

Louisiana Archaeological Society

NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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A TIME FOR CHANGE

by

Jon L. Gibson

University of Southwestern Louisiana

It is a regularity of cultural evolution that cultures are constantly in flux if impinging stresses are operative. Louisiana archaeology and archaeologists are no exception. External and internal pressures are currently being felt, and it is no small admission that if archaeology and archaeologists do not respond to these stimuli it (and they) will become archaic and nonadaptive. Louisiana today cannot afford to be stagnant, indeed such a condition is impossible given the rapidity and intensity of current pressures. What are these pressures and what changes are called for?

Louisiana is a late bloomer. In spite of the longevity of archaeological activities within its boundaries, antiquities legislation was only enacted in 1974. These laws, even before they appeared on the books, were essentially

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archaic, but everyone was so happy to see them enacted that no objections were raised. The administrative and implementative structure developed as a consequence fit the behind-the-times nature of the legislation. Governmental reorganization under the Edwards administration brought about changes in the political superstructure, and, I might add fortunately, changes which seem to be responsive to the archaeological needs, indeed mandates, of state archaeology. The major failure of existing legislation, as I see it, was in the failure to transmit cultural resource obligations and financial responsibility to state agencies on state lands. The federal government assumes such responsibilities, but not Louisiana. Remedial legislation is essential in these areas, and it is the responsibility of the archaeological community in the state to initiate and support these essential changes.

The Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission, its present members appointed in 1974, has not been a major motivating force for change. Details, changes in governmental structure, a lack of charge in responsibilities, and simple lack of communication has prevented effective advising, its primary responsibility. Efforts to remedy this situation have been undertaken, especially with regard to clarifying its position with regard to governmental structure, recent outspoken dissatisfaction with the current state of affairs, efforts to finalize a workable antiquities code, and a simple exercise in its ability to provide advice. The Commission has been saddled with emergency problems during its short existence and has simply lacked the lead time to be the responsible force in Louisiana archaeology, as it should be.

The implementive arm of the Department and Commission, the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, has tried diligently to perform its duties while understaffed and underbudgeted. And a congratulatory message is extended to it. Unfortunately, its mission, as charged under existent legislation and influential attitudes, has been, in my opinion, somewhat misdirected. It has not been instituted as a research body; it should have been a review and compliance body, responsive to research needs and successful conduction of such research, but not obligated to perform the physical and time-consuming task of field research. It has taken too much on itself, it has operated without soliciting advice from the Commission, and, in turn, the Commission has not sought advice from the people it is supposed to represent, the citizens of the state, particularly those interested in archaeology, the majority of which are members of the Louisiana Archaeological Society.

And on a final note, the LAS has had its own problems. Though we have more members than ever, over 300 strong, there has been a tendency toward schism, northern-southern division, and I know not why. We cannot afford this. We must present a unified front, else archaeology, all of archaeology, will suffer. Let us adopt a common cause, the best archaeological program in the nation; let us voice our opinions as archaeologists and citizens of this great state. Let them be known to the LAS, to the staff of the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, to the Commission, to the political understructure, to the Governor, and, perhaps, above all, to our respective legislators. Let the cry for a "better Louisiana archaeology" resound throughout our state. Don't sit back, join the movement for change, the time is now.

(Editor's note: The above article was written in the role of a citizen of this state, objectively assessing the current state of archaeological affairs. In my role, as editor, I publish it, not to chastise anyone but to hopefully elicit response to necessary change.)

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Society Publications. The long, overdue 1976 bulletin is finally ready. Attendants at the LAS summer workshop received their copies and chapter representatives picked up copies for local members which will be hand-delivered at the next regularly scheduled meetings of the various chapters. Mailing of copies to other members will be done as soon as we have lists of the persons who have already received their bulletins. This procedure was initiated because the Postal Service has forbidden use of the non-profit rate via the University of Southwestern Louisiana's permit. This does not mean that the LAS has lost its nonprofit status, only that it must now obtain its own nonprofit mailing permit. The editor is presently preparing the papers for this permit. With or without the permit, other members will be receiving their bulletins shortly.

Remember, if you were not a member for 1976 (even though you are a current member), you will not receive the bulletin. It may be ordered, however, for a reduced price of \$7.50 from Bill Baker, P.O. Box 637, Jonesville, Louisiana 71343. Nonmembers order your bulletin now, keep the series complete.

The 1977 bulletin is in final editorial stages. Its contents are largely selected but it has not gone to the printers. This issue should be hastened by the license given to the editor at the business meeting in Baton Rouge--that is, the mandate for 150 or more printed pages voted by the executive committee has been lifted.

This is a call for papers for the 1978 bulletin. Please submit articles, comments, reports, book reviews as quickly as possible. I would like to have the 1978 issue ready to go to the printers as soon as the 1977 bulletin has been typeset. If we can get a flow of contributions then we can surely offset the bulletin delays caused by simply not having things to publish.

Advice to potential authors: please submit items that vary in length from one to a maximum of 70 or so double-spaced typed pages. Longer submissions--200-300 pages--are simply not suitable for bulletin material. Hopefully we can consider a monograph series in the near future, and, if membership keeps growing, this is a distinct possibility, but for now, please stay within prescribed limits. Also a great deal of editorial and clerical time is spent in correcting style and format problems and retyping manuscripts. Authors, please follow the style of the present bulletin and/or American Antiquity. Pay particular attention to bibliographic format. Also remember to submit a short biographical statement and paper

abstract with each submission. Additionally, all figures, whether drawings or photos, should be planned for effective page size, including the caption. Check a current issue of the bulletin for dimensions. If authors will heed these instructions a great deal of time and lengthy correspondence can be avoided and this should speed up production time.

Because of the increased duties of the present editor, he has asked that newsletter production be handled by other individuals. Both Robert Neuman, curator of anthropology at LSU, and Richard Shenkel, associate professor of anthropology at UNO, have agreed to serve as newsletter editor. Neuman was to have served for the duration of 1978 and Shenkel for 1979. Because of the difficulties of shifting production to Neuman and LSU on such short notice and without advance warning, the present editor will continue as newsletter editor for the duration of 1978. But as of 1979, Dr. Richard Shenkel, Department of Geography and Anthropology, University of New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, will assume the duties as newsletter editor. Contributors may send items directly to Dr. Shenkel at the above address or if sent to the main editorial office will be forwarded to Dr. Shenkel. It is hoped that Bob Neuman will become editor for 1980. I will continue to serve as bulletin editor.

THE 1978 SUMMER FIELD WORKSHOP

by

Jon L. Gibson

The second annual LAS summer field workshop was held at Camp Kwanokasha and the Fish Creek site on July 22-23, 1978. The workshop was organized by a special committee consisting of Steven Brazda, Bill Baker, Lou Harris, Judy Reggio, Tommy Johnson, Lynn Sibley, and Les Davis. Brazda served as chairman. He was ably assisted by Greg DuCote of the USL Center for Archaeological Studies. Other help was given by Rain Barnes, Steve Lark, Diane Dixey, Judy Ronkartz, and Allison Knight. Jon Gibson advised the committee. A special thanks is again extended to Mr. W.H. "Dub" Holmes of Georgetown for permitting us to hold the workshop on his property, and appreciation is due the New World Research group for letting us take over their "home" for the weekend. Mike's Bar-B-Que of Tullos must again be congratulated for the fine food. Burney McClurkan, archaeologist for the Arkansas Highway Department, made the long tortuous (sober) trip from Arkansas and his talk on the Survey certainly provided incentive for future LAS activities.

The program was devoted to surveying, particularly what happens once a site is found. President Dan Shipman welcomed the group to the workshop Saturday morning. The program was kicked off with reports of various chapter, university, and firm activities. East Central chapter activities were reported by Richard Walker, Northeast chapter by Paul Hodges, Delta by Brian Duhe, Imperial Calcasieu by Smokye Joe Frank, Lafayette by Tommy

Johnson; university activities were reported by Richard Beavers (UNO), and Jon Gibson and Frank Servello (USL); reports of company work were given by Woody Gagliano (Coastal Environments), Jan Campbell (New World Research), and Bill Spencer (Southern Archaeological Research).

A panel discussion on "survey designs and problem orientation" was presented by Woody Gagliano (CEI), Frank Servello (USL), Tommy Ryan (USACOE), and Jon Gibson (USL). Discussion centered on the necessity to have a general plan and strategy for investigating certain explicit research objectives prior to the initiation of any survey work. It was concluded that survey work should not be mechanical activity but should be devoted to the solution of certain problems. Survey information is only meaningful if it relates to what we wish to know.

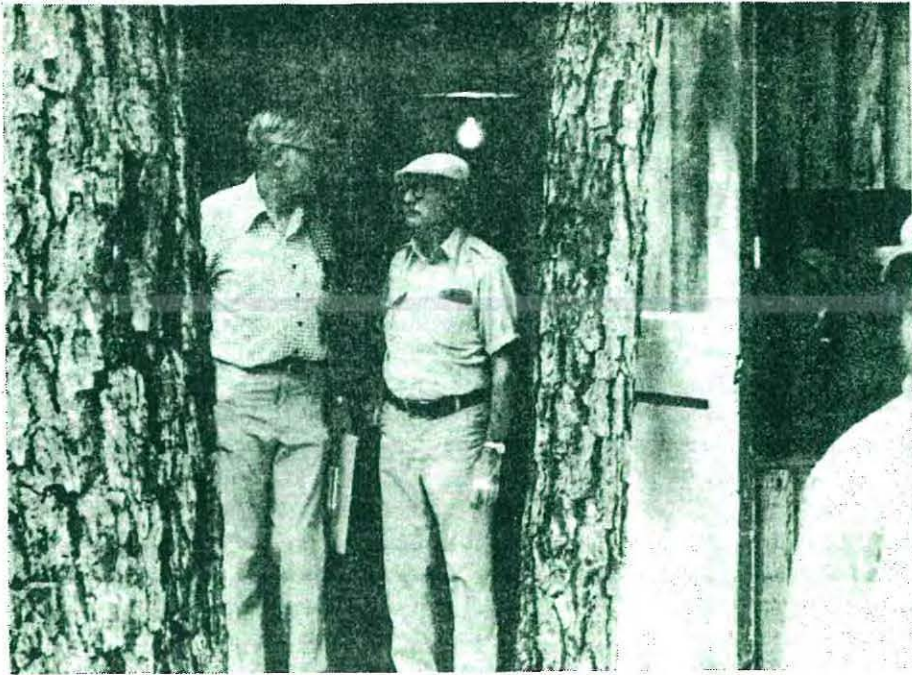
Plans to move to the site were thwarted by a thundershower which dampened the ground but not the spirit of the group. After lunch, Bill Haag, LAS president-elect, addressed the group. Robert "Stu" Neitzel gave a delightful presentation on the history of archaeological surveying in Louisiana. Those in attendance were quite aware that they were hearing something very special from the most respected field archaeologist ever to work in the state. Not only was the talk filled with interesting and humorous anecdotes but the collective impression of the changing tenor of archaeology and its well-known personalities was brought into vivid perspective by a gentleman who was there and saw it all and who was a large part of it.

Middle afternoon was devoted to interesting talks by Ian Brown, director of Harvard's Petit Anse project, on controlled surface collecting, and George Castille, of the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, on historical site surveying.

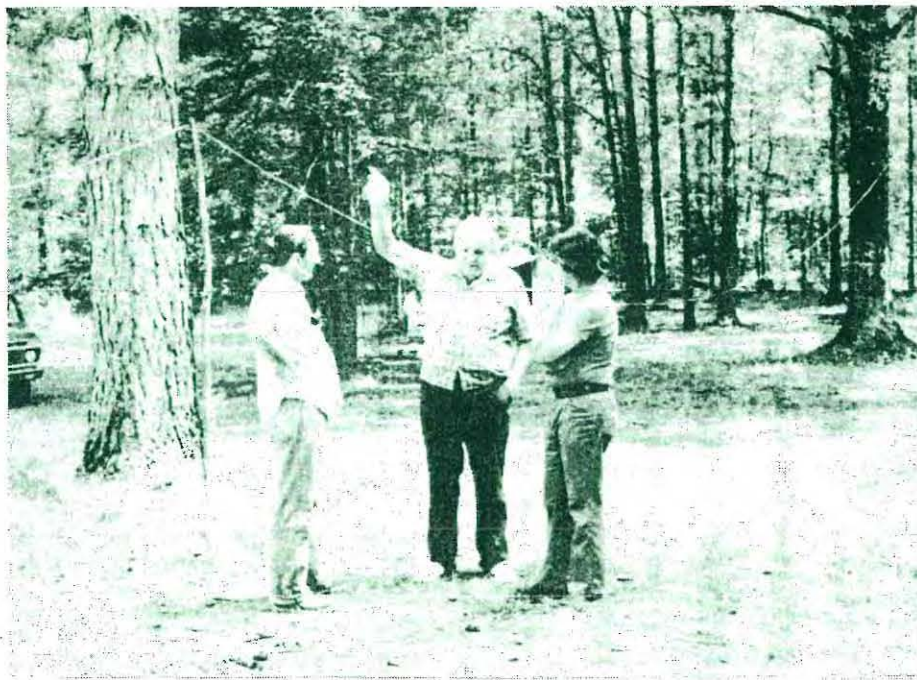
Late afternoon was spent on the small prehistoric-historic site on the camp grounds in a demonstration of different approaches to controlled surface collecting. We heard opinions on various methods from Ian Brown, Frank Servello, Richard Beavers, and Jon Gibson. While the approaches differed, all were in agreement that every site should be approached with the point-of-view that depositional patterns exist, no matter how disturbed the location, and these must be plotted in an effort to determine if they are cultural or natural, as a prelude to interpretation.

Free activities--socializing, swimming at the waterfall, and others, transpired until the long-awaited arrival of the bar-b-que, then the lines rapidly formed. Mike's bar-b-que is truly the best in the world. Happy and full, the group then heard a good talk on the Arkansas Archeological Survey by Burney McClurkan. Burney's performance was, as always, memorable and inspirational. Burney accustomed to the rough life was not distracted by the make-shift take-up reel for the film (which consisted of a bucket and a box). But we should like to remind him that our group (organized in 1974) is simply not as old or experienced as the Arkansas survey or society. Next year we'll have it all together.

For the kids, young and old alike, the evening was topped off by a magic show by the "Great Lamont" (Paul Hodges). Simply amazing!



LAS WATERGATE? Dan Shipman, LAS president (standing; plaid shirt, narrow belt) and Bill Haag, president-elect (trying to stand, with the bright idea).



LOUISIANA'S OWN STATUE OF LIBERTY. John Guy, the Anacoco flash (hands on hips); Stu Neitzel, bearing the torch; Dan Gardiner, the Crowley crowbar (arms folded).

Next morning, the group convoyed to the Fish Creek site for on-the-site activities. The thrust of the field demonstrations was given to what should be done once a site has been located. Richard Beavers gave an excellent exposition of map-making via pacing and instrument methods and described examples of what should be included on such maps.

Steven Brazda and Steve Lark (USL Center for Archaeological Studies) outlined methods for obtaining ecological data. We learned that dwarf hickories grow up to be big persimmon trees and that the collection of environmental data is as much archaeological information as is an artifact or cultural feature.

Debbie Woodiel Spencer (Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation) and Greg DuCote (USL Center for Archaeological Studies) gave instructions on filling out site forms and impressed the need to coordinate with the central state repository for archaeological information.

Prentice Thomas (New World Research, Inc.) excellently described the procedures for gathering stratigraphic data, also the difficulties involved in such an exercise, like being sure that one is dealing with natural or cultural deposition or aboriginal construction.

This exercise was a fitting conclusion to the 1978 summer field workshop. Archaeology is no easy task; it is fun but it is also exacting. There is no set way to do archaeology but there is a dire need to cooperate and incorporate new, possibly different, methods. We all have a common goal--to see that Louisiana archaeology is done to the best of its practitioners' abilities. Our presence at this, the second annual workshop, I believe, shows our mutual agreement with this accord. I personally learned a lot from these two days. I hope that this experience was shared by everyone. I look forward to bigger and better things for next year.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

The James Alfred Ford Award, the highest honor bestowed by the Louisiana Archaeological Society, has been awarded to William G. Haag, retiring alumni professor of anthropology at LSU. This is the second time the award has been presented, the first going to Dr. Clarence H. Webb of Shreveport. The award signals outstanding contributions to Louisiana archaeology in several areas. Haag was cited for producing the only existent synthesis of Louisiana prehistory (Louisiana Studies 4 (3), 1965); for being the prime mover in state antiquities legislation and serving, for three years without pay, as the State Archaeologist; for contributions to education, probably the finest teacher of anthropology and archaeology that Louisiana has ever been blessed with; for conduction of field work at Poverty Point, Monte Sano, and other places; for providing inspiration, either actionary or reactionary, for many students who have pursued careers in anthropology; and for the recognition brought to the state because of his national reputation



Jim Morehead (center) says it's a broken bowl from the Fish Creek period; Judy Ronkartz (left), Greg DuCote (back of head), and Laura Landry (right) agree.



The Gang at the Camp.

and high profile. Congratulations, Bill. The formal presentation will be made at the annual meeting in Lake Charles in January 1979.

On the Tunica Trail, a film premiere was held at the Cabildo on June 29 under auspices of the Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, the Louisiana State Museum, and WYES-TV. The film portrayed recent activities by the State and Harvard University in an effort to document the early history of the Tunica Tribe.

Several new publications will be of interest to members. Clarence Webb's "The Poverty Point Culture" (Geoscience and Man, Volume XVII) is now available. Order from: Publications Section, School of Geoscience, LSU, Baton Rouge, LA 70803. The volume costs \$6.00 (plus \$0.75 for postage and handling and 3% sales tax). Pete Gregory's review of this volume in the last newsletter was most enlightening.

Two publications by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History will be of interest. "Teoc Creek, A Poverty Point Site in Carroll County, Mississippi", Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Archaeological Report 3 and "The Denton Site, A Middle Archaic Occupation in the Northern Yazoo Basin, Mississippi", Archaeological Report 4, are available. Write: Elbert R. Hilliard, Director, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, MS for further information and cost.

Now being published is Jon Gibson's, "Archaeological Survey of Portions of Little River, Boeuf River, and Big Creek, East Central and Northeastern Louisiana", USL Center for Archaeological Studies, Report 3. Orders are now being accepted; write: Center for Archaeological Studies, University of Southwestern Louisiana, P.O. Box 40198, Lafayette, LA 70504. Cost will be \$5.00; this includes mailing expense.

Several other interesting reports, produced under federal contracts, have been issued during the past year, and it is hoped that these volumes will be published in the near future. These reports include P. Thomas' "The Hanna Site" and "The Sabine National Wildlife Refuge: A Cultural Resources Survey"; J. Altschul's "The Houma-Terrebonne Archaeological Project"; J. Gibson's "An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Lower Sabine River Valley" and "Archaeological Survey of the Lower Atchafalaya Region". Numerous other reports, too numerous to list here, have been produced and we hope the authors will present bibliographical information for inclusion in the next newsletter.

A comprehensive bibliography of contract archaeology reports done in the state since 1974 has been produced by staff of the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. This report was done and paid for by the National Park Service and hopefully will be available on demand by interested parties. The majority of this listing was included in a comprehensive bibliography of Lower Mississippi Valley Archaeology produced for the invitational Harvard University, Lower Mississippi Valley Archaeological Conference, held recently at Avery Island. Information concerning these bibliographies should be addressed to: The Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804 (att. Dr. Alan Toth).

Operations of the Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission continue under governmental reorganization. Restructuring has transpired with the resignation of Sandra Thompson as director. Dr. Larry Crain has replaced Mrs. Thompson; Dr. Bernard Carrier (assistant secretary) has become the new SHPO; and Eddy Martin, his assistant. Staff of the Division continues as before. Members of the Commission and addresses are:

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Keep in mind that these people are the representatives for archaeology in the state. They are the official contacts, so keep their names and addresses handy. Call them if you have any problems, questions, or comments.

REPORTS

THE 1969 EXCAVATIONS AT MYATT'S LANDING

by

Paul L. Hodges
Monroe, Louisiana

HISTORY AND LOCATION OF MYATT'S LANDING PROPERTY AND SITE

Dr. Clarence B. Moore (1909:24) stated, when he investigated the site and excavated the cemetery at Myatt's Landing, about fifteen miles down the Ouachita River from Monroe, Louisiana, that the land was owned by a Captain A. Myatt, who resided there-on. Later research by the author has brought to light more recent history of the land where the site is located. In 1908-1909 there was a large plantation house located on a low mound in which Captain Myatt resided. In addition there was a cotton gin and other out-buildings on the land. Also there was a landing dock, in front of the house, on the bank of the Ouachita River, near the junction of Cheniere Creek with the Ouachita. This landing dock was used in shipping bales of cotton and other produce and in unloading merchandise used by Captain Myatt and other residents of the area. The property later passed into the hands of a Mr. Kilpatrick who was killed when the model T Ford that he was driving was struck by a train. Dr. J.N. Hood was the next owner of the place. Dr. Hood died of a heart attack and the property was sold to Mr. Drew Kennedy. After his death it passed into the hands of his heirs, most of whom now live in Fresno, California.

Several members of the Northeast Louisiana Archaeological Society, as well as other persons, had done surface collecting in the field at the rear and side of the house for many years prior to 1969. They also had searched the field in which the cemetery was located. These members included Resa Jones, Mrs. Jesse Wilson, Luther T. Harper, Louis Whitfield, Manning Durham, Paul L. Hodges and others.

C.B. Moore stated in his report that he had been refused permission to excavate in the yard or in the mound under the house. We had often talked together about doing a society dig in the mound that the house stood on and wished that it were possible. After many years of wishing our opportunity to do so arrived. One dark night in the early part of the year 1969, the old plantation home burned to the ground. Your reporter immediately contacted Mr. Jake Hinton of West Monroe, Louisiana, who held a lease on the land. Through his assistance the Northeast Louisiana Archaeological Society received permission from the heirs who owned the land to excavate the mound and surrounding area. Your author, Paul L. Hodges, was appointed dig-master of the site.

MYATT'S LANDING DIG IN 1969

On Saturday, September 28, 1969, interested members of the Northeast Louisiana Archaeological Society met at the Myatt's Landing site, located at the junction of Cheniere Creek and the Ouachita River, and began to clear debris from the surface of the area where excavation was to be done. This consisted of loose brick, brick pillars, partly burned wood, cement, glass and other material from the old Myatt's Plantation home which had burned to the ground.

The following Saturday, a grid system was established and stakes set in five foot squares with a one foot retaining wall left between each grid. Since members of the society could only work on the project on Saturdays and Sundays, it was agreed that they would meet there each weekend on those days. The grid was established along a northwest-southeast axis because of interference of a large cistern located in the midst of the area to be explored. It was agreed among the members that squares numbered one and six would be worked jointly by all those participating and that artifacts from those squares would be the property of the Society. Then each worker would excavate his own square and would be allowed to keep the material from it.

Ten squares were laid out and numbers one through six were dug down to sterile soil. The members who chose and finished their own squares were Lester Davis, Recca Jones, Mrs. Jesse Wilson, Luther T. "Dick" Harper, Denise Fleming, Manning Durham, Paul L. Hodges (Tab. 1), Clayton Hand, and C.B. Sprague. Square number eleven had to be staked off for Mr. Hand and he and C.B. Sprague excavated it together, after Mr. Sprague had finished his own grid.

Each six inch level was dug by trowel and leveled off to enable us to search for post holes or other pertinent information. The dirt was screened and material from each level was placed in bags that were marked to show the grid and level numbers.

Adding to the information reported by Dr. Moore, we learned that these people not only ate shellfish but also gar and other fish, as well as deer, squirrel, and turtle. From potsherds we learned that the site must have been inhabited between 500 and 1200 A.D. since we found a high percentage of Coles Creek and Marksville material (identified by Dr. Hiram Gregory, Northwestern Louisiana University) and lasted until the advent of the white man (cf. Kennedy, a brother to the deceased Mr. Drew Kennedy, once an owner of the land, personal communication).

After the original eleven were excavated, Luther T. Harper, Paul L. Hodges, Manning Durham, Les Davis, and C.B. Sprague continued further exploratory work of the site. First, two disturbed burials were located in the cemetery field. Knowing that Dr. Moore had excavated here, the group moved to other areas. Four exploratory holes were excavated (cf. accompanying chart), also one long trench, thirty by ten feet in dimension and one thirty foot trench with a cross trench ten feet in length. These trenches were six

feet in width. No artifacts were found in these holes or trenches and no further pertinent knowledge was acquired.

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1909 Antiquities of the Ouachita Valley. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Journal 14 (1).

TABLE 1

LISTING OF MATERIAL FROM SQUARE #4. DUG BY PAUL L. HODGES.

Level 1 (0-6").

Sherds, plain	42
Work stones	1
Sherds, decorated	3
Turtle carapace, fragment	1
Bones, fish	2
Abrasive stones	1
Deer teeth	1
Fish sinkers	2
Scrapers	2
Gravers	1
Celts--all four edges beveled from top to blade	1
Points	2
Discoidals--broken piece	1
Crinoid stem	1

Level 2 (6-12").

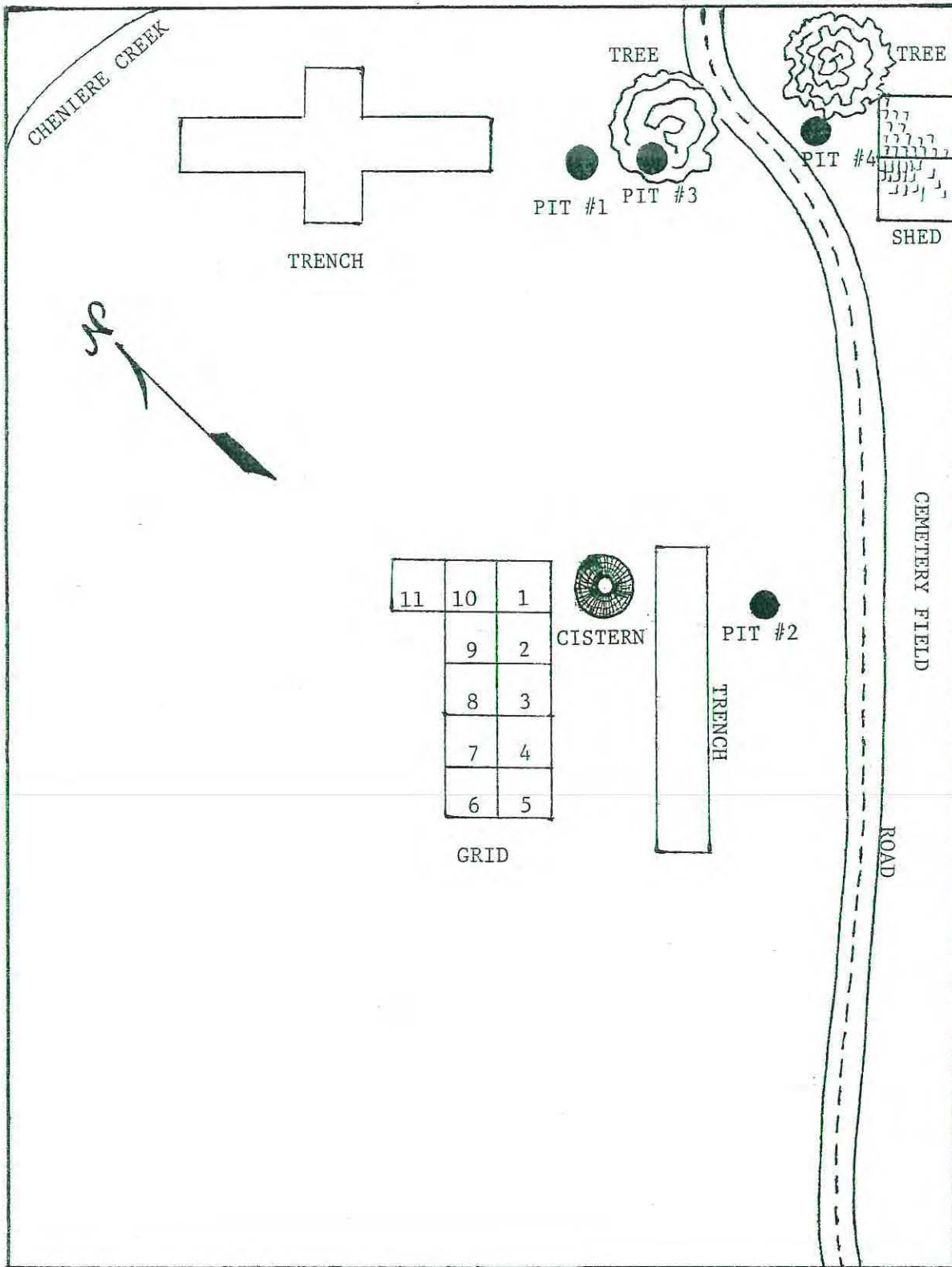
Chipped celt	1
Sherds, plain	73
Sherds, decorated	4
Flint chips	3

Level 3 (6-17").

Bone fragments, fish	3
Bone fragments, deer	2
Bone fragments, unidentified	11
Iron oxide, pieces	2
Flint chips	14
Sherds, plain	15
Discoidal*	1

*This discoidal made of Limonite has an incised line on both sides; line being one cm inside the outer rim of discoidal.

Original soil was found at depth of five inches in the third level.



BOOK REVIEW

Schiffer, Michael B. and George J. Gumerman (editors). Conservation Archaeology; A Guide for Cultural Resource Management Studies. Academic Press, New York. 1977 (\$19.50).

by

Thomas H. Guderjan
University of Southwestern Louisiana

Since the beginning of large scale federal funding for archaeology, the act of archaeology has undergone numerous name changes, mostly meaningless. We have heard many--emergency archaeology, salvage archaeology, public archaeology, contract archaeology--now we hear "Conservation Archaeology" and "Cultural Resource Management". The immediate impression is that we have just been burdened with yet more nomenclature. Such, however, is not the case. "Conservation Archaeology" merits a closer look.

Archaeological manifestations, we usually call them sites, can be viewed in much the same way as oil. Both are resources. In fact, both are non-renewable resources. For us to obtain the greatest benefit from our resources, we must use them wisely. That is to say, we must conserve them. We cannot waste them or misuse them. Their consumption must be governed by an informed decision-making process. We must treat our archaeological resources in a similar framework of resource management. We must make well thought-out, weighted decisions as to how, when, and why they will be consumed. Parenthetically, in certain respects, we have alternatives to oil. We have no alternatives to our archaeological resources.

We, as archaeologists, are consumers of a valuable resource. But, we are not alone. By far the greatest consumers are industry and other concerns involved with landscape modification. It is on us, though, that the burden of responsibility falls for managing this resource. As we become cultural resource managers, we are involved with a true "conservation archaeology", rather than "salvage" or "contract" archaeology. Just as we must conserve our natural resources, we must also conserve our cultural ones. Cultural resource management has developed, in part, as a response to "a marked indifference to standards of quality research". The authors express their hope that "the reader may develop some sensitivity for the problems and promise of cultural resource management as a scientific endeavor".

The teaming of Michael Schiffer, the senior archaeologist involved with the Cache River Archeological Project of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, and George Gumerman, the first director of the Black Mesa Archeological Project and a principle organizer of the Southwestern Anthropological Research Group (SARG), as editors of this volume is more than appropriate. Over the last ten years, their work has demonstrated that archaeology under contract need not be "salvage" archaeology. In this volume, they advance the thesis that salvage archaeology per se is not a viable alternative for the efficient

use of archaeological resources. Instead, the keynote must be management combined with research, to be judged by the same standards as a purely research-oriented grant.

However, they are not polemic. A single approach or research orientation is not called for in this work. In fact, the call is for diversity, if anything. It would be ludicrous to propose that all archaeologists conduct the same sort of research. It is not ludicrous, however, to expect research, good research, from all archaeologists.

The volume itself is divided into nine sections entitled Cultural Resource Management, Conservation Archaeology, and Research Orientations, Research Design, Estimating the Nature and Extent of the Resource Base, Assessing Significance, Forecasting Impacts, Mitigation, and Research Contributions. Each section involves a discussion by the editors, followed by further explication and exemplification by other authors. Some of the chapters, such as Lipe's "A Conservation Model for American Archaeology", House's "Prehistoric Lithic Resource Utilization in the Cache Basin" and Gumerman's "The Reconciliation of Theory and Method in Archaeology" have appeared elsewhere. Most, however, were written for this volume.

Archaeology in the United States and internationally is rapidly moving towards a position of long term management. Many issues concerning the archaeologist's responsibilities have been raised by this trend in recent years. Schiffer and Gumerman address these issues with the thoughtfulness of insight and experience. The volume includes valuable and lucid discussions of the assessment of resource parameters, site significance, adverse impacts, and federal law as related to archaeology. The final section, and the longest, deals with contributions which can and have been made by archaeologists working within a management framework.

Even as the first cultural resource management program in Louisiana is being developed for Fort Polk, we look forward to the day when "conservation archaeology" will be realized to its full potential. The irreplaceable nature of archaeological resources demands adequate programs for their conservation and consumption. Schiffer and Gumerman have hastened the day when such programs will be the rule rather than the exception.

CHAPTER NEWS

Delta Chapter, reported by June Shaikewitz. (editor's note: this report was received too late to incorporate in the April newsletter but is included here). First on the agenda is to introduce to you our new officers of Delta Chapter. The fine people who will be running our show in 1978 are as follows: President--Forrest Travarca, Vice President--Norma Bissel, Secretary--DeDe Cuccia, Treasurer--Joan Bruder. We would also like to note that Joe Manuel retains his post of LAS Representative and Jackie Guichard is the new Editor of our newsletter.

Delta Chapter has many members working part- or full-time at digs in the area. Tom Brown and June Shaikewitz are presently working full-time at the Ft. Pike site, which is under the supervision of George Castille, dig director, and Susan Fulgham, the crew chief. We also have two crews set up for weekend work; one crew at Lake Salvador, the other finishing the Hornsby site.

We in Delta Chapter are looking forward to Mr. & Mrs. B. Freedman's report and slide show about their trip to Egypt last year. This report will be given on April 27, 1978, at our monthly meeting (we would also like to mention that we will be using our new slide projector, a long overdue purchase).

Melvin Glory is working hard on our artifact board to help our members become more proficient at identifying pottery and projectile points common to this area.

Several members have recently completed a course at UNO. This course was titled "Lost Civilization of the Aegean: The Minoans and Mycenaeans". The course was taught by Dr. W.H. Stickling, Jr.

Gloria Brown, our new librarian, is making great progress in putting our collection of books in order. Next on the agenda is to find a home for our budding library.

Delta members are looking forward to the Field Workshop at Fish Creek this July.

In closing, we would like to thank Dr. Webb for the copy of his recently published book concerning the Poverty Point Culture that he so graciously donated to our library.

And again, our sincere thanks to Dr. Gagliano for a great annual meeting in Baton Rouge last January. Delta Chapter members who attended were not at all at a loss for words in commending the proceedings.

Lafayette Chapter, Jon L. Gibson, reporter. The Lafayette Chapter, the newest affiliate of the LAS, has been going great guns since its formation in March. The May meeting was highlighted by Jim Morehead and Mel Cousin's demonstration of flint-knapping and by LAS Society president Dan Shipman's official notification of chapter affiliation. The June meeting was honored by the presence of Brian Duhe, who made the official presentation of the chapter charter and all thoroughly enjoyed Smokye Joe Frank's presentation on the Fatherland site. The July meeting was given to plans for the upcoming summer field workshop, presented by Steven Brazda and Greg DuCote. August heard a report on the Fish Creek Field Workshop by chapter president, Tommy Johnson.

Plans are being formulated to begin a chapter dig at the Coulee Crow site, a Tchefuncte period component on the Vermilion River, in September. The next meeting (held on the second Tuesday of each month in Dupre Library, USL Campus, at 7:00 p.m.) will discuss these plans.

Other Chapters. Reports from other chapters have not been received as of the time of this release. This does not mean inactivity, only that reports have not been received. Chapter representatives, please don't wait until reports are solicited; send information automatically to the newsletter editor on or before the following dates: December 15 (for January newsletter), March 15 (for April), June 15 (for July), and September 15 (for October).

CALL FOR PAPERS

Joe Frank, program chairman of the 5th annual Louisiana Archaeological Society conference to be held in Lake Charles on January 19-21, 1979, has issued a call for papers. Please submit paper title and abstract (100 words or less) to:

Joe V. Frank
2406 Norben Drive
Lake Charles, LA 70601, before
November 15, 1978. Limit presentations to 20 minutes. Further details of the 1979 annual meeting will appear in the October newsletter.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

22 July 1978

Fish Creek, Louisiana

by

Thomas R. Ryan

President Dan Shipman called the meeting to order at the 2nd Annual Field Workshop in Fish Creek, Louisiana. Those present were Dan Shipman, Brian Duhe, Sherwood Gagliano, Jon Gibson, Bill Baker, Lynn Sibley, Tommy Johnson, Bill Haag, and Tom Ryan.

President Shipman noted that the 1978 annual meeting held in Baton Rouge had operated at a deficit of \$393.63. Sherwood Gagliano submitted a budget for the 1978 meeting showing income, donations, and expenses. The special account established for the meeting had a balance of \$106.37. This account was closed on July 19, 1978, and a check for that amount was sent to Treasurer, Bill Baker.

It was noted that Sherwood Gagliano had advanced the Society \$500 to cover the meeting expenses. President-elect Haag moved that the Executive Committee reimburse Dr. Gagliano the sum of \$500 to cover his cash loan for the 1978 meeting. Motion was seconded by Jon Gibson and passed. A copy of the 1978 annual meeting budget is attached.

President Shipman discussed the need for guidelines in hosting the annual meeting. President Shipman agreed to coordinate suggestions for establishing guidelines for the annual meeting.

Secretary Duhe discussed the need for the officer's slate for 1979. Dr. Gibson suggested that Secretary Duhe send letters to all chapter representatives to remind them to solicit recommendations for the 1979 officer's slate. After discussion it was agreed that the Secretary would mail the letter.

Discussion focused on amateur-professional participation in the Louisiana Archaeological Society. While the number of amateurs increased, the professional involvement remained the same. President-elect Haag noted that he felt that many professionals were reluctant to take a leadership position in an amateur society.

Louisiana Archaeological Society
Annual Meeting
Sheraton Hotel
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
January 27-29, 1978

RECORD OF CASH EXPENSES

Income

Luncheon tickets 141 @ \$5.00 each -----	\$ 705.00
Registration (non-members) 10 @ \$5.00 each -----	50.00
Cash donations -----	497.40
Cash loan -----	500.00
Annual dues -----	464.00
	<u>\$2216.40</u>

Expenses

Sheraton-Baton Rouge-Luncheon and meeting	
Coffee service -----	\$ 102.40
Luncheon -----	673.50
Reception -----	828.40
Miscellaneous (petty cash) -----	4.36
Hotel room (Carl Clausen, luncheon speaker) ---	37.73
Annual dues transmitted to LAS Treasurer -----	464.00
	<u>\$2110.02</u>

Balance ----- \$ 106.37

Balance of \$106.37 transmitted to Bill Baker, Treasurer, Louisiana Archaeological Society by City National Bank money order G No. 64800 dated 7/19/78.

Cash Donations

Kathi Brooks -----	\$ 10.00
Duke Rivet -----	10.00
Richard Weinstein -----	20.00
Susan Fulgham -----	20.00
Robert Neuman -----	20.00
Ben Small -----	10.00
W.G. Haag -----	20.00
Eileen Burden -----	20.00
S.M. Gagliano -----	100.00
Alan Saltus -----	20.00
Coastal Environments, Inc. -----	145.00
L.S.U. Dept. Anthropology and Geography -----	102.40
	<u>\$497.40</u>

Donations of Other Materials and Costs (not shown on page 19)

Coastal Environments	
Clasp enveloped, 100 -----	\$ 9.96
White envelopes, 500 -----	8.43
Xerox copies, 124 @ 7¢ ea. -----	86.24
Postage -----	7.29
Long Distance -----	13.55
Greyhound Express -----	3.65
Travel, Carl Clausen, speaker -----	227.60
	<u>\$356.72</u>

Cash Loan

S.M. Gagliano -----	\$500.00
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Certified correct -- Sherwood M. Gagliano

1978 MEMBERSHIP

1978 MEMBERSHIP

I wish to renew _____ my membership in, _____ join the Louisiana Archaeological Society. Enclosed is a check _____, money order _____, cash _____ for the category of membership checked below; payable to: Louisiana Archaeological Society.

Regular	\$ 10.00	_____	Associate	\$ 2.00	_____
Life	\$100.00	_____	Student	\$ 5.00	_____
Sustaining	\$300.00	_____	Institutional	\$10.00	_____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

ZIP _____

RETURN TO: W.S. BAKER, JR.
P.O. BOX 637
JONESVILLE, LA 71343

Order back issues of Louisiana Archaeology, the LAS annual bulletin:
_____ 1974; _____ 1975; _____ 1976; \$7.50 each. The 1976 bulletin is the latest to date; remember you will receive only those bulletins for the year(s) in which you were a current member.

GIBSON, DR JON L
120 BETA DR
LAFALETTE LA
70501

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA
LAFALETTE, LA. 70504

