

Louisiana Archaeological Society

NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Vol. 3, No. 4



October 1976

IN THIS ISSUE:

The Future of Society and the Society: Conservation Archaeology ... 1;
The Wonderful World of Poverty Point ... 4; Steatite Trade ... 6; Book
Review ... 10; LAS Executive Meeting ... 12; Art, Historical and Cultural
Preservation Agency Report ... 13; Annual Meeting ... 15; Chapter News ... 17;
Indian News ... 19; Current Research ... 20; This and That ... 24; Pre-
registration and Motel Reservation Form ... 30; Map of 1977 meeting site
... 31; Ballot ... 32; Order blank ... 33.

THE FUTURE OF SOCIETY AND THE SOCIETY: CONSERVATION ARCHAEOLOGY

by
Jon L. Gibson

At first a glimmer, then a growing awareness, and now an enveloping flood of concern has prompted this reaction. For me, this has taken place in the span of but a few years. Others may have been bothered longer, but far too few have taken the initiative to even speak of their concern. We cannot afford to push this problem aside any longer; it will not resolve itself. It must be aired now, and SOMETHING MUST BE DONE ABOUT IT! I speak of the disappearance of our precious archaeological resources. And I speak of these things to you, members of the LAS, citizens of our great state, who need this least, but in whose hands lie the salvation and conservation of the few remaining vestiges of Louisiana's prehistoric and aboriginal historic heritage.

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, LA 70504. Unless otherwise indicated, opinions stated herein are those of the editor and do not necessarily reflect Society policy.

I need not remind any of you of the rampant destruction of archaeological sites in the past few years. I would only like to emphasize my personal belief that the rate of loss is so severe that our generation will witness the nearly complete annihilation of archaeological sites unless a conservation philosophy can be implemented and put into effect immediately! And LAS members, the burden is on you. It lies not in the hands of college professors, it does not rest with the State Archaeologist or the Antiquities Commission, nor does it reside with the enactment of more laws or stricter enforcement of existing legislation. These persons, groups, and legislation are crises-orientated, responding, almost totally, to those situations in which archaeological resources are actually in the process of being destroyed or are in imminent danger. Let me say, it is hard for some to see beyond tomorrow when they are conducting emergency salvage almost daily. So, yes, my friends, the implementation of a conservation archaeology attitude falls on your shoulders. Where else are so many people, people of so many different occupations, of such varied educational and social backgrounds, having varying degrees of influence on children, other adults, local officials, and politicians, brought together because of a common interest--archaeology. I have watched what a strong, concerned society has done in Arkansas in terms engendering public support for their archaeology program. I propose a similar effort, but one devoted to bringing a conservation archaeology philosophy to the general public. If this is not done today, we will speak of archaeology in the past tense tomorrow.

The main thrust of any conservation archaeology program is public education; education of all age groups in all walks of life. Without general public support and concern, archaeological resources are doomed to extinction. On the other hand, I have seen what concern and education have done at Williamsburg, Natchez, Poverty Point, Mesa Verde, Chaco Canyon. What makes these places and their conservation management programs successful? People concerned! Local chapters and individuals can go a long way toward furthering this ideal by utilizing the media, newspapers, radio, and television. Keep archaeology before the public, express your concern about the resource at every opportunity. Talk to town and city councils, officials, farmers, landowners, service and civic groups; voice your apprehensions. Set stalwart examples in the conduction and conduct of archaeology. Let them know, it is more than just a weekend pastime and a hobby. Teachers, let's prepare social studies unit plans on archaeology and Indians, let the children know the data base is rapidly eroding. Let's work with the Department of Education in preparing films and books for all levels. Let's work with cultural and historical committees in bringing archaeology out of musty attics into the open. Local museums, like the newly created one at Harrisonburg and the one at Epps, are important devices for public education; let's give them more publicity. Let's work with Chambers of Commerce, Tourist Bureaus, Police Juries, Mayors, City Councils; convince them that archaeology is a source of pride, is worth conserving, and is extremely interesting, as well as worthwhile. Let's coordinate more closely with Native American groups in fostering exhibitions, craft demonstrations, and other forms of public exposure to Indians. And perhaps, most importantly, let's talk to our families, our work groups, our church groups, our friends; discussions at this familiaristic level are probably most likely to produce fruitful results.

The job is going to be difficult. Some of us might have to forego publishing an article or two this year. Some of us might have to travel more often than we would like. Some of us may even have to talk to people we didn't vote for. But consider the imminent and frightening alternative: Louisiana without an intact archaeological site. How will we do archaeology then?

To be convincing advocates of a conservation philosophy, we must ourselves be convinced on the value and usefulness of archaeological resources. We must persuade people that archaeological sites are truly worth conserving, that their destruction will be a terrible loss to society. We must demonstrate the positive value of archaeology to society as a whole. We must rid that attitude, recently related to me by an engineer, that archaeological sites merely hinder progress; progress being asphalt, concrete, and man's control of natural processes. What are the most convincing kinds of arguments? We can always show the benefits of museum and exhibitivite displays for public enjoyment and welfare, but this argument is based on an exploitation of Indian sites, the very thing we are trying to minimize with this philosophy. A circuitous method for getting museum pieces, which will avoid further spoiling of sites, is to request that aboriginal materials in out-of-state museums and institutions be returned to the local areas where they were originally gotten. Outdoor site museums, such as Marksville and Poverty Point, are much more in line with the philosophy of conservation archaeology, because they don't necessarily involve site exploitation. We can additionally show a positive value of archaeological sites to our Native American groups. Many of these groups have very little or no conception of their prehistoric and protohistoric past. Archaeologists cannot only identify their ancestral abodes and lifeways, but can with proper management assist in a prideful conservation of these places and ideas for the future. I might add in this day and time of air and water pollution, chemical preservatives, black jelly beans, ditches instead of bayous, and urban sprawl of brick and concrete, that we are using the world up. An appreciation of Native American ethos of man one with the land, instead of man against the land, may be vital to the continued existence of Homo sapiens on this planet. Archaeologists and Native American groups working cooperatively must be the prime movers in the reestablishment of this attitude. Archaeology also has positive value for many other sciences and can be used in long-range planning and prediction of such things as agricultural production, land use planning, climatic cycles, soil useability, and others. These ideas may be easiest to sell to officials as they have economic repercussions. But perhaps the greatest utility of archaeology and the need for its conservation is the unique perspective it generates on the long-term processes of cultural evolution an understanding which I feel should underlie the planning of governmental programs dealing with welfare, energy development, foreign relations, and others. Only archaeology can provide these insights; archaeologists are the only ones who work with aspects of human existence in such great time depth. Governmental planning without the perspective of human antiquity, of human ecosystems in change and evolution, and of cultural differences and similarities, is not utilizing some of the most important data available and is liable to be successful only by coincidence.

I really believe the future of society, the Society, and a conservation philosophy are intimately intertwined. As a parting directive, my last as president of the LAS, I would like to charge each and every one of you and

the Society as a whole to do what you can to see that archaeological resources are conserved. It is a personal mandate.

THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF POVERTY POINT

Early Ceramic Traits at Poverty Point Site Clarence H. Webb

The Poverty Point culture was originally thought to be preceramic. This opinion was strengthened by the Jaketown report (Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955) that early levels were non-ceramic and the levels with an admixture of Poverty Point clay objects, fiber tempered pottery and Tchula sherds were post-Poverty Point. The later Poverty Point site report (Ford and Webb 1956) first established fiber tempered ceramics as an integral - albeit minimal - trait, with sand and clay tempered ceramics open to question. Subsequent studies have established the presence of fiber tempered and untempered sherds throughout all occupation levels at the Poverty Point (Kuttruff 1975) and Claiborne (Gagliano and Webb 1970) sites. Eleven sites of the culture are now known to have fiber tempered pottery (Webb 1977) and collections of Carl Alexander include grit and clay tempered sherds at depths up to $\frac{1}{2}$ meter in the Poverty Point midden.

Certain interesting traits at the site seem to herald the advent in the Lower Valley of a distinctive ceramic complex. These include: (a) podal supports (Fig. 1a, b) generally mammiform (teat-like) are tetrapodal or polyodal, small, and attached to circular bases. They occur on sherds tempered with fiber, grit and clay. The vessel forms seem to be beakers, vases or deep bowls; they are plain or decorated with fingernail or tool punctations, stamping or incising. Podal supports, especially tetrapodal, are frequent in later Tchefuncte and Marksville pottery in the Lower Valley, in Adena and Hopewell in the Northern Valley, in Bayou LaBatre and other ceramics of the Gulf Coast, and throughout the Southeast in Deptford times; (b) rocker stamping (Fig. 1c), unzoned and effected with a two-prong or solid tool, is a part of the complex, as noted above; (c) ring or annular basal supports, apparently on similar vessels, including one sherd of fiber tempered Wheeler Plain type; (d) punched-through nodes or bosses (Fig. 1c, d), in a single horizontal row encircling the vessel below the rim. They are large (ca. 1cm) and formed by punching a hollow tool through the vessel wall from the interior; the interior holes were sometimes sealed, sometimes left open. Differing from the situation in the Tennessee Valley and the Tchefuncte sites around Lake Pontchartrain, where small nodes were confined to sand tempered Alexander ceramics, the bosses at Poverty Point are found on fiber tempered Wheeler Plain and on clay or clay-grit tempered sherds, which are plain, stamped, incised and punctated; (e) tecomate or globular neckless jars (Fig. 1e), are unique to Poverty Point in the Formative ceramics of the Eastern United States. The only other occurrence is on the Florida Gulf Coast after 500 B.C. (Ford 1969). Four clay tempered sherds from Poverty Point that demonstrate this form are plain; one has incised decoration. One sherd indicates a large vessel, 28 to 40 cm in projected diameter; (f) gadrooning or finger fluting (Fig. 1b) occurs on 8 sherds, one fiber tempered, the others clay or clay-grit tempered. The fluting is usually vertical on the lower wall, sometimes near podal supports, but in one instance

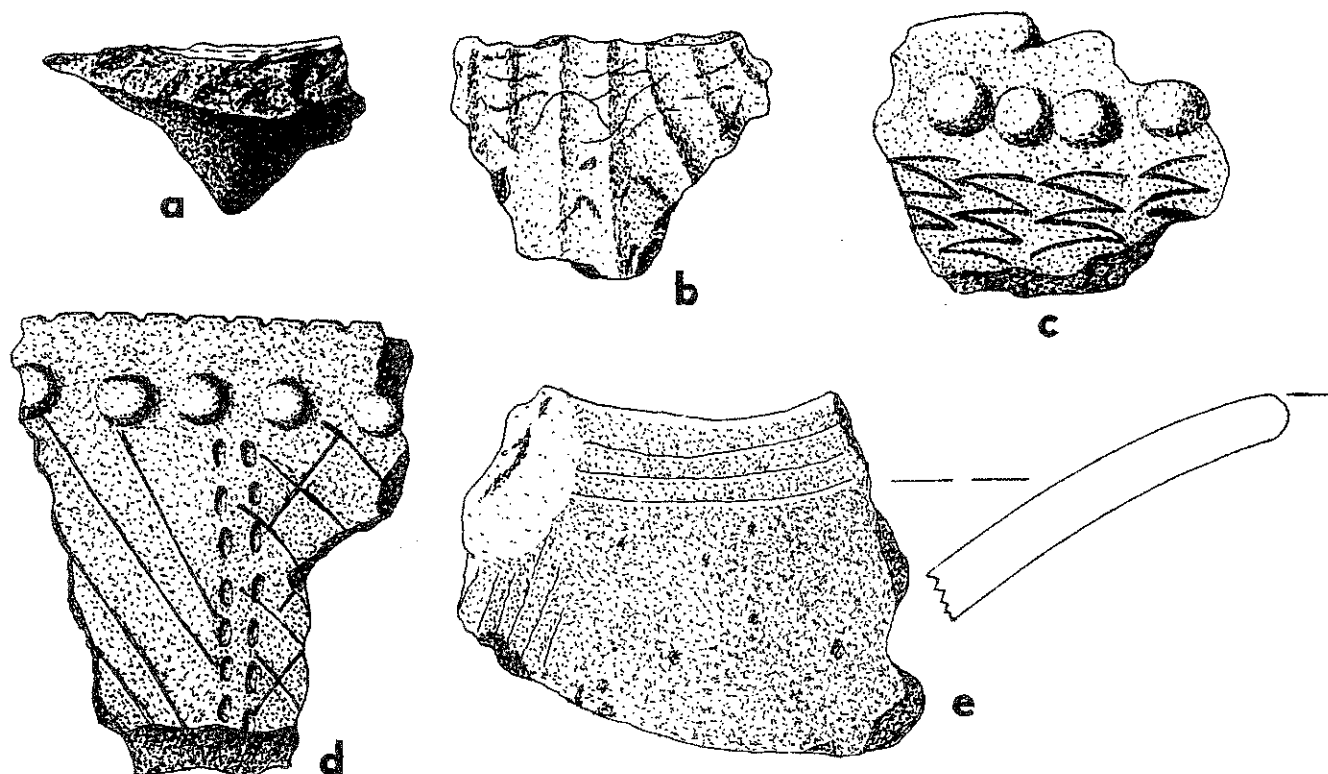


Fig. 1. Ceramic traits at Poverty Point. a, podal support; b, gadrooning and podal support on fiber tempered sherd; c, punched-through bosses and rocker stamping; d, punched-through bosses, rim notching, punctating and incising; e, rim sherd of tecomate form, with incised decoration.

is near mid-body in position.

Ford (1969) has shown that all of these traits occur in Formative ceramics of Mesoamerica and/or northern South America. They have not been reported in the early ceramic periods of the Carolina-Georgia Coast or Florida. Their first appearance in the Eastern United States seems to be at Poverty Point site.

Bibliography

Ford, James A. 1969 A comparison of formative cultures in the Americas. Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology II.

- Ford, James A., Philip Phillips and William G. Haag. 1955 The Jaketown site in west-central Mississippi. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. 45, Part 1.
- Ford, James A. and Clarence H. Webb. 1956 Poverty Point, a late Archaic site in Louisiana. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. 46, Part 1.
- Gagliano, Sherwood M. and Clarence H. Webb. 1970 Archaic-Poverty Point transition at the Pearl River mouth. Southeastern Archaeological Conference Bulletin 12.
- Kuttruff, Carl. 1975 The Poverty Point site: north sector test excavations. Louisiana Archaeology, No. 2 (in press).
- Webb, Clarence H. 1977 Poverty Point culture and site. Geoscience and Man, Louisiana State University (in press).

ARTICLE

THE LATE ARCHAIC-POVERTY POINT STEATITE TRADE NETWORK IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY: A PRELIMINARY REPORT

Brent W. Smith

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Nashville, Tennessee
and University of Tennessee at Nashville

In a recent article I provided some evidences of the participation of the prehistoric occupants of the Young's Bayou drainage area of Natchitoches Parish in Northwest Louisiana in a vast lithic raw material trade network during Archaic and Poverty Point times (1975, "Prehistoric Settlement Patterns of the Young's Bayou Drainage, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana", Louisiana Archaeology 2, in press). One of the underlying assumptions was that the Poverty Point and Beau Rivage Sites in Louisiana, Jaketown and Claiborne in Mississippi, and Calion in Arkansas served as redistribution centers which provided raw materials or finished products for a number of other groups of people throughout the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Prior to that paper, the idea of the Poverty Point Site as a redistribution center had been explored by Howard Winters (1968, "Value Systems and Trade Cycles of the Late Archaic", in New Perspectives in Archaeology, by Sally R. Binford and Lewis R. Binford), Clarence Webb (1968, "The Extent and Content of Poverty Point Culture", American Antiquity; 1975, Poverty Point Culture and Site, in press), Jon Gibson (1973, Social Systems at Poverty Point, An Analysis of Intersite and Intrasite Variability, unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University; 1974, "Poverty Point: the First North American Chiefdom", Archaeology 27 (2): 97-105), Ted Brasher (1973, An Investigation of Some Central Functions of Poverty Point, unpublished M.A. thesis, Department of Social Sciences, Northwestern State University of Louisiana) and Brent W. Smith (1974, Prehistoric Settlement Patterns of the Young's Bayou Drainage, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, unpublished M.A. thesis, Department of Social Sciences, Northwestern State

University of Louisiana; 1975, "The Round School Site", Newsletter of the Louisiana Archaeological Society). Only Brasher (1973), however, has attempted to systematically describe the precise relationships of those sites which participated in the Poverty Point lithic trade network. His research involved the use of central place theories from the discipline of geography to examine the function of the Poverty Point type site and other Poverty Point sites within the various lithic trade networks in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Recently, new data obtained from the University of Virginia at Charlottesville (courtesy C.G. Holland, Department of Anthropology, and Ralph Allen, Department of Chemistry) and from Alden B. Carpenter, Department of Geology, University of Missouri (Frank Schambach, 1975, "A Unique Engraved Steatite Bowl from Southwest Arkansas", Bulletin of the Arkansas Archaeological Society), provide some provocative insights on the steatite (soapstone) trade network in the Lower Mississippi Valley and adjacent areas. Samples were analyzed for trace elements by using neutron activation as a means for relating an individual artifact from a particular site to the outcrop which served as the original quarry source and to artifacts from other sites where these artifacts had been brought or traded. This technique has been discussed previously by Alvin Luckenbach, C.G. Holland and Ralph O. Allen (1975, "Soapstone Artifacts: Tracing Prehistoric Trade Patterns in Virginia", Science 187: 57-58; 1975, "The Application of Instrumental Activation Analysis to a Study of Prehistoric Steatite Artifacts and Source Materials", Archaeometry 17 (1): 69-83), and Clyde L. Quimby (editor, 1975, "Tracing Prehistoric Trade Routes Using Soapstone (Steatite) Artifacts", Tennessee Archaeological Society Newsletter 20 (12): 6-7).

The results of these analyses are provided in tabular form in Tables 1 and 2. The data provided in Table 2 are more specific in terms of quarry locations (due to a greater availability of existing quarry source information) and are, therefore, more beneficial. Both universities analyzed samples from the Poverty Point Site; Carpenter (Table 1) assumes a Northwest Georgia or Eastern Alabama quarry source which is consistent with Holland and Allen who "match-up" the "Army 2" specimen with a hypothetical Alabama quarry, "AL-1". Samples "Miss 8,9,10,16,18-24" in Table 2 are not listed specifically, but are from the following sites: 22QU567, Tackett (1 sherd), 22CR504, Teoc Creek (1 sherd), 22HU505, Jacketown (7 sherds), and 22QU518, Norman (1 sherd). Thanks go to John Connaway, Survey Archaeologist, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, for providing the specimens from Mississippi listed in Table 2 and to H.F. ("Pete") Gregory, Northwestern State University, for providing the specimens from Poverty Point, Terrall Lewis and Young's Bayou listed in Table 2.

With only one exception (Young's Bayou: sample "Army 7" in Table 2), all specimens match-up with quarries or sites in Georgia or Alabama, thus precisely documenting the "Poverty Point Interaction Sphere" in the Lower Mississippi Valley, Alabama and Georgia. The Young's Bayou specimen remains an anomaly. This match-up with sites in North Carolina and the Chula Quarry in Amelia County, Virginia is puzzling. The Young's Bayou Site had a Late Archaic component which evidenced possible interaction with the Poverty Point Culture, but nothing completely definitive. Does this indicate the involvement of the occupants at Young's Bayou with a Late Archaic steatite trade network other than Poverty Point, or does this indicate instead that more

TABLE 1
 STEATITE SAMPLES ANALYZED BY UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
 (SCHAMBACH 1975)

SITE NAME/NUMBER/LOCATION	CULTURAL CONTEXT	QUARRY AND SITE CORRELATIONS
16WC1 - Poverty Point Nine Specimens	Poverty Point	Southern Appalachians (N.W. Georgia and E. Alabama)
3LA5 - Johnny Ford (Lewisville) One Specimen	Archaic/Fourche Maline	Southern Appalachians (N.W. Georgia and E. Alabama)
3LA7 - One Specimen	Archaic	Southern Appalachians (N.W. Georgia and E. Alabama)
3LA25 - One Specimen	Archaic	Southern Appalachians (N.W. Georgia and E. Alabama)
3C026 - King's Creek One Specimen (Fragment of Bowl)	Archaic	Southern Appalachians (N.W. Georgia and E. Alabama)
3CL29 - Kirkham One Specimen	Archaic/Marksville/ Coles Creek	Southern Appalachians (N.W. Georgia and E. Alabama)

TABLE 2
 STEATITE SAMPLES ANALYZED BY UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA DESIGNATION	SITE NAME/NUMBER	CULTURAL CONTEXT	QUARRY AND SITE CORRELATIONS
Army 1	16WC1 - Poverty Point	Poverty Point	None
Army 2	16WC1 - Poverty Point	Poverty Point	AL-1: Alabama Quarry
Army 3	16WC1 - Poverty Point	Poverty Point	None
Army 4	Claiborne (MS)	Poverty Point	None
Army 5	Terrall Lewis	Poverty Point	AL Sites; Tackett Site (MS)
Army 6	Young's Bayou	Late Archaic	None
Army 7	Young's Bayou	Late Archaic	NC; Amelia Co. - Chula Quarry, VA
Miss 1	22QU577 - Joe George	Poverty Point	AL Quarry 1TA15; 9FU83 Quarry, GA
Miss 2	22C0543 - Meredith	Poverty Point	DeKalb Co., GA Quarry; 40M08 (TN); Cobb Co., GA; AL
Miss 3	22LF 500 - Neill	Poverty Point	DeKalb Co., GA Quarry; 40M08 (TN); Cobb Co., GA; GA
Miss 4	22QU518 - Norman	Poverty Point	Soapstone Ridge Quarry, DeKalb Co., GA
Miss 5	22LF540 - McGary	Poverty Point	DeKalb Co., GA Quarry; 40M08 (TN); Cobb Co., GA; GA
Miss 6	22QU567 - Tackett	Poverty Point	Terrall Lewis; Alabama Habitation Sites
Miss 7	22HU553 - Honey Island	Multi-Component	Soapstone Ridge Quarry, DeKalb Co., GA
Miss 8			None
Miss 9			None
Miss 10			None
Miss 11	22HU505 - Jaketown	Poverty Point	Alabama Habitation Sites
Miss 12	22HU505 - Jaketown	Poverty Point	Soapstone Ridge Quarry, DeKalb Co., GA
Miss 13	22HU505 - Jaketown	Poverty Point	Alabama Quarry - 1TA15; Georgia Quarry - 9FU83
Miss 14	22CR504 - Teoc Creek	Poverty Point	Soapstone Ridge Quarry, DeKalb Co., GA
Miss 15	22CR504 - Teoc Creek	Poverty Point	Soapstone Ridge Quarry, DeKalb Co., GA
Miss 16			None
Miss 17	22CR504 - Teoc Creek	Poverty Point	Soapstone Ridge Quarry, DeKalb Co., GA
Miss 18			None
Miss 19			None
Miss 20			None
Miss 21			None
Miss 22			None
Miss 23			None
Miss 24			None

data is needed on Poverty Point steatite? I suspect the latter is the case, but only when hundreds of additional samples are analyzed from the Poverty Point Site and other sites and quarries within and outside of the Lower Mississippi Valley, will we get a better handle on the mechanisms, nature and extent of this Late Archaic-Poverty Point steatite trade network and "Interaction Sphere".

Members of the Society who would like to get their steatite samples analyzed should write to Mr. C.G. Holland (Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22901; Telephone: 804-924-3496).

BOOK REVIEW

Artifacts of Prehistoric America, by Louis A. Brennan, Stackpole Books, \$14.95 (cloth)

L.W. Patterson
418 Wycliffe
Houston, TX 77079

As chairman of a local archaeological society (Houston), I am always looking for good elementary published material on prehistoric artifacts to use with new amateur archaeologists. Therefore, when a book was published by a person well known in eastern United States archaeology and editor of Archaeology of Eastern North America, I immediately purchased a copy. This book, Artifacts of Prehistoric America, by Louis A. Brennan has recently been made a feature selection of a national book club, and will therefore be given an unusually wide audience.

This volume is intended to be a companion book to Beginner's Guide to Archaeology (Stackpole Books 1973) by the same author, and indeed could serve this purpose. Presentation is made in a large, well illustrated 8½ x 11 format, with clear subtitles for sections on individual artifact types. The photography is generally good, and a full range of lithic, ceramic, bone, and even metal artifacts is covered. Most of the short discussions on each artifact type are well written, and a full index is provided. In short, a first glance through this book gives a favorable impression of suitability as an aid to beginning amateur archaeologists.

Despite these favorable comments, I would not recommend this book to amateur archaeologists or even to the general public. References are badly needed, as it would be difficult to use the reference lists in the companion volume in conjunction with this book. Even where a few references are given (p. 66) they are incomplete. The biggest difficulties, however, are the numerous technical errors and expounding of unproven theories as established facts.

A book intended for beginning amateur archaeologists is hardly a suitable forum for such presentations. There is a strong bias here in introducing the early phases of American archaeology as being completely derived from an

Asiatic chopper-flake tradition, and most American lithic technology then evolving by independent invention. Since the possibility remains that some fairly well developed early Upper Paleolithic technology came from Asia to the New World, as well as even more sophisticated post-Pleistocene lithic technology, it is questionable to give the general reader only one controversial theory as fact. Positive statements on northward diffusions from Mexico of prismatic blade technology (p. 23) and clay tempering for pottery (p. 199) are also to be questioned.

Brennan seems at times to favor his own terminology in lithic technology over recognized terms in the literature. In reference to projectile points (p. 35), he uses "semi-stemmed" for single shouldered, "flare" for expanding stem, and "notching above corner" for side-notched. The term "teshoa" to designate utilized primary cortex flakes is not in general use in the literature. Reference to the Mousterian (p. 22) as a "non-flake blade industry" is at best only partially correct, as Bordes (1972) has illustrated many prismatic blades from European Mousterian sites, even though not with the frequency of the Upper Paleolithic. The use of an "Early Hunter Period" (p. 39) as a time period of 1,500 years before the introduction of fluted projectile points is a tenuous concept, as generalized leaf-shaped points could start much earlier (Chapman 1975:31-59). Use of the metric system would have been preferable for projectile point dimensions.

As a minor comment, the Gary point (p. 47-59) is probably the worst example of this common projectile point type ever illustrated.

Brennan does not appear to be familiar with prismatic blade technology. He presents a mixture of elongated flakes and true prismatic blades as "flake blades" and reserves the term prismatic blade for blades with thick triangular cross sections. This type of nomenclature simply does not fit the accepted literature (Sanger, et al. 1970). The statement (p. 75) that Hopewellian blades are "a sort of lithic sideline to a bifacial industry" is unfounded, with a wealth of recognized Ohio and Illinois Hopewell blade technology now available (Converse 1973:66).

Numerous technical errors can be found, and some of these will be mentioned. There is no clear record that most European and African lithic industries developed on exclusively unifacial or exclusively bifacial lines, as stated (p. 22). Heating in hot water (p. 24) is a poor example for heat treating of flint, as the temperature would be much too low (Flenniken and Garrison 1975). A sand bath would be a much better example of indirect heat application. Hammerstones (p. 25) do not have to be nearly as hard as the material being flaked. Limestone (soft) hammerstones work well with flint. Crabtree (1972:42) has shown that bipolar flaking does not produce two bulbs of percussion, as stated (p. 25). There is no hard evidence that the bifacial tradition started in South America as stated (p. 31). It is questionable that the description of the atlatl function as "adds to length of time of this contact" (p. 31) is an appropriate description of the advantage in force application (Butler 1975). The Catan point (p. 68) is normally considered a dart point, not an arrow point (Suhm and Jelks 1962:175). The directions in which scrapers are used (p. 96) are certainly not limited to those given. Eyed bone needles (p. 172) appear long before the stated

earliest Woodland age, in Paleo sites such as Lindermeier (Wilmsen 1974:103). Rattles are not all late prehistoric (p. 173), for good examples are available from the Kentucky Archaic (Webb 1974:302).

It is hoped that a revised edition of this book will replace the original in the near future. Numerous corrections and improvements should be made, but only a modest effort would be required to transform this volume into a useful and accurate reference on basic American prehistoric artifacts.

References

- Bordes, F. 1972 A Tale of Two Caves, Harper and Row.
- Butler, W.B. 1975 The Atlatl: The Physics of Function and Performance, Plains Anthropologist 20(68):105-110.
- Chapman, C.H. 1975 The Archaeology of Missouri, I, University of Missouri Press.
- Converse, R.N. 1973 Ohio Flint Types, Special Publication, Archaeological Society of Ohio.
- Crabtree, D.E. 1972 An Introduction to Flintworking, Occasional Papers of Idaho State University Museum, No. 28
- Flenniken, J.J. and Garrison, E.G. 1975 Thermally Altered Novaculite and Stone Tool Manufacturing Techniques, Journal of Field Archaeology 2 (1/2):125-131.
- Sanger, D.; McGhee, R. and Wyatt, D. 1970 Blade Description, Arctic Anthropology 7(2):115-117.
- Suhm, D.A. and Jelks, E.B. 1962 Handbook of Texas Archeology: Type Descriptions, Texas Archeological Society, Special Publication No. 1.
- Webb, W.S. 1974 Indian Knoll, University of Tennessee Press.
- Wilmsen, E.N. 1974 Lindermeier: A Pleistocene Hunting Society, Harper and Row.

REPORTS

LAS Executive Committee Meeting Productive
Joe Frank, Corresponding Secretary

As the Indians go, so goes LAS. On July 17th the Louisiana Archaeological Society held its executive committee meeting at the Grand Village of the Natchez State Park in Natchez, Mississippi. Dr. Jon L. Gibson presided over the meeting which was attended by the officers, chapter representatives, guests and Ms. Dale Brown, member of the Antiquities Commission. After the meeting the members had the opportunity to retrace the steps of Bienville,

DuPratz and the Tatoed Serpent. The museum is well equipped and the displays were the brain child of Robert S. Neitzel. Mr. M.T. Hartman, administrator of the state park, was extremely courteous and the society is grateful to him for this. Senator James H. Brown and Dale treated the members to an evening boat ride along lovely Lake Concorida and to delicious Mississippi River catfish. A few sould were still ready to see the sites so on to ...
.....Natchez Under the Hill. While everyone was enjoying the view, Tommy Ryan was trying to figure out where the "privies" were. On Sunday morning Joe Frank led a group from New Orleans to the Sun Oil Site 22 Ad. 522 for a comparison collection.

REPORT FROM THE STATE ART, HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL PRESERVATION
AGENCY, Dorothy H. Gibbens

A. National Register of Historic Places

The National Register is a program of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service and was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (PL89-665) as amended. Placement on the National Register of Historic Places does not infringe property ownership rights, but rather offers a measure of protection from federally financed, assisted, or licensed undertakings. It also makes private property owners eligible to be considered for federal grants-in-aid through their state programs. In 1974 and 1975 matching grants-in-aid were used to fund excavations at the Poverty Point site.

Currently 117 properties in Louisiana are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Only four of these are Indian sites. The sites are Big Oak-Little Oak Islands, Orleans Parish; Marksville site, Avoyelles Parish; The Poverty Point site, West Carroll Parish; the Bayou Jasmine site, St. John the Baptist Parish.

Five additional Indian sites are being nominated to the National Register. These are the Trudeau site, West Feliciana Parish; the Tchefuncte site, St. Tammany Parish; the Gil Smith site, Cameron Parish; the Magnolia Mounds, St. Bernard Parish; the Bete Noire site, St. Martin Parish.

Placing a site on the National Register identifies it as significant in the culture history of our nation and worthy of recognition and preservation. Federal funds may be allocated to preserve sites which are threatened by federally sponsored undertakings. Federal law also allows the sponsoring federal agency to provide sufficient funds for scientific excavation of National Register sites if a site will be unavoidably destroyed by construction of federal highways, levees, etc.

As you are all aware, our Indian sites are disappearing at an alarming rate. If you know of a site currently threatened by a federal project, I urge you to nominate it to the National Register of Historic Places. In this way you can help to preserve Louisiana's prehistoric past for future generations.

Nomination forms can be obtained from the Art, Historical and Cultural Preservation Agency, Old State Capitol, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70801, (504) 389-5086.

B. Corps Training Program

At the request of the New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers, George Castille (Antiquities Commission) and I participated in a training session for Corps area office supervisory personnel. The meeting was held at District Headquarters in New Orleans. Lectures were given to acquaint the participants with federal regulations concerning Corps responsibility for protecting archaeological and historic sites. Slide presentations were used to illustrate types of sites which might be encountered in Corps construction projects. Artifact collections from prehistoric and historic sites were also displayed.

Similar training sessions for Corps field inspectors are being considered for later in the fall. These sessions may be held in Lafayette, New Orleans and Shreveport.

C. Standards Committee

The Standards Committee of the Louisiana Archaeological Council met on September 11, 1976 in Lafayette, Louisiana. As a result of that meeting, a final draft of the guidelines for contract cultural resource surveys is now in preparation.

The guidelines have been promulgated to insure uniform quality in surveys undertaken to fulfill federal requirements for consideration of cultural resources. Federal law and federal agency regulations related to cultural resources (archaeological, historic, architectural values) have been strengthened and modified in the past two years. Detailed information on site significance and the effect of Federal or federally assisted projects on cultural resources is now required in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements. Reports prepared in accordance with the guidelines will contain sufficient data to meet federal requirements. These reports will also make significant contributions to our knowledge of Louisiana's prehistoric and early historic cultural heritage.

REMINDER FOR ALL ARCHAEOLOGISTS, AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL

Deborah Woodiel
Louisiana Archaeological Survey
and Antiquities Commission

Entering another person's property for the purpose of collecting artifacts or digging into a site without the owner's permission is forbidden by law.

L.R.S. 41: 1609 as amended by Act 378 of 1974:

"Prohibited excavations

No person, not being the owner thereof shall without the consent of the owner enter or attempt to enter upon the lands of

another and intentionally injure, disfigure, remove, excavate, damage, take, dig into, or destroy any sites or artifacts covered by R.S. 41: 1607 (1)."

L.R.S. 41: 1611 as amended by Act 378 of 1974 states:

"Penalties

Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both, and each day of continued violation shall constitute a distinct and separate offense."

NOTICE OF 1977 ANNUAL MEETING

Joseph O. Manuel, Jr.

Dear Member of the Louisiana Archaeological Society:

Our third annual meeting is just around the corner. You will find a pre-registration form and a motel reservation request at the end of this letter. Please send these in as soon as possible.

The Program Planning Committee; Joe Manuel, Jon Gibson, Woody Gagliano, Rick Shenkel, Dan Shipman, and Charles Collins, wishes to take this opportunity to issue a call for "papers". Those of you wishing to participate should let us know immediately and then have an abstract of your presentation to us no later than November 30th. Send the abstract to Joe Manuel, 112 North Drive, Covington 70433. Please plan your presentation with a twenty minute time limit in mind. If you have need of special equipment let us know that we might meet your specific needs.

The Program Planning Committee met in Natchez after the July executive committee meeting and there outlined what promises to be an exciting third annual meeting.

A number of our members have already written to me and have been allotted time on the program. These include; Woody Gagliano, Roger Saucier, Jon Gibson, Bill Haag, Rick Shenkel, Clarence Webb, Tommy Ryan and Stu Neitzel. As soon as all of the meeting time is spoken for we will send out a program schedule.

Each chapter is expected to have a display at the meeting. Individuals are also invited to do so. Tables will be provided. Your displays should be out for those attending to see when registration begins Saturday morning. Write to Melvin Glory, 709½ Waltham, Metairie 70001, to let him know what you plan to display, how much space or how many tables you will need, etc. We hope to have some news coverage so your display might be just what we need to catch the public's eye.

Early Saturday during the meeting each chapter president will be given up to five minutes to introduce the chapter officers and to summarize the events of the past year for the chapter.

Below is a preliminary program outline.

FRIDAY -- PM Press Conference

SATURDAY --

8:00 Registration - Displays on View -- Coffee and Donuts
9:00 Call Meeting to Order -- Joe Manuel
Introduce Dan Shipman for Welcome from Delta Chapters
Introduce Dr. Shenkel for Official Welcome
9:10 Introduction of each Chapter President
(five minutes each to introduce his officers and
summarize events of his chapter for past year)
9:30 Symposium -- Moderator -- Dr. Shenkel?
Woody Gagliano -- Pleistocene to Poverty Point Geomorphic History, Etc.
Roger Saucier -- Poverty Point to Historic
10:10 Break
10:20 Clarence Webb (30 mins.) -- Poverty Point Manifestations Gulf Coast
10:50 Rick Shenkel -- Tchefuncte Sites
11:10 Jon Gibson -- Mermentau Report and Vermilion Report
11:30 Frank Servello or Robert Newman, Atchafalaya Basin
11:50 Lunch
1:20 Charlie Bollich -- Chenier Plains
1:40 Joe Frank -- Little Pecan
2:00 Tommy Ryan -- Bayou Jasmine
2:20 (Demarcy, Shipman, Manuel) -- Fleming/Isle Bonne
2:40 Open
3:00 Discussion
3:10 Break
3:20 Introduction of any distinguished visitors
3:30 Stu Neitzel -- Bill Haag Introduced by
(Summary of Status of Archaeology in La.) Dr. Webb
3:50 Bill Haag
4:20 Discussion

SATURDAY NIGHT -- HOSPITALITY ROOM

SUNDAY --

8:00 Movie - Lou Harris Imperial Calcasieu
(Coffee & Donuts)
8:40 Hase Cummings - Bones & Shells
9:00 Open
9:20 Alan Toth - Ceramic Topology
9:40 Discussion
9:50 Break
10:00 Tommy Ryan & Dottie Gibbons -- A need to review
archaeology in Louisiana -- Problems of inadequate work --
How the process should work --
11:00 Business Meeting -- Jon Gibson
Reports by officers, etc.

VISIT TO SITE -- ?

CHAPTER NEWS

A. Imperial Calcasieu Chapter - Lou Harris, representative

Where did the summer go!? All those plans on our list and only half of them done. Has been a great summer though and we've really been busy. Had a good society excavation at the Hay's site, thanks to Myrna and Charles Fleming and daughter Cinda; had several good programs on archaeology for the Camp Fire Girls at their camp on Calcasieu River; Frank Tuten and others worked hard and set up an archaeological display at the local library for bicentennial, which was well received by the public; and we've helped to start a local society in the DeRidder-Leesville area north of Lake Charles. We feel that this society will grow rapidly and soon become another chapter of IAS.

Jack Bonnin gave an excellent program in July on the Atakapas of Southwest Louisiana. In August Joe Frank gave a program on pottery identification and cultural similarities of Southwest Louisiana and Southeast Texas. Joe has recently given two programs on archaeology on the local T.V. station. Joe's most outstanding accomplishment through this summer (and he's been a very busy man) was his graduation from Northwestern with an M.A. in social studies with an emphasis in archaeology. His thesis was a report on the Bel Site that this society excavated in the summer of 1974. This will be the first "official report" on work done by the society collectively - we're all anxious to read it.

The society is placing special emphasis these days on "public awareness in archaeology" with T.V. programs, distribution of IAS pamphlet, etc. in public places, and, in general, trying to better inform and educate the public of our existence and goals.

As I said, it's been a busy summer - and as for those things left on our list- well - there's fall coming up, and that's really the nicest time for field work anyway.

B. East Central News - Bill Baker, reporter

Steatite fragments from four sites in Catahoula Parish were sent to C.G. Holland, University of Virginia by Jon Gibson. These fragments will be subjected to neutron activation tests to determine their origins. The findings will be one more bit of information to be added to the growing list of knowledge being compiled in Louisiana Archaeology.

A discovery of historic interest was recently investigated by Gulf South Research Institute. It is a river boat of undetermined age. The boat was discovered several feet under ground while levee construction was underway on the west bank of the Mississippi River, near Shaw, La. We hope GSRI will give us a report of their findings some time in the future.

The Catahoula Parish Museum is tentatively scheduled to open in November. This is a new museum and will be devoted entirely to the display of artifacts, illustrations and panorama of The American Indian, particularly pertaining to Catahoula Parish. With professional help, a great effort is being made by local residents, as well as other Louisianians, to make the museum as attractive, authentic and informative as possible. Anyone interested in donating or loaning artifacts to the museum, please contact Bill Baker, P.O. Box 637, Jonesville, LA 71343.

C. Delta Chapter News - Joe Manuel, reporter

Delta Chapter excavations at Isle Bonne were temporarily discontinued in late June but will start again on September 26th. Joe Darby of the Times Picayune is expected to be there to take photographs for an article he is doing. We hope our equipment is still there!

During the past two years many of you have visited our meetings and a number of you have contributed to our programs. To those of you who have been our guests and/or our featured speakers we want to express our appreciation. We at Delta Chapter need your participation. We have a standing invitation to each member to visit and to lecture whenever you can. Please contact our program director, Charles Collins, 942 Harding Dr., New Orleans, 70119 for a date to speak to us.

Our speaker in July was Brian Duhe on "Problematical Objects From Bayou Jasmine". Frank Servello followed in August with an interesting presentation on "Lithic Technology". Our September meeting will be devoted to finalizing plans for the LAS annual meeting. For those of you who love to hear him speak (as we at Delta do) you are invited to our October meeting for a presentation by Dr. Jon Gibson.

Among our guests in August was Rev. C.H. Stone, President of the Gulf Coast Chapter of the Mississippi Archaeological Association. We were delighted to have him with us and we sincerely hope he will bring his interesting ceramics to our '77 meeting.

D. Northeast Louisiana Chapter - Claire Davis, reporter

"Remove not the old landmark; and enter not into the fields of the fatherless". Proverbs 23:10.

The Northeast Louisiana Archaeological Society had its annual picnic at Chenier Park during August. F. Manning Durham, editor and publisher of "Sherds" since inception of the Society a decade ago, was presented a plaque by Vice-President Dick Harper as a token of appreciation. Manning and Paul Hodges were co-organizers and charter members of the Society.

New officers are to be elected in October.

Lewis Whitfield, past president, is back home in West Monroe and progressing satisfactorily, after open heart surgery in Houston.

Glen S. Greene will offer an adult education course on "The Archaeology of Mexico" during the fall, consisting of five two-hour sessions on Wednesday evenings.

Two short descriptive articles concerning aspects of Northeast Louisiana archaeology were published by Paul Hodges in a recent bulletin of the Central States Archaeological Society. James R. Goodson reported in the recent NLAS Newsletter on "A Preliminary Archaeological Survey Investigation of a Lignite Coal Surface Mining Operation in East Texas". An area of 20,000 acres in Grimes County had historic and prehistoric sites, the latter including Early, Middle and Late Lithic, Early and Late Ceramic sites.

Dennis Price and Lorraine Greene are surveying parts of Kisatchie National Forest. Dwain Kirkham and Butch Duke, students of Glen Greene at Northeast, are surveying and testing along the Ouachita.

INDIAN NEWS

Pete Gregory, Reporter

1) Coushatta community center progressing: the tribe received a grant for children's recreation - trips included a trip to Poverty Point and a number of crafts projects. Ernest Sickey, tribal chairman, can point with pride not only to recent tribal progress, but to the community action, especially the Youth Volunteer Program, administered by the tribe.

2) Work progresses on the Tunica-Biloxi Tribal Center. According to their architectural consultant, Tom Keene, the building will contain displays of archaeological and ethnological material pertaining to the tribe. Pete Gregory, Horace Pierite, Jr., and other tribal elders are working on a cultural assessment of tribal lands which will be used in future cultural resource planning. The Coushatta Tribe and the Youth Volunteers from the Elton area, under the direction of Ernest Sickey, have been at work refurbishing the Tunica-Biloxi office building at Marksville. Mr. and Mrs. Steve Eglis of the Mennonite Volunteers will begin working in Marksville in October as tribe facilitators.

3) Dr. Keith Runion, of the Psychology Department at Northwestern State University, is working with Cleveland Riser, of the La Salle Parish School Board, and tribal leaders Clyde Jackson and Jesse Lewis toward coordinating a school counseling program. The program is funded from a grant given by the Presbytery of the Red River, arranged by Rev. James Collie of the First Presbyterian Church, Natchitoches, Louisiana.

4) A field survey of Indian families in northern Natchitoches Parish is being conducted in response to the Task Force on Unrecognized Tribes of the newly formed Indian Policy Review Commission established by Congress. Pete Gregory, Clint Pine, and Wilbert Pardee have been counting families and interviewing Indian descendants in that area. Several Osage descendants have been located, with their families, and other tribal people - some

long isolated - have been found. Any information about tribal groups or Indian individuals would be appreciated, not only from northwest Louisiana, but the whole state. Please contact Pete Gregory, Williamson Museum, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, LA 71457.

5) Dr. James Crawford, under a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies, has been investigating the Mobilian language in Louisiana. With the help of Claude Medford, Crawford located several speakers of Mobilian, or Yamma, near Elton, Louisiana. Anyone with any information on or about this old trade language is urged to communicate with Dr. Crawford at the Department of Anthropology, the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia. Whites and blacks, as well as Indians, spoke this language and all efforts should be made to find speakers and record it for posterity.

6) The Chitimacha Tribe has opened a new food place on their reservation near Charenton, Louisiana. They also opened a new exhibit of Chitimacha cultural materials at their tribal center. Charenton is a beautiful place to visit and food at the tribal restaurant-drive-in is good - visit the Chitimacha Reservation sometimes. Their basketmakers are still weaving and other crafts are available as well. Inquire at the tribal center or at the shop of Chief and Mrs. Emile Stouff across from the School on the reservation. Pete Mora of the Chitimacha Tribe is now director of the State Office of Indian Affairs in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He replaced Ernest Sickey in that capacity.

7) Pete Gregory has been appointed to the editorial board of the Journal of the Institute for the Development of Indian Law in Washington. The Journal provides space to tribal members and others who are conducting research relative to the development of Indian policy and law. Established by Vine Deloria, Jr. and Kirke Kickingbird, it has published several papers relative to the Louisiana Indians and their history.

8) The Anthropology Club at Northwestern Louisiana State University is planning for its annual Indian Crafts Sale on December 4, 1976 - during the Christmas Festival in Natchitoches. Last year Coushatta, Alabama, Choctaw and Tunica-Biloxi participated. All profits go to the craftsmen and it is a good time to shop and meet Louisiana Indian people.

CURRENT RESEARCH

A. Northwest and Central Louisiana - Hiram (Pete) Gregory

The Northwestern Louisiana State University Department of Social Sciences has recently completed a reconnaissance of Bushley Bayou's lower reaches for the Vicksburg Office of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. A foot survey of an area 7 miles long by 1 mile wide was conducted, as was a boat reconnaissance of the stream.

Two very small Plaquemine camp sites were located in the project area - a region of very low backswamp. A number of bank line slumps showed

extensive evidence of a deeply buried Arkansas channel system, and the probabilities of alluvially "drowned" sites is exceedingly high. Choctaw informants, especially Anderson Lewis of Zenoria, Louisiana, and Jesse Lewis of Jena, Louisiana, have pointed out that Bushley Bayou once had an extensive Choctaw community near its junction with the Ouachita River and that the name came from their language - it means to cut or slash across. The stream actually cuts across the swamps from Catahoula Lake to the Ouachita!

Pete Gregory, Kim Curry, Ted Brasher and Clint Pine, under a contract from Gulf Central Pipelines, tested two areas and excavated 80 square meters of another site in Grant and La Salle Parishes, on the upper Little River.

The excavated site area would have been destroyed by the pipeline and the right-of-way was extensively excavated. Three horizontal concentrations of material, 2 Archaic hearth areas (lots of fire-cracked stone, projectile points, burins, and other tools) and one small area of Plaquemine Period occupation were salvaged. Preforms for Friley points, and variety Manchac and Sanson sherds were in this area.

Vertically these occupations were sandwiched into about one half meter of fine sandy soil, and the separation of the Archaic and Neo-Indian concentrations was possible only by horizontally plotting artifact distributions.

Surveys of "clear cut" areas in western Winn Parish by Mr. and Mrs. Archie Pine and Clint Pine revealed a large Caddo I village on the eastern end of Chee-Chee Bay (Saline Lake). Alba points, Hickory Fine Engraved and lots of very large plain sherds dominated these surface collections. About 5 concentrations of material suggest separate houses ranged along the first bank of a small spring branch which feeds the lake.

An extensive burial site, Cedar Bluff Site, is located nearby, but was apparently left by Belcher Focus people. It is now heavily impacted by camps and residences. Dr. William Haag investigated the site in the 1950's when it had only a flea and goat-ridden camp on it!

Kim Curry and Ted Brasher have completed a survey of the new Many Airport facility in Sabine Parish and Mrs. Norita Ayres is conducting a literature and surface reconnaissance of the southern areas of Sabine Parish in the vicinity of Negreet, Louisiana. Several new Archaic sites and at least three Neo-Indian (Belcher-Titus mixed) sites have been added.

Efforts directed towards site conservation should be underway statewide. However, it was necessary for Pete Gregory, Kim Curry, Clint Pine, and Jackie Wise to rapidly profile and sample a deeply stratified "rock bar" on the south end of Catahoula Lake. Trees had been uprooted and extensive random digging had disturbed at least 2/3's of the site. Twelve strata were profiled, a foot square sample was taken for water screening. This whole deposit overlay a nice undisturbed Plaquemine midden. Microstratigraphy suggested at least three major floods within the span of deposition, separating four wave deposited and winnowed zones of sand and calcareous concretions. Small seeds, rootlets, crayfish shell, mussels, freshwater drum, frog,

turtle, and gar scales attest a heavy Plaquemine dependence on lake resources in spring and summer. Lots of deer and water fowl remains are in each level.

These Plaquemine deposits contain "rolled" Archaic materials, including extremely small microlithic tools - many less than 1 cm. in width and length, but on steeply retouched blades. Corner-notched points were apparently associated with this industry.

The chance to "phase" out the Plaquemine ceramics in a dated sequence of natural and cultural deposition has practically been lost by uninformed digging. Hopefully local society members will take steps to save these sites. The Catahoula Basin has been severely impacted by Corps of Engineers projects, land clearing and cultivation. These losses were regrettable, but perhaps we can rationalize them away: populations grow, floods come and must be controlled; people must eat beans. Now that we have a viable state society with local chapters such uninformed site destruction should not be rationalized away. People should be informed, and sites should be considered as endangered species. There will be nothing left for amateurs or professionals if we do not rapidly begin teaching responsible archaeology and conservation to those we can reach. Help! Help preserve the archaeology of the Catahoula Basin - how about a "Sites Unlimited" group forming somewhere?

The Los Adaes Foundation at Robeline, Louisiana has submitted the forms for that site to the National Register. Local families, proud of their heritage, have taken steps to stop erosion, arrest commercial pot-hunting and to protect the site in hopes of future archaeology and restoration. The site is mowed, a man tends the grounds daily, and it is lighted at night to prevent digging! A number of local collectors have given up their activities at this site in hopes it might be developed for their children and grandchildren. The Natchitoches Parish Police Jury and the Los Adaes Foundation have set a noble example, so have the former collectors and diggers - now "Friends of Los Adaes". It is hoped that such efforts on the part of local groups will spread. It is one of the more hopeful signs that there will be archaeology in the future. Los Adaes, like Poverty Point, offers a ray of hope.

Lorraine Greene and her associates are conducting an intensive (100%) survey of Kincaid Recreation Area in the Evangeline District of the U.S. Forest Service. The Kincaid area is famous for finds of Archaic materials; this should be a vital area with numerous sites left by Archaic and/or Lithic Stage folks.

Communities, both Indian and non-Indian, need your help! Please consider historic cemeteries off-limits. In Natchitoches and Rapides Parish Indian and European cemeteries have been badly hit by recent digging. The Catholic Cemetery in Natchitoches had to destroy its old brick walls so a chain link fence would allow local police vigilance at night!

Members of the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe have recently evicted people with metal detectors from their fields, within view of marked burial areas.

Members of the state society have obligations to their discipline, and to their neighbors, to discourage any such messing around. The State

Police are happy to help and it is hoped that anyone seen desecrating tombs, stealing tombstones, or randomly digging in known sites be reported to local or state authorities!

The state's Indian communities are extremely vulnerable; so are all rural areas. Tribal groups all across the country have felt archaeologists were involved in disturbances of graveyards! Fortunately, Indian cemeteries here have been protected as much as possible. Still, all the state's people need some reassurance that archaeology does more than dig in sites. Our interest in an informed public could help with this.

B. Southwest Louisiana Archaeological Society Plans Fall Dig - Joe Frank, reporter

Joe Bruce, D.W.M., has secured permission for the Southwest Louisiana Archaeological Society to excavate the series of pimple mound occupation sites in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana. The sites are located in the northern portion of Calcasieu Parish along the Little River Valley. These pimple mounds follow the same little river that Jack Bonnin tested and talked about to the Louisiana Academy of Sciences in 1974. The area looks quite promising and should be productive. Members who plan to dig must be aware of the single mudhole in the road since, apparently, it has no bottom.

Ralph Darnell and Joe Frank tested several pimple mounds along the stream and all contained aboriginal material. Dr. Bruce had planned to go along, but became ill and was hospitalized (we hope you are ready to dig when it cools off, Doctor).

C. Fort Polk Survey - Dorothy H. Gibbens

In May, 1976 the Ft. Worth District, Corps of Engineers, requested the advice of our office in developing a survey program for Ft. Polk. In July I met with U.S. Army representatives and Ft. Worth Corps personnel at Ft. Polk and details of the scope of the survey were finalized. The Ft. Worth District received proposals for the survey from several universities and consulting firms in Louisiana and Texas.

I am extremely pleased to announce that a Louisiana university, University of Southwestern Louisiana, was awarded the contract. Dr. A. Frank Servello, who joined the staff of the Social Studies Department at USL in June, will direct the survey. Students from several state universities will make up the survey team. The survey crews went into the field on October 1 and are expected to complete the field work in May, 1977.

The survey area encompasses over 100,000 acres in a region of Louisiana that is virtually unknown prehistorically. The report of this survey should make a major contribution to our knowledge of Louisiana's prehistory.

Special thanks to Mr. John Guy for the information he has supplied on site locations and for housing the survey crew.

D. University of New Orleans - Rick Shenkel

The summer field school of U.N.O. under Richard Shenkel completed its season spending the final three weeks testing "Old Spanish Fort" on Bayou St. John near Lake Pontchartrain and City Park. The present remains were shown to be those of an American fort built in 1808, partially demolished in 1823 and restored in the late 1800's. Repairs were undertaken in the 1970's as a W.P.A. project. This project was an initial step in re-restoring the fort to make a public facility and display. Interestingly, the several forts of that location were built on a shell beach or midden containing Indian sherds. The sherds were mostly grog tempered with a very few of them tempered with shell. This site was that of an Acolapissa village in 1699 and abandoned by 1707. Perhaps analysis will be informative.

Richard Shenkel has been monitoring the excavation of an inspection trench preparatory to the construction of a flood wall along the Mississippi River in the downtown New Orleans area. No significant structures have been noted as of this writing but two trash dumps of the late nineteenth century were found and collected. Assistants on this project are Betty Loumiet and Richard Beavers.

THIS AND THAT

A. Imperial Calcasieu Chapter - Boogalee ladies reporting
Lou Harris and Jackie Palermo

For those of you who are not acquainted with it, the Arkansas Archaeological Survey and Arkansas Archaeological Society sponsor a Training and Certification Program each summer for lay archaeologists. The program is designed to train interested amateurs in field techniques, site surveying, lab (cleaning, preservation, analysis, etc. of artifacts), ceramic and lithic identification, with training also in photography and other related categories. There are different levels of accomplishment, and one can specialize in any or all categories. Upon completion of requirements, it is possible for the amateur to be a certified field archaeologist and qualified to undertake independent archaeological research.

It was with these noble aspirations that Jackie Palermo and I set off on June 13th for the Ouachita Mountains of Arkansas. We were joined for a few days by another member of our society, Mark Wentz, and since Bob Coleman was visiting relatives in nearby Little Rock, he dropped in for a visit one weekend.

Our instructor for the two weeks was Burney McClurkan who is Survey Archaeologist at the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff. (And you're right, editor, it was Sahib McClurkan himself that gave us the undignified title of "the Boogalee ladies". Imagine that!); Northeast Chapter - don't you agree that Burney can make learning archaeology hilarious? As I said, Burney was our instructor for the Field Excavation Techniques seminars and field school held at Caddo Gap. We were working on a prehistoric Caddo

hamlet called the Standridge Site and seeking answers to questions about Caddo occupation in the eastern Ouachita Mountains.

Our day began at the unseemly hour of 6:30 AM when we reported at the site (a mile walking distance from where we were camped) with sharpened trowel in hand and eager, innocent faces. We were instructed in proper field techniques until 11:30 AM at which time we broke for lunch and to rest our weary wrists and backs. At 12:30 PM we reported to class at the Caddo Gap school (about 5 miles north of the site) with sharpened pencil in hand and dirt smeared, not-so-innocent by this time, faces. We were entertained for the next 3-4 hours by our instructor, and in spite of him, we did learn an awful lot (Just kidding, Burney. Really, Burney is a terrific archaeologist and very serious about his work - as you all know, archaeology does have its lighter moments.) Supper at 5:30 in school cafeteria, and did it ever taste good after a hard day in the field. At 7:00 PM each evening we had programs or films on different subjects and areas of archaeology. In fact, our own Dr. Webb gave a program on the John Pearce site and San Patrice Culture.

Evenings in camp were spent singing and guitar picking around a camp fire or just plain good companionship and conversation. There was plenty of swimming, canoeing, or floating down the swift Caddo River on inner tubes for all.

Louisiana was well represented at the training school. In fact, several members of the LAS are nearing completion and certification in some categories. Members of the LAS we met there were Bob Cooper of Zachary, Anne and David Jeane of Springhill, and Russell Poole of Shreveport. There were others from Louisiana that were there after we left. We all had some good discussions on Louisiana archaeology - we decided to call our meetings the Louisiana Chapter of the AAS. We all agreed that we would like to see a similar training program in Louisiana. In fact, at this point I would like to urge each LAS member to look into this and express your opinion to your chapter representative, a member of the Executive Committee, or at the upcoming LAS annual meeting in January.

It was a fantastic 2 weeks that we'll never forget. We learned a great deal and met some really great people who shared our avocation in archaeology. All the survey archaeologists were terrific people and while we learned more about archaeology, we (I hope) helped the Arkansas Survey and Society learn more about prehistoric Caddo occupation - which was the whole purpose of this mutually beneficial program.

B. Warning! - Pete Gregory

As winter approaches and deer hunters come out, the archaeologists in this area - both amateur and professional - begin cataloguing, sorting and recording a long summer and spring's work. Humans walk the woods mostly to gather meat for a few months - wear your orange, even hunting arrowheads! While conserving data and sites be careful to conserve archaeologists. Be careful to know about that before surveying or excavating in our best time, Autumn and early winter! Snakes are gone, bugs are going but bows, guns and hunters are still about. Watch out!

C. New Publications

1. John Connaway, Mississippi Archaeological Survey, tells us that the report of Grand Gulf Mound, a study by Sam Brookes, is now available at \$2.00 per copy. Order from: Mississippi Department of Archives and History, P.O. Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205.

2. Smokye Joe Frank, bless his informative soul, calls attention to: SYNOPSIS OF THE HISTORY OF LOUISIANA, by Chevalier Guy Soniat du Fossat (Polyanthos Press, 42 pages, paper, \$7.50). The author of this short tract, a soldier in the French army, came to Louisiana in 1751, where he remained until his death in 1794. During this period, he wrote a synopsis of the history of the colony from its founding until 1791. Presumably, this was for the benefit of his relatives back in France.

One of his descendants, Charles Soniat, discovered the history during a visit to France at the turn of the 20th century and translated it for publication.

In addition to information on the French soldiers, the author describes the area's Indian tribes and their customs, the colony's products, and the flora and fauna of the area.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE OF LOUISIANA 1678-1763, edited by Dunbar Rowland (Polyandros Press, 177 pages, paper, \$15.00). Most of the source material for Louisiana's colonial history, of course, is to be found in French archives. In 1902, Mississippi established a department of records and archives, and authorized the director, Dunbar Rowland, to collect pertinent documents.

In his report to the Mississippi legislature in 1906, Dunbar included an appendix in which he listed nearly 100 pages of notes on documents he discovered in France dealing with Mississippi - which at the time was part of the French colony of Louisiana.

This list of documents has been of immense help to historians and Polyandros Press has made it available once more in this reprint.

D. The James Alfred Ford Award and Its First Recipient - Jon L. Gibson

At the Natchez meeting in July, the IAS executive committee established an award to be given occasionally to the person who has made outstanding contributions to archaeology in Louisiana. The award is named in honor of Dr. James Alfred Ford, the pioneer of modern archaeology in Louisiana. It recognizes major achievements in five areas best personified by the late Dr. Ford. These areas include: a) devotion to Louisiana archaeology; b) performance excellence and adherence to highest standards in the conduction of field work; c) rapid and high quality presentation of completed field work through publication and oral dissemination at meetings; d) presenting and teaching, formally or informally, the archaeology of Louisiana to the archaeological community and to the general public; and e) a dedication to the organization and motivation of persons interested in Louisiana archaeology.

The award is the highest recognition given by the Louisiana Archaeological Society. Only one award may be given per year, but it is expected that potential recipients will not emerge on a yearly basis, hence, justification for its occasional presentation. The award shall be highly discriminating and will be given only when candidates who have contributed outstandingly in each of the five areas above are recognized.

Once a year or as occasion merits, local chapters as well as individual LAS members will be asked to recommend the name of a potential recipient to the executive committee (solicitation for recommendations will be published in the newsletter or orally at the executive committee meeting). The executive committee will review the recommendations and develop a potential slate of nominees (nominee). Personal vitae will be solicited by the executive committee, and if selection criteria are met, a name (or names) will be placed in contention. If criteria are not met, or if there does not appear to be a justifiable balance among the areas, the executive committee will recommend that no award be presented that year. If nomination(s) is (are) made, the name(s) will be presented to the executive committee for a vote. A two-thirds majority will be necessary for selection. If selected, the recipient will be notified immediately and the formal presentation of the award will be made at the first annual meeting following the selection.

The LAS executive committee is pleased to announce that Dr. Clarence H. Webb has been selected as the first recipient of the award. Dr. Webb, noted pediatrician, public servant, and avocational archaeologist, is immediate past-president of the Society and assistant editor. He has been active in Louisiana archaeology for more than 40 years. He has published more than 50 books, monographs, and articles on Louisiana archaeology (as well as an equal number in his profession--medicine) and has given dozens of papers at professional meetings. Dr. Webb was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Caddo conference, and his role in the growth stages of the LAS is directly related to its current success. He has worked with and aided many young archaeologists, and his innumerable talks to various civic, service, and archaeological groups has helped bring about an appreciation and awareness of the State's archaeology.

E. University Programs in Anthropology - Jon L. Gibson

With the initiation of this new section of the newsletter, we hope to provide LAS members and prospective students with information about the various anthropology programs in the universities throughout the state. Since I sit at the editor's desk, I take the liberty of presenting our program at the University of Southwestern Louisiana.



Dr. Jon Gibson, USL archaeologist, and USL students excavating an Indian Site

CURRICULUM

Anthropology, the scientific study of man and his culture, is one of the growing fields of study at USL. At present, we offer eleven courses (33 semester hours), including cultural anthropology, physical anthropology, primitive religions, North American Indians, archaeology, peoples of Africa, culture and personality, a seminar, applied anthropology, and two special

projects courses. A major is not yet offered, but students may elect to minor in anthropology by taking at least 18 hours. An anthropology minor is an excellent choice for persons majoring in sociology, geography, history, psychology, or geology.

FIELD EXPERIENCE

The broad range of courses is designed to acquaint undergraduates with the full



The search for valuable artifacts requires careful examination and sifting of the soil.

spectrum of anthropology and will adequately prepare students for advanced study. Additionally, fieldwork is an integral part of the anthropology curriculum at USL. Archaeological site surveys and excavations are conducted on a regular basis, providing students with an excellent field laboratory. Students learn archaeology through actual experience and salvage bits of prehistory in the process. The University also maintains the Center for Archaeological Studies which houses collections of Indian artifacts from many areas of Louisiana and is the major grant-contract securing arm of the department.

Fieldwork in social and cultural anthropology is also carried out. USL lies in the heart of an ethnic and cultural potpourri, and the potential for ethnographic studies can rarely be matched in any other section of the country. The Cajun folk culture and life style and the numerous Indian groups, such as the Coushatta, Chitimacha, Houma, Choctaw, and Tunica-Biloxi furnish excellent learning and training situations for the serious student in search of cultural

understanding. The anthropology division at USL is currently engaged in a variety of specific programs centering on Louisiana Indians, including work with various Indian groups and archaeological surveys and excavations, and several other individual research projects.

FACULTY

At the present time, the staff consists of three anthropologists. Edward Kibbe, a social anthropologist, holds degrees from Loyola and LSU. Jon Gibson, a cultural anthropologist-archaeologist, earned his degrees from Northwestern State University, LSU, and SMU. Frank Servello, a paleoanthropologist, is a graduate of North Texas State University and SMU. Several sociologists also have extensive backgrounds in anthropology, and one, Sarah Brabant, has previously taught anthropology at another university.

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

Training in anthropology at USL will provide a well-rounded background for graduate work which must be pursued elsewhere. Advanced degrees in anthropology may lead to gainful employment in various educational, scientific, service, research, and industrial capacities. Anthropology, especially in the South, has yet to experience the job "squeeze" being currently felt in many professions. Job opportunities with terminal B.A. degrees (anthropology minor) are more limited, but can be found in such areas as social work, environmental consulting, public relations, cultural preservation programs, governmental aid programs, and contact archaeology.

Irrespective of the type of job a USL graduate may obtain, an anthropology minor provides an insight into cultural behavior, a perception of world views, and an awareness and appreciation of man's past, present, and future that are unparalleled in any other discipline. An increased understanding of human nature is basic to our future survival.

For further information please write:
Dr. Jon Gibson, Head
Department of Social Studies
Box 4-0198, USL Station
Lafayette, Louisiana 70504

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

JANUARY 14 - 15 - 16, 1977

PRE-REGISTRATION FORM

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Name of Chapter _____

Registration Fee \$2.00

(Please make check payable to Louisiana Archaeological Society)

Mail to:

Norma Bissel

502 Sena Dr.

Metairie, LA 70005

SPECIAL RESERVATION REQUEST

HOWARD JOHNSON'S MOTOR LODGE AIRPORT WEST

6401 Veterans Memorial Boulevard

Metairie, LA 70003

800 (504) 885-5700

Re: Mr. N.J. Sansone

Name _____

Address _____

I will arrive in Metairie _____, 1977 Arrival Time _____

and desire the following accommodations: Nights stay _____

_____ Rooms - 1 Double Bed Each One person \$14.00
Two people \$16.00

_____ Rooms - 2 Double Beds Each One person \$16.00
Two people \$19.00
Three people \$21.00
Four people \$24.00

Association _____ LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Williams

To Airport

Blvd.

Howard Johnson's

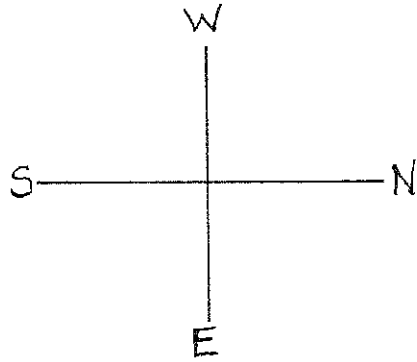


To Baton Rouge

I-10

To New Orleans & Gulf Coast

Veterans Memorial Blvd.



To Mississippi River & Huey P. Long Bridge

Pontchartrain

Lake

Clearview Parkway

I-10

Clearview Shopping Center

Fat City

Lakeside Shopping Center

To Mandeville and Covington

Causeway Blvd.

map courtesy of Gary DeMarcay

The Center for Archaeological Studies at the University of Southwestern Louisiana is pleased to announce the publication of two monographs on Louisiana archaeology.

Archaeological Survey of the Mermentau River and Bayous Nezpique and DeCannes, by Jon L. Gibson. USL Center for Archaeological Studies, Report No. 1, 1976. iv + 86 pp., illus., softcover, \$3.75.

Archaeological Survey of Bayou Teche, Vermilion River, and Freshwater Bayou, South Central Louisiana, by Jon L. Gibson. USL Center for Archaeological Studies, Report No. 2, 1976. vi + 104 pp., illus., softcover, \$3.75.

ABOUT THE REPORTS. These reports present the results of intensive archaeological investigations done under contract for the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers. They give descriptions and inventories of the archaeological resources and refreshing glimpses of their implications for human prehistory in a little known area of South Louisiana.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR. Jon L. Gibson is associate professor of anthropology, head of the Department of Social Studies, and director of the Center for Archaeological Studies at the University of Southwestern Louisiana. Gibson holds the Ph.D. from Southern Methodist University. He has been interested in Louisiana archaeology for more than 25 years and has published more than 40 books, monographs, articles, and reviews on the subject.

ORDER FORM

USL Center for Archaeological Studies
Department of Publications
The University of Southwestern Louisiana
Drawer 4-1009, USL
Lafayette, LA 70504

Please send me the following selection or selections (put number of copies in appropriate boxes)

- Archaeological Survey of the Mermentau River ...
 Archaeological Survey of Bayou Teche ...

Indicate amount enclosed _____. Make checks payable to USL Center for Archaeological Studies. Postage and handling charges are included in cost. Please allow 30 days for shipment.

Please check here if you would like to be notified of future reports.

