



NEWSLETTER

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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A NOTE FROM THE NEWSLETTER EDITOR

The New Year has begun, the Meetings in Alexandria are fading into memory, Spring is trying to come out even though March did come in like a lion, Mardi Gras is over and I finally have enough stuff to fill another newsletter. In fact, this one is over-filled because you, the membership, have been gratifyingly communicative over the past several weeks. I have started this note three times and each time, the morning mail makes the note obsolete. If any more things come today, they will have to await the next number.

The NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY is published quarterly for the Society by the Archeological and Cultural Research Program of the University of New Orleans. Send all notes, news and other communications to: J. Richard Shenkel, LAS Assistant Editor, Dept. of Anthropology and Geography, University of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 70122. Unless otherwise indicated, opinions stated herein are those of the Editor and do not necessarily reflect Society policy.

I would personally like to welcome all of the new members and especially the new chapters. I see, however, that many of last year's members have yet to pay their 1980 dues. I am sure that the treasury would appreciate a rapid completion of that act. Send them to Bill Baker, P.O. Box 637, Jonesville, LA 71343.

In this issue, as can be seen above, there is a great deal of material of different sorts. The Alexandria Meetings were reviewed, in part, by Jon Gibson and more fully by Professor Malcolm (Mike) Webb of the University of New Orleans who has, by the way, joined our ranks for the first time. It is hoped that he will be a significant contributor in the coming years. I suggest that both sets of minutes be given careful consideration. It should be noted that all members were voted all back issues of the bulletin whether or not they had paid dues for the year in question. That is all very nice and generous; however, publication costs are rising faster than the average rate of inflation so we are all going to be looking at a very anemic treasury before not very long.

Also in this issue are three brief reports. I already have another for the next issue. This is a feature that I would like to continue, as I think the Newsletter is a good place for the membership to air their thoughts on whatever they happen to be working on. When Radiocarbon dates are received, a note to me will get them out in print long before the preparation of final reports. I have heard that several of our colleagues have some dates that they are sitting on which would be of great benefit to the rest of us.

I am overjoyed to announce that we have three chapter reports in this issue. That is the most that I have had during my tenure as Assistant Editor. I wish that I could say that I have heard from the professional community so that I could relay what they are up to, but, alas, they are quiet. From this point, I am starting a policy of asking everyone for news since most people, unlike the Plains Indians, seem not to want to brag about their accomplishments.

MINUTES
OF
LAS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
February 1, 1980

The Executive Committee met at 7:30 p.m. at Sheraton Inn in Alexandria, La. on February 1, 1980. Present were:

President: Bill Haag
V.P./President Elect: Tommy Ryan
Treasurer: Bill Baker
Corresponding Secretary: Brian Duhe
Recording Secretary: Lou Harris
Field School Committee Chairman: Judy Reggio
Northwest Chapter Representative: Craig Kennedy
Bayou Chapter Representative: Forrest Trivarica
Monroe Chapter Representative: Nancy DeVille
Baton Rouge Chapter Representative: Debbie Woodiel
New Orleans Delta Chapter Representative: Dan Shipman
Bulletin Editor: Jon Gibson
Newsletter Editor: Rick Shenkel
Past Presidents: Dr. Clarence Webb and Woody Gagliano

President Bill Haag called the meeting to order by asking for a motion from the Committee to approve the Minutes of the last Executive Committee meeting as published in Newsletter. Motion was duly made and passed.

Tommy Ryan had Vice President's Report which stated that the LAS has accepted two new chapters within the last 12 months, the Baton Rouge Chapter and the Northwestern Chapter in Shreveport, and both Chapters are doing very well and contributing much to the LAS. He reported that the Committee has received a request from Forrest Trivarica to accept the Bayou Chapter in Thibodeau which will draw its members from the Bayou Lafourche area. After learning that the Monore Chapter was represented at this meeting and a report from Nancy DeVille, Chapter Representative, Tommy said he was happy to announce that we could strike the last paragraph from his report.

Nancy reported that they had a viable chapter of 45 members at this time and are definitely interested in maintaining Chapter representation in the LAS. She gave a run-down on work being done by the society and problems being encountered within. The Committee offered any help that might be needed to the Monroe Chapter.

Next on the agenda was a report from the Recording Secretary on election results. Lou Harris had Brian Duhe verify ballot count. Vice President Tommy Ryan announced that Tommy Johnson had received a majority of votes and would serve as Vice President/President Elect for 1980/81 and Bill Baker, being unopposed, would serve another term as Treasurer. Discussion was then had as to poor response of voters. Rick Shenkel stated that he would like to see a short biographical sketch of candidates in the Newsletter. It was decided that this subject would be tabled for further discussion at a future Committee meeting.

Bill Baker was then called on to give Treasurer's Report. Bill stated that the beginning balance as of 12-31-78 was \$6421.83, receipts \$3,440.67, expenditures \$3,640.21, for a loss of \$199.54, leaving a balance of cash on hand of \$6,222.29. Discussion was then had as to state of LAS finances and increasing costs. A motion was made to have Corresponding Secretary send out a dues notice with a biographical sketch of candidates to be elected at upcoming annual meeting on or before the 1st of December each year. Motion passed.

Further discussion was had on printing costs with Bill Baker stating again that he could possibly have some printing done locally for less. This matter was tabled for further discussion at future meeting also.

The Committee next heard a Membership report from Corresponding Secretary, Brian Duhe. Brian reported that as of 12-31-79 we had 204 regular members, 54 associates, 13 institutional, 6 life, 8 student and 1 sustaining for a total membership of 286. Brian passed out lists of members who have not renewed for the past 3 years and asked that all chapter representatives make an effort to contact these people to solicit membership renewal.

The Committee then considered the site of 1981 Annual Meeting. Bids have been received from Forrest Trivarica of Bayou Chapter in Thibodeaux and Pete Gregory of Northwestern Chapter in Shreveport to hold the meeting at Northwestern University in Natchitoches. Motion was made and passed by Committee to hold the 1981 meeting in Natchitoches and take it to Thibodeaux for 1982.

Jon Gibson next brought up for discussion status of Certification Program. It was felt that several members thought that this should be discussed further to see if possible changes needed to be made. Motion was made to have a separate committee review the program and to report back to the Executive Committee. After considerable

discussion was had, it was pointed out that the program had already been approved by the Executive Committee and was now up for approval by the Antiquities Commission and that if the Committee felt further changes were necessary in the future, this could be accomplished by the Certification Committee after appointment and approval. The motion died.

A report next by Brian Duhe on the Speakers Bureau showed that chapters were not using the Bureau but getting their own speakers. Motion was made and passed to dissolve the Bureau.

The Committee then discussed the need to have more stationary, envelopes and brochures printed. Motion was duly made and passed to allow Corresponding Secretary to print more stationary and envelopes and to have Bill Baker see to having 2 thousand more brochures printed.

Jon Gibson gave the LAS Bulletin report next. He said that the 1977 Bulletin was distributed to members at the registration desk. The 1978 Bulletin (Hanna report) is just about ready for mailing and the 1979 is in type-set and will be out within the next few months and this will bring us current on the Bulletins. Jon said that the cost of Bulletins was running approximately \$5.52 a copy. Dr. Clarence Webb made a motion to give a copy of the last 3 Bulletins to those members who have paid 1977, 1978 and 1979 dues. After discussion the motion was amended to include spending up to \$2700.00 on printing extra copies of the 1978 and 1979 Bulletins. Motion was passed.

Newsletter Editor, Rick Shenkel, reported that things are going better now and he again reiterated the need for local chapters to send in Chapter reports and articles for the Newsletter.

Debbie Woodiel reported on By-Laws Revision Committee in the absence of Tommy Johnson, Chairman. She summarized the proposed revisions but said they were not yet ready to be presented to and voted on by the Executive Committee at this time. Tommy Johnson is to send a copy of the proposed revisions to each Executive Committee member. Motion was then made and accepted to accept Debbie's report.

Formal motion was next made to accept application of the Bayou Chapter in LAS. Motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

There being no other business, the meeting adjourned.

Lou Harris
Recording Secretary
Louisiana Archaeological Society

MINUTES
OF
1980 ANNUAL LAS BUSINESS MEETING
February 3, 1980
Alexandria, Louisiana

President Dr. Bill Haag opened the 1980 Annual Business Meeting by stating that he thought that the number registered for the meeting and the quality of papers presented compared very favorably with that of the annual Southeastern Archaeological

Conference held each year and that he hoped these papers would appear in some publication. As outgoing president, Dr. Haag thanked everyone for their help and cooperation this past year and said that it was an honor to have served as LAS President. Dr. Haag then introduced incoming President, Tommy Ryan.

Tommy Ryan took office by thanking members and stating that he has seen the LAS grow from the organizational meeting in Jonesville to one of the finest organizations in the country. He said that our Newsletter and Bulletin is one of the finest in the country and said that if we are to maintain the same quality members must continue to submit articles regularly. He said that there is a challenge facing us in the near future, though, as our money resources are becoming low due to increased costs, but that he did not favor an increase in dues at this time. Rather, everyone in LAS should work towards a goal to increase our membership by 100 new members in 1980.

Tommy Ryan then called on the Recording Secretary to announce the election results. Lou Harris then announced that Tommy Johnson had been elected to serve as Vice President/President Elect for 1980/81 and that Bill Baker, being unopposed, would serve another term as Treasurer.

Jon Gibson was then called upon to give Bulletin Editor's report. Jon said that the 1977 Bulletin had been distributed to membership. The 1978 (Hanna Report) is almost ready and the 1979 Bulletin is in type-set stage and hopes to have it ready for distribution sometime in July. The deadline for submitting articles for the 1980 Bulletin is March 15th. This Bulletin is to be dedicated to the Troyville/Baytown Culture according to Gibson. On behalf of Rick Shenkel, Newsletter Editor, Gibson asked all chapter representatives to submit a report on new officers and chapter news to the Newsletter as soon as possible as the next issue goes to print very shortly. Jon told members that the cost of publishing the Bulletin has risen greatly since our first publication and expected an increase of 100% in 1980. Stu Neitzel announced that the next money he received for survey work would be donated to the Society. This pledge was received by the members with a big round of applause and thank you from Tommy Ryan on behalf of all membership.

Dr. Clarence Webb made a motion to accept the Minutes of the 1979 Annual Meeting as published in the Newsletter. Motion was passed. Dr. Webb then stated that we are losing new members due to the fact that the Newsletters have been late and the Bulletins not distributed on a regular basis. This means that a member who joins may not receive his Bulletin for that year for a year or two and this is discouraging new members since they feel they are not getting their \$10.00 worth. He made a motion that we distribute all back issues to members who have paid their dues for '77, '78, and '79 so that they will get something for their money. Discussion followed. Motion was then seconded and passed.

Jon Gibson stated that he thought some back issues should be reserved for future years for distribution to institutions who join and want the back issues. Stu Neitzel said that he would pay for these extra copies contingent upon his receiving money for archaeological work.

Next on the agenda was the Treasurer's Report. Bill Baker stated that our beginning balance on 12-31-78 was \$6,421.83; receipts totaled \$3,440.67; expenditures 3,640.21; for a total balance of cash on hand of \$6,222.29. Jon Gibson announced that he had a \$100.00 donation in a special account from an anonymous source. Motion was then made and passed to accept Treasurer's Report.

A report from Field School Committee Chairman, Judy Reggio, was next. Judy said that the information and registration forms for the 1980 field school had gone out in the last Newsletter and were available here at meeting and, therefore, there would be no special mailing. The dates of this year's field school will be June 14 through June 21, with Sunday, June 22 set aside as day of rest and a fish fry again given by Delta Plantation. The begin work again Monday, June 23 through the following Sunday, June 29. Judy stated that several speakers had been lined up for the field school and that there would be a more extensive survey program this year with Dr. Haag in charge. She said that we still need volunteers for the children's activities. Bill Spencer then gave a slide program on last year's field school activities.

President, Tommy Ryan, announced to members that in the last 12 months we have received 3 new chapters in LAS. The Baton Rouge Chapter, the Northwestern Chapter in Shreveport, and the Bayou Chapter in Thibodeaux.

Last on the agenda was site of the 1981 Annual Meeting. Bids were received from the Northwestern Chapter to hold meeting at Northwestern University in Natchitoches and from the Bayou Chapter in Thibodeaux. Tommy stated that the Executive Committee had voted to hold the 1981 meeting at Northwestern and then to take it to Thibodeaux for 1982.

Further discussion was then had on upcoming field school and Tommy Ryan reiterated that there would have to be better participation by membership if field school was to continue.

Tommy said that he thought the Annual Meeting gets better every year and asked for a motion that the LAS formally thank the East Central Chapter by writing a letter of appreciation and thanks. Motion was passed unanimously.

Northwestern Chapter President, Craig Kennedy, told the membership that they were looking forward to hosting the 1981 Annual Meeting in Natchitoches.

Joe Manuel called for a report from the By-Laws Committee. Tommy Ryan said that the Committee had not made their final report to the Executive Committee yet and this would have to be done before it could be put to a vote before the general membership.

There being no further business, the 1980 Annual Meeting was adjourned.

Lou Harris
Recording Secretary
Louisiana Archaeological Society

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Period ending Dec. 31, 1979

Beginning Balance	12-31-78	\$6,421.83
<u>Receipts</u>		
Membership Fees		\$2,608.00
Publication Sales		332.60
Donations		10.00
Workshop Earnings		195.00

Interest Earnings	\$ 275.61
Discrepancy	<u>19.46</u>
Total Receipts	\$3,440.67

Expenditures

Printing Cost	\$2,338.76
Postage	169.64
Supplies	32.76
Workshop	798.22
Exc. Meetings	21.83
State Meet	150.00
Awards	74.00
Return of dues	<u>5.00</u>
Total Expenditures	\$3,640.21

Net Earnings/Loss 1979 -(\$199.54)

Total cash on hand - All accounts \$6,222.29
(Regular, Petty Cash, & Savings)

Balance LAS accounts -- 12-31-79

Regular-----	\$ 982.45
Petty Cash-----	637.33
Savings-----	<u>4602.51</u>
	\$6222.29

W.S. Baker Jr.
Treasurer
Louisiana Archaeological Society

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
VICE-PRESIDENT'S REPORT
1979

Nineteen hundred and seventy nine has been a productive year for the LAS. In the past year we have issued charters to the Baton Rouge Chapter and the Northwest Chapter in Shreveport. Total membership in each chapter exceeds twenty-five. Both chapters have organized field activities in the past year. I had an opportunity to speak to the Northwest Chapter and meet many of its members. Enthusiasm is high, and our newest chapter has already offered to host the 1981 annual meeting. Drs. Webb and Gregory have provided assistance to the Northwest Chapter. Baton Rouge, our other new chapter, has a large body of professional archaeologists available for assistance and advice.

In addition, I am proud to announce that we received a request from Mr. Forrest Travirca of Lockport, Louisiana to form the Bayou Chapter which will primarily draw its members from the Bayou Lafourche area. Mr. Travirca's research effort in the Lake

Salvador area has generated a great deal of interest in the local archaeology. Forrest has also offered to host the annual meeting in Thibodeaux.

On the other hand, membership in the Northeast Chapter has declined, and the chapter has no formal organization. This is most unfortunate, since Monroe was one of the society's largest and most active chapters. Dr. Webb has personally contacted former members in an effort to form a new LAS group in Monroe. Drs. Gibson, Webb and myself plan to meet with representatives from Monroe on Saturday night. Monroe is the center of a great deal of archaeological activity, and I hope that the LAS will once again be represented in this important area.

Thomas M. Ryan
Vice President
Louisiana Archaeological Society

CALL FOR PAPERS FOR 1980 BULLETIN

With bulletin 4 for 1977 (Louisiana Archaeology, 1979) now in the hands of the membership and bulletin 5 (for 1978) and bulletin 6(1979) in press, we're ready for bulletin 7 for 1980. Six papers have been submitted for this issue; one has been accepted, two have been rejected, and three are undergoing review. The deadline for manuscript submission has been set for June 1, 1980.

Get those articles, reports, comments, and book reviews in. Please follow the information for authors given inside the back cover of any issue of Louisiana Archaeology. For detailed questions about style or format consult American Antiquity, the Journal of the Society for American Archaeology. New authors, as well as old, the pre-publication advisory panel is now formalized (see announcement this issue of newsletter) and functioning. Use it; it should make for much stronger contributions.

Send two copies of paper, all illustrative materials, and short biographical statement to:

Dr. Jon L. Gibson,
LAS Editor
Department of Social Studies
Box 40198, USL Station
Lafayette, LA 70504

REPORT PREPARATION AND PRE-PUBLICATION ADVISORY PERSONNEL

IN AN EFFORT to aid prospective contributors to Louisiana Archaeology and the Newsletter, the Louisiana Archaeology Society has established a list of experts who have expressed a willingness to help with advice on various matters regarding content, style, format of papers before they are submitted for publication. The primary intention in forming this advisory panel is to aid both unskilled and skilled writers by providing a handy source of reviewers who have pledged to offer constructive criticism on potential submissions for publication. This should help speed the publication processes by ironing out possible difficulties with papers before they reach the LAS editors' hands. It is the primary task of the editors to rule on the

suitability of manuscripts for inclusion in the bulletin and newsletter, not to re-write or make extensive criticisms or suggestions simply in order to meet stipulations and requirements for submission. By the time a paper is submitted for publication, it should be in a condition to be reviewed in a strict, editorial fashion.

Another primary effect of the advisory panel should be to produce much stronger papers. It is a common practice in the publishing world to submit prospective publications to one's peers before submitting for editorial scrutiny. This pre-publication review can only strengthen the submission and expose the writer to the kind of response his or her article is likely to generate if it had passed unscathed through editorial review to publication. Since every publication usually elicits both positive and negative commentary, this reaction before publication can be turned to the writer's advantage by helping to clear up possible problems before their contributions ever hit the printed page, at which time it is too late to correct errors in fact, logic, or style.

The Louisiana Archaeological Society is indeed fortunate to be able to draw on the expertise of such a large and varied range of scholars. It wishes to thank all those individuals who have volunteered their services for this task. Pre-publication review is often a thankless job and never results in recognition beyond a thank you or acknowledgement by-line. Yet it often promotes a great deal of personal satisfaction to the reviewer and the reviewed. This is the essence of good archaeological reporting and can only lead to an elevated state of the art. It additionally can keep archaeologists abreast of the current work of their colleagues.

The LAS encourages full utilization of the volunteer panel. It will be of no utility unless writers take advantage of it. Because most of the people on the list work at other jobs (with some exceptions, CHW, RSN, etc.), prospective writers should take cognizance of this fact and try to make arrangements with prospective reviewers that fit the reviewers' schedules. This is especially applicable to arrangements for personal visits and lengthy telephone calls and letters. Self-addressed stamped return envelopes, notices to call collect, and other kinds of contact requiring extensive financial outlays should be taken care of by the solicitor.

The list is current as of January 1980. It will be updated periodically and hopefully will be able to include in later issues additional persons who did not feel they could spare the time at present, as well as those persons who failed to volunteer by the appointed deadline.

This list provides reviewers' names, addresses, phone numbers (when known), and importantly, the areas of expertise. Any further questions regarding the panel should be directed to:

Jon L. Gibson
 LAS Editor
 P.O. Box 40198, USL Station
 Lafayette, LA 70504
 (318) 264-6044, office
 (318) 981-2032, home

1. Richard Beavers
Department of Anthropology and Geography
University of New Orleans
New Orleans, LA 70122
(504) 283-0294

Coastal archaeology in Louisiana
2. Ian W. Brown, Ph.D
Peabody Museum
Harvard University
Cambridge, MA 02138

Historic and Late Prehistoric
Periods, Lower Mississippi
Valley and Coast, Ceramic
Typology
3. L. Janice Campbell
New World Research Inc.
P.O. Box 410
Pollock, LA 71567
(318) 765-3758

Caddoan Culture Area, especially
topics dealing with subsistence,
site types and densities, settlement
patterns, and inter- and intra-site variation
4. Dave D. Davis, Ph.D.
Department of Anthropology
Tulane University
New Orleans, LA 70118
(504) 865-5336

Baytown through Mississippian
Periods in the Delta Region,
Stylistic Analyses of Ceramics,
Lithic Analyses, Palloenvironmental
Studies, Archaeological Theory
5. Joseph V. (Smokye) Frank
2406 Norben Drive
Lake Charles, LA 70601

Natchez Indian Archaeology and
Ethnohistory
6. Marco Giardino
Department of Anthropology
Tulane University
New Orleans, LA 70118

Human Osteology, Baytown to Mississippian
Period Ceramics, Field Methods, Trait and
Typological Analyses, Editing
7. Jon L. Gibson, Ph.D.
Department of Social Studies
P.O. Box 4-0198 USL Station
Lafayette, LA 70504
(318) 264-6044

Editing and general composi-
tion, Poverty Point and
Tchefuncte Cultures,
Catahoula Lake Area
8. Sharon Goad, Ph.D.
Department of Geography and
Anthropology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Trade in the Southeast,
analysis of prehistoric
metallic artifacts
9. Lorraine Hearfield, Ph.D.
Hearfield, Price, and Greene, Inc.
301 Bres, Suite C
Monroe, LA 71201
(318) 388-4754
(318) 388-4757

North Louisiana prehistory,
Texas and northern Mexico
prehistory
10. Fred B. Kniffen, Ph.D.
Department of Geography and
Anthropology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Historic Archaeology and
Indians, Editing
11. Thomas Montagne
New World Research, Inc.
P.O. Box 410
Pollock, LA 71567
(318) 765-3758

Site surveys, Drafting and
Photography
12. Robert S. (Stu) Neitzel
110 Joffrion
Marksville, LA 71351

Stu reports that he needs all
the help he can get himself but
would be glad to reciprocate
in any way possible

13. Charles Pearson, Ph.D.
Coastal Environments, Inc.
260 Main Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70802
- Settlement and Subsistence
Analyses and Interpretation
14. Dennis Price
Heartfield, Price, and Greene, Inc.
301 Bres, Suite C
Monroe, LA 71201
(318) 388-4754
(318) 388-4757
15. Bert Rader
4511 Bienville
New Orleans, LA 70119
- Lithic technology and analysis,
ceramic ecology, trade networks,
systems modeling, cultural resource
management
16. Thomas M. Ryan
2118 Edenborn Ave.
Metairie, LA 70001
(504) 835-0022
(504) 838-2551
- Coastal archaeology and ecology,
stratigraphy, cultural resource
management
17. Robert T. Saucier
Waterways Experiment Station
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 631
Vicksburg, MS 39180
- Riverine and Coastal Geomorphic Processes
Mississippi Valley Geology, Quaternary
Stratigraphy and Chronology, General
Geomorphology
18. J. Richard Shenkel, Ph.D.
Department of Anthropology and Geography
University of New Orleans
New Orleans, LA 70122
(504) 283-0294
- Editorial Tasks and Coastal
Louisiana Problems
19. Mark T. Swanson
New World Research Inc.
P.O. Box 410
Pollock, LA 71567
(318) 765-3758
- Non-aboriginal Historic
Period
20. Clarence H. Webb, M.D.
3904 Creswell Road
Shreveport, LA 71106
- Caddoan Area and Poverty
Point Culture, San Patrice
Culture and Transitional
Paleo-Indian, Editing and
General
21. Carol Weed
New World REsearch Inc.
P.O. Box 410
Pollock, LA 71567
(318) 765-3758
- Editing and Report Writing
22. Richard A. Weinstein
Coastal Environments, Inc.
1260 Main Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70802
(504) 383-7455
- Coastal Louisiana sites and
Related Paleogeography,
Coastal Louisiana Ceramic
Typology, Tchefuncte Culture
Sites and Ceramics

THE ALEXANDRIA MEETINGS

APPRAISAL OF THE TROYVILLE-BAYTOWN SYMPOSIUM FROM THE CHAIR'S VANTAGE...Jon L. Gibson

The morning session (February 2) of the 1980 annual meeting of the Louisiana Archaeological Society was given to a controlled round-table discussion of the Troyville-Baytown concept in the lower Mississippi Valley. The topic surfaced primarily because the LAS summer field workshop (1979 and for 1980) was given to investigating the Mannonsite (Pete Green) on the Louisiana Delta Plantation in east central Louisiana--a site of the Troyville period. Discussion of the Troyville-Baytown period was designed to focus on the utility and meaning of Troyville-Baytown rubrics as temporal-geographic-cultural concepts and not merely as steadfast characterizations of past reality.

Panel participants included Dwain Kirkham, Recca Jones, Nina Helfert, John Belmont, Clarence Webb, Pete Gregory, Bill Baker, Bill Spencer, Brian Duhe, Rich Weinstein, Richard Beavers, Stu Neitzel, Roffest Trivarica, Bob Neuman, and the audience. Jon Gibson moderated.

In terms of hard, fast data, it became quickly apparent that the classificatory terms were established almost wholly on the basis of pottery assemblages. Types included cord-marking, red painting, zoned punctating, zoned smooth rocker stamping, fingernail punctating, and relatively broad line curvilinear or rectilinear incising. It also became quickly apparent that these pottery assemblages are virtually lacking in coastal Louisiana. Cord-marking is almost negligible in the south, and the other "marker" types which seem to work so well for typological purposes from the Red River northward, are also rare to nonexistent. Coastal Louisiana seems to be quite unique and the pottery assemblages, which seem to date from the A.D. 300-700 time period when identifiable seem to express types (e.g. Coles Creek Varieties) that reached maximum popularity later in the north. The aggravated difficulty of differentiating Troyville assemblages, based on traditional criteria established in the Red River Mouth, Texas and Yazoo basins, has led to varying views on the nature of the populations living in South Louisiana during the Troyville-Baytown period, as well as on the heuristic usefulness of the concepts themselves.

There was unanimity of agreement among participants that the deltas and marshes of lowermost Mississippi Valley differ from the inland regions and that time period and phase labels that work well inland simply are not applicable to South Louisiana. There was no consensus, however, on how to get out of the dilemma, save that South Louisiana needs its own particularized classification system. However, if one were to be established it would have to be based on different sorts of criteria (not pottery types) and would render a degree of noncomparability between inland and coastal regions.

Time expired before the symposium could develop data bases and refined temporal control for other material cultural and nonmaterial cultural ingredients of Native populations during the A.D. 300-700 time period. However, absolute dates for period definition and internal phasing seem to be nonexistent. Subsistence bases, perhaps with an exception at the Troyville site itself, seem to lack cultigens, save possibly for squash and bottle gourd. Settlement and adaptive systems generally remain to be described and explained.

In the opinion of this moderator, the opening of dialogue on the Troyville-Baytown problem is a major step toward improving our typological systems and perhaps dealing with the concepts in a uniform manner. No longer can culture periods in the Lower Mississippi Valley be exclusively defined in terms of ceramic assemblages. We are going to have to broaden our perceptions and our data-gathering methods if we hope to establish typologies that more sensitively encapsulate the information and respond more effectively to the cultural development processes that produced the life-ways of Native Americans in the Lower Mississippi Valley. We've taken a short step in this direction. By golly, Lower Valley archaeology may not have exhausted all the investigative problems. There may still be issues left to debate and questions to be answered.

PANEL DISCUSSION OF THE TROYVILLE-BAYTOWN PERIOD

After the traditional introductory business and the reports of the regional chapters, the greater portion of the Saturday morning session was devoted to a round-table discussion of the Troyville-Baytown period in Louisiana and nearby areas. This topic was selected because recent work at such sites as Mannon (Pete Green), the location of the 1979 LAS summer field workshop, and Gold Mine and also in the southern portion of the state generally seemed to suggest some reality--or at least conceptual utility--to a post-Marsville, pre-Coles Creek Troyville period, contrary to the customary chronological formulations of the last three decades. The format of the discussion consisted of brief statements on various aspects of the problem by the members of the panel (see Gibson's report above for the members), followed by comments by the panelists and the audience.

The discussion (which soon became general) began with a historical overview by Neitzel and others who either were involved in the original research or who recently have had occasion to review the circumstances of the initial chronological formulations. From this it became evident that the sequences were forged in the heat of on-going research as part of an effort to order a rapidly accumulating mass of data and, inevitably, with considerably less attention paid to theoretical niceties. Under the circumstances, it was scarcely surprising that a series of archaeological "cultures" emerged, defined largely on the basis of specific assemblages of ceramic traits, and that when the workers of the Lower Mississippi Valley Survey, moving down from the north, failed to find those characteristic of Troyville in the Yazoo Basin, the "culture" was regarded as non-existent.

As the session continued, however, agreement was general that over much of the state it was possible to define a period or stage, later than classic Marksville but prior to fully-evolved Coles Creek, corresponding reasonably well not to Baytown but rather with Troyville as originally defined, in which the Marksville ceramic synthesis became unravelled and which witnessed the introduction of such traits as Cord-marking and red painting. Considerable emphasis was placed upon the existence of strong connections with the eastern Gulf Coast, especially Florida, which in varying intensity characterized this period of transition from "burial mound" to "temple mound" culture. There was also general agreement that the transition occupied a period between the third (terminal Marksville) and sixth (proto-Coles Creek) centuries A.D. Much less accord was achieved concerning the role of coastal Louisiana in these developments, since the ceramic markers characteristic of the area north of the Red River mouth (notably cord-marking) seem to be rare or absent in the former region, with the Marksville horizon apparently immediately overlain by varieties characteristic of Cole Creek. This left the definition and chronological placement of coastal Troyville somewhat unclear. It was the strong feeling of those working in the coastal zone that, since a significant series of carbon dates seemed to place the end of Marksville

(here as elsewhere) in the third century, the most reasonable conclusion was that some, at least, of the Coles Creek types began earlier in the southernmost portion of the state. No consensus was achieved, however either on the most appropriate chronological scheme for the coast or on how this should be correlated with events to the north.

Although limitations of time prevented any extended discussion of aspects of the problem other than those relating to ceramics and chronology *per se*, there was general agreement that significant reliance upon agriculture or upon the bow and arrow (in either hunting or war) probably did not occur until the Coles Creek period. Various ways in which Troyville might have prefigured later developments in terms either of ceremonial pattern or of social structure were also mentioned, although the paucity of data in these areas precluded any firm conclusions.

Although the most obvious result of the round-table--the reestablishment of Troyville in essentially its original "late Marksville" chronological position--might seem to be nothing very new, this observer feels that to have done this in the context of clearer definitions, firmer spatial and temporal controls, and, above all, greater theoretical sophistication represents a potentially quite useful step toward the clarification of a critical period in aboriginal American history.

SYMPOSIUM ON CURRENT RESEARCH IN SOUTHEASTERN COASTAL LOUISIANA

(Saturday Afternoon)

This session consisted of nine contributed papers dealing with sites currently or recently excavated in the area indicated. In general, the presentations were largely descriptive of materials found and of the environmental context, although there was some tendency to focus as well on questions of subsistence and on methodologies particularly useful in the specific regional context. In the absence of Tommy Ryan, Dave Davis, in addition to presenting his own report, served as session chairman and discussant. (In fact, limitations of time tended to preclude comments, other than the formal presentations, by either the audience or the contributors.) In what follows, aspects of each presentation which seemed especially significant to this observer are briefly mentioned.

Richard Beavers ("The Coquilles Site") departed perhaps the most widely from the general emphasis of the session by focusing his presentation upon questions of coastal chronology and of the radiocarbon bases of this for the period 100 - 800 A.D. Dave Davis ("Recent Research at the Sims Site") related the Coles Creek-Mississippian occupation at Sims to changing patterns of subsistence, ethnohistoric observations and the issue of cultural contact and coalescence in the final stages of the aboriginal period. Forrest A. Trivarica ("Lost Tributary: A Continuation of the Problem") reported on continued site survey and test excavation in the Lake Salvador area. Richard Weinstein (Paleogeomorphology and Cultural Adaptation in the Barataria Basin"), Sherwood Gagliano ("Buras Mounds [16Ph13] Plaquemine Parish, Louisiana") and Diane Wiseman ("Paleoenvironmental Reconstruction at a Submerged Coastal Site") presented a series of related papers which correlated sequential occupations to evolving landforms in the delta lobes, explored the various strategies used by the prehistoric inhabitants to maximize resource utilization and demonstrated various methods to extract data from unpromising situations. Brian Duhe ("Recent Excavations at the Shellhill Plantation Site") discussed a Troyville-Coles Creek midden in which a high water table had resulted in good preservation of faunal and other perishable remains but had also presented considerable problems in excavation. Finally, Judy Reggio and Michael Commardelle

("Pump Canal Site, a Preliminary Report") reported on a site with both aboriginal and historic components in which it was possible to correlate the latter with an extremely rich documentary and photographic record.

After the Gulf Coast symposium proper, Joe Manuel, Jr. ("The Lithic Analysis of the Hornsby Site with Emphasis on the Lithic Strategies Employed") described his work with the quite extensive lithic occupation dating 3000 - 2000 B.C. at the Hornsby site north of Lake Pontchartrain. At the conclusion of the regular afternoon session there was an informal demonstration and discussion of various aspects of flint knapping by Cary D. Weber. This evolved quite naturally and painlessly into the preliminary stages of the "happy hour(s)".

CHAPTER NEWS

Delta Chapter . . . Judy Reggio

The Delta Chapter is off to a good start for 1980, as we have elected our first female president, Jackie Guichard. Other elected officers are as follows: Vice President, Mike Commardelle; Secretary, Margie Friedman; Treasurer, Isabel Savoy; LAS representative, Judy Reggio; Three year board member, Joe Bissel; and Two year board member, Roger Baudier.

We have started excavations at the Singing Crow Site, 16 WA 62, in Franklinton, LA. The first Washington Parish School once occupied part of this site in the 1800's. There is also a prehistoric component to the site.

We are planning another raffle this year, also. We will raffle a 35 mm camera or \$200 in cash. Tickets are \$1.00 apiece.

As another fund raiser, we are having t-shirts made. They sell for \$6.00 apiece, and the club makes \$1.00 per shirt.

With the money from the raffles and t-shirts, we will be able to buy more equipment and pay for carbon datings.

Our meetings take place the last Thursday of every month at UNO, Liberal Arts Bldg., Room 140, or 7:30 P.M. Come and see us when you can.

Northeast Chapter . . . Nancy Deville

I must say that at least mild surprise greeted us at the LAS meeting this year when we were met with the information that the Northeast Chapter had died a mysterious death after approximately fifteen years of active existence.

We are very much alive, with forty-two paid up members that are active. We had quite good representation at the LAS meeting this year including Marcus Mapp, Head of the Department of Geosciences at NLU, and professionals Dr. Glen Greene, Dr. Lorraine Greene and limy turned colonist Dennis Price, plus at least eight others of us just plain folks that still find responsible archeology fun.

To catch everyone up on what's been going on up here, I offer the following:

A number of our members participated with Mitchell Hillman, an N.L.U. grad and field man extraordinaire, currently employed with Heartfield, Price, and Greene, in his Bayou Mouchoir de L'ourse project. This was a survey of a Pleistocene Praire Terrace two miles Southeast of Monroe, in Ouachita Parish. Mitchell's survey initially located twelve sites and lithic scatters.

The data concerning the Mouchoir de L'ourse project and the ensuing conclusions drawn by Mitchell are intensely interesting and thought provoking to say the least. He has given the society a full presentation of the project, which I would like to report on here, but would prefer that he submit it for publication in the bulletin so that it could receive the exposure it deserves as an excellent piece of work.

We have been very fortunate to have had numerous eminent speakers visit the Northeast Chapter in the past year including the brilliant ever-delightful Dr. Clarence Webb, Dr. Frank Schuambach, and the internationally famous Dr. Elwyn L. Simons, who spoke at Northeast on "Apes and Human Origins." The presentation was made possible through Marcus Mapp and Dr. Hugh Doney of the N.L.U. Geosciences Department.

Because of a truly wonderful product of the General Motors Corporation, which refused to start in time for me to get to the Sheraton for reports from the chapters, a report was given by a very kind general member whom I, unfortunately, had not had contact with in quite some time. This was very considerate and much appreciated. However, it needs to be noted officially that the Goldmine Site, 16RI13, discovered and organized by Mr. Woodrow Duke, is not affiliated with the Northeast Louisiana Archeological Society.

We wish Mr. Duke, Mrs. Jones, the other amateurs, and the University of Arkansas, which will be working there also, much luck in their continuing excavations, and hope that they will be able to give the Chapter a presentation at a future date.

The Northeast Chapter, as I'm sure all chapters were, ELATED at the prospect of a qualifying program for responsible non-professionals. A most effusive note of thanks to all those in the LAS who put so much of their time and effort into this much needed program.

At any rate, the Northeast Louisiana Archeological Society is alive and well, but nevertheless a shot in the arm has been promised in the form of a visit by our new LAS President, Tom Ryan, in the near Future.

Our officers, B.O.D., and active members look forward to a year of increased support and interaction with the LAS.

1980 Northeast Officers

President and LAS RepresentativeNancy Deville
 Vice President.....Manning Durham
 SecretaryRhonda Smith
 TreasurerCharles McKenzie

Bayou Chapter . . . Forrest Ingram, III

At the recent LAS Annual Meeting in Alexandria, a charter was granted to the Bayou Chapter, representing primarily the parishes of Lafourche and Terrebonne.

The Chapter was born out of the Delta Chapter, based in the New Orleans area. It is truly a sign of achievement and excitement for one chapter to spawn another from itself. Personally, I am of the opinion that Lafourche and Terrebonne archaeology will always owe a debt of thanks to those of the Delta Chapter who made it possible for interest to be generated in archaeology such that a local chapter could be organized.

The Bayou Chapter will meet on the first Thursday of the month at Nicholls State University. Beginning on March 8th and continuing through August 7th, the meeting room will be below the stadium in the Century Room. After this, a permanent room will be available in the new Ellender Library.

At this time, Forrest Ingram is acting as the Chapter President and will continue in that post until a slate of officers is elected.

Our meeting program will be, more or less, standard with a business section to be followed by a guest speaker. The March meeting will see Mr. Thomas Ryan as our guest and April will bring Ole Bryan Jaffe to the Bayou.

In the field we will be involved in the Lake Salvador area, working in conjunction with the Delta Chapter. Starting on the first of March we will be doing some work at the Laurel Valley near Thibodaux. This should prove to be interesting because Laurel Valley is believed to depict a continuum of time from 1845 through 1920. It is the largest and most complete surviving sugar plantation representing the past 130 years of agricultural development in the south. Our initial efforts will be to survey a section of the site that will be used as a rural life village, to determine if any significant features are hidden under the surface. An updated report on our progress will be included in the Chapter News.

Those of you that attended the last LAS Annual Meeting are aware that 1982 will be the year for LAS Thibodaux. Plans are being made now even though it's two years away. So mark your schedules for January 29, 30, 31, 1982 and please keep in mind that an open invitation is always there for you to come and visit us down on the Bayou.

Imperial Calcasieu News . . . Joe Frank

The Southwest Louisiana Archaeological Society held its regular meeting at 7:15 p.m. Thursday, February 28, 1980, in French Hall Auditorium on the McNeese State University Campus.

Mike Moore, a former officer of the Southwest Louisiana Rock and Mineral Society was the guest speaker. He addressed the society regarding artifacts he has collected from selected areas of the world. Many of the artifacts were on exhibit at the meeting.

Moore, a native of England is a well known cabinet maker in Lake Charles, La.

BATON ROUGE CHAPTER

1980 Officers

President	Josephine R. Crosby
Vice President	Ray Fredlund
Secretary	Charles Schneider
Treasurer	Jackie Berger
L.A.S. Representative	Josephine R. Crosby

CENTRAL LOUISIANA CHAPTER (ALEXANDRIA)

1980 Officers

President	Rose Walker
Vice President	Harry Thibodeaux
Secretary	Fran Guchereau
Treasurer	Charles Affletranger
L.A.S. Representative	Richard Walker

EAST CENTRAL LOUISIANA CHAPTER

President	Dr. Robert Prospere
Vice President	Pat Sledge
Secretary	Ron Hunt
Treasurer	Dr. Robert Prospere

IMPERIAL CALCASIEU CHAPTER

President	Mark Wentz
Vice President	Joe Toups
Secretary	Joe Frank
Treasurer	Robert L. Coleman
L.A.S. Representative	Lou Farris

LAFAYETTE LOUISIANA CHAPTER

President	C.E. "Bub" Harper
Vice President	Tommy Johnson
Recording Secretary	James Fogleman
Corresponding Secretary	Linda Friedberg
Treasurer	Lyn Fontenot
L.A.S. Representative	Tim Phillips

NORTHWEST LOUISIANA CHAPTER

President	Craig Kennedy
Vice President	David R. Jeane
Secretary-Treasurer	Mary Gately
L.A.S. Representative	Dr. Clarence Webb

THE LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND ANTIQUITIES COMMISSION

On February 26, 1980, the Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission met in Baton Rouge for their quarterly meeting. This year's Commission is being chaired by Clarence Webb with Lanier Simmons, Vice-Chairman and Robert Neuman, Board Member. Other members of the commission are Fred Benton, William Baker, Brian Duhe and Lorraine Hartefield. The Commission acts as an advisory body to the Secretary of the Louisiana State Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism.

With a rather full agenda, a number of items of business were acted upon, many of which have significance for the LAS.

- I. The Cultural Resources Code was passed and recommended to the Secretary for approval. This Draft of the Code is the first to recognize "Qualified Non-professionals" as eligible to do permitted archaeological work in the State on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.
- II. The Certification Program jointly created by the Louisiana Archaeological Society and the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation was passed and sent on to the Secretary for approval.
- III. The Office of State Parks was recommended to the Secretary for the granting of a permit to conduct investigations at the Trudeau Site at Angola. The Delta Chapter of the LAS was recommended for a permit to the Secretary for work at the Pump Canal Site. More information was requested of George Gele on his application to do work in Chandeleur Sound.

REPORTS

A DISCUSSION OF PALEOPOINTS AND PHASES IN THE FLORIDA PARISHES . . . Joe Manuel

A few sites located in a band six miles wide, by fifteen miles long, running along the Bogue Chitto River have produced Paleo Points. These are all from surface finds. The sites in this report for which I show no site numbers, have not yet been reported to the state.

The Stony Point Site, located about six miles west of the Bogue Chitto River near Franklinton, produced a Dalton Point and two unfluted Clovis-like points. I found a Quad point in a fire lane on the Varnado Cemetery Site, 16 WA 27, a site located on a hill top only a mile west of the Bogue Chitto River. A Beaver Lake Point was found at the East Prong Bogue Falaya Site which is located three miles west of the Bogue Chitto River. At the Dunaway Site, 16 ST 74, a Clovis-like point was found. This site is in St. Tammany Parish about five and a half miles from the Bogue Chitto River. The Finney Creek Site is one half mile west of the Bogue Chitto in Washington Parish. A Wheeler Point was found there and is in Leonard Corkern's collection. Finally, I found what I believe is a Clovis point at 16 WA 28, the Bethel Church Hill Top Site. This site is one and a quarter miles west of the Bogue Chitto River, in Washington Parish.

More often than not, fluted points in this area are described as being Clovis-like, rather than being called Clovis or some other name. I will describe the Bethel Church point just to see whether you point experts agree or disagree with me in calling this one a Clovis.

The point is 39mm. long, 24 mm. wide, and 5.8 mm. maximum thickness. One face is fluted, with the thickness of the fluted area being 3 mm. The flute extends to the

mid-section of the point, where it ends in a hinge fracture. The unfluted face has been thinned at the base. Two large thinning flakes on this face were removed from left to right and these end in hinge fractures on the mid-line of the point. This condition could be the reason the craftsman did not flute this face. Width across the basal constriction is 22.8 mm. Although the sides of this point look parallel, the auriculated base is slightly contracted and pointed. The greatest width is slightly toward the base from the mid-section. In cross-section, viewed from the base, the point is fluted and thinned. From the distal end it is biconvex. The blades are excurvate and the distal end is broad. The basal edge is incurvate. Flaking is somewhat collateral. The length of this point might sound short for a Clovis Point until the length variations are examined. In the Handbook of Alabama Archaeology (Cambron and Hulse, 1975: 25) we find the length of Clovis Points from sites in the Tennessee River Valley is from 154 mm., the longest, to the shortest example, 35 mm. The shortest example of "Fine Clovis" is listed as 29 mm. The shortest sited from New York State was 25 mm.

I suspect there has been a hesitancy on our part to call a short Clovis, a Clovis. This could be a result of using Suhm, Krieger and Jelks (An Introductory Handbook of Texas Archaeology; Bulletin of the Texas Archaeology Society 25, 1954), in which the range of Texas Clovis length is 69 mm. to 140 mm. Using these measurements, our points would seem too short for the point description. On the other hand, maybe these short points are indeed something else.

How do the points I've mentioned in the Florida Parishes fit into the scheme of things? To answer that we have to look for the best "scheme of things." In my opinion, for our area, the best was presented at our Third Annual Meeting, in a paper titled, "Archaeological Phases - Coastal Louisiana" by Weinstein, Burden and Gagliano. This summary of coastal Louisiana Phases was prepared using the best available data through 1976. The authors call it "an extremely tentative approach to the task of defining archaeological phases in Louisiana." It occurs to me that all of this business is tentative until such time as all data have been accumulated and we are dealing with absolutes.

The Avery Island phase of the Early Paleo Period is the only phase offered for coastal Louisiana at the moment. It represents the earliest evidence of man in the coastal zone, which has been confirmed. Artifacts from the Avery Island site include basketry fragments, wooden and bone projectile points, sandals, twined cordage, and gravel chipped by the bipolar technique. No lithic projectile points are included in the description of this phase. Those of us working in the Florida Parishes are beginning to think in terms of a Florida Parish Phase of the Early Paleo. It does appear on the basis of scattered finds of lithic projectile points that something different was happening in the Florida Parishes at the same time Avery Island was occupied, or perhaps toward the end of the Early Paleo Period.

Now let's take a look at the Late Paleo Period Phases. Starting from west to east there is the Strobe Phase, the Vatican Phase and the Jones Creek Phase. Strobe has "yielded stratigraphic evidence of Dalton-like points underlying an Archaic occupation." Diagnostic points from the Vatican Phase sites are: Pelican, Quad, Big Sandy, Beaver Lake, Cumberland, Dalton, and San Patrice. Finally, the Jones Creek Phase has as markers: Plainview-like points, Dalton and San Patrice. These phases cover time and space with the various assemblages just mentioned. The difference from west to east appears to be the absence of, or the inclusion of certain points, with each phase covering a different geographical region of coastal Louisiana. On the Bogue Chitto River, Dalton, Wheeler, Beaver Lake, and Quad points have been found. All of these are considered transitional Paleo Points. The immediate solution to the problem of placement of the Bogue Chitto River points into a phase is to have the Jones Creek Phase cover all of the Florida Parishes by including in the phase the occurrence of Wheeler, Quad and Beaver Lake points. If information we gather continues to indicate a difference

in the assemblages of the western Florida Parishes and that of the eastern Florida Parishes then a Bogue Chitto River Phase of the Late Paleo Period may be in order. In the meantime we will continue to report our sites and our finds.

USING YOUR RESOURCES WHEN YOU ARE BROKE . . . Forrest A. Trvirca III

Besides formal knowledge, which is always an expensive endeavor, at first and in continuance, those who choose to asset the field of Archaeology are quick to realize that the cost factors of their decision.

The Professional, wither on a governmental level or a private one, accepts these cost factors (I am sure, with about as much zeal as does the amateur) in stride since it is a part of his tool kit. The amateur, whose enthusiasm for archaeology is at a fever pitch, is more vocal on these financial matters; however, again, he is side by side with the professional.

Even though their feelings are the same, the cost of gasoline, surveying equipment, chemicals, lab equipment, and field tools continue their never-ending upward curve. The only answer open to both the professional and amateur is to divert the rising cost factor of their field by looking around them . . . Some useful items at hand are usually taken for granted or their usefulness is thought of in the original way only. For example: a tree is useful in cutting expenses while in the field; so is that screwdriver that you just broke the handle on.

Here are a few substitutes that can be made to help halt the upward curve of cost factors:

Dental picks: By chance you aren't too friendly with your dentist - take that old screwdriver, welding rod, or any other simple rod object, file it and bend it to your desired "special, close in" tool.

Shaker Screen: Your carpentry talents are somewhat limited and the multiple screens are a little more than you can handle--the next time you visit the grocery store, ask the Produce Manager for a fresh fruit box. The kind grapes usually come in (all box wood). Remove the bottom boards (usually three) and tack on a piece of 1/4" hog wire (available at most hardware stores). On all four sides run two feet of 3/8" rope, meet them in the middle and balance them before you tie them together by simply holding all four lines together, leaving just enough excess to allow a simple overhand knot to be tied, with the box raised off of the floor. When the box screen hangs level, tie the excess. In the field, throw 1 length of 3/8" rope over a tree branch, tying one end to the box screen ropes and the other to your desired height to the tree. The shaking process will be somewhat easier. Water screening can also be applied to this screen by changing the screen mesh to regular window screen and applying the water using the method below.

By far, my favorite little curve breaker is an idea that came about after much frustration over water filling up three units during last year's excavation on the front section of Lost Tributary (SC14). The cost of the conventional gas operated pumps was totally out of sight for the poor. However, the necessity of a pump was there, regardless of the condition of our pocket books. The ole light bulb became bright while traveling across Lake Salvador when a large wave decided it needed a rest and chose our boat. While the boat bilge pump was doing its job of keeping us afloat, the idea came to me: why not use the bilge pump to keep our grids dry? When the time came for us to open another unit, I decided to give the bilge pump a try. With a desire to keep ourselves and the boat dry, we invested in another pump. I

dug through the junk pile in my barn and recovered an old piece of water hose I'd been saving for just the occasion. This coupled with a length of wire and the boat battery began our "El Cheapo Way" of facing the water problem.

In comparison to the larger, heavier gas pumps, the small, much lighter electric bilge pumps are far less expensive to purchase and to operate. As an example: our pump is a Rule. It pumps 400 gallons per hour, is 3 1/2" high by 2 5/16" in diameter. It pumps to 1/4" deep and the closed bottom strainer protects the inlet. It has a 2 amp battery drain off of any size 12 volt auto or boat battery. The pump cost us \$21.90.

Another model, which is great for water screening as well as grid draining, pumps a scale from two feet of water above the head of the pump at 1300 gallons per hour to sixteen feet of water above the head at 1750 gallons per hour. This pump cost \$49.99 and draws less than 5 amps from a 12 volt system.

I have this idea to Tommy Ryan the Brian Duhe to use at the Shellhill Site and now that is all they talk about. You can pick one of these pumps up at any boating supply store.

These have been just a few ideas that can be used to help our pocket books out and still allow us to do the job.

Whenever you need a piece of special equipment, stop for a minute and think instead of digging into ole bank, your resources are there--use them, it is the "El Cheapo Way."

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SAUK-FOX INDIANS IN LOUISIANA . . . Joe Manuel

When we have local visitors at the sites we work, or talk to land owners when surveying an area, we often hear tales of buried treasure, pirates, ghost and Indians. Occasionally, a story has in it information which may be of value as we slowly grind out the story fo prehistoric and historic events in our states.

One such story was related to me by Mr. Norman Ott of Mount Herman, Lousiana. This is a brief account told to him by his grandmother, Mrs. Martha Leggette Ott, wife of Elbert W. Ott of Mount Herman.

During the years between 1865 and 1890, Indians travelled through the area of Mount Herman. They camped on Silver Creek on land owned by the Ott family. The Indians showed up twice a year, once for a few days as they headed south and about six months later as they were headed north. There were two groups or types of Indians. One type was a lighter skinned Indian with a high nose, which she said were Sauk-Fox Indians. The other type was a darker skinned iIndian with more coarse hair. No name was given for these. She assumed women were travelling and camping with the men but she never saw them. She said there would usually be one or two men and one or two teenage boys. She never knew of large bands. The men would come to the house to ask for hand-outs or to work or to trade skins for chickens, pigs, corn and so forth. Mr. Ott said they might have also traded baskets but he wasn't quite sure. They were thought to fish, hunt, barter and steal. They were viewed suspiciously and therefore closely observed when they came to the farmhouse. If they gave you their word about something, they would keep their word. No one knew where they came from or where they went when they left the area. They were thought to stay away from roads, travelling near the creeks and rivers. Mr. Ott remembers seeing their camping areas when he was a boy.

I have been given permission to try to find these camping areas. I looked once, but I was told later that I did not go far enough down the creek. I will try again someday.

CORRECTION

The article "Bayou Goula Fishtail" by Joseph V. Frank III in the L.A.S. Newsletter Volume 16, November 4, 1979, has a correction. On page 14, under Distribution it should read "arrow point" instead of "dart point."

Joseph V. Frank III

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation has moved from their old location on Nicholson Drive in Baton Rouge to the Old State Capitol Building. Their phone number and mailing address are the same. P.O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804. Phone (504) 342-6682.

The 22nd Annual Caddo Conference will be held the 27th, 28th, and 29th of March at Texarkana Junior College in Texarkana TX. For further information contact: Frank Schambach, P.O. Box 1381, Southern Arkansas University, Magnolia, Arkansas 71753.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS . . . Thomas M. Ryan

The Foundation for Illinois Archaeology and Northwestern University recently announced publication of the popular magazine Early Man. Early Man is published quarterly and contains articles on various topics of popular interest in American archaeology. The Summer 1979 issue featured the use of mechanical equipment for archaeological excavations and how government agencies have worked with the archaeological community to save our national heritage. The Autumn 1979 issue features articles on historic archaeology and how it provides an unusual perspective on our recent past.

In addition to two or three feature articles, the magazine features a special section on recent work at the Koster Site, new discoveries, recent publications, and archaeological sites and museums that are open to the public. The section on public archaeological park sites is particularly informative and an ideal guide for planning a summer vacation.

The magazine is written for the public and is well illustrated with drawings, maps and photographs. Non-member subscription to Early Man is \$15.00 per year and inquiries should be directed to North-western Archaeology, P.O. Box 1499, Evanston, Illinois 60204.

A professional publication of interest to society members is the Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology (MCJA). The MCJA is a professional journal that published a wide variety of articles on Mississippi Valley archaeology. The last issue contained articles on French-Indian acculturation, thermal alteration of rock, quarry material analysis, and paleodemographic analysis.

MCJA is published bi-annually in March and September. The subscription rate for individuals is \$7.50 per year and inquiries should be addressed to MCJA, The Kent State University Press, Kent, Ohio 44242.

The following reports are currently available from Coastal Environments, Inc., and may be obtained by sending check or money order to :

Coastal Environments, Inc.
1260 Main Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

Attention: Richard Weinstein

- 1) Cultural Resources Survey of the Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge, Cameron Parish, Louisiana. By Eileen K. Burden, Diane E. Wiseman, Richard A. Weinstein, and Sherwood M. Gagliano, 1978. vii + 42pp., 3 tables, 17 figures. \$4.00.
- 2) Cultural Resources Survey of the Catahoula National Wildlife Refuge, LaSalle Parish, Louisiana. By Diane E. Wiseman and Kathleen G. McKloskey, 1979. x + 52 pp., 2 tables, 16 figures. \$4.00
- 3) Environment and Settlement on the Southwestern Louisiana Prairies; A Cultural Resources Survey in the Bell City Watershed. By Diane E. Wiseman, Richard A. Weinstein, Wayne P. Glander and Laura A. Landry, 1979. vii + 106 pp., 3 tables, 34 figures. \$6.00
- 4) Environment and Settlement on the South-western Louisiana Prairies: A Cultural Resources Survey in the Bayou Mallet Watershed. By Richard A. Weinstein, Diane Wiseman, Laura A. Landry and Wayne P. Glander, 1979. xiii + 179 pp., 25 tables, 77 figures. \$9.50.
- 5) Cultural Resources Survey of the Upper Steele Bayou Basin, West Central Mississippi. By Richard A. Weinstein, Wayne P. Glander, Sherwood M. Gagliano, Eileen K. Burden, and Kathleen G. McKloskey, 1979. Three volumes. Volume I - Text, xiii + 189 pp., 17 tables, 58 figures; Volume II - Appendix, xxiii + 509 pp., 105 tables, 165 figures; Volume III - Atlas, oversized with 10 plates. \$25.00.

UPDATE ON 1980 FIELD SCHOOL

Due to requests of several members, a more extensive survey program is being planned. This program will be directed by Dr. Haag.

The certification program may be in effect by the time the Field School commences, and participation in the Field School can be applied to this program.

Tee shirts are available for the 1980 Field School. They will have the state

L.A.S. emblem, and say Survivor 1980 Field School. The price is \$6.00 per shirt. Send check or money order made payable to Judy Reggio, P.O. Box 851, Sun, La., 70463. State size and color. No orders will be accepted after May 1st, 1980.

The Field School committee is looking for a baby sitter for the 1980 Field School. The sitter must be at least 18 years of age, like the outdoors, love children of all ages. If you know of anyone who is interested, contact Judy Reggio, P.O. Box 851, Sun, Louisiana 70463.

The Delta Chapter is lending its water pump to the Field School to be used as a backup pump in case their's fail. Do you other chapters have any equipment you are willing to lend? We need buckets, dental picks, polyurtharane, plastic containers, 35mm film--slide, black and white, and color. Any one wanting to donate any of this, contact Judy Reggio. Address listed above.

FOURTH ANNUAL LAS FIELD SCHOOL 1980
June 14-21, 23-29
At the Pete Green Site, Catahoula Parish

From: The field School Committee: Judy Reggio, Sid Reggio, Tommy Johnson, Bub Harper, Elenor Travirca, Forrest Travirca, Brenda Boudreaux, Ray Fredlund, Rsusel Poole, Lou Harris, Stu Neitzel, Bill Spencer, Bill Baker and Brian Duha.

The site: The Pete Green Site is a small single mound and village site. Ceramics indicate that the site dates to Troyville times, and the opportunity exists for LAS members to make a firm contribution in defining the nature of Troyville itself. The abundance of ceramic, lithic, and faunal materials promises exciting and productive fieldwork.

The LAS will enjoy the hospitality, once again, of the Louisiana Delta Plantation, owner of the site. Louisiana Delta will remove the site area from cultivation for our investigations, and the farm has also generously provided us with an on-site trailer and storage, and facilities such as showers, and also the fish fry. If you attended last year's field school, you must agree that the fish fry was delicious.

Registration on arrival: The first thing you must do is register. Registration will take place at 8 AM on Saturday, June 14 and Sunday, June 15 at the Wildlife Refuge Headquarters, shown on the attached map. After these days, registration will be held at the site. Signs marked "LAS" will be posted on Hwy. 28 to point the way to the Headquarters building. Information on camping and showers will be given to you at this time. For campers wishing to arrive Friday, June 13, registration will be held at the Headquarters until 9:00 P.M.

Camping: Primitive camping will be available. Potable water, showers, and sanitary facilities will be provided. There will be no electricity or hookups. Campers must bring containers to carry water to the campground for cooking, etc.

Other Lodging: There are two motels in Jonesville (about 15 miles from the site). These include the Catahoula Courts, which has 28 rooms available. The rates for a Single (1 person) are \$15.75, Single (2 persons) \$17.85, Double (2 persons) \$21.00, Double (3 persons) \$23.00. You may also get a roll-away bed in your room for \$2.10 extra. The Edwards Motel has 14 rooms available. Rates are Single \$14.70, Double (2 persons) \$14.70, Double (3 persons) \$16.80. We recommend the Catahoula Courts as the rooms are much nicer. There are also motels in Ferriday, which is about 15 miles east of Jonesville on Hwy 65.

meals: except for the fish fry at Sacchar Springs, June 7, meals will be your own responsibility. Lunch will be served at the site, so be prepared to Brown-bag it. Reservations for especially include the Harwood's, Dorcas Kistner's, Uncle Albert's Fried Chicken, Thelma's Meat Restaurant, and Olive Sweet, all on Hwy 84. Food stores include Henry's, Biggy Biggy, Wal-Mart, Sam's, and Target. Travel: Travel which is close to the site and also has a restaurant.

Fees: The fee for attending the field school is \$15.00 per person or \$30.00 per family, there is a special fee for those attending the Alder weekend only (June 20-23). This fee is \$10.00 per person or \$15.00 per family. Every member who attends (except those asked to give lectures, demonstrations, or to be crew chief) is required to pay the fee. Attendance is by participation. If you join the crew at the time of registration, as you must be a full member in order to attend the field school.

Meeting Area: The conference will be at the Kistner's Department has once again allowed us to use the meeting building at the Dalme Wildlife Management Area Headquarters, which is approximately 1 1/2 miles from the site. The building is air conditioned, and has restrooms, tables and chairs. We will use this building for registration, lectures and classes held during the week.

Children & Activities: Children of all ages are welcome, and activities will be arranged for the younger ones. Activities vary by the ability of others, young children will not be permitted on site until there is supervision in progress. Older children are invited to participate in the archaeological activities, and teenagers are expected to participate with citizens younger than 18 years of age must be accompanied by a parent, and they are given a letter of liability form included in this information packet. This form must be completed. Spouses who do not wish to dig may want to help in one way or another as some other activity. We hope that we will have something to interest everyone, young or old, so don't hesitate to bring the whole family. Please advise us of the application form all who will come from your family.

Responsibilities: The staff and leaders for Forest Ecology will be the authority. They will advise you on things to do before arrival, to make sure the camp is kept clean, and other things. You may try to help with the work as you see fit for everyone to help in one way or another.

On site the archaeological directors will assign work. Groups of excavators will work under the direction of the staff and will be available to the directors. A variety of field activities is planned, and everyone will have a chance to participate in one of the activities.

The overall organization committee of the field school will be the present staff (with exceptions). The committee will function as advisors to the camp and archaeological activities. The register with the Executive Committee will be the final authority of these and of personal problems to be solved.

Work Schedule: Registration will begin at 5 PM on Saturday, June 14. Beginning on Sunday, June 15, all activities will begin at the site at 6:30 AM and end at 5:00 PM. Travel for work and rest will be included in this schedule. Evening activities are held on Saturday, July 15, begin at 7:00 PM, and probably last for an hour or so.

Directions: Directions to the site will be directed to the following numbers: Harwood's, 8445 Harwood Ave (313) 339-1370; Bill Baker (home) (313) 339-7713, Corinne Baker was asked to provide those who are not in the vicinity of the office, and can call Bill's home at 313.

Two firm rules must be observed by anyone who attends:

1. No firearms of any kind are allowed on the site or at the campground.
2. No pets allowed, either on site or at the campground.

Equipment needed: Everyone should try to bring these items from home.

Archaeological equipment:

One welded pointing trowel, 4,5, or 6 inches long; the handle must be welded, not riveted to the blade.

One whisk broom

One 1" and one 3" paintbrush

One carpenter's line level (a metal level hung from a string to tell whether the string is level)

Working gloves, if desired

Camera, if desired

Box, such as ammo box, tool box, or knapsack to put your gear in.

Make sure your equipment is clearly labeled. The field school is not responsible for lost equipment.

Bring hats, long-sleeve shirts, suntan lotion, everything you need to protect yourself from the sun. Also bring buffered salt tablets.

You may also want to bring something for cold weather and rainy weather. Last year, we had a freak cold front come through, and those who weren't prepared nearly froze.

Shoes: No open sandals, thongs, or open shoes are permitted on the site. Also no waffle-stompers (boots with deeply ridged soles) will be permitted as they leave interesting looking depressions in the pit that can be confused with potsherds. No bare feet will be permitted.

Camping equipment: Bring everything you need to camp, including tent or trailer, stove, sleeping gear, flashlight, water jugs, personal first aid kit, insect repellent, eating utensils, folding table or t.v. trays, as no picnic tables are available, lawn chairs, radios, tape players, guitars.

Bibliography: For those who wish to do some background reading prior to coming to the field school, a short bibliography of available materials is enclosed.

Two rules that we ask you to follow on the site:

1. No drinking of alcoholic beverages, except maybe at lunch.
2. No smoking near the pits.

We are looking forward to seeing every member at the Field School. It promises to be rewarding and enjoyable, both. Ya'll come, now!

CAMPING RULES

Campers, please observe the following rules of courtesy to protect yourself and to insure a pleasant time for all.

1. Quiet to be maintained between 11 PM and 5:30 AM
2. Refuse must be placed in designated containers.
3. Destruction, injury, defacement, or removal of owner's property is prohibited. This includes cutting trees for firewood.

4. No pets allowed.
5. No firearms allowed.
6. Fires must be confined to designated areas only, and must be thoroughly extinguished after each use.
7. Inquiries or problems dealing with camping must be directed to the camp directors, Sid Reggio and Forrest Travirca.
8. All campers are asked to pitch in and help keep the camping area clean.

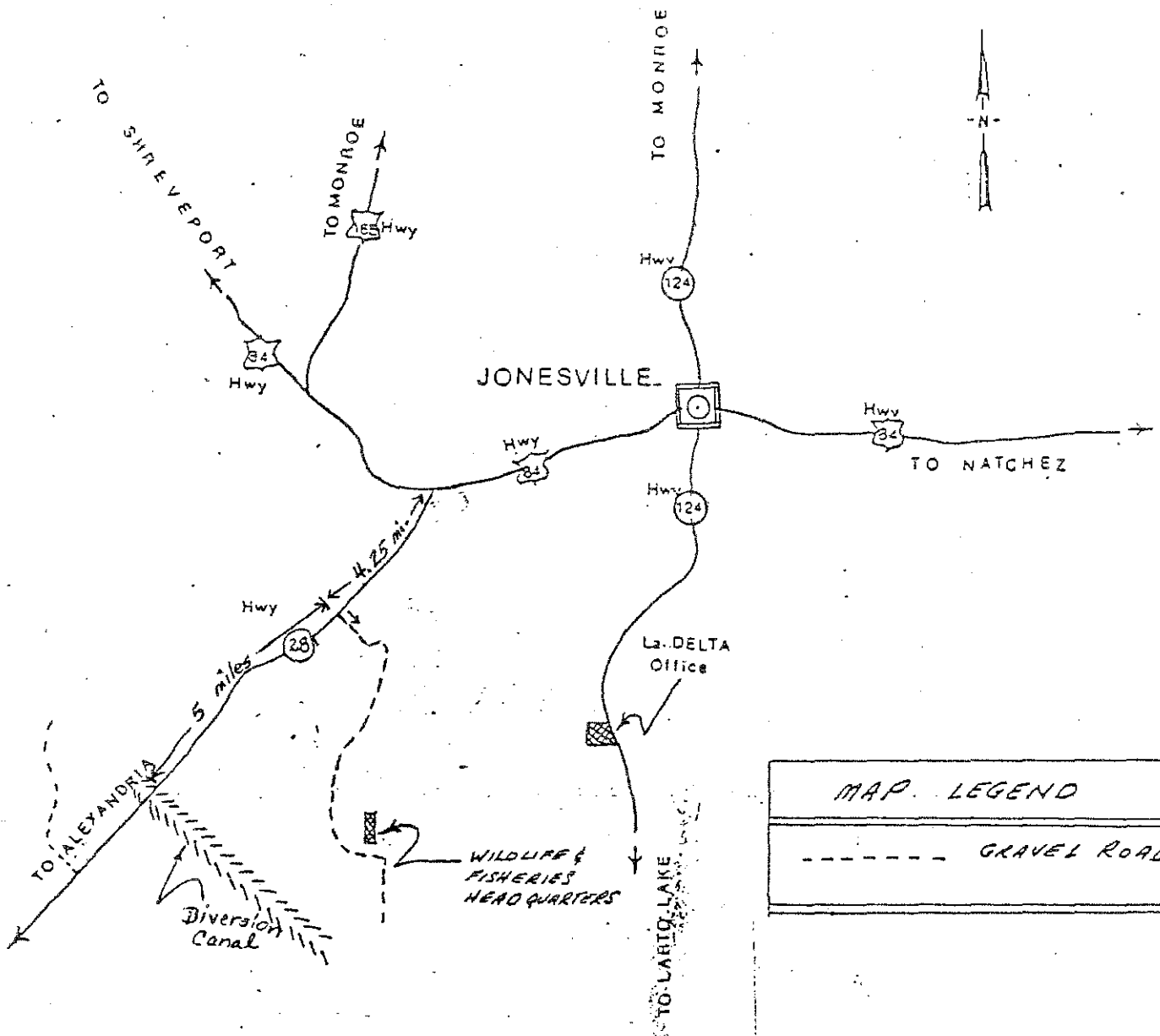
Listed below are the phone numbers and addresses of the hospital and doctor in Jonesville, in case of injury or illness:

Catahoula General Hospital, 2801 4th Street (Hwy 84), Jonesville. Phone: 339-7961.

Dr. William C. Coney, Hwy. 84, Jonesville. Phone (office) 339-8387
(home) 339-9562

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sid Reggio and Forrest Travirca



MAP LEGEND	
-----	GRAVEL ROAD

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Listed below are a few general references concerning previous work at Troyville culture sites. Starred references contain particularly good discussions of Troyville culture.

Belmont, John S.

- 1967 The cultural sequence at the Greenhouse Site, Louisiana. Proceedings of the 23rd Southeastern Archaeological Conference, SEAC Bulletin No.6, pp. 27-35.

Ford, James A.

- 1936 Analysis of Indian village site collections from Louisiana and Mississippi. Department of Conservation, Louisiana Geological Survey, Anthropological Study 2.
- 1951 Greenhouse: A Troyville-Coles Creek Period site in Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana. American Museum of Natural History, Anthropological Papers, Vol. 44, pt. 1, pp. 1-132.

Greengo, Robert E.

- 1964 Issaquena: an archaeological phase in the Yazoo basin of the lower Mississippi Valley. American Antiquity, vol. 30, no. 2, pt. 2.

Haag, William G.

- 1971 Louisiana in North American prehistory. Melanges, No. 1, pp. 1-45. Museum of Geoscience, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Phillips, Phillip

- 1970 Archaeological Survey in the Lower Yazoo Basin, Mississippi, 1949-1955. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Papers 60.

Phillips, Phillip, James A. Ford, and James B. Griffin

- 1951 Archaeological survey in the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley, 1940-1947. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 25.

Walker, Winslow M.

- 1936 The Troyville Mounds, Catahoula Parish, Louisiana. Smithsonian Institute, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 113, Washington, D.C.

These are not all the references that contain discussions of the Troyville culture. They are, however, the most useful. There are several others that may be of general use, for example the lead article in the LAS Bulletin #3.

AN ADULT SPONSOR IS REQUIRED FOR CHILDREN UNDER 18WHO COME WITHOUT THEIR PARENTS.
THE FOLLOWING FORM MUST BE COMPLETED AND NOTARIZED.

I, _____, parent or guardian of _____
hereby releas the Louisiana Archaeological Society and the property owners from any and
all liability for the safety and well-being of _____
while said minor is attending the 1980 Louisiana Archaeological Society Summer Field
School. I appoint _____ as an adult sponsor
for this minor and the sponsor has agreed to assume this responsibility.

(Signed by parent or guardian) _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 1980.

NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR

Parish, Louisiana

SPONSOR'S ACCEPTANCE

I, _____, having been appointed as ADULT SPONSOR of
_____, a minor, by _____, parent
or guardian of said minor, hereby agree to this appointment and further agree to assume
the responsibility fo said minor at the 1980 Louisiana Archaeological Summer Field School.

(Signed by sponsor) _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 1980.

NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR

Parish, Louisiana

LAS FIELD SCHOOL APPLICATION

To be mailed with registration fee no later than May 15, 1980.

The undersigned individual hereby applies to register in the 1980 LAS Summer Field School, and individually and on behalf of any family member attending with the undersigned, pledges and agrees as follows:

1. I will abide by the rules and codes of conduct of the LAS and the Field School, and will perform such camp chores and archaeological work as they may assign to me.
2. I will respect the rights of other participants, I will keep the camping area clean, and I will avoid disturbing other campers.
3. I will respect the rights and property of landowners and will not damage or destroy public or private property
4. I will care for and turn in all equipment, records, and supplies that do not belong to me. I will collect and excavate archaeological materials only when, where and as I am instructed by Field School officials. I will properly record and turn in all artifacts. I will keep proper records and controls in doing my archaeological work at all times.
5. I agree that any intentional or repeated failure on my part to faithfully perform this pledge will be sufficient cause for the revocation of my privilege of participation, without refund of my registration fee.
6. I assume responsibility for any of my minor children who attend and any other minors whom I might sponsor as set forth in the attached affidavits.

I HAVE READ THE ABOVE PLEDGE AND AGREE TO IT.

(Signed) _____

Address _____

Print the following. List yourself and all family members attending.

Name	Relationship	Age if under 18	Participate in Archaeology	
			Yes	No

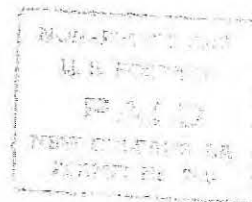
Amount of fees enclosed _____ Make checks payable to Louisiana Archaeological Society. Mail to LAS, c/o Judy Reggio, P.O. 851, Sun, Louisiana 70463. Mail by May 15, 1980.

Circle days attending. Sat Sun Mon Tue Wed Thur Fri Sat
(second week) Mon Tue Wed Thur Fri Sat Sun

Describe previous archaeological experience _____

Activities desired: Excavation _____ Lab _____ Other _____

Archaeological and Cultural Research Program
Department of Anthropology and Geography
University of New Orleans
New Orleans, LA 70122



Jon L. Gibson
120 Beta Dr.
Lafayette, La. 70501