



Thursday, January 21st, 2021, at 6:30 p.m.
“The Anthropology of Hunting”
Wilson W. “Dub” Crook



The first meeting of the Houston Archeological Society for 2021 will be held on Thursday, January 21, via ZOOM. Long-time HAS member, Wilson W. "Dub" Crook, will give a presentation on **“The Anthropology of Hunting”**. The program will begin at 7 p.m. but please join us early at 6:30 p.m. for a virtual social hour.

One of the most significant aspects of prehistoric life in Texas (and North America in general) was hunting. From the earliest Paleoindian times through to the Late Prehistoric, subsistence hunting formed an integral component of the daily lives of the indigenous inhabitants of the state. But how often do we think about what hunting entails? HAS member Dub Crook will combine both his archeological knowledge with his in-depth global hunting experiences to talk about prehistoric hunting, animal behavior, and the various hunting techniques that are required to successfully stalk and kill wild game. In his presentation, Dub will discuss hunting

tactics for dangerous game (elephant (and mammoth and mastodon), buffalo, bears, the big cats), plains game (antelope, deer, elk, caribou), mountain game (sheep, goats, ibex), and small game animals. He will discuss the risks and rewards facing the prehistoric peoples and how this impacted their hunting methods, strategies and decisions. He will also describe the many factors such as weather, wind, cover, ground terrain, and water/food availability that affect hunting. The objective of the talk is to give HAS members, especially non-hunters, a better appreciation of the difficulties faced by our prehistoric inhabitants on a daily basis. This talk was a basis for a class taught by Mr. Crook to anthropology students at the University of Texas at Arlington.

Mr. Crook is a Life Member (Fellow) of the Houston Archeological Society, a Life Member of the Dallas Archeological Society, a member of the Texas Archeological Society, a member of the Center for the Study of the First Americans, a Life Member of the Gault School of Archeological Research, a Research Fellow with the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory in Austin, and a Fellow of the Leakey Foundation. He is also an Archeological Steward for the State of Texas. He is the author of over 180 papers in the field of archeology and has recently published his fourth book titled *The Carrollton Phase Archaic: A Redefinition of the Chronology, Composition, and Aerial Distribution of the Early Archaic Horizon along the Trinity River, Texas*.



HAS members will receive the Zoom link to this meeting via Email before the meeting. If you are not an HAS member but would like to attend this meeting, please contact HAS president Linda Gorski at lindagorski@cs.com for the ZOOM link. This presentation will also be available on the HAS YouTube channel shortly after the program on January 21st. The last several HAS presentations are already posted on our YouTube channel which can be accessed at this link <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCn5-5YXMO2CwgO811GMFQow>

President's Message – Linda Gorski



Happy New Year, HAS members and friends,

FINALLY – we can bid farewell to 2020 and look ahead to what we all hope is a much better 2021. Although the past year was fraught with problems caused by Covid-19, thanks to our fabulous members, the Houston Archeological Society just kept on keeping on! Our newsletter editor Bob Sewell produced an EXCELLENT newsletter every month. Our publishing team of Dub Crook and Louis Aulbach produced several EXCELLENT Journals and Reports. And our vice president and program chairman Larry Golden continued to book EXCELLENT programs for our members and friends.

Even though the pandemic of 2020 forced us to abandon in-person meetings, our ZOOM meetings have been hugely successful thanks to the efforts of Dr. Liz Coon-Nguyen and her son Julian who not only got us up and running on Zoom but also recorded our programs and put them on the HAS YouTube channel for everyone to enjoy. As I've said before, even when we do get back to in person meetings in 2021, we will continue to include the Zoom format since it was so popular with our out-of-town members and those who find it difficult to get to Trini Mendenhall Community Center. See the back page of this newsletter for a list of our first quarter programs – I think you'll be impressed!!!!

And although our fieldwork was impacted as we attempted to follow CDC guidelines and held our teams to a “bubble” of 10 – 12 people, we had a hugely successful season at the Lone Oak Prehistoric Site in Frelsburg, Texas. Thanks to the entire team who showed up once or twice a week under the direction of field director Bob Sewell to get the job done. We just completed Phase 3 of the project and early in 2021 you will receive the Report on Phases 1 and 2 of the project thanks to the efforts of Dub Crook who analyzed approximately 35,000 artifacts that have come out of the site so far. This project will continue in the New Year and we urge anyone who wants to learn about prehistoric archeology in Texas to come out and join us. Watch for emails from Bob Sewell as we kick off the new season at this exciting site.



The HAS Team at Lone Oak – masked and socially distanced!



Evergreen Negro Cemetery Restoration Project will kick off in 2021

As I mentioned in my annual December wrap up presentation at our December 17 meeting, another project we will be working on in the New Year is a cemetery restoration effort at the historic Evergreen Negro Cemetery in downtown Houston. We will be working with Project Respect to help locate lost graves starting with a GPR survey of the site by professional archeologist and HAS member Ashley Jones. This will be one of the best public outreach programs we've ever undertaken so I hope you'll join us. Watch for more information in the coming months.

Once again, thank you for your amazing, continued support of the Houston Archeological Society. I look forward to working with you in 2021 as we dig up Texas history – once trowel full at a time.

Houston Archeological Society

Monthly Meeting

December 17, 2020

WELCOME to our HAS Monthly Meeting, held via ZOOM! Due to the continuing pandemic, we will be staying with virtual meetings for a while. **(Linda Gorski, President).**

Treasurer's Report (Bob Sewell): Bob reported amounts in the HAS checking and savings accounts. If any member is interested in more information about HAS finances, please see Bob. Due to the pandemic, our income stream is not what it was; however, although we do have some fixed costs, our spending has been down also.

Membership Report (Bob Sewell): Our membership currently stands at 197, down from a maximum of 250 last year. All members will receive an email reminder about membership renewal. Additionally, we are currently out of our HAS caps; however, if you are interested in acquiring a hat with a \$10.00 donation in the new year, please let Bob know.

Website and Newsletter Report (Bob Sewell): Thanks to everyone who has contributed an article for our newsletter. The articles have been fantastic! Please send any contributions to Bob, and request help if you need it. Also, if you are not receiving the newsletter, please let Bob know at newsletter@txhas.org. Additionally, our website is currently running well. Members can now pay membership dues with a credit card by clicking "Membership" on the HAS website, then the payment option, then following the instructions. You may also print out the form and mail it in.

New Business:

Reports and Publications (Dub Crook and Louis Aulbach): Journal #142 (general archeology topics) is out for this December and includes 4 papers by HAS Board members on how they got into archeology and HAS; 4 papers on different aspects of Texas archeology, including one article by Charlie Gordy and one by Dub Crook; and 6 papers on the continuing study of the Andy Kyle Collection. This is the last publication for 2020. If you have not received your copy, email or call Linda, and she will mail it. In the first half of the new year 2021, we will publish Report #36 (Phases I and II of the Lone Oak Project), as well as Journal #143 on Western archeology topics.

Lone Oak Project (Linda Gorski): Phase III of the Lone Oak Project has been completed. We will resume work there in 2021 and will again follow health guidelines of social distancing and mask wearing as much as possible.

Tonight's Program: Linda Gorski started off tonight's program with a recap of HAS events of 2020, including work at San Felipe de Austin, the cistern at the new brewery, Rosehill Christian School's "Go Texan Day," the Spring Creek Festival, and Lone Oak Phase 3 that included a charity auction prize for a family to "Dig for a Day with HAS" at the site. Next, Dub Crook presented "The Archeology of Christmas" by taking us through the Christmas story, from Nazareth to the flight to Egypt, as related in the New Testament books of Matthew and Luke, and discussing the historical facts in the gospels as evidenced through archeological sites related to the story.

January Meeting: Next month, Dub Crook will present "The Anthropology of Hunting"!

Beth Kennedy, Secretary

Notes on Munitions: History of the Winchester Model 1894/94 Rifle and Carbine

By Tom Nuckols

The Winchester Model 1894/94

On August 24, 1894, American firearms designer John Moses Browning (1855-1926) was granted U.S. patent number 524,702, for a center-fire, lever-action repeating rifle he invented that would become known as the Winchester Model 1894. Along with the Colt Single Action Army Revolver, the 1894 was wielded by almost every character, both good and bad, in western television series and western movies. It was also the first commercial rifle to be manufactured that would eventually use a center-fire cartridge loaded with smokeless gun powder as ammunition.

In October 1894, the Winchester Repeating Arms Company (WRAC) of New Haven, Connecticut, began production of the 1894 rifle with a barrel length of 26 inches. At the same time, the WRAC also produced a carbine version of the rifle which had a 20-inch barrel and a saddle ring on the left side of the receiver¹ (Figures 1 and 2). In 1921, WRAC shortened the name Model 1894 to Model 94 for both the rifle and carbine versions. In 1933, after producing approximately 1,100,000, WRAC discontinued the rifle, and instead only manufactured the carbine version.



Figure 1. The author's Winchester Model 1894 Carbine in caliber .38-55, manufactured in 1898. The red arrow points to the loading gate in the receiver where cartridges (seven) are fed into the magazine. The green arrow points to the magazine located under the barrel. A magazine is a container for extra cartridges. All photographs courtesy of Bryant Boutwell, Ph.D.



Figure 2. The saddle ring located on the left side of the receiver. Beneath the receiver is the cocking lever. When the lever is pulled down, it extracts a cartridge from the magazine and cocks the hammer. Pulling up on the lever inserts the cartridge into the chamber and the carbine is ready to fire. The blue arrow points to the safety pin. If a shooter does not hold the lever tightly against the stock the pin will not activate, and the carbine will not fire.

¹ A carbine is simply a short rifle. A saddle ring is a metal ring attached to the receiver of a carbine, allowing it to be tied to a saddle.

Ammunition used in the Winchester 1894/94

At the beginning of production, the 1894s were sold to the public that fired two different center-fire cartridges loaded with black gun powder, the .32-40 Winchester (.32 caliber bullet, 40 grains of black gun powder) and the .38-55 Winchester (.38 caliber bullet, 55 grains of black gun powder).

In 1895, WRAC began using a different type of steel composition, enabling them to manufacture rifles that were stronger and could shoot center-fire cartridges loaded with smokeless gun powder. Smokeless gun powder creates higher pressures than black gun powder when fired in a gun².

The first of many high-pressure cartridges used in the 1894, was the .30 WCF (.30 caliber Winchester Center-fire)³ (Figure 3).

When Winchester's rival, Marlin Firearms Company chambered the .30 WCF cartridge for their Model 1893 lever action rifle, they designated it the .30-30, i.e., a .30 caliber bullet and 30 grains of smokeless gun powder. This was a technique that Marlin, the Union Metallic Ammunition Company, and others that manufactured .30 WCF ammunition, used to avoid putting the Winchester name on their products. Hence, the thirty-thirty cartridge would become synonymous with the Model 94.



Figure 3. A .38-55 center-fire straight wall (the brass case wall is straight) cartridge at top and a .30 WCF (.30-30) bottle neck (the brass case is bottle necked shaped) center-fire cartridge below. The top cartridge is head stamped W-W (Winchester Western Cartridge Company) 38-55 Win. The bottom cartridge is head stamped W-W SUPER 30-30 WIN (author's collection).

Epilogue

In 2006, U.S. Repeating Arms (the former WRAC and the then new owner, Belgian arms maker Fabrique National Herstal) produced the last Model 94s to be made in America at the New Haven, Connecticut factory. Between the years 1894 and 2006, approximately 7,500,000 Winchester 1894/94s had been manufactured.

As far as this author can determine, 94s are currently being made by the Japanese firearms manufacturer Miroku Corporation, located in Nankoku, a city in Kōchi Prefecture.

Next month: My Grandfather's Winchester Model 94 Carbine.

²The maximum breech pressure (back of a gun barrel) that a center-fire cartridge filled with black gun powder can generate when fired in a gun, does not exceed *approximately* 25,000 psi (pounds per square inch). Early center-fire cartridges loaded with smokeless gun powder when fired in a gun increased the breech pressure to *approximately* 38,000 psi.

³These other cartridges used in the 1894/94, were the .25-35 Winchester, .32 Winchester Special, 7-30 Waters, .307 Winchester, .356 Winchester, .375 Winchester, and .444 Marlin. 94s were also manufactured to fire revolver cartridges: .38 Special/.357 Magnum (cartridges are interchangeable), .44 Special/.44 Remington Magnum (cartridges are interchangeable), .45 Colt, .38-40 Winchester and .44-40 Winchester. In 2001, the Winchester Model 9410 was introduced that fired a .410 bore shotgun shell.

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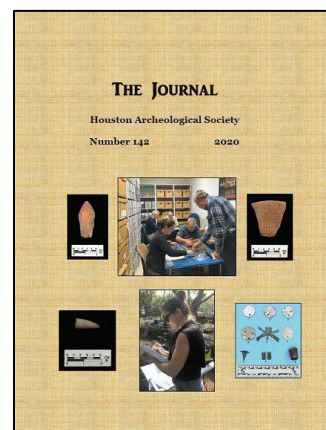
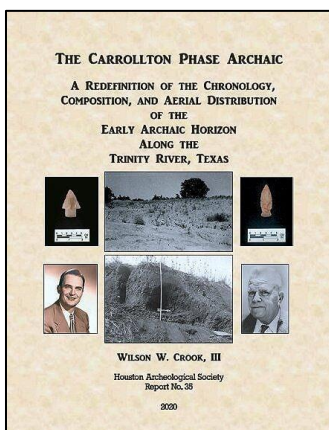
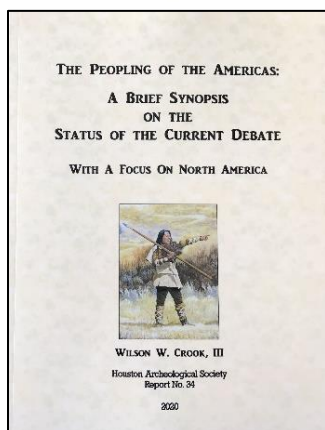
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Houston Archeological Society Publications

Attention HAS members! As the year comes to a close, we want to be sure that all HAS members who want copies of the Reports and Journals that were published in 2020 to receive them! As you know, you receive copies of these publications as a complimentary benefit of your membership in HAS. If you are not a member, these publications are available on Amazon.com for between \$15 - \$22.

This is quite a deal since membership in HAS is \$25.00 for an individual and \$30.00 for a family (even less for a student - \$15.00!!!) If you have not received your copies of these publications, please contact HAS president Linda Gorski (lindagorski@cs.com) and we will arrange a convenient time and place for you to pick them up or we can mail them to you.

If you are NOT a member of HAS please join us! You can find information about how to join online and by mail on our website at www.txhas.org.



Check out this terrific article that ran in the December 23, 2020 issue of Brazos Life highlighting our very own Dub Crook!!!!

BRAZOS LIFE

The Facts

WEDNESDAY
December 23, 2020



Contributed photo

During Texas Archeological Steward Wilson "Dub" Crook III's travels to Israel, he visited the first-century A.D. courtyard house recently uncovered in Nazareth that some scholars believe could be the house of Mary and Joseph, he said.

Where Jesus Lived

Archeologist shares Christmas connection to Holy Land sites

By ALEXA CRENSHAW
alexa.crenshaw@thefacts.com

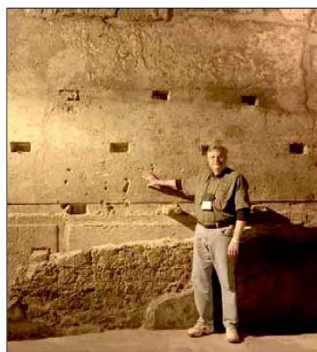
ANGLETON

Deemed the greatest story ever told, Wilson "Dub" Crook III long wanted to experience its setting for himself.

Crook, a Texas Archeological Steward, traveled to Jerusalem and surrounding areas several times in the past five years, he said. He shared some of his experiences during a virtual program "The Archaeology of Christmas" hosted this month by the Brazoria County Historical Museum.

"It was more than Jerusalem. I traveled throughout the Holy Land, the first time in 2016 and then in 2018," Crook said after the seminar.

Sharing images and discussing his findings from those trips over webchat, he spent time unpacking how archaeological discoveries match portions of the locations in the Bible describing the Christmas story, from Mary's conception to the Holy family's traveling to Egypt.



Contributed photo

Texas Archeological Steward Wilson "Dub" Crook III traveled to Israel to see for himself the Great Western Stone at the Temple Mount in Jerusalem.

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The Facts

WEDNESDAY
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BRAZOS LIFE

Archaeology

CONTINUED FROM COVER

A member of the First Presbyterian Church of Kingwood, Crook traveled with church members and leaders to see the sites he always wanted to experience for himself.

"On the first trip, I was inspired enough by what I saw that when I returned to the U.S., I wrote a book called 'The Peoples of the Bible,' and it's a 10-chapter book which I take in chronological order, discussing archeological finds relating to the people in the Bible," Crook said. "I start from the Sumerians and end up with the 10th chapter being the Romans."

He also traveled to Greece and Turkey, inspiring him to write "The Archeology and History of Paul's Missionary Cities," he said. Both books are for sale on Amazon among several he's authored.

He just enjoys sharing reality also described in the Bible, he said.

"The most fascinating thing about the trips I went on was probably discovering all of those components of the first century A.D. Nazareth," Crook said. "See, every time you do research relating to the Bible, there is a huge portion of the archaeological society that whenever you say the word 'biblical' they tune you out, thinking you are a religious zealot."

During his virtual seminar, Crook went on to discuss the existence of the settings described in the nativity of Jesus, the rest of the story of Christmas and some of Jesus' life to follow, as described in the Bible.

"When they started doing archeology there, they found that not



MAJDI MOHAMMED/AP file photo

A Christian visitor takes a picture of a wooden relic believed to be from Jesus' manger Dec. 5, 2019, inside the Church of the Nativity, traditionally believed by Christians to be the birthplace of Jesus Christ, in the West Bank city of Bethlehem.

only Nazareth was there, but was abandoned for several entities, but by the time of the first century A.D. it was a nonetheless small but existing city, and I think that finding a good portion of that city, including the courthouse and the paved city roads, it's not something that shored up any doubts I had, but it's more of an in-your-face type thing that says that it did exist," Crook said. "A lot of people don't realize that when you read the Bible, there are a lot of historical events ... a huge number of these sites included articles of clothing, clay pots, lamps and things that have all been found and it enriches that."

A retired geologist, he is now also an author of hundreds of peer-reviewed papers in archeology, several books, numbers of archeological societies, and a fellow with the Leakey Foundation, which promotes the study of the origins of man, he said, and he is thrilled to

be able to spend his time researching what interests him most.

"I know I learned a lot and thoroughly enjoyed it all," he said.

The county museum has had him speak for programs several times, Programs Manager Jennifer Caulkins said. Caulkins coordinates and helps conduct the talks, and she's very

interested in the topic of archeology, she said.

"And with the Christmas season, you know, it's neat to know its true history," Caulkins said.

The museum next has a free virtual program with its curator in January, Caulkins said.

"Anyone who signs up for this free public program, we'll have them get started on the genealogical research of their family history, and then we're going to meet again later in the month, after a couple of weeks that they've had time to do their research ... even helping when people hit roadblocks in their research, which should be fun," Caulkins said. "We do have virtual programs scheduled through the end of March, for now ... we'll share updates online as soon as they're ready."

Live programs are archived through the museum's YouTube channel. To access recorded seminars, visit the museum's YouTube Channel at bit.ly/BCHMYouTube.

Alexa Crenshaw is a reporter for The Facts. Contact her at 979-237-0155.

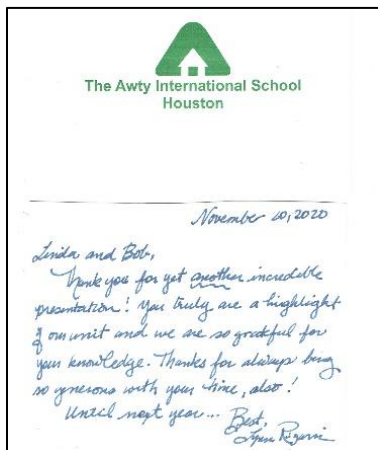
Public Outreach and Education – Awty International School ZOOM program

Although our HAS Public Outreach and Education programs have been practically non-existent since COVID-19 reared its ugly head in March 2020, our friends at Awty International School in Houston were determined not to let their second-grade classes miss our annual presentation on archeology.

We have been presenting this program to Awty students for many years during their unit on Native Americans in Texas. Normally our presentation consists of a PowerPoint for all second-grade classes who gather in one room at the school. We then offer an extensive array of hands-on opportunities for the students.

This year the four separate second grade classes – and all the students who are being schooled virtually at home – tuned in simultaneously to a ZOOM presentation by Linda Gorski, HAS President and Bob Sewell, HAS treasurer. Following the program each student wrote a thank you note to HAS, each expressing individual thoughts about the program. We need to put them in a book and publish them they are so fantastic!

Plus, Linda and Bob were rewarded with some very nice gifts including Awty hats, insulated water jugs and a carry bag. Thanks to the second graders at Awty for these great gifts!!! We'll see you again next year!



If you are a teacher and would like to schedule a virtual ZOOM presentation for your class until we can start providing these programs in person again, please email lindagorski@cs.com and we will try to get it on the calendar it for you.

ARCHEO CORNER: Trash Pits: Rubbish or Archeological Treasure Troves

Wilson W. “Dub” Crook, III

You probably don’t spend a lot of time thinking about trash. It’s something we have to deal with on a daily basis but for most of us, we place our trash in a sack-lined bin during the week, then put it outside on “trash day” where it is collected by city workers who take it to some dump site that we vaguely know exists, but we never ever visit. Once our trash is picked up, it is truly “out of sight, out of mind.”

Trash is an inevitable by-product of human existence, whether it is removal of bodily waste products, broken tools, or left-over food remains. When humans lived in a nomadic hunter-gatherer lifestyle, trash was not a severe problem as after a while, the people just moved away from their trash leaving the problem behind. But once humans began to become more sedentary, typically associated with a greater dependence of cultigens and thus a need to stay in one place for longer periods of time, trash became a problem. Not only from a health perspective but also the strong smell.

Ancient peoples all over the world also had to deal with trash. If you have ever spent much time camping, you know that one of the more convenient places to get rid of trash is to throw it into the fire pit and let it burn up. This solution seems to have been practiced by humans for millennia. At the El Salt site in southern Spain, archeologists excavated a 50,000-year-old hearth looking for traces of meat fats and unexpectedly found burned human feces, or coprolites. This occurrence led scientists to the conclusion that these Paleolithic hunters defecated where they sat and then without as much as blinking an eye, simply tossed the waste into the fire!



Hearth from the Paleolithic site at El Salt in southern Spain where human feces have been found in the trash placed in the fire to burn.

Trash has also been found to have been “recycled” in order to serve a second purpose. At the Knap of Hower site in northern Scotland (ca. 3700-2800 B.C.), archeologists have found that the occupants used their trash, mainly discarded foodstuffs combined with sod, as insulation around their houses.



Knap of Hower site in Scotland. The insulation surrounding the houses are a mixture of discarded foodstuffs (trash) and sod.

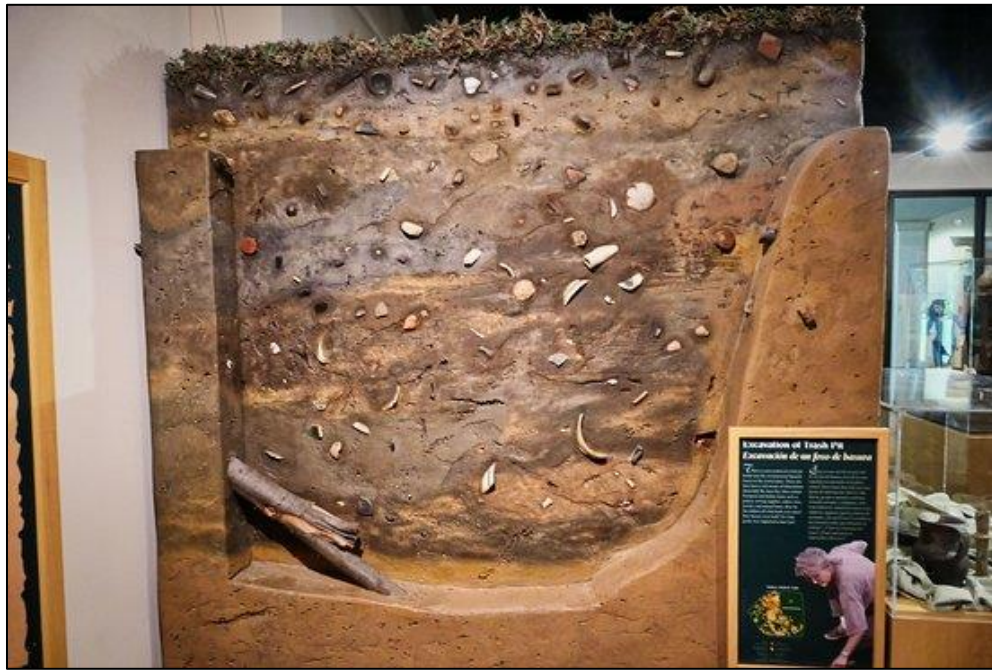
This type of solution for trash may have worked in more rural or small community settings, but when cities began to grow, different solutions needed to be implemented in order to deal with human trash. In 2013-14, archeologists from the Israel Antiquities Authority discovered and excavated a huge garbage dump in the Kidron Valley outside the walls of the Old City of Jerusalem. While trash appears to have been collected inside the city and deposited in this location for centuries, the majority of the material dated from early Roman times (first century B.C. to first century A.D.). Tel Aviv University archeologist, Yuval Gadot, who led the excavation of the trash dump, called it the “mother of all garbage dumps”. He also noted that the site was the product of one of the most efficient trash collection systems in antiquity. Layer upon layer of waste was collected, piled up, burned, and compressed. This ancient landfill rose to a towering 70 meters in height and was filled with all manner of artifacts including broken ceramic sherds, animal remains, coins, combs, sewing needles, and many other items of daily life

The reason trash pits are important to archeologists is that they give us insight into the lives of the average person who lived at the site. When archeologists decide to excavate a site, especially one that is known to have major structures, the temples, the palaces, the city walls and gates are the first places to be excavated. While spectacular, these large structures seldom give insights into what daily life at the site was like. Occasionally later, a few individual house structures may be excavated. Depending on what is found, these may or may not yield information regarding the type of foods that were prepared and eaten. Thus, if you really want to find out what life was like at a site, you need to find and excavate a trash pit.



Israeli archeologists standing on a literal mountain of trash dating to the first century A.D. outside the southern gate of the Old City of Jerusalem.

Trash pits come in many forms. They can be remains left in a simple hearth. They can be informal or more formal collecting sites either located inside a site or outside if there are walls. They can also be abandoned structures, like a cistern, that is repurposed as a trash pit. Trash pits may also be found outside individual house locations. They can be buried pits or just mounds of garbage that build up over time. In the summer of 1973, Dr. Joel Shiner of S.M.U.'s Department of Anthropology arranged for me to work for the State of New Mexico doing some minor excavation work in Chaco Canyon. At Dr. Shiner's suggestion, I volunteered to spend my six weeks working on a large trash pit that was located outside the main walls of Pueblo Bonito. Pueblo Bonito, which was built and occupied between ca. A.D. 850-1150, is the largest structure in Chaco Canyon consisting of nearly 800 rooms and covering three acres. It is one of the most extensively excavated sites in Chaco Canyon, yet no one had ever excavated the large trash pit known to exist outside the city walls. During the summer, my crew screened and re-screened the dirt making up the three-meter-high mound. We also screened much of the surface area around the site which was composed of weathered parts of the ancient trash pile. In addition to thousands of pieces of broken pottery, obsidian arrow points, knives, scrapers, broken manos and metates, stone mauls, and bone tools, we recovered hundreds of tiny pieces of broken and discarded turquoise, some as beads and others as cut blanks that were never finished. We also found many burned corn (maize) cobs as well as hundreds of animal bones – the most plentiful of which were wild turkey. These discoveries led to several follow-on studies that I was not personally involved in: one focused on sourcing the turquoise found at the site and a second major study concluded that the inhabitants had actually domesticated and raised wild turkeys on site for food. There were also studies done on the tools which led to conclusions regarding their use, curation, and why they were eventually discarded. All of this added a great deal of new information to a site that had 'already been extensively excavated'.



Excavated trash pit from Mission San Luis de Apalachee, Florida.



Pueblo Bonito, Chaco Canyon, New Mexico. The trash pit I helped excavate was located in the triangle of trees near the confluence of the modern roads at the bottom middle of the photo outside the site's walls.

So, if you are ever lucky enough to work on an archeological site that finds or is known to have a trash pit, I would strongly recommend that you volunteer to work on that section of the site. As you will readily see, one man's garbage can become an archeological treasure trove.

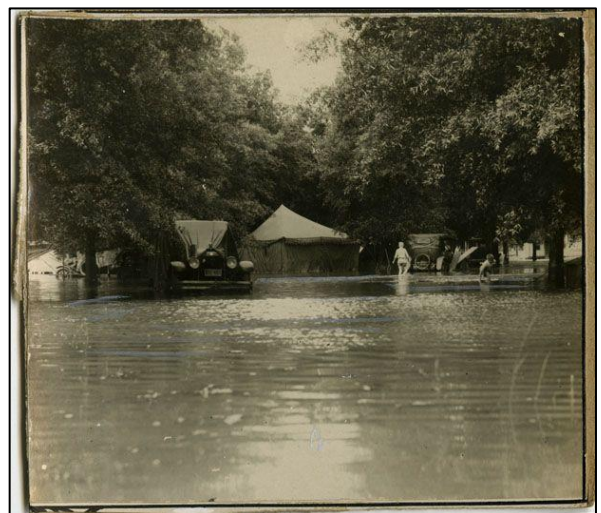
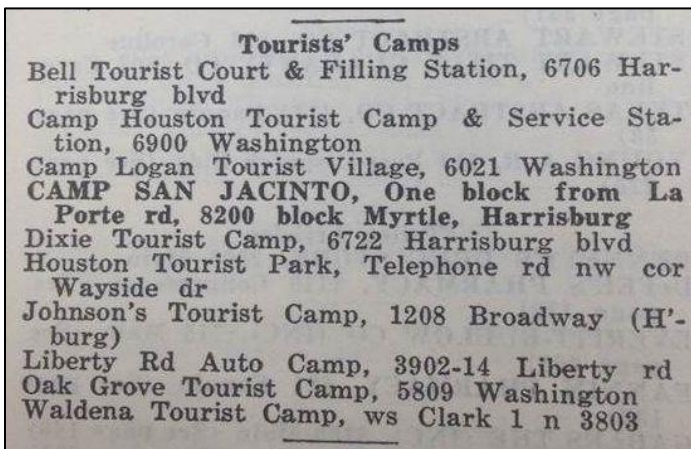
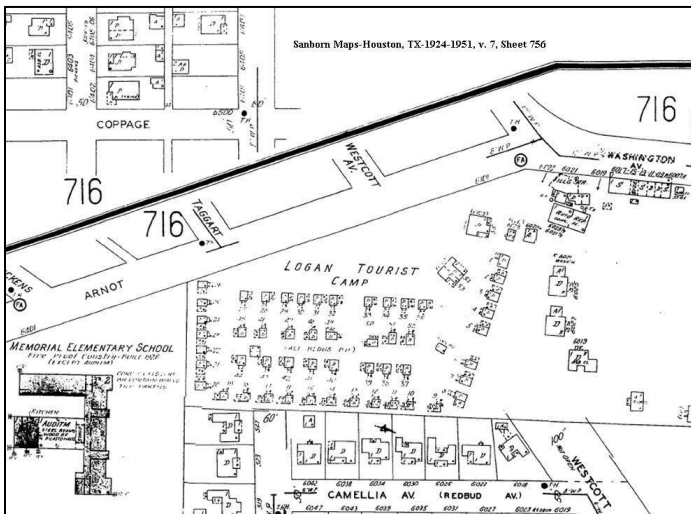
Houston History – Camp Logan Tourist Camp???

By Louis Aulbach, Linda Gorski and Robbie Morin

Did you know that after WWI, when travel by automobile became increasingly popular, a number of tourist camps were developed around the Houston area. One, called the Logan Tourist Camp was located at 6021 Washington Avenue, very near the Westcott–Washington avenue roundabout and nearly on top of what had been the headquarters of WWI Camp Logan.

As you know, Camp Logan closed in 1919 and evidently this tourist camp was built shortly thereafter – perhaps using materials from the camp? Except for this map, a list of tourists' camps from an old Houston City Director and these few photos (a flood in Houston? Surely not!) we can find very little information about this tourist camp. Currently, an enormous apartment complex is being developed on the site.

If you have any other information about this tourist camp or any of the other tourist camps on the list below, please let us know – email me at lindagorski@cs.com. This seems to be a lost little tidbit of Houston history.



HAS Memberships for 2021 Are Now Due

We hope you will renew your membership in the Houston Archeological Society and maybe even give a membership as a gift to someone you know will enjoy digging up Texas history with us – one trowel full at a time. You can download a membership form here <http://www.txhas.org/PDF/HAS%20Membership%20Form.pdf> and mail it into us with your check, or you can pay online via our website using your Credit/Debit card.

Our membership is the best deal in town:

\$25 Individual membership

\$30 Family Membership

\$35+ Contributing membership

\$15 Student membership

Remember that benefits of your membership include the unique opportunity to dig with us at archeological sites in the area, work with us at our labs where we process artifacts from those sites, and your FREE copies of our current academic publications including HAS Reports and Journals. Please join us!!!!

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Houston Archeological Society

Monthly Meeting Programs for 2021

6:30pm Third Thursday of every month (except June)

(Until further notice meetings are virtual for members only)

February 18, 2021 – **Gary Pinkerton**, Trammel's Trace – The First Road to Texas from the North

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

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

Please submit articles for publication to *The Profile* Editor Bob Sewell at newsletter@txhas.org. Please submit articles for the February issue no later than 26th January, 2021.

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

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