



# **Louisiana Archaeological Society NEWSLETTER**

RICHARD A. WEINSTEIN, Newsletter Editor

COASTAL ENVIRONMENTS, INC.,

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70802

Volume 20, No. 3

Fall 1993

## **FROM THE PRESIDENT**

I guess this will be the last letter from this President, since it is almost time for me to ride into the sunset. It has been a great two years, two field schools, and an almost-caught-up bulletin. In fact, one bulletin is ready to be sent out and two more are ready for the printers.

Although I must apologize for the bulletin dates that seem to be confusing to some members, the explanation for the dates was placed on the inside cover of the last bulletin (the Webb volume for 1992). Now I find myself wondering how many people read the bulletin and looked at the inside cover! I plead the Fifth.

The first field school while I was in office was at the Kiwanis Campground in October 1992. We did not find a lot, but we sure did have a lot of fun and had some good training sessions.

The second field school was in October 1993 at the Marksville site. We had a lot of fun putting on this one at the park there, but the

attendance was low. Due to Archaeology Week, with special programs taking place across the state, there was a dearth of archaeologists available to assist in the training sessions. It was also the first day of squirrel season.

Even with these problems, Dennis Jones and Carl Kuttruff put on a good field school. I feel that they accomplished all that they set out to do. And, for the most of us, we gained knowledge of mapping, excavating, and profile making. My only complaint is that I had to teach during this time, so I only had the weekends for archaeology.

On Saturday, the 9th of October, the Central Chapter presented a mini-museum with artifacts from our members. This also included flint knapping by Dave McLain, a CLAC member, and crafts by Curtis Lee, Kelly Burns, and Karen Parker. We also had the center stage at the Alexandria Mall for Indian Dancing by Karen Parker, her son Enon, her sister Kelly Burns, and yours truly. I only did the round dances, pulling in youngsters on the stage. We ended up entertaining at least 2,000 people for the day, even though the morning was very rainy.

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

I feel I will leave you in good hands with Linda Jackson as President. She is a great person to work with always. Thank you.

Nancy Affeltranger  
L. A. S. President

### FROM THE EDITOR

I would like to point out a few items in this issue of the newsletter that the membership needs to consider. First, meeting and hotel information on the upcoming 1994 Annual Meeting is provided. If you have not yet done so, please fill out the meeting and hotel registration forms and send them to the appropriate places. Also, there still are several slots available on the program if anyone would like to present a paper. Please submit your paper title and abstract as soon as possible, however, so the program chairman can finalize the agenda.

Second, the ad hoc committee, set up to review the by-laws of adjacent states regarding the buying and/or selling of artifacts, has authored its final report. This report is included in the current newsletter, and will be discussed and acted upon at the Annual Business Meeting in January. Please read it and be prepared to offer your comments or suggestions in New Orleans in January.

Lastly, please look at the brief announcement explaining the numbers and years to be used on upcoming L. A. S. Bulletins. As noted by Nancy Affeltranger above, there has been some confusion regarding this issue.

I hope everyone has an enjoyable holiday season. I am looking forward to seeing most, if not all, of you in New Orleans in January.

Rich Weinstein  
Newsletter Editor

### 1994 LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 14-16, 1994

The 1994 L. A. S. Annual Meeting will be held on January 14 through 16, 1994, in New Orleans, Louisiana, and will be hosted by the Delta Chapter of the L. A. S. It will be located at the Holiday Inn Holidome in Kenner, Louisiana (see map and directions elsewhere in this newsletter). A room rate of \$60.00 for up to four persons per room has been arranged.

Planned sessions will include contributed papers, research reports, a symposium of invited papers on historical archaeology, a session on the Marksville site and Hopewell archaeology featuring the L. A. S. Field School work, a village site at the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve with which the Delta Chapter is currently involved, and a keynote speaker, internationally known Victoria G. Bricker of Tulane University, who will present an interesting talk on Mayan culture.

A room will be available for book sales and other displays. Limited space also is available for additional exhibits, but please call to reserve space. Delicious food, lots of drink, great entertainment, and VIPs all will be part of the exciting Friday night reception. Come and join the fun! On Saturday night transportation will be provided to the French Quarter. Information on restaurants and entertainment will be available.

John Polk may be contacted for questions on the meeting arrangements at 222 River Oaks Drive, Luling, Louisiana 70070, or phone (504) 785-2281.

A pre-registration form and a hotel registration form are included in this newsletter. The pre-registration fee is \$20.00; registration at the meeting will be \$25.00. Please return your meeting registration form (and a check) no later than January 7, 1994, to:

Dolores Martin, Treasurer  
Delta Chapter, L. A. S.  
5615 West End Blvd.  
New Orleans, Louisiana 70124



Phone: (504) 488-2742

An abstract form for papers and other presentations also is included in this newsletter for your convenience. They should be sent to Carl Kuttruff, 621 Albert Hart Drive, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808. Any special requests for display space or audiovisual equipment needs for presentations should be submitted in writing on the abstract form. Please submit your presentation title and short abstract as soon as possible.

### **Preliminary Program**

#### **Friday, January 14, 1994**

##### **Afternoon and evening**

4:00-8:00 pm	Registration in hotel lobby
5:00-6:30 pm	Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy General Meeting
6:30-8:00 pm	L. A. S. Executive Committee Meeting
8:00-10:00 pm	Reception

#### **Saturday, January 15, 1994**

##### **Morning**

7:30 am	Continental breakfast
8:00 am-12:00 pm	Book sales and exhibits
9:00 am-12:00 pm	Presented papers
12:00-2:00 pm	Lunch

##### **Afternoon**

1:00-5:00 pm	Book sales and exhibits
2:00-5:00 pm	Presented papers
4:00-5:00 pm	Keynote speaker: Dr. Victoria Bricker

5:00-6:00 pm

L. A. S. Annual Business Meeting

##### **Evening**

6:30 pm until...

Transportation to the French Quarter

#### **Sunday, January 16, 1994**

##### **Morning**

7:30 am

Coffee

8:00 am-12:00 pm

Book sales and exhibits

9:00 am-12:00 pm

Presented papers

### **NOTICE ON VOLUME NUMBERS AND DATES OF PUBLICATION PERTAINING TO THE L. A. S. BULLETIN**

There apparently has been some confusion on the part of various society members regarding the dates and volume numbers assigned to recent issues of the L. A. S. Bulletin, *Louisiana Archaeology*. In order to clarify the situation, the following brief statement is provided.

During the January 15, 1993, Executive Committee Meeting (see L. A. S. Newsletter Vol. 20, No. 1, pp. 6-7) a motion was passed to alternate publication of bulletins between those back issues that still are missing (for the years 1989, 1990, and 1991) and those of the current year. The aim was to provide recent members with bulletins in a more timely manner, rather than having to wait several years before they received a copy. This was amended slightly following the Annual Business Meeting (see L. A. S. Newsletter Vol. 20, No. 1, p. 8), and the proposed order of publication was published: 1992, Webb volume; 1993 Debbie Woodiel's thesis and Joe Saunders' article; 1989, Kass Byrd's thesis; 1990, volume edited by Wiley Parsons; 1991, Andrew Albrecht's ethnographic study of Louisiana Indians.



Since the January meetings, the 1992 volume in honor of Dr. Webb has been published and mailed out to those individuals and institutions that were society members in 1992. Included on the inside cover was an explanation of the publication date, and the fact that the bulletins for the missing years 1989, 1990, and 1991 would be published in the near future. As noted by Nancy Affeltranger in her "From the President" column above, many members apparently neither read the minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting and the Annual Business Meeting nor looked inside the cover of the latest bulletin.

Therefore, to reiterate the order of publication, the following summary is provided listing the upcoming L. A. S. Bulletins in the planned order of publication. Because of recent problems encountered in the production of several of these volumes, the general order of publication has been modified again (see the report of the Bulletin Editor in the Minutes of the recent Executive Committee Meeting published in this issue of the Newsletter). The Executive Committee apologizes for any confusion these changes may have caused. Please rest assured that all members eventually will receive those bulletins for the years during which they paid their annual dues.

Vol. 20, for 1993: Principally includes Debbie Woodiel's thesis on the St. Gabriel site and Joe Saunders' article on a Coles Creek Mound group.

Vol. 16, for 1989: Principally includes Kass Byrd's thesis and an article by Roger Saucier.

Vol. 17, for 1990: The Wiley Parsons volume, principally including articles by Rich Weinstein and Dennis Jones.

Vol. 21, for 1994: A compilation of articles presented at the 1993 Mid-South Archaeological Conference, compiled and edited by Jon Gibson.

Vol. 18, for 1991: The Albrecht ethnographic study, Weinstein's thesis, or any other manuscript that can be finalized quickly.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

[The following letter was received in August 1993. Since there was enough time between its arrival and the publication of this issue of the Newsletter, I asked Nancy Affeltranger if she would care to respond to some of the questions raised by Mr. May. Her comments are presented below.—Editor]

Dear Editor:

With great interest, the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation received and read the L. A. S. Newsletter [Vol. 20, No. 2—Summer 1993]. I believe we received the newsletter as members of the SAA [Council of Affiliated Societies]. This is certainly one of the more comprehensive regional newsletters that I have yet to receive. I am beginning to wonder if perhaps the SAA ought to reconsider the term "Avocational."

I offer several comments relative to the 1992 L. A. S. Field School at the Kiwanis Campground. The historic artifacts should receive reconsideration for their significance. Has your field school considered a comprehensive ethnohistorical study for the pre-19<sup>th</sup> century history? I am curious as to the two "Brick rubble" areas south of the "depression" in Figure 3. The artifacts might, in fact, reflect scientifically significant historic archaeology features that date between 1850 and 1915.

Although the report on pages 11-12 is correct that clear glass replaced earlier colored glass with improvements in machine manufacturing, clear glass certainly appeared on the market in the 1850s. The Society for Historic Archaeology Annual Meeting in Kansas City, Missouri, featured field trips to view the cargo of the *Arabia*, a steamboat that sank in 1856. There were many clear glass bottles on display from that ship. Moreover, no one knew that manganese would color glass purple (amethyst) when that mineral had been introduced as a flux agent in glass making in 1885. Manganese had to be replaced by flint in 1914 with the war in Europe and manganese terminated to be a flux agent at that time. Thus, modern clear glass will not turn purple if one of your readers places it in a window today.



Darker colored glass prior to 1885 was not a deliberate light-screening of the food container contents, but a by-product of the glass and fluxing agents in primitive glass manufacturing. English and early American glass makers produced dark amber green bottles due to the actual chemical compounds in the glass. Changes in that chemistry created light green and aqua blue glass by the middle of the 19th century. Yet, cultural beliefs about coloration persist up to this day with wine/brandy/champagne green glass, dark cobalt medicine glass, amber cleaning agent containers, and other colored alcohol bottles. Bright emerald green, red glass, and slag colors of the 1930s reflect deliberate ornamentations to machine made articles.

White earthenware gradually replaced transfer-printed and hand-painted European and American ceramics in the 1850s. Although the white porous earthenware continues to be made today, vitrified or improved earthenware gradually dominated the market in the 1860s and 1870s. The term "ironstone" only applies if the underside of a White earthenware ceramic bears a maker's mark with the word "ironstone" within the mark. So many potteries counterfeited vitrified white earthenware maker's marks on soft porous earthenware vessels. The true vitrified earthenware was then gradually replaced by American "hotel ware" in the 1890s to early years of this century. Hotel ware is distinguished by a well-bonded glaze to the denser vitrified ceramic body. In essence, the white ceramics from the Kiwanis Campground could easily date from the 1850 to 1890 period.

The rose-colored sherd probably dates after the mid 1930s. Colorized glazes were introduced by a variety of artists in the Craftsman Movement following 1910, but large scale production of colorized tableware is mostly attributed to Harlequin and Fiesta Ware. I have recovered a rose-colored dish brim from a 1914 to 1942 context in San Diego. I suspect it would be a mistake to dismiss the rose-colored sherd as "Dime Store or grocery store 'China'...of poor or middle class folks" (page 12). Colorized ceramics were the fashion during the post-1935 Art Deco period and common tableware.

The reason that I make an issue of the historic ceramics is that students in a field school should learn that artifacts of all periods have scientific value. Public historians and historic archaeologists are quite involved in learning about American folk behavior in sites of the "common man/woman." Whether an 1840s farm house or a Depression-era squatter's shanty, refuse enables learning about ethnicity, economic scaling, consumer choice, gender social structure, and dietary patterns.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to read an excellent newsletter. I promise to place you on the mailing list for the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation.

Sincerely,  
Ronald V. May  
San Diego, California

Dear Editor:

I would like to add these few points of clarification regarding my article on the 1992 L. A. S. Field School at the Kiwanis Campground.

(1) Referring to p. 12—"Some purple- or amethyst-colored glass is produced over time as a bottle is subjected to ultraviolet rays from sunlight. (If you find a clear bottle and you want it to be purple or amethyst, place it in the open sun not behind a window glass...."

I am sorry that this was misleading because we were working on an old site and I had used the term *over time*. I had assumed, when I should not have, that we were talking about older material. This process will only work for bottles that were made between 1880 and 1910 when manganese was added to produce clear, uncolored glass.

(2) Referring again to p. 12—"On[e] rose-colored sherd resembles a 'duck wing,' and matches late 1940s or 1950s Dime Store or grocery store 'China.'"

This was a planter/vase. The rose-colored ware that resembles a duck wing was not

Harlequin or Fiesta Ware. This is based on my knowledge of Fiesta Ware as a collector of this type of ceramic. Fiesta ware was introduced in 1936 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at a pottery and glass show by Homer Laughlin.

The Laughlin Pottery was formed in 1871 in East Liverpool, Ohio. Harlequin was then produced at this pottery site, but it was less expensive and sold only through F. W. Woolworth Company (a five and dime store). Harlequin was made from about 1936, but was not put on the market until 1938. And, yes, some of the pieces are radioactive.

The duck wing sherd was very much like the one we had when I was growing up. The color was closer to a Roseville Mauve color, but the paste was very poor. I am sure that the duck came from a Murphy's 5 & 10 store or another type of 5 and 10 store. This had to be from the 1940s to '50s. But most definitely not a piece of Fiesta Ware. Also, this site contains no Hotel Ware.

### (3) What is Ironstone?

Ironstone was first made in 1780 by Miles Mason, but it was not patented until 1813. Due to the fact that it was used for replacement of good Chinese export ware, some of the larger pieces were marked "Mason" so that they would not be confused with the actual "dish."

The name "ironstone" came from the ironstone slag used in its production. Some also believe that when struck, ironstone objects will produce a ring that sounds like iron being struck. The name continued in use throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Some changed its name to "stone china," "semi-china," "semi-porcelain," "opaque porcelain," "white granite," and "granite ware."

We usually place a 19th century date on thick, classic ironstone, while a thin white-ware/ironstone has more dense paste and is given an early 20th century date.

If the maker's mark is missing on an ironstone piece and, because early pieces were copies of porcelain patterns up to 1830, colors may be used to date (usually):

## ***Oriental Designed***

### ***1830-1845***

Blue  
Pink  
Purple  
Green  
Black  
Sepia (Brown)

### ***1850***

Purple black

## ***Transfer Prints (Light Colored)***

### ***Up to 1860***

Pink  
Light blue  
Green  
Puce

## ***Gandy Ironstone***

### ***1855-1865***

Bright colors trimmed in gold

## ***Luster Decorated***

### ***After 1850, but more likely 1870 to 1880***

Tea leaf  
Chelsea grape

### ***After 1875***

Plain white with raised decorations

### ***1855-1875***

Plain white ironstone

## ***American Ironstone***

### ***1819-1870***

Used a lot of lion and unicorn labels to make them English

looking. After 1891 England enacted a law and the "forgeries" were stopped (Kovel and Kovel 1981:13-15).

Shovel Test 10E contained ironstone. In addition, the artifact log from the Kiwanis Campground showed some late 19th and early 20th century ironstone sherds:

#### ***Late 19th Century***

1 thick, classic ironstone bottom,  
4.0 cm x 1.5 cm = 9.0 g.

1 thick, classic ironstone bottom,  
2.0 cm x 1.0 cm = 1.5 g.

#### ***Early 20th Century***

1 white, thin whiteware/ironstone  
sherd, 2.0 cm x 1.5 cm =  
1.7 g.

1 white, thin whiteware/ironstone  
sherd, 1.6 cm x 1.0 cm, =  
0.8 g.

1 white, thin whiteware/ironstone  
sherd with ridges, 2.7 cm x  
1.5 cm = 1.7 g.

1 deep rose-colored whiteware  
sherd that looks like a piece  
of a Duck Wing, 5.9 cm x 4.0  
cm = 15.2 g. We had one in  
the '50s that was a pot for  
flowers.

#### **References**

Kovel, Ralph, and Terry Kovel  
1981 *Kovel's Know Your Antiques*.  
Crown Publishers, New York.

Sincerely,  
Nancy Affeltranger  
Pineville, Louisiana

## **MINUTES OF THE L. A. S. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING**

**Golden Corral Restaurant  
Jennings, Louisiana  
November 21, 1993**

**Reported by  
Donita Burton  
L. A. S. Secretary**

The L. A. S. Executive Committee Meeting was held at the Golden Corral Restaurant in Jennings, Louisiana. Members present were:

Nancy Affeltranger — L. A. S. President, Central Chapter

Linda Jackson — L. A. S. Vice-President, Delta Chapter

Donita Burton — L. A. S. Secretary, Imperial Calcasieu Chapter

Rich Weinstein — L. A. S. Newsletter Editor, Baton Rouge Chapter

Robert Neuman — L. A. S. Bulletin Editor

Dennis Jones — Baton Rouge Chapter Representative

John Polk — Delta Chapter President

Lena Polk — Delta Chapter Member

Dan Shipman — At-Large Representative

John Guy — At-Large Representative

Maureen Downey — Delta Chapter Representative

Mike Simar — Jennings Zoological Society

The meeting was called to order by President Nancy Affeltranger.

Nancy introduced her daughter Cindy who lives in Jennings. Cindy introduced Mike Simar, a member of the Jennings Zoological Society. Mr. Simar gave a brief synopsis on the zoo and museum which is to be constructed at the existing park along I-10 and LA Hwy 26. The project will encompass approximately ten acres, and the zoo will contain over 100 different species of birds, reptiles, and mammals.



Mr. Simar requested suggestions and ideas from the Executive Committee concerning any anthropological or archaeological aspects which may be incorporated into the project.

Nancy mentioned that a museum which will house archaeological artifacts and historical items has been planned for the city of Pineville. She suggested that a contribution of any artifacts or items of interest on Bailey's Dam and/or sites in the Pineville area would be greatly appreciated.

Donita Burton read the minutes of the previous Executive Committee Meeting. With no additions or corrections to the minutes, a motion to approve the minutes was made by Linda Jackson. Seconded by Bob Neuman. Motion carried.

## Reports

Due to the absence of Treasurer David Jeane, Nancy presented the Treasury and Membership reports. As of September 25, 1993, the L. A. S. checking account had a balance of \$3,718.99, while the two savings accounts had balances of \$5,582.43 (Savings A) and \$3,731.67 (Savings B), for a total of \$13,033.09. Nancy also noted that Brian Duhe was several months behind in his payments to the L. A. S., and that he currently owes \$15,130.00 of the \$17,000.00 he is required to pay.

Nancy reported that membership as of November 18, 1993, was as follows:

Regular	183
Associate	25
Student	10
Institutional	19
Sustaining	3
Life	65
Total	305

A motion to accept the Treasury and Membership reports was made by Dan Shipman. Seconded by Rich Weinstein. Motion approved.

The issue of whether the L. A. S. should place money received for Life Memberships into a separate interest-bearing account was discussed. Dan Shipman made the motion that the L. A. S. begin a separate interest-bearing account for Life Membership as of November 21, 1993, and that this money is to be used only with the approval of the Executive Committee. No one seconded, and the motion died.

Bob Neuman reported on the progress made concerning organization of the Bulletin Committee. A resolution passed at the last Executive Committee Meeting (see L. A. S. Newsletter, Vol. 20, No. 2) stated that Bob, as Bulletin Editor, shall select four individuals in addition to himself to serve as a Bulletin Committee responsible for solicitation of articles for *Louisiana Archaeology*. The committee shall consist of individuals from different geographical areas of the state. Bob submitted three names to the Executive Committee for approval:

Becky Saunders — Southeast  
Jeff Girard — Northwest  
Joe Saunders — Northeast

Nancy made the motion to approve the three names submitted by Bob, and approach Jon Gibson to represent the southwest part of the state as the fourth member of the Bulletin Committee. Seconded by Dan Shipman. Motion carried.

Bob Neuman then presented the L. A. S. Bulletin report. The 1993 Bulletin, Volume 20, will be picked up this week, and should be mailed out to members in December. Manuscripts by Byrd and Saucier, projected for the 1989 Bulletin, Volume 16, will be delivered to USL Printing when Volume 20 is picked up. Bob also has manuscripts on file for future bulletins: 1990, articles by Dennis Jones and Rich Weinstein; 1994, collection of papers from a recent Mid-South Archaeological Conference being compiled by Jon Gibson; 1991, possibly Rich Weinstein's thesis. The latter bulletin was to have been Albrecht's ethnographic study of Louisiana Indians, but the manuscript could not be scanned, and can only be used if it is entire.



retyped. This has required that be set aside for the present time.

Due to the bulletins being issued out of yearly sequence, several inquiries have been made asking about missing issues. This was explained on the inside cover of the latest bulletin, the 1992 Webb volume compiled by Jon Gibson. Rich suggested that a note be sent out with the next issue of the bulletin explaining the yearly sequence in which the bulletins are to be published. Bob will make the announcements and place them in the next bulletin mailing.

Rich Weinstein gave a brief Newsletter update. Several articles have been received and the next issue of the Newsletter (Vol. 20, No. 3) should be mailed out by the end of November. He does not have any articles for any upcoming issues for 1994, however.

### **Old Business**

Rich reported that the L. A. S. and Mississippi Archaeological Association will not hold a joint meeting in 1994. The idea is still open to future discussion between the two societies. We do welcome MAA attendance at the Annual Meeting in January.

Linda Jackson presented an update on the research conducted by the Ad Hoc Committee to study the wording of the L. A. S. By-Laws regarding the buy/selling of artifacts. Linda Jackson, Majorie Friedman, and Skip Newfield have researched the by-laws of various archaeological societies from surrounding states. Information was requested from Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and Florida. This research was conducted due to a concern over the interpretation of the L. A. S. By-Laws regarding the Code of Ethics (Article VII, Section 2), particularly the buying and selling of artifacts for commercial purposes. [See the report of the Ad Hoc Committee included in this Newsletter — Ed.]

John Polk requested that we publish information regarding hotel prices and accommodations for the 1994 L. A. S. Annual Meeting in the Newsletter. There also will be another call for papers. John also reported that Victoria Bricker will be the key-

note speaker at the annual meeting. Dr. Bricker's topic will be on Mayan culture.

Dennis Jones reported on the success of the L. A. S. Field School which was held in October at the Marksville site. Dennis will have an article on the field school for the Newsletter. Nancy Affeltranger suggested that "thank-you notes" be sent to those individuals involved in the production end of the project.

### **New Business**

Rich suggested that a possible slate of names for the L. A. S. Vice-President be presented to the membership at the Annual Meeting. Nominations also will be taken from the floor.

Linda Jackson offered Jim Fogelman's name for nomination. Nancy seconded. Several other names were mentioned, but these individuals need to be approached before their names can be submitted officially.

Rich noted that he had received a letter from Tim Perttula requesting a list of all public excavations in Louisiana in 1994. Perttula is helping to compile the list for *Archaeology* magazine.

Nancy received notices from an individual in Baton Rouge and an individual in Alexandria who are concerned with the destruction of archaeological sites in their respective areas. Nancy will forward this information to the Division of Archaeology.

Nancy graciously offered the Executive Committee use of her home for its meetings next year. Since Pineville is centrally located in the state, it is a very convenient place to meet.

With no further business Bob Neuman made the motion to adjourn the meeting. Dan Shipman seconded. Meeting adjourned.

**REPORT OF THE AD HOC  
COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF  
ARTICLE VII OF THE BY-LAWS**

**Date:** November 7, 1993

**From:** The Ad Hoc Committee, Paul Newfield III, Chairman, Linda Jackson, and Majorie Friedman

**To:** President, Louisiana Archaeological Society

**Subj:** Report and recommendations on Article VII of the By-Laws: "Code of Ethics," specifically restricted to the issue of "buying/selling artifacts."

**Ref:** (a) "Minutes of the L. A. S. Executive Committee Meeting, January 15, 1993" (L. A. S. Newsletter, Vol. 20, No. 1, pp. 5-7).

(b) "Minutes of the L. A. S. Annual Business Meeting, January 16, 1993" (L. A. S. Newsletter Vol. 20, No. 1, pp. 7-10).

**Background**

The ad hoc committee was appointed at the annual business meeting of the Louisiana Archaeological Society for the purpose of studying the Code of Ethics in the Society's By-Laws, and the committee was instructed to report back to the Executive Committee with recommendations for consideration by the general membership. The background of the present issue is addressed in references (a) and (b). The committee has restricted itself to the narrower, limited issue of "buying and selling artifacts" and has not addressed other aspects of the ethics question. The committee does hereby report as follows:

**Item 1**

Section 1 of the "Code of Ethics" article (i.e., Article VII) of the L. A. S. By-Laws reads as follows:

"In addition to the aims and objects of the Society, the Society *shall adopt* a code of ethics befitting its role as the singular state organization dedicated to the preservation, interpretation, and dispensing of information of Louisiana's archaeological resources. The Society *shall adhere* to the view that the archaeological resource is not replaceable and once taken from context must be adequately protected, catalogued, and made accessible when necessary, to further the aims of the Society in particular and for the good of the public in general. The membership shall be aware that archaeological materials resulted from the activities of once living groups of human beings and shall observe proper respect and care for these materials, so as not to demean these extinct peoples nor their contemporary descendants." [Emphasis added.]

**Committee Recommendation  
for Item 1**

That Section 1 of Article VII of the L. A. S. By-Laws be amended so as to transfer the concepts embodied in the first two sentences of said article from the Future Imperative Tense to the Present Active Tense (i.e., from "*shall adopt*" to "*hereby adopts*," and from "*shall adhere to*" to "*adheres to*").

**Item 2**

Section 2 of Article VII of the By-Laws establishes the grounds by which members may be dismissed from the Society—viz—"Nonadherence to the views expressed in Section 1...."

Section 2 goes on to enumerate several activities by which that "nonadherence" *may be judged*, among which is, "the buying and selling of artifacts for commercial purposes."



The issues raised by President Nancy Affeltranger at the January 15, 1993, Executive Committee Meeting dealt with some members' interpretation of the phrase "buying and selling of artifacts for commercial purposes" (L. A. S. Newsletter, Vol. 20, No. 1, p. 10). The Executive Committee, therefore, recommended that the words "for commercial purposes" be deleted from Section 2. When the issue was presented to the general membership for consideration at the 1993 Annual Business Meeting, it was tabled for committee review and for further recommendations.

## Procedure

The Ad Hoc Committee obtained copies of "Ethics" statements from the state archaeological societies of Texas, Arkansas, Alabama, and Florida. Additionally, David Jeane provided the committee with material from the "Council of Affiliated Societies of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA)," of which the L. A. S. is an affiliate and a charter member. The committee reviewed these materials, and notes the following:

**Texas:** The ethics issue is addressed as Article XI of the Texas Archeological Society By-Laws:

A member may be expelled by vote of the Board of Directors for violating the terms and conditions of the Texas Antiquities Statutes as they exist or shall be hereafter amended or enacted, including, but not limited to:

- a. the practice of buying or selling artifacts for commercial purposes,
- b. the disregard of proper archaeological field techniques,
- c. the willful destruction of archeological data.

The Executive Committee, acting as the Ethics Committee, shall establish rules for the disposition of complaints, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

**Arkansas:** Addressed as Article VII of the Arkansas Archeological Society By-Laws:

Sect. 3: Artifacts recovered in excavations sponsored by the Society or any Chapter shall not remain in the hands of the individual, but shall become the property of the State of Arkansas.

Sect. 6: Members shall not sell, buy, or barter artifacts derived from archeological sites for personal financial gain.

**Alabama:** The AAS has no By-Laws. Article II of the Constitution of the Alabama Archaeological Society is as close as the AAS has come to addressing the ethical issue of "buying/selling" artifacts. Among the stated objectives and purposes of the society, we read the following:

5) To oppose the indiscriminate sale of antiquities and the manufacture and sale of fraudulent artifacts.

**Florida:** From a "Statement of Ethical Responsibilities" (standing separately from the FAS By-Laws), paraphrased as follows:

Preamble: The following principals are fundamental to the objectives of the FAS, and are established as guidelines by which FAS members should direct their activities.

Sect. 1: Objective of FAS—Preservation of archaeological and historical sites with the state....Members should abide by all federal, state, local, and tribal laws.

Sect. 2: Every site deserves the best possible quality of excavation, analysis, and documentation/publication....The practice of

excavating or collecting solely or primarily for "teaching" purposes is contrary to FAS standards.

Sect. 3: Commercial dealings in archaeological materials often leads to site destruction and loss of important scientific data. The value FAS places on archaeological materials is scientific, not commercial.

- (a) FAS supports the UNESCO convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export, and transfer of ownership of cultural properties as adopted by the General Conference, Nov. 14, 1970.
- (b) Members shall refrain from the collecting, hoarding, exchanging, buying, selling, of *any illegally or illicitly obtained* archeological materials. [Emphasis added.]

Sect. 4: Cooperation and communication is encouraged.

Sect. 5: FAS exists within a larger community to which it has a responsibility. The name of the FAS shall be used only in support of legal and ethical activities.

**Mississippi:** Copies of the Mississippi Archaeological Association's By-Laws were requested, but none were provided. We, therefore, worked without the benefit of Mississippi's By-Laws.

**Council of Affiliated Societies of the Society for American Archaeology:** The L. A. S. is an affiliated society, and a charter member of the council.

Eligibility for membership to the council requires "by-laws, objectives and programs

that are not inconsistent with those of the Society (SAA)" (Council Policies & Procedures II, 4). Termination of affiliated status in the council shall be for cause, which shall be interpreted as actions contrary to the state objectives of the SAA (Council Policies & Procedures II, 10).

One of the stated objectives of the SAA By-Laws is to "discourage commercialism in archaeology and work for its elimination" (SAA By-Laws, Art. II, Sect. 7).

### Brief Summary of Observations

Texas' treatment of ethics is substantially like that of Louisiana, both denouncing "commercial" activity. Arkansas uses the phrase "for personal financial gain," and Florida condemns "commercial dealings," and makes reference to the UNESCO convention adopted on November 14, 1970, dealing with "illegally or illicitly obtained" archaeological materials. And, Alabama's constitution opposes "the indiscriminate sale of antiquities."

### Committee Recommendations for Item 2

The committee makes no further recommendations regarding any change of Section 2 of Article VII of the L. A. S. By-Laws. As to the issue of "buying, selling, exchanging, and collecting," the committee finds that Section 2, as written, is within the range of norms demanded by other state societies, and is also in accordance with the general aims of the SAA's Council of Affiliated Societies. Any further review of the 'Ethics' question by the L. A. S. should go beyond the present limited approach (which was limited to the "buy/sell" question) to the *whole* issue of archaeological ethics for the Society and its members.

This completes this report.

Paul Newfield III  
Chairman



**THE 1993 L. A. S. FIELD SCHOOL  
AT THE MARKSVILLE SITE  
(16AV1)**

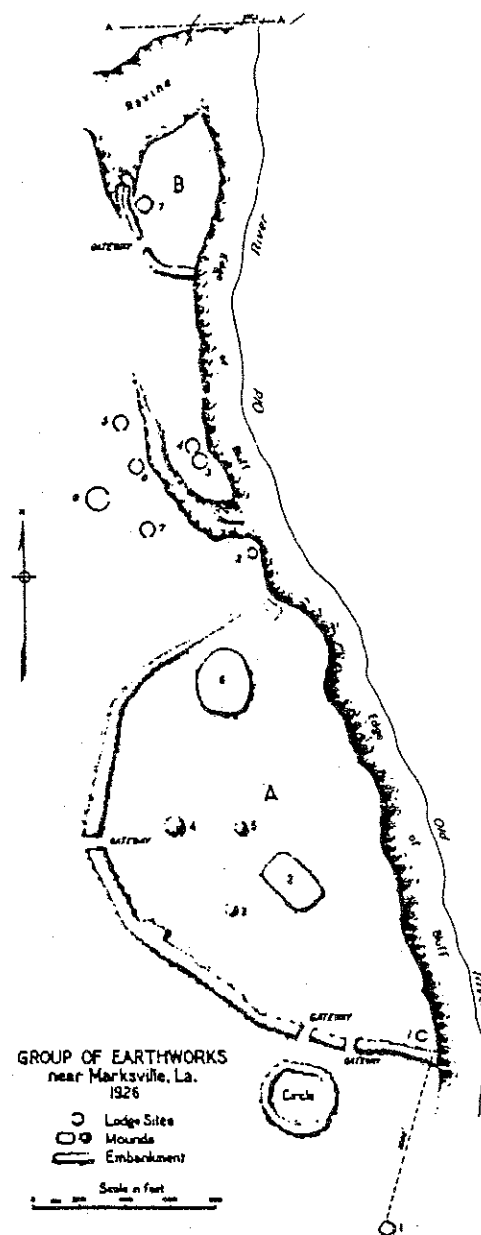
**By  
Dennis Jones  
and  
Carl Kuttruff  
Baton Rouge Chapter**

The Marksville site has long been noted as one of the more important prehistoric archaeological sites in Louisiana and the Lower Mississippi Valley. This eventually led to Louisiana's preservation of the site by incorporating much of it into a State Commemorative Area (SCA).

Among the most outstanding characteristics of the site are at least two curved, linear earthworks that enclose prehistoric earthen mounds. Early non-scientific reports of the site assumed a defensive function for these earthworks and attributed their construction to Hernando DeSoto's entrada into the southeastern United States (Toth 1974:13-16). Scientific archaeological investigations of the Marksville site began with Gerard Fowke of the Smithsonian Institution who visited the Marksville area in 1926 and made two published reports on his work in 1927 and 1928. His map from that visit (Figure 1) has been reprinted and cited frequently in the archaeological literature. In addition to mapping, Fowke conducted extensive excavations into several of the mounds that were included on his map (Fowke 1927, 1928; Toth 1974).

Fowke's map of the Marksville site shows a double gateway in the southern portion of Enclosure A that is just north of an earthen circle. In 1989 Malcolm Shuman and Dennis Jones mapped the area covered by Fowke's map and compared their findings to his and WPA era maps. They found that the length of Enclosure A was probably close to 1000 m originally and about 847 m, or about 85%, is still visible. They also concluded that Fowke's representation of the earthen embankment for Enclosure A at the site to be fairly accurate, with the exception of the layout of the southern terminus of the enclosure. They discovered that the earthwork curved more northerly than shown on Fowke's map

and they assumed that the extension of American Legion Road used one of the double gateways shown by Fowke to allow an easy passage. In fact, it appeared that American Legion Road "jogged" slightly to the north and then to the south to avoid meeting much of the enclosure head on (Figure 2).

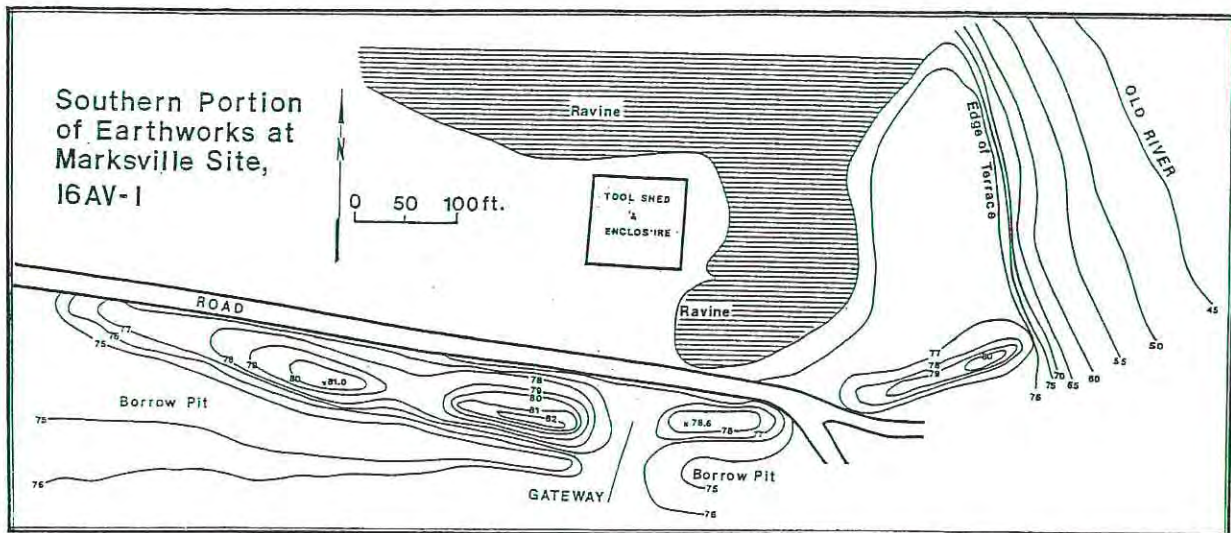


**Figure 1. A portion of Fowke's 1926 map of the prehistoric sites near Marksville. (After Fowke 1928.)**

Using this assumption of gateway placement and Fowke's scale as the basis, Shuman and Jones were unable to find any trace of the earthen circle that Fowke had shown in his 1926 map of the site. The area

around the southern section of Enclosure A was heavily overgrown and the area just south of the enclosure had been plowed for decades. Shuman and Jones assumed that the circle had been obliterated. They did, however, recognize that the southern portion

of Enclosure A, which was on private property, had seen little disturbance and offered a unique opportunity for future archaeological research (Jones and Shuman 1989; Jones 1991).



**Figure 2. Southern portion of Enclosure A as mapped by Shuman and Jones in 1989. (After Jones and Shuman 1989.)**

Through a combination of fate and design, the southern portion of the earthen embankment at the Marksville site, never included in the State Commemorative Area, became available for archaeological investigation. Owned by Marc Dupuy and the Dupuy Land Co. of Marksville, this portion of the site was set aside as a Preservation Servitude, which meant that it would not be disturbed by agricultural or commercial development and would be available for archaeological investigation. By October 1993, Carl Kuttruff and Dennis Jones, with the aid of many individuals and organizations, were able to organize just such an investigation.

This work at the Marksville site was conducted as a field school for the L. A. S. membership in October of 1993 after permission for the work was obtained from the landowner and the Board of Directors for the Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy. The work and a tour of the excavations were also part of Louisiana Archaeology Week 1993. The field methodologies taught as part of the field school consisted of mapping, hand excavations, machine excavations, and strati-

graphic interpretation. We had originally intended to include coring as one of the techniques for this portion of the Marksville site but the excessively dry conditions made sinking a core impossible.

To state the matter concisely, we wanted to consider the following research questions while investigating the southern part of Enclosure A at the Marksville site:

- \* Was the enclosure built in a single episode or multiple episodes of construction?
- \* What were some of the original dimensions of the feature?
- \* How deep were the borrow pits on the outside of the enclosure?
- \* Were materials available for radiocarbon dating? (There is not a single radiocarbon date from the Marksville site itself.)



- \* Are the enclosure and mounds roughly contemporary?
- \* Was the circle shown in Fowke's map part of the gateway arrangement?
- \* Was it built in a single episode or in stages of construction?
- \* Were there post molds from palisades or other features on the summits of the enclosure or the circle?
- \* Was was the real arrangement of the double gateway?
- \* Was this portion of the Marksville site occupied in a residential manner?
- \* Was this portion of the site ever occupied prior to or subsequent to the Marksville period?
- \* Is there any indication of construction techniques for the enclosure?
- \* Are there any significant alignments to the southern gateway that might reflect on the intrasite planning at Marksville?
- \* Do the earthen enclosures at Marksville show similarities with what is known about prehistoric earthen enclosures at other prehistoric sites?
- \* What was the function of Enclosure A at the Marksville site?

Once begun, the project was successful in producing new data on the Marksville site almost immediately. In fact, we made a significant find even before one member of the field school showed up. The Sheriff's Department of Avoyelles Parish had provided a crew of "volunteers" from the parish prison to clear the study area of the thick vegetation. In the course of doing so, and because of the unusually dry summer and autumn, we perceived a narrow ridge south of the enclosure that had been covered with vegetation and partially under water when the site had been mapped in 1989. This ridge turned out to be

the northern edge of the circle shown on Fowke's map. This feature, being part of the Preservation Servitude, was immediately incorporated into the 1993 project area. Also, with the clearing and subsequent mapping of the project area, along with the spacing of the newly found circle, we perceived a possible arrangement of the southern gateways in Enclosure A that was different from that proposed by Fowke in 1926 and accepted by Jones and Shuman in 1989. A newly perceived gap in the embankment seemed to indicate that the gateways were much closer together than originally thought (Figure 3) and the extension of American Legion Road merely breached a portion of the original earthwork rather than using a preexisting gap.

A total of eight excavation units was dug at the Marksville site between October 1 and 10. Four of the units were hand-dug excavations and four were machine dug with a backhoe. These units provided most of the answers to the research questions that we had formulated as the project was beginning. These units investigated the enclosure, the gateways, the borrow pits, the "causeway" and the surviving section of the earthen circle. Few artifacts were recovered in any of the units (Figure 4), but important information was learned about the construction of the earthworks. For example, we found out that Enclosure A appears to have been built in a single episode of construction and that the construction fill originated completely from the shallow borrow pits still visible on the outside of the enclosure within the project area. Greater detail and further findings of the project will be presented at the annual L. A. S. meeting in New Orleans in January.

However, we do not want to wait that long before thanking some of the many people who made our project possible. Without question, we owe a great debt of gratitude to Marc Dupuy, who, as landowner of the project area, resident of Marksville, and member of the Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy, gave us crucial support and advice. We are also indebted to Ward Zischke, Curator of the Marksville SCA, who allowed us to use some of the facilities at the Marksville SCA during the project. Mr. Alton Coco permitted us to use his camp on Boggy Bayou during the entire time of the field school and provided us with a

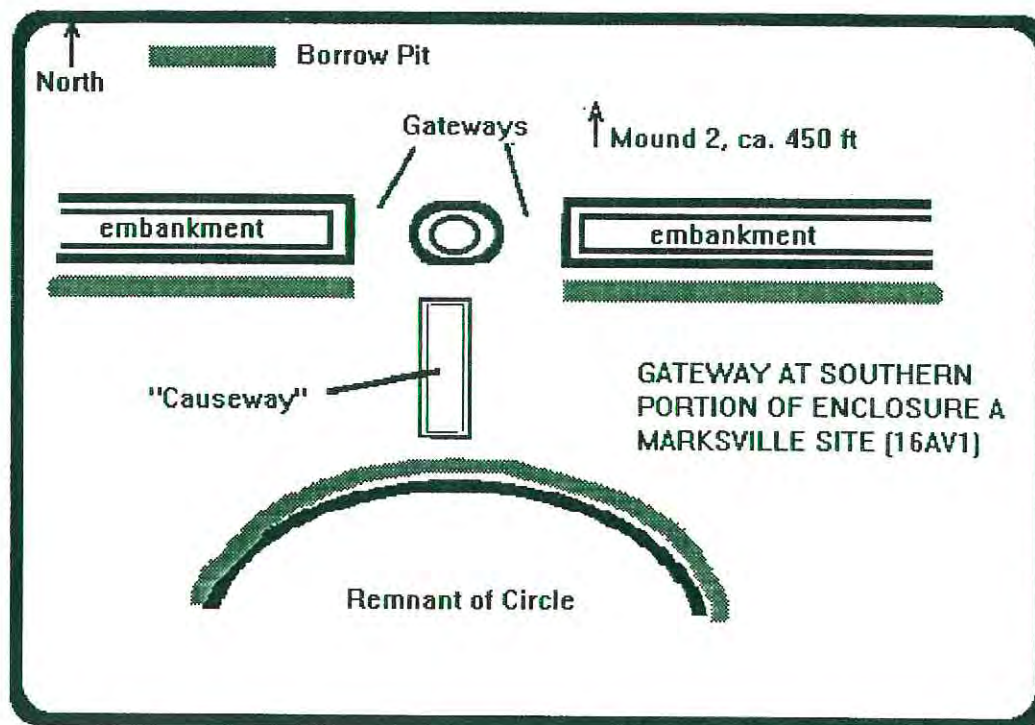


Figure 3. Idealized computer graphic of features included in the project area investigated during the 1993 L. A. S. Field School.

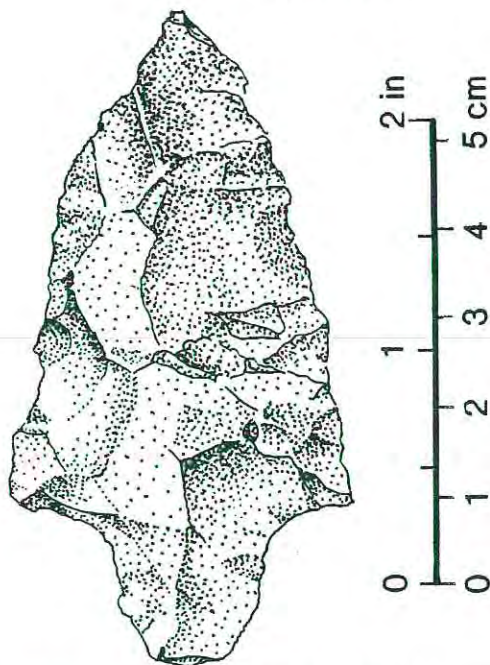


Figure 4. Projectile point recovered in test unit between gateways and circle remnant.

Marksville provided us with a backhoe for use during this project. Lyle "Bubba" DeCuir of Marksville performed a great service by repairing a flat tire on the backhoe. Sheriff Bill Bell of Avoyelles Parish provided a crew of parish prisoners for clearing the project area of thick brush and vegetation which Deputy Sheriff Twyman Guillory oversaw. Also, we wish to thank the USA Volunteer Fund of Exxon Corporation which donated \$2000 to the L. A. S. for the field school. Exxon employees and L. A. S. members Lloyd Pine and Stuart Herrmann, both of Baton Rouge, made the applications for the funding. Finally, the many members of the L. A. S. who participated in the field school all contributed to the success of the project. We hope all of them learned something and that they are eager to participate in future projects.

## References

- Fowke, Gerard  
1927 Archeological Work in Louisiana. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* 78(7):254-259.

memorable "couchon du lait" one evening. We also want to thank Pam Dupuy who documented much of the project with video and still camera footage. Mr. Brent Scallon of



## CHAPTER NEWS

### Central Chapter

Reported by  
Ellis H. Denning

Two events have dominated the fall season in our chapter. The first is an opportunity for our chapter to contribute to the Pineville "City Hall Museum," which will be housed in the renovated original city hall. Located at the intersection of Main and Shamrock streets, it will house the Mayor's original office, the Fire Station (with truck), the Police Station, and the second floor Jail cells complete with tenants' graffiti! A generous area, with spacious display cases will be available for historic memorabilia, as well as prehistoric artifacts our chapter may provide. We have been asked to construct a model of Bailey's Dam, which allowed U.S. gunboats to escape over the rapids in Red River during the Civil War.

Our second project is the excavation of a nineteenth-century freshwater cistern located in downtown Pineville on property belonging to the family of one of our chapter members. The initial work has covered the last two weekends, with the recovery of clear and colored glass fragments, milk glass, marbles, intact glass bottles, and "slave-made bricks and mortar" from which the cistern was constructed. The deepest level penetrated to date is 50 cm. Below this horizon is typical Red River sediment, suggesting flood waters invaded the area on one or more occasions. Such floods are well documented by printed word and photograph. The excavation to the bottom of the cistern will be undertaken at a later date. The surface expression of the cistern measures about 2.7 m, while the vertical wall diameter is estimated to be 3.6 m.

### INFORMATION REQUESTED

Dr. Tim Perttula of the Texas Historical Commission notes that he is assisting Dr. Jerry Milanich and *Archaeology* magazine in compiling a list of 1994 excavation projects open to the public in the U.S. Can members of the L. A. S. assist Dr. Perttula in identifying institutions, societies, and/or agencies that will be conducting public excavation projects in Louisiana in 1994? Please contact Dr. Perttula at:

Dr. Timothy K. Perttula  
10101 Woodhaven Dr.  
Austin, Texas 78753-4346

(512) 463-5866 (office)  
(512) 873-8131 (home)

### Northeast Chapter

Reported by  
Claire Davis

The September meeting of the Northeast Chapter was held on Wednesday, the 15th of the month. Jeff Girard, Station Ar-



chaeologist with the Louisiana Division of Archaeology at Natchitoches, presented a program on "The Beginnings of Caddoan Culture in Northwest Louisiana."

The October meeting was held on the 27th and featured Dr. Charles Allen of the NLU Botany Department. Dr. Allen presented an extremely interesting talk on the availability and usefulness of the wide array of wild plants utilized by prehistoric peoples of the area. With all of the large Archaic and Poverty Point period sites present in our area, particularly Poverty Point, Hedgepeth, Frenchman's Bend, and Watson Brake, it is possible to see how these so-called hunter-gatherer groups were able to attain such a high level of social organization without agriculture.

The November meeting was held on the 18th of the month and included a presentation by Brian Davis, a Junior in architecture at Louisiana Tech. Brian moderated a program on study materials related to archaeology. Many people brought maps, books, pamphlets, magazines, and other items for use in archaeological studies.

The "Fort Miro Artifact Group" continues to meet on Thursday evenings in the Archaeology Laboratory in Stubbs Hall on the NLU campus. We have fun and get some work done as well. Does anyone have any pictures, stories, or other pieces of information concerning the Fort Miro excavations conducted in 1975-76? How about addresses of people who may have worked on the project but no longer live in the Monroe area? If so, please contact Claire Davis at 816 Rimes Circle E., Monroe, Louisiana 71201.

Currently, we are most concerned about the future of Motley Mound, sister earthwork to the great mound at Poverty Point, located just north of the Poverty Point site. We have been talking about establishing a "Friends of Poverty Point" organization to help raise funds to purchase the Motley Mound.

## **UPCOMING MEETINGS**

### **Caddo Conference**

The 36th Caddo Conference will be held on March 24 through 27, 1994, at the Continuing Education Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas. This center is located next to the Hilton Hotel, which will be the official conference hotel; there will be a block of rooms reserved for the conference.

On Thursday evening, March 24, there will be a welcoming reception. Papers will be scheduled on Friday and Saturday, with a tour of the Spiro Mounds Archeological State Park on Sunday.

For more information, please contact Dr. George Sabo, Department of Anthropology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701.

## **BITS AND PIECES**

David Jeane has supplied this issue of the Newsletter with two pieces of information gleaned from the *San Diego County Archaeological Society Newsletter*, which the L. A. S. receives as part of its membership in the SAA's Council of Affiliated Societies. The first comes from an AP release out of Stockholm, Sweden, while the second concerns a slightly different version of "The Twelve Days of Christmas." While this version is interesting, it does not quite fit Louisiana. Perhaps there are members of the L. A. S. who have long wanted to write lyrics, and they could turn their talents to rewriting the San Diego version to better express the archaeology of the Gulf coast and the Lower Mississippi Valley. Although it is too late this year to get the new versions into the Newsletter, they could be compiled for the 1994 fall/winter issue. What do you think? How about sending the Newsletter editor some Louisiana versions.

### **From an AP News Release, Stockholm, Sweden**

Archaeologists have found chewing gum believed to be 9,000 years old, and tooth marks showed it had been chewed on by a stone-age teenager, a report said.

The dark-colored gum was made of resin sweetened with honey, the Expresser newspaper said.



Archaeologist Bengt Nordqvist was quoted as saying the gum may be the oldest found in the world. It was among finds at an excavation of a small stone-age community outside Ellos in western Sweden.

**On the Twelfth Day of Christmas,  
My Archaeologist Gave to Me...**

Twelve survey transects,  
Eleven diggers digging,  
Ten screeners screening,  
Nine crew chiefs photographing,  
Eight artists drawing,  
Seven curators curating,  
Six professors publishing,  
Five rock rings,  
Four metal buckets,  
Three dust pans,  
Two 1/8" screens,  
and a Marshalltown Trowel.



**DIRECTIONS TO THE 1994  
L. A. S. ANNUAL MEETING**

Below is a map showing the location of the hotel in Kenner (New Orleans). From I-10 take the Williams Boulevard exit (Exit #223) (located near the airport). Go south on Williams Boulevard. The hotel will be on the immediate right (west side of Williams Blvd.).



## LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING CONTRIBUTOR FORM

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2. Type of Contribution: ( ) Symposium Proposal ( ) Symposium Paper  
( ) Contributed Paper ( ) Research Report ( ) Book Display/Sale  
( ) Film/Video Presentation ( ) Other

3. Title of Contribution:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Membership Status: ( ) Member ( ) Non-Member

5. Abstract: Please submit abstracts on a separate sheet, typed, double-spaced and limited to a length of one page. Please put title and author's name in the heading.

6. I plan to attend the meeting but will not be presenting a paper \_\_\_\_\_.

Space will be available for book sales and other displays. Please indicate on this form the type of display you will have and your space requirements.

Type of Display: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Please return this form and the abstract to Carl Kuttruff, 621 Albert Hart Drive, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808, as soon as possible.**



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ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
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