



## NEWSLETTER

# LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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University of New Orleans

Volume 8, Number 2

June 1981

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ERRATUM: Volume 8, Number 1, the last issue of this Newsletter should be dated APRIL 1981. The 1980 date published was a typographical error. Sorry.

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MANY 1980 MEMBERS HAVE STILL NOT PAID THEIR 1981 DUES. WE NEED THE MONEY TO PAY THE PRINTERS! Please remit to Bill Baker  
P. O. Box 637  
Jonesville, LA 71343

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Note from the Newsletter Editor...

I am impressed! The 1982 Meeting of the LAS is already well under control with information and pre-registration forms contained herein. I just got off the phone with Bill Baker and he told me that he had heard that the next LAS Bulletin was due out in about 30 days. The executive committee met recently and I have enclosed the Minutes of that meeting. The Poverty Point Summer LAS Field School is going on right now. Everything in the Society seems to be on track and on time, EXCEPT for the timely distribution of this

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The NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY is published quarterly for the Society by the Archeological 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 Orleans, LA 70122. Unless otherwise indicated, opinions stated herein are those of the Editor and do not necessarily reflect Society policy.

Note from the Newsletter Editor continued:

Newsletter. But even that promises to be rectified in the near future. I would like to take this opportunity to say a few words about the Newsletter production and distribution. I compile and edit the Newsletter about the last week of a quarter, i.e. March, June, September and December. It then goes to the typist who has it for three or four days, hopefully (one last year was at the typist for four weeks, so we changed). She then sends it to Bill Baker in Jonesville who can have it reproduced for an incredible savings compared to what I can have it done for at the University. He then sends the copies to me via U.P.S. and I then address them and arrange them in Zip Code Order for Bulk Rate mailing. They have to be delivered to the Post Office by Wednesday morning for mailing on a Friday. Of course, bulk takes from two to ten days to be delivered. All told, if everything goes very smoothly, it is about a month between the time I finish the editing and it is received in the mail. The reason for all of these steps has a long history, but some of them may be eliminated by the time the next Newsletter is ready. This solution is mentioned in the Executive Committee Minutes, and consists of acquiring a bulk permit out of Jonesville and eliminating the trip back to UNO and waiting for that post office to get around to moving out. Given Bill Baker's efficiency and presuming that his post office is faster than mine, this could shave about ten days to two weeks off of the distribution. This Newsletter, however, is still going out the long way. Further, about the Newsletter in general, only three chapters have sent me any news for this issue, I received only one brief note of archaeological interest, I wrote a little thing on UTM coordinates, and the rest is business. If you, the membership, want a rapid distribution of news, I need some to distribute. I do it, if I get it.

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MINUTES  
OF  
LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING  
MAY 30, 1981

The Executive Committee of the LAS held a meeting Saturday, May 30, 1981 at the Sheraton Inn in Alexandria. Present were:

President: Tommy Johnson  
Vice President: Brian Duhe  
Past President: Tommy Ryan  
Corresponding Secretary: Debbie Woodiel  
Recording Secretary: Rosie Walker  
Treasurer: Bill Baker  
Bulletin Editor: Jon Gibson  
Baton Rouge Chapter President: Ray Fredland  
East Central Chapter President & LAS Representative:  
John P. Bryant and East Central Chapter Member:  
Lynn Sibley  
Northeast Chapter President: Maxine Spence  
and Northeast Chapter Member: Joyce Ogden  
Northwest Chapter LAS Representative: Craig Kennedy

President Tommy Johnson called the meeting to order. The minutes of the previous executive meeting were dispensed with since they were published in the April Newsletter.

Corrections were made to the minutes of January 17, to read as follows: A member joining the society will get the bulletin issued for that year and one past bulletin at the discretion of the treasurer based upon the availability of bulletins.

Treasurer, Bill Baker gave financial statement. The total cash on hand in all accounts for 4-30-81 was \$9,596.41. The breakdown of the account was handed to all committee members. The report was accepted as given.

Brian Duhe brought up the question of a corrected mailing list. Jon Gibson recommended that a corrected mailing list for the Bulletin be sent to him at the close of the year for the mailing of the Bulletin. It was recommended that updates of addresses should be sent throughout the year to Rick Shenkel for the quarterly Newsletter.

Jon Gibson reported that the 1980 Bulletin should be out sometimes this summer. Jon suggested that we go somewhere else for the printing of the Bulletin as several problems have arisen at the USL print shop. The experimentation of the printers and the undue delay in publishing would be reasons for making a change.

Two special issues possibly to be combined to form one Bulletin are being considered. They would be Archaeology in the Ouachita River Valley and Troyville-Baytown. Jon concluded by reporting that publications are now in good shape.

Discussion of the Newsletter was brought up by Lynn Sibley. He stressed the importance of prompt circulation of the Newsletter as it is the only contact with LAS by some members and they are interested as to what happens. It was mentioned that it is the responsibility of the Chapter Representatives to send in news. The committee then appointed the President Tommy Johnson to speak to Newsletter Editor Richard Shenkel to explore the possibility of remedying the situation of delay in newsletter.

In the discussion it was brought up the need to apply for non-profit mailing permit. Jon and Bill Baker would look into the bulk mailing out of Jonesville. This action would save several days of delay after the printing of the newsletter.

Corresponding Secretary, Debbie Woodiel gave membership report. In general the membership is down from last year. The total membership represents 229 members. This is about 14% less than last year. Membership breakdown is as follows: Regular - 152; Associate - 43; Student - 6; Life - 11; Institutional - 16; Sustaining - 1.

At this time Maxine Spence of Northeast Chapter extended an invitation to a get-together they are having at the Snider Museum on July 25th. Visitors are welcome and are urged to bring a sack lunch and personal collections to share with others from 9 A.M. until 4 P.M. The Museum is at Bastrope, Louisiana.

In an effort to increase LAS membership it was recommended that the Corresponding Secretary mail out notices to past members to remind them to renew membership and to send invoices to Institutions to remind them it is renewal time.

Ray Fredland representing the Field School Committee reported that camping space would be available at Poverty Point not far from the site. If shower facilities were not available they would construct showers similar to the ones used at the summer Field School last year on Delta Farms. The Park Area permitted the drinking of alcoholic beverages but the surrounding area is dry therefore if members want something to drink they must bring it for it is not sold locally. The Field School will be from June 27 - July 10. Debbie Woodiel continued the report by stating the camping facilities will be primitive. Only dorm people will be allowed to use the facilities on Park Grounds. Field School agenda of activities will be sent to all members along with application form and renewal form if members are not current.

Brian Duhe reported on the Certification Committee. He said the summer Field School is tied in with certification. Letters will be sent to members that have made their application before the start of the Field School to inform them of requirements met and those still needed.

Motion was made and passed that the Speaker Bureau be reactivated. Brian Duhe and Debbie Woodiel are to work on it. It was recommended that 18½ cents a mile be paid to the guest speakers to cover traveling cost.

Tommy Johnson presented the Central Louisiana Archaeological Chapter with their Charter and apologized for the long delay due to the difficulty of obtaining the necessary signatures. Bayou Chapter's Charter is also finalized.

Bill Baker made a motion that we issue certificates of appreciation to Jon Gibson for his efforts to make the LAS Fish Creek Field Schools possible; to Debbie Woodiel and Bill Spencer for making the LAS Field Schools at Delta Farms possible and to Brian Duhe for his efforts in getting the Certification Committee going. Brian furthered the motion stating that letters should be written to the superiors of these above mentioned people to thank them for the support they gave and that a letter be sent to Delta Farms for the gracious use of their facilities and a certificate of appreciation be given to Bill Baker for making it all work. The motion was seconded and passed.

Motion was made by Bill Baker that the Webb issue of the Bulletin be the last issue to be available at the back issue price of \$7.50 and all future issues would sell for \$10.00 due to the rise in printing cost. This motion was seconded and passed.

Tommy Johnson brought up the need to select two representatives at large. Nominations were made to fill these two positions. From the nominations the President appointed, with the approval of the executive committee, Dr. Clarence Webb and Joe Frank to serve as representatives at large.

Brian Duhe reminded us that the Annual meeting will be held at Thibodaux. There will be information in the newsletter as well as a letter to the Chapter representatives. He mentioned that there will be a call for programs. Saturday the program will focus on Coastal Archaeology and Sunday will be open for general papers.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

Submitted by,

Rose Walker  
Recording Secretary  
Louisiana Archaeological Society

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#### HELP! A PLEA FROM THE TREASURER

The following members have apparently moved: Chuck McWhoter, Box 1500, La. 1 South, Lockport, La. 70374; June Shaikewitz, 2230 Valentine Ct., New Orleans, La. 70114; Leslie P. Smith, 8319 Edinburgh, New Orleans, La. 70118. Anyone knowing their whereabouts, please have them contact me.

TREASURER'S REPORT  
Financial Statement  
Period Ending April 30, 1981

Beginning Balance 12-31-80 \$ 8,224.56

Receipts

Membership Fees \$ 1,162.00  
Publications Sales 410.00  
1980 Field School Reg. 15.00  
Unused 1980 Field School Adv. 161.00  
Certification Program Fees 30.00  
Interest earnings - thru Mar.30,1981 64.23

Total Receipts \$ 1,842.23

Expenditures

Printing 163.53  
Postage 142.85  
1982 LAS Meet Adv. 150.00  
Supplies 14.00

Total Expenditures \$ 470.38

Net Earnings 4-30-81 \$ 1,371.85

Total Cash on Hand — All Accounts \$ 9,596.41

Balance LAS Accounts 4-30-81

Regular \$ 4,239.96  
Petty Cash 430.17  
Savings (3-30-81) 4,926.28

\$ 9,596.41

W. S. Baker, Jr.  
LAS Treasurer

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LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
1982 ANNUAL MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT  
AND GENERAL CALL FOR PAPERS

The Louisiana Archaeological Society will hold its annual meeting on Friday, January 29, 1982 through Sunday, January 31, 1982. The meeting will be held at the Sheraton Inn Hotel, Thibodaux, Louisiana.

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Tentative Schedule

Friday, Jan. 29, 1982 - 1:00 P.M. - 8:00 P.M.  
Meeting registration and LAS dues collection - Reception.

Saturday, Jan. 30, 1982 - 8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.  
Registration and program  
5:00 P.M. - 6:00 P.M. LAS Annual Business Meeting  
8:00 P.M. till - Social

Sunday, Jan. 31, 1982 - 8:00 A.M. till 12:00 noon - Program

The program will be set up accordingly:

Saturday, Jan. 30, 1982 - 8:00 A.M. - 12:00 noon Symposium  
Saturday, Jan. 30, 1982 - 1:00 P.M. - 5:00 P.M. Symposium  
Sunday, Jan. 31, 1982 - 8:00 A.M. - 12:00 noon General Papers

Anyone interested in giving a paper should send a Title and Abstract to:  
Brian J. Duhe  
Program Chairman  
P. O. Drawer B  
Reserve, LA 70084  
504-536-1161

Seventy-five (75) rooms have been reserved at the Sheraton Inn at \$31.00 for a single and \$36.00 for a double. Room reservations at these rates should be made before December 31, 1981, directly with the Sheraton (504) 477-9071. The rates may increase after that date, also there is no guarantee of accommodations for late comers. If other accommodations are desired, a Holiday Inn is located a few blocks from the Sheraton. At this time, there are no plans for a special luncheon or program for 12:00 noon Saturday. The Sheraton has an excellent restaurant, plus there are several fast-food, two Chinese and a conventional restaurant within a few blocks. The Saturday Social will be a Country-Western dance. For further information, write:

Forrest Travirca III  
Rt. 2, Box 732  
Lockport, LA 70374  
504-536-1161

A pre-registration form is on the last page of this Newsletter.

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ARTICLES

UTM Coordinates.....J. Richard Shenkel

On reading Travirca's article on the filling out of the Louisiana State Site Forms (LAS Newsletter 1980:7:3&4:21-29),

I noted that he skipped the section on UTM Coordinates. This suggested to me that he might not know how to calculate them. And, if he didn't, others might not also. Actually, it is a simple procedure that requires a very few minimal tools and easy arithmetic.

First, before I explain the method, I will briefly describe just what UTM is and why we use it.

Ever since Columbus, it has been generally acknowledged that the earth is a sphere. This shape presents certain problems for the map maker, who generally likes to make maps flat. It requires a regular mathematical correction from spherical geometry to plane geometry. On maps covering relatively small areas, this is not a great problem as these can be treated as flat and drawn accordingly with little distortion. When the area to be covered is large, distortion can become a real problem. For instance, the standard world map with which most of us are familiar is called a Mercator Projection. In this map, Greenland is bigger than South America (which it is not) and Alaska appears to be over half the size of the rest of the United States (Texas really couldn't handle that). This map projection was developed in the 16th century as an aid to navigation. One could draw a straight line on it between any two points and the compass bearing would always be the same. However, unless one was traveling due north or south, or east or west at the equator, this line involved a longer trip than was necessary. The shortest distance between two points on a sphere is an arc segment of a great circle which is a circumference. For an example, if one wanted to go from New York to Moscow, one could plot a course on a flat Mercator projection which would be about N81°30"E and go about 4800 miles. Going the great circle route would shave about 200 miles off of the trip, however, one would have to constantly change direction, starting off going NNE then progressively more east to SSE. You can demonstrate this to yourself if you have a globe and a flat map to compare. As a side note, if any of you have ever wondered why satellite orbits are curved when shown on television, it is because they are circular going around a sphere, projected as flat going across a flat surface.

This brings us to the problem of locating things on the earth's surface. The traditional method is the use of coordinates phrased in terms of latitude and longitude. Latitude and longitude are derived by geometry in which a circle is divided into 360 degrees, each degree is divided into 60 minutes, and each minute is divided into 60 seconds. A given location is described by citing first the degrees, minutes and seconds north or south of the equator, which is latitude. Then the location is described by citing the degrees, minutes and seconds east or west of the prime meridian, which is a line extending from pole to pole through Greenwich, England, to give the longitude. This method is pretty accurate, but it has a problem in that it does not convey an idea of distance and it is also slightly confusing to calculate in that most of us are not used to the sexagesimal mathematics system. Degrees of latitude and longitude are not the same distance, though they are close to the same distance at the equator, where 1° of latitude equals about

110.9 km and  $1^{\circ}$  of longitude equals about 111.3 km or about 400 m difference. The length of a degree of latitude remains constant. Any point on the earth will always fall on a line that goes all the way around the earth through both poles, or to say it another way, every point can be calculated on a polar circumference. Degrees of longitude are an entirely different matter. The further one moves away from the equator, the shorter the east-west distance around the world becomes until, when one reaches the poles, there is no distance around the world. But this ever-diminishing distance is still divided into 360 degrees. For example, at the latitude of New Orleans,  $30^{\circ}$ N, the length of a degree of longitude has been reduced from the 111.3 km at the equator to 95.9 km.

This finally brings us to UTM. UTM stands for Universal Transverse Mercator and it is a system derived from the original Mercator projection in which a mathematically developed flat grid is projected on the spherical surface of the earth. Its units are meters for both the EW and the NS directions and all calculations are in the decimal system as distances between points can be far more readily calculated. The maximum error in this system is only 1:2500, which is pretty good.

This system is that which has been adopted by the United States Military and all of their maps are based upon it. This system covers the whole earth from  $80^{\circ}$  N to  $80^{\circ}$  S. A different projection is used for the polar regions. The point of origin for the system is the intersection of the International Date Line and the Equator. The earth is divided into 60 zones of  $6^{\circ}$  equatorial longitude width with 30' overlap on each side. To locate a particular point, one first determines in which of the 60 zones the point lies, then one measures from the SW corner of the zone east along the equator until one is due south of the point, then north to the point. Thus every point can be designated by a Zone number, the distance east which is called an "easting" and the distance north which is called a "northing."

This system was first advocated for use in archaeology by R. L. Edwards (A.Ant. 1969:34:180-182) and C. E. Dills (A.Ant. 1970:35-389-390), and its use is slowly catching on, though good explanations of it are not particularly easy to come by.

The easiest way to calculate a UTM coordinate is to use U.S. Military maps which have the grids drawn upon them. Since most of us do not have these I will not dwell upon them. All recent USGS Quads have UTM grid ticks every 1000 m along the margins. These ticks are most often in blue, but may also be in black on a map where two of the zones overlap. In Louisiana, everything west of a line drawn NS through New Orleans is in UTM Zone 15. Everything east of that line is in UTM Zone 16. Some maps along that line have grid ticks for both zones. Which zone the map is in is mentioned in the map legend at the bottom.

The grid ticks are identified by the number of meters east of the point of origin on the equator and the number of meters

north of the equator. Here is the caution. UTM grids are not, repeat ARE NOT parallel with the edges of USGS Quads. To find the coordinates of a point on a quad, all one needs is a straight edge longer than the quad, a right angle triangle, and something that measures in millimeters. To determine the easting, one looks along the top and bottom edges of the map for the blue ticks and note their numbers. These will generally be noted with three or four digits, the second two of which are printed with larger type. There will be one set that also has three small zeros and a small "m". This is the whole easting distance, the others are abbreviations that must be multiplied. Take the straight edge and align it with the nearest corresponding ticks on the top and bottom edges of the map to the WEST of the point. Remember, this line will not necessarily be parallel to the left and right edges of the map. Then, take the right angle triangle and draw a light line perpendicular to the straight edge to the point and measure the distance in millimeters. Multiply that distance by the scale of the map (1:24,000 or 1:62,500) and that gives the actual ground distance in millimeters, change this to meters by dividing by 1000. One can eliminate this second step by either writing the millimeters as decimals of a meter or by canceling the thousands on the scale. Once one has determined the number of meters east of the straight edge, one simply adds them to the numbers on which the straight edge is aligned. To find northings, one follows exactly the same procedure with the ticks on the sides of the map. Again, the aligned straight edge will not necessarily be parallel with the top and bottom edges, and it should be aligned with the corresponding ticks to the south of the point so the numbers can be added instead of subtracted.

UTM coordinates are written as one long number, though the new State site forms have the two halves separated. Because it is supposed to be a combined number, if there is an unequal number of digits between eastings and northings, which is inevitable in Louisiana, zeros should be added to the front of the smaller number to make them the same. Hence, the UTM coordinates of 16 OR 6, Big Oak Island would be UTM Zone 16, 02188643329952, which means that it is in Zone 16 and it is 218,864 m east of the equatorial SW corner of that zone and it is 3,329,952 m north of the equator. The zero in front of the easting is there to compensate for the digital difference between millions in the northing and hundreds of thousands in the easting.

To repeat the steps: 1. Straight edge on the ticks, 2. Measure right angle distance from straight edge to the point in millimeters, 3. Multiply the distance by the scale and convert to meters, 4. Add meters to the numbers on the ticks and 5. Write it all down making sure to have the same number of digits for both directions by adding the appropriate number of zeros to the front of the smaller number.

If anyone is interested in further exploring the theory of different kinds of mapping, I recommend:

MUEHRCKE, Phillip C.

1978

Map Use: Reading, Analysis, and Interpretation.  
JP Publications, Madison, WI 53711  
Post Office Box 4173

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A BRASS TINKLER FROM 16 CM 84.....Joseph W. Frank, III

At a recent meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Archaeological Society, State Trooper Sergeant John Prescott showed the members a small metal object he recovered from the Jeff Simmons (Transco) Site. As it turned out the object in question was a trade brass tinkler. It is the only known European trade item collected from the site.

The only other late artifacts found on the site are several sherds of Rockport Black on Gray. Presumably traded in by the Karankawa, a coastal Texas tribe, that were still making this type of pottery in coastal Spanish missions during the 18th century.

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#### CHAPTER NEWS

NORTHEAST LOUISIANA CHAPTER.....Maxine Spence

Pres. Maxine Spence, Rt. 5, Box 30 Mimosa Dr., Bastrop, La.  
701220.

V.P. George D. Heller, Rt. 2 Box 53, Monroe, La. 701202

Sec. Claire Davis, 816 Rimes Circle, E., Monroe, La. 71201

Tres. Charles McKenzie, Jr., P.O. Box 1482, Monroe, La. 71201

L.A.S. Rep. Nancy Deville, Connie Lynn Dr., Monroe, La. 71203

Program Chairman: Dr. Glen Greene, 513 Lakeshore Dr., Monroe, La.  
71203

Projects Chairman: Joyce Ogden, 521 Fairview Dr., Bastrop, La. 71220

Membership Chairman: Dewey Robinson, 134 Charlotte Circle, Monroe,  
La. 71201

Refreshments: Maxine Spence, Rt. 5 Box 30, Bastrop, La. 71220

Northeast has changed its meeting place from the third floor of Hanna Hall to the first floor. This should make it more convenient for our senior members. The next meeting will be September 17th, the third Thursday of each month at NLU, Monroe.

The March program was a film on the Middle Woodland Culture, with Dr. Glen Greene as narrator.

The program for April was a workshop using both old and new maps to study habitation patterns. Lester Davis shared his expertise on this subject and the use of the compass.

The May meeting was a "Show and Tell" affair with many members bringing artifacts and archaeological material. Members participating in the programs generated much interest and proved to be very informative.

Northeast will have a display-day at the Snyder Museum in Bastrop, July 25, from 9 A.M. till 4 P.M. Bring a display and join us for a day of fellowship.

## NORTHWEST LOUISIANA CHAPTER...Anon.

The Northwest Chapter held its May meeting at the J.C. Chapter House at 1027 Jordan Street. The speaker was John Miller, Asst. Survey Archaeologist, Southern Arkansas University Station. Discussed was the Cedar Grove Site, 3 LA 97 and 3 LA 128. Historic use (Caddo farmstead, road, levee and cemetery) had disturbed much of the aboriginal site but fifteen undisturbed burials as well as abundant other deposits were recovered.

Northwest is involved in weekend surveys directed by Claude McCrocklin and Ruth Rainey to locate as many sites as possible so that they might be preserved from destruction from land clearing.

## SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA CHAPTER...Anon.

Mrs. Langley, a member of the Koasati Tribe in Elton, La. presented the April meeting of the chapter. She brought with her several ceramic vessels that she had made and which she is now selling to the public. At the meeting, she demonstrated the method by which she makes these vessels in the Indian manner. The clay was of local origin and was tempered with sand and finely crushed shell. The meeting was quite interesting and members were invited to try their skill at pottery manufacture.

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 RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Within the last few weeks, a couple of articles have crossed my desk that are definitely worthy of consideration.

Davis, Dave D.

1981 Ceramic Classification and Temporal Discrimination: A Consideration of Later Prehistoric Stylistic Change in the Mississippi River Delta. Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology 6:1:55-89.

This is a thought provoking article which questions the validity of complex monothetic ceramic types as fine-scale chronological indicators. It points out that the ceramic types and varieties which we all know and love are not necessarily carved in stone.

The other article, I just received today and so I have not had a chance to read and digest it. However, considering its source and subject, it has got to be a valuable addition to our literature.

Neuman, Robert W.

1981 Complicated Stamped Pottery in Louisiana: Its Spatial Distribution and Chronology. Geoscience and Man XXII:71-76.

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### LAS SPEAKERS BUREAU

The LAS Executive Committee has decided to update its Speakers Bureau information and to make this information available, when published, to all local chapters as an aid in planning their local programs. Local chapters should contact speakers listed on the Speakers Bureau in person. Local chapters will be responsible for reimbursing guest speakers at 18½¢ per mile for travel expense. Anyone wishing to participate in the Speakers Bureau as a speaker should complete the form in the back of the Newsletter and return it to:

Brian J. Duhe  
P. O. Drawer B  
Reserve, LA 70084

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### AN INVITATION FROM THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

One of the forms in the back of this Newsletter issue is an application form for membership in the Society for Historical Archaeology. The leadership of that society sent me a number of them to distribute around the state in case there may be some of our members who may wish to join.

In the past 20 to 30 years, the field of historical archaeology has seen considerable growth with a large number of prehistoric archaeologists making the switch. The focus in this field is archaeology with the addition of documentary research and deals with a whole range of problems relating to the historical period.

Members of the Delta Chapter of the LAS are now actively engaged in a long range historical archaeology project in which there will be excavations of a number of Colonial Period and Early American Period sites in the New Orleans area. Other projects in this state that come to mind include plantations, Civil War battlefields, forts and Centenary College.

So, there is increasing interest in the state and the SHA is the primary vehicle for the distribution of information about the field. At the last annual meeting, which was held in New Orleans, it was decided to expand publication to four quarterly newsletters and two issues of the journal a year.

If any are interested in this field of research, membership in the SHA is a must. There are no distinctions between professional and amateur. Membership includes full voting rights and all privileges. The Society meets once a year, generally right after New Years, concurrently with the Council on Underwater Archaeology. These meetings have been both informative and a lot of fun. The 1982 meetings are going to be held in Philadelphia, in 1983 they will be in Denver, in 1984 they are scheduled for Williamsburg.



THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The Society for Historical Archaeology is a non-profit scientific-educational organization which aims to promote scholarly research in, and the dissemination of knowledge concerning historical archaeology; to exchange information in this field; to hold periodic conferences to discuss problems of mutual interest relating to the study of historical archaeology; and to obtain the cooperation of the concerned disciplines for research projects. The focus of interest is the era since the beginning of exploration of the non-European parts of the world by Europeans, with prime concern in the Western Hemisphere. The Society also concerns itself with European, Oceanic, African and Asian archaeology having a definite bearing upon scholarly problems in the Western Hemisphere.

The Society invites the participation and support of all who share its interest in history as it emerges from archaeological research and the study of written records. Membership is open to professionals and interested laymen. An application form is provided below for those wishing to join.

Society Officers for 1981: Bert Salwen, President; Robert L. Schuyler, President-elect; Norman Barka, Immediate Past President; Stephanie Rodeffer, Secretary-Treasurer; Ronald Michael, Editor; Lester Ross, Newsletter Editor; Kathleen Deagen, Roberta Greenwood, Donald Hardesty, George Miller, Elizabeth Snow and Curtis Tunnell, Directors; Reynold J. Ruppe, Chairman CUA.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

I hereby apply for membership in the Society for Historical Archaeology, as indicated below. All memberships are for a calendar year, and include the biannual publication HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY and the quarterly NEWSLETTER.

( ) Individual \$20.00 U.S.      ( ) Institutional \$40.00 U.S.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ (please print or type)

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

Make cheques payable (in U.S. funds) to: THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Mail to: The Society for Historical Archaeology  
 American Anthropological Association  
 1703 New Hampshire Avenue NW  
 Washington DC 20009



REVISED

## NOMINATION FOR THE JAMES A. FORD AWARD

The James A. Ford Award is presented at irregular intervals by the Executive Committee of the Louisiana Archaeological Society to those select individuals who have contributed greatly to an understanding of Louisiana archaeology. Jon L. Gibson is one such individual, and it is with pleasure and appreciation that he is hereby nominated for the award.

Born and raised in the "piney woods" around Tullos, La Salle Parish, Jon spent much of his early years exploring Indian sites in the Catahoula Lake basin. Unlike many curious young boys, however, to whom this was only a passing phase, Jon made the exploration of Indian sites and Indian culture his life's work. Beginning in the mid-1960s, Jon started to publish his findings, primarily in Louisiana Studies, while still an undergraduate at Northwestern State University in Natchitoches.

After undergraduate school, Jon enrolled in the Master's degree program at Louisiana State University. There he studied under such notable professors as William G. Haag and Fred B. Kniffen. His thesis, entitled "Russell Landing: A North Louisiana Phase of the Tchefuncte Period" came out in 1968, and is still the primary source on Tchefuncte culture in northern Louisiana.

Jon did not stop there, however, and soon was admitted to the Ph.D. program at Southern Methodist University. Studying under Fred Wendorf and Joel Shiner, Jon's interest shifted to the northeast corner of Louisiana where he began the still on-going search into Poverty Point culture. His dissertation, entitled "Social Systems at Poverty Point, An Analysis of Intersite and Intrasite Variability," was accepted in 1973.

By that time, though, Jon was back in Louisiana, having taken a position as assistant professor of anthropology at the University of Southwestern Louisiana in Lafayette. There he is to this day, now full professor and for several years Chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

Jon has published dozens of articles in such journals as American Antiquity, Archaeology, Louisiana Archaeology, Mississippi Archaeology, Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society, Southeastern Archaeological Conference Bulletin, and



Louisiana Heritage, to name a few. He has presented numerous papers at scholarly meetings across the United States, principally at those of the Society for American Archaeology and the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Since the advent of federally-inspired contract work, Jon has produced dozens of additional studies sponsored by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Louisiana Office of Highways, the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, and numerous local agencies and private companies. His contract work has taken him from the Apalachicola River in Florida to the Sabine River in Texas, and from the Gulf Coast north to Arkansas. Many of his contract reports eventually were published by the Center for Archaeological Studies at USL, a research facility which Jon organized and founded. It seems entirely probable that Jon has presented more papers and written more articles on Louisiana prehistory than any other member of the present archaeological community, save perhaps Dr. Webb. In so doing, he has helped to spread the wealth of Louisiana archaeology data far beyond the borders of the state. For a number of years, Jon also was a member of the Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission and was active in establishing its basic policies and programs in the early years.

While Jon obviously has contributed tremendous amounts of time and effort to archaeological research, report writing, and, lest we forget, teaching, he should be acknowledged for one final achievement which might be considered the most important of all. For it was Jon who was the primary catalyst behind the revitalization of the Louisiana Archaeological Society, its Newsletter, and its Bulletin. In addition to his efforts in this regard, Jon served as editor of the Bulletin for its first 10 years, 1974 through 1983, and as Newsletter editor for five years, 1974 to 1978. It is solely due to Jon's concern and dedication that the Bulletin is one of the finest, if not the finest, to be published by any state archaeological society in the U. S.

It is entirely appropriate, then, that Jon L. Gibson be honored with the James A. Ford Award. I, therefore, am pleased to offer his name to the LAS Executive Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard A. Weinstein

