

Louisiana Archaeological Society

NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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IN THIS ISSUE:

Program Highlights, 1979 Annual Meeting . . . 2; Minutes - LAS Exec. Comm., Jan. 26, 1979 . . . 5; Treasurer's Report . . . 6; James A. Ford Award, Introduction . . . 7; Antiquities Commission . . . 9; New Faces at the State Office . . .14; Reports . . . 15; Notes . . . 16; Chapter News . . . 19.

Thoughts from the Newsletter Editor

With this number, the Newsletter is now being issued from the University of New Orleans giving Jon Gibson relief from at least some of his LAS editorial duties. I know that some of you have recently voiced concern over the whereabouts of the Newsletter which was due in January according to the old publication schedule. Well, here goes.

For those members who have not yet paid their 1979 dues, the next issue will be the last. An asterisk (*) appears beside the names of those who had paid by March 30, 1979. Mail your dues payment to:

W. S. Baker
Treasurer
P.O. Box 637
Jonesville, LA 71343

Please all chapters send your news to the Editor. Are there any excavations underway? What and where? Any brief reports on findings? Who were speakers at meetings and what did they talk about?

The Newsletter of the Louisiana Archaeological Society is published four times annually by the Society from the offices of the assistant editor at the University of New Orleans, Department of Anthropology & Geography, New Orleans LA 70122. Send notes, news and articles to Dr. J. Richard Shenkel, LAS asst. ed. (at the above address). Unless opinions are otherwise indicated, they are the opinion of the editor or other individuals and do not necessarily reflect Society policy.

This reporter offers the traditional apology, if anyone is misquoted or inadequately recorded, that error may be resultant from old ears, dim lights, microphone misuse or malfunctioning, corridor consultations and the ancient adage "The mind can absorb only as much as the seat can endure".

The meeting was opened by President Dan Shipman and the members were welcomed by Dr. James Batchelor, Department of Geology, McNeese University.

Toups gave a general review of sites in Calcasieu Parish, noting that the majority are shell middens along the rivers. Archaic sites and ceramic complexes of Marksville or later times are noted, with the most frequent projectile point types being Gary, Evans, Bassett, Friley and Alba. Mounds include the well-known alligator effigy mound and several chenier mounds. In a similar general vein, Stroud recounted his experiences and observations acquired from having lived on Little Pecan Island and explored often in the area. From this background he offered reconstructions of aboriginal seasonal movements and activities. He reported hearths and bundle burials, thought to be Marksville on the island.

Gagliano gave his usual kind of masterful summary of the geology of southwestern Louisiana, from the Atchafalaya Basin to the Texas line. He noted that this coastal zone had been formed over the past 100,000 years, with a complex geology that reflects worldwide changes resultant from variations in sea level as glaciation altered, accompanied by definite but less spectacular rises and sinking of land forms. There were three periods when sea level was similar to the present, at 120, 25-29 millenia ago, and the recent. Low sea level periods were 130 to 150 meters below present at 30,000 years ago and 120 meters below present at 20,000 y.a.; a progressive but variable rise has occurred during the past 20,000 years. Important geologic features are the present coastal zone, the Pleistocene terrace of the rice lands, and the lakes/rivers, especially Calcasieu River and the Mermentau system. The banding of vegetation, animal resources and other ecological factors are controlled largely by the relative salinity of the waters. Former beaches are shown by present cheniers, which offered excellent living sites; many cheniers are now partially submerged. The geology of Pecan Island indicates that it was habitable after approximately 2,800 years ago. Upper Calcasieu Lake shows an excellent prehistoric situation, reflected by many sites. The ancient river delta of Red River was situated near Lake Charles at approximately the same time that the Mississippi was building a delta near Abbeville. Remains of extinct mammoth, mastodon and prehistoric manatee have been related to relict streams. The upper Deweyville terrace is estimated at 8,000 years old, the lower at 25,000 years. The continental shelf has similar complexity but Gagliano thinks that this complexity can be useful if unraveled.

Brian Duhe's report on the paddle stamp tradition in coastal Louisiana reflects his exciting and exemplary development as an in-depth student of cultures which he has encountered. The present study evolved from his collections and excavations at the Shellhill Plantation site on Lac des Allemands in the Upper Barataria Basin, where paddle stamped types, mostly Pontchartrain Check Stamped, were present. The site was largely destroyed by shell dredging in the early 1900's, leaving two immense ponds surrounded by fringes of midden. Controlled surface collections by Duhe and his group showed horizontal variation with several areas of concentration. Unit 1 in the N section included a mound remnant, a pit and a vegetable garden; surface collections showed an historic component with kaolin pipe stems, china and lapidary items. It also included sherds of Coles Creek Incised, Pontchartrain Check

Stamped, Beldeau Incised, Plaquemine Brushed, red filmed and a few shell tempered plain sherds. Unit 2 in the South Section showed faunal remains, rangia shells, lesser quantities of check stamped sherds and large amounts of French Fork Incised pottery. Vertical sampling in Unit 2 indicates occupation during Troyville or early Coles Creek times. Additional ceramic types were Mulberry Creek Cordmarked, Mazique and Manchac Incised, Evans Punctated var. Rhinehart, and Coles Creek Incised, var. Coles Creek and Greenhouse. Projectile point types were Alba and Catahoula. Bone tools included projectile points, needles and awls; worked shell was present. Duhe then described his experiments in making and using paddles for pottery malleating and decorating. He also illustrated the extent of Pontchartrain Check Stamped type across the Louisiana coastal parishes, northward to Avoyelles and Rapides parishes; a similar but more limited occurrence is noted for complicated stamping. He pointed out the occurrence of Pontchartrain Check Stamped in Marksville, Troyville and Coles Creek cultures; possible extension into Plaquemine was suggested and a discus-sant added that check stamping goes back to Tchefuncte. On the basis of varying attributes, especially the size of the checks, Duhe has proposed three new varieties of Pontchartrain Check Stamped i.e. var. des Allemands, var. Vacherie and var. Shellhill; a fourth, var. Tabiscania, is based on the presence of dots withing the check squares. He noted that new varieties Canefield and Tiger Island had been established for the coast by Toth and Weinstein, Burden, Brooks and Gagliano. (This reporter is appalled to note that there are now 17 or more types of check stamped pottery, and 7 varieties of Pontchartrain Stamped, to go along with the 15-20 varieties of Coles Creek Incised, the 8-10 varieties of French Fork Incised, and the dozen or so varieties of Evansville Punctated, for the unwary archaeologist. I am especially intrigued by the name Embarrass Check Stamped, for embarrassed is exactly what we will be if we go into the field or the lab, unless somewone gets up a bird-watcher's type notebook for the burgeoning type-variety complications. Then I note that Wauchope found 33 Swift Creek motifs and am sure that eventually these will be honored with type-variety status. What ever happened to modes and attributes?)

Travirca gave a preliminary report of archaeological surveys on Bayou des Allemands and Lake Salvador. No Marksville or Tchefuncte sites were found; most occupations were in Coles Creek and Plaquemine times, with historic materials. One of the 10 sites found has been excavated, showing evidence of three cultural complexes. Pottery types include Coles Creek, var. Mott and Hardy, Leland Incised, Harrison Bayou Incised, Coleman Incised and Avoyelles Punctated, also a grog-tempered French Fork duck effigy vessel. Shell hoes and bone hooks or awls were found.

In the absence of Dr. Larry Crain, greetings were presented from the Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism by Dr. Kathleen Byrd, the new State Archaeologist. She outlined some of the functions and plans of the Department; public information will include television programs, traveling programs and exhibits. Field programs are contemplated and a study of such programs in Arkansas and New Hampshire were mentioned as possible guides. The first such program for Louisiana is planned for the summer of 1980. A state-wide cultural resources survey is in progress and added funding is anticipated for the expansion of this activity.

The Saturday afternoon program was initiated by Webb, whose thesis was that the premotorized agriculture-horticulture-animal husbandry-hunting-fishing-gathering life on a Red River farm had many features in common with prehistoric Caddo Indian resource exploitation. He challenged and warned against total acceptance

of certain recent archaeological theories, specifically the theory of energy conservation - that people do things in ways that conserve time and energy - and the theory of cognitive processual manufacture of prehistoric objects.

Gibson discussed settlement patterns disclosed by his group's survey, using a 10% sampling by horizontal transects, of the lower Sabine Valley, with a total of 191 sites. The cultural chronology was not fully established and more definitive study is called for. Few sites were found in the flood plain; most were on the terrace margin overlooking the valley, and next in frequency were sites atop the Deweyville Terrace.

The Hornsby site, discussed by Manuel, Shipman and Collins of Delta Chapter, is on the Amite River, 30 miles NE of Baton Rouge. Surface collections show artifacts of Gagliano's Amite River Archaic Phase, also point types Kirk and San Patrice. Mounds are present and Mound C was tested in 1977, Mound B in 1978. A pit near the center of Mound B showed it to be a stratified earth mound with construction phases and possible loading evidences. A hearth with poorly formed amorphous baked clay objects was found. Comparisons were made with Denton site (Yazoo Basin near Clarksdale) and the Banana Bayou mound at Avery Island. A radiocarbon date of 3,200 B.C. was quoted by Manuel.

Spencer related excavation studies at Port Hudson to Civil War tactics in an interesting presentation. Admiral Farragut had tried to capture the fort by water, unsuccessfully. Northern forces under Ben. Banks then moved against it by land, with 15,000 troops; the defense was under Col. Steadman. Excavations identified two types of fortifications - breastworks to protect the artillery and others for infantry cover. The latter showed rifle steps and fox holes (with none of the comforts of home). Col. Steadman's underground headquarters are thought to have been identified, also cramped and probably miserable. The fort was only surrendered after the capture of Vicksburg (hurrah for our side! Editorial P.S. Most of us cuss gophers and their disruptive tunnels, but Spencer showed that people become gophers in war times and human gopher runs can be interesting excavations).

Bill Baker reviewed the unfolding information about Poverty Point manifestations in the Lower Tensas Basin (which I prefer to call the Catahoula-Larto Basin) and the indications of early placement in the complex. Most of these sites are along old Arkansas River courses. Along the east side Poverty Point objects occur in multicomponent sites, of which Caney Mounds site is outstanding. The Cowpen Slough site and the nearby Dragline site have been tested by Spencer and Perry; both show good middens, that of Cowpen Slough sandwiched between Mississippi and Arkansas deposits. Shallow hearths and several varieties of Poverty Point baked clay objects are evident; the dominant projectile point types at Cowpen Slough are Evans, Delhi and Gary. Bone fragments, first noted by Haigh, led to the discovery of 3 flexed burials, which are being studied. The Dragline site had shallow hearths and one earth oven. Pollen studies showed oak but no cultigens. Radiocarbon studies by U. of Georgia, from Dragline site, were quoted as 4,500± 70 B.P. (2,550 B.C.) and 4775± B.P. (2,825 B.C.). (Editorial comment: the Monte Sano, Banana Bayou and Denton dates look less and less ridiculous as we get earlier dates from Poverty Point sites including dates at or before 2,000 B.C. at Claiborne).

The last paper of the day, by Duke and other members of the Northeast chapter, was the eye opener and mind boggler of the session. The Gold Mine Plantation site, on Big Creek about 3 miles from its junction with Boeuf River, in Richland Parish, has been known as an archaeological site but only recently has been explored by

a fire basin, amorphous baked clay objects and lithics which included 1 Pont-chartrain and 2 Williams points. This is the level from which Gagliano reported a radiocarbon date of 2,460 B.C. On-going studies will attempt to fill in the cultural gaps.

A hurried corridor conference prevented this observer, regretfully, from hearing Bollick's recounting of problems with Sabine Lake ceramics but, hopefully, he will be able to reform the Atakapas and their ancestors. I understand that Servello was unable to attend and present his paper on Eagle Hill. Tommy Johnson reviewed the 1977 and 1978 Field Schools and announced the 1979 plans.

LAS Executive Committee Meeting
Chateau Charles Hotel, Lake Charles, Louisiana

26 January 1979

President Shipman opened the meeting at 7:10 P.M. at the Chateau Charles Hotel. Those in attendance include President Shipman, President-elect William G. Haag, Treasurer Bill Baker, Corresponding Sec. Brian Dahe, Recording Sec. Thomas Ryan, Editor Jon Gibson, Past President Sherwood Gagliano, Clarence Webb, Richard Shenkel, Judy Riggio, Tommy Johnson, Jack Bonnin and Debbie Woodiel.

Recording Sec. Ryan moved that the minutes of the last meeting be accepted as published in the Bulletin. Motion seconded and passed.

Treasurer Bill Baker reported that the LAS has a current balance of \$6,377.40. 1978 receipts totaled \$3,790.74 while expenses totaled \$3,686.37. Net earnings for 1978 were 104.37. A detailed treasurer's report will appear in the Newsletter.

Debbie Woodiel, Field School Committee Chairperson, reported that the 1979 field school will be held at Delta Plantation near Jonesville, Louisiana on 9-17 June 1979. Excavations will concentrate on a possible Troyville Mound located on property owned by Delta Farms, Inc. Messrs. William Spencer and Robert Neitzel will develop an excavation plan and oversee the work.

The program will be finalized at the next Field School Committee Meeting and the results published in the Bulletin: Ms. Woodiel requested that the Committee be authorized to expend funds for a direct mailing to all LAS members. The purpose of the mailing is to determine the number of people planning to attend the field school. Sec. Dahe agreed to include a self-addressed stamped envelope with the mailing. The Field School will be open to LAS members and the registration fee will be established at a later date.

Gibson moved that the School Committee report be accepted. Seconded and passed.

Shenkel moved that Sec. Duhe be authorized to expend funds for the envelopes and mailing. Seconded and passed.

Sec. Duhe reported that 1978 membership was 326. This represents a net increase of 11.

Sec. Duhe reported the results of the election for officers. The election results are:

President-elect	Thomas Ryan, New Orleans
Recording Sec.	Lou Harris, Lake Charles

chapter members with some advice from Dennis Price and pottery identification by John Belmont. A mound is 66 x 72 feet in lateral dimensions and 34 inches in height. 97 burials have been found to date, usually shallow and without identifiable pits. They include prone and supine extended, bundle and disarticulated bones; one dog burial occurred. The skulls are described as large, with frontal and occipital deformation in males, occipital in females; statures average 67 inches in male; 62 in female; ages range from infants to old adults. 14% are less than 5 years; 21% from 5 to 15; 11% 15-25 years; 13% 25-35 years; 21% 35-45 years; 13% 45-50 years and 7% more than 50 years of age. Osteoarthritis is frequent, syphilis has been identified in long bones and one instance of Paget's disease was seen. Bones of deer, turtles, catfish, garfish were identified and shells include 3 varieties of fresh water clam and 2 of snails. Whole vessels and sherds include platters, bowls and effigies; grog temper is usual, with 3 sand tempered and no shell tempered. Identified types are Indian Bay Stamped, Churupa Punctated, Quafalorma Red and White, possibly Larto Red, cord marked and plain; shallow bowls often have scalloped rims. Belmont was quoted as believing the occupations to be in Issaquena and Indian Bayou Phase times, at probably A.D. 3-500. The eye fillers from the site were two beautifully made human effigy pottery urns, done in Quafalorma style and looking for all the world, to this observer, like kin of the stone human effigies of Etowah.

The LAS business meeting followed; this and the social features will be described elsewhere. I only add my information that the Maestro of Marksville was highly indignant at the dance that no piano was provided for him and, moreover, accused me of locking Mrs. Webb in the motel room so she could not dance the "Funky Chicken Dance" with him.

On the 28th Debra Clifton gave an interesting discussion of human languages development over the past 50,000 years. She pointed out that all primates have primitive language use and that the superior development of language in humans related to changes in oropharyngeal structures and in brain development. Such studies have been aided by the discovery of increasing numbers of early man and man-like skeletons, especially by Leakey, Aaron and others working in the African highlands. She discussed the evolution of language and oral literature.

Ian brought us up to date with his Petit Anse project at Avery Island. He reviewed the geology, early history and prior archaeology, especially of Gagliano, with early man and the discovered Plaquemine occupation. Present research has sought to establish whether the Plaquemine occupation was widespread or was related to salt acquisition. The hopes of finding a stratified occupation area had not been realized and, surprisingly, the peripheral pepper fields on the island margins show comparatively rare materials. The upland areas, especially of Salt Mine Valley, were searched by plow strip surface testing and by excavations in likely areas. Late Coles Creek and Plaquemine occupations were found on two hills south of Salt Mine Valley, Pits near the valley drainage ravine disclosed a 10-15 cm. deposit packed with sherds and artifacts, 40-50,000 total, of shell and grit tempered pottery typical of Mississippian provenience. Large shallow bowls and types Owens Punctated, Pouncey Ridge Pinched, Leland Incised and new types featuring incised/punctated combination and a shell tempered variety of Fatherland Incised were found. This Mississippian pottery seems to have been made locally and Brown postulates that the occupation does represent salt procuring by a Mississippian group, although the same conclusion can not be assumed for the Plaquemine occupation. Renewed excavation of the Banana Bayou Mound confirmed Gagliano's constructional history and established the major occupation at the interface of the upper and lower levels, where dark midden showed animal bones,

Corresponding Sec.

Brian Duhe, Reserve

Sec. Ryan noted the need for revising the By-laws to corner the election process. President-elect Haag will appoint a committee to revise the By-laws after assuming office at the Annual meeting.

Sec. Duhe reported that the 1980 annual meeting will be held 1-3 February 1980 in Alexandria, Louisiana.

Rick Shenkel moved that the secretary's report be accepted. Seconded by Jon Gibson and passed.

Editor Jon Gibson reported that Ha-na site monograph had been released by Col. Thomas Sands, District Engineer, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans for publication in the 1978 Bulletin.

Articles for the 1977 Bulletin have not been received. Discussion focused on Dr. Shenkel's report and his excavations at the Hermann-Grima House in New Orleans and Dr. Gagliano's work at Woodstock Plantation on the Mississippi River.

Newsletter Editor Shenkel reported that he had a number of articles ready for the Newsletter and he expected to publish the first issue for 1979 in April or May.

This concludes old business.

Under new business Pre. Shipman introduced the new LAS chapter representatives Judy Riggio, Delta Chapter and Tommy Johnson, Lafayette.

Jon Gibson offered his congratulations to the 1978 officers for a job well done and special thanks for Pre. Shipman.

Bill Baker moved that the meeting adjourn. Seconded and passed.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT
Period Ending 12-31-78

Beginning Balance		\$ 6,317.46
1978 Receipts		
Memberships	\$ 2,812.50	
Publications	221.00	
Workshop-Registration Fees	441.00	
State Meeting Funds		
(Baton Rouge)	106.37	
Interest Earnings	209.87	
Total Receipts	\$ 3,790.74	

1978 Expenditures

Printing Costs	\$ 1,908.06
Postage	189.12
Supplies	53.37
State Meeting (Baton Rouge)	500.00
1978 Workshop (Fish Creek)	763.30
Workshop fee return	3.00
LAS Decals	<u>268.32</u>

Total Expenditures \$ 3,686.37

Net Earnings 1978 104.37

Cash on hand, all accounts
(regular, petty cash, savings) \$6,421.83

Balance LAS accounts ending 12-31-78

Regular	\$ 1,710.90
Petty Cash	384.03
Savings	<u>4,326.90</u>
	\$ 6,421.83

BILL HAAG - INTRODUCTION

When it was suggested that I make these few introductory remarks about a person so well known and admired as Bill Haag I seized upon the opportunity instantly as an occasion of unstudied pleasure. He and have always agreed and disagreed amicably about a variety of matters.

It was only after a cooling off period that I began to realize the responsibility involved. The weighing in the balance - so to speak. It was obvious that I would be required to say something laudatory - even adulatory - and this has caused me no end of distress. I am torn between blind loyalty and affection for my old friend and my unswerving personal commitment ot truth, probity, and integrity.

A dilemma - yes, but there is no implication that there is nothing favorable to mention in this introduction. Most of the good things have already been said or recognized. The difficulty is thinking of something to say that is not redundant. The ground has been plowed and harrowed before.

Although not of an innotative mind, it occurred tome that the problem might be solved with poetry. Now . . . I know of few specific precedents,

but almost without exception, talented friends and acquaintances of various degrees of literary competence have assured me that poetry is the ultimate essence of-- well perhaps in this particular instance--the er. . . distilled essence of human thought. Yes--I am certain now--distilled is the proper and correct word. I know this from personal live-in knowledge--I stop over at Bill's house in Baton Rouge frequently--I hustle all of the boating board bills and the like--he makes a lot of coffee around the place, but seldom drinks any--as I quaintly express it he can't find his coffee mug with both hands. And yet these relics with their withered contents lie all around the house.

But all of this is aside from the dedicatory tone of this occasion. Having accepted poesy as axiomatic, the next step was to decide upon the level, as we say in archaeology, of poetic expression to use. The art consists almost entirely of rarified symbolism relying upon allegory, metaphor, analogy, and elegant conceit. Considering the vast range of influence that Bill has had upon several generations of students, his role as mentor and guide could well be expressed in terms of a voyage through life. . . and I mulled over this form. . . should it be in the vein of a train traveller. . . a voyager making port on the edge of of the sea of life, or perhaps the more trite model of the stream or the river of life?

An image involving the Great Lakes seemed - somehow narrow and forced, although it is possible to clal up numerous examples of gallant leaders and doers in that milieu - some of whom became lost.

Then there is the conceptual level of the Pond - made famous by Thoreau; or possibly a tarn? The latter is distinctly poetical, calling to mind such things as bonnie braes and the like. Upon reflection the latter seemed to me disproportionate and dinky in conveying the sentiments that were ringing my bell.

So - after considerable meditation, consultation with various authorities (the latter prefer to remain nameless) I settled upon what seem to me to be the perfect similie - a parameter - if you please - of the life model of a teacher who has guided countless lost souls through the system and orderly regime of academe. What more fitting imagery or ideation could surpass a model based upon channeling, control, and pilotage through academic life than that of a navigation canal? This struck me as truly appropriate.

A famous literary figure, known for his prose, and hardly at all for his poetry has supplied me with the perfect example that I sought. The parallel is self-evident once you adjust your mind to my theme. After I recite his offering here, none of you can hardly dare to refer to him as a "minor poet". So I now give you the testimonial ode I have selected.

It's called "The Aged Pilot Man" - if you don't know of it - Bill does - and I think he will enjoy the pejorative fun of it all the more - it's becoming a way of life with me - riotous living, Tupperware parties and all the rest of the good things - so long live life. . . (Editorial Note: You will have to find the poem yourself.)

Fellow - oh no! that won't do at all! - I should person archaeology buffs, we are here for serious purposes. I have here for Bill the James A. Ford Award for 1979, that the Louisiana Archaeological Society, in its wisdom has conferred upon William George Haag. I hope hi is still my friend - we have been roommates for ever so long, although I know his preferences lie in other directions. Bill told me a few months ago while we were in Knoxville that he thought he would insist upon being given something or else he wouldn't attend any more meetings. He has been awarded honors at the last three meetings that I know of. He never did get that new Chevrolet from these chinchy faculty people at LS and U.

I remember well how Jim Ford esteemed receiving the Herbert J. Spinden medal - there were several other honors, but gutsy as he was he felt that the Spinden thing was special - as coming from his work-a-day peers. To me the James A. Ford award has put equal merit and dignity - Jim, and Bill and I were close friends - as was Clarence Webb - who has already been declared divine. In Jim's absence I delegate myself to confer the signal honor of this award.

The Great Sun has spoken!

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND ANTIQUITIES COMMISSION

The Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission was created in 1974 by an act of the state legislature. This act declares it to be the public policy of the state of Louisiana to protect and preserve historic properties, artifacts, treasure troves, and objects of antiquity which have historical value or which are of interest the public. The commission is composed of the state archaeologist, commissioner of Indian Affairs, secretary of the Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, the register of state lands and 7 members appointed by the Governor. Current commission members include Mr. Fred Benton, Jr., Mrs. Lanier Simmons, Dr. Clarence Webb, Mr. Robert S. Neitzel, Mr. Bill Baker, Mr. Thomas Ryan, and Dr. Jon Gibson. Six of the seven commission members are active in the LAS.

Since reorganization the Commission serves as an advisory body to the Secretary, Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, on matters related to Louisiana's cultural resources. The Commission deals with a wide variety of archaeological topics of interest to LAS members.

Commission meetings are held quarterly in Baton Rouge and are open to the public. The date and place of future Commission meetings will be announced in the Newsletter. In order to inform LAS members of the Commission's activities, I have included the minutes from the last meeting. If you have problems or questions please feel free to contact your nearest Commission member:

Mr. Robert S. Neitzel
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Shreveport LA 71106
(318) 868-1624

MINUTES

Baton Rouge, LA
Jan. 30, 1979

The Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission met in regular session at 1:45 pm on the 30th of January in the Board Room of the Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, on the Sixth Floor of the Land and Natural Resources Building, Baton Rouge, LA with the following members present:

Dr. Clarence Webb
Mrs. Lanier Simmons
Mr. Thomas Ryan
Mr. Ory Poret
Mr. Robert S. Neitzel
Dr. Kass Byrd
Mr. Fred Benton, Jr.
Dr. Jon Gibson
Mr. Peter Mora
Dr. Bernard Carriere

ABSENT:

Visitors included Dr. Sherwood Gagliano of Coastal Environment, Inc., Mr. Cuthbert Mandell of the Attorney General's Office, Mr. Brian Duhe from the Louisiana Archaeological Society, Dr. J. Richard Shenkel and Mr. Richard C. Beavers for the University of New Orleans, Mr. George McCluskey, Ms. Debbie Woodiel, Mrs. Esparanza Albert, Mrs. Eleanor McElyea, all of the Office of Program Development.

Dr. Webb established a quorum and the meeting was called to order.

Dr. Webb called for a motion to approve the minutes. After reviewing the minutes, Mr. Thomas Ryan noted that a request for a copy of the Phase I & II Port Hudson Report had been omitted from the minutes and requested that it be included in the present minutes. Mrs. Lanier Simmons moved that the minutes be approved with Mr. Ryan's addition as follows:

The Commission would like to go on record as having requested on two separate occasions a copy of the Phase I & II reports on Port Hudson and as of present date (January 30, 1979) had not received a copy.

Dr. Webb confirmed that a copy of the Phase I Report was requested. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ory Poret and unanimously carried by the members present.

(It was requested by Dr. Webb that the minutes be distributed within one month following the Commission Meeting.)

Dr. Webb asked for a brief review of the Trudeau Trial. Mr. Cuthbert Mandell reported that the Attorney for the plaintiff filed a motion called "Litigious Redemption". The law suit was dismissed - Charrier gained control of the collection, which is presently housed at Harvard, and the State of Louisiana was awarded \$25,000. The State did not accept the money and is in the process of filing an appeal. The \$25,000 was deposited in the registry of the Court. Mr. Mandell felt that the case would probably not be heard on its merits.

Dr. Kass Byrd introduced Mr. George McCluskey and Mrs. Esparonza Albert (Essie) as the new members of the Office of Program Development staff. The two members were welcomed.

Mr. Thomas Ryan asked what was Mr. McCluskey's function.

Dr. Kass Byrd answered that Mr. McCluskey is an Anthropologist II. He will be working on a variety of projects. At present he is working on the development of an overview of the State and analyzing which areas in the State need more archaeological field work done and is presently setting up a list of criterias.

Mr. Thomas Ryan asked, "With your recent reduction of staff who is handling your environmental reviews?"

Dr. Kass Byrd responded that Ms. Debbie Woodiel along with Mr. Charles Pierson and three (3) student workers are handling environmental reviews.

Mr. Thomas Ryan asked, "Are they handling permits also?"

Dr. Kass Byrd answered, "Yes, they are handling all environment review procedures."

Mr. Thomas Ryan asked, "How long will Pierson be with us?"

Dr. Kass Byrd answered, that he is on emergency appointment. Mr. Thomas Ryan expressed concern about seeing him leave.

Mrs. Lanier Simmons introduced Dr. Kass Byrd as the new State Archaeologist by giving her educational background and various archaeological achievements.

Mrs. Lanier Simmons informed the Commission that Bob Wauchope had died on Friday, January 26, 1979. Mr. Thomas Ryan asked if it would be appropriate to send a letter expressing the condolences of the Commission to his family and Tulane. It was unanimously agreed that Dr. Byrd would write the letter for Dr. Webb and Dr. Crain's signatures.

Dr. Kass Byrd announced that Volume #2 of the Anthropological Study - The Caddo Indians in Louisiana by Clarence Webb and Hiram F. Gregory was published and at present 500 copies were available. The Commission suggested that distribution be done through the Junior High and High Schools in Louisiana through the Department of Education as this would have the best educational impact. Mrs. Simmons suggested that the Commission explore the possibilities of a traveling exhibit to go with the publication.

Mr. Brian Duhe requested permission to speak to the Commission on a site discovered in Richland Parish. He informed the Commission that there was a group of non-professional archaeologists working this site, and brought to their attention the possible value of this site. He noted that the people have requested assistance and have not received any. Dr. Webb noted that it is private land and that the Commission had no legal recourse. He also noted that they did secure some guidance from Northeast. After contacting Northeast, they contacted Dr. Pete Gregory at Northwestern but knowing that Northeast had already been consulted and was involved, and, it was nearer to Northeast, Dr. Gregory chose not to become involved. Mr. Ory Poret questioned as to the type of site it was. Mr. Duhe said that there were a number of burials and ceramic pieces found and noted that valuable information was being lost because of the lack of training of the excavators. Mr. Thomas Ryan noted that they are still actively seeking professional assistance and do plan to continue excavations. Mr. Ryan recommended in the form of a motion that the Secretary explore the possibility of offering some form of professional assistance to these people. Mr. Ory Poret seconded the motion and it was unanimously carried.

Dr. Webb called for discussion of Departmental Memorandum #8. Dr. Byrd presented the Departmental Memorandum concerning the role of the Commission and she noted that Dr. Crain signed it as being acceptable to him. She told the Commission that the information came from the Reorganization Act. Mr. Ryan, with reference to #3, questioned as to the format and specific information needed to obtain a permit for underwater investigations. Dr. Byrd answered that according to the Code, a scope of work would be prepared and submitted to the Secretary who would request the advice of the Commission on the scope presented. The Commission would advise the secretary and a contract would be forthcoming. More detailed information would be forthcoming with the completion of Chapter 6 & 7. Mr. Ory Poret moved that we accept the policy memorandum as promulgated. Mrs. Simmons seconded the motion and if any member had any suggestions as to modification or change, that member should submit them in writing to the Secretary within two weeks or by February 16, 1979, otherwise the memorandum would be accepted as written. The motion was unanimously carried.

Dr. Webb called for discussion on the Cultural Resource Code. He informed the Commission that the present code was a result of an Executive Committee Meeting in October in which Mr. Mandell was present. Mrs. Simmons questioned as to the reasons for the omission of the definition of State Archaeologist. Dr. Webb responded that it could have possibly been omitted because of Civil Service definition of a State Archaeologist and their requirements of a professional archaeologist; a conflict of interest. It was decided that Dr. Kass Byrd would research the reason for omission and would get back in touch with the members. Dr. Webb stated that he would write the Secretary and recommend that "of the citizens of Louisiana in particular" be removed from page 23, last sentence in Section 6 - Access to File. Mr. Thomas Ryan requested that the Commission members be given an opportunity to review the Code before approving

it. It was decided that all comments any member has regarding Chapters 1-4 would be forwarded to the Secretary in writing within three (3) weeks or by the 16th of February, 1979. It was also decided that a notice would be published in the February 10th issue of the Louisiana Register announcing the time, place, and date of the public hearing to get public input on Chapter 1-4 of the Cultural Resource Code. If there were any major changes as a result of the comments made by members, the Executive Committee would be consulted. (A copy of the Code will be sent to all members absent.)

Mr. Ory Poret asked if it would be necessary to request the Secretary to call this public hearing and if so, he so moved. Dr. Webb accepted the motion and it was seconded by Mrs. Lanier Simmons. It was unanimously carried. As a result of this discussion, it was decided that a letter would be sent to all professional archaeologists on the list in the Office of Program Development.

Due to the resignation of Mrs. Dale Campbell Brown, Dr. Webb called for nominations for a new member. Mr. Thomas Ryan nominated Dr. Sherwood Gagliano and Mrs. Lanier Simmons entered the name of William S. Baker as a suggestion. After discussion, Dr. Webb nominated William S. Baker. The two people were unanimously accepted by the Commission. Mr. Ory Poret moved that the names of Dr. Sherwood M. Gagliano and Mr. William S. Baker be submitted to the Governor for final approval. The motion was seconded by Robert S. Neitzel and unanimously carried by members present.

Mr. Ory Poret suggested that a letter of appreciation be written to Mrs. Dale Campbell Brown. It was decided that Dr. Byrd would write the letter for Dr. Webb and Dr. Crain's signatures.

Dr. Webb called for discussion on the Mississippi River Bridge Memorandum of Agreement. Mr. Ryan brought to the attention of the Commission Paragraph 9 and he expressed concern about the gross inadequate treatment of archaeological remains and property. He expressed concern on the possibility of "a professional archaeologist" instead of a staff doing the work necessary, and, if valuable remains are found, if fifteen days would be adequate for excavations that may be necessary. Dr. Richard Shenkel and Mr. Richard Beaver presented a short presentation on the areas impacted. Dr. Webb informed the members that Dr. Richard Shenkel had written to Dr. Carrier and sent him a copy of the letter. Dr. Shenkel reported that he had been keeping up with the progress of the bridge. Dr. Shenkel also noted that the Memorandum says "A professional archaeologist approved by the Louisiana State Division of Archaeological and Historical Preservation, and the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer, will survey all buildings to be demolished before the time of demolition." He said that the buildings had already been surveyed. He questioned as to who would be responsible for recognizing these sites and at present there are 47 buildings that are of National Register significance or are eligible for the National Register or are of local and state interest. Dr. Shenkel stated that we as historic archaeologists have the ability to or mission to bring out the details of recorded history and to study the process of human behavior as related to historic phenomenon. Dr. Byrd stated that Dr. Carrier did receive the letter and forwarded it to her. In turn she made an appointment for meeting with Mr. Gregory C. Rigamer, Planning Consultant, and he informed her that they were in the process of contracting an engineering firm to do the work and the firm would set up the work schedule and exact alignment of the bridge and that the firm would also

contract the archaeological surveyor. Dr. Byrd informed the Co-mission that the division would keep a close watch on the progress of the new Mississippi River Bridge. Mr. Ryan noted that this is the responsibility of the State Historic Preservation Officer and it should not be passed on to the contractor and also he noted that this is an extremely serious project and whatever alignment was chosen it will receive challenges. Dr. Kass Byrd stated that the contractor would hire a professional archaeologist and presumably that person would have the knowledge necessary to do an adequate job. Mr. Ryan requested that the present memorandum be modified to include a survey in literature review, test excavation, mitigation if required, and an analysis of the preparation of the report. Mr. Ryan moved that the Memorandum of Agreement include a multi-phase investigation of the impacted areas be conducted by a professional archaeologist and if archaeological remains are found a second phase be initiated and a report incorporating both the architectural and archaeological remains be compared. Dr. Byrd questioned the legality of this request. Mr. Mandell said that it was legal to modify an agreement with the contractor as long as it is agreeable to all parties involved. Mr. Ryan requested that Dr. Carrier investigate his request and get back with him as soon as possible. Mr. Ory Poret noted that he would oppose any actions to slow down a contract awarded in 1977, he would prefer that the comments be put through the professional archaeologist hired. Mr. Ryan moved that the Secretary explore the possibility of a supplemental agreement or an appropriate alternative for paragraph #9 of the Memorandum of Agreement. Mr. Ory Poret seconded the motion and it was unanimously carried.

Meeting was adjourned at 4:28 pm.

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL CODE

Public hearings on the Louisiana Archaeological Code were held on March 20, 1979, in the Mineral Board Auditorium in the State Land and Natural Resources Building. This document will guide the conduct of archaeology, in this state for a long time to come. Given the importance of the meeting, it was not particularly well-attended though many comments were made. I would suggest that the members of the LAS obtain copies of the code from either the Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission or from the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Many items in the Code are pertinent to both amateur and professional alike.

NEW FACES AT THE STATE OFFICE

The Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation has hired three new archaeologists since January 1979. Their combined experience covers the fields of prehistoric and historic archaeology, and zooarchaeology with extensive fieldwork throughout the Southeast.

Kathleen M. Byrd is the new State Archaeologist. After receiving a B.A. in Anthropology at Marquette University, she took a M.A. in Anthropology at Louisiana State University, writing a thesis on a prehistoric shell midden site. Dr. Byrd graduated from the University of Florida with a Ph.D. in Anthropology. Her dissertation concerned subsistence patterns in coastal Ecuador. She has extensive fieldwork

on both historical and prehistoric sites in Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, Argentina, and Ecuador, producing numerous field reports and publications. While in Florida, she worked for the Florida State Museum for 2 1/2 years. Before becoming State Archaeologist, Dr. Byrd did contract archaeology for 2 years in Louisiana and Mississippi. Her research interests include prehistoric subsistence and settlement, cultural ecology, and cultural resource management.

The new prehistoric archaeologist is George H. McCluskey. A graduate of the University of Alabama with a B.A. in Anthropology, he has also done graduate work in Anthropology at the University of Tennessee. Mr. McCluskey has been actively involved in contract work since 1971 on both prehistoric and historic sites in Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, and Mississippi. He worked out of the Office of the State Archaeologist in Georgia for 2 years as a highway salvage archaeologist on prehistoric sites. Before moving to Louisiana, Mr. McCluskey worked as a research archaeologist for 2 years for Mississippi State University on both prehistoric and historic sites on the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. He is the author of several publications and field reports, and his research interests include the prehistoric and historic archaeology in the Southeast, cultural ecology, lithic analysis, and cultural resource management.

Joan K. Koch is the new staff historic archaeologist. She took a B.S. in Anthropology from Florida State University. Ms. Koch has several field seasons in Spanish and British colonial archaeology, and prehistoric archaeology in St. Augustine, Florida; one site, that of a colonial church/hospital/cemetery, is the subject of her M.A. thesis at F.S.U. and a publication. In addition to field supervisory work on plantation sites in North Carolina, she has done contract work on a Florida Civil War fort, and has done lithic analysis for the State Archaeology Bureau in Florida. Ms. Koch is a certified diver, trained in scientific diving techniques, and has conducted an underwater survey in St. Augustine. Prior to coming to Louisiana, she was a survey archaeologist for the U.S. Forest Service in Florida. Colonial archaeology, underwater archaeology, historic mortuary behavior patterning, and cultural resource management are some of Ms. Koch's research interests.

The archaeology section is presently engaged in developing crisis-oriented survey plan involving a matching grants program. The office also does environmental reviews, and is developing a public education program. The last chapters of the State Cultural Resources Code are being drafted, while the first report of the technical research series is being readied for publication. In addition, the final reports on reports on the excavations undertaken at St. Gabriel and Poverty Point are in the process of being completed. The office is also working to increase National Register nominations of archaeological sites in Louisiana.

(IMPERIAL CALCASIEU NEWS)
Bayou Guy (16 Cu 169)

A Historic Attakapas Site
Joseph V. Frank III

Recent surveys at Bayou Guy have revealed evidence of an historic occupation at this shell midden. European trade beads from the early 18th century have led members of the Southwest Louisiana Archaeological Society to hypothesize that this site is possibly the remains of an Attakapas village.

The site is located on a small ridge between 1.5 m and 3.0 m above msl, on Bayou Guy, a small distributary of the Calcasieu River. The Bayou Guy site appears to be approximately one acre. The depth of the shell at the waters edge is 26 cm. Below the shell exists a sterile deposit of mottled red and brown clay. This deposit is known as the Wrightsville-Acadia Association.

The site is conducive for human habitation. Bayou Guy is slightly brackish and both fresh and saltwater fish are present in large numbers. Migratory and resident waterfowl are plentiful at the site and directly across Bayou Guy on a marshy area. The floral community consists of the southern boundary of oak and hickory. The weather is dominated by warm moist air from the Gulf of Mexico.

Most of the pottery recovered corresponds to the Texas types of Goose Creek and San Jacinto. One red filmed sherd identical to the type recovered with historic bundle burials from Little Pecan Island was found on the surface. Several unidentifiable shell tempered sherds were collected during the surveys. Two marked sherds were found at the site, one has L'Eau Noir designs on Goose Creek temper and the other was Avoyelles punctate.

A few lithic flakes were collected but did not show evidence of tool usage.

The most diagnostic material collected was 12 complete and broken glass trade beads. Two type of beads were found. There were 4 large mandrel wound, purple-blue beads of simple construction. There were 8 smaller blue-green beads of simple construction. There are striations running the length of these beads. Types similar to the two types from Bayou Guy indicate an early 18th century time period.

There was a wide variety of animal bones on the site. This is due to the diversified ecological setting of the site.

Historic-1 records have indicated that the Attakapas were hunters, fishermen, and gatherers. It is also documented that they carried on pottery trade with the nearby Texas tribes. The abundance of faunal remains, Texas pottery types, and the recorded fact that the Attakapas were the only tribe inhabiting southwest Louisiana in the early 1700's adds credence to the SLAS members Attakapas hypothesis.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

In recent months the scope and number of cultural resources investigations within the New Orleans District has greatly increased. The project locations have varied from the Mississippi River Delta to the Great Bend of the Red River in Arkansas.

Dr. Dave Davis, Tulane University, is in the process of conducting a survey of the Mississippi River levee from Bohemia, Louisiana to Baptiste Colette Bayou. The ongoing survey has recorded historic 19th-20th century sites but no prehistoric remains. A draft report is expected in 3 months.

Dr. Carolyn French, University of New Orleans, recently completed a one year archival research contract for the New Orleans District. Dr. French gathered over 6,000 maps and documents concerning the Mississippi and Red Rivers. This material will be housed in special collections at the Earl K. Long Library, University of New Orleans and will be made available to the public.

Dr. Anthony Marks, Southern Methodist University, is preparing a popular summary of the archaeology of Cooper Lake in east Texas. SMU conducted salvage excavation in reservoir.

Commonwealth Associates of Jackson, Michigan is conducting a cultural resources survey of construction areas on Red River between Shreveport and Alexandria. The research which will supplement previous work by Gulf South Research Institute, New World Research, and Coastal Environments, Inc., designed to locate and evaluate sites in project areas. The initial field survey successfully located a number of Archaic, Caddo and historic sites. Dr. James Fitting served as Principal Investigator while the field investigations were under the able supervision of Ms. Judith Newkirk.

New World Research recently completed a survey of 10 project locations on Red River. The survey, which included subsurface testing, located one prehistoric archaeological site. Test excavations at this site are scheduled for the near future.

Coastal Environments Inc. recently completed a survey of five project areas on Red River downstream from Alexandria, Louisiana. Local informants reported a "mound" in the vicinity of Linto Lake. Subsequent test excavations revealed that the "mound" was in fact a natural point bar deposit.

Coastal Environments Inc., in cooperation with the Arkansas Archaeological Survey, is presently surveying five construction areas on the Red River in Arkansas. A reported mound site in one of the project areas will be investigated by the Arkansas Archaeological Survey.

Mr. George Castile, Coastal Environments Inc., recently completed test excavations at St. Alice on the Mississippi River near Donaldsonville, Louisiana. Extensive occupation from the 19th century was exposed along the river bank and subsurface listing indicated the presence of buried in situ remains. As a result of this work St. Alice has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Future work is planned at the site at the next low river stage.

Ms. Wayne Glander Coastal Environments, Inc., located a log raft on Red River in the vicinity of Old River. The raft is composed of pine logs that were probably being transplanted to a nearby saw mill. The raft is a unique relict of Louisiana's lumber industry and has been determined eligible for the National Register.

A RADIOCARBON DATE FROM THE HORNSBY SITE - 16 Sh 21
Joseph O. Manuel, Jr.

On January 27, 1979, during the state meeting of LAS Dan Shipman and I presented a progress report on the Delta Chapter field project at the Hornsby site which is located in St. Helena Parish. A Summary of the key points of that presentation are as follows:

Excavations into an earth mound which measures roughly four feet high by ninety feet in diameter yielded archaic artifacts. Artifact distribution was fairly uniform from the surface to the base of the mound. A fire pit located near the base of the mound contained amorphous fired clay objects which had apparently been used in cooking. A radiocarbon dating from carbonized material picked from the fire pit turned out to be 3200 BC \pm 270 years or about 5200 BP.

Based on Dr. Gagliano's 1963 paper, the Deweyville terrace upon which the Hornsby site midden and mounds are located has been suitable for human habitation for the last 6000 years. Certain artifacts found in the area indicate human occupation during the time the terrace was being formed. The Amite valley was probably being utilized 7000 to 8000 years ago.

In the concluding remarks of the report I stated that we believed the fire pit was associated with mound construction. The radiocarbon date was presented as the date of mound construction. In those closing remarks I also proposed that the use of amorphous fired clay objects in cooking be added to the list of cultural traits for Middle Archaic peoples. Such fired clay objects have been reported from several sites in the south. They are generally found in middens and as far as I can determine have not been reported in situ in a fire pit with a radiocarbon dating. Hundreds of such clay objects have recently been reported in a midden of the Denton Site with a midden date of 3436 BC. We are well aware of the implications of such an early date for mound construction. It was enough to cause me a bad case of the jitters as I stood before the assembled LAS group. I knew that some of you consider the Monte Sano date (4240 ± 140 BC) and the Banana Bayou date (2488 ± 200 BC) a "bunch of bananas". The reaction was predictable some of you were very skeptical while others seemed to welcome the date.

Was there a chance for error? of course there was. When we reconstruct the events of the excavation through field notes, photos, slides and memory, the one area open to doubt involves the relationship of the fire pit to the mound. If that fire pit was a part of the original occupation level at the base of the mound and not a part of the mound, then we do not necessarily have a good date for mound construction. On the other hand if the fire pit is associated with and is a part of mound construction we do have the date for the mound. We were aware of this as we excavated therefore we tried to be sure about that relationship. Our conclusion was that the fire pit was a part of and was associated with mound construction, although the bottom of the pit was well into what appears to have been the original shallow midden. That conclusion was for the most part mine, so if we are ever able to prove that the mound was not constructed at that early date, then the error was mine. The error would have been in not recognizing the true relationship of the fire pit.

The next phases of our field work at Hornsby will include efforts to prove or disprove our reported date of mound construction. In the meantime, for those of you who are not at all concerned about when the mound was built, the Hornsby radiocarbon date is a good one for the occurrence of amorphous fired clay objects plus it gives us a firm date on the artifacts found in the mound (at least those in the base of the mound), and it is a good date for known occupation of the Deweyville terrace in the Amite River valley.

Radiocarbon Limited Laboratory #RL 1029. MASCA corrected AD/BC 3200 BC ± 270.

FUNDING FOR MARITIME PRESERVATION

In the March 1979 issue of Preservation News announced the formation of a new \$5,000,000 matching grants program for maritime heritage preservation. The program is a unique partnership between the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS) and the state historic preservation officers.

HCRS, through the state historic preservation office network, will accept grant application for projects involving properties that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places and for survey and planning.

According to the article, the National Trust for Historic Preservation will process grant applications for all other aspects of maritime heritage preservation including restoration and preservation of properties not appropriate for listing in the National Register, maritime experience programs, preservation of traditional maritime skills, underwater archaeology, maritime museum and reproduction of historic maritime-oriented resources. This area of the program may offer new opportunities to record the skills and knowledge involved in constructing a cypress Lafitee shift, a dugout perique and crafts that have added so much to the unique character of South Louisiana.

This new grants program is part of the growing recognition of the need for increased maritime heritage preservatin support. Since much of Louisian's history is centered on the Mississippi River, Red River and the Gulf of Mexico our state has much to benefit from this program.

Additional information and application forms are available from the National Trust for Historic Preservation, 740-748 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, or from Dr. E. Bernard Carrier, State Historic Preservation Officer.

LITTLE SALT SPRING EXCAVATION

The 16 February 1979 issue of the prestigious journal Science featured an article by Carl J. Clausen on his excavations at Little Salt Spring, Florida. LAS members will remember Carl from the 1978 annual meeting in Baton Rouge. Carl gave the keynote address on his work at the site. The article noted that the earliest evidence of human activity was an extinct giant land tortoise which appeared to have been killed with a sharply pointed wood stake and cooked on the spot. The tortoise was dated by carbon 14 at 12,030 years ago. An Archaic period cemetery, adjacent to the spring, contained an estimated 1,000 burials. Clausen's excavations revealed that the bodies were placed on a bier of wax myrtle and ceremonially wra-ped with grass.

DELTA CHAPTER NEWS

Judy Reggio

The Delta Chapter had a very good year in 1978 with Forrest Travorca as President, and is hoping for an even better one in 1979. Our new slate of officers are as follows: President, Melvin Glory; Vice President, Jackie Guichard; Secretary, Gloria Brown; Treasurer, Joan Bruder; LAS Representative, Judy Reggio; Publicity Chairperson, June Shaikewitz; Editor, Janet Carrigee; Social Chairman Tom Brown; Historian, Norma Bissel; Sunshine Committee, Phyllis Glory; Dig CO-ordinator, Joe Bissel; Librarian Judy Reggio; Telephone Committee, Judy Reggio. We have drawn up a new set of bylaws. The committee that worked on these included: Tom Brown, Joe Manuel, Tommy Ryan, and Dan Shipman.

Our meetings are held in room 140, Liberal Arts Building, at UNO the last Thursday of every month, at 7:30 PM So far this year, our speakers have been Eric Laceyfield, who spoke on "Survival in the Marsh", and Dr. George Kelm, who spoke on his continuing work in Tel Batash (Timmah) in Israel. Next month, Brian Duhe will speak on his work at the Bonner Creek Site. Future presentations will include: Joe Manuel, Hornsby Site; Mike Comardelle, Lake Salvador; Forrest Trvirca, Survey of Lake Salvador Areas.

So far this year, the Delta Chapter has seen the Peruvian Exhibit, and it has plans for the summer including a family picnic, another social, and a fund raising of which Mike Comardelle has taken charge.

The Delta Chapter is also very active in field work. We are planning to open up Mound "C" at Hornsby. We are very excited about this project, as Mound "B" had a carbon dating of 3200 BC. We are also planning to open another pit at S.C. 14 in Lake Salvador. Forrest Trvirca and his Explorer Scouts have been doing extensive survey work in the Lake Salvador area, and have extended their survey to include Bayou Des Allemands and Bayou Des Amoreaux. They have plotted five additional sites in Bayou Des Amoreaux, which has four midden areas associated with the natural shoreline and one large mound complex, of which one mound is approximately 10 feet tall and 3.5 feet wide. They plan to post-hole these sites to check for possible occupation, measure them and record all information correctly. They have already replotted LF35, which was incorrectly plotted by a local university. Based on surface collections, they believe this site has a Marksville component.

Brian Duhe and family are continuing their work at the Shellhill Plantation.

We would like to invite you to attend our meetings any time you happen to be in New Orleans

IMPERIAL CALCASIEU CHAPTER NEWS

The first meeting of 1979 was devoted to the election of officers for the year and the final preparations for the LAS Conference to be held in Lake Charles.

The 1979 officers are:

Joe Toups, President
Mark Wentz, Vice President
Roger Kamlu, Secretary
Marie White, Treasurer.

Executive Committee:

Joe Frank
Lou Harris
R.L. Coleman
Roger Kamlu
Marie White
Frank Tuten
Clare Gillard

