



Louisiana Archaeological Society

NEWSLETTER

CHARLES E. PEARSON, Newsletter Editor

COASTAL ENVIRONMENTS, INC.,

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70802

VOLUME 11, NUMBER 2

FALL 1984

EDITOR'S NOTE

As you can see by the size of this issue of the Newsletter, contributions have been few and far between. I urge any of you to submit short articles, news items, announcements, and the like, which will be of interest to the LAS membership. The Newsletter requires your input. Bob Neuman has informed me that he also needs articles for the Bulletin. He has only received three manuscripts for consideration. If we are going to maintain the Bulletin at its current level of quality, a substantial number of good papers have to be submitted for review.

Of interest to all members of the LAS is the recent publication of "An Introduction to Louisiana Archaeology" by Bob Neuman. This represents the first book to describe and fully synthesize the extent of Louisiana's archaeological heritage. The book costs \$27.50 and is available from Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, LA 70893.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Where has the year gone? It seems like I just became President of the LAS and yet the year is over half-gone. Time flies when you are having fun.

Well, we've received another excellent Bulletin from Jon Gibson. The folks of the Northwest Chapter have been recording sites in their usual frenzy. The Central La. Chapter has been working at Cowpen Slough, the folks down in Lake Charles have been too quiet, which means they are up to something. And the New Orleans Bunch—who can stay-up with them? We have new publications from the State Archeologist's

Office and Bob Neuman has just published a new book on Louisiana Archaeology. It has been a very active year in just nine months.

I've just returned from a two-week stint at the World's Fair. I hope that if you get a chance to go, you will. There are many archaeological things of interest to see. The Republic of China Pavilion has a very interesting exhibit with material dating back to 6000 B.C. The exhibit by Mexico is very good, Peru's pavilion even has two mummies and a shrunken head. Egypt, Liberia, and Korea, all have archaeological material in their pavilions. And, of course, Louisiana has the exhibit which was reported in the last newsletter.

Also it's not too late to get that article written for the newsletter and recruit that new member, both of which you promised yourself you would do in 1984.

David R. Jeane

1985 LAS ANNUAL MEETING -Call for Papers

The 1985 Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Archaeological Society will be held at Northeast Louisiana State University in Monroe on January 25, 26, and 27, 1985. Tentative program plans are for a session of contributed papers and two symposia—one on Poverty Point and one on ceramic traditions of Northeastern Louisiana. Anyone interested in presenting papers should contact the Program Chairman, Dr. Glenn S. Greene, Department of Geoscience, Northeast Louisiana State University, Monroe, LA 701201. Details on location, lodging, etc., will be provided in the next Newsletter.

LSU FIELD SCHOOL

During the summer, students from the LSU archaeological field school spent eight weeks working at the Cowpen Slough site (16 CT 147) located near Larto Lake in Catahoula Parish. The site, originally discovered in 1975, is a buried deposit, located on property owned by Louisiana Delta Plantation. CT 147 consists of burial and habitation areas, and both are largely confined to the natural levee of Cowpen Slough. A pilot study done in 1983 produced two dates: 3302 B.C. and 2630 B.C.

The 1984 field program, directed by Dr. Ann F. Ramenofsky of the Department of Geography and Anthropology at LSU, consisted of coring, testing in a number of 1 x 2 meter units, and a small block excavation in the burial area. Stratigraphy from the cores and some units in the nonburial area suggests the presence of several cultural layers. The excavation in the burial area revealed a very complex pattern of interring the dead: primary flexed burials, bundle burials, as well as primary and secondary cremations are present.

LOUISIANA DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Moving

The Division of Archaeology will be moving in September from offices in the Old State Capitol Building to offices at 666 North Foster Drive. The move will be to a newer facility with most of the other offices in the Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism. The address will remain the same but the telephone number will be changing. The new number is (504) 922-0368.

New Publications of the Division of Archaeology

The Division of Archaeology has recently prepared three publications that may be of interest to research archaeologists in Louisiana.

The first, titled Abstracts of Louisiana Archaeology, reviews 15 of the best reports received by the Division of Archaeology from January 1982 to December 1983. These were selected from the many cultural resources management reports, grant reports, and other reports sent to the office. The ones included are outstanding because of their scope or quality.

The second recent publication is Volume 3 of the Annotated Bibliography of Cultural Resource Survey Reports. Included are listings of 250 reports that were received by the Division of Archaeology since the 1981 bibliography was completed. The majority of the entries describe unpublished cultural resource management studies.

In addition to Volume 3, the Index to Annotated Bibliography of Cultural Resource Survey Reports is also available. The index cross-references reports in all three volumes of the bibliography by author, parish, and drainage system. This is helpful to archaeologists who need rapid access to references about research previously conducted in a specific area.

ARCHAEOLOGY AT BAILEY'S DAM

George Castille and David Kelley of Coastal Environments, Inc. recently completed field investigations of Bailey's Dam (16 RA 90), a structure erected on Red River during the Civil War. These investigations were funded by the Vicksburg District, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, as part of the Red River Waterways project. Bailey's Dam is located in the river between Pineville and Alexandria. In April of 1864, several gunboats and transports of the U. S. Navy, accompanying the Union Army on its Red River Expedition, were stranded in the upper portion of Red River by unexpected low water. Bailey's Dam was constructed by the Union troops in a successful attempt to sufficiently raise the water level so that the stranded boats could cross the shallow rapids at Alexandria.

The NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY is published three times a year for the Society by Coastal Environments, Inc., Baton Rouge. Send all notes, news and other communications to: Charles E. Pearson, Editor, Coastal Environments, Inc., 1260 Main Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802. Unless otherwise indicated, opinions stated herein are those of the Editor and do not necessarily reflect Society policy.

The site investigations included detailed mapping and photography as well as excavations of two in situ sections of the structure, a log dam and a rock crib dam. Excavations revealed that four layers of logs were used to construct the log dam on the Pineville side of the river. In the rock crib area, excavations revealed that much of the original crib structure has been disturbed by recent dredging activity.

PLAINS INDIANS EXHIBIT AT THE NEW ORLEANS MUSEUM OF ART

An exhibit, entitled "Circles of the World: The Traditional Art of the Plains Indian" is on display at the New Orleans Museum of Art from August 11 through November 18. On display are 150 Plains Indian art and ethnographic objects dating from the 18th to the early 20th centuries. This exhibit should be of interest to LAS members.

LAS SPECIAL PUBLICATION NO. 2

Jon Gibson requests that chapter representatives send him the names of people who have received Special Publications No. 2 so the remainder can be mailed to the rest of the membership (Jon Gibson, 120 Beta Drive, Lafayette, La. 70506).

LAS CERTIFICATION PROGRAM AND FIELD SCHOOL

The LAS was unable to arrange a field school this year and instead will hold a one-day ceramic workshop at Northwestern Louisiana State University in Natchitoches. The purpose of the workshop will be to familiarize members with the theory and concepts behind archaeological ceramic analysis provide hands-on experience in the identification of prehistoric ceramics from Louisiana. The workshops will be another step up the ladder for those of you in the certification program. Everyone is encouraged to attend. The objective is to have fun as well as to learn. The workshop will be held at the Williamson Museum at NSU on Nov. 17th, only a month away; so make your plans now. Pete Gregory will host the workshop; if you have questions contact him at: Department of Social Sciences, Northwestern Louisiana State University, Natchitoches, LA 71457.

GOVERNOR'S AWARD

Nominations for the 1985 Governor's Award for Service in Archaeology are now being accepted. The award recognizes a nonprofessional archaeologist who has made a great contribution to Louisiana archaeology. It is presented to someone who has shown a sustaining interest in archaeology by educating children, helping preserve archaeological sites, funding archaeology, sponsoring preservation legislation, assisting professional archaeologists, or by promoting archaeology.

The 1985 award will be presented at the annual Louisiana Archaeological Society meeting which will be in Monroe in January.

Nominations may be submitted by anyone and should include a description of the nominee's service to archaeology. They should be sent no later than November 15 to Dr. Kathleen Byrd, Division of Archaeology, P.O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804.

1984 Governor's Award Recipient

As noted in the last Newsletter, the 1984 recipient of the Governor's award was Mr. Paul L. Hodges. Mr. Hodges has requested that the following letter to the LAS membership be published in the Newsletter.

Dear Friend:

I desired the opportunity of thanking each of you individually but in-as-much as none of my friends at the NEAS would give me any information on the matter I am taking this method of thanking those who helped make it possible for me to receive the 1984 Governor's Award in archaeology.

I would like to thank, first of all, the person who nominated me. Also, I thank the members of the committee who voted for me and all others who assisted the committee in deciding that I was worthy of receiving this honor.

I especially want to thank Mr. Robert B. DeBlieux and Kathleen (Kass) Byrd for the kind letter that I received informing me that I was to be the recipient of this award.

Very Gratefully Yours,
Paul L. Hodges

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

The annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference is to be held in Pensacola on November 8-10. Most of the members of LAS are familiar with SEAC and with the meetings so close, it is hoped that many of you will attend. For those unfamiliar with SEAC, the following information is provided by William H. Marquardt, Editor.

"I am writing to try to enlist your help in spreading the word about the Southeastern Archaeological Conference...It is one of the oldest and largest regional archaeological associations in the United States, with a current membership of over 500 amateur and professional archaeologists. Annual dues of \$10 (\$15 for institutions) entitle the member to two issues of the journal SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY and two issues of the SEAC NEWSLETTER. Members may also vote in SEAC elections and submit papers for presentation at the annual meeting. Each issue of SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY contains articles, features, and commentary on the prehistoric and historical archaeology of the southeastern United States. The NEWSLETTER carries original short articles, reviews, announcements, and information on current research...I will be happy to provide free sample copies of SEAC publications to be shown at chapter meetings, as well as membership forms for prospective members."

Those interested in joining SEAC, contact Ann Cordell, Treasurer, Department of Anthropology, Florida State Museum, Gainesville, Florida 32611.

MEETINGS

Southeastern Archaeological Conference, November 8-10, 1984, Pensacola Hilton, Pensacola, Florida. For information contact: Dr. Judy Bense, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of West Florida, Pensacola, Florida 32514.

Eastern States Archeological Federation, November 2-4, 1984, Holiday Inn, Annapolis, Maryland. Banquet speaker will be Dr. James Deetz. For information contact: Ronald A. Thomas, P.O. Box 676, Newark, Delaware 19711.

International Conference on Rock Art and Archeoastronomy, October 8-10, 1984, Little Rock, Arkansas. Participation limited to 300 persons. For information contact: Clay Sherru College of Sciences, UALR, 33rd and University, Little Rock, Arkansas 72203.

Southern Ceremonial Complex, Artifacts and Analysis. A conference to be held at the Cottonlandia Museum, Greenwood, Mississippi, on Sept. 27-29, 1984. The conference will be accompanied by an exhibit of "Southern Cult" items from many sites in the southeast. For information contact: Bill Honey, Cottonlandia Museum, P.O. Box 1635, Greenwood, Mississippi 38930.

PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

Eagle Hill: A Late Quaternary Upland Site in Western Louisiana, by Joel Gunn and David O. Brown. 391 pages. Free. Send \$5.00 for postage. Order from: Publications, Center for Archaeological Research, the University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas 78285.

ARROWHEADS FOR SALE

by
Joseph O. Manuel, Jr.

ARROWHEADS FOR SALE! That's what the sign read in a small rural antique store that I happened into recently. I talked to the owner and learned that the box of assorted projectile points had belonged to a resident of that rural community, who had taken pride in his collection. After the collector passed away his wife cleaned out his "junk." The "junk" was now being sold.

I wondered then, as now, how many collections have similar fates? How many have been thrown away, used to fill holes in driveways, or given to some uncaring individual? Could this possibly happen to prehistoric and historical material in the possession of our members? Certainly it could! And it will unless we do something now to keep it from happening.

But, what can we do? There are several possible solutions that might do but we need to put our heads together to come up with more. The obvious is to make sure in a will or other testament that our collections be given to the state, a university or a museum. However, it is not that simple. Many anthropology departments in our

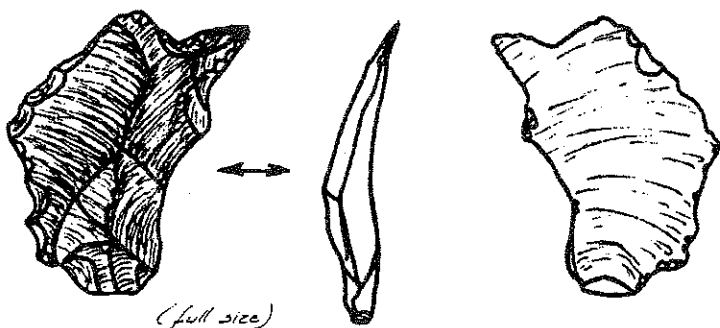
universities have no storage space for collections. The same may be true with museums. Then, these institutions might not want certain collections. They might not, for example, want a box of artifacts if no one knows where they came from. What we members of LAS need to know is who would want our collections, what kind of collections would be acceptable, who would be willing to house collections and make them available for qualified investigators to examine, and what arrangements should be made for the transfer of these collections if and when something happens to us or if we want to deposit them now?

Perhaps you museum and/or university anthropologists will take the time to answer these questions or maybe our state archaeologist will have some solution. At any rate, let's hope our LAS leaders will make this a priority project. Maybe, if the above questions were answered, the LAS could provide a valuable service in the state by accepting the responsibility of transferring such collections to the most suitable institution or location. A simple form provided to our members could enable them to list the collections and where they are presently housed and at the same time give the LAS authority to find a suitable repository. We need one or more repositories now. We don't need any more signs that read "ARROWHEADS FOR SALE."

A POSSIBLE PALEO-INDIAN OBSIDIAN TOOL FROM NORTHWEST LOUISIANA

by
David R. Jeane

One of the pleasures of working with a dedicated group of amateur archaeologists is the access to large amounts of correctly recorded raw data. While recently reviewing material collected by Claude McCrocklin and other members of the Northwest Chapter of the LAS on a survey of Cross Lake, I noticed this small tool.



The site, 16 CD 118, was exposed by low water level in the Lake and recorded by the Chapter members. Material collected included four broken fluted points, similar to Clovis points, a series of unifacial blade tools, a San Patrice assemblage, Archaic dart points, and Caddoan pottery.

The material that this artifact was made of was one that I had not seen before, so I took it to several archaeological meetings and the consensus was that it was probably obsidian. With the assistance of Dr. Clarence H. Webb, the artifact was sent to Dr. Harry Shafer of the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Texas at San Antonio. We received a report from Dr. Shafer stating, "that it is definitely obsidian and was struck from the edge of a biface core with a relatively soft hammer." He and Dr. Thomas R. Hester, Director of The Center for Archeological Research at the University, expressed interest in sending the artifact to the trace element lab at Berkeley, California, to have an analysis run to see if a known quarry source could be matched with it. We, of course, agreed and the results were:

sample	Ba	Sr/Zr	Rb/Zr	Zr
LOUIS-13	150	.33	1.49	127

Unfortunately the trace elements were not distinctive of any known obsidian source. As Dr. Hester's letter said, "this is not too surprising in that this specimen is probably Paleo-Indian in date and probably represents opportunistic procurement."

We are still excited in that this is the first documented obsidian artifact from Louisiana with a trace element analysis completed.

THE FLEMING-BERTHOUD SITE-16 JE 36

by
Joseph O. Manuel, Jr.

On October 6, 1973, field work began on the Fleming-Berthoud site and continued intermittently for two years. The Delta Chapter project was plagued by problems resulting from a lack of experienced leadership. Numerous errors were committed in field technique and in the cataloguing and preservation of artifacts, making the task of reporting on the site a very difficult one. Because of the problems, only one

paper has been presented concerning the site. It was delivered by Dan Shipman and Joe Manuel at the second annual meeting of the LAS. Nothing has been published on the site. This writer believes that the data from this and all other sites should be made available to all investigators, even if not properly worked. The following summary is from three incomplete and/or unpublished reports on 16 JE 36 and is presented in an effort to fulfill Delta Chapters obligation to disseminate information as spelled out in our LAS Code of Ethics.

The most complete manuscript concerning the site was written by George Holley and Gary DeMarcey in 1977. They were, at that time, members of the Delta Chapter. Their report is titled "Preliminary Report On The Prehistory of Barataria". As their title implies the report is an expansion of the Fleming-Berthoud investigation and includes other sites in the area.

The Fleming-Berthoud site is located in southeast Louisiana on Bayou Barataria, about 4 miles south of Crown Point. Presently, the site serves as a cemetery for the local populace, perhaps in use since the first European occupation.

The site consists of a 22 ft mound containing historic burials, including the grave of a nephew of John J. Audubon. There is a shell midden circling around to the south and southeast. A man-made canal borders the site on the south. Along this canal is a natural levee ridge also containing historic burials. Between the site and Hwy. 45 is a low swampy area. This area is a probable source for fill for mound construction.

The initial area of excavation was Area A, Units 6, 7, 10 and 12. The midden in these units consists of successive deposits of Rangia cuneata interspersed with humus, charcoal, bones and pot sherds. The collection from these units illustrated a jumbled stratigraphy with shell tempered plain ware found in both top and bottom levels. Of special interest were charred cobs of corn; two from Unit 6 levels 7 and 14, and one from Unit 12 level 10. A carbon sample was taken from Unit 7 level 10 giving a date of 1095 ± 60 radiocarbon years: 855 BP (UGA-1084). Unit 10 was an 8 by 4 ft unit excavated in order to gather stratigraphic data.

Area C. In this midden area a 12 by 4 ft trench transecting the ridge was excavated about 20 ft south of the Fleming family burials.

Area D. A 12 by 3 ft trench was excavated 70 ft north of Unit 10 to confirm the stratigraphy of Unit 10. Three post molds were found at a depth of 54 inches which could indicate a rectangular or square structure. The north end of the trench contained the unmarked burial of an early white settler, a skeleton in excellent condition surrounded by coffin nails. That end of the trench was back filled and the skeleton left undisturbed.

In their report, Holley and DeMarcey discuss familiar phases of the Coles Creek Period, Plaquemine Period and Mississippian Period, based on ceramics from the site. They also propose a tentative new phase of the Plaquemine Period based on a difference in ceramics and adaptation from the type site.

The Holley and DeMarcey paper contained the most complete artifact analysis, and the following is from their paper:

Ceramic remains constituted more than 90% of the cultural remains recovered from the site. A total of 5,705 plain sherds were recovered with 16% being shell tempered, and about 400 decorated sherds were collected. Six Coles Creek ceramic types, thirteen Plaquemine ceramic types, and eight Mississippian ceramic types were identified, including two tentative new varieties, Evansville Punctated var. Berthoud and L'eau Noire Incised var. Barataria.

In addition to ceramics there was one completely molded animal effigy, five clay elbow pipes, one clay discoidal, two worked sherds, ninety-nine bone awls, six bone points, three bone fish hooks, one bone pin, two small pebbles, two pumice abraders, one chunky stone, one Busyon shell gouge, and numerous bones of alligator gar, turtle, raccoon, muskrat, alligator and catfish. Part of a crab claw was recovered at a depth of 58 inches below datum in Unit 7.

The corn cobs recovered were said by Holley and DeMarcey to "represent the earliest examined evidence of maize from the lower Mississippi Valley, more specifically the Delta itself". A complete analysis of the corn is found in their paper.

Among the conclusions offered by Holley and DeMarcey can be found the following:

Preliminary analysis of the Fleming site suggests that there was intensive sedentary occupation.

Deep midden accumulations of Rangia cuneata, faunal remains, carbonized corn, ceramics and bone tools argue for this sedentary occupation. Further the presence of mounds, southern cult motifs, and well fabricated ceramics argue for a possible non-secular functioning of this complex.

Anyone wishing additional information on the site can write to Delta Chapter for a copy of the Holley-DeMarcey paper. Artifacts from the site are housed with the UNO Department of Anthropology.

During the ten years since Delta Chapter excavated at the site, a massive amount of work has been conducted by Richard Beavers and his UNO staff. Beavers and crew have demonstrated the importance of the Barataria Region in Louisiana prehistory. Therefore, specific inquiries about the prehistory of Barataria should be directed to him. Richard is always ready to answer the questions of the serious investigator.

I hope this short summary of 16 JE 36 will encourage others in Louisiana to share their published and unpublished site data through our Newsletter.

For those of you living in or visiting New Orleans, a visit to the Fleming-Berthoud site is a worthwhile and interesting outing. It is easily reached by car or boat.

CHAPTER NEWS

Baton Rouge Reported by Duke Rivet

In July Dr. Judy Schiebout, Director of the Museum of Geoscience, LSU, presented a talk on her recent trip to China. Dr. Schiebout showed interesting slides on various regions of China with an emphasis on paleontological sites. At the August meeting, David Kelley, an archaeologist with Coastal Environments, Inc., presented a talk on faunal remains recovered from excavations of several nineteenth-century residential lots in New Orleans.

The Baton Rouge Chapter holds its monthly meetings at 7:00 p.m., on the last Wednesday of each month at the Parish Library on Goodwood Boulevard. Guests are welcome.

Delta Reported by Bettie Pendley

The Delta Chapter is presently involved in two projects in St. Bernard Parish. One, begun in 1982, resulted from a Parish request to help with a survey of prehistoric sites. Using infrared photographs taken at a height of 60,000 ft, Delta Chapter was asked to determine if shell outcroppings seen in the photographs were Indian middens or natural beach deposits. During 1983-1984, 84 shell locations were visited and information collected. One third of these represent unrecorded archaeological locales. One site located within the last month and consisting of a series of four mounds, was identified from an 1842 survey chart. Four boxes of artifacts collected during this study have been turned over to LSU.

More recently, St. Bernard Parish turned to Delta Chapter for help at a historic site 1/2 mile from Chalmette Battlefield. This site is the Three Oaks Plantation house built in 1833 and demolished in 1966. An earlier house, probably built in the 1700s, is believed to have been used as a hospital in the War of 1812. Delta Chapter members, working on Saturdays from 9 a.m. until 1 p.m., are uncovering interesting ceramics, glass, and metal tools. A brick floor, believed to have been the kitchen, and an area ringed with bricks and topped by a metal cover, thought to be well, have been discovered.

Other Chapter members are working at a Coles Creek site near Covington. When the owner of the property had it graded for building, Indian artifacts were discovered and the LAS was called in to excavate.

Radiocarbon samples have been sent in from the Pump Canal site, and results are being awaited. Several Delta Chapter members have been working with Coastal Environments, Inc., at the St. Louis II Cemetery. Sponsored by Save Our Cemeteries and financed by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the project is seeking to provide information on nineteenth century funeral and mourning practices in New Orleans.

At the July meeting, Skip Newfield gave a slide presentation on the A.D. 1200-1400 Mississippian culture at Moundville, Alabama.

Delta is interested in exchanging ideas and newsletters with other chapters. Meetings are held on the last Thursday of the month (except for November and December when it meets on the third Thursday of the month) at 7:30 p.m. in Room #1053 of the Science Building at the University of New Orleans.

Northeast Reported by Claire Davis

The program for the May meeting was a talk on the Goldmine site by Nina Helfert. Goldmine is a Troyville site (A.D. 300-700) in Richland Parish on the Goldmine Plantation along Big Creek. The area of the site is presently grazing land and had been mule plowed many years earlier. The site has been well preserved. The mound was spotted from Big Creek during a water survey by Glen Greene and others in 1977. The mound was the only spot above water during the flood of 1927. Butch Duke, Dwayne Kirkham, Recca Jones, and Nina Helfert were the four individuals responsible for the excavation of the site which began in May 1978 and lasted three years. Our Society, the Arkansas Archeological Society, and several individuals helped in the excavation.

Four pottery vessels were found, of which two were human effigies. One large human effigy vessel was found among the skulls of 27 individuals. Nearby, another smaller human effigy vessel was found. A total of 300 individuals were unearthed. The Tchefuncte culture (800-200 B.C.) was represented in the lowest level of the excavation.

Two things make the Goldmine site significant and unique. First, it is the only Troyville site in northeast Louisiana to yield whole pottery vessels. Second, it is one of the earliest sites in Louisiana to yield human effigy vessels.

(Editor's Note: For more information on the Goldmine site, see the article by John Belmont in the latest LAS Bulletin).

Northwest Reported by David Jeane

In April, Dr. Frank Schambach presented a talk on a unique "skull and mandible cemetery" found at the Crenshaw site in Arkansas. In May, a film on the works of French artist, Jean Despujols, entitled "Indochina Revisited" was shown.

Members of the Northeast Chapter have been involved in the McKinney Bayou Survey being directed by Dr. Frank Schambach and Mr. Claude McCrocklin. This project has involved survey areas along McKinney Bayou in southwest Arkansas. The survey has been very successful, locating over 25 new sites including some with Early Archaic and Dalton materials. This summer Schambach and McCrocklin instituted another survey project aimed at trying to locate sites along the Red River between Shreveport and Fulton, Arkansas. Northwest Chapter members have been helping on this project which has already resulted in the discovery of a number of previously unrecorded sites.

Southwest, Imperial Calcasieu Reported by Joe Frank

The May meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Archaeological Society consisted of a film presentation on the archaeology of North America. In June, Ms. Marion John, a member of the Louisiana Coushatta tribe, presented an exhibition of long-leaf pine basketry for the education and enjoyment of the society. She demonstrated traditional methods and materials used in making baskets.

Mr. Brian Duhe was the guest speaker at the July meeting. He spoke on the Bayou Jasmine and Shellhill Plantation sites. His presentation consisted of a talk, slides, and a hands-on artifact display. The program was well attended and Brian did sell several LAS Bulletins.

Lafayette Reported by Sylvia Duay

1984 Officers

President: Tommy Johnson

Vice President: Edith Carey

Secretary: Sylvia Duay

Treasurer: Sylvia Link

LAS Representative: Lyn Fontenot

The society conducted a dig in Milton, La., supervised by James Meaux. The artifacts recovered indicate that the site was of the Coles Creek culture. The site was destroyed by bulldozers before the work was completed.

We had several excellent speakers this year: Brian Duhe on bone tools; Ken Lenoux, who teaches in Lafayette, spoke on ruins of Mexico City and Machu Pichu in Peru; Dr. Mary Kaye Sandford, Assistant Professor at USL, spoke on

mummified remains from the Sudan and the Nuer people of Africa; and Joe Frank presented a talk on the Natchez Indians.

The Lafayette Chapter meets in the Natural History Museum on Girard Park Drive at 7:00 p.m. on the third Thursday of each month. Visitors are welcome.

IMPORTANT NEWS FOR LAS MEMBERS

1982 Bulletins

The bulletins for the year 1982 have been mailed to the membership. If you were a member of the LAS in 1982 and have not received a bulletin, please contact Debbie Woodiel, 6212 Celia Avenue, Baton Rouge, LA 70811.

Anyone who was not a member in 1982 and who wishes to receive a bulletin may purchase one for \$10.00 from the treasurer, Brian Duhe, P. O. Drawer G, Reserve, LA 70084

Dues Increase

Like everyone else, the LAS is finding it difficult to operate effectively with its present funds. Although the society now has money, the outlook for the future is not good. Of particular concern is the significant increase in cost projected for publishing the Bulletin. In order to raise the money needed to publish the professional quality Bulletin we now have as well as to fund our annual meetings and other functions, the Executive Committee, meeting in Alexandria on 15 September 1984, voted to raise the dues for individual and institutional membership from \$10 to \$15. The \$15 dues will go into effect as of January 1, 1985.

Membership

If you have not paid your dues for 1984, this is your last Newsletter. Members currently in arrears are listed below by last name. If you believe you have paid for 1984, send a copy of your cancelled check or membership card for 1984 to Brian Duhe, P. O. Drawer G, Reserve, LA 70084 and correction will be made.

Adams, M.	Jones, D.
Allbritton	Laborde
Arledge	Law
Avera	Lee
Bacle	Lewis, M.
Behrhorse	Mayence
Breaux, P.	McCaughey
Brice	Moore, P.
Bueche	Morehead
Butts, D.	Ogle
Butts, W.	Othold
Carr	Quintana
Cashion	Richard
Clendenen	Rowe
Davis, D.	Smith, B.
Diefenthal	Smith, S.
Duplantier	Soileau
Dureka	Steele
Fertel	Sutton, S.
Gately	Teer
Gertjejansen	Thigpen
Gibson	Travirca
Glory	Watkins
Gordon	Wentz
Goudeau	White
Greene, J. R.	Whitmore
Hyfield	Wilcox
	Yakubik

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION AND DUES RENEWAL 1985

Regular Membership	()	Annually \$15.00
Associate Membership	()	Annually \$2.00
Life Membership	()	\$100.00
Sustaining Membership	()	\$300.00
Student Membership	()	Annually \$5.00
Libraries & Institutions	()	Annually \$15.00

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

Name _____

Organization _____

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City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Names of Associate Members _____

Back Issues of LAS Bulletins \$10.00

#1	()	1974	#5	()	1978
#2	()	1975	#6	()	1979
#3	()	1976	#7	()	1980
#4	()	1977	#8	()	1981

LAS 10th Anniversary \$7.00

T-Shirts	S ()	M ()	L ()	XL ()
Baseball Caps	()			

Send payment to:

Brian J. Duhe, Secretary-Treasurer
LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
P. O. Drawer G
Reserve, LA 70084

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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