



HAS July Meeting - Thursday, July 20, 2023, 6:00 p.m.

Featuring Our Own Fabulous Projects!

Greetings HAS members! I hope everyone is managing to stay cool in these outrageous temps! We missed you all during our June hiatus but look forward to seeing all your smiling faces during our July HAS meeting, which will take place on **THURSDAY, JULY 20, 2023**, starting at **6:00 p.m.** This meeting will be **VIRTUAL ONLY**. The direct zoom link for this meeting will be sent to all currently registered members before the day of the meeting, so watch your email for more details closer to that date. Our July program will feature our own HAS members giving updates on the several projects with which HAS has been involved over the last year.


This presentation will include updates and photos from our field projects at Lone Oak, Kirbee Kiln, and others, as well as some reports from our members who attended the 2023 TAS Field School in Nacogdoches in June.

We look forward to seeing everyone virtually on **July 20!**

Sarah Chesney, Ph.D., HAS Vice President

**Congratulations to our HAS Members who were honored at the
Texas Historical Commission Stewards Network Meeting in May!**

At the recent THC Archeological Stewards Network Meeting, several HAS members were recognized for their contributions.
Congratulations to all and thank you for your excellent work as THC Stewards!

<p><i>Norman Flaigg Certificate of Outstanding Performance</i></p> <p>Liz Coon-Nguyen Charlie Gordy Clint Lacy Sandra E. Rogers Robert Sewell</p>	<p><i>Norman Flaigg Honorable Mention</i></p> <p>Sue Gross Sharon Menegaz Tom Middlebrook Gary Ryman</p> 	<p><i>2023 Certificate of Appreciation Recipients</i></p> <p>Liz Coon-Nguyen Charlie Gordy Sue Gross Joe Hudgins Brenda Jackson Beth Kennedy Don H. Keyes Clint Lacy Sharon Menegaz Tom Middlebrook</p>
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President's Message - Frank Kozar

Hello to all members of the Houston Archeological Society, with special greetings and thanks to those who were toiling in the very humid heat of East Texas at Texas Archeological Society Field School in Douglass, Nacogdoches County, at the site of the former Mission Nuestra de la Purisma Concepcion occupied by the Spanish from 1716-1730.

I made a brief visit there and met with the primary investigator, Dr. Tamra Walters, and HAS member Dr. Tom Middlebrook of Nacogdoches, who helped spearhead the initial efforts to find this mission a dozen years ago. They were both very happy with the progress made at the Gallant Falls, Ben Gallant, and Belle Gallant sites—even with a rain-out day that Sunday, which made already hot conditions even worse. HAS members attending took notes and photos and will present their field school findings at the next member meeting on Thursday, July 20, which will take place virtually only.



Snake Woman's Garden at Caddo Mounds State Historic Site. Photograph by Frank Kozar.

HAS members in attendance included Geoff Mills, Sharon Menegaz, Doug Boyd, Beth Kennedy, Emma Baldwin, Sandy Rogers, Daniel Massey, Trudy Williams, Garry Hartmann, Mike Harbaugh, Gary Fleming, Clint Lacy, Sue Gross, Ed and Rita Jackson, Jimmy Barrera, Sarah Chesney, Gus Costa, Debbie Eller, Louis Hebert, Don Keyes, Heather Leonard, Pat Mercado-Allinger, Jamie Ross, and Tom Williams. My apologies to anyone I missed, as I was only there two days.

I finished up my visit by accompanying Sharon Menegaz, Marni Francell, and Doug Boyd as they and parents escorted the field school youth group to the Caddo Mounds State Historic Site, located twenty miles west of Douglass, to visit the rebuilt Koo-Hoot-Kiwat Caddo Grass House destroyed by a tornado in 2019. This included a tour and an in-depth discussion of the mounds with archeologist Dr. Victor Galan, a viewing of the Snake Woman's Garden with docent Kerry Lemon, and a hands-on opportunity to throw a spear with an atlatl. See the additional photos from Field School elsewhere in this issue! Additionally, for a more in-depth understanding of the TAS Field School work plan, see this overview prepared by Dr. Walters: [Research Proposal for the 2007 TAS Field School at Presidio San Sabá \(txarch.org\)](https://www.txarch.org/research-proposal-for-the-2007-tas-field-school-at-presidio-san-saba).

Please join us virtually at the HAS monthly meeting on July 20 to learn about the progress on these significant Texas sites. We will also be announcing the members of the Nominating Committee, as

officers are up for election starting in August, with those results being announced at the HAS Annual Meeting on Thursday, September 17.

Stay safe in this heat, and we will announce future dig schedules when it cools a bit.

Frank Kozar, HAS President



Houston Archeological Society Monthly Meeting Minutes – May 18, 2023

Meeting called to order at 6:32 p. m. - Frank Kozar

Treasurer's Report - Bob Sewell - Funds remain healthy. If you would like further information, please contact Bob at treasurer@txhas.org.

Membership - Bob Sewell - HAS currently has 162 members. Renewal via the web site is easy; please follow the link: <https://www.txhas.org/membership.html>.

Website – Bob Sewell - The Website is running smoothly with no reported problems.

Newsletter – Bob Sewell - Betsy thanks everyone for their contributions. There will be no newsletter in June due to the TAS field school, the next issue will be in July.

Projects – Bob Sewell and Frank Kozar - Please email fielddirector@txhas.org if you would like to be involved with field excavations or are interested in helping with lab work. Both are open to all members and you are welcome to come just once, whenever you can, or regularly. The atmosphere is relaxed and friendly, and we can lend you a trowel!

Kirbee Kiln was a great success and HAS received a generous donation from the owners in recognition of the hard work put in by the HAS dig crew. We have been invited to return to the project in the fall, at a date yet to be determined. Permission is being sought to publish an article in the newsletter about this interesting site and its history.

Lone Oak excavations have been curtailed by rain over the past month, but it is hoped that the site will soon be dry enough to return. Please look out for emails.

Arroyo Dulce - As previously reported, the dig phase of this project is complete and the focus has moved to the long phase of artifact curation and gathering information for the site report.

Outreach – Bob Sewell, Frank Kozar

Requests are coming in for fall outreach events for National Archeology Month in October. Volunteers will be needed! Please mark your calendar and contact info@txhas.org if you would like to register an interest in helping.

October 7 – San Jacinto Battle Ground – Family Day

October 21 – A team from HAS is needed to assist at the **Houston Museum of Natural Sciences** for the much-anticipated return to their celebration of World Archeology Day. In previous pre-pandemic days, HAS took the prime spot in the entrance to the museum, which proved to be a big hit with visitors. But this effort requires lots of hands to facilitate activities for as many people as possible! Please consider setting this date aside to come and share your passion with an interested and diverse community at a great event!

Washington On the Brazos – event date to be confirmed.

Other Events

June 10 - June 17 - TAS Field School, Nacogdoches. Registration open. Details on the TAS website <https://www.txarch.org>.

October 6 – 8 - 94th Texas Archeological Society Annual Meeting, San Marcos, Texas. Registration opens on June 6. Details can be found on the TAS website: <https://www.txarch.org>.

Next Meeting will be July 20, 2023 - This meeting will be virtual. Please keep an eye out for information. There will be no meeting in June due to the TAS field School.

Introduction of Tonight's Speaker – Frank Kozar - We welcome Dr. Alan Slade from the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL), University of Texas, presenting about the 4th edition of the Texas Clovis Fluted Point Survey, which began in 1985.

Meeting was brought to a close at 6:41 p.m.

Emma Baldwin, Secretary

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Unveiling the Rich History: A Memorable Field School Experience at Mission Concepcion in Nacogdoches

Adriana Cardenas

As you may know, HAS offers sponsorship for selected members to participate in the annual TAS Field School. This year, HAS was pleased to award Member Adriana Cardenas a sponsorship. Here she provides an account of her experience.



Nacogdoches, a city with a deep-rooted historical legacy, is home to one of Texas' most significant landmarks: Mission Concepcion. Steeped in Spanish colonial history, this mission has witnessed the passage of time and the cultural tapestry of the region. For students passionate about archaeology and heritage preservation, participating in a field school at Mission Concepcion offers an exceptional opportunity to delve into the past, gain practical skills, and contribute to the preservation of a priceless heritage.

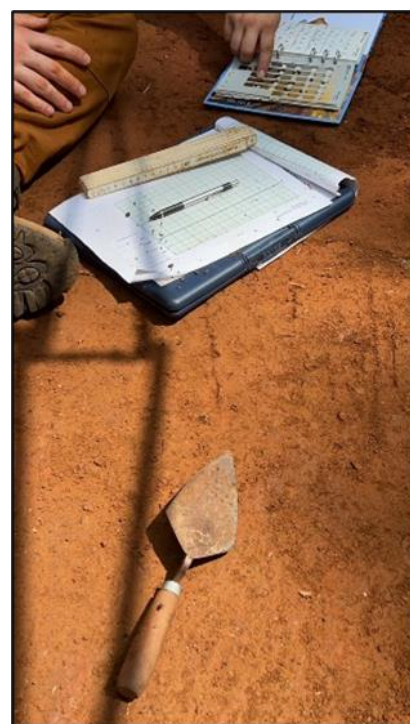
The Mission Concepcion field school program in Nacogdoches brings together aspiring archaeologists and history enthusiasts from across the globe. Students embark on an exciting journey to unearth the hidden secrets of this ancient site, where they play a crucial role in unraveling the story of Spanish colonization and its impact on the local indigenous communities.

The field school experience at Mission Concepcion is immersive and hands-on. Under the guidance of experienced archaeologists and historians, students engage in various activities such as excavations, artifact analysis, documentation, and historical research. These activities enable them to develop essential field skills, including proper excavation techniques, artifact identification, mapping, and data recording.

Apart from the archaeological aspects, the field school experience at Mission Concepcion provides students with a unique opportunity to explore the diverse cultural heritage of the region. Nacogdoches, known as the "Oldest Town in Texas," boasts a fusion of Native American, Spanish, and Anglo-American influences. Students can immerse themselves in the local culture, visit nearby historical sites, and interact with community members who are passionate about preserving their heritage.

Preservation is a central aspect of the field school experience at Mission Concepcion. By participating in the program, students actively contribute to the conservation and restoration efforts of the mission. They work alongside professionals to assess the condition of the site, document their findings, and propose strategies for safeguarding the mission's architectural integrity and historical significance for future generations.

Participating in the Mission Concepcion field school is not merely an academic exercise; it is a transformative experience that fosters personal and professional growth. Students gain a profound understanding of the challenges and rewards of archaeological work, develop problem-solving skills, and enhance their ability to work collaboratively in a multidisciplinary environment. This unforgettable journey allows students to uncover the treasures of the past, explore the vibrant cultural heritage of the region, and actively contribute to its preservation. It is an opportunity





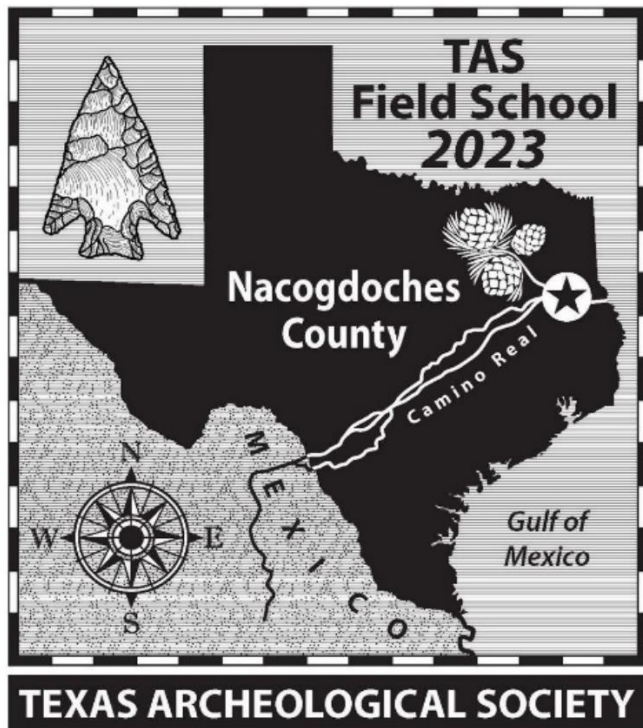
to develop practical skills, engage with local communities, and ignite a lifelong passion for archaeology and heritage conservation. By participating in this remarkable program, students become guardians of history, leaving an indelible mark on the ongoing narrative of Mission Concepcion and its significance in shaping Texas' historical tapestry.

Personal Synopsis

Throughout the week, I faced varying weather conditions, ranging from extreme heat to rainy days, which made it challenging to predict the forecast. However, with the guidance of our organized leaders, we successfully carried out our daily tasks. I had the privilege of working under the supervision of Miss DesHotels, a skilled field chief, and my unit crew, who were all proactive in responding to the heat advisory. During this time, we gained valuable knowledge on surveying and graphing level changes, and even made significant discoveries such as Caddo pottery, suggesting possible trade with Native Americans in our

designated area. In the lab, alongside my team, we meticulously identified and collected clean artifacts from the field, ensuring proper bagging and filing procedures. Our experience was further enriched by the presence of knowledgeable professionals who shared insights on various historical subjects and introduced us to innovative archaeological methods. Additionally, we had the opportunity to explore downtown Nacogdoches, where I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Jackson. Our adventure concluded at the county courthouse, where we engaged with locals through a presentation and artifact identification session. I am grateful to Ms. Emma Baldwin for lending me her big fan, which greatly enhanced my comfort during the camping experience. The meals served at the campsite, particularly the soul-touching country fried steak, left a lasting impression. Overall, this was an exceptional journey, and I am excited for the archaeolympics next year!

~ Adriana Cardenas



Source: 2023 Field School (txarch.org).



Photographs from TAS Field School 2023



Gallant Falls Site 41NA344. Photograph by Frank Kozar.



Natural spring located below Ben Gallant Site 41NA338. Photograph by Frank Kozar.



Right: Geoff Mills in action at TAS Field School, Gallant Falls Site 41NA344. Photograph by Frank Kozar.



Left: Ben Gallant Site 41NA338. Photograph by Frank Kozar.



Dr. Victor Galan discussing mound building culture to the youth group at Caddo Mounds State Historic Site. Photograph by Frank Kozar.



Youth group tour of Caddo Mounds State Historic Site. Photograph by Frank Kozar.

HAS Secretary, Emma Baldwin



The HAS Profile Newsletter requested that I write a short biography—but stature aside, I find it hard to “do” short.

Life began in post-occupied/liberated Singapore (my father was in the Royal Navy), and I was christened on the HMS Triumph, with the ship’s bell upturned and used as the font, following Naval tradition. A fabulous childhood ensued, spent living along the coasts of Devon, Dorset, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight, England: all places where you can’t walk a few feet without tripping over history. Holidays were spent sailing the southwest coast of England, the Channel Islands, and the northwest coasts of France and Holland with history-loving parents.

I didn’t do well at school and left at sixteen. After a year at a community college on the Isle of Wight learning to be a hotel receptionist, I managed to persuade a sailmaker in Cowes to take me on as an apprentice. It was a tough but very fun few years. Eventually, a knight in shining armor persuaded me back into education and I finally graduated from the School of Ocean and Earth Sciences, Southampton University, with a Bachelor of Science Honours degree in Oceanography with Marine Biology.

After graduation, I stayed on as a research assistant in the department at the National Oceanographic Centre. There my role included coastal ecology research including artificial reefs, scientific dive support supervision, field work, environmental impact assessment, student project assistance, lab teaching, conference organization, and public outreach. Some of my colleagues had been very involved with several marine archaeological projects in the Solent, the body of water between the south coast and the Isle of Wight. This included the 1980s excavation and lifting of the *Mary Rose*, Henry VIII’s flagship that famously sank in 1545 whilst in battle with the French fleet. Occasionally, we worked alongside the marine archaeology unit providing scientific divers and marine life consulting. Part of our research also covered the area of Pool Bay, where seven WWII Valentine tanks can be found sitting upright on the seabed, encrusted with marine lime and gently rusting away.

My interest in history and archeology was seeded as a youngster through frequent visits to museums, historic properties, and mysterious landscapes littered with burial mounds and standing stones. Drawn to the stories of those who have lived before us, every visit became an exciting escape into my version of a past world. It would be hard to narrow down a favorite experience, but some places just evoke a strong feeling of connection with the natural world. Stonehenge is almost a cliché, but when appreciated in the entirety of the ancient landscape it’s hard not to feel the power of the place—a reminder of how small you are in that context—a very grounding feeling. Social history sucked me in, the stories told through artifacts from the Roman mosaics that you were allowed to walk on in the Dorset County Museum in Dorchester, to the Hall of Egyptology in the British Museum and the Silver Collection of the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, my teenage hideaways when Mum and I stayed with my dad in London. I was also begrudgingly dragged around displays of European ceramics, junk shops, auctions, and antiques fairs. I developed a growing interest in ceramics, one of my mother’s passions that I now have rekindled thanks to involvement with the Arroyo Dulce project and the patience of longtime HAS members Larry Goldman and Beth Aucoin.

Sailing trips involved researched visits to historic ports, French Norman churches, and coastlines dotted with the relics of WWII. Fortuitously, wind, tide, and a school project aligned and took us to the Bayeux Tapestry which remains one of my

favorite places to visit. My dormmates at boarding school had to put up with a scaled-down, fold-out frieze of the whole tapestry adorning the wall, which was otherwise covered in posters of pop stars.

A great teacher made me feel like it was cool to be interested in history; he humored my random selection of facts, despite his frustration that I could never remember sequences or dates. Please don't ask me to recite a chronological list of the kings and queens of Britain. I was so excited to learn Latin, but it proved a mystery, so that was soon dropped.

Important archaeology was happening around the UK but was pretty much closed to the public. However, while I lived in Southampton, a wonderful excavation of the medieval walls was underway in the heart of the city. The project team erected railings around the dig and encouraged people to watch and ask questions. Then the TV program *Time Team* came along, and we became armchair archaeologists. Little did I know where that would eventually take my own family many years later.

I arrived in Houston fourteen years ago as a trailing spouse with a three-year-old child. We love camping and exploring, and so over the years have visited a few interesting sites such as Petit Jean Mountain in Arkansas, Poverty Point in Louisiana, Caddo Mounds, and Bandelier National Monument, to name but a few. We also explored many of the historic sites around Houston, but it was the trip to Petit Jean where our child took a serious interest when a fabulous ranger conducting an archeology program took time to talk to us not just about the rock art but the people who had made it. A string of excellent history teachers then kept the ball rolling.

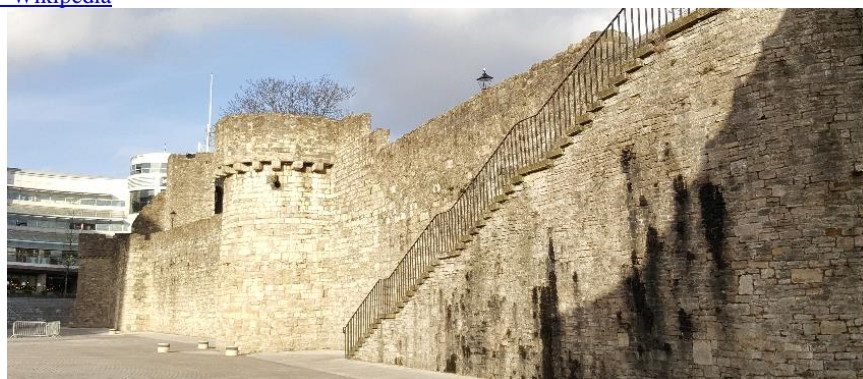
In 2020 during the pandemic, we fled Houston in our self-contained camper for Colorado. During a visit to an empty Mesa Verde National Park, we heard the magic words, "I think that archeology might be a really interesting career." I played it cool whilst doing a happy jig in my head. Would my child find their passion? Once back in Houston, we binge-watched old episodes of *Time Team* and then the question came, "Mum, please could you find me an archaeological dig so I can see if I like it?" TAS 101, online, was the best I could do. We both took the course, including the dig at San Felipe, bought the t-shirt, and promptly joined HAS. It was all a whirlwind, and the next thing I knew we were signed up for field school and volunteering with HAS. I was totally hooked, and I consider it a privilege to be involved with such a great organization. My current goal is to learn as much as I can about the ceramics of post-colonial Gulf Coast Texas, which appear to have mostly come from the Staffordshire potteries in England, conveniently close to my husband's family, so plenty of opportunity for museum visits!

My teenager is now somewhat distracted with being a teenager and is soon heading off to university in London to study history, but I have to say a big thank you to them for getting me involved with HAS.

If you are reading this and are not sure if you should join a dig or a monthly meeting, please be assured that we would love you to give it a go. You don't need any experience; we will even lend you a trowel!

~ Emma Baldwin

For more information see: [Baptism in a Bell on the Open Seas | National Bell Festival \(bells.org\)](#); [Southampton town walls - Wikipedia](#) [Southampton Walls – Southampton, England - Atlas Obscura](#); [Medieval Walls and Vaults - Southampton Tourist Guides Association](#); [List of Time Team episodes - Wikipedia](#)



Southampton City Walls. Source: wegottickets.com.

Here's The Scoop: Tales from the Field

Kaity Ulewicz, MSc, RPA

Ah, summer - the hottest time of the year (especially in Texas) when school is out, and we spend our time on vacations and eating as much ice cream as we can to stay cool. The time when archaeologists are the most active in their digging antics, because of course why don't we be outside the most when it is the hottest time of the year? But I digress.

Summer is the digging season: field schools are in session, teaching new archaeologists how to properly become one with the dirt and sand. And, if they're lucky, they will leave with stories that they can remember for years to come. As a former baby archaeologist myself, I have many tales from my first field school experience that I can look back on now and laugh about.

Once upon a time (in the year 2012) I attended my very first field school. I was ready to become a true archaeologist and to study abroad. I applied for a program in Ireland and was accepted. I would be attending classes for three months, then digging for three months, and I was ecstatic! Here I was going out into the world with my brand-new trowel, ready to dig and solve the mysteries of the world!

As the adventure commenced, we boarded a van and traveled to a dig site at Mt. Slievemore on Achill Island. For my first field archaeological experience I was going to be working on a Mesolithic tomb. Yep, that's right. I was going to encounter human remains. This tomb had been discovered the summer before a sheep farmer found it when one of his sheep got lost. It rained a lot, and work at the tomb involved so much scraping of mud, so much scraping (but now I can at least scrape a trench wall without ever looking like I was ever there, thanks Dr. Sherlock!). But I gained experience with surveying, drawing, plotting, pottery, stone tools, and bones, so I could deal with the rain.

My favorite part about working on the tomb was the thrill of the initial discovery of artifacts. Whenever you uncover something, it's like finding treasure. You can't help but get excited, and your heart rate increases. I was the last person to find some artifacts, but once I found my first piece of pottery I was on a roll. I started to uncover tools, some bits of metal (later finding out it was silver), and I was the first to find human bone.



Now, I had not been expecting to have to climb a mountain every day. This was going to be a challenge because my body is more lie-down-on-the-couch style, but I persevered! I climbed that mountain every day because I was an archaeologist, and nothing could beat me. Except for then going back down the mountain, that is. When we were done each day, we had to haul our tools back down the mountain to be stored in a locked shed. So, on a regular basis, I was carrying down a wheelbarrow and several shovels and screens.

Well one day, I slipped on a rock coming down. And as you might guess, I fell all the way down the mountain, shredding my new waterproof pants in the process, spraining both my ankles—but thankfully not hitting my head (yay?). Of course, everyone was concerned—for the tools that is. Don't worry, the wheelbarrow and shovels were fine, not a scratch or a dent on those. And the screens managed to survive unharmed as well. Just my body and my pants suffered from my fall. I would like to know where they bought those wheelbarrows and shovels. Even after falling down an entire mountain, they didn't even have a scratch. Those were some good quality tools.

Kaity Ulewicz, MSc, RPA



Picturing Camp Logan: Camp Logan's Remount Depot

Robert Morin



Figure 1. Overhead view of the Remount Depot as viewed from the northwest water tower across the railroad tracks in the Main camp, which was located next to the 123rd Field Artillery encampment. Photograph from the Robert Morin Collection.

As the United States entered the conflict in Europe and formed the American Expeditionary Forces, horses constituted essential roles both as logistical support and cavalry. The three main reasons that remount depots were established in the U. S. Army training camps were:

1. To prepare the animals to be serviceable for Army purposes, and to have them readily available;
2. To maintain a fully equipped equine hospital for the treatment of sick and injured animals; and
3. To educate soldiers in military equestrian skills, including riding equipment and tack knowledge, blacksmithing, shoeing horses, managing pack mule trains, saddling and riding a horse, and gas-masking a horse.

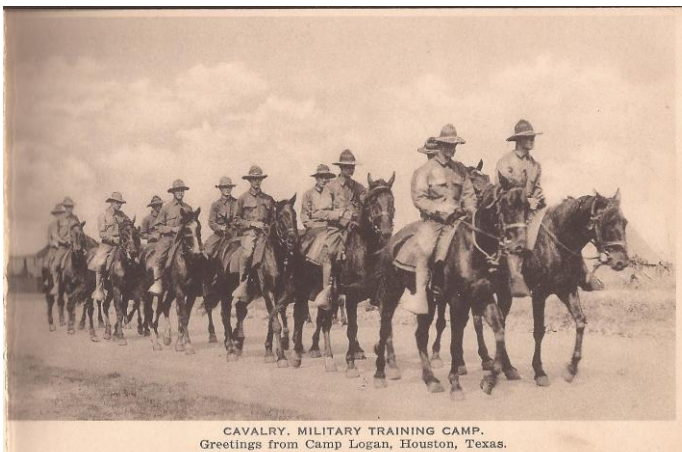


Figure 2. Cavalry at Camp Logan. From the Robert Morin Collection.

Figure 3. Soldier and horse in gas masks. National Archives. Brian F. Neumann, ed. *The U.S. Army Campaigns of World War I Commemorative Series* (Washington: Center of Military History, 2017), 41, https://history.army.mil/html/books/077/77-2/cmhPub_077-2.pdf.



Soldier and horse in gas masks
(National Archives)

Quartermaster Captain William P. Rothrock reported in the *Completion Report of Camp Logan, Houston, Texas*, that construction of the Camp Logan Remount Depot began around August 11, 1917, and was completed September 25, 1917. The American Construction Company of Houston served as general contractor. In 1918, additions including the laying of additional tracks completed the complex, which was situated on the west side of the Houston & Texas Central Railway (H. & T.C. Railroad) and south of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad (MKT Railroad). Timber harvested onsite provided lumber for the feed and water troughs, stockade, corrals, hay racks, hay sheds, and stables. The MKT Railroad efficiently served the Remount Depot, the adjacent forage yard, and the fuel storage facility. During 1918, a track switch was built along the three westerly hay sheds. Because the Depot was a separate area, an additional Y.M.C.A. building was constructed nearby for the soldiers' convenience. Camp Logan stabled over ten thousand horses and mules and received commendation for exemplary care of the animals at its veterinary clinic, blacksmith shop, and stables.

Many of the horses and mules in Camp Logan were trained for specific purposes. Most of the mules and the larger horses pulled wagons and heavy equipment and hauled trees across the camp. The better-quality horses were trained for the mounted cavalry, and horses were supplied to numerous company divisions where they quartered in corrals at the individual companies.

Soldiers cut hay from the field on the south side of the Remount Depot, storing the bales in the hay sheds, and distributing it to individual companies. Because of the large amount of hay, a fourth campfire station was built at the Depot.



Figure 4. Gathering hay, photograph from a soldier's personal camera. Robert Morin Collection.

Figure 5. Hay Shed. *Completion Report of Camp Logan, Houston, Texas*. W. P. Rothrock, 1918.

Figure 6. Postcard depicting breaking in a horse. Robert Morin Collection.



TYPICAL HAY-SHED.



The men bronco-busted horses, and rodeos took place many weekends, where the men competed with each other, other companies, or other Army training camps. Spectators perched on temporary bleachers of stacked haybales. As many as 12,000 visitors attended the rodeos to watch the contests and cheer on the prize-winners.

After Armistice Day ended the World War on November 11, 1918, activities at the facility wound down, and the camp auctioned off horses, mules, and all buildings except the base hospital, which remained a veteran's hospital until 1923. On January 13, 1919, the *Houston Chronicle* reported, "in the past week the Remount Depot held an auction of over 1675 animals for a record amount of \$175,000. Attendance of the auction was about 2,000 daily, with local farmers and dealers from multiple states seeking to purchase livestock." Further reports confirmed that by April 1, 1919, the depot was entirely demobilized.



All images from the Robert Morin Collection, including three photographs from soldiers' personal cameras. Note the railroad tracks in the distance behind the mounted soldiers.



Sources:
Completion Report of Camp Logan, Houston, Texas by W. P. Rothrock, Report of January 14, 1918, Houston Public Library.
Camp Logan Houston, Texas 1917-1919 (Houston: Aulbach, Gorski, and Morin, 2014).
Trench and Camp, Vol. 1 No. 33-May 22, 1918.
Trench and Camp, Vol.1 No.34-May 29, 1918.
The Houston Chronicle, September 29, 1918.
The Houston Chronicle, January 13, 1919.
The Houston Chronicle, February 2, 1919.

Notes on Munitions: A Rimfire Cartridge Case from Bandera, Texas

Part 1, The Henry Rifle

Thomas L. Nuckols



Figure 1. The Henry Rifle. Source: Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_rifle.

Introduction

This article is about an unprovenanced copper .44 Henry rimfire cartridge case that I analyzed for an individual in Bandera, Texas (Figures 2 and 3). Two firing pin imprints on the base of the case, 180° apart, indicate that the case, when it was part of a cartridge, was fired in either one of three firearms: a Henry rifle, a Winchester Model 1866 rifle, or a Winchester Model 1866 carbine.



Figure 2. The copper .44 Henry rimfire cartridge case. Photo Thomas L. Nuckols.

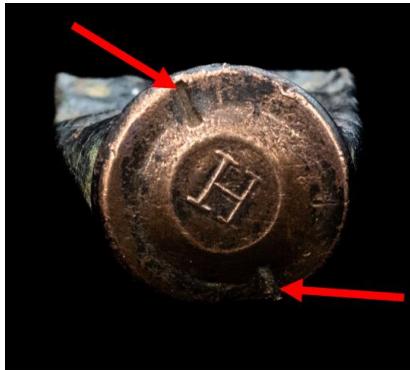


Figure 3. The base of the .44 Henry rimfire cartridge case after cleaning by the author. The red arrows point to the firing pin imprints. Photo by Bryant Boutwell, Ph.D.

Figure 4. A Union sergeant with a Henry lever action rifle during the American Civil War. Source: Pinterest, <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/530510031096018778/>.



The Henry Rifle

On October 16, 1860, Benjamin Tyler Henry (1821–1898), plant manager of the New Haven Arms Company (1857-1866), of New Haven, Connecticut, was issued patent No. 30,446 from the United States Patent Office for the improvement in magazine firearms. Oliver Fisher Wincher (1810–1880), president of the New Haven Arms Company, served as the

assignor.¹ Henry's patent resulted in what became known as the Lever Action Henry Rifle, or simply the Henry. In the years 1860 through 1866, the New Haven Arms Company manufactured 14,000 Henrys.

The Henry name became so popular that in the year 1865, the New Haven Arms Company, manufacturer of the Henry, was sometimes erroneously referenced as the Henry Repeating Rifle Company (Miller 2011: 360, Wilson 1991: 22).

The Union Army employed the Henry to a small degree during the American Civil War (Figure 4). After an encounter with the 7th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which had the good fortune to be armed with Henrys, one Confederate officer marveled, "It's a rifle that you could load on Sunday and shoot all week long."²

Flayderman's description of the Henry follows, with all footnotes added by the author for further clarification:

Henry Rifle. Made 1860-66: total quantity approximately 14,000 (overlap with Model 1866). 44 rimfire caliber. Tubular magazine integral to the barrel and located beneath it. 15 shots. 24" barrel standard. Oil-stained walnut stocks. Blued finish; brass frame usually left plain. Iron and brass frames are each serial numbered in their individual series from 1 on up; overlapping with the Model 1866.³ Highest Henry range is about 14,000. Major serial number location is on the top of the breech end of the barrel. On top of the barrel: **HENRY'S PATENT. OCT. 16. 1860/MANUFACT'D BY THE NEW HAVEN ARMS CO. NEW HAVEN. CT.** The Henry Rifle was developed from the Volcanic, and was built around the new 44 rimfire cartridge.⁴ Both the new rifle and the cartridge were designed by B. Tyler Henry. A basic feature of the 44 rimfire was the use of a metallic casing rather than the undependable self-contained powder, ball and primer bullet of the Volcanic. Loading continued to be from the muzzle end of the magazine. A distinctive feature of the Henry is the lack of a [fore-end], and the absence of a loading gate on either side of the frame. Made in relatively limited quantities, and a revolutionary weapon in Civil War service, the Henry is one of the major collector's items in the entire Winchester field. The model is difficult to obtain in fine condition and commands premium prices in all its variations.⁵ Quite a few company-sized Union outfits, especially those from Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri purchased at their own expense and carried Henry rifles (1998: 264).

In discussing the Henry rifle, Thomas states:

A special feature was the design of the firing pin⁶, which was divided at the fore end so that it indented both sides of the rim of the cartridge head and reduced the possibility of misfires⁷ (2002: 283).

Thomas' remarks signify the fact that in their earlier development, firearms that shot a rimfire cartridge had only one firing pin, causing a serious rimfire cartridge misfire problem. To ensure reliability with the early rimfire ammunition, the Henry rifle was designed with a double firing pin system, which struck the base of a rimfire cartridge in two places, 180° apart, reducing the possibilities of misfires.

Next month: Part 2, The Winchester Model 1866 rifle and carbine.

¹ IFI CLAIMS Patent Services, <https://patents.google.com/patent/US30446A/en>.

² Henry History. <https://www.henryusa.com/about-us/henry-history/>.

³ The estimated number of iron-frame Henry Rifles is 203 (Sword 2006: 85).

⁴ Flayderman is referring to Volcanic firearms, the precursor to the Henry rifle. Volcanic firearms were lever-action carbines (.41 caliber) and lever-action small framed and large framed pistols (.31 and .41 caliber, respectively). Volcanics were manufactured from 1855 to 1857 by the Volcanic Repeating Arms Company of Norwich, Connecticut, and from 1857 to 1860, by the New Haven Arms Company. According to Nonte (1973: 260), the Volcanic's ammunition was a so-called rocket ball, which consisted of a lead bullet with a hollow base (akin to a Minié ball) filled with a fulminate propelling charge that was covered by a cork disk or other material. Upon firing, the fulminate was ignited by firing-pin impact, and the fulminate-enclosing disc was consumed, or followed the bullet out of the bore. Volcanic firearms were unpopular because of their unreliability.

⁵ As of this writing, a Houston gun store that specializes in antique firearms is selling a Henry rifle manufactured in 1860 for \$49,500.

⁶ A firing pin is the part of a firearm that strikes the primer (rimfire or center-fire) to fire a cartridge.

⁷ A misfire is the failure of a cartridge to fire when the trigger is pulled.

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Sword, Wiley

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Thomas Dean S.

2002 *Round Ball to Rimfire. A History of Civil War Small Arms Ammunition. Part Two. Federal Breechloading Carbines & Rifles*. Thomas Publications, Gettysburg, PA.

Wilson, R.L.

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Suggested Video: 1860 Henry Rifle; <https://bit.ly/3CAALx6>.

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From the HAS Archives



A repository of past issues of *The Profile* is available on the HAS website wherein you will find a wealth of fascinating archived articles, including this report from April 2008, a Freedmen's Town Report submitted by Dr. Robert Marcom. It's worth another read, so here it is – from the HAS Archives:

Freedmen's Town: Recovering Houston's Multicultural Past by Robert Marcom, Yates Community Archaeology Program - For more than 150 years the Fourth Ward of Houston has been home to immigrant communities. The area now comprising the National Historic District of Freedmen's Town was originally limited to a few city blocks nestled between Buffalo Bayou and West Dallas Street – then known as San Felipe Road. In the months after the end of the American Civil War, emancipated African Americans began to leave the Brazos River plantations and travel toward Houston along the San Felipe Road. As they approached the then-modest community, some would begin to build homes, businesses, and churches, and to raise families. This was the beginning of Freedmen's Town. The Fourth Ward is identified by the Handbook of Texas Online as a center of Black cultural and professional life during the late 19th and early 20th centuries and has been called "the Mother Ward." In the mid-1980s it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Other immigrants had been attracted to the area: the first Jewish congregants founded the earliest Jewish cemetery there. Italian Americans purchased land, opened stores, and built rental properties there, even as it developed primarily as an African American neighborhood. Today, redevelopment is recreating a 21st-century version of the multicultural, multiracial mix that typified early Freedman's Town, but in this case the "new" mix is destroying the historical landscape--the historic structures built by the founders, who ranged from successful middle-class merchants and professionals to laborers and artisans. Bungalows, shotgun houses, and larger Victorian houses have been replaced with condominiums and apartment buildings priced beyond the incomes of the 20th-century working-class residents. The Yates Community Archaeology Program (YCAP), a project of the Rutherford B. H. Yates Museum, Inc, has undertaken to recover, conserve, and collaboratively interpret the history of Freedman's Town. YCAP conducts field schools for local colleges and universities. We have five properties under investigation, including the homes of Rutherford B. H. Yates, son of the luminary Jack Yates and one of the first African American printers in Houston. The Reverend Ned Pullum's house is also under archaeological investigation. Rev. Pullum was the second pastor of the historic Bethel Baptist Church and the owner of a brick manufacturing company. The home of J. Vance Lewis will soon be tested and included in our research design. Lewis, enslaved then emancipated, was a prominent African American attorney. Across the street from the Gregory School lies the site of an "Italian" store where cutting-edge micro-topographical studies are under way. These projects have one thing in common: they are all sites which would have disappeared under redevelopment and renewal projects had they not been purchased by the R. B. H. Yates Museum, Inc. YCAP is happy to host both visitors and volunteers. Be a part of recovering the past of an important historic community in our own back yard.

Learn more at: [Freedmen's Town Museums – Archaeology Education Preservation \(freedmentownmuseums.org\)](http://freedmentownmuseums.org)

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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 about interesting archeology and history links! Since many of us will be enjoying summer vacations near rivers, lakes, and seashores, check out these links about maritime archeology:

[Aggie Archaeologists Conserving Ship From Colonial-Era Virginia – Nautical Archaeology Program \(tamu.edu\)](https://www.tamu.edu/aggie-archaeologists-conserving-ship-from-colonial-era-virginia-nautical-archaeology-program)

[‘100-year find’: Enormous Viking ship holds surprising clues on burial rituals \(nationalgeographic.com\)](https://www.nationalgeographic.com/history/100-year-find-enormous-viking-ship-holds-surprising-clues-on-burial-rituals)

<https://www.thestoryoftexas.com/visit/exhibits/la-belle-shipwreck>

<https://www.qaronline.org/visit/museum-exhibits-and-more>

<https://kaapskil.nl/en/discover/collection-highlights/the-wedding-dress-from-the-palmwood-wreck/>

[Wreckage of last U.S. slave ship remains mostly intact on Alabama coast : NPR](https://www.npr.org/2018/07/27/651111111/wreckage-of-last-u-s-slave-ship-remains-mostly-intact-on-alabama-coast)

[The five: underwater discoveries | Archaeology | The Guardian](https://www.theguardian.com/archaeology/2018/07/27/the-five-underwater-discoveries)

[Ten incredible underwater discoveries that have captured our imagination | Ancient Origins \(ancient-origins.net\)](https://www.ancientorigins.net/ten-incredible-underwater-discoveries-that-have-captured-our-imagination)

[Buried 19th-century shipwreck likely uncovered by hurricanes on Florida beach - ABC News \(go.com\)](https://www.abcnews.com/19th-century-shipwreck-likely-uncovered-by-hurricanes-on-florida-beach)

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Engelhardt-Moore Lecture Series Summer Update from Nancy Engelhardt-Moore, Co-Founder E-MLS

Currently, E-MLS is in the process of lining up excellent speakers for the fall lecture program beginning in September, including **Dr. Steve Brusatte**, Professor/Author, University of Edinburgh, and **Dr. Michele Marlar**, Houston Museum of Natural Science, Director, Egyptian Archaeological Missions. Previous virtual E-MLS lectures may be viewed at the [website](https://www.engelhardtmoore.wixsite.com/lecture-series). To view an entire lecture, you will need to download it: <https://www.engelhardtmoore.wixsite.com/lecture-series>. **Fieldwork opportunity:** the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) is supporting fieldwork in Croatia. The excavation campaign of **Ancient Salona** is adapted for students, adventurers, archaeology amateurs, volunteers, and others who wish to learn more about the region and experience the thrill of discovery. For more details on the **2023 Salona excavations** taking place September 24 to October 8, 2023, go to: [EXCAVATIONS OF THE ANCIENT SALONA 2023 - Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin \(AFOB\)](https://www.aia.org/excavations-of-the-ancient-salona-2023).

~Nancy Engelhardt-Moore, Co-Founder E-MLS

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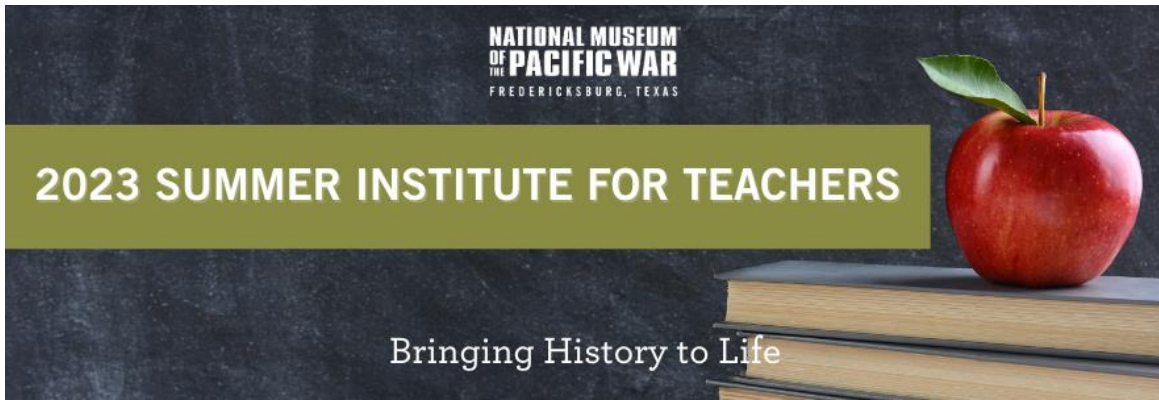


Nominations Open for 2023 Preservation Awards

Preserving history and heritage takes effort. Recognize someone in your community for their hard work! The Texas Historical Commission offers annual awards to recognize worthy accomplishments and exemplary leadership in the preservation of Texas' heritage. These awards cover achievements in the fields of archeology, historic architecture, museums, community heritage development, and more. Nominations are open through July 14:

MAKE A NOMINATION

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Summer Institute for Teachers at the National Museum of the Pacific War, July 10-14

Join the National Museum of the Pacific War for its inaugural Summer Institute for Teachers! This professional development program is available for educators, particularly those teaching middle- and high-school social studies, over the course of four days. This four-day professional development program provides educators an immersive opportunity to engage in expert-led workshops that explore the Pacific War and provide cross-curricular tools, lessons, and resources for teachers across varying disciplines.

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Houston Archeological Society - Monthly Meeting Program Schedule

***Please note that meetings will vary between in-person, virtual, or multiformat (in-person, Zoom, and streamed to YouTube).**
***The meeting format may change; be sure to doublecheck the HAS website and your emails prior to each meeting for updates.**

July 11 – HAS Quarterly Board Meeting.

July 20 – HAS Monthly Meeting at 6:00 p.m. Mid-year updates on projects and Field School, presented by HAS president and members. This meeting will be virtual only. Watch your emails for more information.

August 17 – HAS Monthly Meeting at 6:00 p.m. Watch your emails for more information.

September 21 – HAS Monthly Meeting at 6:00 p.m. Featuring Jamie Ross, Archeological Collections Manager for the Texas Historical Commission. Watch your emails for more information.

Houston Archeological Society Monthly Meetings are ordinarily free and open to the public. Previous HAS presentations are archived at www.youtube.com/channel/UCn5-5YXMO2CwgO811GMFQow. 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

Be sure to reconfirm details before making plans to attend.

VIRTUAL:

Archaeological Institute of America

Information about AIA events in all formats may be found at the following online calendar. Select the desired month and Event Type Hybrid or Virtual; [Upcoming Events – Archaeological Institute of America](#). See archived lectures at [AIA Archaeology Hour - Archaeological Institute of America](#).

Engelhardt-Moore Lecture Series

Lectures resume in September. Past presentations available at the E-MLS website:

[Videos | Lecture Series \(engelhardtmoore.wixsite.com\)](#).

Montpelier Foundation Archaeology Programs

7/6 – 7 p.m. Eastern/6 p.m. Central. \$5 fee for non-members. Montpelier's Senior Research Historian Hilarie Hicks will look at the Fourth of July in several important years in Madison's life: from the Virginia Convention in 1776, to later years when July 4 was an occasion for celebration or mourning. Register at [Montpelier Foundation \(blackbaudhosting.com\)](#). Additional past virtual lectures available at [Archaeology Lunch and LEARN – Montpelier's Digital Doorway](#).

Shumla Archeological Research and Education Center

7/19 – Wednesday, Noon Central Time. Colors in Pecos River Style. Join Dr. Carolyn Boyd as she shares new insights into the important role of color in Pecos River style rock art and the White Shaman Mural. Register at [Shumla Lunch and Learn Virtual Series: July 19, 2023 - Shumla](#). Past presentations available at [Shumla Archaeological Research & Education Center - YouTube](#).

Texas Historical Commission

7/27 – 6:00 p.m. [Painted Churches of Texas – Part 2 Community and Preservation - Friends of THC \(thcfriends.org\)](#).

ON-SITE:

Barrington Plantation, Washington

7/1 and 7/2 – Saturday and Sunday, 10 a.m. – 4 p.m. [Summer Sweets](#), period desserts, picnics, and entertainment.

7/8 and 7/9 – Saturday and Sunday, 10 a.m. – 4 p.m. [Pulling Fodder](#), dried leaves of the corn plants made excellent hay.

7/15 and 7/16 – Saturday and Sunday, 10 a.m. – 4 p.m. [Painting the Perimeter](#), help whitewash the fence and kitchen interior.

7/22 and 7/23 – Saturday and Sunday, 10 a.m. – 4 p.m. [Farmer Thrifty & Squire Slipshod](#), seasonal maintenance chores. According to one 1850s farming periodical, “Farmer Thrifty” kept a neat and well-maintained farm, while “Squire Slipshod” allowed his barn, tools, and fences to fall into filth and disrepair. Dr. Jones noted in his journal on August 5, 1847, that the enslaved “Cleaned up Barn & Stables” – following the model of “Farmer Thrifty”.

7/29 and 7/30 – Saturday and Sunday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. [Special Program- School Time!](#) Period school lesson.

Kreische Brewery and Monument Hill State Historic Site

7/1 and 7/2 - Saturday and Sunday, [Ich bin ein Amerikaner: A History of Independence Day](#), Kreische Brewery, La Grange.

7/15 and 7/16 – Saturday and Sunday, [German Texan Music: From the Parlor to the Pavilion](#).

San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site

7/8 – Saturday - [Second Saturdays with Steve: Austin's First Contract with the Forming Mexican Government](#)

Please join us at Stephen F. Austin State Park (located 1 mile west of San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site) for a presentation discussing Austin's first contract with the newly formed and newly independent Mexican government.

San Jacinto Battleground State Historic Site

7/1 – Saturday - [Family Day: Texas Revolution Paper Dolls](#).

7/1 – Saturday - [Bird Watching at the Battleground](#). Open two hours early every first Saturday for birders and photographers.

7/1 – Saturday, 11 a.m. – 1 p.m. [Boom: Cannon Demonstrations](#), on the hour and the half hour outside the San Jacinto Monument.

7/2 – Sunday - [Life on the Frontier: Butter Churning](#).

7/8 – Saturday, 7 a.m. – 9 a.m. - [Cycling Saturdays](#), open two hours early every second Saturday of the month just for cyclists.

Come and bike the Birthplace of Texas without worrying about cars. [Battleground Bike Tour](#), guided bike tour 10 a.m. – noon.

7/8 – Saturday, 11 a.m. – 2:30 p.m. - [Texas Revolution Touch Table: Hold History in Your Hand](#). Stop by the San Jacinto Museum for a chance to play with replicas of 19th-century toys, weapons, tools, food, clothing, and much more.

7/9 – Sunday, tours start at 12:45 p.m. [Battleground Van Tours](#), staff-led van tour of the battlefield.

7/16 – Sunday, 1 – 4 p.m. - [Texas Revolution Touch Table: Hold History in Your Hand](#).

7/22 – Saturday, 11 a.m. – 2:30 p.m. [Make a Cup & Ball Toy](#).

7/22 – Saturday - [Battleground Van Tours](#), staff-led van tour of the battlefield.

7/29 – Saturday - [Life on the Frontier: Laundry](#).

7/30 – Sunday, 1 – 4 p.m. - [Make a Buzzsaw Toy](#).

Shumla Archeological Research and Education Center

Shumla Treks resume in September.

Washington-on-the-Brazos, Star of the Republic Museum

7/9 – Sunday - Star of the Republic Museum, [Runaway Scrape Escape](#).

7/15 – Saturday, 11 a.m. – 4 p.m. - [Hands-on-History](#), making ragdolls.

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

We would like **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, historic location, or community outreach event! Send photos of yourself on an HAS or TAS adventure! What archeological artifact or historical event have you been researching? 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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