

Louisiana Archaeological Society

NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Vol. 1, No. 2

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STATE OF THE SOCIETY MESSAGE

Jon L. Gibson
LAS Vice-President

The Louisiana Archaeological Society is now five months old. The Society is active and healthy although its growth appears to have temporarily stabilized. There are 125 regular members and 33 associates. Four local chapters have been chartered and their representatives to the LAS executive committee appointed; these include the Imperial Calcasieu Chapter of Lake Charles (Mrs. Lou Harris), the Delta Chapter of New Orleans (Mr. Dan Shipman), the East Central Louisiana Chapter (Mr. Bill Baker), and the Northeast Louisiana Chapter (Mr. Les Davis).

The Society's application of tax-exempt status was rejected by the IRS, principally because the dissolution provision in the original articles of incorporation is not in compliance with new federal requirements. The application is being reconsidered and hopefully some sort of provisional exempt status will be permitted until the articles can be changed in March. For this reason the Society remains ineligible for bulk mailing rates and must continue to use the more expensive first class rates.

The Society has embarked on its newsletter series with this the second quarterly issue. The bulletin, Louisiana Archaeology, is in preparation and hopefully will be out early in 1975. Two manuscripts have already been accepted for publication and the bulletin cover has been designed by the USL Art and Architecture Department.

The Society's officers have been in continual contact and held the first executive committee meeting on July 6, 1974 at the Hilltop Motel in Delhi, Louisiana. The minutes of that meeting are published in their entirety later.

The newsletter of the Louisiana Archaeological Society is published quarterly by the Society from its editorial office at the University of Southwestern Louisiana, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, Lafayette, Louisiana 70501. Unless otherwise indicated, opinions stated herein are those of the editor and do not necessarily reflect Society policy.

So all in all, the LAS is thriving. We need to continually broaden our base which means expanding our membership. We need to really encourage every local society member to join the LAS, for if he is interested enough to belong to the local society his interest is essential to the well-being of the state society. We should give serious thought to a certification program for members who lack formal training in anthropology-archaeology. We should consider initiating state-wide education programs for lay and student audiences. We should think about expanding our publication offerings to include a monograph series for lengthy, detailed archaeological reports and for books of more general appeal. And most of all, we should continually try to upgrade archaeology, our mutual bond, and to refine its practice. There is simply no place today for the so-called "salvage" archaeology of the past. Each of us has a commitment to be the very best archaeologist he can be. Ignorance is no longer a tolerable excuse for destroying our archaeological resources. Because university archaeology is unlikely to be able to meet the expanding need for survey and excavation, the LAS is going to have to absorb a larger and larger share. Recently enacted state and federal legislation (see pages 2-3 summarized later) is going to require implementation, policing, and enforcement. Society members must act to see that these laws are observed.

We have already lost too much of our heritage. The archaeological bubble is beginning to inflate in Louisiana. Let's make the most of it.

NEW ANTIQUITIES LEGISLATION ENACTED

State:

The 1974 Louisiana legislature passed a new bill (Act 378, House Bills 1029, 1030) creating and funding the Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission and providing for the protection and conservation of Louisiana's archaeological resources.

The major provisions of the act are as following: 1) the creation of an 11-member commission to regulate, evaluate, and authorize all archaeological work on state lands, to maintain a central file of archaeological information, and to publish its findings; 2) the creation of the position of state archaeologist; 3) the establishment of ownership of materials taken from state lands; 4) the establishment of a policy whereby archaeological materials, recovered by any person, university, or firm duly authorized to do so, whether on state or private lands, cannot be taken from the state except for purposes of appraisal, exhibition, and restoration and only then after a sum of money equal to their value has been deposited with the commission; 5) the establishment of a prohibition against the willful violation of any archaeological site on private property, without consent of the landowner; 6) the setting up of a procedure whereby archaeological activities on private property must be reported to the commission at least 90 days in advance to allow commission supervision; 7) the establishment of fines and terms of imprisonment for violators; and 8) the appropriation of a \$50,000.00 budget.

Since these provisions will directly affect field work in archaeology, all LAS members are encouraged to familiarize themselves with the detailed specifications of the Act. It seems that some red tape may be encountered,

but if our interests are well-placed and sincere it will truly be worth the extra trouble. So if you plan any work be sure to inform the Commission well in advance. You may find this difficult, since to my knowledge neither the entire commission nor the state archaeologist have been appointed. However, there are three ex-officio members on the Commission; i.e., the Commission on Indian Affairs, the Director of the State Department of Art, Historical, and Cultural Preservation, and the Register of State Lands. To be on the safe side, you might write a letter to one of these people informing them of your plans.

Federal:

During the year, the U.S. Congress passed an amended version of the 1960 Reservoir Salvage Act (S514, HR296) which provides for federal support of archaeology on three fronts: 1) Any federal agency whose construction activities adversely affect archaeological and historical resources is authorized to outlay monies of up to 1% of the project's total budget, so as to avoid such adverse impact; 2) When federal agencies support an archaeological project designed to prevent or minimize damage to archaeological and historical resources, the Secretary of the Interior to whom such funds may be transferred, may spend up to \$1,500,000 a year for contractual archaeology; 3) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to determine, in any federal construction area, if archaeological and historical research should be conducted in the public interest. In fiscal years 1975-76, \$2,000,000 is authorized and in 1977-79 up to \$3,000,000 per year may be appropriated.

Keep in mind that this legislation merely authorizes, it does not require, federal support. It means that archaeologists will have to take the initiative and see that federal agencies are put on notice of the availability and capabilities of various researching programs in the state. In this connection, the Corps of Engineers and Soil Conservation Service are actively looking into university participation. University archaeologists and administrations must seriously examine these new prospects.

LAS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

The first executive committee meeting of the Louisiana Archaeological Society was held in Delhi, La. on July 6. The Louisiana Archaeological Society (and hereafter will be referred to as the State Society) was called to order at 1:30 P.M. by Dr. Clarence Webb, President, with the following members present: Dr. Jon Gibson - Vice President (President-elect); Jack C. Bonnin - Treasurer; Joe Frank - Corresponding Secretary; Marcus Mapp - Recording Secretary; W. S. Baker, Jr. of Jonesville, La. representing the East Central La. Archaeological Chapter; Lester Davis of Monroe representing the Northeast Archaeological Society; Lou Harris of Lake Charles representing the Southwest La. Archaeological Society, Inc.

The purpose of the meeting was to approve chapters that had applied for membership in the State Society and to act on some conflicting details of the articles of incorporation.

The minutes of the organizational meeting in Jonesville, La. had been mailed to each member present.

A motion by Jack Bonnin, seconded by Les Davis, that the minutes be approved. Motion passed.

President Webb called on Jack Bonnin for his report. He gave a financial statement from May 27 - July 5, 1974 -- Collected from dues \$1,060; Expenditures: \$6.00 postage; \$6.99 supplies; \$8.00 reimbursement to Dr. Haag for overpayment - leaving a balance on hand of \$1,039.01. The number of regular memberships as of July 6 is 100; associate members - 26. By common consent it was agreed that the membership list should be mailed with the first newsletter.

Jack Bonnin reported on those chapters that had met the necessary requirements, according to the constitution and by-laws, for membership in the State Society. He certified that an application from Charles McKenzie of Monroe had been received; that the members submitted were in good standing. The name of Lester Davis was submitted to serve on the executive committee of the State Society. Northeast Louisiana Archeological Society has more than the minimum required for membership in the State Society.

The Delta Chapter of the Louisiana Archeological Society in New Orleans has enough members to become a member of the State Society. However, we have not received a name for a representative of the executive committee.

The treasurer certified that sufficient members of the Imperial Calcasieu Chapter of the Southwest La. Archeological Society, Inc. had applied for membership and their members are in good standing.

Jack Bonnin reported that the group at Jonesville had enough paid members to have a chapter in the State Society.

President Webb stated that if there were no objections W. S. "Bill" Baker would make a verbal application later in the meeting.

The treasurer initiated a discussion concerning an application with the Internal Revenue Service to qualify for mailing 3rd class and register as a nonprofit organization. It was pointed out by Les Davis that contributions could be deducted if we were registered with the Internal Revenue Service as a nonprofit society.

Motion by Jack Bonnin, seconded by Marcus Mapp, that we submit application to the Internal Revenue Service for nonprofit status. Motion passed.

The next item for discussion was the adoption of the membership card. Jack Bonnin presented a card that he had designed for consideration. On one side of the card was the name of the State Society with a statement of purpose and a faint outline of the state of Louisiana and other necessary information. The other side of the card had suggestions to promote and strengthen the Louisiana Archeological Society:

1. Locate and report all sites to the Louisiana Archeological Society.
2. Support all archeological legislation by writing your elected representatives.
3. Collect from surface sites all you want. Mark your collection by the individual site. Be sure to report the site.
4. Please do not dig.

Item number 2 was changed to read -- acquaint yourselves with any legislation concerning archeology and express yourselves as an individual. Item number 4 is to be omitted. Motion by Jack Bonnin, seconded by Marcus Mapp, that the card be approved as corrected.

After the treasurer's report, President Webb suggested that we act on the chapters requesting membership. Motion by Joe Frank, seconded by Jack Bonnin, that the Northeast Louisiana Archeological Society be accepted as a member of the State Society with Lester Davis representing them on the executive committee. Motion passed. Dr. Webb asked Les Davis if the Northeast

group was applying as a chapter or society. He stated that if the majority of the membership was members of the State Society they could apply as a society. If not they would apply as a chapter. Les Davis stated that a majority of the Northeast Louisiana Society had not become members of the State Society. Therefore, they would have to apply as a chapter.

Motion by Dr. Gibson, seconded by Joe Frank, that the Delta Chapter of the Louisiana Archeological Society of New Orleans be accepted as a member of the State Society. Motion passed. They have not elected a representative for the executive committee. The corresponding secretary will write to them requesting that they submit a name for a representative on the executive committee.

Motion by Marcus Mapp, seconded by Lester Davis, that the Imperial Calcasieu Chapter of Lake Charles be accepted as a member of the State Society with Lou Harris as their representative on the executive committee. Motion passed.

Dr. Webb called on Bill Baker to make his verbal request for membership in the State Society. Bill Baker stated that they met on July 2. At that meeting the membership voted to become a member of the State Society. Therefore, he made a verbal application to become a member of the Louisiana Archeological Society. The treasurer certified that they had more than ten paid members. Motion by Marcus Mapp, seconded by Lou Harris, that the East Central Archeology Chapter be accepted pending the completion of a membership list and written application. Jack Bonnin amended the motion that they be accepted as a charter member since their members had paid prior to the deadline for becoming a charter chapter. Motion passed. Bill Baker will represent the chapter on the executive committee.

The deadline for chapter membership was June 30, 1974. Jack Bonnin requested that we extend the date of becoming charter chapters. Motion by Marcus Mapp, seconded by Jack Bonnin, that we extend the date for becoming charter members and chapters to July 25, 1974. Motion passed.

Dr. Webb called on Joe Frank, corresponding secretary, for his report. He indicated that he will write the chapter representative of the approval of their application for membership in the State Society. That he would write an article for papers concerning this meeting. The letters concerning the approval of the applications would be countersigned by the President.

Jack Bonnin suggested that any small bills for mailing would be reimbursed upon receipt of a statement and a copy of the expenses.

Dr. Webb called upon a report from Marcus Mapp, recording secretary. A letter of appreciation was written to Rowena Mason for keeping the minutes of the organizational meeting in Jonesville, LA, on May 25.

Dr. Webb read a letter from Kay Hudson of Gulf South Research Institute stating the G.S.R.I. would be mailing a check for \$300 for a sustaining membership.

Jack Bonnin stated that to be able to mail third class, he would have to present a mailing list of 200.

Dr. Webb called upon Dr. Jon Gibson for his report. Before making his report the committee was asked to approve one of the four drawings that he presented to be used as letterheads for stationery. Jon stated that he had the newsletter ready to be mailed featuring the Jonesville meeting.

In reviewing the articles of incorporation Les Davis questioned if the petition had been filed at East Baton Rouge Parish. This must be checked because if it was not filed properly we would not be able to function as a nonprofit organization.

Dr. Gibson pointed out that according to the articles of incorporation all new members must be recommended and approved by a regular member. This was an oversight at the Jonesville meeting. By common consent it was agreed that Jack Bonnin would submit a complete list to Woody Gagliano for his recommend-

ation and approval. At the next annual meeting the constitution can be changed by 2/3 majority, if the members were notified thirty days prior to the meeting.

Next item pertaining to the articles of incorporation was the specified date of the annual meeting. According to the articles, the annual meeting is to be held on the last Friday in September. By common consent it was agreed that this was not a desirable date. After a lengthy discussion, a motion by Marcus Mapp, seconded by Jon Gibson, that a call meeting of the Louisiana Archeological Society be called for the first Saturday in March. The purpose is to review the articles in detail, correct any conflicting statements and make the necessary changes in the articles. In compliance with the constitution the membership should receive a copy of all changes thirty days prior to March 1, 1975. Motion passed. Dr. Webb pointed out that the executive committee would explore the various chapters for the best site of the meeting place.

At this point Dr. Webb questioned Dr. Gibson about an associate member holding office. It was pointed out that this is stated in the articles of incorporation. This is just another point that needs changing.

By common consent the newsletter would be published quarterly. It was agreed that the editor would use his own judgement on who would do the printing of the newsletter and bulletin.

No further business. Motion that the meeting adjourn. Most of the committee left the meeting to visit Poverty Point site.

Respectfully submitted,
 Marcus Mapp, Recording Secretary

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

Editor's Preface:

One of the major functions of a newsletter is to keep everyone abreast of current activities. Our information gathering system is presently uncoordinated, and newsworthy items coming into this office are generally just rumor and hearsay. Thus the section on current activities, which is to be an integral part of each newsletter, cannot pretend completeness at the present time. I apologize for any incorrect reports and for other slights and affronts, but I have decided, rather than hold up publication of this newsletter, to present what information I have. I do hope to remedy this situation by the establishment of a regional information flow system. This is a call for volunteers - chapter presidents or local LAS representatives, college profs, and agency or company archaeologists, to assist in this process. Information should be presented in concise, organized, ready-to-be published fashion and submitted on a quarterly basis; due dates will be December 1 for January Newsletter, March 1 for April Newsletter, June 1 for July Newsletter, and September 1 for October Newsletter. I will announce regional appointments in the next newsletter.

Chapter Activities:

The Southwest Louisiana Archaeological Society, Inc., in cooperation with the Bell Estate and the City of Lake Charles, excavated at the Bell site during June and July. The site is a shell midden located on the eastern shore of Lake Charles in the city limits; it lies within 100 yards of the Cantonment Atkinson monument.

The site had been collected in the past but this was the first organized excavation. At the present time, artifacts are being cleaned, catalogued, and sorted by the members. From the material collected, it appears that the site chronologically covers a span from late Marksville to early Troyville, and a few artifacts probably relate directly to Cantonment Atkinson. From personal observations at the excavations, the entire site seems to have been disturbed and the only definitive stratum is a hardpan clay that varies from 17 to 26 inches below the surface.

A report will be forthcoming.

Joe Frank
 LAS Corresponding Secretary and President,
 Southwest Louisiana Archaeological Society

Several members of the Southwest Louisiana Archaeological Society left the docks at Little Chenier and followed the meandering canals through the marsh until we reached the docks at Little Pecan. A surface reconnaissance of the entire island was made. Individuals covered the area in boat, tractor, and on foot. Artifacts collected from the surface revealed occupations from Tchefuncte through Plaquemine. One projectile point was found during the surface collection (this is the fifth stone point recorded on the island).

The group then laid out 5' by 5' test pits in the area where a pipeline had uncovered the burials. One square yielded a portion of a square bottomed Marksville pot and an engraved animal bone (species not yet identified). Both artifacts were 42 inches below the surface; some 6 inches above the sterile shell deposit formed by wave action when the chenier was a beach.

The eastern squares proved to be very productive. Bundle burials were uncovered at 3 to 12 inches below the surface. In the same level two glass beads (blue and white) were found; a piece of mocha ware possibly of 19th century English manufacture, an animal tooth (species not identified) and one brass coil similar to others often seen in the Southeast. Indian pottery was plentiful at this depth. Fatherland Incised, Maddox Engraved, a new type possibly related to Avery Engraved, and several other types not yet identified. A total of nine bundle burials were exposed in two 5-foot squares.

From 12 to 20 inches a number of potsherds similar to Coles Creek and Plaquemines were uncovered. Animal bones were abundant at this depth.

Below 20 inches a flexed burial was uncovered. The burial was laying with the head facing west. The burial was between 20 and 28 inches on the top of the beach matrix. Potsherds from this layer were mostly from the Marksville Period, some sherds similar to the Troyville Period were uncovered. Animal bones were present from the surface to the beach matrix. The flexed burial was left in situ when the squares were backfilled.

Joe Frank

East Central Louisiana Archaeological Society and Chapter:

Salvage archaeology is being conducted at the old Troyville site in advance of buttressing work by the Corps of Engineers, necessitated by last year's flood. Bill Baker is supervising the work and reports finds of classic Troyville pottery and pit features. This work should help clarify Greengo's proposed separation of the Issaquena, Troyville I and Troyville II phases and possibly add data on Troyville subsistence.

Northeast Louisiana Archaeological Society:

Mitchell Hillman, digmaster of the Fort Miro project believes he has found the corner of the fort. Post molds and timbers corresponding to fort specifications known from documentary records have been located and used to predict the location of others. The site is located in downtown Monroe and was occupied for a short period in the latter part of the 18th century.

USL Archaeological Research Facility:

The Archaeological Research Facility at USL has been engaged in a variety of activities during 1974.

Systematic Survey of Vermilion River Basin. The Vermilion Basin, a tract of land about 45 X 11km (max) in size near Lafayette, has been the scene of an intensive archaeological survey. Teams of students, armed with compasses and machetes, have been systematically searching $\frac{1}{2}$ km east-west transects selected by a stratified random procedure. Three transects have been surveyed and at the current pace, it will only take 5.8 years to survey a 25% sample of the region. We are generating excellent data not merely on site locations but where the sites are not located; this is the only way to produce adequate settlement and land use models.

Excavations at Hidden Hills Lake. During the spring, USL students completed test excavations at the Hidden Hills Lake site near Grand Coteau, Louisiana. Twelve, 5-foot squares, representing at .01% random sample were dug to sterile soil, at depths ranging from 35-52 inches. Hidden Hills represented a terrace edge settlement during the Poverty Point-Tchefuncte transformation.

Excavations at Paul Blanchet. During the summer, USL archaeology students returned to the Paul Blanchet site, St. Martin parish and reopened testing of the "canebroke" section. Three five-foot squares were dug to midden base, and added data to the previous .01 random sample taken from 1973 field work. This site, like Hidden Hills is a terrace edge, Poverty Point-Tchefuncte transition component.

Archaeological Survey of Eastern Rapides, South-Central Avoyelles parishes and Bayous Bouef, Rapides, Cocodrie, and outlets. This extensive survey of South-Central Louisiana represents a baseline environment assessment of archaeological resources for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. A windshield reconnaissance is 75% complete and has resulted in the plotting of over several hundred archaeological sites, many previously unknown. Sites run from Paleo-Indian to 1880 paddle-wheelers and have provided an unexcelled appreciation of region-wide archaeology.

Experimental Archaeology. Jon Boyd, USL archaeology student continues his testing of the atlatl-javelin propulsion system and has expanded into comparative bow-arrow studies. Pottery making experiments were conducted by Aline Lahusen (smudging and related facilities based on ethnohistorical documentation) and by Mary Duplantis (comparative fiber-temper studies). For the fourth consecutive year, USL students have conducted replicative experiments on earth oven-clay ball cookery. These interesting results are being planned for publication in the USL institutional research series. Jim Breaux and Richard Sealy are presently working on psychological need achievement analyses comparing Tchefuncte pottery from Central (Cross-Bayou) and South (Magenta East) Louisiana sites.

Applied Anthropology. Archaeological and anthropological research has been incorporated into the planning and building of the New Hope Retarded Children's Park in Lafayette and in the Atchafalaya Basin Interpretive Center. Both facilities will portray static and/or working Indian villages with mounds and houses.

From University of New Orleans:

J. Richard Shenkel, Associate professor of Anthropology, and UNO students have undertaken basic research during the past year.

Excavations at Little Oak Island. During the summer the UNO field school investigated the Little Oak Island site, south of Lake Pontchartrain. Statistical sampling was used to select a sample of almost .03% of the shell-ring's area for testing. In addition to quantities of Tchefuncte period artifacts, UNO's excavations disclosed house patterns, burials, and quantifiable information on food remains.

Survey of Florida Parishes. An archaeological survey of several river systems north of Lake Pontchartrain was conducted by UNO for the Corps of Engineers. Many new sites have been added.

From Northeast Louisiana University:

Gleen Green, archaeologist and assistant professor of geosciences, has been awarded a contract by the Soil Conservation Service to conduct an archaeological survey of the Ouachita River Valley. Lorraine Green and D. Price have joined the NLU staff as research associates and will participate in the project.

From Louisiana State University:

During the summer of 1973, and again in February, 1974, Richard A. Weinstein, a graduate student in Anthropology at L.S.U., Baton Rouge, conducted a survey of the Lower Amite River in southeastern Louisiana.

The survey area comprised the Amite River and surrounding Pleistocene Prairie terrace outcrops, from Port Vincent east to Lake Maurepas. A total of 20 sites were encountered, among which 7 were excavated by test pits. Five of the excavated sites (Mouth of the Amite, Carthage Bluff Landing, Gunboat Landing, Bayou Chene Blanc, and the Diversion Canal Site) consisted of Rangia cuneata shell middens right on the banks of the Amite, while 2 sites (Clio and Whitehall) were of both a shell midden and a conical earth mound.

Of these 7 sites, only Bayou Chene Blanc contained the complete temporal range of pottery in Louisiana -- Tchefuncte to Mississippian. Nothing earlier than Tchefuncte was found in the survey area. Most of the sites contained Marksville, Troyville, and Coles Creek ceramic assemblages, with pottery of the Coles Creek Period being the most predominant. The most commonly occurring Coles Creek ceramic type was the everpresent Ponchartrain Check Stamped, var. Ponchartrain. A noticeable lack of much Plaquemine ware also showed up in the survey.

There were four burials found in the middens. Two at Bayou Chene Blanc, and two at the Diversion Canal Site. Three were *sémi-flexed*, while one of the Bayou Chene Blanc burials was a reburial.

One new variety of Tchefuncte Plain pottery also became evident from excavations at Bayou Chene Blanc. The ware, Tchefuncte Plain, var. Chene Blanc, is distinguished from typical Tchefuncte or Alexander Series pottery by its nonlaminated paste, rust-colored clay inclusions, and a very minute amount of shell flecks. At first, because of the shell inclusions, it was believed that this was a variety of Mississippian ware. However, the presence of the pottery in the lowest levels of the test pit along with good Tchefuncte Plain, var. Tchefuncte ware, and the two undisturbed Coles Creek Period burials above, presented good evidence that this ware was indeed from the Tchefuncte Period.

Finally, at the Whitehall Site, where a test pit was dug into the conical mound, it was discovered that the initial midden underlying the mound dated back to the Middle to Late Marksville Period, with the mound possibly being

of that time also. The lack of burials in the mound, though, puts this assumption on shaky ground, and could signify the mound being an eroded Troyville temple mound. The vast majority of pottery from the mound fill was Marksville, however.

In summation, most of the sites appear to have been small camping areas or village locales, possibly incorporating a form of seasonal occupation. Such an occupation, at a site for each season, could not have been very long, since the middens averaged only about 1 or 2 feet thick. The sites must have been revisited countless times, however, as evidenced by most of the pottery ranging from Marksville to Coles Creek times, with some ware of the Tchefuncte, Plaquemine (although not much), and Mississippian periods present.

On The Indian Front:

Marksville, Louisiana. The Tunica-Biloxi tribal council has formally incorporated and will probably secure final approval of incorporation articles by tribal ballot. Council members are Joseph Pierite, Jr. (chairman), Horace Pierite, Jr. (vice-chairman), Sam Barby, Sr. (councilman), and Rose Marie Gallardo (secretary-treasurer).

Lafayette, Louisiana. On October 26-27, the Lafayette Natural History Museum sponsored the second annual Native Louisiana arts and crafts festival, featuring basket and bead work by the Chitimacha and Coushatta.

Elton, Louisiana. The Coushatta craft agency has moved to a new spacious building in the town of Elton.

The Spoken Word on Louisiana Archaeology:

Shenkel, J. R. and George Holley

1974 A Tchefuncte House. Paper read at the 31st annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, held at Atlanta, October 25-26.

Gagliano, Sherwood M. and Jon L. Gibson

1974 Paleo-Indians in the Mississippi River Delta. Paper presented at the 31st annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Atlanta, October 25-26.

Gibson, Jon L.

1974 The Rise and Decline of Poverty Point. Paper given at the 31st annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Atlanta, October 25-26.

Ryan, Thomas M.

1974 Intrasite Spatial Patterning at the Marksville Site (16Av-1): A Descriptive Analysis. Paper read at the 31st annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Atlanta, October 25-26.

The Written Word on Louisiana Archaeology:

Gibson, Jon L.

1974 Poverty Point: The First North American Chiefdom. Archaeology 27:96-105.

1974 Aboriginal Warfare in the Protohistoric Southeast: An Alternative Perspective. American Antiquity 39:130-133.

1974 The Tchefuncte Culture in the Bayou Vermilion Basin, South Central Louisiana: A Developmental Case Study. Texas Archaeological Society, Bulletin 45.

1974 The Prehistory of Acadiana. In The Culture of Acadiana: Tradition and Change in South Louisiana, edited by J. L. Gibson and S. L. Del Sesto. USL Press, Lafayette.

1974 (with J. R. Shenkel) Big Oak Island: An Historical Perspective of Changing Site Function. Louisiana Studies.

A WORD TO MEMBERS

Please submit reports of current research, lab activities, papers given, publications, personnel additions or changes, new facilities, and any other items pertaining to Louisiana archaeology to me. Observe due dates given in Editor's preface to current activities.

The first deadline for manuscripts submitted to bulletin is December 15. Please respect all details in the information for author's section presented in the first newsletter. This will expedite editing and minimize the use of stamps. I hope to achieve a balance among articles (which I conceive as major interpretive, methodological, or theoretical offerings), reports (data packages), comments (critiques and expansions), and reviews. The bulletin is not the place for "this is where I dug and found some pottery." That type of report is suitable for newsletter material.

I have solicited several articles and trust that these persons will meet the deadline. I am tempted to mention names but will instead only give a preview of proposed offerings for the first bulletin: Cooperation between amateurs and professionals, Evolution of Poverty Point, stratigraphic data from Poverty Point, a Tchefuncte house, coastal adaptation, ceramic varieties from the Fatherland site, mollusc identification, a little stone mask from Louisiana Delta Plantation, a book review by LAS representative, and possibly others.

The next newsletter will include the time, date and place of our March meeting and announcements concerning necessary revisions in our articles of incorporation.

JOIN THE LAS

Send annual dues of \$10.00 to:

Jack Bonnin
LAS Treasurer
P.O. Box 605
Welsh, LA
