenches, and crumbling castles during this journey, the men appreciated arriving at their comfortable accommodations in Ettelbruck at the Hospice des Allénés, the local psychiatric asylum. "This building is modern in every way . . . Finest place we have ever been lucky enough to get. Worth walking 150 miles to get!"[5] Sharing the facility with patients, the band boarded on an upper floor.

On Christmas Day, the soldiers feasted bountifully and opened gift boxes from home. Hendrickson inscribed a New Year's resolution in his diary: "To get home as quickly as possible . . . and stay there as long as possible." [6] As the new year of peace commenced, the band performed for Luxembourg's Grand Ducal family. "Gold braid & ornament-bedecked" guards escorted the musicians through "the great grounds to the palace . . . and into the court . . . the boys tried to flirt with the princesses . . . they did seem to enjoy our music, showed their appreciation in good 'Old Champagne.'" [7]

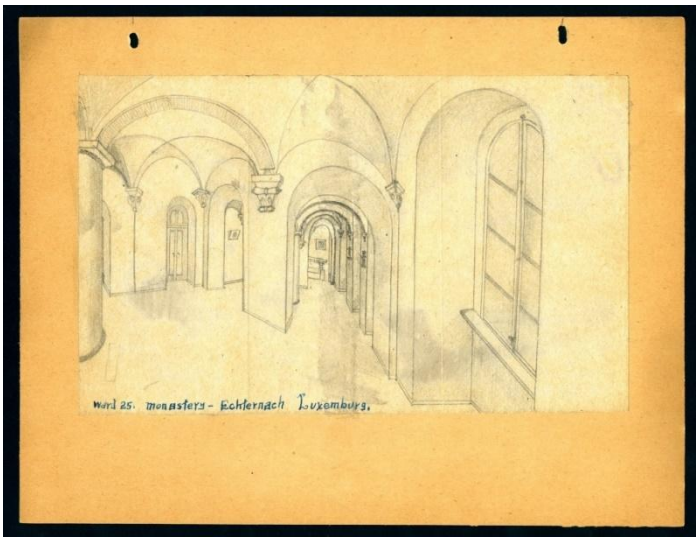


Figure. 2. Hendrickson's postcard of the Grand Ducal Family of Luxembourg, 1919. On the front, Hendrickson inscribed, "Our 129th Band Played for these People at their castle Colmar-Berg - Jan 5, 1919."
Source: "Undated Postcard," *WWI Pages.* Webpage by James Gill. http://www.jimgill.net/wwipages/pc/pc_unk03.html.

Figure 3. Hendrickson's drawing of the Echternach Monastery in use as a field hospital, Ward 25. Hendrickson Collection, Woodson Research Center, Rice University.

One cold winter week, Hendrickson developed flu and checked into the field hospital at Echternach Monastery. As he recuperated, he sipped hot chocolate and enjoyed "a jolly good rest." [8] Hendrickson read *David Copperfield* and sketched the abbey's graceful arches.

During the Thirty-third Division's four-month occupation of Luxembourg, Hendrickson spent his breaks visiting Belgium, Italy, and Germany. While on leave with the band in the Riviera, he toured Cannes, Nice, and Monaco. Hendrickson chatted with a "swell Madomeselle" in a café, scrambled over Roman ruins, marveled at the ornate Monte Carlo casino, and strolled the "finest promenades." [9] Paul wished to share these wonders with the folks back home, dispatching descriptions of the sights, histories, and legends. For his mother, he prepared a series



[6] Diary Entry of January 1, 1919. Hendrickson Collection, Woodson Research Center, Rice University.
[7] Diary Entry of November 11, 1918; Letter of January 8, 1919. Hendrickson Collection, Woodson Research Center, Rice University.
[8] Diary Entry of February 22, 1918. Hendrickson Collection, Woodson Research Center, Rice University.
[9] Diary Entries of November 11, 1918, and March 17, 1919. Hendrickson Collection, Woodson Research Center, Rice University.

of postcards of the Romanesque Vianden Castle in Luxembourg, narrating a room-by-room tour populated with knights, dragons, and dungeons, as though she were there with him.[10] And throughout his travels, Hendrickson collected postcards, currency, and war memorabilia.

But repatriation came none too soon for the corporal, who became anxious to get back to Danville. Returning by rail to Brest in April, the 129th finally steamed out May 15, 1919, on the USS *Leviathan*, the largest ship of the day. The military band performed regularly on the ship, as well as back stateside, at military ceremonies, assemblies, dances, concerts, and church services. Upon their return to the United States, the corps quartered at Camp Merritt, New Jersey, then progressed to Camp Grant, Illinois, as cheering crowds greeted them in depots along the way. At a particularly special stop, the city of Chicago hosted a homecoming parade. Upon his honorable discharge on June 6, 1919, Paul Hendrickson finally walked over the threshold of his family home, safe and sound. He had not expected to live through the war—and in later reflections, Paul credited his survival to his mother's prayers, his own self-reliance, and his gas mask. He mused that he had "changed from 2 years ago," maturing into a more grateful, patient, temperate man.[11]

Although Hendrickson had dreamed of using his army pay to attend college, family finances precluded that. However, he expanded his creative and intellectual horizons throughout his life: building a darkroom in his basement, becoming a prize-winning avocational photographer, continuing to sketch, and playing a variety of brass instruments. A skilled woodworker, Hendrickson crafted cabinets for his home, and even built a boat in his basement—although he had to remove part of the house's foundations to extract the finished product. His basement also displayed a model railroad set. Recalling his rural childhood, Hendrickson always planted a large garden. His electrical studies at Camp Logan proved to be beneficial; Hendrickson worked as an electrician for the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad for thirty-five years. With the assistance of his brothers, Paul constructed a Mediterranean-style stucco home. Unusual for the Danville area, and perhaps reminiscent of architecture he encountered in southern France or Texas, he and his wife, Cecil, lived there until their deaths.





Figure 4. Workshop in the railyards, Danville, Illinois, 2018. Photograph by Betsy Wittenmyer.
Figure 5. House located at 21 Lake Street, Danville, Illinois, 2018. Built by Paul Hendrickson and his brothers in 1930. Paul and Cecil Francis Hendrickson raised their daughter, Betty Hendrickson Gill, in this home. Photograph by Betsy Wittenmyer.

[10] Series of undated postcards from Paul Hendrickson to his mother, Ethe Linda Hendrickson, written in approximately January 1919. http://www.jimgill.net/wwipages/story/16.html. Hendrickson Collection, Woodson Research Center, Rice University.
[11] Letters of February 24, 1919, and January 29, 1919. Hendrickson Collection, Woodson Research Center, Rice University.

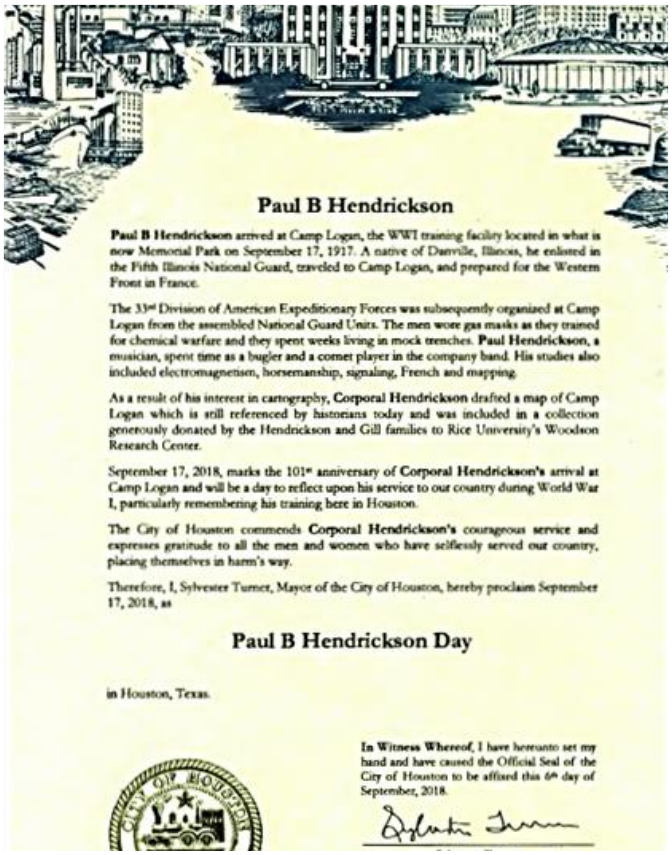
Paul Hendrickson passed away on September 4, 1990, at the age of ninety-three. He was buried near family members in Danville's Sunset Memorial Park cemetery in a grave justly distinguished by a military service marker. In commemoration of the corporal's patriotism, his mapping of the Camp Logan premises, and his service to our country, Mayor Sylvester Turner proclaimed September 17, 2018, Paul B Hendrickson Day in Houston.

When I think about him, I always imagine the soundtrack to his story is "Fanfare for the Common Man" by Aaron Copland. While ordinary, he accomplished a life worth living.

- David Gill, Paul Hendrickson's only grandson



Figure 6. Gravestone of Paul Hendrickson and wife, Cecil, 2018. Photograph by Betsy Wittenmyer.



Paul B Hendrickson

Paul B Hendrickson arrived at Camp Logan, the WWI training facility located in what is now Memorial Park on September 17, 1917. A native of Danville, Illinois, he enlisted in the Fifth Illinois National Guard, traveled to Camp Logan, and prepared for the Western Front in France.

The 33rd Division of American Expeditionary Forces was subsequently organized at Camp Logan from the assembled National Guard Units. The men wore gas masks as they trained for chemical warfare and they spent weeks living in mock trenches. **Paul Hendrickson**, a musician, spent time as a bugler and a cornet player in the company band. His studies also included electromagnetism, horsemanship, signaling, French and mapping.

As a result of his interest in cartography, **Corporal Hendrickson** drafted a map of Camp Logan which is still referenced by historians today and was included in a collection generously donated by the Hendrickson and Gill families to Rice University's Woodson Research Center.

September 17, 2018, marks the 101st anniversary of **Corporal Hendrickson's** arrival at Camp Logan and will be a day to reflect upon his service to our country during World War I, particularly remembering his training here in Houston.

The City of Houston commends **Corporal Hendrickson's** courageous service and expresses gratitude to all the men and women who have selflessly served our country, placing themselves in harm's way.

Therefore, I, Sylvester Turner, Mayor of the City of Houston, hereby proclaim September 17, 2018, as

Paul B Hendrickson Day

in Houston, Texas.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the Official Seal of the City of Houston to be affixed this 6th day of September, 2018.

Figure 7. Proclamation issued by Mayor Sylvester Turner honoring Paul B Hendrickson on September 17, 2018, the date his company arrived in Houston in 1917.

YouTube links to "Black Jack March" and "Fanfare for the Common Man."
https://youtu.be/iZCxQKLaJMo
https://youtu.be/HKgk6G0lekQ

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HAS Reference Desk

What research on archeology, anthropology, or history have you been reading lately? The HAS Reference desk seeks your suggestions of interesting archeology and history links! Check out these links about topics discussed in this month's newsletter:
Southwest Philadelphia - Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia (philadelphiaencyclopedia.org)
Article by Sarah Chesney, Ph.D. on 18th century botany: https://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/essays/botany/
William Hamilton — The Woodlands (woodlandsphila.org)
Colonial-era landowners of the Barnett Site (41FB326) in Fort Bend County:
TSHA | Gray, Nancy (tshaonline.org)
TSHA | Barnett, Thomas (tshaonline.org)
Thomas Mayer of Staffordshire: Patriotic America | Thomas Mayer: a very intelligent potter (americanhistoricalstaffordshire.com)

Houston Archeological Society - Monthly Meeting Programs
Third Thursday of Every Month

December 15 - 6:30 p.m. Houston Archeological Society Holiday Social, in person at the Trini Mendenhall Community Center, 1414 Wirt Road, and by Zoom for members who must attend remotely. Bring a holiday treat to share if you wish!

January 19 – HAS Monthly Meeting at 6:00 p.m. This in-person and multiformat presentation will feature Heather Para, Ph.D., speaking on Lindisfarne. YouTube Stream, https://youtu.be/vFwDX5vX-K8.

February 16 – HAS Monthly Meeting at 6:00 p.m. This in-person and multiformat presentation will feature Tom Middlebrook, M.D., speaking about TAS Field School. YouTube Stream, https://youtu.be/a_4WtbFLO_8.

March 16 – HAS Monthly Meeting at 6:00 p.m. This in-person and multiformat presentation will feature Leslie Bush, Ph.D. speaking on Caddo houses. YouTube Stream, https://youtu.be/IstEieByIMk.

April 20 – HAS Monthly Meeting at 6:00 p.m. This in-person and multiformat presentation will feature Gregg Dimmick, M.D., speaking on San Jacinto archeology. YouTube Stream, https://youtu.be/MJpMtFQ-ohU.

All Houston Archeological Society meetings are normally free and open to the public. For more information about HAS, visit www.txhas.org, email us at president@txhas.org, or join our Facebook page at https://www.facebook.com/groups/123659814324626/.

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Upcoming Events

The Engelhardt-Moore Virtual Lecture Series

The Engelhardt-Moore Lecture Series is a non-profit organization focused on emphasizing science and history through education, exploration, and entertainment by delivering free digital lectures by knowledgeable experts.

12/1 - Dirk Van Tuerenhout, Ph.D., Houston Museum of Natural Science Curator of Anthropology, The John P. McGovern Hall of the Americas 2.0: We are Still Here! Live virtually at 7:30 p.m. and accessible on demand online: engelhardtmoore.wixsite.com; Subscribe | Lecture Series (engelhardtmoore.wixsite.com)

Sponsored by the Heritage Society at Sam Houston Park

12/3 - Mini Candlelight Tour, 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m**.** Tours, music, and refreshments. Annual Candlelight Tour — The Heritage Society

Sponsored by the Texas Historical Commission

Virtual Events

12/1 - Make Do and Be Merry: A Chocolate Cake for a Homefront Christmas, Virtual Event

12/8 - The Green Book and Historically Black Colleges and Universities in Texas, Virtual Event

Kreische Brewery & Monument Hill State Historic Sites Events

12/9 - Trail of Lights. Enjoy seeing the grounds transformed by holiday lights for this annual event, Kreische Brewery State Historic Site Events | THC.Texas.gov - Texas Historical Commission.

San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site Events

12/1 – History at Night: The First Texas Navy. Presented by Admiral Dallam Masterson; learn about the birth and critical role the Navy played in winning the Texas Revolution. San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site Events | THC.Texas.gov - Texas Historical Commission.

12/7 - Homeschool Day, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Activities throughout the day; homeschool families, co-ops, and groups are all welcome to attend.

12/10 - Christmas at San Felipe de Austin: "A Constant Scene of Rejoicing". Join staff and volunteers at San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site for Texas history and holiday crafts to celebrate the Christmas season.

San Jacinto Battleground State Historic Site Events

12/3 - Bird Watching at the Battleground - The San Jacinto Battleground is home to more than 200 species of birds, and the best time to see them is first thing in the morning. Opening early every first Saturday of the month so birders and photographers can enjoy early morning at the site.

12/3 - Feeding an Army: Campfire Bread - Before an army could fight, it had to be fed! Soldiers in the Texian Army were usually supplied with the basic ingredients and had to make their own food out of what was provided.
12/4 - Texas Revolution Touch Table: Hold History in Your Hand - replicas of 19th-century toys, weapons, tools, food, clothing, and much more. Drop by anytime between 1:00 – 4:00 p.m., San Jacinto Museum.
12/10 - Battleground Bike Tour - Stretch your legs and honor the memory of the Texas Revolution with a bike ride at the battleground. Join in every second Saturday for guided bike tours of the Birthplace of Texas. 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. & 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m. Meet by the entrance to the San Jacinto Monument between the reflection pool and the Monument.
12/11 - Battleground Van Tours - Do you know where General Santa Anna set up his camp during the Battle of San Jacinto or where General Houston was shot? How about where the Surrender Tree was located? Discover the San Jacinto Battleground like you've never seen it before on a staff-led van tour of the battlefield. 12:45 p.m., 1:45 p.m. and 2:45 p.m.
Varner Hogg Plantation State Historic Site Events
12/17 - Market Day and Candlelight Christmas, https://www.thc.texas.gov/news-events/events.
Washington-on-the-Brazos State Historic Site Events
12/17 - Living History Saturday: Dickens-on-the-Brazos. Join festive citizens from the Town of Washington as they celebrate the season with popular readings and songs from the 19th Century. Learn about common Christmas traditions and listen to stories of Christmases of the past, https://www.thc.texas.gov/news-events/events.

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Calling All HAS Members – Please send photos and articles for *The Profile*!

We would like for **all HAS members** to consider submitting content for *The Profile* newsletter. Please send submissions to newsletter staff members at wittenmy@flash.net or newsletter@txhas.org. Report on an interesting on-site experience, academy, field school, lecture, cultural trip, or public outreach event! Send photos of yourself on an HAS or TAS adventure! What archeological artifact or historical event have you been researching? Add your voice to our community's conversation. Your contributions can be brief, such as a couple of paragraphs or about 250 words. Please submit information for upcoming issues no later than the fifteenth of each month.

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

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