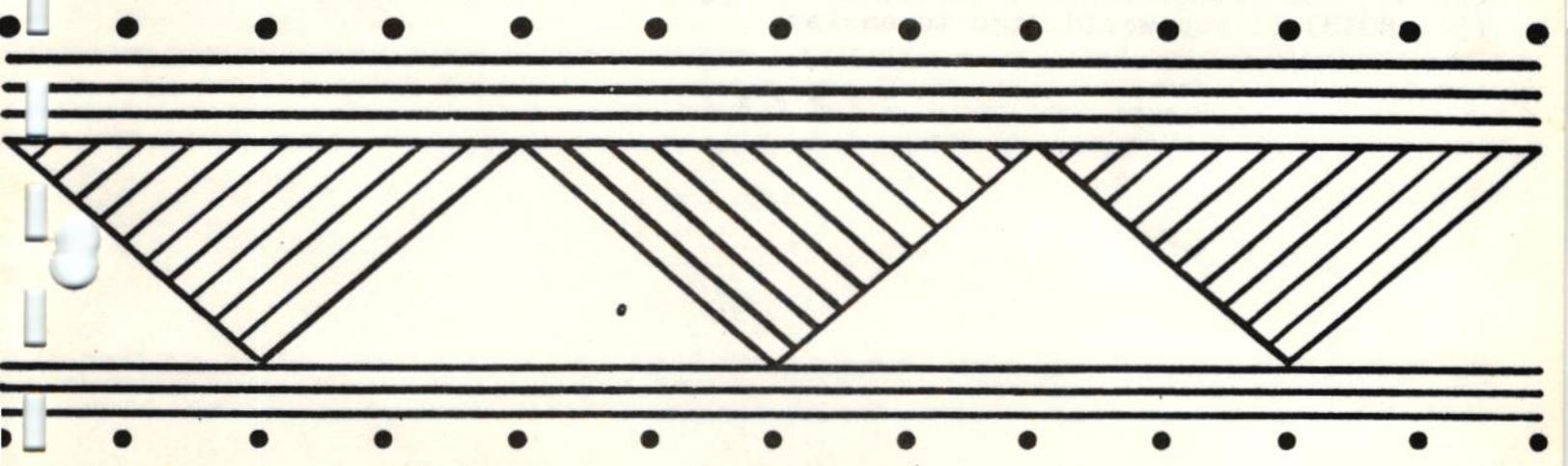


HOUSTON ARCHEOLOGICAL

SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

NUMBER 53

SEPTEMBER 1976



The Newsletter is published four times per year by the Houston Archeological Society. Contributions of news items, short articles and information of archeological significance should be sent to the Editor - Alan R. Duke, 1706 Oaks Drive, Pasadena, Texas 77502.

#####

New HAS Officers - 1976-77

Chairman - Margie Fullen, 717 Dartmouth Lane, Deer Park, Texas 77536
479-3748
Sec.-Treas. - Karen Faggard, 4336 Lafayette, Bellaire, Texas 77401
661-6029
Directors - Lee Patterson, Charles Magan, Dick Gregg

Our thanks to the retiring officers for a job well done.

#####

Coming Events

• The Houston Museum of Natural Science and the University of Houston, in cooperation with the Houston Archeological Society, will present a seminar on Biblical Archeology. Eight sessions will be held starting September 30 thru November 18, 1976. Dr. A. O. Collins, Acting Chairman, Dept. of Christianity, Houston Baptist University will be the instructor. William P. Pogue, Skylab III Astronaut and Vice President of High Flight Foundation will participate in the seminar.

Sessions will be held at the Museum. You do not need previous knowledge of the subject.

Further information on the seminar can be obtained by writing: Public Contact, University of Houston, Continuing Education Center, 4800 Calhoun Road, Houston, Texas 77004.

• The Houston Archeological Society will be the host for the Texas Archeological Society's Annual Meeting on October 29-31, 1976. The Astroworld Hotel will be headquarters for the event and the banquet speaker will be James Deetz, well known anthropologist and author now associated with Brown University.

Papers will be presented Saturday and, on Sunday, sessions on historical archeology will be held.

Volunteers are needed to assist in preparing for the meeting. Please contact Lee Patterson (468-4464), Martha Dyckes (741-3065) or Pam Wheat (523-8048) if you would like to assist.

#####

A Predominantly Woodland Site 41HR244, Harris Co., Texas - L. W. Patterson

This report describes a large prehistoric site, 41HR244, in inland Harris County, Texas, with a surface collection of artifacts mainly from the Woodland period. A smaller Late Prehistoric component is also present, and perhaps a small amount of material from the late Archaic. Artifacts and campsite debris have been found in an exposed dirt roadcut over an area of approximately 75 by 300 feet. The location is on mixed sand and clay level ground, about 100 feet from an old bayou stream bed, now bypassed. This is a typical wooded area of this region, with mixed pine and deciduous forestation. Materials reported here were collected up to January 1976.

One archeological feature, now destroyed by roadwork, was apparent on the surface of this site. An area of approximately 30 by 75 feet of dark soil, over 6 inches deep, was found; perhaps indicating a firehearth area. Over 90% of the ceramics found came from this area, along with all of the bone recovered, and several dart points. Dart point types from this area include unclassified fragments, a Catan, and a small Gary. The relatively high concentration of pottery associated with small dart points and the lack of pottery found in areas of this site with arrow points tends to confirm a previous conclusion that pottery use in inland Harris County peaked during the later part of the Woodland period; and then declined in the Late Prehistoric (Patterson 1974), sometime after AD 600. Littoral sites in Harris County do not seem to exhibit the same decline in pottery use in the Late Prehistoric.

Using Aten's (1971:fig 10) chronology, the Woodland period is defined as starting with the beginning of pottery at approximately AD 200, and ending with the start of predominant use of bifacial arrow points at about AD 600. Dart points from the Woodland period tend to be smaller than in the previous Archaic period, with some small projectile points possibly being transitional between use of darts and the bow and arrow. The main component of this site is Woodland, represented by small Gary, Kent, Darl, Palmillas, and Ellis dart points. A small Late Prehistoric component is represented by Scallorn, Perdiz, and Catahoula arrow points. This Late Prehistoric material is from recent finds, and original reporting (Patterson 1974) only included Woodland materials. There may also be the possibility of a small late Archaic component, represented by Kinney, and larger Ellis and Gary dart points.

Projectile points collected are as follows:

Catahoula	1
Catan	1
Darl	1
Ellis	2
Gary	6
Kent	3
Kinney	1
Palmillas	2
Perdiz	1
Scallorn	2
dart point preforms	4
unclassified dart points	2
square dart point stems	4
round dart point stem	1
dart point blade fragments	8
total	39

Attributes of projectile points that are whole or only slightly damaged are as follows:

Type	mm			wt.,	material
	L	W	T	grams	
Scallorn	25	17	3	1.0	tan flint
Scallorn	27	17	3	0.9	tan flint, heat treated
Perdiz	29	20	4	1.1	tan flint, heat treated
unclass. dart	31	18	6	3.3	tan flint
Darl	41	19	7	4.2	tan flint, heat treated
Ellis	43	23	7	6.6	Belton Lake flint, grey
Kent	39	23	8	6.1	tan flint
Gary	43	26	10	7.6	tan flint, heat treated
Gary	34	22	7	4.1	petrified wood
Gary	38	17	9	5.3	red jasper
Gary	43	24	10	4.4	petrified wood
Gary	36	24	6	3.3	petrified wood

Two of the six Gary dart points, the smallest ones, are made of red jasper. While arrow points are commonly made of this material, it is rare for dart points to use red jasper, and this is possibly another indication that these are late Woodland points. Suhm and Jelks (1962:223) mention that red chert is a very difficult material to work, and it may have been avoided in the manufacture of large dart points.

The largest Gary point (fig lp) and the largest Ellis point (fig lk) could possibly be from the late Archaic period. The Ellis point is made of grey flint with chalky spots, possibly from the Lake Belton area in north-central Texas. A Kinney point base may also be Archaic, especially with the presence of basal grinding.

Fifteen fired clayballs under 20 mm in diameter were found, and 14 clayballs from 20 to 35 mm diameter. These may be evidence of cooking activity on this site, together with the large concentration of blackened earth and burnt bone. Another indication of food preparation is a sandstone metate, about 100 mm in diameter, with round grinding indentations on two opposite flat surfaces. While metates have been found on several sites in Harris County, they are not common.

All ceramic appear to be of the Goose Creek sandy paste type. A total of 109 sherds above 15 mm square were found, including 10 rimsherds, 98 body sherds, and one body sherd with a drilled lace hole. One of the rimsherds is incised with a pendant triangle having three diagonal crosshatch lines inside. The ratio of sherds to lithic flakes above 15 mm square in size is 0.19, which is high for sites in this area, and representative of the late Woodland (Patterson 1974).

Several hundred pieces of bone were collected from the firehearth area, much of which is burnt and/or broken into small pieces. Deer, land turtle, and perhaps small mammals are represented. Two bone tools and a possible bone comb were found (see fig 2), although the comb may simply be fortuitous cracking of the bone. Five bright blue bone fragments were found, similar to Wheat's (1953:231) earlier report, and site 41HR210 (Patterson 1975:18).

Several bifaces were collected, including a single edged knife made on a flat piece of petrified wood, 8 miscellaneous fragments, and a large, thick leaf-shaped biface 90 mm long, 50 mm wide, and 35 mm thick.

Evidence of lithic tool manufacture on this site includes a well used quartzite hammerstone, 2 quartzite fragments, 15 miscellaneous flint cores, 12 thick flint chips, and 3 large whole flint pebbles. Lithic materials include red jasper, petrified wood, and tan, grey, and black flints. As on other Harris County sites, tan flint was the favored material. Heat treating of flint was used extensively. Four small smooth flint pebbles from 4 to 20 mm diameters may have had some non-utilitarian use, such as for turtle shell rattles.

While most lithic tools were simply utilized flint flakes, a few can be given formal categories, including 5 flake graters, 1 notched tool, 2 possible burins, 2 possible burin spalls, 4 perforators, and 2 thumbnail scrapers. Also, one notched scraper (fig 2c) was found which may have been hafted. The general lithic flake collection is as follows:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Irregular Flakes		
under 15 mm square	hundreds	N.C.
15 to 20 mm square	304	52.2
20 to 25 mm square	108	18.6
25 to 35 mm square	38	6.5
over 35 mm square	4	0.7
Prismatic Blades		
5 to 10 mm wide	33	5.7
10 to 15 mm wide	41	7.0
15 to 20 mm wide	6	1.0
Blade Core Trim Flakes	5	0.9
Side Blades	30	5.2
End Blades	13	2.2
Total	<u>582</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The irregular flakes consist of 15.4% primary cortex flakes, 46.3% secondary flakes with some remaining cortex, and 38.3% internal flakes with no remaining cortex. Many of the irregular flakes and prismatic blades have edge wear patterns indicating use in cutting and scraping activities. The side and end blades are unifacially retouched microliths previously described (Patterson 1973, Patterson and Sollberger 1974) as having possible use as arrow point elements, many of which have been found on sites earlier than the use of bifacial arrow points. Some good examples of finely retouched end blades are shown in Figure 2. There is a complete prismatic blade industry, with 4 microblade cores found in addition to the prismatic blades.

In summary, site 41HR244 is a nomadic hunting and gathering campsite, probably occupied seasonally, with intermittent use over a period of 1,300 years or more. The maximum depth of roadcuts is about 12 inches, so there is not much depth to materials found on this site. No definite stratigraphy is revealed in the steep sides of the roadcuts. Artifacts found on this site are typical of sites in inland Harris County for these time periods. The use of this site during the Late Prehistoric seems to have been relatively minor compared to the Woodland period. This can be explained in terms of numerous other Late Prehistoric sites in this general area. It appears that individual sites were reused with less frequency in the Late Prehistoric, compared to earlier periods.

References:

- Aten, L.E. 1971 Archeological Excavations at the Dow-Cleaver Site, Brazoria Co., Texas, Texas Arch. Salvage Project, Tech. Bulletin 1

Patterson, L.W. 1973 Some Texas Blade Technology, Bulletin of Texas Arch. Society 44:89-111

Patterson, L.W. 1974 Technological Changes in Harris County, annual meeting, Texas Arch. Society, Dallas, Typed paper distributed, revised version accepted for Bulletin of Texas Arch. Society 47

Patterson, L.W. 1975 41HR210, A Multicomponent Site in Harris Co., Texas, La Tierra 2(4):17-22

Patterson, L.W. and J.B. Sollberger 1974 Lithic Shaping Retouch, Texas Archeology 18(3):13-16

Suhm, D.A. and E.B. Jelks 1962 Handbook of Texas Archeology: Type Descriptions, Texas Arch. Society, Special Publication No. 1

Wheat, J.B. 1953 The Addicks Dam Site, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 154:143-252

The first lithic assemblage of the present study is from the Addicks Dam site, Harris County, Texas. It consists of a variety of lithic artifacts, including blades, bladelets, and flake tools. The artifacts are made of a variety of lithic materials, including chert, quartzite, and limestone. The assemblage is characterized by a high percentage of blades and bladelets, which are typical of the Woodland period. The presence of these artifacts at the site suggests that the site was occupied during the Woodland period. The artifacts are well-preserved and provide valuable information about the lithic technology used by the people who lived at the site. The study of these artifacts is important for understanding the cultural and technological changes that took place during the Woodland period in Texas.

In summary, the lithic assemblage from the Addicks Dam site is a well-preserved and informative collection of artifacts. It provides valuable information about the lithic technology used by the people who lived at the site during the Woodland period. The study of these artifacts is important for understanding the cultural and technological changes that took place during the Woodland period in Texas.

FIGURE 1

PROJECTILE POINTS, 41HR244

(ACTUAL SIZE)



a



b



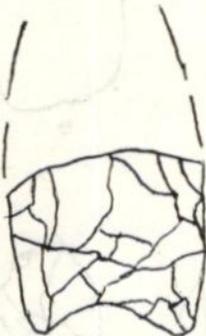
c



d



e



f



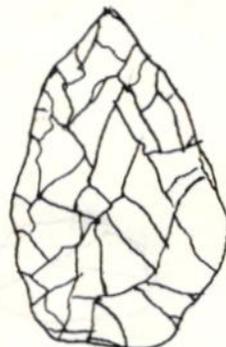
g



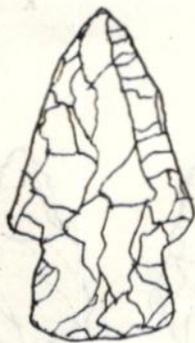
h



i



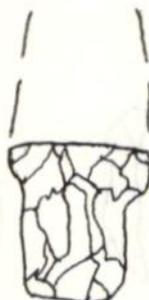
j



k



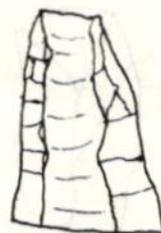
l



m



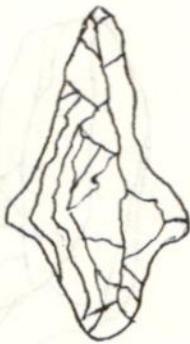
n



o



p



q



r



s



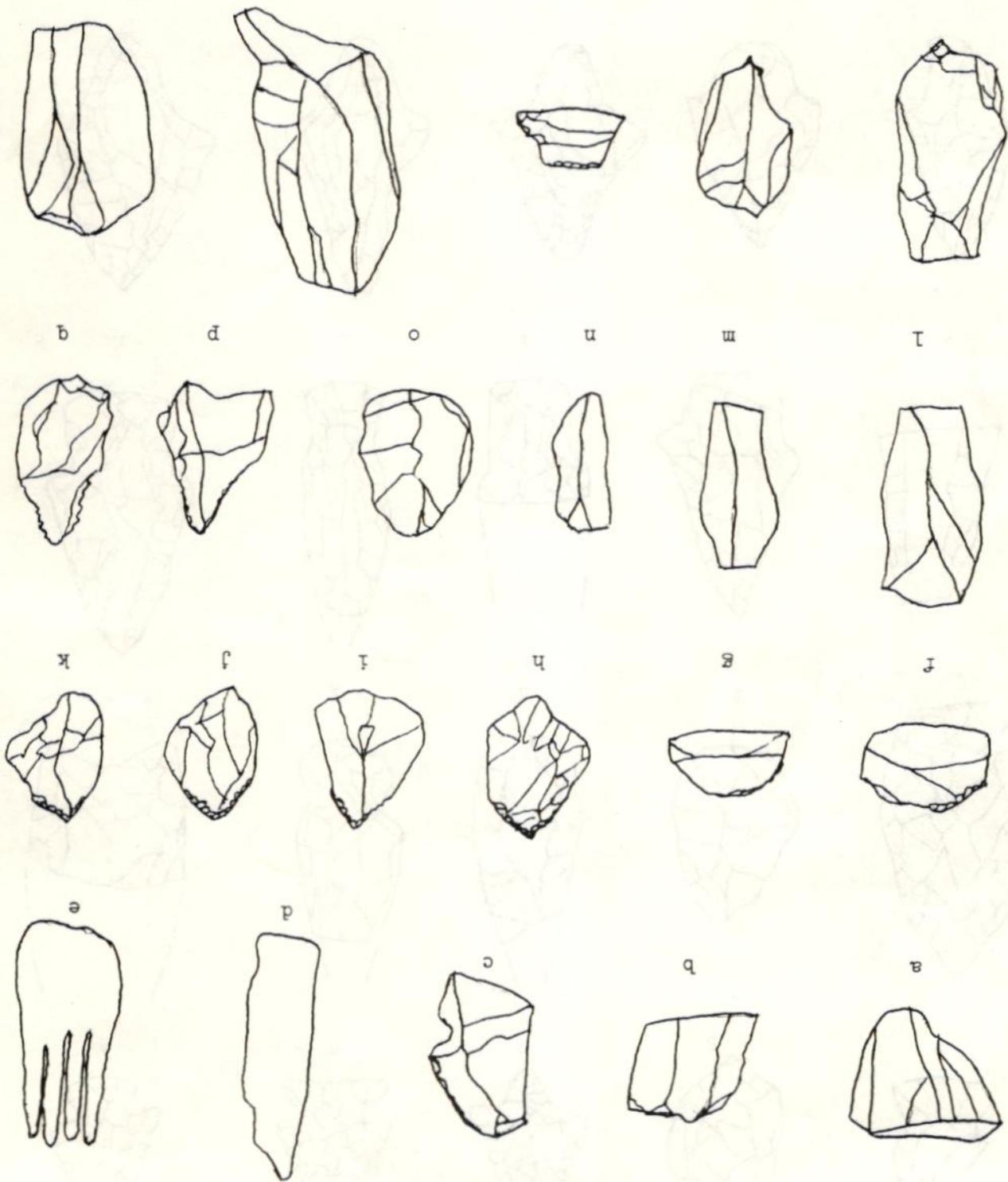
t

a, b - Scallorn; c - Perdiz; d - Unclassified dart point; e, k - Ellis;
 f - Kinney; g - Palmillas; h - Catan; i, j - Preforms; l - Darl; m, n - Kent;
 o - Impact flute on dart point; p to t - Gary

FIGURE 2

SITE 41HR244 ARTIFACTS

(ACTUAL SIZE)



a, b - Microblade cores; c-Notched scraper; d-Bone tool; e-Bone comb (?);
 f, g, t - Unifacial side blades; h to k - Unifacial end blades; l to n -
 Prismatic blades; o-Thumbnail scraper; p, q - Perforators; r, s - Flake
 Gravers; u, v - Blade core trim flakes

White Oak Bayou continued from HAS Newsletter No. 52

W. L. McClure

41 HR 89, The Laura Lackner Site

This site is on a sandy knoll on the west bank of White Oak Bayou downstream of a horseshoe bend and south of a small gully that once entered from the west. Elevation is about 65 feet above sea level.

Oil field activity, modern dumping and billboard supports have all disturbed the site to a considerable extent. Size of the site has been reduced to about 10 acres by construction of two major streets and widening the bayou. Comparison of old aerial photographs indicates that much of the vegetation was removed, probably by fire, sometime after 1946.

Erosion has exposed artifacts at all levels within the sand above the orange silty clay.

The site was reported by L.R. Chrisco in 1969. F.W. Goodrum has made surface collections for a few years before and since that date. The material from both will be included in this account.

In addition to salvage of the material exposed by erosion, a limited test excavation was done in the north east corner of the site. Test Area #1 consisted of 4 adjacent 2½' squares that were dug from the cut bank of the street into the site under the billboard. Test Area #2 consisted of 10 adjoining 2½' squares that were dug from the bayou bank into the edge of the wooded area. The test areas were 35 feet apart. Excavation was by trowel with the material passed through ¼" screen. The upper 4" and each 3" below that were excavated separately and material segregated by these levels. Excavation stopped whenever the upper surface of the silty clay was encountered. No artifacts had been observed exposed below this contact along all the slopes so it appeared to be unnecessary to dig into the clay more than an inch or so. The upper surface of the clay was irregular but sloped toward the bayou. The results of the excavation will be discussed separately from the surface collections in order to make some comparisons.

The upper 4 inches were obviously disturbed as they contained much modern cultural debris such as paper, glass and metal objects. Some of the squares in Test Area #2 had been graded recently by bulldozer and the upper layers were gone. In the tabulation of artifacts, all recent material in these upper levels will be omitted. The unquestionable prehistoric material will be included however. The greatest depth excavated was 22".

Charcoal was present in the upper level and in a few of the lower levels. In some cases it was obvious that the charcoal was due to modern burning. Because of this the charcoal was suspected to be useless and was discarded.

Clam and oyster shells were present in the upper level. This material was also observed in the trace of the dirt road that apparently led to the oil well site. It is all considered to have been imported for road stabilization and will not be reported in the tabulation of artifacts.

41 HR 89

TEST AREA

All of the material from the two test areas is consolidated for discussion.

BONE:

Several fragments of bone were found in the test pits. Most are heavily mineralized and coated with ferruginous deposit. Mammals of various sizes are represented although the only identifiable species is deer, probably *Odocoileus virginianus*. The fragments were distributed from the surface to bottom of sand stratum.

CERAMICS:

The assemblage includes 67 sherds of pottery vessels. Seven (10%) are Goose Creek Red Filmed and the rest are Goose Creek Plain ware.

Goose Creek Red Filmed: (7)

Color, paste and consistency are typical. All are body sherds without decoration. Thickness is from 4 to 6 mm. with the average 5 mm. Weight is 30 grams.

Goose Creek Plain: (60)

Color, paste and consistency are typical. Several sherds have a considerable deposit of ferruginous concretion on the surface. The thinner sherds appear to be better fired than the others. Thickness varies from 3 to 7 mm. with the average 5 mm. Other than lip notching, there is no evidence of decoration. Three rim sherds are present. Rim shape of one is Type 1 and is Type 2 on two. Lip notching at 5 mm. spacing is on one sherd. Fifty-seven body sherds are included. There are no bases. Weight is 188 grams.

Both types of ceramics were found at depths from the surface to the lowest level above the clay substrate. Numbers of sherds were greatest in middle levels.

OTHER FIRE-HARDENED PLASTIC MATERIAL:

Clay Chunks:

A number of amorphous clay chunks that had been fired were found in the test pits. Depth varied from the surface to the lower sand stratum. Size is from 15 to 50 mm. Weight is 828 grams.

OTHER PLASTIC MATERIAL:

Several lumps of soft plastic material were found. These are mineral pigments within a fine clay matrix. Color is red. Some are harder than others and have sand inclusions.

LITHICS:

Concretions:

Numerous ferruginous nodules were found at all depths in the test areas. Many of the ceramic, bone and flint objects in the deposit were coated with the same substance. A local resident advised that an iron ore gravel pit had once been operated on the north side of the abutting street. In several instances clusters of nodules occurred with which were found flakes, sherds or projectile points.

41 HR 89

Unmodified Pebbles:

Unmodified hard-rock pebbles were found at all depths. Those in the upper 4" were discarded due to the disturbed conditions. The lower levels contained 28 pebbles that varied from 4 to 30 mm. Weight is 46 grams.

Modified Pebbles:

Nine pebbles of flint, quartzite and silicified wood had one or more fractures. Breaks were probably due to percussion. No indication of use is evident. Weight is 126 grams. In addition, three small fragments of flint weighing 4 grams appear to be residues of cores.

Bifaces:Stage 'A' Bifaces: (2)

Two Stage 'A' Bifaces are rectangular pebbles of silicified wood from which several flakes are removed. Fracturing is poor. No evidence of use. 73 grams.

Stage 'B' Bifaces: (2)

Two Stage 'B' Bifaces are flint pebbles that have had numerous flakes removed but poor fracturing prevented finishing. No indication of use. 65 grams.

Stage 'C' Bifaces: (3)

Three bifaces have been flaked until no cortex remains. Two made from silicified wood broke before finishing. The flint biface could not be thinned in the proximal area and has numerous fire pops. 28 grams.

Stage 'D' Bifaces: (2) (Fig. 18, M.)

The distal parts of two flint bifaces are missing as they apparently broke before finishing. Proximal ends are straight with rounded corners. 22 grams.

Stage 'E' Bifaces: (2) (Fig. 18, N.)

Soft hammer percussion technique has been used to thin these bifaces. Long, flat flake scars may span the entire face. The bifaces have been shaped into ovals or triangles at this stage.

Two flint Stage 'E' Bifaces are included. Both have convex sides and round bases. One is broken. 29 grams.

Projectile Points:

The test area yielded 21 projectile points or portions thereof. All are dart points. One is stemless, one has a contracting stem, one has a stem with parallel sides, eleven have expanding stems and seven are uncertain in this characteristic. Six are silicified wood and the rest are flint. 117 grams.

Palmillas: (7) (Fig. 18, A.-G.)

These dart points have blade edges that are slightly convex. One has recurved edges and may have been reworked. Shoulders are prominent with slight barbs on two. Stems are 12 to 15 mm. wide, and expand to rounded corners and convex bases. One has ferruginous concretion adherent. Two are silicified wood and five are flint. The Palmillas type points were found at all depths in the test area. The one with the adherent concretion was just above the clay.

Trinity: (1) (Fig. 18, H.)

Blade edges slightly recurved. Shoulders weak. Stem expands to a base that is wider than the blade. Base is convex with rounded corners. Silicified wood.

41 HR 89

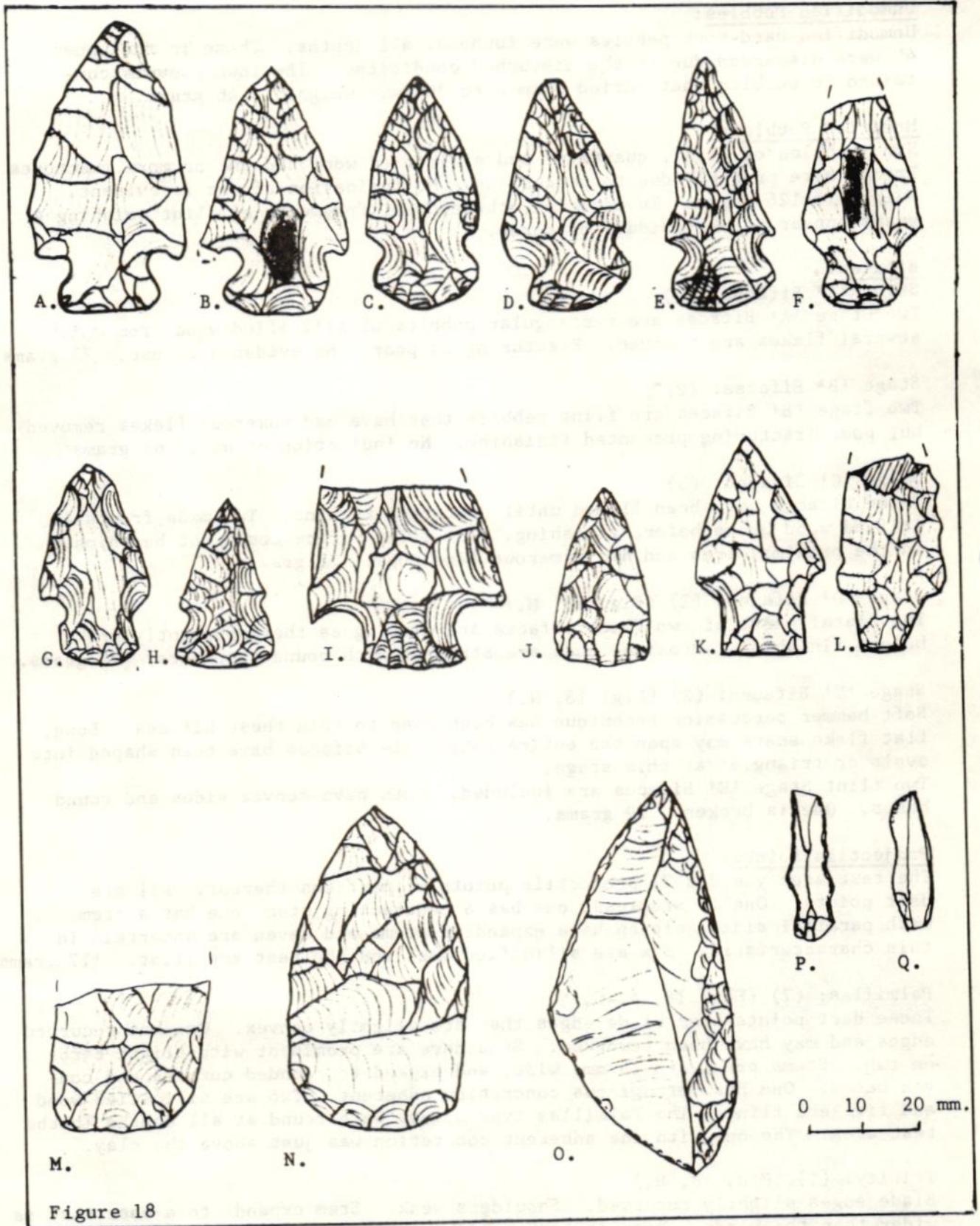


Figure 18

41 HR 89

Motley: (1) (Fig. 18, I.)

Distal portion missing. Blade edges nearly straight. Slightly barbed. Stem is relatively narrow, short and expanding. Base is slightly convex and is thinned. Flint.

Matamoros: (1) (Fig. 18, J.)

Triangular. Blade edges convex. Blade is beveled on left edge of one face. Base is slightly convex and is thinned. Flint.

Yarbrough: (1) (Fig. 18, K.)

Blade edges convex. Shoulders prominent, not barbed. Stem edges parallel, smoothed. Base is straight with angular corners and is thinned. Flint.

Gary: (1) (Fig. 18, L.)

Distal tip missing. Blade edges irregular but convex. Shoulders are distinct, asymmetric and not barbed. Stem is contracting. Base is straight with cortex remaining. Silicified wood.

Unidentified--Expanding stem: (2)

One of these is similar to the Palmillas points but most of the base is missing. The other is a fragment that has numerous fire pops.

Unidentified--Distal Tips: (4)

Distal tips of four dart points are included. Blade edges are convex.

Unidentified--Medial Portion: (3)

Three fragments are probably from dart points. Blade edges slightly convex.

Unidentified--Barbed: (1)

This is a portion of a dart point barb. Its sides are straight and parallel. It closely resembles the barbs of the Shumla point illustrated in Fig. 17, C.

Flakes and Chips:

The lithic assemblage includes 836 flakes and chips that weigh 808 grams. Fifty-five are silicified wood, 3 are quartzite and the others are flint. Very little patination is indicated. Many of the flakes have deposits of ferruginous concretion adherent. Nineteen have fire pops. Thirty-one (4%) are lipped. Eleven possible microblades (Fig. 18, P.Q.) and 9 other prismatic blades are included.

Use scars are found on 449 (54%). Most of this evidence consists of minute scars on the acute edge of flakes as though used for cutting. Some of the flakes have been altered to make particular tools. All edges of one large flake have been retouched by fine flaking to make a unifacial scraper (Fig. 18, O.). It has been used extensively as a scraper and two of the three edges have been resharpened. In addition there are 3 beaks, 10 side scrapers, 2 end scrapers, 14 graters and 16 small notches. One flake has been shaped into an oval by snapping off the edges. It closely resembles those shown in Fig. 15, B. & C.). Five others have been altered by shaping retouch of which two have convex edges and three have straight edges.

41 HR 89

Size	Material	Utilized				Unutilized				Totals			
		P.	S.	I.	total	P.	S.	I.	total	P.	S.	I.	total
0 to 10mm.	Flint	2	19	158	179	16	41	186	243	18	60	344	422
	Sil.wood		3	8	11	4	6	18	28	4	9	26	39
	Quartzite			1	1			1	1			2	2
	total	2	22	167	191	20	47	205	272	22	69	372	463
10 to 15mm.	Flint	4	15	78	97	10	21	33	64	14	36	111	161
	Sil.wood		1	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	6
	total	4	16	80	100	11	22	34	67	15	38	114	167
15 to 20mm.	Flint	3	52	72	127	9	10	21	40	12	62	93	167
	Sil.wood			2	2	2	3		5	2	3	2	7
	total	3	52	74	129	11	13	21	45	14	65	95	174
20 to 25mm.	Flint		12	8	20		2		2		14	8	22
	Sil.wood	1	1		2					1	1		2
	total	1	13	8	22		2		2	1	15	8	24
25 to 30mm.	Flint		2	3	5						2	3	5
	Sil.wood		1		1						1		1
	total		3	3	6						3	3	6
30 to 35mm.	Flint			1	1							1	1
Totals		10	106	333	449	42	84	260	386	52	190	593	835

Table 9 Flakes and Chips

DISCUSSION:

The assemblage reported here from the test area conforms to the later phase for the southern area of the La Harpe Aspect of the Archaic Stage. The presence of several expanding stem dart points and only one contracting stem dart point suggests the earlier part of the aspect but the pottery definitely ties it to the close of the Archaic Stage. The absence of later types of pottery and projectile points indicates that the late prehistoric stage was not represented.

The presence of pottery and Palmillas points at all depths in the deposit suggests that either the site was occupied by the same peoples for the entire history of the site or there has been some vertical disturbance of the material. Perhaps both are true.

A comparison of this site to 41 HR 259 is necessary due to the similarity of some of the artifacts. The dart points in both sites are quite similar as are the prismatic blades and the possible thumbnail scrapers or gaming pieces. However, nearly all the lithic material from HR 259 had extreme patination along with calcareous deposits on surfaces while the material from HR 89 had little patination and had ferruginous deposits. This strongly suggests a climatic change between the periods of occupation with the weather changing from a period of deficient moisture to a period of excessive moisture. Other differences included burins and heat fractured pebbles at HR 259 and absent at HR 89. HR 259 had relatively more flakes altered by shaping retouch and fewer flakes smaller than 10 mm.

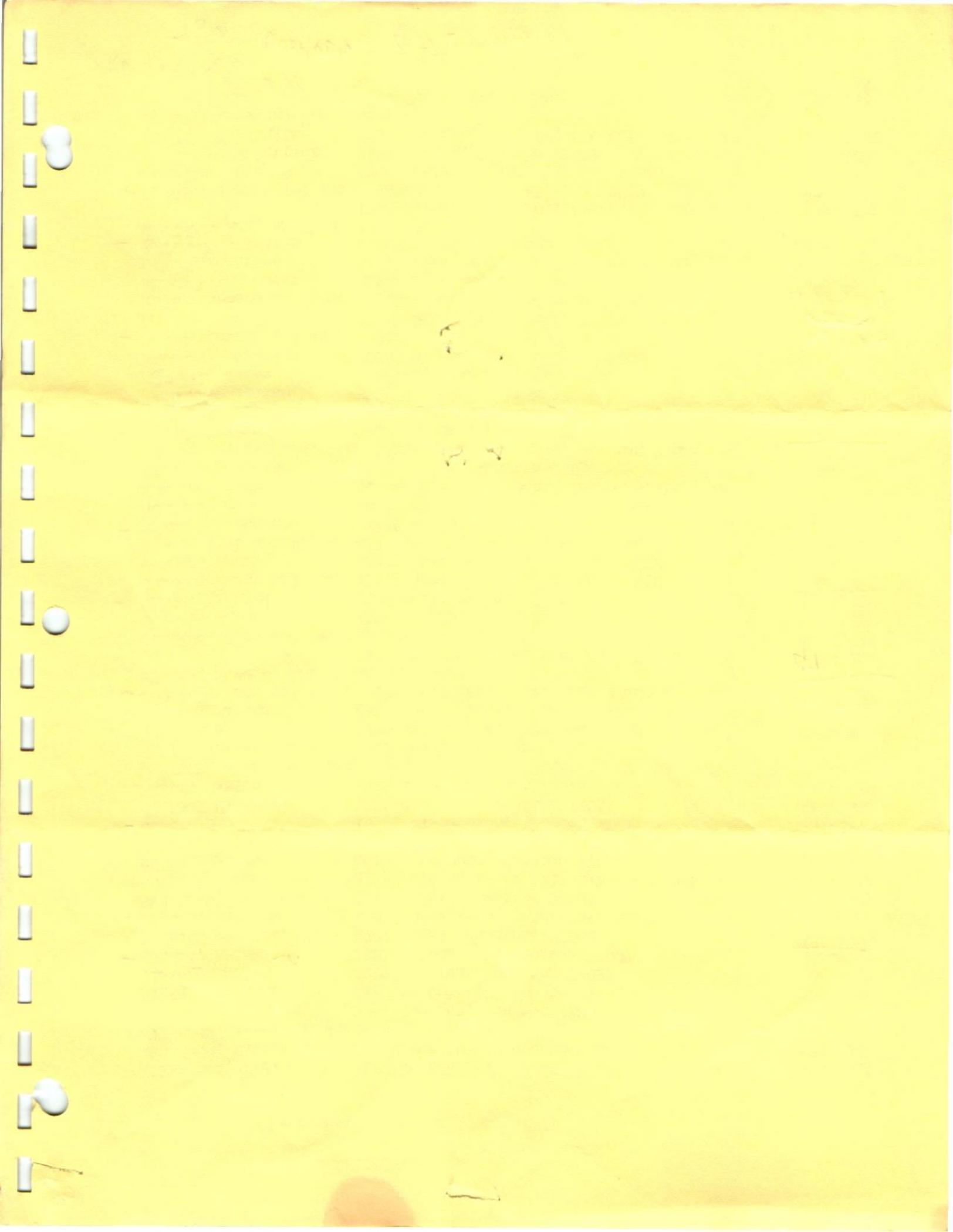
A discussion of the surface collection will be in the next Newsletter.

HOUSTON ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Membership List September 1976

ALEXANDER, W.H.	8402 Stroud Dr. Houston 77036	774-4045
ANDERSON, Catherine	7 River Hollow, Houston 77027	626-4985
ANDERSON, James and Janet	2231 Dunstan, Houston 77005	
BAKER, James H.	21 Pine Dale #8, Houston 77006	526-7386
BISHOP, Marie	2209 Sheridan, Houston 77025	664-9735
- BREZIK, Frank	1301 Walton St., Houston 77009	<u>862-7181</u>
BULLINGTON, Mrs. John	2707 Steel, Houston, 77006	524-1228
- BURGER, Barbara	Dept. of Anthro., Rice University	527-8101 x3381
BURLEIGH, Elaine	3816 Ruskin, Houston 77005	665-5255
BURWELL, Aimee	3535 NASA Rd. 1 No. 91 Seabrook 77586	334-3466
BUTLER, Norma	4616 1/2 Rockwood, Houston 77004	748-2127
CHANDLER, C.K.	6340 Hemlock Way, Rocklin, Ca. 95677	
- COBB, Tom	15342 E. Hampton, Houston 77011	729-6697
CONLEY, Manford	7914 Hammerly, Houston 77055	465-4654
DAILY, Marian	5322 Carew, Houston 77035	664-0397
DANIELS, Nancy and Jerry	6928 Lasker Dr. Galveston 77550	714-2885
DAVIS Jeanne and A.J.	7941 Cedel, Houston 77055	
DUKE, Alan	1706 Oaks Drive, Pasadena 77502	GR2-2954
- DYCKES, Martha	4361 Fiesta Lane, Houston 77004	<u>741-3065</u>
- FAGGARD, John and Karen	4336 Lafayette, Bellaire 77401	<u>661-6029</u>
- FULLEN, Margie, Lou, Jean and John	717 Dartmouth Lane, Deer Park 77536	<u>479-3748</u>
GAFFERS, John and Beverly	825 Lorraine, Pasadena 77506	473-4093
GREENE, Robert	917 S. Main, Highlands 77562	426-3157
- GREGG, Richard	5322 Stillbrooke, Houston 77035	<u>721-4865</u>
GRUBBS, Marcy and Tom	1119 Laurel Valley, Houston 77058	488-3872
HERBER, Audry	11315 Ensbrook Dr., Houston 77072	498-2201
HELD, Berel and Linda	818 Channing Rd., Houston 77024	467-2882
- HERBERT, John and Diane	5935 Dellfern, Houston 77035	725-0296
HOLL, Frank	Dept. of Anthro., Rice University	527-8101
KEMPNER, Harris	H. Kempner (unincorporated) Galveston, Tx.	
KITCHELL, Judith	6027 Portal, Houston 77035	721-3029
LEWIS, Dr. and Mrs. Don	3642 Broadmead Drive, Houston 77025	<u>667-0282</u>
- LOHSE, Margie	7814 Edgeway, Houston 77055	682-3556
MACHAHON, Eleanor	2041 Westcreek, 61-D, Houston 77027	622-5099
- McCLURE, William	8714 Lupton, Houston 77055	465-2170
McPHAIL, James	235 Tamerlaine, Houston 77024	621-1851
MACNAB, Alexander	2006 Sul Ross #16 Houston 77006	529-4119
- McGAV, Charles, Jean and Jerry	25619 Oakhurst, Spring, 77373	<u>367 3754</u>
- NEAL, Barbara and James	510 Meadowlawn, LaPorte 77571	<u>471 3119</u>
NORBECK, Margaret	2420 Locke Lane, Houston 77019	522-7732
O'HARE, Clarice	3601 Allen Pkwy, #804, Houston 77019	523-2458
- PATTERSON, Leland	418 Wycliffe, Houston 77024	468-4164
R. KNIEFT, Adm. and Mrs. John	1700 Hermann Dr. #205, Houston 77004	522-3239
- RIGGIN, Judith and Ivan	5421 Val Verde, Houston 77027	626-0625
ROBERTS, Ruth	6300 Dumfries #103, Houston 77035	773-3358
RUTHERFORD, Patrick	3689 Inwood, Houston 77019	622-6298
SCHURMANN, William	5711 Gulston, Apt #60, Houston 77036	665-5301
SEALS, Judge and Mrs. Woodrow	P.O. Box 61547, Houston 77061	226-4324

MIKE JOHNSON 488 1506
TOM NICHOLS 452 0631



Membership List - page 2

SEWELL, Dorita	3800 Wagon Rd., Dickinson, 77539	534-6034
STORES, Eugene and Esther	9319 Autauga, Houston 77080	462-5530
STULL, Charles and Lillian	2526 Rodney St., Houston 77034	946-5614
THOMPSON, Shirley	3816 Muskin, Houston 77005	665-5255
TILTON, Shirley	530 Trails End, Houston 77024	465-8937
WALLACE, Nancy	5025 River Way #6 Houston 77056	
WEAVER, Rose and W.C.	9715 Kirkfalls Dr., Houston 77034	481-3636
- WHEAT, Pam, Joe, Jim and Cathy	1901 Bolsover, Houst 77005	524-8048
WHIDDON, Maurice	4206 Lurlene, Houston 77017	649-7637
WIELAND, Rita	7520 Brompton #713, Houston 77025	664-4648
WILKINSON, Don	326 Skywood, Houston 77090	444-7846
WILSON, Joseph	3010 Larknolls, Houston 77018	686-2733
WILSON, Reginald	107 N. Main, Dayton, 77535	258-2433



William McClure
8714 Lupton
Houston, Texas 77055