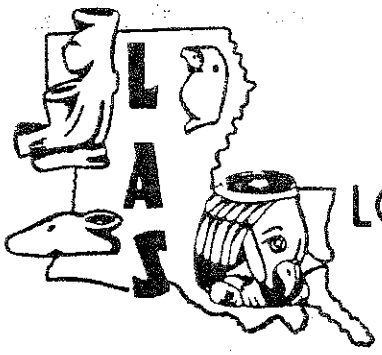

NEWSLETTER
LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Note from the Newsletter Editor....

!!!! PAY YOUR 1981 DUES !!!!
SEND $10.00 TO: William S. Baker, Jr.
LAS Treasurer
P. O. Box 637
Jonesville, LA 71343

As all of you have undoubtedly heard, printing and mailing costs have sky-rocketed over the past several years so the dues are vital to keep the publications coming, even if they do seem a little intermittent. As this is already a fat issue, I'll not say anymore.

The NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY is published quarterly for the Society by the Archaeological and Cultural Research Program of the University of New Orleans. Send all notes, news and other communications to: J. Richard Shenkel, LAS Assistant Editor, Dept. of Anthropology and Geography, University of New Orleans, New Orlears, LA 70122. Unless otherwise indicated, opinions stated herein are those of the Editor and do not necessarily reflect Society policy.

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Bulletins sent to the following, former LAS members have been returned to the editor marked, "Unable to Deliver". This list includes bulletins from the last two mailouts, i.e., Bulletins 4 and 5. If any of you know the present whereabouts of these former members, could you please let the bulletin editor know by sending new addresses to: Jon L. Gibson
120 Beta Drive
Lafayette, LA. 70506
(318) 981-2032

Brenda Boudreaux; Rt. 1 Box 181C, Raceland, La. 70394
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Tim J. Dugas; 3029 Lake St., Lake Charles, La. 70601
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Weldon F. Foster; 1800 Arizona St. Apt. #114A, Sulphur, La. 70663
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James H. Long; P.O. Box 4392, Shreveport, La. 71104
Walter C. Pine; 1533 Edna Ave., Natchitoches, La. 71457
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Susan L. Scott; 4523 Persier, New Orleans, La. 70115
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Maxwell Yerger; 4318 Loyola AVe., New Orleans, La. 70115

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MINUTES
OF
LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
November 16, 1980

The Executive Committee of the LAS held a meeting Saturday, November 16, 1980 at the Fountain Bay Hotel in New Orleans at the close of the Southeastern Conference. Present were:

President: Tommy Ryan
Corresponding Secretary: Brian Duhe
Recording Secretary: Lou Harris
Treasurer: W. H. (Bill) Baker
Northwest Chapter President: Craig Kennedy
Northwest Chapter Vice President: David Jeane
Delta Chapter Vice President: Mike Commordelle
and Delta Chapter Member: Marco Giardino
Certification Committee Chairman: Richard Beavers

Since Richard Beavers had to leave early, he requested that he be allowed to give his report on the Certification Committee to the Executive Committee before the other regular business of the Committee was taken up. Richard said that the Certification Committee met November 5 to discuss implementation of the Certification Program in conjunction with the 1981 Summer Field School at Poverty Point. Tentative plans were made to begin the Field School with an Orientation program on June 27, 28 and 29, and then those Field School members registered for the Certification Program could stay through the week for further work and seminars. Richard said that the committee would need to have the Executive Committee appoint a Field School Chairman as soon as possible. He said he would request that time be set aside at the Annual Meeting in January for Sharon Gode to present the plans of the Field School and Certification Committee to the general LAS membership. Richard will send a typed, formal report on the Certification Committee plans to Executive Committee members.

The Minutes of the September 12, 1980 Executive Committee Meeting were read by Recording Secretary, Lou Harris, and motion was made and passed to accent the Minutes as read.

Treasurer, Bill Baker, next gave the Financial Report. Bill requested that reading of the full report be dispensed with since Committee members had a copy of that report. One item he did expand on, however, was a donation of $1500.00 by Northwest Chapter President, Craig Kennedy and his family, owners of the Red Ball Oxygen Company in Shreveport. Mr. Kennedy said that in light of the increasing costs of publication of the Newsletter and Bulletin, he requested that this money be used for publication purposes. Mr. Kennedy said that the reason he decided to make this donation public was because he hoped it might encourage others, especially those who owned their own businesses, to do the same, since it is a tax deductible donation. Mr. Kennedy was thanked by all present and motion was made and accepted to make Mr. Kennedy a life member of the LAS.

Bill stated that the other donation of $410.00 was made anonymously. He reported a balance as of October 31, 1980 of $10,197.35 but pointed out that printing costs of the Newsletter and Bulletin would take most of this. Motion was made and passed to accept the Financial Report as given.

Corresponding Secretary, Brian Duhe, reported on membership. Brian reported that there are 171 regular members, 49 associate, 19 student, 25 institutional, 10 life and 1 sustaining. He said we are down 33 regular members for 1980 as compared with 1979 and will include a membership renewal form when he mails the LAS Officers ballot to the membership.

The LAS Bulletin was the next topic discussed by the Committee. In the absence of Bulletin Editor, Jon Gibson, Bill Baker reported that the cost of the Hanna Report has been paid but did not show in the Financial Report because it was paid after closing on October 31. This left a balance of $17,965.25 as of November 15. He said printing costs of Bulletin No. 6 (1979) are $3,792.00 for 600 copies and this Bulletin will be available to the membership at the Annual Meeting in January. Bill said that the cost of the 1980 Bulletin will be about $3,000.00 and Jon Gibson has asked that the Committee authorize him to go ahead and order 400 copies now. After discussion was had, a motion was made and passed to authorize Jon to order 400 copies of the 1980 Bulletin.

The Committee next took up the problem with getting the Newsletter out on time. It was stated by several attending the meeting that they had received complaints from the membership and several alternatives for correcting the problem were discussed by the Committee. It was decided that President, Tommy Ryan would contact Newsletter Editor, Rick Shenkel, to see what could be done.

Next on the agenda was the LAS Field School. Bill Baker stated that since 1980 Field School Chairman, Judy Reggio, was not present to give a financial report, he would contact her for a breakdown of expenses incurred.

Craig Kennedy next reported on the plans for the 1981 Annual Meeting in Natchitoches. He stated that the meeting would be January 17 and 18, 1981 at Northwestern University. He said that 75 rooms have been reserved at the Holiday Inn in Natchitoches. Dr. Pete Gregory is coordinating plans for the meeting and pre-registration information will be forthcoming to the LAS membership soon from Dr. Gregory and the host Northwest Chapter.

Brian Duhe reported that the Central Chapter and the Bayou Chapter would be receiving their Chapter Certificates as soon as all required signatures could be obtained.

Nomination and election of new officers was next on agenda. Brian Duhe reported that he had put out a special request from the membership for nomination of officers and asked for further nominations. After receiving 2 nominations for each office to be filled, Vice-President/ President Elect, Corresponding Secretary and Recording Secretary, the nominations were closed and Brian stated that the ballots would be mailed to LAS members for voting. All ballots are to be mailed to Recording Secretary, Lou Harris, for tabulation. New officers will be announced at the Annual Meeting in January.

A request by Marco Giardino of New Orleans was made to use LAS members to help with projects of salvage archaeology on sites that are in immediate danger of destruction. He said that he would welcome help from those members that would like to sign up for a specified time, such as a weekend or longer, and stated that this would give members an opportunity to gain additional experience. Discussion followed and it was decided by the Committee that this would be a beneficial program.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Submitted by,

Lou Harris
Recording Secretary
Louisiana Archaeological Society

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
January 17, 1981

A meeting of the Louisiana Archaeological Society Executive Committee was held Saturday, January 17, 1981 in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Society in Natchitoches, Louisiana, with all members of the Committee being present with the exception of President Tommy Ryan and Corresponding Secretary Brian Duhe. All 9 Chapters of the Society were represented at the meeting, with several guests also.

President Elect, Tommy Johnson, opened the meeting by calling for the reading of the Minutes of the November 16, 1980 Executive Meeting. Recording Secretary Lou Harris read the Minutes and motion was made and passed to approve the Minutes as read.

Bill Baker next gave the Treasurer's report. Bill said he would dispense with the reading of the October financial report since it had been published in the December Newsletter. He said that as of December 31, 1980, we had a beginning balance of $6,222.29 with receipts of $6,394.11, expenditures of $4,391.84, earnings of $2,022.27, for a total cash on hand from all accounts of $8,224.56. Motion was made and passed to accept the report as given.

Tommy told the Committee that due to increasing costs, we need to take a look at how this will affect the Society in 1981 and 82. He appointed a Budget Committee for that purpose with Bill Baker as Chairman. Jon Gibson, Rick Shenkel and Debbie Woodiel will serve on that Committee with Bill.

Tommy next called on the Recording Secretary to give the election results. Lou Harris stated that the balloting this year had been better than in previous years and felt that this was due to chapter representatives and members urging their people to vote. She reported that Brian Duhe had been elected as Vice President/President Elect; Rose Walker Recording Secretary, and Debbie Woodiel Corresponding Secretary.

Next item on the agenda was Certification Committee report by Richard Beavers. Discussion was had on the Certification Program. Richard said that any past experience in archaeology by an applicant to the program would have to be considered on an individual basis to determine whether or not that experience could be counted towards certification. The Committee recommended that a $10.00 fee be set for the program. Motion was made and passed that the Executive Committee approve the $10.00 fee for the Certification Program.

Jon Gibson was next with the Bulletin Report. Jon reported that the 1978 Bulletin (#5) had been mailed to the membership but that approximately 64 names had erroneously been left off the mailing list. These would be mailed to members. He announced that the 1979 Bulletin entitled Caddoan and Poverty Point Archaeology, Essays of Clarence H. Webb, is a special edition dedicated to Dr. Webb for his outstanding contribution to Caddoan and Poverty Point Archaeology and will be ready for mailing shortly. The 1980 Bulletin is in press, he said, and this issue should bring us current on Bulletin publication. Jon told the Committee that plans are being considered for future special Bulletins, possibly one on Troyville/Baytown,

one on Ouachita Valley, and maybe one on Poverty Point. Discussion was had on reprinting of past volumes. Dr. Gibson said this would be impossible since plates are destroyed and we would have to completely re-do the entire Bulletin. Discussion was also had on who gets the Bulletins. Tommy said those who were members for 1978 and 1979 would get Bulletin #5, The Hanna Report that was just issued, and the Webb Volume. Members who joined for this year, 1981, would also get the 1978, 1979 and 1980 Bulletin.

Since Corresponding Secretary, Brian Duhe was absent, no membership report was given.

Next on the agenda was a report from Newsletter Editor, Rick Shenkel. Rick said he was still having trouble getting members to submit articles and that was the reason for combining No. 3 and 4 for December. Discussion was had as to typing problem with Newsletter and it was decided that if Rick experienced trouble with typing in future, he will call Tommy Johnson to help resolve problem. Rick said the Newsletters will be put out in March, June, September and December this year.

Next on the agenda was the 1981 Field School. Tommy reiterated that the Executive Committee had voted to have the Field School at Poverty Point this year. It will start with an orientation program beginning June 27, 28 and 29 then continuing for two weeks thereafter for those that wanted to stay. Sharon Goad will be in charge of programs and excavation and Tommy said he is in the process of appointing a Field School Committee and we will have a report from that committee at the next committee meeting in April.

The next item of business by the Committee was the proposed revisions to the LAS By-Laws and the Articles of Incorporation. Discussion was had as to wording in the proposed amendment to Article IV, Section 2 on Elections. Motion was made and passed by the Committee to change the word "candidate" to "nominee" in the 2nd paragraph, 2nd sentence; to delete the 3rd sentence of the 2nd paragraph; and to change the word "candidate" to "nominee" in the 2nd paragraph, 5th sentence of the proposed By-Laws Revisions.

Motion was also made and passed by the Committee to send a copy of the LAS By-Laws and Articles of Incorporation to each new member when they join.

LAS Charter for the Central Chapter and the Bayou Chapter was next on the agenda, but the Committee had to defer action due to absence of the Corresponding Secretary.

Last item of business by the Committee was the 1982 Annual Meeting. Tommy Johnson announced that the meeting will be hosted by the Bayou Chapter in Thibodaux, Louisiana. President of that Chapter, Forrest Travirca, reported that tentative dates will be January 29, 30 and 31. He said Brian Duhe will serve as the program chairman for that meeting and he will take care of all other arrangements. He will report to the Committee at future meetings as plans develop.

The Committee gave approval to Rick Shenkel to continue to give one and a half year's worth of Newsletters to new members when they join.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Submitted by,

Lou Harris, Recording Secretary

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MINUTES
OF
1981 ANNUAL LAS BUSINESS MEETING
January 18, 1981
Natchitoches, Louisiana

The Business Meeting was called at 9:30 A.M.

Dr. Jon Gibson made his special presentation along with an apology for not having Bulletin 6 (1979) at this time. This special issue was dedicated to Dr. Webb. All the articles pertain to Northwest Louisiana Archaeology. The dedication was read describing Dr. Webb's dedication to his Medical profession and to his Archaeological endeavors. This was a way to express public gratitude to Dr. Webb for his work and his help in establishing the LAS Society.

Dr. Webb came forward and expressed his thanks and appreciation for this honor as only he could in his sincere way.

President Tommy Johnson expressed his thanks to the Northeast Chapter, Dr. Pete Gregory, and all who gave Presentations. He felt a great job was done by all. He relayed Brian Duhe's apology for his absence due to illness in the family.

Lou Harris, Recording Secretary, then announced the election results. Brian Duhe would serve as Vice President/President Elect for 1981/82, Rose Walker, Recording Secretary, Debbie Woodiel, Corresponding Secretary, and Bill Baker being unopposed would continue as Treasurer.

Minutes from last meeting were published so the reading of them was dispensed with. They were accepted as published.

Treasurer's Report - Bill Baker stated that our beginning balance on 12-31-80 was $6,222.29. Several donations were made during this year. One outstanding donation of $1500 was made by Craig Kennedy from the Red Ball Oxygen Co. and earmarked for publications. Bill hoped this generosity would inspire others. The balance of total cash on hand is $8,224.56. A complete financial report will be published in the Newsletter. Bill stated that we would be able to take care of the next two bulletins and even a third. A Budget Committee is to be formed to project future cost. This was moved and seconded.

Bulletin Report - Dr. Jon Gibson stated that everyone should have Bulletin No. 5 (The Hanna Site) and Bulletin No. 6 (1979) will be ready for mailing in the next two weeks. The 1980, No. 7 Bulletin is in press. He said that he could have Special Issues on Ouachita Valley, Troyville/Baytown and Poverty Point in the event articles are not available for publication. This idea was presented for discussion. There was no discussion at this time and passed on to Executive Meeting for discussion.

Newsletter Report - Rick Shenkle explained that when it was time for Newsletter No. 3 to be published there was none available until time for No. 4, therefore we received a double volume. The further delay occurred because the Newsletters were locked up in the school during break. Rick said the typing problem was solved in the Executive meeting the previous evening. Newsletters are due on the first day of the last month of each quarter. Articles admitted are sparse. He lamented that the Chapters do not respond regularly. He will make a list of representatives and send reminders for articles and Chapter news. Each Chapter should send in list of new officers and LAS representatives to Rick and he will send copies to Jon and the LAS Officers.

Old Business - The Field School will be held at Poverty Point on June 27, 28 and 29. The three day orientation will be followed by two weeks of field school activity for certification. The Field School Committee will be Bub Harper, Debbie Woodiel and two others that have not yet been notified. Fees will be $10 per person and $15 per family.

Certification Program was discussed by Richard Beavers. The Newsletter in March will print the details of the Certification Program as presented on Saturday. No questions arose at this time.

Revisions to By-Laws were printed in the Newsletter. They were put to vote by membership. It was recommended that trust be given to Executive Committee and they be accepted as recommended by the Committee. This was moved, seconded and accepted.

The 1982 LAS Meeting is scheduled to be held in Thibodaux. Forrest Travirca III sent word that he has a Band for the Saturday night get-together already lined up. Brian Duhe will be Program Chairman.

Call for New Business. There was none.

In summary, Tommy Johnson said we have Nine Chapters and about 300 members. We have a Certification Program, and a Poverty Point Field School. He will try this year to increase interaction by personally visiting each Chapter at least once during the year.

There being no further business, the 1981 Annual Meeting was adjourned.

Submitted by,

Rose Walker
Recording Secretary
Louisiana Archaeological Society

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TREASURER'S REPORT
Financial Statement
Period Ending Dec. 31, 1980

Beginning Balance	12-31-79	$6,222.29
Receipts		
Membership Fees	$3,177.00	
Publication Sales	828.50	
Donations	1,920.00	
1980 Field School Reg.	175.00	
Return Postage fees (ECLAS)	34.07	
Interest Earnings 1980	259.54	
Total Receipts	$6,394.11	
Expenditures		
Printing	$2,955.64	
Postage	450.35	
1980-81 State meet advance	300.00	
Bank Charges	8.00	
1980 Executive Meet (Alex)	11.48	
Return of dues (overpayment)	10.00	
Miscellaneous	26.84	
Supplies	4.53	
1980 Field School	625.00	
Total Expenditures	$4,391.84	
Net Earnings	12-31-80	$2,002.27
Total cash on hand - All Accounts		$8,224.56

Balance LAS Accounts 12-31-80

Regular	$3,204.02
Petty Cash	158.49
Savings	4,862.04
	$8,224.56

W.S.Baker, Jr.
LAS Treasurer

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ARTICLES

A KEY TO THE LITHIC MATERIAL OF 16SH21 - THE HORNSBY SITE.....Joe Manuel

This key to the lithic material of the Hornsby Site is offered for several reasons. First, it can be used in sorting material in the general area of the site. Secondly, it might serve as a guide to those of you contemplating the development of keys. It might also be a useful study guide for non-professionals and finally, it could be a beginning to a more

inclusive and expanded key to such material in the Florida Parishes.

A word of caution to the non-professional. This key is a direct reflection of the sorting criteria used with the Hornsby material only! As such its use will be limited. Its value will have to be tested. Whole categories of artifacts important to the Florida Parishes do not appear in the key because they do not occur on the site. For example, not included are core-blade products with the associated artifacts and numerous projectile points which do not occur elsewhere in these parishes. Keys to these and other missing categories can be developed to supplement this key, which deals mainly with middle and late Archaic material.

Numerous problems confronted me in the process of developing the key. The most serious is involved with the attempt to try to arrange the section on projectile points. The descriptive terminology presented in the standard references is inadequate. Once you have reached a type name you must use the drawings and pictures as well as the complete description to make sure you have that type. The second problem lies in the fact that a very high percentage of points have never been taxonomically described and identified, therefore you can expect many to end up unclassified.

I've used a great number of taxonomic keys in Zoology and Botany. A good key is one designed to help any investigator determine the Genus or species or in our case Type or variety, using a minimum of descriptive terms and with the fewest steps. Complete descriptions of each taxonomic level are not included and therefore must be found in related publications.

This last reminder, the artifacts will always be exactly whatever they were intended to be, what we call them and how we sort them is subject to change, argument and even total rejection.

To use the key read each descriptive line until you find agreement with your artifact. At the end of the line you will find the sorting category or you will find a number. When you find a number, go to the descriptive line with that number ahead of it. Continue this process until you reach the name or category to which your artifact belongs.

Please send your comments and criticisms of this key to: Joe Manuel, Box 968, Mandeville, La. 70448.

KEY TO THE LITHICS AT HORNSBY (16SH21)

I - Lithic material with no battering or chipping and no flake removal. Usually chert or orthoquartzite..... Pebbles

Pebbles with little or no flake removal, with battering or pecking. Hammerston

Pebbles with flaking but no evidence of bifacial or unifacial tool edges and no evidence of use as a tool..... Cores-II

Parts of pebbles or parts of lithics in more advanced stages of reduction fragmented into pieces with no discernable flake characteristics, usually less than half the size of the parent pebble..... Chunks-I

Pebbles with no flaking, battering or pecking, but with a hole washed or worn by nature through the pebble..... Curiosities or Ornaments-IV

Lithic material with a coarse sandy texture containing iron oxide from which rush, yellow or reddish streaks can be obtained on porcelain or occasionally on ones fingers when rubbed..... Ferruginous Sandstone-V

Pebbles with no flaking, chipping, battering or pecking but with surfaces apparently ground or with indentations which were ground into a surface..... Ground Stone-VI

Pebbles which have been unifacially or bifacially chipped but which are not in themselves flakes, blades or flake tools..... Worked Tools-VI

Parts of pebbles having the characteristics of flakes, blades or flake tools, usually thin in cross section..... Flakes and Flake Tools-VII

II - Cores:

1-Pebbles other than flat pebbles which exhibit irregular flaking as opposed to deliberate patterned flaking. Tested and discarded pebbles with a mass usually more than half that of the original parent pebble. No tools are included..... Core Type A

2-Pebbles other than flat pebbles which exhibit deliberate patterned flaking but which have not taken the more definite form of unifacial or bifacial tools. No tools are included... Core Type B

3-Pebbles other than flat pebbles which might be considered lamellar cores. These have long, narrow, parallel flake scars but are not polyhedral blade cores. These are probably the discarded results of attempts at thinning..... Core Type C

4-Flat pebbles which exhibit random flaking or flat pebbles which have been snapped into without further modification and with no deliberate patterned flaking. Primarily tested and discarded flat pebbles. No tools are included..... Flat Pebble Core Type A

5-Flat pebbles which exhibit deliberate patterned flaking but have not taken the more definite form of unifacial or bifacial tools. No tools are included..... Flat Pebble Core Type B

III - Chunks, fragmented parts of pebbles:

Those chunks which were formed as a result of fragmentation of material at a more advanced state in the reduction process exhibit the patterned flaking of the tool from which it was intentionally shattered. Only chunks worked and utilized after shattering are

considered tools. Chunks are further sorted according to the presence or absence of cortex.....

1-Chunks with edge modification forming notches..... Chunks with Notches

2-Chunks with some cortex remaining..... Chunks with Cortex

3-Chunks with no residual cortex..... Chunks without Cortex

IV - Curiosities or Ornaments:

This category exist to include pebbles with holes. There is a remote possibility that these could have been brought to the site as curiosities or to use as ornaments. They were not drilled.

1-Irregular water-worn holes..... Curiosity Type I

2-Hole formed by absence of crinoid stem..... Curiosity Type II

V - Ferruginous Sandstone:

1-Loosely cemented grains of sand, occurring in small slabs. Sandstone

2-Tightly cemented grains of sand, occurring in small slabs. Ironstone

3-Occurring in small pieces or as part of sandstone slabs and having red pigment easily rubbed off..... Red Ochre

4-Sandstone with grooves worn into the surface or edge..... Sandstone Abrader

VI - Ground Stone:

1-Pebble which has been smoothed overall and ground on one end to a blade with a bifacial bevel, exotic..... Celt

2-Pebble with a circular concavity worn into the flat surface. Nutstone

3-Pebble with one or more surfaces worn smooth as though it was used to polish or smooth another surface..... Smoothing Stone

VII - Unifacial and Bifacial tools, other than flakes:

Flat pebble tools with most of the cortex remaining on both sides, modified on one or more edges..... 1

Elongate tools with the primary tool edge on one or both ends. 2

Elongate tools with the primary tool edge on one or both sides 3

Ovoid to circular tools..... 4

Projectile Points..... 5

Snapped parts of tools (as opposed to fragmented parts), mainly parts of projectile points..... 6

VII-I - Flat pebble tools with most of the cortex remaining on both sides, modified on one or more edges:

A-With one or more semilunar indentations worked into an edge. Notched Flat Pebble

B-Unifacially worked on a single edge..... Flat Pebble Tool Type 1

C-Unifacially worked on two adjacent edges..... Flat Pebble Tool Type II

D-Unifacially worked on opposite ends..... Flat Pebble Tool Type III

E-Unifacially worked on three edges..... Flat Pebble Tool Type IV

F-Unifacially worked and having shoulder spurs:
a-Shoulder spur on a corner or at the edge of the blade..... Shoulder Spur Type I

b-Shoulder spur toward the center of the worked edge..... Shoulder Spur Type II

G-Bifacially worked on a single edge..... Flat Pebble Tool Type V

H-Bifacially worked uniedge (continuous edge)..... Flat Pebble Tool Type VI

I-Edge or corner with a graver-like projection..... Flat Pebble Graver

VII-2 - Elongate tools with the primary tool edge on one or both ends:

A-Bifacials with one end having a unifacially beveled bit..... Adzes

B-Similar in form to adzes except the bit usually has equal sides with equal or near equal bifacial bevelling..... Choppers

C-Elongate pebbles with most of the cortex remaining, broken transversely, the break resulting in a chisel-like edge. Edge not modified, wear is usually evident..... Chisel-end Pebble Tool

D-Bifacial tools with graver-like projections on one or both ends or an additional graver on one or both sides:
a-Projection on one end..... Graver

b-Projection on each end..... Double-ended Grave

c-Projection on end and one on a side..... Graver with Side Graver

d-Projection on end and one on each side..... Triple Graver

E-Three-sided or three-cornered bifacial tool tapering to a pick-like pointed end..... Pick

F-Bifacial tools having parallel flake scars dorsally, ventral surface flattened by the removal of one or more large flakes. The bit or scraper edge formed by the removal of parallel flakes from the ventral surface which served as a platform, upward over the hump dorsally in the direction of the proximal end. Some have one end tapered dorso-ventrally. Edges vary from 40 to 78 degrees. Length varies from 42 mm to 71 mm. Some probably functioned as planes..... Bifacial Scraper

G-Pointed Pebble Tools are globular pebbles worked to a pointed end, having undisturbed cortex about the proximal end:
a-With pitting on the anterior tip. Length from 34 mm to 46 mm..... Pointed Pebble Hammerstone

b-Anterior end similar in shape to the Alabama Nosed tools or the Denton Beaks. Length from 48 mm to 82 mm..... Beaks/Noses

c-Pebbles flattened dorso-ventrally having a drill-like bit projecting from the center of the worked end. Occasionally with wear polish on the shaft. Length from 42 mm to 58 mm.. Center Bit Drill or Reamer

d-Shape similar to pointed pebble hammerstones. The bit in cross-section is three sided or three-cornered. Most have all or most of the bit broken off the tool. The remaining scar gives evidence of a three-cornered bit. Wear is usually seen on the shaft of unbroken specimens. Diameter of the bit at the point of wear varies from 5 mm to 6 mm. Overall length varies from 49 mm to 66 mm..... Three-Cornered Drills or Reamers

e-Identical to the three-cornered drills or reamers except that the bit has four sides or corners. All specimens had the bits broken from the tool leaving a four-sided scar..... Four-Cornered Drills or Reamers

H-Drills or Reamers other than Pointed Pebble Tools:
a-Narrow, elongate reamers with expanded bases. Length from 52 mm to 58 mm..... Drill or Reamer Type I

b-Projectile points, reworked into drills or reamers..... Drill or Reamer Type II

c-Pencil drills. Shafts show extensive polish and wear but nose on the tips. Length from 28 mm to 65 mm. Area of polish or wear varies in diameter from 5 mm to 12 mm. A few have residual core material about the midsections which could not be removed, however, these show wear polish..... Drill or Reamer Type III

d-Elongate, flattened reamers similar to Type III (pencil drills) except these are flattened dorso-ventrally as opposed to the more cylindrical appearance of the pencil drills. This type tapers to a point on one end. Most are recovered broken. Many have use polish. Greatest length 73 mm. Polish diameters 8 mm to 10½ mm..... Drill or Reamer Type IV

e-Corner tanged drills, one specimen measured 31 mm..... Drill or Reamer Type V

f-These reamers are probably bits which were broken from pointed pebble tools. Short, stubby and triangular to cone shaped when viewed laterally. Bit wear and polish diameters vary from 3 mm to 14 mm..... Drill or Reamer Type VI

g-Elongate, rod-shaped reamer bits which are larger than Type VI and have apparently not been broken from a pointed pebble tool. Length from 48 mm to 61 mm. Bit wear diameters from 6½ mm to 14 mm..... Drill or Reamer Type VII

h-Crude drills or reamers which do not fit other categories. Some resemble projectile point preforms. Most show bit wear but no polish. Length from 39 mm to 62 mm. Bit wear diameters vary from 3 mm to 13 mm..... Drill or Reamer Type VIII

VII-3 - Elongate tools with the primary tool edge on one or both sides:

A-Thin bifacials having at least one edge showing knife-like characteristics, a bifacial blade edge which blends into the body of the tool at a low angle:
a-Width exceeding 35 mm. Blade from 40 to 48 degrees. Length varies from 64 mm to 75 mm..... Broad Knife

b-Width less than 35 mm. Length from 50 mm to 62½ mm. Blade from 35 to 53 degrees..... Narrow Knife

c-Knife made of mica schist, more accurately a garnet schist containing muscovite, biotite, garnet and quartz. One specimen measured 57 mm long, 24 mm wide, 7 mm thick and had edge angles which varied from 42 to 50 degrees..... Garnet Schist Knife

d-Having a bifacial blade along one edge and a flat, widened back along the opposite edge. Length from 45 mm to 53 mm. Edge angles from 43 to 50 degrees..... Flat Backed Knife

e-Having a blade which recurves. One broken specimen measured; length broken 26 mm, width 25 mm, thickness 8 mm and edge angle 52 degrees..... Recurved Knife

B-Bifacial Preforms. For the most part, these are discarded in an advanced stage of reduction. Most appear to have been intended to become projectile points or knives, however, other tools could have been fashioned. When found at this less than complete stage, edge angles may or may not be suggestive of the tool intended:
a-Triangular in shape. Most begin tapering about the mid-section to a point anteriorly. The proximal end is usually thick and contains cortex. Length from 41 mm to 77 mm. Edge angles vary from 30 to 70 degrees..... Bifacial Preform Type I

b-Assymetrical. Length from 49 mm to 80 mm. Edge angles from 42 to 60 degrees..... Bifacial Preform Type II

c-Elongate and narrow with parallel sides. Length over 50 mm, widths under 30 mm. Distal ends come to a point with tapering beginning near the distal end. Angle variation 33 to 72 degrees..... Bifacial Pref Type III

d-Elongate and wide with parallel sides. Length over 59 mm, width over 30 mm, angle variation from 43 to 73 degrees..... Bifacial Preform Type IV

e-Elongate with parallel sides. Length less than 50 mm, width over 22 mm. Angle from 38 to 75 degrees..... Bifacial Preform Type V

f-Widths less than 22 mm, length less than 50 mm. Probably all are arrow point preforms..... Bifacial Preform Type VI

g-Elongate bifacials with a helix-like twist about the long axis. Length from 52 mm to 85 mm. Edge from 30 to 58 degrees..... Bifacial Preform Type VII

h-A catch all category for bifacial preforms which could not be sorted into other types. Length from 48 mm to 67 mm. Edge angles from 48 to 65 degrees..... Bifacial Preform Type VIII

C-Bifacials with notches:
a-Worked notches..... Bifacial Notch Type I

b-Collins notches (see flake notches VIII-3-C)..... Bifacial Notch Type II

c-Unworked notches..... Bifacial Notch Type III

VII-4 - Ovoid to Circular tools. Bifacially chipped tools ranging in shape from ovoid-oblong to circular. This category is often described as scrapers, choppers, or knives. One-third of the specimens exhibit moderate battering or edge-wear. One has use polish on a 45 degree edge. Greatest diameters range from 29½ mm to 48 mm. Edge angles from 45 to 75 degrees..... Ovoid to Circular Tools

A-Stemless:

a-Leaf-shaped, base convex..... Abasolo

b-Lanceolate shaped..... Frazier

c-Small triangular arrow point..... Fresno

B-Stemmed:

a-Stem rectangular, square or parallel sided:

1-Assymetrical with reversed curve along one edge..... Ledbetter

2-Large toothed serrations..... Kirk

3-Broad spade shaped..... Webb

4-Triangular headed with long rectangular stem, total length three times the stem length..... Carrollton

5-Resembles Carrollton, but smaller. Total length about two times the stem length..... Elam

6-Well executed fine serrations along edges..... Pontchartrain

7-Large, thick, crudely made points with very tapered small shoulders..... Morhiss

8-Barbed shoulders. Total length three to three and a half times the stem length..... Bulverde

9-Barbed shoulders. Total length five or more times the stem length..... Delhi

10-Narrow stem, 11 mm to 14 mm wide..... Kent

11-Shoulders horizontal, thin point, 8 mm thick..... McIntire

12-Shoulders horizontal to slightly tapered, shoulders more pronounced than Morhiss, over 9 mm thick..... Maçon

13-Narrow, long points. Shoulder width 18 mm to 22 mm, lengths 63 mm to 64 mm. Stem length 11 mm to 14 mm. Stem width 11 mm to 14 mm..... Little Bear Creek

b-Contracted Stem:

1-Blade assymetrical with a reversed curve along one side Ledbetter

2-Side notches above shoulders..... Tangipahoa

3-Expanded shoulders, drill-like shape..... Wells

4-Barbed shoulders..... Shumla

5-Broad triangular to leaf-shaped blade, crudely chipped, rounded stem, rounded base..... Almagree

6-Slightly expanded shoulders, Gary-like shape..... Morrow Mountain

7-Shoulders horizontal to tapered..... Gary

c-Expanded or Bulbous Stem:

1-Small, narrow points, length 18 mm to 32 mm, width 9 mm to 14 mm and thickness 3½ mm to 6 mm..... Unidentified Arrow Points

2-Blade assymetrical with reversed curve along one side.. Ledbetter

3-Pronounced serrations..... Palmer

4-Small wide point, length 26 mm, width 20 mm, thickness 5 mm..... San Patrice-like

5-Barbed shoulders, straight base..... Marshall

6-Bulbous stem, total length less than twice the shoulder width..... Williams

7-Bulbous stem, total length more than twice the shoulder width..... Palmillas

8-Base almost as wide as shoulders, total length three times stem length..... Bakers Creek

9-Weak shoulders..... Trinity

10-Small point, base almost as wide as shoulders, total length five times the stem length..... Crawford Creek

11-Large, thick, crudely made..... Lange

12-Shallow side notched, short stemmed point..... Matanzas

VII-6 - Snapped parts of tools (not fragments or chunks):

A-Ends or halves with bifacial edges. Best described as broken

from other bifacial tools but could not be sorted into another category. Consist chiefly of proximal and distal ends of large bifacial tools and a few bit edges..... Broken Bifacials

B-Proximal ends of bifacials without shoulders or stems. Length broken, width ranges from 14 mm to 37 mm and thickness from 4 mm to 16 mm..... Proximal Ends Bifacials

C-Mid-Sections. Mainly the mid-sections of projectile points. Lenghts broken, widths ranging from 13 mm to 42 mm and thickness from 5 mm to 10 mm..... Mid-Sections Bifacials

D-Distal Ends. Chiefly the broken pointed ends of projectile points. Lengths broken, widths vary from 8 mm to 32 mm, thickness from 2 mm to 17 mm..... Distal Ends Bifacials

VIII - Flakes and Flake Tools:

All should be first sorted as to Primary Decortication Flakes which have 50% or more cortex remaining on the dorsal surface of the flake, Secondary Decortication Flakes which have less than 50% cortex remaining dorsally, Interior Flakes which contain no cortex and are larger, thicker and more irregular in shape than Bifacial Thinning Flakes which are small and thin with a tendency to feather on the edges. In the Hornsby sorting certain flakes having cortex on the edge are also considered to be Secondary Flakes, when the cortex is larger in area than the butt and/or the bulb of percussion. In cases where the only cortex is that small amount at the butt (point of percussion) the flake was included in the Interior Flake category.

1-Having no edge wear, no modification, no projections, no notches or any other evidence of use..... Flakes

2-Having edge wear but no modification, no projections, no notches or any other evidence of tooling..... Flakes with Edgewear

3-Flakes with indentations on one or more edges, usually occurring as a single indentation but frequently as two, three and occasionally more, are Notched Flakes:

A-Notches which show no evidence of wear or percussion flaking and appear to have been formed accidently..... Plain Notches

B-Notches with retouched, pressure flaked or worn edges forming a characteristic U-shape and occasionally a V-shape, usually with steep scraper-like edges in the notch. Worked Notches

C-Notches with no edge retouch or pressure flaking to form a neatly worked scraper-like edge. These have relatively smooth edges which terminate in a characteristic small square or V-shaped groove. The terminal groove is usually distinguished by occurring into the flake beyond the area of a larger relatively plain notch. Frequently, one or more tiny flake scars appear on one face of the flake in area of the groove. These flakes had apparently been removed by a single point of pressure applied or as an incident associated with the use of the notch. That incident could have been the snapping motion associated with cane preparation or the pulling of plant or animal fiber across the notch..... Collins Notch

D-Flakes with more than one of the above types of notches occurring on the same flake..... Combination Notched Flake

4-Flakes with modification on an edge or corner forming projections which could function as a piercing or etching tool and flakes which are narrow and elongate having unifacial pressure flaking along most or all of the length on both sides, or very narrow needle-like flakes worked unifacially along both sides or narrow elongate flakes worked bifacially along both sides:

A-Flakes with elongate projections tapering to a point, probably used to pierce. Lengths 18 mm to 30 mm. Widths 13 mm to 14 mm, thickness 2 to 3½ mm..... Flake Perforators

B-Flakes with thicker, more stubby, shorter projections which were probably used to etch a groove into bone or wood. Length 18½ mm to 42 mm, width 15 mm to 20 mm, thickness 2 mm to 8 mm..... Flake Graver

C-Flakes which are narrow, elongate tools bifacially worked along each side. Similar to the Denton Type 2 Bifacial Perforator. One specimen measures, Length 25 mm, width 9 mm, thickness 5 mm..... Bifacial Flake Perforator

D-Flakes which are narrow, elongate tools unifacially worked along the entire length of each side or along most of each side and resemble the Denton Type 2 Unifacial Perforator. Length 18 mm to 40½ mm, width 8 mm to 9 mm, and thickness 3 mm to 7 mm..... Unifacial Flake Perforator

F-Flakes which are very narrow, elongate tools which closely resemble Jaketown needles. Length 21½ mm to 24 mm, width 5 mm to 6 mm and thickness 2 mm to 3 mm..... Unifacial Flake Needles

5-Flake tools which are elongate, straight, with bifacial flaking, anterior drill-like shaft and a side graver-like projection.

One specimen measures, length 57 mm, width 19 mm, and thickness 7 mm..... Flake Drill

6-Thin flakes with unifacially worked or modified edges usually scraper-like edge modification, without projections or indentations. Sorted with reference to the bulb of percussion. Thickness 2 mm to 9 mm.

A-Modified dorsally across the distal end..... Flake Tool Type I

B-Modified dorsally on left or right edges but not on both edges..... Flake Tool Type II

C-Modified dorsally on distal end and right edges..... Flake Tool Type III

D-Modified dorsally and proximally on the right or left edges Flake Tool Type IV

E-Modified dorsally on the left and right edges..... Flake Tool Type V

F-Modified dorsally in part and ventrally in part..... Flake Tool Type VI

G-Bulb of percussion missing, orientation of the modified edge impossible. Usually only slightly modified. These may represent flakes discarded after the end snapped during modification..... Flake Tool Type VII

H-Modified ventrally on the left and right edges..... Flake Tool Type VIII

I-Modified ventrally and proximally on the right or left edge Flake Tool Type IX

J-Modified ventrally on the distal end..... Flake Tool Type X

K-Modified ventrally and distally on the right or left edge. Flake Tool Type XI

7-Beautifully worked scrapers resembling thumbnail scrapers in shape. Some are on thin flakes.

A-Thumbnail scraper. Anterior edge convex, expanded laterally one-fifth of the way back from the anterior end. Expansion resembles ears pointed out from the sides. Width at expansion 25 mm, edge angle 87 degrees..... Flake Scraper Type I

B-Anterior slightly concave, anterior edge meets sides to form corners, no expansions. Length 33 mm, width 21 mm, edge angle 84 degrees..... Flake Scraper Type II

C-Resembles Type II except the anterior edge is chisel-like with an angle of 50 degrees, length 29 mm, width 17 mm.... Flake Chisel Type I

D-Resembles Type II except the corners are expanded laterally and upward resembling pointed ears standing up. Length 30 mm, width 19 mm, angle 87 degrees..... Flake Scraper Type III

E-Anterior end convex but edge chisel-like with an angle of 45 degrees..... Flake Chisel Type II

8-Miscellaneous Flake Scrapers:

A-Flakes with scraper edges which do not fit other sorting categories..... Miscellaneous Flake Scrapers

9-Truncated flake with a bifacially worked knife-like edge. One specimen measures; length 36 mm, width 16 mm and thickness 7 mm, edge angle 45 degrees..... Bifacial Flake Knife

10-Flakes with a series of small indentations along an edge.... Denticulates

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THE SAN PATRICE POINT TYPE IN SOUTHEAST TEXAS....L. W. PATTERSON

The occurrence and distribution of the San Patrice projectile point type should be of interest to investigators of the Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods of Texas and Louisiana. This point type has been described by Bell (1958:84), Suhm and Jelks (1962:243) and Webb, et al (1971). Complete geographic and temporal placement of the San Patrice point remains as a future research goal. Webb, et al (1971:47) place the San Patrice point in the Late Paleoindian period, but there is no general agreement on this in the literature.

Recent data shows that the presence of the San Patrice point type is firmly established in southeast Texas. Duke (1971), McClure (1977:11), and Patterson (1980:Fig. 5) have published examples of this point type from Harris County, Texas, near Houston. The examples given by Duke for site 41HR73 and McClure for site 41HR89 are of the st. johns variety (Webb, et al 1971:Fig. 4). The example given by Patterson for site 41HR315 is of the hope variety (Webb, et al 1971:Fig. 3).

A significant number of San Patrice points have recently been found in Wharton County, Texas, near Hungerford. This extends the range of the San Patrice point to approximately 150 miles southwest of the Louisiana-Texas border. San Patrice points have now been found on site 41WH2 (Patterson and Hudgins 1980a), site 41WH10 (Patterson and Hudgins 1980b), and sites

41WH19 and 41WH26 (Hudgins field notes). Varieties of the San Patrice point found in Wharton County, Texas include st. johns, hope, and goodwin, as described by Webb, et al (1971).

The time range of the San Patrice point in southeast Texas remains largely unresolved. All specimens have been surface finds, except one in Harris County. The excavated example from Harris County, Texas (Patterson 1980) is from the Early Archaic period, with a possible time range of roughly 5,000 to 3,500 B.C. Several investigators have felt that the San Patrice point type is a transitional Paleoindian-Archaic projectile point, based on morphology. Additional research will be required to resolve this question.

Some of the San Patrice points in southeast Texas appear to be made from Edwards Plateau types of fine grade flints, from east-central Texas. This may demonstrate a rather wide geographic range for these early nomadic hunter-gatherers.

It is hoped that comments given here will encourage more study of the San Patrice point, and of the Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods in general, as only small amounts of data are currently available on these subjects.

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1971 The John Pearce Site (16CD56): A San Patrice Site in Caddo Parish, Louisiana. Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society 42:1-49.

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A PLEA....Forrest A. Travirca, III

During the past year or so, I have read, re-read and reviewed most of the archaeological papers written on the various chronological orders as applied to Louisiana, while trying to make sense of and/or defining a coastal Troyville order as applied to a period. Also the reasoning has been sought for a solution to the Troyville/Baytown controversy. The more I tried the more confused (not meaning this as a joke) and frustrated I became. The reason is clearly evident, unfortunately no one gave me the inside word. We, amateur and professional alike, are so preoccupied with having the self satisfaction of naming a new variety of sherd or other common tool artifact that we have placed our chronological orders into a definition which is based solely on those artifacts. The time has seemingly passed when we would use our total realm of information as a basis for a definition. We have also fostered a combination of period and culture, to the point of being unable to speak of one without saying the other.

In reality we have forgotten "History," we silently state (in words) unequivocal fact that this is the way it was, and we, for the most part, have lost the desire to seek a definition based on sociological traits other than the similarities of a sherd or two.

The ironic truth of any archaeological problem is that a solution can be realized without the aid of a microscope. All we need to do is gather the information that lies within a site. Since care is taken to recover a bone, why do we forget to include this in our artifact tables; why don't we show the result of all that water screening material; why do we collect pollen samples, the information is rarely included.

Perhaps if someone could find a cure for the "Ceramic Complex Syndrome" we could begin to establish a definition based on settlement patterns, tool material preference, faunal preference, along with other artifact similarities.

The "plea" is clear - Amateur and professional, please if we find things other than a pot sherd let's try to fit it in our reports.

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REPLY TO GUDERJAN....Carey D. Weber

In "A Note on the Dating of the Pelican Point Type," Louisiana Archeological Society Newsletter, Volume 7, December 1980, Thomas Guderjan has implied that a date of 10,350-9,300 B.P. should be assigned to Pelican points based on a morphological identity with the "Brazos Fish-Tail" point described by Frank H. Watt from Horn Shelter #2 in the Central Brazos River Valley, Texas.

Gregory Perino, Guide to the Identification of Certain American Indian Projectile Points, Special Bulletin No. 3, Oklahoma Anthropological Society, 1968, described Pelican points as "characterized by a short, stubby blade, with its greatest width over three-fourths of the way to the point." He also states that they are basally and laterally ground on the proximal end. Watt does not mention grinding, and the point he illustrates as the "typical Brazos Fish-Tail" has its greatest width approximately one-third of the

way to the distal end. The stem of the "Brazos Fish-Tail" comprises about one-seventh of the total length. If the proximal end of a Pelican can be termed a stem, it comprises from two-fifths to three-fourths the total length of the point.

Although the photograph does not permit detailed examination, the first face of the "Brazos Fish-Tail" shown by Watt appears to exhibit random small pressure flake scars in addition to the basal thinning flake. The second face appears to exhibit random, shallow and wide flake scars typical of small billets. Pelican specimens examined first-hand by the author in the Northwestern State University collections and private collections from the Catahoula Lake area often exhibit flake scars reminiscent of the large pressure flake scars found on Scottsbluff points in the northwestern Louisiana area, although the spacing and execution are usually inferior to the latter. Some of the Arkansas specimens illustrated by Perino also appear to exhibit such flake scars.

The "Brazos Fish-Tail" is oval in outline, with small "ears". Its shape shares more similarity with that of the St. Johns variety of San Patrice than with that of the pentagonal Pelican. In reference to "Brazos Fish-Tail" Webb, Shiner and Roberts, "The John Pearce Site (16CD56): A San Patrice Site in Caddo Parish, Louisiana, Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society, Vol. 42, 1971, report:

> At the Horn Number 2 Site, also on the Brazos in Bosque County, Texas, three or four stylistic San Patrice points were excavated.

Appearing as rarities in local collections, projectile points with San Patrice characteristics apparently have a wide, but poorly documented distribution over the eastern half of Texas. Such examples have been noted by the author as far west as eastern Williamson County. Pelican points, on the other hand, are confined to the eastern boundary of the state.

Based on morphological dissimilarities and geographical separation a close cultural affiliation between the "Brazos Fish-Tail" point and the Pelican point seems unlikely. The lanceolate shape and manufacture characteristics of the Pelican make it a probable Paleo Indian type; however, the author feels that the dates from the upper gray stratum at Horn Shelter #2 cannot be applied to it strictly on the basis of an assumed morphological identity with "Brazos Fish-Tail" points.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

A. Reproduction of second face of "Brazos Fishtail" projectile point illustrated by Frank H. Watt (redrawn from Fig. 7, "Radiocarbon Chronology of Sites in the Central Brazos Valley").

B. Pelican point, Caddo Parish, Louisiana (redrawn from Fig. 7 (b), Webb, Shiner and Roberts, "The John Pearce Site...").

C. Pelican point, Hempstead County, Arkansas (redrawn from Plate 33 (E), Perino, Guide to the Identification of Certain American Indian Projectile Points).

D. San Patrice var. St. Johns, Caddo Parish, Louisiana (redrawn from Fig. 4 (k), Webb, Shiner and Roberts, "The John Pearce Site...").

E. San Patrice var St. Johns (redrawn from Plate 122 (G), Suhm and Jelks, "Handbook of Texas Archeology: Type Descriptions").

F. San Patrice, southeast Williamson County, Texas. Kermit Weber collection.

G. San Patrice, southeast Williamson County, Texas. Kermit Weber collection.

H. San Patrice, southeast Williamson County, Texas. Kermit Weber collection.

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Webb, C., J. Shiner and Roberts
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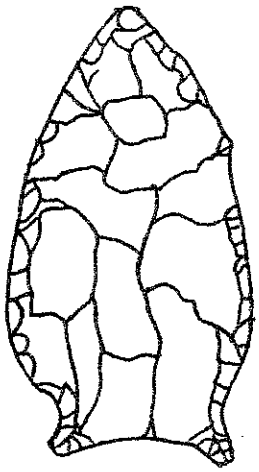

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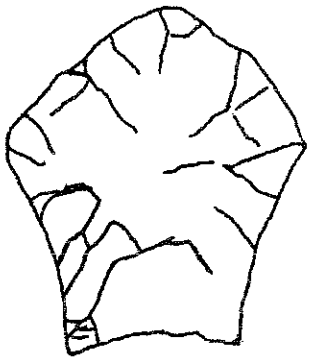

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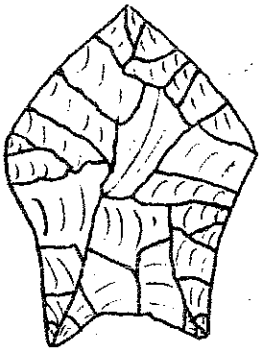

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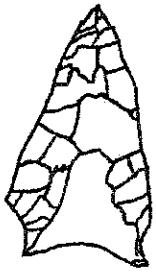

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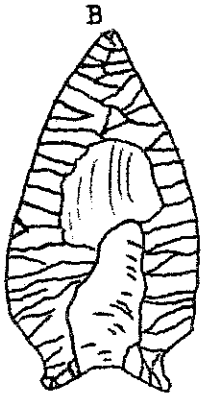

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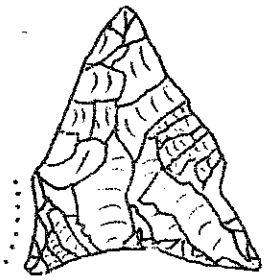

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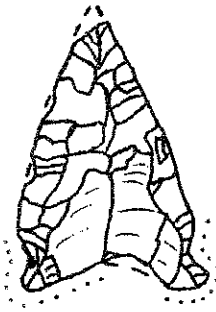

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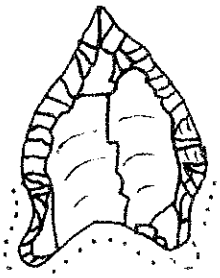

H

NEW DEVELOPMENT AT POVERTY POINT STATE COMMEMORATIVE AREA....Debbie Woodiel

A dedication ceremony was held at Poverty Point on Tuesday, March 10 at 11:00 a.m. to announce the opening of the new facilities of the park. These include a new museum which houses exhibits and artifacts explaining Poverty Point, a laboratory building for archaeological research, a dormitory for students and others who are doing archaeological work at the site, and a residence for the commemorative area manager. A tour of the site and these buildings was a part of the dedication. Also included were addresses by Governor Treen, Mrs. Lawrence H. Fox, Secretary of the Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, and Dr. Clarence H. Webb.

State Parks would also like to announce the addition of a new member to our permanent staff at Poverty Point. Archaeologist and LAS member Mitchell Hillman is now working at Poverty Point as our new curator. Mitchell is responsible for curation of the artifact collections, particularly the Webb and Alexander collections now housed at Poverty Point, and he will also implement programs and exhibits in the museum. State Parks is fortunate to have a curator with the qualifications and dedication of Mitchell.

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PUBLICATIONS:

The Hester Site: An Early Archaic Occupation in Monroe County, Mississippi, A Preliminary Report is available from the Mississippi Dept. of Archives and History, Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205 for $5 plus 81¢ postage and 25¢ sales tax inside Mississippi. Written by Samuel O Brookes, the publication (150 pp) contains chapters on ceramic and lithic analysis and theoretical considerations, with numerous plates, figures and tables. A second volume on the site is forthcoming.

OAK ISLAND ARCHAEOLOGY: Prehistoric esturaine adaptations in the Mississippi Delta. J. Richard Shenkel. A limited number of copies of this report on coastal Tchefuncte may be obtained by justified request to: James L. Isenogle, Superintendent, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park, Suite 200, 400 Royal Street, New Orleans, LA 70130.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL HANDBOOK PUBLISHED BY THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

and

"Treatment of Archaeological Properties" available from Executive Director, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1522 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

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Delta Chapter
- Pres. Marjorie K. Friedman, 29 Nassau Dr., Metairie, LA 70005
- V.P. Roger Baudier, 1447 Cabrini Dr., New Orleans, LA 70122
- Sec. June Poole, 5229 Eden Rock Dr., Marrero, LA 70072
- Tres. Emily Vincent, 2300 Broas Dr., Marrero, LA 70072
- L.A.S. Rep. Dan Shipman, 2100 Kentucky, Kenner, LA 70062

East Central Chapter
- Pres. John P. Bryant, Star Rt. B Box 84, Jonesville, LA 71343
- V.P. William S. Baker, Jr., P.O. Box 637, Jonesville, LA 71343
- Sec.-Tres. Ron Hunt, 107 N. Meadow Road, Natchez, Miss. 39120
- L.A.S. Rep. John P. Bryant, Star Rt. B Box 84, Jonesville, LA 71343

Imperial Calcasieu Chapter - Southwest Chapter
- Pres. Ken Bayard, 615 Iris St., Lake Charles, LA 70601
- V.P. O'Neal Smith, 713 W. Sallier St., Lake Charles, LA 70601
- Sec. Clare Gillard, 1008 Elizabeth St., Westlake, LA 70669
- Tres. R. L. Coleman, 726 Kirby Lane, Lake Charles, LA 70601
- L.A.S. Rep. Lou Harris, 807 Walters-#1, Lake Charles, LA 70605

Lafayette Chapter
- Pres. Tommy J. Johnson, 307 Dulles Blvd., Lafayette, LA 70506
- V.P. James A. Fogleman, P.O. Box 81, Morrow, LA 71356
- Sec. Dianne H. Johnson, 307 Dulles Blvd., Lafayette, LA 70506
- Tres. Lynn Fontenot, Clinton St., Lafayette, LA 70501
- L.A.S. Rep. Charles Harper, 108 March Dr., Lafayette, LA 70501

Northeast Chapter
- Pres. Maxine Spence, Rt. 5 Box 30, Mimosa Dr., Bastrop, LA 71220
- V.P. George E. Heller, No address available
- Sec. Claire Davis, 816 Rimes Circle, East Monroe, LA 71201
- Tres. Charles McKenzie, P. O. Box 1482, Monroe, LA 71201

Northwest Chapter

Pres. David Jeane, 305 Hickory, Springhill, LA 71075
V.P. Gary Fox, 1418 Cross Lake Circle, Shreveport, LA 71103
Sec. Mary Gately, P.O. Box 1791, Shreveport, LA 71166
Tres. Mary Gately, P. O. Box 1791, Shreveport, LA 71166
L.A.S. Rep. Craig Kennedy, 6312 Kathy Lane, Shreveport, LA 71105

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CHAPTER NEWS

BATON ROUGE CHAPTER NEWS ---- Jim Oehrle

Our monthly meetings are held at the Goodwood branch of Baton Rouge Public Library, at 7 P.M. the last Wednesday of each month. Guest speaker for January was Ms. Ann Jones (Director of Historic Preservation and Archeology - Department of Tourism). Our chapter boasts in its membership Bill Spencer who is involved in the Cameron Parish Shipwreck and he shares and updates us on the progress.

We continue with our dig outside of Grosse Tete, attempting to meet at least 2 Saturdays a month. The mound is registered as the "Peter Hill" site and from sherds recovered, dated into the Mississippi Period.

BAYOU CHAPTER ---- Forest A. Travirca III

The Bayou Chapter meets on the first Thursday of the month in the Ellender Library at Nicholls State University starting at 7:30 p.m. At the last meeting we had a discussion on prehistoric tool usage. Also the 1982 LAS Annual Meeting was discussed. We have obtained price information from the two major hotels (Holiday Inn and Sheraton) in our area. This information will be passed on to the Executive Board at its next meeting. After the decision is made all LAS members will receive a letter announcing the final plans. Mr. Brian Duhe has accepted the role of Program Chairman. Generally the meeting will consist of early registration on Friday, January 29th with a cocktail party. Saturday will be the paper presentation and that night there will be a free C&W dance. Sunday we are anticipating a breakfast Executive Board Meeting, final papers and the Regular Business Meeting. If anyone in the membership has any suggestions, please feel free to write me a note at P. O. Box 181, Lockport, LA 70374.

In the field we have collected and forwarded to the University of Georgia two samples for C 14 dating. One of the samples was recovered with one sherd of Pontchartrain Check Stamp var. unspecified. One sample was recovered from a large hearth near the middle of the mound and the other was taken from the fourth construction stage. Both samples are from Temple 16LF4 on the shore of Lake Salvador. Our results should be returned by Mid-May.

On January 30th we published our first Newsletter.

If you have a need for a copy of past issues of USGS maps you can obtain

them from: U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, National Cartographic Informatiou Center, 507 National Center, Reston, Virginia 22092 - Phone (703) 860-6045. I have obtained maps from our area dating from 1892. You cannot imagine the change in an area.

CENTRAL LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL CHAPTER NEWS ---- Rose Walker

We meet the second Wednesday of each month at Kees Park, Pinewille. Time of meeting is 7:30 p.m.

DELTA CHAPTER NEWS ---- Dan Shipman

The December meeting of the Delta Chapter of Louisiana Archaeological Society was held on the UNO Campus on December 18, 1980. The meeting consisted of a brief business session, a slide talk show on Peruvian erotic ceramics by Dr. Richard Shenkel of UNO, and a social hour.

At the January meeting, Delta Chapter voted to participate in a dig at an historical site. The site, located at Race and Tchopitoulas Streets in New Orleans, contains a house built in the late 1830s. The first day of the dig -- February 14 -- about 15 Delta Chapter members were there. Dr. J. Richard Shenkel of UNO is directing the dig.

Delta Chapter meets on the last Thursday of each month. Meetings are held at Room 140 - Liberal Arts Building on the UNO Campus. Any LAS members are invited to visit - the dig or any chapter meeting.

EAST CENTRAL CHAPTER NEWS ---- Bill Baker

To LAS Newsletter Editor from LAS Treasurer, comments from members you might like to print.

Melissa Ashurst. "Congratulations to those responsible for interesting publications."

Jim Derley. "If these bulletins are even half as good as the one received, you can bet I am going to obtain the rest and I am also kicking myself for not having joined sooner."

SOUTHWEST CHAPTER - IMPERIAL CALCASIEU NEWS ---- Joe Frank

The Southwest Louisiana Archaeological Society meets on the last Thursday of each month at 7:15 p.m. in Frasch Hall Auditorium on the McNeese State Campus.

In 1980, Lou Harris supervised field work for limited excavations at Camp We-Ta-Wenton. The other exciting happening was the discovery of the ship wreck off the coast in Cameron Parish.

John Cradeur of Jennings was the speaker for January 1981. He addressed the society on the Indian sites along the Mermentou River.

In February the Southwest Louisiana Archaeological Society had a joint meeting with the Southwest Louisiana Rock and Mineral Society. It is hoped that the two organizations can combine some future programs and help each other in identifying materials found during field trips.

The March meeting was presented by Joe Frank on trade materials at Poverty Point. Discussion of other matters revolved around the recent Social Studies Fair held in the city. Students from area schools had anthropological displays that were judged by chapter members. Mr. O'Neal Smith presented this information to the Society.

Mr. Wallace Stroud addressed the society on the plans to do an archaeological survey of the Ouski Chitto Creek. Concerned residents of the area hope to establish a scenic area along a portion of the Creek.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER ---- NO NEWS

NORTHEAST CHAPTER NEWS ---- Maxine Spence

I look forward to serving the NLAS as president, with great anticipation. Though it is very little experience I have had in this field, hopefully, I will learn.

The new officers were installed at the January 15 meeting by out-going president, Nancy Deville, who has done a splendid job these past two years and will continue as L.A.S. Representative.

The 1981 year has started off with a good number in attendance at both the January and February meetings. Mitchell Hillman, the new Curator of the Poverty Point Museum, gave the January program with a slide presentation on the Layton Castle site in Monroe, on the Ouachita River.

Dr. Glen Greene had the program in February. He gave a slide presentation with a complete report on the Pargoud Site, also on the Ouachita River in Monroe. This report was four years in the making and hindered by repeated vandalism and destruction of the site. Dr. Greene gave a progress up-date on the investigation and dig at the Autrey House at Dubach. The Autrey House, an 1849 dog-trot log cabin, has recently been officially entered into the National Register of Historic Places.

Our own Manning Durham, had an article "Relic Hunting Along The Ouachita," published in the January-February 1981 issue of "Profile of Ouachita."

We were delighted to learn that Poverty Point has been chosen for the 1981 Field School.

I believe that NLAS was well represented at the January LAS meeting at Natchitoches.

The NLAS meetings are held every third Thursday night of each month, on the third floor of the Hanna Hall Building at NLU in Monroe, Room 315. Come and join us sometimes.

NORTHWEST LOUISIANA CHAPTER NEWS ---- Anon.

February 24, 1981

7:30 p.m. at Meadows Museum on Centenary College Campus. Pottery - how it is made, how to identify, what it tells us, various types will be displayed, bring any of your own that you might like to talk about.

Dues: Only twelve members have paid 1981 dues. Your dues entitle you to the publications of LAS which are well worth the membership alone. Our chapter year promises to be one of interesting field trips, seminars, weekend site surveying trips and much more. Don't short-change yourself in '81.

Cannon Ball Island (Code Name) Site 16CD156

Claude McCrocklin, site survey chairman, report is one of the reasons for paying your dues and being an active member:

During January and February work was confined to within 20 minutes of downtown Shreveport. Two new sites were discovered that were undisturbed and, therefore, gave much needed information about the type of sites in our immediate area. Being close together, they were recorded as one multiculture site, Paleo, Archaic and Caddo. Recovered were some 168 artifacts, including 119 projectile points. Others included large stone tools, knives, scrapers, pot shert, etc. Other than the Paleo points, the most noteworthy find was a n4cm gray-white novaculite Hale point and a gray-green flint St. Charles point. The Archaic assemblage and point material are mostly novaculite - pinks, grays, yellow, etc. This much novaculite in the city limits has not previously been seen. The Caddo phase was identified by potsherd design, mostly finger or punctate. The lithic material was mostly local tan chert.

The most exciting, and by far the most important, component of this site was the discovery of an intact Paleo site with all their tools and projectile points in one small 30 sq. ft. area. Found were 14 Paleo points, 6 knives, 13 reworked flakes (micro-knives), Albany side scrapers, etc. The material ranged from smokey flint to local tan chert. Paleo points identified to date: San Patrice, Pelican and possibly Scotts Bluff.

All members are invited to join these weekend trips to discover new sites. Claude's telephone is 868-8091.

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The Louisiana Archaeological Society and the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, State of Louisiana jointly sponsor and conduct a training program for Louisiana Archaeological Society members in the basic skills and techniques of Southeastern Archaeology.

This field school training program in archaeological techniques is designed to provide non-professional archaeologists with esperience in all phases of archaeological excavation, site survey, laboratory processing and report writing under professional supervision. The objectives of this program are to:

1. Train a group of individuals who possess the ability to assist professional archaeologist in field and laboratory work.
2. Increase the frequency of site reporting in the state and to upgrade the quality of site reports.
3. Impress upon non-professional archaeologist the importance of a well planned, orderly and controlled survey and excavations, and discourage the practice of pot hunting and unporfessional weekend "digs".
4. Involve capable individuals in a more meaningful way in the location, preservation and promotion of Louisiana's cultural resources.

These objectives can be accomplished by a certification program which encourages non-professional participation. While certain sections of the certification program will be held in conjunction with the Annual Field School of the Louisiana Archaeological Society, the Certification Program is a separate program entirely. You do not need to be registered in the Certification Program in order to register and participate in the Field School Program and activities.

The Field School sessions are generally scheduled to co-ordinate with research and other obligations of the professional archaeologists in the state. The Field School is generally held at different sites throughout the state to provide members with varied archaeological problems and experiences. The date, time and place of the annual Field School will be announced in the LAS Newsletter or by special mailings annually.

CERTIFICATION PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Basic Requirements: There are only three: You must be a member in good standing of the Louisiana Archaeological Society. You must pay the registration fee to attend the Field School and a non-refundable registration fee is required for registration in each certification catagory. You must agree to and abide by the L.A.S. Code of Ethics.

A society member may register in the Certification Program at anytime by completing an application for the Certification Program and by mailing it to the office of the Division of Archaeology and Historic in Baton Rouge, LA.

The L. A. S. Field workshop usually held each summer offers an opportunity for field training in various aspects of the program. Other opportunities for acquiring training toward the Certificstion Program occur when Professional Archaeologists ask specifically for help during survey work, excavation or in the lab, that time if verified by the Professional in writing can also be included

toward a particular certification category. Supervised Professional training at other out of state Field Schools may be substituted if verified, but attendance of at least one L.A.S. Field School is required.

CERTIFICATION CATEGORIES

The Certification Program includes four different categories or levels of competence: Site Surveyor, Field Technician, Laboratory Technician and Qualified Non-Professional, Q.N.P.

For each of these categories we have listed the minimal criteria that people seeking the position should have and the requirements they should meet for certification. All applicants are asked to complete an information sheet concerning their past experience in archaeology. This will be evaluated by the Certification Committee composed of the current L.A.S. President, the State Archaeologist, a designated Q.N.P., a professional archaeologist from the educational community, and a professional archaeologist from the applied science community and considered for partial or complete fulfullment of the certification requirements. This we feel will speed up the certification process and will qualify those individuals who meet certification standards.

PROCEDURE

The Certification Program will be administered jointly by the Louisiana Archaeological Society and the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. The administering body will consist of a committee of five (5) composed of the L.A.S. President, the State Archaeologist and a designated Qualified Non-Professional, a professional archaeologist from the educational community and a professional archaeologist from the applied science community. An applicant may enter the certification program at any time during the year. Membership in the L.A.S. is a pre-requisite for participation in the program. Applications should be made through the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. The Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation will send the applicant a registration form. Applicants will complete this form, listing the category (s) applied for, their interest in certification, their past education, and their background experience in archaeology and return it to the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation with the appropriate registration fee for each category, payable to the Louisiana Archaeology Society. Upon receiving the registration form, the applicant's previous experience will be evaluated by the Certification Committee and considered as partial or total fulfillment of the field experience requirement. A record will be kept by the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and the Louisiana Archaeological Society of the applicants previous experience and the remaining criteria needed in order to become certified.

The applicant will then be sent detailed instructions for completing certification in any one of the four categories and information on the next L.A.S. Training Session. Written certification exams for each category will be required before an applicant becomes certified in any particular area. These exams are open book and will be mailed to the candidate. The exams will be evaluated by the certification committee. The candidates who qualify for certification will be announced at the L.A.S. annual meeting and will receive both a wallet size and a wall certificate.

SEMINARS

Seminars in basic site surveying techniques, basic field excavation techniques, basic laboratory techniques, lithic description and analysis, ceramic

scription and analysis, field and laboratory photography, mapping techniques, identification and preservation of faunal remains and floral remains, excavation, analysis and preservation of human remains, research design and report writing, southeastern archaeology and Louisiana Archaeology, Archaeological Ethics, and ral Theory and Methodology, will be conducted in conjunction with the annual L.A.S. Field School and at other locations during the year. Attendance at specific seminars will be required for certification in certain categories.

REQUIRED READING AND TEXTBOOKS

While there are no specific textbooks used in the Certification Program there is a list of general text which should be read by all who are interested in participating in the Program. A list of general text books for the Certification Program is included at the end of this article.

TEACHING

The teaching of expertise shall be accomplished by appointed instructors from the Louisiana Archaeological Society, the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, the Educational Community, the Applied Science Community, and other governmental agencies, as is appropriate and mutually agreed upon. Although the Maintenance cost of the program shall be borne by the Louisiana Archaeological Society and the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, instructors will receive no renumeration for their instruction, since it is intended that such instructions will be accomplished by volunteers, or in the line of duty, or in recognized university corses. Assistance provided by the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation will be in the form of facilities and personnel and not in the form of a cash contribution.

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

CERTIFICATION PROGRAM - READING LIST

Haag, William G.
1971 Louisiana in North American Prehistory. Melanges: 1, Museum of Geoscience, L.S.U., Baton Rouge, La.

Hudson, Charles
1976 The Southeastern Indians. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Jennings, Jesse D.
1968 Prehistory of North America. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York.

Hole, Frank and Robert F. Heizer
1973 An Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology. Holt, Rhinehart and Winston.

Brennan, Louis A.
1973 Beginner's Guide to Archaeology. Stockpole Books, Pennsylvania.

Robbins, Maurice
1975 The Amateur Archaeological Handbook. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York.

Feldman, Mark
1977 Archaeology for Everyone. Quadrangle, New York.

Hester, Thomas R., Robert F. Heizer and John Grahm
1975 Field Methods in Archaeology. Mayfield Publication, California.

Spier, Robert F. G.
1970 Surveying and Mapping: A Manual of Simplified Techniques. Holt Rinehart and Winston.

Willey, Gordon R. and Philip Phillips
1958 Method and Theory in American Archaeology. University of Chicago Press.

Willey, Gordon R. and Jeremy A. Sabloff
1974 A History of American Archaeology. W. H. Freeman & Co., San Francisco.

King, Thomas F.
1978 The Archaeological Survey: Methods and Uses. Heritage Conservation and Recreation Services. U. S. Department of Interia Washington.

Watson, Patty Jo, Steven A. LeBlanc and Charles L. Redman
1971 Explanation in Archaeology: An Explicitly Scientific Approach. New York: Columbia University Press.

Crabtree, Don
1972 Introduction to Flintworking. Occasional Papers of the Idaho State University Museum, No. 28.

Sheppard, Anna
1956 Ceramics for the Archaeologist. Washington: Carnegie Institution, Publication No. 609

Bass, William M.
1971 Human Osteology. Missouri Archaeological Society, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

Cambron, James W. and David C. Hulse
1964 Handbook of Alabama Archaeology: Part I Point Types. The Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc. (Alabama Archaeological Society) University, Alabama.

Hume, Noel
1969 Historical Archaeology. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Chaplin, R. E.
1971 The Study of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites. New York: Seminar Press.

Brothwell, Don and Eric Higgs
1969 Science in Archaeology. New York: Praeger Publishers.

Leone, Mark
1973 Contemporary Archaeology. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press.

Brain, Jeffery P.
1971 The Lower Mississippi Valley in North American Prehistory. Report prepared for the National Park Service, Southeast Region and the Arkansas Archaeological Survey.

SEMINARS

Archaeological Ethics (2 hours)
Ethical theory of archaeology, codes of ethics, and philosophical considerations.

Basic Site Surveying Techniques (15 hours)
Short summary of federal and state regulations for cultural resources, survey methods, recordation procedures, basic equipment usage, goals and problems of archaeological survey.

Louisiana Archaeology (20 hours)
Covers the major periods and cultures of Louisiana prehistory and history concluding with a summary of contemporary archaeological work.

Prehistoric Lithic Description and Analysis (20 hours)
Physical, stylistic, and functional analysis, Louisiana lithic characteristics.

Historic Artifact Description and Analysis (20 hours)
Major functional classes of historic artifacts, types of key Louisiana historic artifacts.

Mapping Techniques (15 hours)
Varieties, interpretation and preparation of archaeological maps.

Field and Laboratory Photography (10 hours)
Equipment and methods of archaeological photography.

Research Design, Analysis and Report Writing (15 hours)
Brief summary of archaeological explanation and theory with emphasis on locational analysis and settlement patterns, appropriate research designs for survey, and establishing and testing hypotheses. Completion of written report.

Site Report Completion (8 hours)
Summary of state requirements for completion of site survey reports.

Southeastern Archaeology (15 hours)
Prehistory of Louisiana within the larger context of North America, especially southeastern North America.

Basic Field Excavations (20 hours)
Staking out the site, drawing the grid plan, and making the site map. Equipment needed for site clearing, excavation measuring, recording and cataloging finds.

Basic Laboratory Techniques (20 hours)
Relative and absolute dating techniques, collection, preservation and care of datable material. Laboratory analytical procedures used to collect, and analyze faunal and floral materials, collection, preservation and analysis of human remains.

General Theory and Methodology (15 hours)
The study of the systematic body of concepts and premises constituting archaeological theory.

CERTIFICATION CATEGORY REQUIREMENTS

SITE SURVEYOR

The following is a list of basic skills and knowledge which are expected of the certified site surveyor.

1. Contact the landowner - tenant before trespassing on private land and secure written permission to enter and survey property for sites.

2. Must have ability to read a simple compass.

3. Personal field reconnaissance locating five (5) previously unreported prehistoric or historic sites and provide full documentation for five (5) previously recorded sites. Report these sites on standard forms provided by the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

4. Must be able to recognize different kinds of archaeological sites in the field.

5. Must be able to describe the habitat in which the site is located.

6. Must be able to interpret a topographic map and be able to locate a site to the nearest quaretic section and U.T.M.

7. Must be able to draw a basic map of the site, describe the site, note cultural features, and pace off the approximate extent of the site.

8. Must be able to make a controlled surface collection of the site (the individual should be aware that debitage, bone fragments, potsherds, etc., are just as important as the complete projectile point).

9. Properly describe and catalogue all artifacts found at the site and label them with the catalogue number provided by the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

10. All 5 reported sites and 5 previously recorded, but improperly documentated sites must be visited by a Professional Archaeologist or a Q.N.P., representing the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

11. Attendance and completion of basic site surveying Techniques Seminar at L.A.S. Field School.

12. Completion of the Site Surveyor's examination which is designed to test the candidates grasp of basic surveying skills.

FIELD TECHNICIAN

The following is a list of basic skills and knowledge which are expected of the certified field technician:

1. Recognize archaeological sites in the field.

2. Recognize and be able to differentiate categories of artifacts.

3. Recognize and be able to differentiate archaeological features (post hole,

fire pit, etc.) and different kinds of strategraphic context (cultural strata in middens, natural strata, mound construction stages, etc.).

4. Ability to excavate a square by designated levels, keeping walls straight and floor level.

5. Ability to draw a basic profile.

6. Ability to map artifacts and features within a square.

7. Ability to keep daily excavation notes.

8. Ability to clean and care for field equipment.

9. Understand the use of a grid at archaeological site (while this does not mean that an individual will have to set up a grid, they should know why a grid is used).

10. Ability to properly operate a trowel and use a shovel in skimming floors or levels.

11. Ability to screen materials in the field.

12. Label level bags properly and identify artifacts.

13. Understand the delicate nature of special sampling techniques such as pollen samples, carbon - 14, water screening, augering, etc.

14. Understand and use the metric system in the excavation of levels within a square and in charting provenience of artifacts within a square.

15. Minimum of 100 hours of excavation under professional supervision while attending at least one L.A.S. Field School or while participating in a professionally sponsored and supervised excavation within a 48 month period.

16. Attendance and completion of the basic Field Techniques Seminars.

17. Completion of the field technicians examination which will be designed to test the candidates grasp of field technician's skill.

LABORATORY TECHNICIAN

The following is a list of basic skills and knowledge which are expected of the certified Laboratory Technician.

1. Ability to wash archaeological materials knowing which material requires greatest care, and sort them into descriptive and functional categories (rough sorting).

2. Ability to catalogue those materials, attaching correct provenience number, writing figures in correct manner.

3. Limited ability to reconstruct artifacts (i. e. joining rim sherds together).

4. Understand the methods of preservation of fragile bone or shell.

5. Ability to maintain laboratory and catalogue records, including photographic records.

6. Understand and be able to use the binocular microscope.

7. Knowledge of (and experience with, if possible) flotation sorting, and preservation of pollen and C 14 Samples.

8. 80 hours of lab work with a written evaluation from supervisor (professional archaeologist) 40 hours must be completed under professional supervision, an additional 40 hours may be completed at home.

9. Attendance and completion of the basic Lab Technicians Seminars.

10. Completion of the Lab Technicians Examination which will be designed to test the candidates grasp of Lab Technician's skill.

QUALIFIED NON-PROFESSIONAL (Q.N.P.)

The following is a list of basic skills and knowledge which are expected of the Certified Qualified Non-Professional.

1. Must be certified as a site surveyor.

2. Must be certified as a Field Technician.

3. Must be certified as a Lab Technician.

4. Must attend the Seminar on General Theory and Methodology.

5. Must demonstrate the ability to write a complete archaeological report dealing with a problem - orientated archaeological subject matter.

SEMINAR REQUIREMENT
SITE SURVEYOR

Must attend the following seminars:

		HOURS
1.	Surveying techniques	15
2.	Mapping Techniques	15
3.	Southeastern Archaeology	15
4.	Louisiana Archaeology	20
5.	Site Report Completion	8
6.	Archaeological Ethics	2

FIELD TECHNICIAN		HOURS
1.	Basic field excavation	20
2.	Lithic description and analysis	20

		HOURS
3.	Ceramic description and analysis	20
4.	Historic artifact description and analysis	20
5.	Southeastern Archaeology	15
6.	Louisiana Archaeology	20
7.	Archaeological Ethics	2

LABORATORY TECHNICIAN		HOURS
1.	Basic Laboratory Techniques	20
2.	Field and Laboratory Photography	5
3.	Southeastern Archaeology	15
4.	Louisiana Archaeology	20
5.	Archaeological Ethics	2

QUALIFIED NON-PROFESSIONAL (Q.N.P.)

1. All Seminars required for certification as a Site Surveyor, Field Technician and Lab Technician.

2. Seminar on research design and Report Writing. (15 hours)

3. Seminar on General Theory and Methodology. (15 hours)

It is conceivable that a member may complete all the requirements for a category and still not be certified. Work for 100 hours under supervision at a site does not automatically mean a person learned something, nor does it indicate his competence in excavation techniques. Attendance at a seminar does not necessarily mean retention or understanding of the information. The evaluation reports by the crew chiefs at the site and seminar instructors must be considered a vital part of the total record.

Although it is the L.A.S. which verifies the certification and stands behind the member's record of experience, it does so on the advice of the Certification Evaluation Committee.

This program is not intended to and does not replace either standard graduate university training programs or governmental work training, but rather to complement such training in a manner available to non-professionals.

CERTIFICATION COMMITTEE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Certification Committee membership shall be composed of:

The President of L.A.S. (To be rotated each year as new President assumes office).

The State Archaeologist (As long as position is held).

A Designated Q.N.P. (Rotated every three years).

A Professional Archaeologist (Educational Community - rotated every three years).

A Professional Archaeologist (Applied Science Community - rotated every three years).

The Certification Committee shall appoint by unanimous concent a chairman and a secretary.

Committee members may be re-appointed by the L.A.S. Executive Committee if desired.

THE DUTIES OF THE CHAIRMAN ARE:

1. In general, the Chairman shall cause the Certification Committee's action as he sees fit, subject to the (a) consent of members and (b) the continued Cooperative Agreement by the L.A.S. and the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

2. The Chairman shall cause the Certification Committee to take due action at regularly scheduled intervals consistent with the availability of members and the press of business. The Certification Committee shall be caused to take action at least once a year.

3. The Chairman shall bring to a vote, the candidates for certification. The Chairman shall vote, and all members must vote in agreement for approving certification, which is to be decided by individual cases.

4. The Chairman, with the assistance and consent of the Certification Committee, shall organize the candidate application system and circulate formal ballots to the Board on an appropriate time table.

THE DUTIES OF THE CERTIFICATION COMMITTEE ARE:

1. In general the Certification Committee is the executive embodiment of the Certification Program. It makes the arrangements, plans, sets standards and training, administers tests, make recommendations (via the Chairman) for certification recognition, and it self-initiates actions necessary for it to continue effectively in an appropriate manner. Committee actions on individual certification, that is: the Voting Members, must be unanimous.

2. Committee considerations will be kept as Minutes by the secretary. The Minutes and Ballots shall be reposited by the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

3. Committee business may be conducted by phone except that ballots of approval/disapproval of candidates for certification shall be written and signed, whether in person or by mail, and tallied prior to the approval decision.

4. The Committee meetings, being voluntary and evaluative in nature, are not open to the public, except as a Committee consensus may decide otherwise.

In the event of a deficiency sufficient to prevent a candidate's certification, that candidate may be re-evaluated only three more times without a special hearing by the Committee. In the event of a challenge, by a candidate, to the Committee's action, that challenger must be furnished with a written statement by the Chairman

of the Committee explaining the reasons for the Committe's action (s). If not satisfied, the challenger has 30 days to respond in writing to the entire Committee, who may elect to reconsider by an affirmative vote of all Voting Members. Otherwise, the challenger may withdraw from this voluntary program, or remedy the deficiency (s) found by the Committee and be re-evaluated.

Other business of the Certification Committee may be conducted by a simple majority.

SELECTION OF THE CERTIFICATION COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The initial Certification Committee members shall consist of the current L.A.S. President and thereafter replaced annually by the newly elected L.A.S. President, the State Archaeologist who will remain on the committee as long as he/she holds that position (State Archaeologist), a Q.N.P. (Qualified Non-Professional), a Professional Archaeologist from the Academic Comminity and a Professional archaeologist from the Applied Science Community. The Q.N.P., Academic Professional and Applied Science Professional will be replaced or re-appointed by rotation every three years. The initial Certification Committee members shall be recommended by the original Certification Committee appointed by the L.A.S. Executive Committee to draft this certification program. Future appointments to the Certification Committee shall be made from names submitted to the L.A.S. Executive Committee. Certification Committee members must be L.A.S. members in good standing. Certification Committee members must not be absent from more than two (2) consecutive meetings or they will be replaced and their replacement shall fill the un-expired term. Future nominations to the Certification Committee can be made by the Certification Committee, the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and the L.A.S. Executive Committee. Actual appointments to the Certification shall be approved by the L.A.S. Executive Committee from nominations submitted.

NAME: _____, _____ _____ _____
LAST FIRST MIDDLE AGE

ADDRESS: _____ PHONE: _____

_____ OCCUPATION: _____

Are you an L.A.S. Member? ____YES ____NO Chapter Affiliation (If Applicable)_____

EDUCATION: HIGH SCHOOL: _____ YEAR GRADUATED: _____

COLLEGE: _____ DEGREE EARNED, YEAR: _____

Interest in the Archaeological Certification Program (Briefly Describe Your Interest In The Certification Program And What You Would Expect Of Such A Program)

Archaeological Field Experience (Include a specific description of any field experience of laboratory experience working with archaeological materials that you may have had. Give a detailed account of all activities you have participated in and the length of time you spent on each.)

Inclusive Dates Location Investigator Nature of the Project Your Activities

Persons Who Would Agree To Serve As References: List anyone you may have worked under who could supply an account and evaluation of your past experience:

NAME: ADDRESS:

NAME: ADDRESS:

CATEGORY APPLYING FOR: SITE SURVEYOR:_____ FIELD TECHNICIAN: _____

LABORATORY TECHNICIAN: _____

Q.N.P. _____

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

_____ has applied for certification _____
NAME DATE

as an (Archaeological Site Surveyor, Field Technician, Laboratory Technician,

Q.N.P.) _____.

A Review of _____ Past Experience suggest that

the following requirements must be met prior to certification:

DATE COMPLETED

_____ Completion of _____ site survey sheets and report _____

_____ Completion of _____ hours of field experience _____

_____ Completion of _____ hours of laboratory experience _____

_____ Completion of field supervisor's evaluations _____

_____ Completion of lab supervisor's evaluations _____

_____ Completion of site surveyor's examination _____

_____ Completion of field technician's examination _____

_____ Completion of laboratory technician's examination _____

Site Survey Sheets

Laboratory Technician Evaluation Reports

Field Technician Evaluation Reports

Q.N.P. Archaeological Report

The above candidate has met all requirements for the La. Archaeological Society Certification Program and was certified _____.
DATE

APPROVED BY:

_____

L.A.S. President

_____

State Archaeologist

_____

Q.N.P.

_____

Applied Science

_____

Academic Community

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM EVALUATION REPORT SHEET

All candidates applying for certification as Site Surveyor, Field Technician or Laboratory Technician, must give a copy of this form to the supervisor on each of the projects in which they participate.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SURVEY, FIELD OR LABORATORY SUPERVISORS:

Your assistance is requested in the evaluation of the following candidate's credentials. Please answer the questions below and return this form to the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 70803. Your cooperation in this matter is very much appreciated.

_____ has applied for certification as a _____

_____.

1. In What Capacity Have You Known The Individual?

2. For How Long A Period Was The Individual Under Your Supervision (Inclusive Dates)?

3. What Was The Nature Of The Project Or Seminar In Which The Individual Participated?

4. List The Specific Activities In Which The Individual Participated And Your Evaluation Of His/Her Performance.

5. Would You Recommend This Individual To Another Archaeologist?

6. Additional Comments (Use Reverse Side If Necessary).

Evaluator's Name: _____ Position: _____

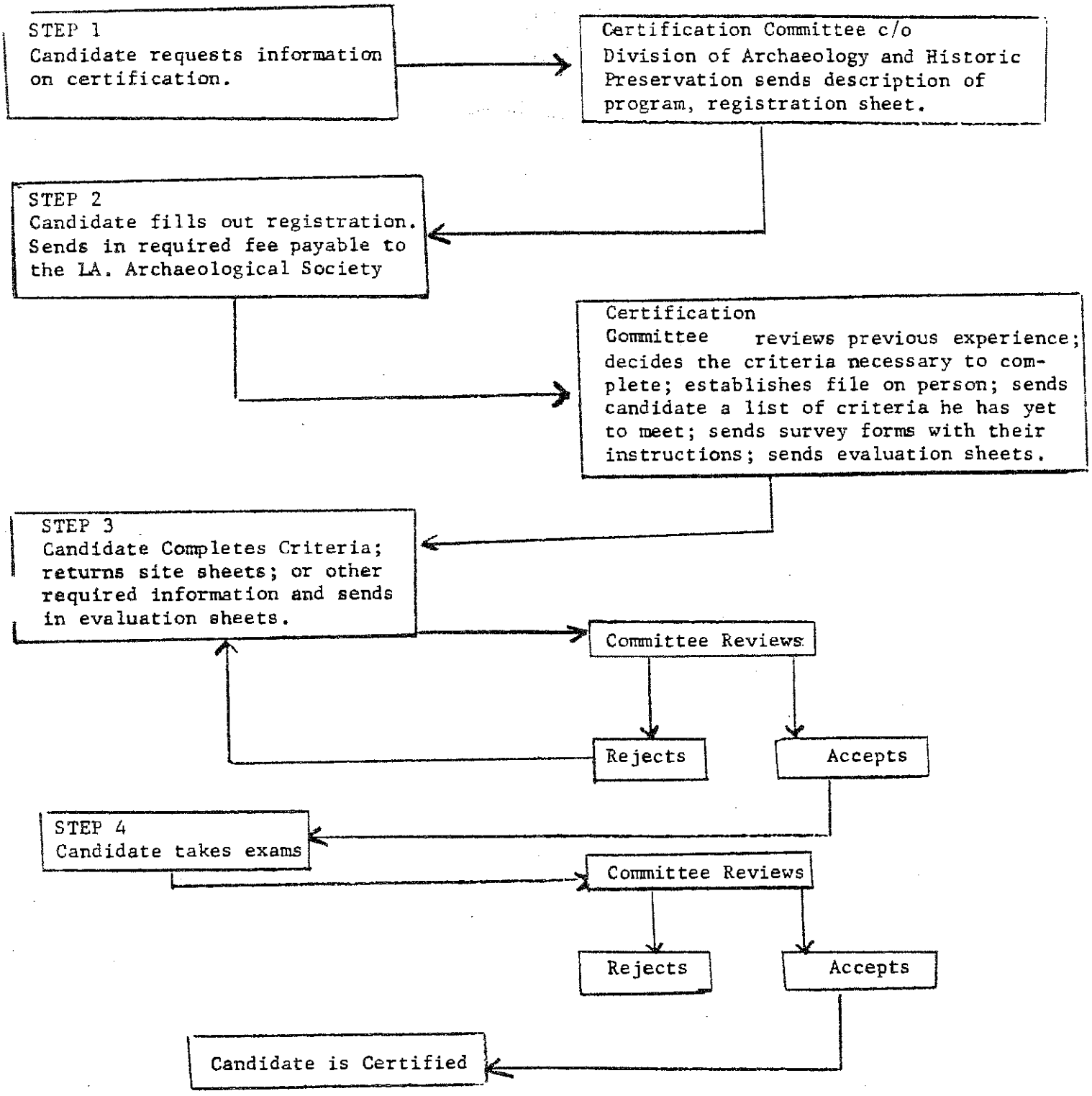
Date: _____

_____

SIGNATURE

APPLICANT PROCEDURE

OFFICE PROCEDURE



WHAT? LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

SUMMER FIELD SCHOOL

Will be conducted at the

WHERE? POVERTY POINT STATE COMMERATIVE AREA
NEAR EPPS IN NORTHEAST LOUISIANA

ON

WHEN? **JUNE 27 through JULY 10**
(Come for a day, a week - two weeks)

WHO? ALL MEMBERS OF LAS are invited and urged to participate.
(Join now if you haven't already)

ACTIVITIES: MAPPING, EXCAVATING, REPORTING, LAB WORK AND
GUEST LECTURES ON A VARIETY OF SUBJECTS

ACCOMMODATIONS: LIMITED DORMATORY SPACE INCLUDING MEALS AVAILABLE FOR
EARLY REGISTRANTS. (Minimum age -15)

PRIMITIVE CAMPING AT ADJACENT OFF-PARK SITE

MOTEL AVAILABLE AT DELHI **(Make your own reservations)**

COST: REGISTRATION $10.00 per person or $15.00 per family

Meal plan for those in dormatory $7.00 per day

DEADLINE: **MAY 1 for dormatory housing**

START PLANNING NOW TO BE THERE THEN