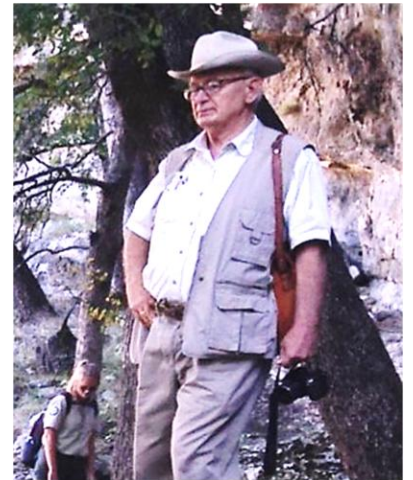




**Houston Archeological Society Meeting, Thursday, July 16, 2026, at 6:00 p.m.
Featuring Speaker Alan M. Slade ~ Trini Mendenhall Community Center**

Hello HAS members - The July members meeting of the Houston Archeological Society will take place in person on Thursday, July 16, starting at 6:00 p.m. This will be a hybrid meeting with both an in-person gathering at the Trini Mendenhall Community Center and a Zoom component for those members who cannot join us there. The link for the Zoom meeting will be sent to currently registered members as we get closer to the meeting date. We will welcome guest speaker Alan M. Slade of the University of Texas, Director and Principal Investigator of the Texas Fluted Point Survey, who will present *A Distributional Study of Paleo-Indian Projectile Point Types in Texas: 60 Years On, A Tribute to Thomas R. Hester*. The Texas Historical Commission (THC) recently recognized Dr. Hester as the 2025 recipient of the Curtis D. Tunnell Lifetime Achievement in Archeology Award. The award acknowledges an individual for outstanding lifetime accomplishments in archeological research and preservation in Texas. As the THC expressed, few scholars have had an influence on Texas archeology as extensive as Hester. A native of Carrizo Springs, his interest in archeology began in South Texas and developed into a professional career spanning more than five decades. His early contributions included assisting in the establishment of an archeology program at the University of Texas at San Antonio, followed by his long leadership of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory at the University of Texas at Austin. Hester's publications, including books and reference works, are standard resources for the field. These materials inform artifact identification, field methodologies, and archeological interpretation not only in Texas but throughout North and Central America (Hester - 2025 recipient).



Our speaker, Alan M. Slade, lithic analyst and palaeolithic researcher, spent fifteen years as a prehistoric and palaeolithic field archaeologist in Britain and Europe, as well as a further decade helping to curate the lithic collections in the British Museum. In 2007, he became interested in Early Paleoindian archaeology, in particular the Clovis period. Slade spent six years studying Clovis fluted points in collections across North America, largely facilitated and encouraged by Prof. Dennis Stanford of the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Michael Collins invited Alan to continue his analysis of Clovis fluted point technology as a post-doctoral researcher at the University of Texas, Austin, and lithic analyst for the Prehistory Research Project in 2019. This led to Slade's directing the Texas Clovis Fluted Point Survey (TCFPS) and then the Folsom survey (TFFPS) at TARL. Slade was educated in London at Birkbeck College, University College London, at the Institute of Archaeology, and then at the University of Southampton, Hampshire. He is a research fellow of the Centre for the Archaeology of Human Origins (CAHO) at the University of Southampton, and he is on the committee for the Lithic Studies Society in London and is also an active member of the Society for Museum Archaeologists. Since 2018 he has been an active member of the Texas Archeological Society, Houston Archeological Society, Central Texas Archeological Society, North Texas Archeological Society, and the Travis County Archeological Society.

Our speakers for HAS meetings in the second half of the year include, in August, a Zoom meeting with Dr. Heather Para of New Mexico State University in Las Cruces. Para will present a case study in collector/museum collaboration with avocational archeologists in Texas, in this instance with the legendary Bill Birmingham of Victoria, who has been publishing papers on Texas discoveries for seven decades. At the September meeting, we will welcome local archeologist Dr. Gus Costa, who will be speaking in person. In October, HAS member Geoff Mills will discuss the Angostura points uncovered at the Lone Oak Ranch site.

Archeologist Amanda Castaneda of the SHUMLA Archeological and Research Center in Comstock will join us virtually only in November. December brings our traditional Christmas Party and recap of HAS projects for the year, held at the Trini Mendenhall Community Center.

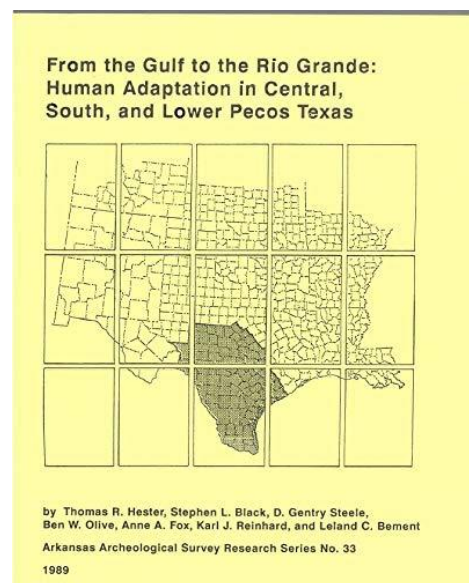
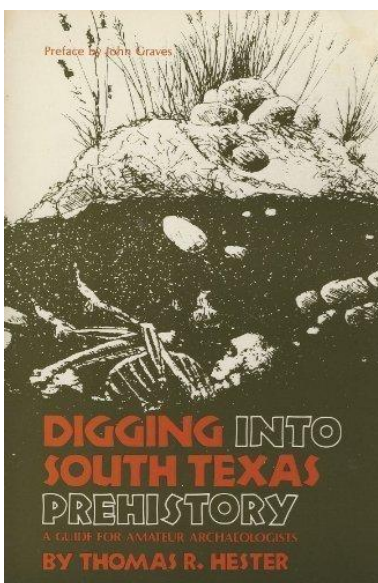
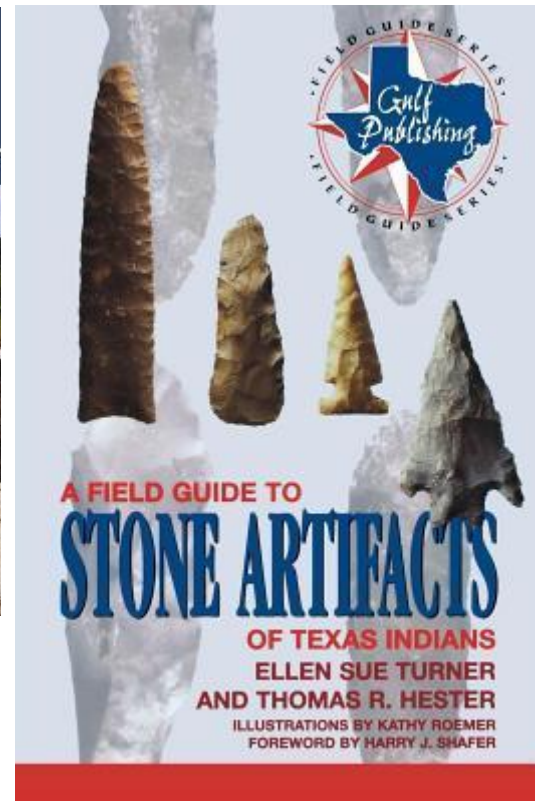
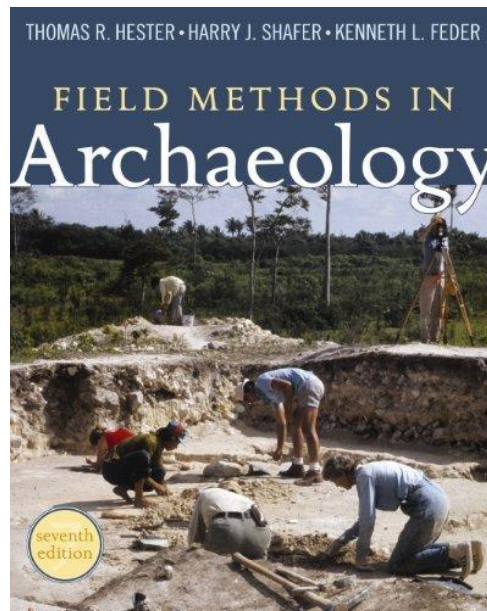
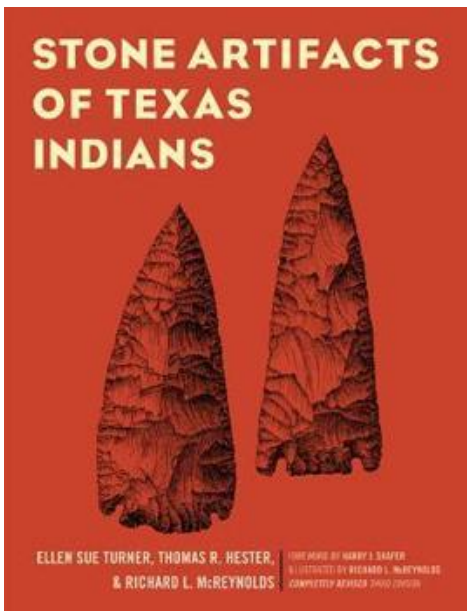
We hope you will all join us on July 16 as we enjoy being together and hearing from Alan Slade. The Trini Mendenhall Community Center is located at 1414 Wirt Road in the Spring Branch area of Houston. The meeting is free and open to the public. Be looking for your meeting reminder, which will also contain the Zoom link so that those HAS members who cannot attend in person will be able to tune in from afar. For more information about this program or about the Houston Archeological Society, please contact Bob Sewell at president@txhas.org. Wishing you a great Fourth of July, and I look forward to seeing you in the field soon!

Sources and more information at <https://sova.si.edu/record/naa.2025-12>; https://txarchives.org/utsa/finding_aids/00396.xml; <https://liberalarts.utexas.edu/anthropology/faculty/hester>.

Frank Kozar, HAS Vice-President



Summer Reading – Books by Thomas R. Hester, PhD



Dr. Hester has authored, edited, or contributed to many more publications:
Works by Thomas R. Hester; Thomas R Hester.





President's Message – Bob Sewell

HAS Members,

We are back!! Now that we have had some R&R, at least for those of us who missed out on Field School this year, we are ready to get back in the saddle.

Preparations are underway for the run-up to the HAS Annual Meeting in September when we elect a new Board of Directors. As per the HAS constitution, in order to facilitate this, we have established a Nominating Committee consisting of Beth Kennedy, Debbie Eller, and Larry Golden. They will be assisting in determining a slate of nominations for the Board. Many thanks to Beth, Debbie, and Larry for volunteering to participate.

Don't forget that we have several outreach activities coming up next month at local libraries:

- Pasadena Library System – 7/8/26
- Montgomery County Memorial Library – 7/15/26
- West Pearland Library – 7/18/26

Check your emails from president@txhas.org to let me know if you are interested in participating and I will provide more information.



Lone Oak Site (41CD168), May 30, 2026. Photographs courtesy of Bob Sewell.

The recent rain has curtailed many of our plans to be in the field, but we did manage to visit the Lone Oak Site (41CD168) at the end of May. And guess what? Among other artifacts we uncovered yet another Angostura-type point. Wishing everyone a Happy July 4th and I look forward to seeing you in the field.

Bob Sewell, President



[Pinterest, Fourth of July post card.](#) Fair Use Policy.





Houston Archeological Society Monthly Meeting Minutes – May 21, 2026

Bob Sewell - Welcome to existing and new members, and non-members.

Membership - 149 members - and we usually pick up some more after TAS field school.

Treasury - Funds are good.

Project Activities - Several excavation activities postponed due to rain.

- Walnut Tree Hill - Last visit Saturday, May 16, 2026. Potential hearths being investigated—about 90-95 centimeters below datum. Two partial points recovered—distal ends only.
- Goloby - Next visit TBD.
- Lone Oak – Last visit April 25, 2026. Another Angostura recovered.

Lab - Conducted May 12, 2026 - bagging/tagging. “Clean lab” conducted at Trini Mendenhall upon occasion.

Outreach Activities - Several requests received.

- Pasadena Library – July 8, 6 – 7 p.m.
- Montgomery County Library, Conroe – July 15, 11 a.m. – 1 p.m.
- West Pearland Library – July 18, 2026, indoor activity, 10 a.m. – 2 p.m.
- Native American Heritage, Jesse Jones Park, Sept 12, 2026, outdoor activity.
- Montgomery County Library System, Oct 24, 2026, outdoor activity. Very successful last year.

TAS Field School - Presidio San Xavier, Rockdale, Texas - June 13 through 21, 2026. Attendees, please take some notes and pictures for the newsletter!

Next Meeting - No newsletter, no meeting in June due to TAS Field School. Both resume in July. Our next meeting will take place Thursday, July 16, 2026, in person. Program will be presented by Alan M. Slade, Director and Principal Investigator of the Texas Fluted Point Survey.

John Gorczyk, HAS Secretary



We want to hear from YOU!



As always, we welcome your comments and contributions via email to newsletter@txhas.org. Let us know about topics you'd like to see in the future and offer suggestions about how we can improve. We invite and encourage all HAS members and friends to consider submitting content for *The Profile* newsletter. Report on academies, field school, site work, lectures, cultural heritage, accomplishments, favorite podcasts, reading links, recommended books, academic endeavors, or public outreach. Send photos from an HAS or TAS adventure! What archeological artifact or historical event have you been researching? What interesting trips or explorations have you experienced recently? We hope that you will add your voice to our community's conversation, because a variety of articles help to make our newsletter more interesting. Your contributions may be any length: long, brief, a couple of paragraphs, or photographs with text. We can help with editing. Submissions for upcoming issues are requested by the fifteenth of each month.

Image: [James Montgomery Flagg, 1917; Library of Congress.](#)





HAS Secretary ~ John Gorczyk, Ph.D., RPA



HAS is fortunate to welcome John Gorczyk as our new secretary and board member. Thank you for your contributions to the Society.

My journey to archaeology began in high school in Scranton, Pennsylvania, when I became fascinated with archaic humans and decided to make paleoanthropology my career. By the time I started my undergraduate studies at the University of Pittsburgh in 2003, I had already begun to make the switch to prehistoric archaeology and became very interested in prehistoric North America. Then one semester I walked into the wrong class, a class on the archaeology of Eurasia, but decided to stay and listen. I went to the registrar right afterwards and joined the class. That kicked off my enduring love of southeastern Europe.

A few years later, I joined a study abroad program in Bulgaria, where I could explore my growing interest in the archaeology and history of the Balkans. After graduating college in 2007, I took some time off to hop around the mid-Atlantic states as a shovel bum, learning archaeological field and lab methods and the basics of cultural resource management (CRM). In 2010, I enrolled in the M.A./Ph.D. program at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, and over the next decade I returned repeatedly to Bulgaria to both participate in and lead field efforts on sites spanning a chronological range from the early Neolithic to the Roman Period. Eventually I settled on one prehistoric site in the Sofia Basin called Slatina as the basis for my dissertation research.

A trained zooarchaeologist, I analyzed over 10,000 fragments of animal bones from four early Neolithic (ca. 6200-5500 BCE) houses at the site. During the early Neolithic Period, migrant farming communities entered southeastern Europe from the Near East and Anatolia, bringing new communities of plants and animals with them. Combining this faunal analysis with stable isotopic studies of animal bones and teeth, I was interested in studying the locations of domestic animals in the landscape surrounding the settlement at various times of the year and exploring the relationship between the physical places of animals and their places in social and symbolic systems, explored through patterns of consumption and discard.

I received my Ph.D. in 2020 and decided to leave academia to pursue a career in cultural resource management. During that time, I have worked on projects in over a dozen states, ranging from 8,000-acre pedestrian surveys for solar energy development in Nevada to a data recovery project at a St. John's Period shell midden in northeast Florida.



In 2025, I joined Chronicle Heritage as the team lead for our Texas office based in Houston. In this role, I help clients across numerous industries navigate local, state, and federal cultural resources legislation so that they can successfully complete their projects. On a more personal level, I enjoy cycling (even in Houston!), fishing, hiking, and camping. Since moving to Texas in 2023, I've had a wonderful time exploring Texas State Parks. My favorites so far are Caprock Canyon, Palo Duro Canyon, and Dinosaur Valley State Parks.

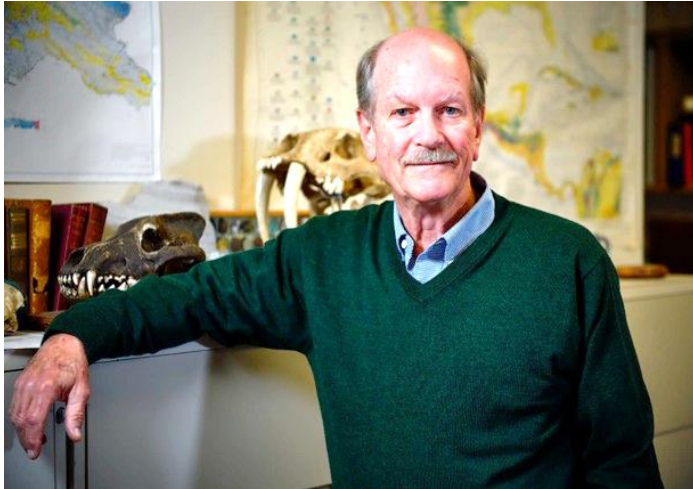
Sources: [Chronicle Heritage Facebook](#); [LinkedIn](#)





The TAS 97th Annual Meeting Takes Place October 2-4, 2026, in Denton, Texas

Held at the Gateway Center at the University of North Texas in Denton, the 2026 Annual Meeting will be hosted by the North Texas Archeological Society (NTAS). Dr. C. Reid Ferring appears as the Friday Night Public Forum speaker, sharing insights from his long career of archeological research in North Texas and the southern Plains. The Saturday evening banquet address will be delivered by Myles Miller, whose work in Texas archeology and interpretation has helped bring the region's archeological heritage to a wide audience. Learn more at [TAS Annual Meeting](#).



CALL FOR PAPERS

Symposia Abstracts Deadline July 15 ~ Paper and Poster Abstracts Deadline August 3

Abstracts and creative ideas are sought for papers, symposia, workshops, panel discussions, and posters to be presented at the Texas Archeological Society 97th Annual Meeting, October 2-4, 2026, at the University of North Texas in Denton. TAS encourages presentations by avocational, student, academic, and professional archeologist members on any topic of archeological interest. The organizing committee is planning for a series of regional and topical symposia. Consequently, time slots for papers and symposia will fill early. Abstracts and creative ideas are sought for papers, symposia, workshops, panel discussions, and posters. All presenters must be TAS members and be registered for the meeting. Papers will be limited to fifteen minutes, a constraint that will be strictly enforced. The deadline for receipt of paper abstracts is August 3, 2026. Symposia may be organized around any topic, region, major project, and/or period. Each symposium will be allotted two hours per five presenters, with a five-presenter minimum. Due to scheduling concerns, symposium organizers must ensure that all abstracts for symposia and symposium papers meet an earlier deadline of July 15, 2026. For effective presentation of symposia, organizers may specify the order of papers and their length, if these points are stated in the symposium abstracts. Members are encouraged to consider poster presentations as an alternative to papers. Poster presentations can effectively convey visual, graphic, and quantitative information, and generally reach a larger audience than oral papers. Posters will be wall-mounted, so no easels or rigid backing materials will be necessary. Appropriate mounting adhesives will be provided at the venue. Poster abstracts must be received by August 3, 2026, to appear in the program; late poster entries may be accommodated after consultation with the Program Co-Chairs. Other presentation formats such as panel discussions, demonstrations, and workshops may be proposed for approval of the Program Co-Chairs and Annual Meeting organizers. Submit all abstracts as files attached to email. Abstracts must include the following information: Paper/Symposium/Poster (indicate one); Title; Author(s) and Affiliation(s); and Abstract for each presentation (150 words maximum). Meeting rooms will be equipped with projectors and laptop computers; additional audiovisual needs may be accommodated given prior notice. Contact the Program Co-Chairs, Christopher Goodmaster and Jimmy Barrera, with any questions about submission dates, formats, and or equipment at am-programs@txarch.org.





Remember that October is Texas Archeology Month – Time to Order Outreach Supplies

For resources and event information about Texas Archeology Month (TAM) 2026, keep checking [Texas Archeology Month](#) for updates.

Pinch Pot Kits Available: The ordering system for free kits will open in July on a first come, first served basis, so be sure to place your requests early. Watch the website for ordering links and details.

Order Outreach Materials Early: TAS recommends that you order the free public outreach materials early. Materials include the pinch pot kits, the TAMazine, and other handouts; [Home Page - TAM](#); [Outreach Materials | THC](#).

Submit Your Events to the TAM Calendar: Please submit your planned TAM events through the Partner Portal to ensure they're included on the public calendar and interactive map. Stay tuned for more updates, resources, and opportunities.



Examples of outreach materials available at [Pinch Pot](#) and [Texas Ceramics Link](#); [Archeology Public Outreach Materials](#):

THE CADDO POTTERY TRADITION

Archeologists have been amassing and studying ancient Caddo pottery for almost a century and now know quite a bit about the Caddo pottery tradition and how it changed over time.

About 1200 years ago (ca. A.D. 800), ancestral Caddo potters began making pottery that is unmistakably Caddo because of the particular combinations of material, design, and execution. Many of the decorations found on Caddo pottery were created by scratching or marking designs into wet clay. Some of these distinct designs are show below.

Images from *Handbook of Texas Archeology: Type Descriptions* published by the Texas Archeological Society and the Texas Memorial Museum, 1962

OCTOBER TEXAS ARCHEOLOGY MONTH

PLAN OF THE TOWN OF AUSTIN.
This town was surveyed with the Compass adjusted to the true North the variation of the Needle was ten degrees thirty seven minutes South. The measurements were adjusted to the true meridian in that every angle and line to the regular angles has been the regular angle.

Archaeological archeologists with the Texas Archeological Stewards Network of the Texas Historical Commission work to expose the brick basement of the circa 1823 Farmer's Hotel, located in Lot 566 of the San Felipe de Austin site.

Aerial view of the Farmer's Hotel excavations with the swollen waters of the Brazos River in the background.

Thousands of ceramic sherds have been recovered from excavations at the Farmer's Hotel. Most are highly decorated and this example of hand-painted ware imported from Europe.

San Felipe de Austin

Archeological investigations conducted by the Texas Historical Commission began in June of 2016 on Lot 566 of San Felipe de Austin, site of the first capital of the provisional government of Texas. Established by Stephen F. Austin in 1823, the town became the social, economic, and political center of Texas' early pioneers. From here, Austin managed the affairs of emigrant Americans moving to Mexican Texas under his contracts as an *empresario*, or land agent. Called the "Father of Texas", Austin oversaw the transfer of nearly six million acres of public land to private ownership over approximately ten years. San Felipe was the only place where Austin ever owned a home. Visitors can walk in the footsteps of Austin and other notable Texas pioneers at San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site (www.visitsanfelipedeustin.com).





The Pronunciation of *Atakapa*: A Research Note

Ted A. Campbell, Professor Emeritus of Wesley Studies, Southern Methodist University



Indians Walking along a Bayou, image digitally derived from the painting by Alfred Boisseau, 1847, held in the New Orleans Museum of Art (Item 56.34), Public Domain, Fair Use Policy. Courtesy of Ted Campbell.

When I first saw the word *Atakapa* in a map of Native peoples of Texas at the Institute of Texas Cultures in San Antonio in 1981, I presumed to pronounce it like *Atta-kappa*. That's a laughable English-based respelling of how I imagined its sound.

A few weeks later a Louisiana friend told me that folks in Louisiana say it more like *Attack-a-paw*. He based this on how people said a street name in a contemporary suburb in a Louisiana town. I used that pronunciation for years, but although this is a common way of pronouncing *Atakapa* among English-speaking people in Louisiana, it is not consistent with the pronunciation recorded by Smithsonian scholars between 1885 and 1908.

I became aware of the problem with my way of saying it a few years ago when I first talked to Linda Duhon-LaCour, a descendant of Atakapa people who served as Outreach Coordinator at the Tyrell Historical Library in Beaumont. Linda heard me saying *Attack-a-paw* and asked me to say it again. She said the name more like *Ah-táh-kah-pah* and explained to me that she remembered her father teaching her how to say it, breaking it up into the four syllables *Ah táh kah pah*.

Checking the well-documented *Dictionary of the Atakapa Language* (1932) and Geoffery Kimball's more recent *Yukhiti Koy* (2022), it's obvious that the pronunciation that Linda heard from her father was much closer the Native way of saying *Atakapa*, very much like the pronunciation of the four syllables *Ah-táh-kah-pah* (my English respelling) written using a phonetic alphabet by Smithsonian ethnologists in 1885 and 1907-08. The IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) spelling of it is *Atákapa*. The Atakapa Ishák Nation has approved the pronunciations given in the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) for contemporary writing of the Atakapa language (*Ishákkoy*).

The older and historic pronunciation was more likely to have been like *Ah-táh-kah-pah*, like Linda's father said it.

Sources:

Albert S. Gatschet and John R. Swanton, *A Dictionary of the Atakapa Language, with Source Material*. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution; Bureau of American Ethnology bulletin 108, 1932, pp. 29 (s.v. *Atákapa*) and 125 (s.v. *Tákapo*).

Geoffrey Kimball, *Yukhiti Kóy* (2022), p. 239 (s.v. *atákapa* showing variant *tákapa*) and 263 (s.v. *tákapa*).

David V. Kaufman's *Atakapa Ishakkoy Dictionary* (Chicago: Exploration Press, second edition, 2022) prefers the shorter spelling and pronunciation *Tákapa*, p. 96.

Oral history interview with Linda Duhon LaCour and Claudia LaCour on Saturday 22 March 2025, conducted at the Sam Houston Regional Library, Liberty, Texas.



Things You Used That Are Now Considered Artifacts



From the Smithsonian National Museum of American History, [Weber Kettle Charcoal Grill | National Museum of American History](#): After World War II, many newly affluent Americans flocked to the tropics, developing a taste for casual living and the distinctive local foods and drink. Returning home, they recreated these experiences in their new suburban backyards, with patios, tropical drinks, and the grill, where they cooked meals craved by a postwar meat-mad America. The outdoor patio created a new kind of space for American men. The brick fire pits, huge in-ground pits, and giant community-sized grills customarily manned for traditional western and southern barbecues were not compatible with suburban back yards. Backyard barbecuers favored smaller, more portable tools like the new covered patio grills and Japanese hibachis. By the 1980s and '90s, consumers were buying more elaborate grills and smokers as well as specialized tools, serving paraphernalia, decorative items, and furniture for the outdoors, offered by American and Canadian manufacturers. By the late 1950s, retailers were promoting the then-and-now huge market of goods to go along with grilled meals on the patio. George Stephen, whose primary job was in a metalworks, developed the first Weber kettle grill out of a nautical buoy in 1951. The charcoal-fueled grill, which enabled users to control

smoke and heat, became the iconic tool of suburban grill masters. The Weber-Stephen company, founded in 1958, developed an empire built on the many models of the original grill, but a variation on the original kettle was the mainstay and center of the company. Through the end of the century, consumers had their choice of many types of grills: gas, electric, and wood-fired, stable and portable. But for some enthusiasts, nothing beats the look—or the flavor—of the classic charcoal kettle grill. Some barbecue/grilling fans collect grills of all sorts, vintage and otherwise, but some specialize in a particular brand, even in variations on one model. Such an enthusiast acquired this Weber “redhead,” c. 1969-71, in 2011. He is one of many who collect Webers of every model, size, and color and share their cooking tips and recipes in newsletters and online. They share information about the different models and features of Webers to be found in the secondary market. From “America Bit by the Barbecue Bug,” *Look Magazine*, July 12, 1955: “It takes just one summer season to turn a caveman into an outdoor chef in full 1955 regalia. A man takes over with few more tools than a primitive hunter: a fire, a stick or an old fork, some meat. After one bite of a frankfurter he has personally charcoal-charred, he is hooked as a cook. Spurred on by his family, he pores over grill ads as avidly as a gardener studies seed catalogues, voraciously collects barbecue recipes, and splurges on the fanciest cook-out equipment he can find . . . from little picnics, elaborate barbecues grow . . . and grow.”

United States Patent US3538906A; Inventor: Francis M. Heraty and Richard T. Ver. Halen; current assignee: Weber Stephen Products LLC.





HAS Members at Work in the Field

At the Walnut Tree Hill Site, Saturday, April 18, 2026. Left: Geoff Mills, Patrick Potter, and Ed Hertel. Right: Frank Kozar and Bob Sewell.



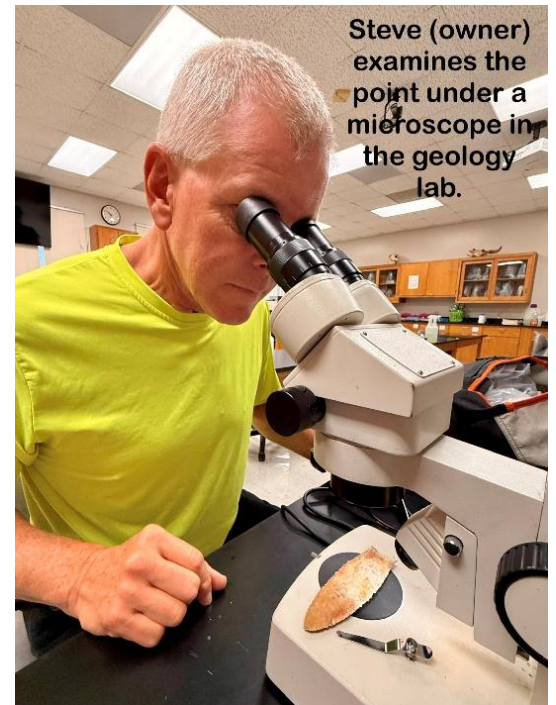
At the Lone Oak Site, Saturday, April 25, 2026. Clockwise from top left: John Swann, Candida Scott, Bob Sewell, and Patrick Potter. Jay Durel and Frank Kozar. Student member from U of H, Jacob Cantú. Scott Bier in front of some units. All photographs by Louis Hebert.





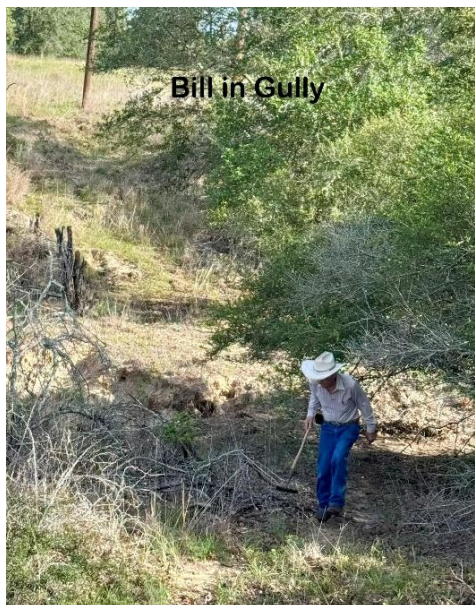
Update from CoBALT Archeology, Victoria

March 30, 2026: It's not every day that someone walks in with a Clovis point—but that's exactly what happened. After being referred to us by Alan Slade at TARL, Steve Williams brought in a remarkable Clovis point he discovered while planting a palm tree on his property in Refugio County!! The point exhibits a classic Clovis form, with well-defined flutes and clear evidence of overshot flaking. It is serrated along the edges and shows little to no basal grinding, though slight grinding may be present when compared to the rest of the edges. The chert does not fluoresce orange under black light

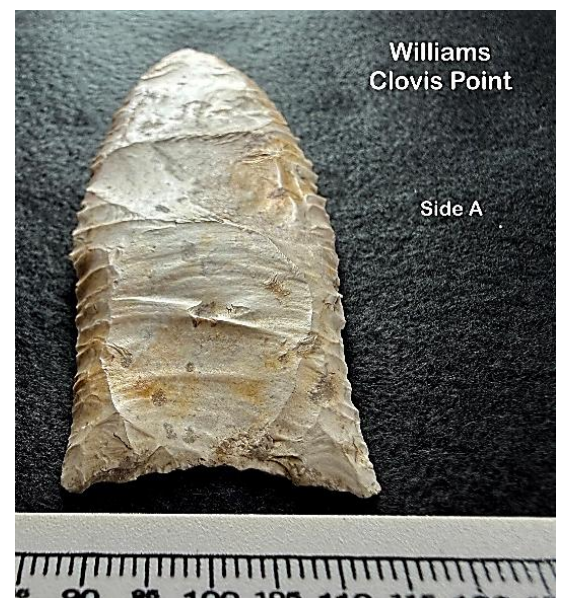


and may be fossiliferous. Steve has generously agreed to allow us to study the point further once we are settled into our new lab. See more about this in the current TAS newsletter: [Texas Archeological Society - Newsletter](#).

May 19, 2026 - During a recent site survey in a deep gully drainage in northwestern Victoria County, we recovered a discarded preform or heavily reworked point, a mammoth tooth fragment, and a marine oyster shell tool.



Behind the scenes, we've also been busy accessioning artifacts from a Victoria County trinomial site rich in Paleoindian-era material, continuing the careful documentation of this important collection. Meanwhile,

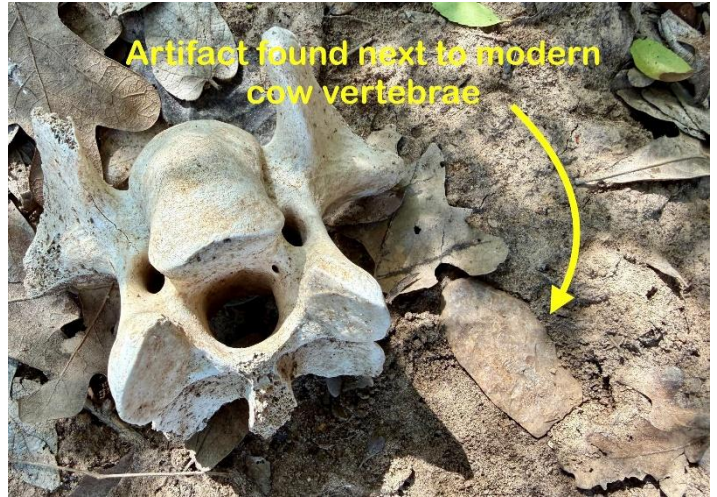


with the deconstruction of the Victoria College Library—home to our archaeology lab for almost a decade—we are preparing for our move into a new space. Stay tuned for more updates as we get back into the lab and the field to resume excavations at site 41VT141. All photographs by O.C. Garza; CoBALT Archeology; cobaltarcheology.com; Museum of the Coastal Bend.

~ O. C. Garza, CoBALT Archeology



Preform or Heavily Reworked Point



Artifact found next to modern cow vertebrae



Mammoth Tooth Fragment



Marine Oyster Shell Tool

Dulled Edge

Striations from use



Summer Season with the Rusty Steins - You may recall that HAS friend O.C. Garza is a drummer with the Rusty Steins, a Catholic polka band based in Victoria. This effervescent group will be performing on Saturday, July 18, at the [Blessing Hotel](#) (11 a.m. – 12:50 p.m.); on Sunday, July 19, for Czech Day at [St. Matthew’s Hall in Jourdanton](#) (11 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.); and on Sunday, September 6, at the [Shiner Church Festival](#) (11 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.).

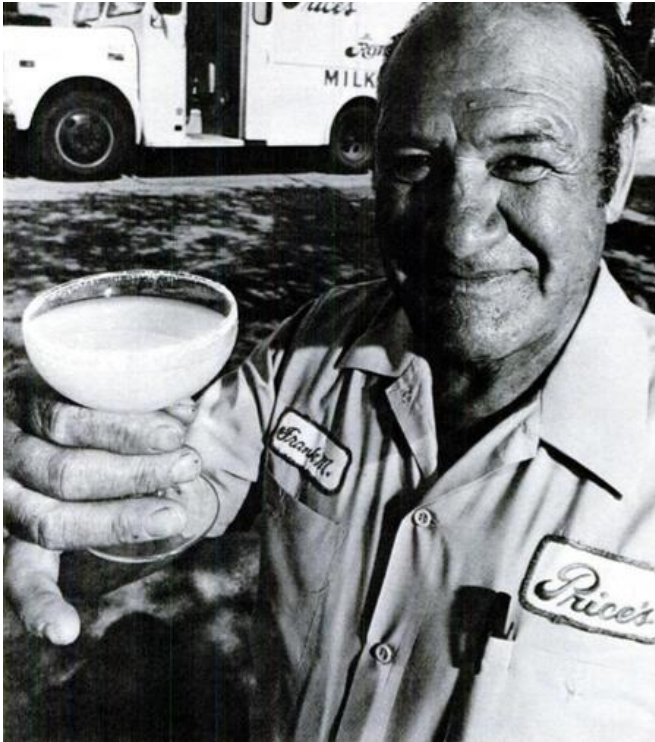


The Rusty Steins playing at a recent wedding in Shiner, Texas. Photograph courtesy of O.C. Garza.





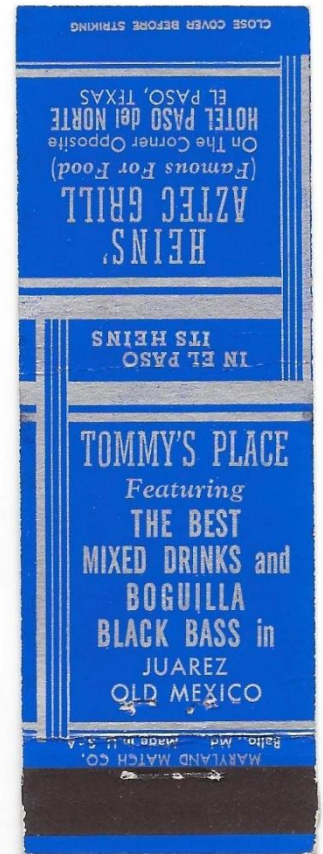
Margaritas and Texas – Heck Yeah, Y'all!



Celebrate the Fourth of July with an ice-cold, piquant, refreshing margarita!! We are proud to call the margarita a cultural phenomenon proudly presented to America—and world civilization—by Texans! Despite multiple origin legends for the popular cocktail, including a claim by Galveston's Balinese Room, perhaps the most likely assertion is that of Francisco “Pancho” Morales. Morales reported that he created the concoction on July 4, 1942, while working as a bartender at Tommy's Place in Ciudad Juárez. A woman requested a popular drink called a magnolia. He wasn't sure how to prepare it but recalled citrus juice as a major ingredient. His lime and tequila mixture became wildly successful. During those decades, Fort Bliss soldiers, Biggs Airfield pilots, El Pasoans, and tourists easily crossed the border to patronize this establishment and all of lively Old Juárez. Morales eventually immigrated across the border and became a Texan, living in El Paso and working as a milkman for Price's Creameries. In 1956 he met his wife, coincidentally named Margarita.

Above: Francisco Morales, self-proclaimed inventor of the margarita; <https://miketrapp.medium.com/all-the-secrets-to-the-margarita-of-your-dreams-1149bbcf66fe>.

Right: Ephemera from Tommy's Place Café and Bar, 403 Ave. Benito Juarez, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua. : [Tommy's Place Cafe Bar Juarez Mexico Business Card](#) | [eBay](#); [Matchbook Cover Tommy's Place Juarez Old Mexico](#) | [eBay](#). Fair Use Policy.



Classic Margarita

- 1 ½ fluid ounces high quality 100% agave white tequila
- 1 ½ fluid ounces high quality triple sec, such as Cointreau
- 1 ¼ fluid ounces freshly squeezed lime juice, Key or Mexican limes best

Optional: add more fresh lime juice to preference; add agave sweetener/sugar/simple syrup to preference; garnish with fresh lime slice; serve on the rocks or blended with ice. Morales salted the glass by rubbing the rim with lime and then sprinkling a little salt from a shaker, not over-salting and taking care to avoid getting salt in the drink. Adapted from [Classic Margarita Recipe](#).

The frozen margarita was indisputably invented in Texas on May 11, 1971. Inspired by Slurpee frozen drinks, Mariano Martinez adapted a soft serve ice cream machine for his Dallas restaurant, Mariano's Mexican Cuisine, still in business today. That first frozen margarita machine now is displayed in the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History, named one of the top ten inventions in the collection.

Here's a toast to Texas and the USA – filled with diverse and inventive folks who know how to have a good time! Happy Independence Day!

Right: The original frozen margarita machine, c. 1971, 55 years old. Donated by Mariano Martinez of Dallas, Texas. Smithsonian National Museum of American History; Item 2005.0226.0; Máquina de Margaritas Heladas.

Below: Mariano Martinez serving frozen margaritas from his invention, the frozen margarita machine. <https://authenticTexas.com/cheers-to-the-frozen-margarita-machine/>. Right: <https://howdykitchen.com/4th-of-july-cocktails/>. Fair Use Policy.



Red, White, and Blue Margarita

Blend the following three groups of ingredients and carefully pour into a glass tumbler in layers.

Blue Layer: 1 ounce tequila, 1 ounce lime juice, ½ ounce agave nectar, 1 ½ ounces blue curaçao liqueur, 1 ½ cups ice cubes

White Layer: 1 ounce tequila, 1 ounce lime juice, ½ ounce simple syrup, 1 ½ cups ice cubes

Red Layer: 1 ounce tequila, 1 ounce lime juice, ½ ounce grenadine, 1 ½ cups ice cubes

From <https://howdykitchen.com/4th-of-july-cocktails/>.

Sources: The Margarita -The milkman did it - by Micheál O Mórdha; The Real Story Of The Margarita - El Paso News; The Man Who Invented the Margarita – Texas Monthly; Francisco Morales; Credited With Inventing Margarita - Los Angeles Times; Morales-Francisco.pdf; The Uniquely Texan Origins of the Frozen Margarita; Mariano's Restaurants Our Story; A frozen margarita tale | National Museum of American History; Francisco Morales; Credited With Inventing Margarita - Los Angeles Times; Margarita cocktail and its history; <https://miketrapp.medium.com/all-the-secrets-to-the-margarita-of-your-dreams-1149bbc6c6fe>; <https://howdykitchen.com/4th-of-july-cocktails/>; Classic Margarita Recipe Real Bartenders Use.





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 archived articles. In the December 1999 *Houston Archeological Society Journal*, Tom Nuckols discussed a Civil War era bullet discovered at the Maison Rouge site ([HAS Journal No 125.pdf](#)), adapted below.

A "Cleaner" Bullet from Site 41GV140 - Tom Nuckols - In the spring of 1984, the Anthropology Department of the University of Houston, with the assistance of the Houston Archeological Society (HAS), conducted an archeological excavation of the Maison Rouge site (41GV140) on Galveston Island, Texas. One of the artifacts is a Civil War era bullet. (*Additional note: This is Union ammunition, likely from the Battle of Galveston nearby.*) The bullet found at the site, shown in Figure 1D, is a .58 caliber Williams patent Type III. It is called a Type III to distinguish it from Types I and II which preceded it. Williams patent bullets are common finds on Civil War era sites. They were designed by Elijah D. Williams of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and were used in muzzle-loading rifled muskets. Thomas (1993:14-23) gives these descriptions of the three variations of the Williams patent type bullet as follows.

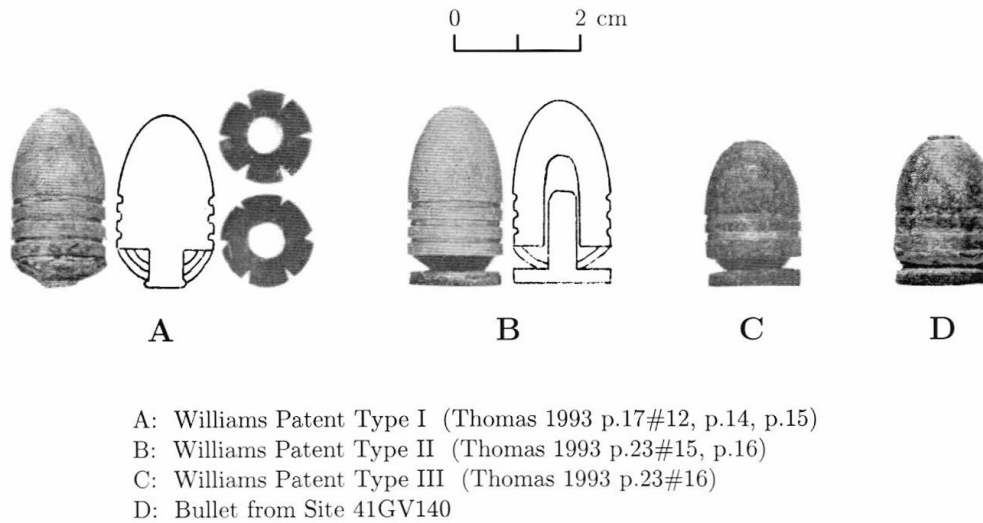


Figure 1. Williams Patent Bullets and Bullet from Site 41GV140

Williams patent Type I [Figure 1A, left]. This bullet was secured by Letters Patent No. 35,273 on May 13, 1862. The projectile was cast with the projecting "pin" as an integral part of the body. Two concavo-convex (having one concave side and one convex side) zinc discs [Figure 1A, center and right] with six slits were placed on the pin, which was peened to hold them in place. Originally intended to increase accuracy in rifled muskets, the flattening of the zinc discs by the powder charge explosion "evidently keeps that part of the barrel through which it passes free from foul and lead." The initial order for bullets was placed in December 1861, and they were supplied to the federal arsenals to be made up into [paper] cartridges. . . These cartridges were fabricated in the same manner as the regulation .58's, and with the same powder charge. For identification they were often wrapped in other than the standard buff-colored paper, viz. blue or red. Originally when adopted, one Williams cartridge was bundled with nine regulation .58's; however, by April 1863, the ratio was ordered increased to three Williams and seven regulation cartridges.

Williams patent Type II [Figure 1B]: Modifications made by Williams to his Type I projectile led him to secure Patent No. 37,145 on December 9, 1862. Although both the Type I and II consisted of three pieces, Type II was quite different in appearance and construction. The pin of the Type II was cast of hardened lead as a separate piece and was "headed." Only one zinc disc, without slits, was held by the pin. The nose cast bullet body contained a small cavity into which the pin was placed, partially filling the cavity. In operation, the powder gases drove the pin forward into the body, flattening the zinc disc and expanding the bullet into the rifling. Williams claimed that "extreme accurate shooting is thus produced." The flattened zinc disc of both the Type I and II scraped away the fouling in the bore as they exited

from the gun, hence the name "cleaner" bullets. It is interesting to note, however, that in neither Patent No. 35,273 nor No. 37,145 does Williams mention this feature. Nevertheless, the Federal government, by its testing, became well aware of this benefit.

Williams patent Type III [Figure 1C]: These projectiles are shorter versions of the Type II and came into use some time in 1863. They are very uncommon finds in sites occupied prior to 1864.

Just prior to and during the Civil War, firearms and ammunition experienced an evolution more rapid than at any time previously. In 1862 alone, 240 patents were issued for weapons. Williams bullets were a part of this evolution. However, in 1866, the U.S. Army adopted breech-loading firearms (Peterson 1966), and so the era of the muzzle-loader as a military weapon and the use of Williams bullets came to an end.

References Cited

Peterson, H.L.

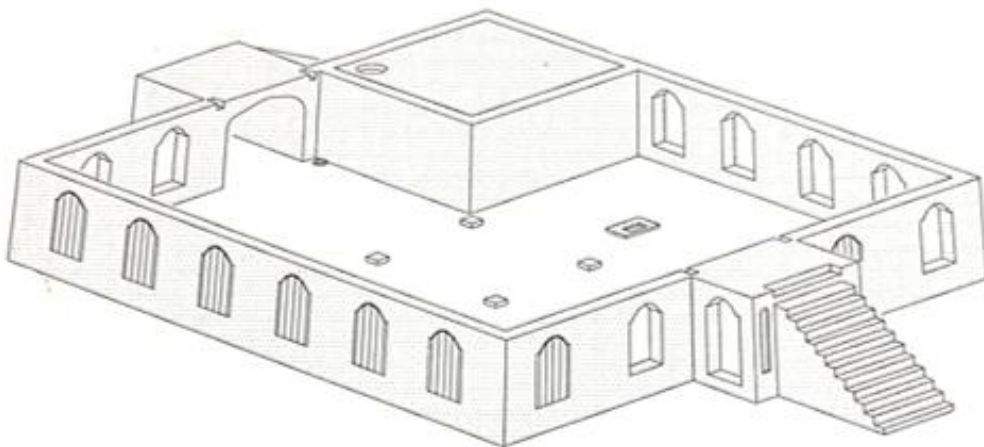
1966 Pageant of the Gun. DBI Books, Northbrook, IL

Thomas, D. S.

1993 Ready... Aim... Fire! Small Arms Ammunition in the Battle of Gettysburg. Thomas Publications, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

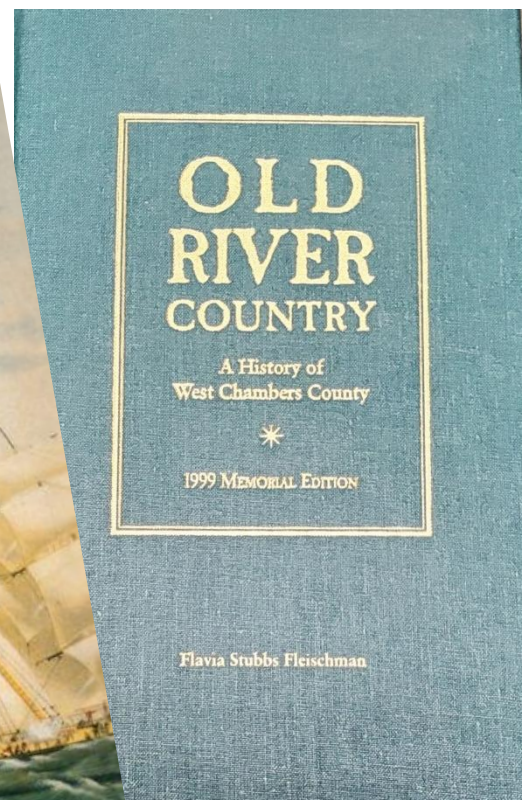
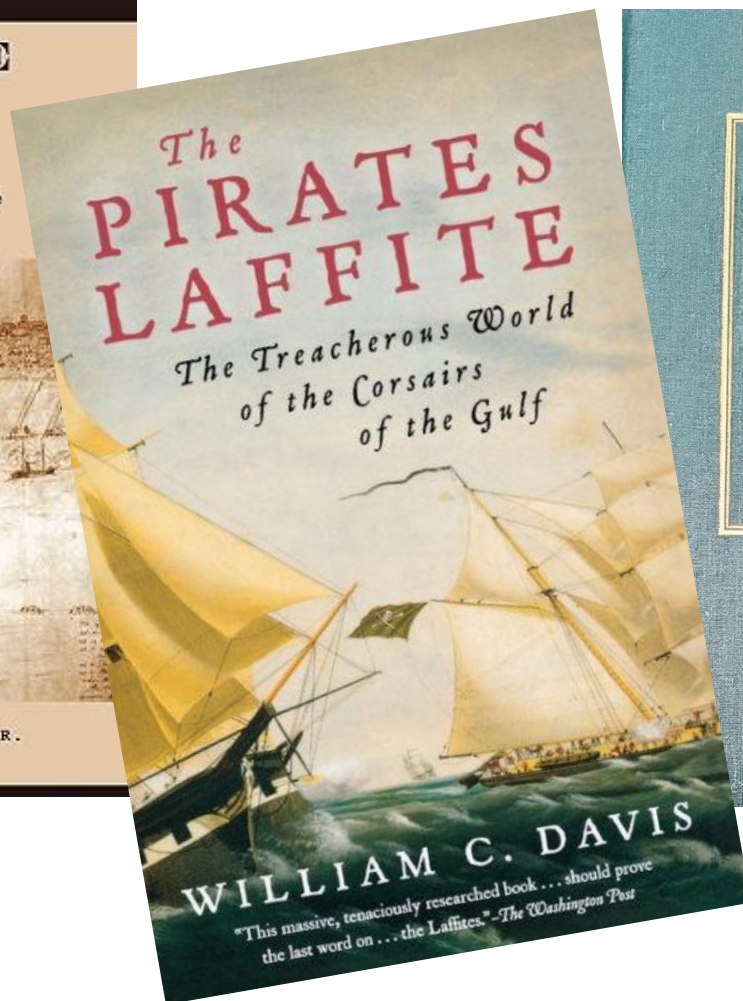
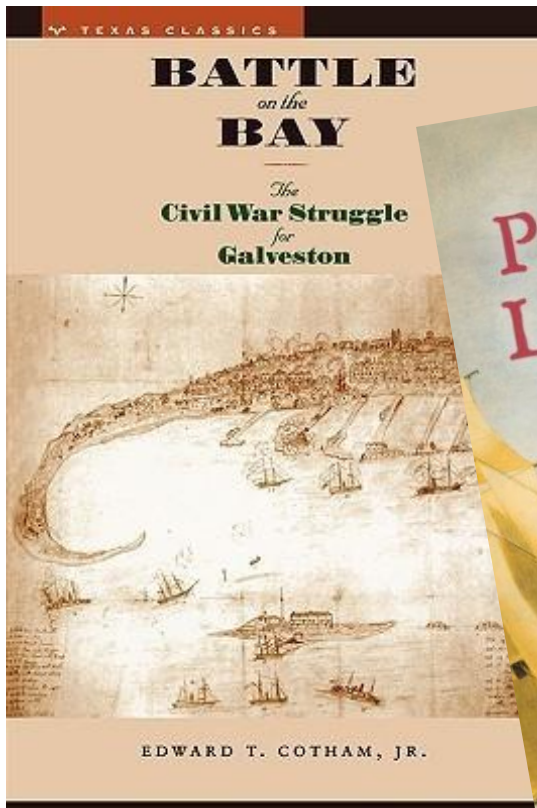
More on the Maison Rouge Site (41GV140)

Below left: Isometric view of the foundations of the nineteenth century House of the Twelve Gables built by sea captain Federick William Hendricks on the Maison Rouge site. The rear corner contained a cistern feature. A majority of the walls remain today. Drawn in the 1980s by Tom Nuckols utilizing computer automated drafting. Courtesy of Tom Nuckols. Right: The F. W. Hendricks House of Twelve Gables; photograph taken in 1940; [Rosenberg Library Maison Rouge Site](#). Below: The site today; [Jean Lafitte Historical Marker](#) | [Visit Galveston](#). Fair Use Policy.





~ Summer Reading While Sunning on the Beach at Galveston Island State Park ~
Area History Books Recommended by Tom Nuckols





Alamo Archaeology Church Preservation Updates

The Alamo is an active archaeological site with excavations supporting constant preservation of the Alamo Church and Long Barrack as well as construction associated with the ongoing \$550 million Alamo Plan. For the past few years, visitors have had daily opportunities to watch the team work, and they often witness artifact discoveries. Regular archaeology reports are posted at [Archaeology and Conservation Updates](#). Courtesy of The Alamo Trust, Inc.

April 13, 2026 - Archaeologists started excavations in EU-66 and reached an approximate depth of 40 cm below surface. This unit is located on the north side of the Church, near the Gift Shop. The first few levels of this unit were characterized by multiple construction episodes. Artifacts mostly consisted of



Above: Fourth of July Celebration at the Alamo. [Pinterest](#). Fair Use Policy.

Left: Bottle from EU-66. Right: Cuprous buckle from EU-66.

Below: Decorated ceramic from EU-104. [Alamo Archaeology Church Preservation April 13 | The Alamo](#); courtesy of The Alamo Trust, Inc.

construction materials, glass, and metal. However, one complete glass bottle and one cuprous buckle were encountered.

Archaeologists also started excavations in EU-104 on the south side of the Church. Several active and inactive utilities were encountered at various depths. The presence of utility trenches resulted in mixed deposits. Artifacts include construction materials, glass, metal, and ceramic sherds, including one decorated base sherd. EU-109, located on the south side of the church, reached an approximate depth of 80 cm below surface. Archaeologists encountered several utilities within the unit,



which created more modern and intrusive deposits. Artifact counts were low, but included ceramic, construction materials, metal, and glass.



Left: Artifacts from EU-66. Right: A biface from EU-106. [Alamo Archaeology Church Preservation - April 20 | The Alamo](#). Below left: Buck Brand Soda Water bottle from EU-85; [Alamo Archaeology Church Preservation - May 4 | The Alamo](#). All photographs courtesy of The Alamo Trust, Inc.

April 20, 2026 - Archaeologists in EU-66 reached an approximate terminal depth of 100 cm below surface. This unit was previously impacted by utility installation and the construction of the sidewalk. Artifacts within the unit included construction materials, glass, metal, and ceramic. Once excavation was completed, archaeologists mapped the soil profile, took final photos, and captured GPS points. EU-104 reached a terminal depth of 150 cm below surface, where the natural hardpan deposit was present along the entirety of the unit's base, as well as significant disturbance. Excavations began at EU-106, a unit located on the south side of the church and adjacent to EUs 105 and 103. This unit reached an approximate depth of 70 cm below surface by the end of the week. Archaeologists encountered modern and intrusive deposits, such as utility installations and landscaping deposits. Artifact types consisted of ceramic, construction materials, metal, and glass. One biface and one modern Dr. Pepper can were also encountered, evidence of the mixed deposits.

May 4, 2026 - In EU-106, archaeologists reached an approximate terminal depth of 100 cm below surface. Archaeologists completed a soil profile map, final photos, and captured GPS points. Excavations began in EU-85 and reached an approximate depth of 70 cm below surface. In the northern extent of unit, archaeologists encountered a bottle feature at approximately 50 cm below surface. The bottles were likely a trash deposit, or midden, based on mixed soils, glass, European ceramic sherds, and metal.



Left: A loop shank button from EU-110. [Alamo Archaeology Church Preservation - May 4 | The Alamo](#). Right: Buttons from EU-89. [Alamo Archaeology Church Preservation - May 11 | The Alamo](#). All photographs courtesy of The Alamo Trust, Inc.



Left: Glass Bottle from EU-89. Right: European plate from EU-89. [Alamo Archaeology Church Preservation - May 11 | The Alamo](#). All photographs courtesy of The Alamo Trust, Inc.

Several bottles within the feature are complete, including a Buck Brand Soda Water that was manufactured in San Antonio, Texas, in the early 20th century. Excavations began at EU-110, a unit located on the south side of the church and east of EU 109. This unit reached an approximate depth of 80 cm below surface by the end of the week. Artifacts include ceramic, construction materials, metal, and glass. A loop shank button was recovered during excavations.

May 11, 2026 - Excavations continued in EU-89 and reached an approximate depth of 110 cm below surface. Archaeologists encountered the east wall footer at approximately 90 cm below surface. The cultural materials from this unit include buttons, a complete bottle, and a portion of a European ceramic plate. The complete bottle is a Barry’s Tricopherous for the Skin and Hair beauty tonic that was popular during the late 19th to early 20th centuries.

May 18, 2026 – Completing EU-71, archaeologists reached an approximate terminal depth of 100 cm below surface. Artifact types included a complete glass bottle, metal, and ceramic. The complete bottle is “Dr. Price’s Delicious Flavoring Extracts,” a popular baking ingredient during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Dr. Vincent C. Price developed a commercial baking powder and formed Price Baking Powder Company in the 1880s. The baking powder business helped establish the Price family fortune for generations. Dr. Vincent C. Price was the grandfather of legendary horror film actor Vincent Price.



Left: Bottle from EU-71. Right: Stirrup from EU-78. [Alamo Archaeology Church Preservation - May 18 | The Alamo](#). All photographs courtesy of The Alamo Trust, Inc.

June 1, 2026 - Excavations in EU-78 reached an approximate depth of 80 cm below surface. The soil deposits were highly mixed, indicating a construction fill episode. Archaeologists encountered artifact types such as construction materials, lithics, glass, metal, buttons, and ceramic. One unique artifact was a iron stirrup found approximately 70 cm below surface. In EU-107, archaeologists reached an approximate depth of 70 cm below surface. The upper deposits consisted of modern topsoil mixed with gravels, then soil transitioned to a light sandy clay as archaeologists excavated deeper. Artifact types include construction materials, metal, glass, lithics, ceramic, and a pistol cartridge.



Left: Glass and ceramic from EU-78. Right: Cartridge from EU-107. [Alamo Archaeology Church Preservation - June 1 | The Alamo](#). All photographs courtesy of The Alamo Trust, Inc.

June 8, 2026 - Archaeologists reached an approximate depth of 80 cm below surface in EU-72. The soil deposits were highly mixed due to previous construction impacts in the area. Even with the previous impacts of a concrete beam utility conduits and old tree roots, archaeologists recovered several artifacts types such as metal fragments, glass shards, and European style ceramics. The eclectic assemblage of artifacts is due to the mixed soil deposits.

The Alamo Podcast Explores Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders

Episode 131 of the award-winning [Stories Bigger Than Texas](#) reveals how, just footsteps from where the Battle of the Alamo was fought, a new generation of frontiersmen led by future president Theodore Roosevelt stepped up to fight for freedom. Learn why Teddy Roosevelt formed the Rough Riders, how the historic Menger Hotel in Alamo Plaza gained the lore of being their recruiting spot, and how the Alamo remembers the Rough Riders' legacy today. Episode 132 reveals how 190 years ago the Texas Revolution ended - not with the firing of a weapon, but with the stroke of a pen. Dr. Stephen Hardin explores how on May 14, 1836, the Treaty of Velasco brokered peace between Texas and Mexico. A secret, private treaty was also signed that day, and Santa Anna played both governments' self-interests to broker his own survival. Additional podcast topics discuss post-battle funeral pyre accounts, the Alamo de Parras Company, and the Alamo in filmmaking. Stream the podcast [at the website](#), [YouTube](#), or your preferred podcasting app. Courtesy of The Alamo Trust, Inc.

The Intertwined History

Independence Day at the Alamo on Saturday, July 4, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., will celebrate with a variety of demonstrations and programs throughout the day. The Alamo's Living History team, dressed in period clothing, will offer free, family-friendly activities including a patriotic flag project, a children's drill-and-march lesson, a battle drum program, and a musket firing demonstration at 10:30 a.m. While the Alamo is best known for the world-famous battle that took place in 1836, the site did play a role in the American Revolution. Texas was under Spanish rule at the time, and Spain led cattle drives from Texas into Louisiana to help provide food for the revolutionaries. Some of the cattle came from Mission San Antonio de Valero, the mission that is now known as the Alamo. Many of the men who fought in the Texas Revolution, including at the Battle of the Alamo, were descendants of men who fought in the American Revolution. Some called themselves the Sons of '76. In William Barret Travis' famous letter written during the Siege of the Alamo, his vow of "Victory or Death" harkens back to a call sign George Washington used during the American Revolution. The intertwined story of America and the Alamo continued through the centuries. When Texas joined the United States in 1845, the U.S. Army used the Alamo to store goods to supply the American West, making the Alamo critical in fulfilling the manifest destiny of an America "from sea to shining sea." The Army also added the first roof to the Alamo Church and built a parapet arch to hide that roof - the iconic arch now known around the world as the symbol of the Alamo. As 2026 marks both America 250 and Alamo 190, the Alamo proudly stands as a worldwide beacon of freedom this Fourth of July.





Latest Issue of the American Journal of Archaeology

News update from the [Archaeological Institute of America](https://www.archaeological.org/): The July 2026 issue (Volume 130, Number 3) of the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute of America* is available at journals.uchicago.edu/aja. The *AJA* is offered in a wide range of digital formats thanks to a publishing partnership with the University of Chicago Press. The journal is available by subscription or purchase, and selected content in each issue is Open Access. The full run of the *AJA* is available through UCP; archive content is on JSTOR with a 5-year moving wall. If you have any questions, please feel welcome to email aja@archaeological.org.

Here's a snapshot of the content in the latest issue with those available via Open Access noted: [Fishermen, Sailors, or Boat Owners? Lead Fishnet Sinkers, Fishing, and Society in the Late Bronze Age III Aegean](#); [Modeling Ritual Communication: Sound and Sight in the Principia of the Roman Legionary Fortress at Novae](#); [Collecting Palmyra: The Global Dispersal of Palmyrene Funerary Reliefs](#); [An Archaeological Survey of Polyaiagos: Landscape, Lidar, and Long-Term History on the Largest "Uninhabited" Island in the Aegean](#) (Open Access); [The Reopened Bardo National Museum in Tunis, Tunisia](#) (Open Access); [Maria Coutroubaki Shaw, 1935–2025](#) (Open Access).



Book Reviews (All Open Access): *Weapons, Warriors and Battles of Ancient Iberia*, by Fernando Quesada Sanz, translated by Elizabeth Clowes, reviewed by Manuel Fernández-Götz; *The Shaft Graves and Other Late Helladic I and II Remains*, by Michael Lindblom, reviewed by Daniel Frank; *Iron and the Iron Age: The Introduction of Iron in Europe and Western Asia*, by Christopher Pare, reviewed by Marek Verčík and Jana Mokrišová; *The World of Homer: Archaeology, Social Memory, and the Emergence of Greek Epic Poetry*, by Michael B. Cosmopoulos, reviewed by Filippo Lepori; *Logistics in Greek Sanctuaries: Exploring the Human Experience of Visiting the Gods*, edited by Judith M. Barringer, Gunnel Ekroth, and David Scahill, reviewed by Rafał Matuszewski; *The Nubian Pharaohs of Egypt: Their Lives and Afterlives*, by Aidan Dodson, reviewed by Geoff Emberling; *Dogs in Athenian Sculpture and Vase Painting of the Archaic and Classical Periods*, by Katia Margariti, reviewed by Jenifer Neils; *Roman Architecture*, by Janet DeLaine, reviewed by Pier Luigi Tucci; *Relief in Greek, Roman, and Late Antique Art*, edited by Nathaniel B. Jones, Milete Gafman, and Jaś Elsner, reviewed by Aeneas Kapouranis. Also, see this [List of Books Available for Review](#).

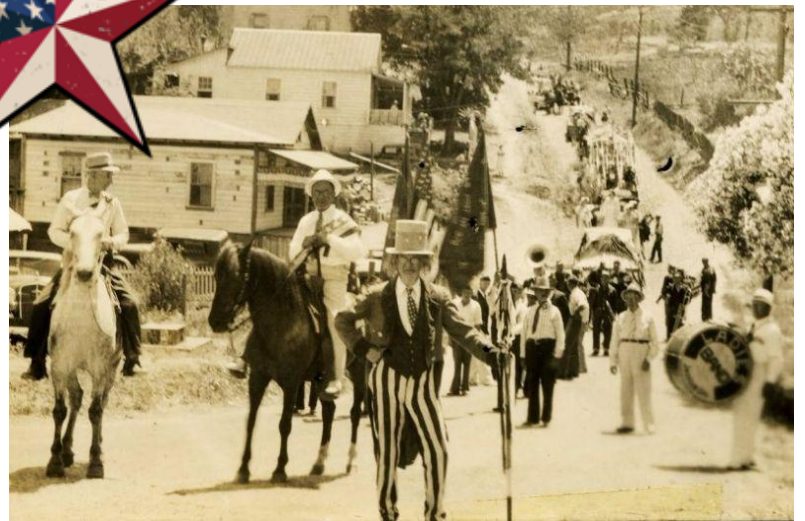


1919 Fourth of July tableau on the Ellipse in Washington, D.C.; Water-skiing performers on July 4, 1955; [Vintage Photos of 4th of July Celebrations - Business Insider](#). Fair Use Policy.





~ Wishing You a Festive and Happy Fourth of July ~
 ~ The 250th Anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence ~
 Semiquincentennial ~ Sestercentennial ~ Quarter Millennium
 Map of Nationwide Events: [Calendar - America250](#)



A Fourth of July picnic, possibly in South Carolina, 1874, by J. A. Palmer; [Black Americans Fourth of July - JSTOR Daily](#). July 4, 1976, New York; [16 Vintage Fourth of July Photos](#). Washington, DC, in 1916; [Vintage Photos of 4th of July Celebrations - Business Insider](#). 4th of July Parade, Calaveras County, California; [Rare Photographs 4th of July Celebrations Across the United States](#). Two children, c. 1925, [Elle Decor - Vintage Photos Of The Fourth Of July](#). [America250](#). [Bing star sticker](#). Fair Use Policy.





From the Texas Historical Commission

America 250: The 1877 tall Ship Elissa will be joining ships from around the world in New York to participate in the America250 celebration. Place these documents in chronological order, from the ratification of the Constitution through the Juneteenth order.

July Educational Events: The Smithsonian's National Education Summit will be held in July, and you can attend online at no cost. In July, Teaching American History will host two workshops on working with primary sources in connection with America 250 in Pittsburgh, Texas. Texas's historical markers tell our state's history, including important events like Juneteenth and Asian American heritage in Texas. See what's happening at State Historic Sites on social media.

Virtual Lectures: July 16: Stars, Stripes & States: the Flags of our Nation. August 27: How Texas Women Turned Homecoming Mums into a Lone Star Phenomenon. September 17: Music That Moved Armies: How Sound Shaped the Battlefield.

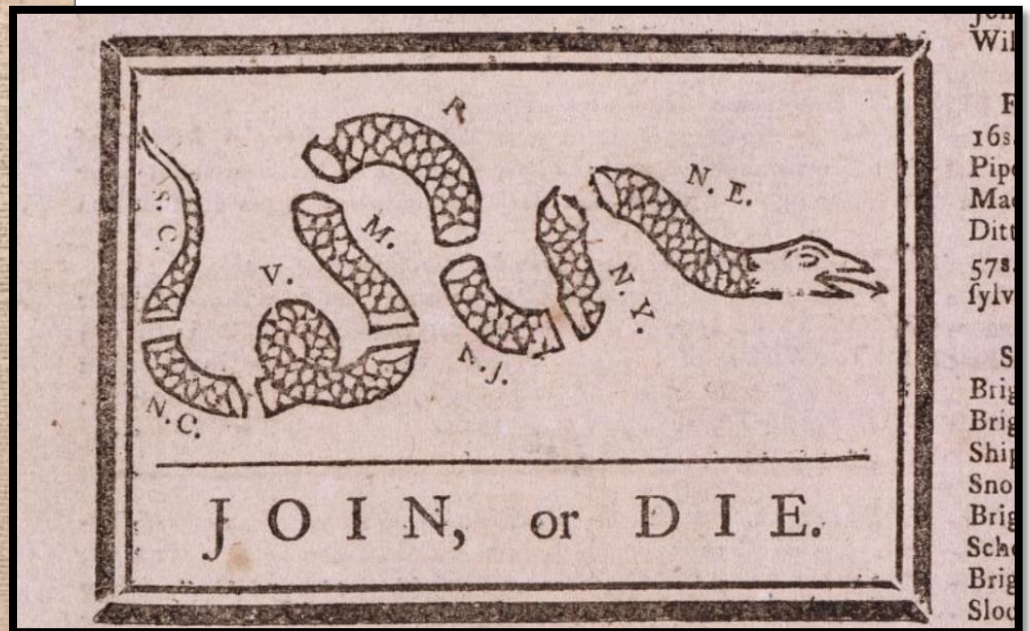
Summer Travel: Thinking about a summer excursion to one of the 42 State Historic Sites? Click on "Plan Your Visit" on their webpages to see events and tour offerings.

Make History with the Texas Historical Commission – Career Opportunities

Below are some of the current job openings at the Texas Historical Commission. Positions are in Austin, Texas, unless otherwise noted. See all open postings. Budget Analyst; Utilities Accountant; Multi-media Communications Specialist; Project Reviewer, Courthouse Preservation Program; Historic Preservation Project Reviewer, Federal and State Review Program; Archeological Report Processing Specialist; Outreach Specialist; Event Coordinator. *Around the state:* Site Manager – Alto; Assistant Site Manager - La Grange; Office Manager - Slaton; Maintenance Specialist - Slaton; Lead Educator/Interpreter - West Columbia; Educator/Interpreter - West Columbia; Office Manager - West Columbia; Maintenance Specialist - West Columbia.



Photograph of HAS member Geoff Mills steering the *Elissa*, 2012. At the time, Geoff served as the Quartermaster and Chair of the Ship Operations Committee, overseeing the approximately one hundred volunteers. Courtesy of Geoff Mills.



Franklin, Benjamin. Join or Die. *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, May 9, 1754 - NYPL Digital Collections. Rare Book Division, The New York Public Library. <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/5bfee870-bfee-0138-035e-7e9a1cb5816> and <https://www.loc.gov/item/2002695523/>. The story behind the Join or Die snake cartoon | Constitution Center; Join or Die Snake Cartoon | Origin, Significance, Meaning. Fair Use Policy.





Houston Archeological Society - Monthly Meeting Program Schedule

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

July 14 – HAS Board meeting.

July 16 – 6 p.m. Monthly meeting and presentation by Alan M. Slade, Director and Principal Investigator of the Texas Fluted Point Survey. In person at the Trini Mendenhall Community Center, 1414 Wirt Road, with a Zoom link available to members.

August 20 – 6 p.m. Monthly meeting featuring Dr. Heather Para presenting a case study on museum collaboration with avocational archeologists in Texas and Bill Birmingham of Victoria, via Zoom only.

August 30 – TAS Executive Committee and Board Meeting. Open to TAS members via Zoom, Texas Archeological Society.

September 17 - 6 p.m. Monthly meeting featuring Dr. Gus Costa. In person at the Trini Mendenhall Community Center, 1414 Wirt Road, with a Zoom link available to members.

October 2 - TAS Executive Committee and Board Meeting. Open to TAS members. In person in Denton and via Zoom, Texas Archeological Society.

October 15 – 6 p.m. Monthly meeting featuring HAS member Geoff Mills discussing artifacts including Angostura points uncovered at the Lone Oak site. In person at the Trini Mendenhall Community Center, 1414 Wirt Road, with a Zoom link available to members.

November 19 - 6 p.m. Monthly meeting featuring Amanda Castaneda from SHUMLA, via Zoom only.

December 17 – 6 p.m. Come enjoy the HAS Christmas party, holiday treats, and a year-end recap. In person at the Trini Mendenhall Community Center, 1414 Wirt Road, with a Zoom link available to members.

Houston Archeological Society monthly meetings are ordinarily free and open to the public. Many previous HAS presentations are archived on our YouTube Site, where they are available for public viewing. For more information about HAS, visit www.txhas.org, email us at president@txhas.org, or join our Facebook Page.

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

HAS BOARD MEMBERS

Bob Sewell, President, president@txhas.org
Frank Kozar, Vice President, tupflash@aol.com
Louis Hebert, Treasurer, treasurer@txhas.org
John Gorczyk, Secretary, secretary@txhas.org

Gail Larsen Peterkin, Director-at-Large, glpeterkin@comcast.net
John W. Swann, Director-at-Large, jswann@bcm.edu
Geoff Mills, Director-at-Large, geoffm1877@gmail.com
Linda Gorski, Board Advisor, lindagorski@cs.com

TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Sharon Menegaz, menesharon43@gmail.com

AREA TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION ARCHEOLOGY STEWARDS

Elizabeth Aucoin, ek.aucoin@gmail.com
Liz Coon-Nguyen, elizabeth.coonnguyenmd@gmail.com
Bob Crosser, 281-341-5251
Debbie Eller, debjajul@yahoo.com
Charlie Gordy, chasgordy@yahoo.com
Bruce Grethen, bruceg999@gmail.com
Sue Gross, suegbobs@comcast.net
Joe D. Hudgins, manso@jdhudgins.com
Kathleen Hughes, hughes.kathleen@yahoo.com
Brenda Jackson, brendajacks1@yahoo.com
Ron Jackson, ronj845@gmail.com

Beth Kennedy, bethiekennedy902@gmail.com
Don Keyes, keyes_don@hotmail.com
Clint Lacy, clacy13@comcast.net
Sharon Menegaz, smenegaz@rcseagles.org
Tom Nuckols, tnuckols58@att.net
Sandra Pollan, pollanone@sbcglobal.net
John Rich, JohnRich3@sbcglobal.net
Sandra (Sandy) E. Rogers, sojourne47@gmail.com
Gary Ryman, gkryman@gmail.com
Steve Salyer, salyer4@hotmail.com
Bob Sewell, robert-sewell@att.net
Paul Spana, pcspana@comcast.net

Disclaimer: For concerns or issues regarding any article published in this newsletter, please contact the author of the article. The content of any article published is solely the responsibility of the author. Copyright ©2026 by the Houston Archeological Society. All rights reserved.

Antique Thirteen-Star American flag, likely made to celebrate 100-year anniversary of independence in 1876. Pattern in use by the U.S. Navy at the time. <https://jeffbridgman.com>. Fair Use Policy.

