



## Louisiana Archaeological Society

# NEWSLETTER

RICHARD A. WEINSTEIN, Newsletter Editor

COASTAL ENVIRONMENTS, INC.,

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70802

Volume 20, No. 2

Summer 1993

### FROM THE EDITOR

This issue of the Newsletter contains four articles, a couple of letters to the Editor, several important announcements, and other bits and pieces of information that I hope the membership will find interesting. It is certainly one of the fullest Newsletters that I have had the pleasure of editing over the last seven years. I only hope that the flow of information coming to me continues at a similar pace in the future.

Rich Weinstein  
Newsletter Editor

### UPCOMING L. A. S. FIELD SCHOOL

Submitted by  
Dennis Jones  
Baton Rouge Chapter

The L. A. S. will be conducting a field school at a portion of the Marksville site (16 AV 1) in Avoyelles Parish on October 1-10, 1993. This coincides with Archaeology Week 1993, and allows L. A. S. members to participate on either of two weekends. Work

will also be conducted during the intervening weekdays. The L. A. S. Field School will be directed by Carl Kuttruff and Dennis Jones from LSU.

The Marksville site and other sites associated with the Marksville culture suggest some sort of tie to the Hopewell culture centered in the Ohio Valley that is noted for its extensive earthworks and elaborate burial goods. The earthen enclosure at the Marksville site is one of the best surviving examples of similar earthworks in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Most of the Marksville site is a State Commemorative Area (SCA), but the field school will investigate a portion of the earthen enclosure that is on private property. Fortunately, the owners are Marc Dupuy and the Dupuy Land Co. of Marksville, who arranged a Preservation Servitude for this portion of the site through the Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy.

The project will allow participants to learn mapping, testing, and excavation procedures. Professional experts will also lecture participants about topics such as the Marksville/Hopewell connection, soils science, arti-

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

fact identification, and other subjects.

Logistics and specific details are currently being arranged, and these will be announced in a special mailing to the L. A. S. membership in September. Meanwhile, if you are interested in participating, mark the dates October 1-10 on your calendar, and make plans to attend.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

I read with interest and emotion *Dr. Webb, Louisiana Archaeology*, Number 19, 1992, and I feel compelled to relate what Dr. Webb did for me.

When I first moved to Texas in 1952, I became interested in Louisiana's prehistory. To obtain additional information, I wrote to Dr. Bill Haag at LSU for advice. He advised me to join the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (for the literature) and to contact Dr. Webb. Dr. Webb proved to be a "master key" and we exchanged letters every year or so for over 25 years. He introduced me to Carl Alexander and Jim Ford. I'll never forget when I met Carl Alexander. He stated, "Any friend of Webb's is a friend of mine," and that's the way it always was.

In one of Dr. Webb's first letters, he listed some twelve or so sites I should visit in Louisiana, complete with detailed locations, the persons to contact and why the site was important. To the professionals, this probably seems minor, but to a person without contacts, or access to the state files, this information proved most educational.

Occasionally, Dr. Webb would send me copies of articles or reports he had written, all personally inscribed, which I highly prize.

Dr. Webb had the innate ability to communicate on any level, with an archeological neophyte as I was, or with the most scholarly archeologist, making suggestions, yes—but never berating.

For example, in 1962, in one of my letters to Dr. Webb, I mentioned surface finds of some 400 sherds and 15 or so points from an upland hammock cotton patch in Union County, Arkansas. I believed the material to be early Caddoan. He requested me to ship everything to him for evaluation. He classified all 408 sherds, and from the information he furnished I wrote an article published in *The Arkansas Archeologist*, March 1963. First, my manuscript was submitted to Dr. Webb by Hester Davis for his comments. He found the body of the report quite all right as written, but didn't like my title. In true Webb form, he furnished no less than five alternate titles for me to select one from. I chose "The McElroy Site, a Coles Creek-Caddoan Transitional Site in Union County, Arkansas."

Many thanks, Dr. Webb.

Sincerely,  
J. W. McManus  
L. A. S. Life Member  
Nederland, Texas

Dear Editor:

In as much as the "Synopsis of the Brian Duhe Case" article in the recent L. A. S. Newsletter, Vol. 20, No. 1, 1993, was published to record factualism, I would like to offer a correction in the section that, I understand from the Newsletter Editor, was composed by Mr. Dennis Jones.

On pages 16-17, Jones writes "...Dennis and Malcolm Shuman had received funding from the Louisiana Division of Archaeology to investigate prehistoric Indian mounds in St. Landry, Lafayette, and Acadia parishes. This was their sixth such grant...". The truth of the matter is that their mound investigations were made possible through funds provided to *Louisiana State University* and the matching funds *required for each of their grants were furnished by the Museum of Geoscience at the University.*

Robert W. Neuman  
Editor, *Louisiana Archaeology*, Louisiana Archaeological Society

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

**8425 Fairway Drive  
Pineville, Louisiana  
May 22, 1993**

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

The L. A. S. Executive Committee Meeting was held in the home of Nancy Affeltranger in Pineville, Louisiana. Members present were:

Nancy Affeltranger — L. A. S. President, Central Chapter  
Linda Jackson — L. A. S. Vice-President, Delta Chapter  
Donita Burton — L. A. S. Secretary, Imperial Calcasieu Chapter  
Rich Weinstein — L. A. S. Newsletter Editor, Baton Rouge Chapter  
Robert Neuman — L. A. S. Bulletin Editor  
Dennis Jones — Baton Rouge Chapter Representative  
Maureen Downey — Delta Chapter Representative

The meeting was called to order by President Nancy Affeltranger.

Donita Burton read the minutes of the previous Executive Committee Meeting. With no additions or corrections to the minutes, a motion to approve the minutes was made by Dennis Jones. Seconded by Rich Weinstein. Motion carried.

**Reports**

Due to the absence of Treasurer David Jeane, Nancy presented the Treasury and Membership reports. Membership is at 235, down from 291 members in 1992. David continues to receive membership renewals throughout the year, however, so the total membership for 1993 should eventually increase.

Rich Weinstein reported that he sent out membership reminders in the last Newsletter. There are approximately 50 1992 members who have not renewed for 1993. Rich noted that David Jeane is scheduled to send out a special dues reminder to those individuals.

Rich presented a Newsletter update. Two articles have been received and will be featured in the next Newsletter. James Harty sent in an article on a Coles Creek site in northeast Louisiana, and Lisa Coleman has written an article on a Dalton point that was found on a site in Pineville, Louisiana. The next Newsletter should be mailed out at the end of July or the beginning of August.

Bob Neuman gave the L. A. S. Bulletin report. The 1992 Bulletin on Dr. Webb, Number 19, has been mailed out. The 1993 Bulletin, Number 20, including Debbie Woodiel's thesis on the St. Gabriel site and Joe Saunders' study of a Coles Creek mound group, is at the printers. Bob also has received a preliminary report on archaeology along the Louisiana coast, submitted by an individual from Texas.

Bob reported that if a camera-ready copy of the Bulletin, with no specific date requested for publication, is presented to the USL printing office, it would expedite printing of the Bulletin considerably. Such a copy would be ready within three weeks to a month at the same cost that is now being charged. If a deadline for printing is required, however, then the cost of the Bulletin would increase.

Dennis Jones suggested that we implement a Bulletin editorial committee, similar to those of surrounding states. Such a committee would be responsible for soliciting and reviewing papers and articles and acquiring a backlog of material for future use.

Rich Weinstein made a motion consisting of two resolutions: (1) Articles submitted to Dennis Jones and Wiley Parsons, upon being reviewed, along with all correspondence concerning said articles, shall be sent to Bob Neuman, Bulletin Editor. Bob will then submit the articles to the USL Press for formatting. Bob then will send the galleys to the respective authors for final approval. (2) Bob Neu-

man, as Bulletin Editor, shall select four individuals in addition to himself to serve as a Bulletin Committee responsible for solicitation of articles to be printed in the Bulletin. The committee shall consist of individuals from different geographical areas of the state. Names of these individuals shall be submitted to the Executive Committee at the next meeting for approval by the committee. Dennis Jones seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Linda Jackson made a motion requesting that Bob Neuman have business cards printed for use as the L. A. S. Bulletin Editor. These can be given to individuals who present papers at various archaeological meetings, with the hope that they would consider submitting their papers to the L. A. S. for publication. Nancy Affeltranger seconded. Motion carried.

### **Old Business**

During the 1993 L. A. S. Annual Meeting, Sam Brookes suggested that the L. A. S. and the Mississippi Archaeological Association hold a joint annual meeting in 1994. Rich Weinstein and Donita Burton, representing the L. A. S., attended the MAA Annual Meeting in March to determine if the MAA was open to the idea of holding a joint meeting in New Orleans in 1994. Although receptive to the idea, the MAA Executive Board thought more time was needed to evaluate the possibility.

Maureen Downey, representing the Delta Chapter as the host organization for the 1994 L. A. S. Annual Meeting, gave a report on the progress made thus far regarding the meeting. The meeting will be held in Metairie, at the Holidome located on Williams and Veterans Boulevards. A shuttle bus service will be available from the hotel to downtown New Orleans. Costs will be: \$55.00 per night per room at the hotel, \$15.00 registration fee, and \$15.00 banquet fee. Carl Kuttruff will again be program chairman. Several possibilities currently are being considered for the keynote speaker.

### **New Business**

Nancy Affeltranger requested suggestions and ideas for the fall 1993 field school.

Dennis Jones noted that he and Carl Kuttruff will be conducting research at the earthworks portion of the Marksville site, under a grant from the Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy. Dennis suggested that the L. A. S. field school be held in conjunction with their work. The field school would be held on two consecutive weekends. There would be a weekend of mapping and a weekend of profiling the earthworks. Details will be provided to members in a special mailing.

Dennis made the motion that an L. A. S. field school committee, consisting of Nancy Affeltranger, Carl Kuttruff, and Dennis Jones, approach the Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy to apply for funding to assist the field school project. Rich seconded the motion. Motion carried.

With no further business, Linda Jackson made the motion to adjourn the meeting. Rich seconded. Meeting adjourned.

### **THE PINE ISLAND SITE (16UN51): A LATE COLES CREEK SITE ON LAKE D'ARBONNE**

By  
**James Harty  
Bernice, Louisiana**

The Pine Island site (16UN51) is located in the western part of Union Parish, a large rural area in the extreme north-central part of Louisiana's hill country. The site is located on a high elevation of land about 100 m north of the channel of Big Corney Bayou near the point where Big Corney merges with Bayou D'Arbonne. Immediately east of the site is a small unnamed stream and on the west is a larger stream named Four Mile Creek, which is sometimes referred to as Dozier Creek. The site is about two kilometers east of the Scott Place site (16UN4), which consists of five mounds previously examined by C. B. Moore in 1913 (Moore 1913).

During the early 1960s, an earthen and concrete dam was constructed across Bayou D'Arbonne near Farmerville, Louisiana, resulting in Lake D'Arbonne. Only the highest point of the site, consisting of about one-fourth hec-

ture, is above the normal level of the lake. During periods of rainy weather, the entire site is under water.

Mr. Fred Stewart and the Boy Scouts from Farmerville originally recorded the Pine Island site. The recent examination of a collection of artifacts from the site has provided additional information about the site.

The examination of 344 grit-tempered sherds and 418 lithic artifacts from a surface collection along the south shoreline of the site

suggests the site was inhabited by the Coles Creek people, after the early part of the Coles Creek period had passed. Several factors support this interpretation. First, the surface collection includes 57 rim sherds, of which 16 are plain and 41 are decorated. The only decorations on the rim sherds are horizontal incised lines (Figure 1a, b, d, e). Twenty of these display overhanging lines. The overhanging lines are a primary diagnostic trait of Coles Creek Incised pottery (Phillips 1970; Rolingson and Schambach 1981). Only one

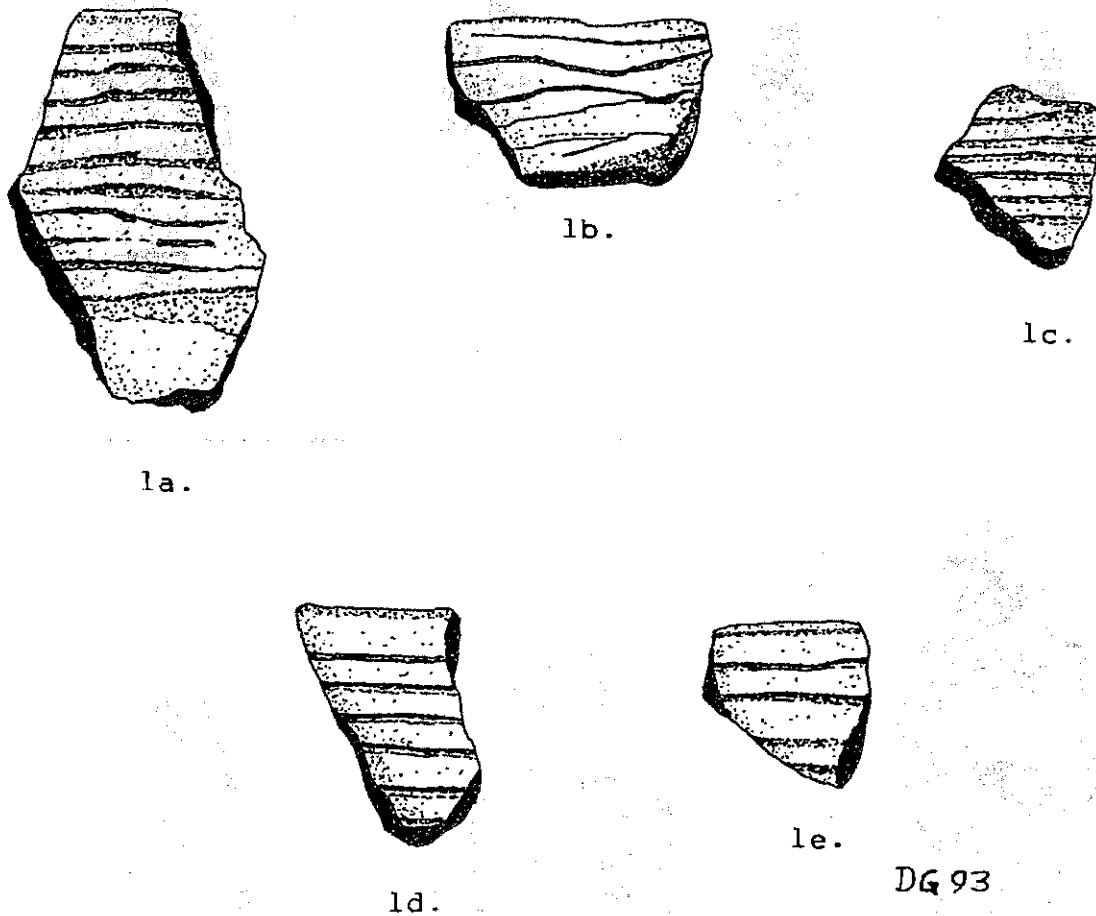


Figure 1 (Harty). Rim and body sherds from 16UN51. Drawing by David Griffing. Actual scale.

of the rim sherds is large enough to suggest that the body of the vessel was not decorated. This rim sherd is probably an example of Coles Creek Incised, *var. Hardy* (Figure 1a). Six of the plain rims have rather thin tapering rims suggesting Baytown Plain, *var. Vicksburg*, which is said to date to late Coles Creek times (Phillips 1970).

A second factor suggesting the site is late Coles Creek is that none of the lips are incised with lines and no triangular designs are present below the rim area.

A third factor pointing toward late Coles Creek times is the presence of 71 decorated body sherds. All except three display straight incised lines. The three exceptions exhibit

linear and circular punctations. Thirty-seven of the body sherds exhibit overhanging lines. None of these sherds display brushed or engraved decorative techniques. This almost complete lack of designs, other than horizontal incised lines, suggests Coles Creek (Schambach 1990).

Another possible clue for the Coles Creek association was revealed after finding that roughly 33 percent of the sherds recovered were decorated. This is fairly close to the

30 percent recorded at the Greenhouse site (Webb 1983).

Lithic artifacts include one nutting stone, one anvil stone, one spokeshave, two hammerstones, 13 cores, 51 projectile points, one flake with a hole drilled through it, 151 flakes with cortex, and 197 flakes without cortex. Two flakes show signs of being modified (Figure 2f, g).

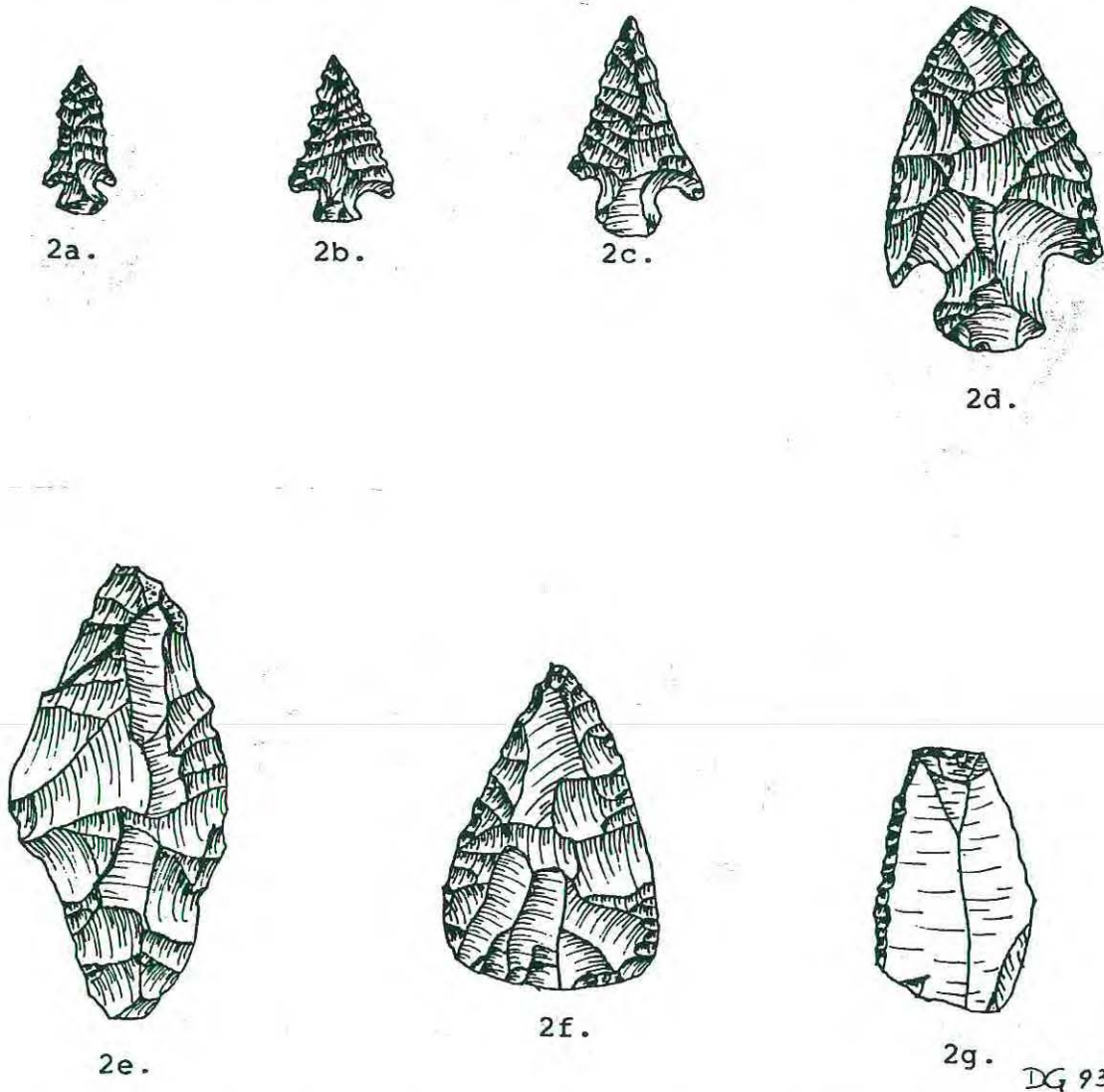


Figure 2 (Harty). Projectile points and lithic tools from 16UN51. Actual scale.

Nine of the projectile points are large enough to be classified as dart points. Three of the dart points are of the Gary type. One is well made, measuring 32 mm in length. The second specimen is crude and measures 62

mm in length (Figure 2e). The third is broken with the distal portion missing. Two dart points display characteristics of the Williams type, as described by Bell (1969) and average 46 mm in length (Figure 2d). Four dart points could

not be identified. Forty-two projectile points are small arrow points and some display characteristics associated with Alba, Colbert, and Scallorn types (Figure 2a, b, c).

Historic artifacts numbered four, and consisted of two square nails, part of a handle from a crock jug, and one sherd with a glazed finish.

The site is being destroyed rapidly by erosion, wave action, and artifact collectors. Yet, the research potential is good and an additional study of the site after a drawdown of the lake is planned.

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### A DALTON POINT FROM CENTRAL LOUISIANA

By

Lisa E. Coleman

University of Southwestern Louisiana  
Lafayette, Louisiana

In October 1992, a Dalton point (Figure 1) was found at the Galaxy site (16RA316), located approximately three miles north of Bayou Rigolette near Tioga, Louisiana. The Galaxy site was recorded by L. A. S. President Nancy Affeltranger in May of 1981.

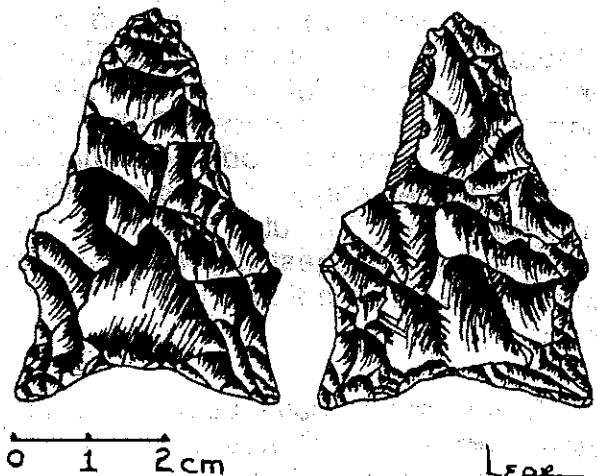


Figure 1 (Coleman). Dalton point from the Galaxy site (16RA316).

The Galaxy Dalton is of dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) local encrinal chert. The point measures 51 mm in maximum longitudinal length, 35.5 mm in maximum breadth and 6.6 mm in maximum thickness. The width to thickness ratio is 5.4:1. Multiple basal thinning flakes extend 16.8 mm longitudinally on the obverse face and one large basal thinning flake, similar to a flute, extends about 18 mm on the inverse face. Basal and lateral grinding is exhibited in what is apparently the hafting area. Basal grinding extends from the base

18.5 mm along one margin and 17 mm along the opposite margin. The cross section of the hafting area is biconcave, while the remainder of the body is plano-convex. Unlike most Dalton points, this point does not have the steep beveling that characterizes Daltons from elsewhere. Reduction on the lateral margins is heavy with fine retouch occurring uniformly over the entire periphery of the nonhafted area. The snapped area on one of the lateral margins appears somewhat lighter in color and is not patinated, suggesting this snap occurred after the point was initially deposited.

The dark reddish brown encrinal chert is typical of cherts of north and central Louisiana, which are generally red, tan, brown, or occasionally black in color (Gagliano and Gregory 1965:37). The utilization of local pebble chert in Dalton assemblages has been consistent in artifact recoveries state wide. Hillman's investigation of Paleoindian assemblages recovered on the Maçon Ridge produced 272 Dalton points and 54 Dalton "Y" drills, all of which were manufactured from local pebble chert (Hillman 1985:203-215). Gibson's investigation of the Vatican site in St. Landry Parish has produced Dalton points and over 500 Dalton period microlithic tools. The material used primarily, if not entirely, was local pebble chert. The utilization of local lithic resources could suggest a year-round occupation of the immediate vicinity (Gibson 1991:37).

Dalton points have been dated in the southeastern United States between 10,500 and 9,900 years ago (Goodyear 1982). Paleoindian points in Louisiana are found to occur almost exclusively in those areas where Tertiary or Quaternary uplands are dominant (Gagliano and Gregory 1965:63). The occurrence of these points on these older land surfaces suggests that much of the marsh and floodplain areas is too recent to have been occupied by the Paleoindians (Haag 1961:318-323).

The accompanying illustration was done by Phyllis Lear of Lafayette, Louisiana.

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## THE 1992 L. A. S. FIELD SCHOOL

By  
Nancy Affeltranger  
Central Chapter

The 1992 October Field School was held at the Kiwanis Camp off the Pineville Expressway. Although located on the Pineville side of Red River, it is affiliated with the Alexandria Kiwanis Club.

The Kiwanis Camp is located at UTM coordinates 551320 Easting and 3473860 Northing (Latitude 31°23'59", Longitude 92°27'35") on a rise with an elevation of 150 ft. The Kiwanis Lake sits in a bottom between two ridges at about 110 to 120 ft elevation.

The area is covered mostly by pine and hickory trees due to the fact that these upland ridges are very well drained and sandy. But the expressway area is full of freshwater springs which created a problem in the building of the expressway. The engineers had to order special drain pipe due to the fact that over 100 springs were in the road bed itself. This had to be dealt with before the road could be completed.

I feel that it was all of these freshwater springs that drew prehistoric Indians to this area, and, consequently, provided a very good archaeological area for us to explore. Over the years we have found seven major archaeological sites in the immediate area. We were hoping, because of our previous finds, that we would be lucky at the Kiwanis Camp.

When we arrived at the camp, the briars and weeds were very high in the area that we wanted to survey. We made the decision to survey an area that was clear and near the buildings and the lake. This was because the Field School was to be a basic archaeological training session, and some of the participants did not have proper attire for a more rugged weekend.

Although we did not make any spectacular finds, we had a great time learning and enjoying each other's company. We did have some accomplishments, however. Before these are reviewed, we need to begin with a brief history of the site's ownership. The following camp history has been provided by Dr. Lacy Bordelon of Alexandria:

In 1946 the Alexandria Kiwanians purchased 40 acres of land from Pat Aertker for the sum of \$2,863.00. At that time, this was the Chicapoo Park with an old swimming pool. There were no buildings and the pool was in very bad shape.

The following year, the land was cleared and John Arrington persuaded Louis Wellan to donate \$5,000.00 so that we could purchase buildings from Camp Livingston. These buildings were remodeled and made

into a mess hall and recreation hall. The pool was then reconstructed. A well was drilled and sewer lines were piped to the buildings.

There was a dairy located behind our acreage belonging to Henry Owen. In 1949 fire destroyed the house and Mr. Owen offered the land for sale after he sold his cattle.

In 1950 these 40 acres were purchased, and this gave us a total of 80 acres. A small creek was on this 40-acre tract, and it was easy to convert two ridges into a dam and make a large lake. We had to purchase 10 more acres from Sam Allen in order to complete this project, which gave us 90 acres.

As time went on, our camp began to look good. We were able to purchase another 60 acres from the Boy Scouts as this land was for sale. With all our land purchases, we now have 150 acres. In 1958 our lake was built by W. R. Aldridge and Company. A new lodge was constructed in 1959, which consisted of a modern concrete building that is used year round as it is air-conditioned and heated. Our club began to grow and so did our youth program.

In 1967 we constructed the Lacy Bordelon Dormitory, which is completely air-conditioned and heated. This building can be divided into two sections, with a council room and 75 boys on one side and 75 girls on the other side. We also have a baseball park and a mess hall which can accommodate 150 people. We also have a music building and an arts and crafts building [Lacy Bordelon, personal communication, 1993].

In order to survey the ridge overlooking the lake, a systematic program of shovel testing was designed as part of the training ses-

sion. East-west lines of shovel tests were laid out at roughly 10-m intervals across the ridge, beginning at the northern end of the survey area (Figure 1). Each shovel test was assigned a number and letter designation reflecting its placement along each line. A team of two or three participants then was assigned to a specific shovel test location. The hole was dug and all soil was screened through 1/4-inch wire mesh hardware cloth. Material recovered from each test was bagged sepa-

rately and the shovel test number written on the bag. When that specific shovel test was completed, the testing team then moved on to another location, until all 14 lines were investigated. Carl Kuttruff and Rich Weinstein directed the fieldwork, while Linda Jackson recorded the placement of each test on a sketch map drawn to scale. Linda's map has been reproduced here as Figure 1.

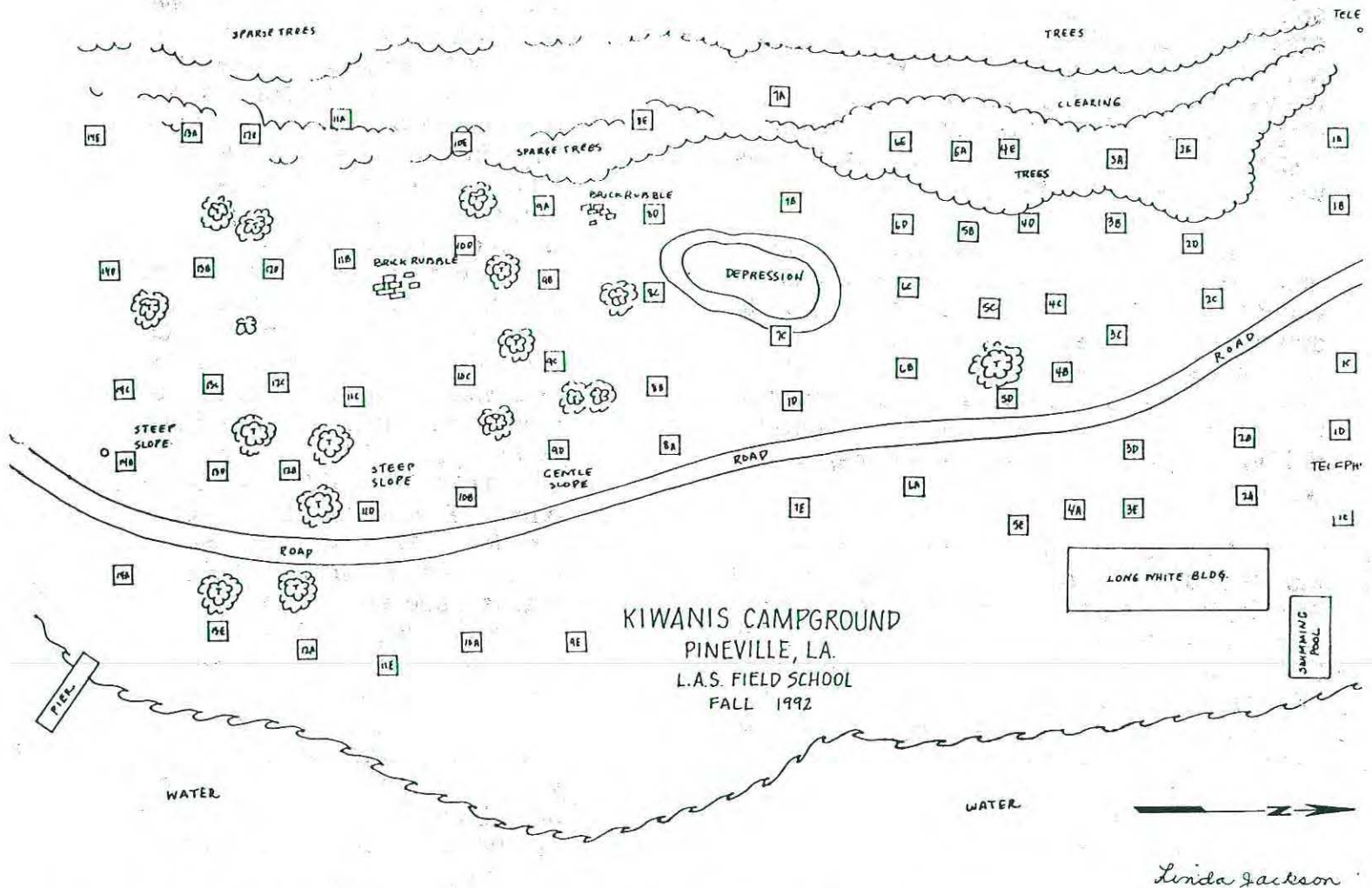


Figure 1 (Affeltranger). Location of shovel tests at the Kiwanis Campground during the 1992 L. A. S. Field School.

Following completion of the testing program, all recovered material was washed and analyzed. Based on this, it was discovered that prehistoric remains were fairly scarce, while historic material was somewhat more plentiful. The prehistoric remains consisted of primary and secondary flakes, and scattered lithic chunks and debris. No tertiary flakes

were found, suggesting that the ridge location was used only for initial lithic-reduction activities. Since no diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, were found, we cannot define the cultural affiliation of the people who were responsible for the flakes. Table 1 lists the prehistoric material recovered, while Figure 2 shows the distribution of these items.

**Table 1. Prehistoric Lithic Material Recovered at the Kiwanis Camp.**

Shovel Test	Material Recovered	No.	Weight (grams)
1C	White/gray secondary flake	1	2.2
2C	Tan primary flake	1	0.5
3B	Red secondary flake	1	0.4
3D	Chunks	3	5.2
	Sandstone abrader	1	8.2
	Tan chert core	1	82.5
3E	Small primary flake	1	0.2
4E	Tan/pink flake	1	2.7
5E	Tan secondary flake	1	1.2
6C	Small pink secondary flake	1	0.3
7E	Light tan secondary flake, utilized on one side	1	2.2

8A	Tan flake	1	0.6
9A	Pink/white primary flake	1	0.4
13C	Tan secondary flake	1	0.4
13E	Tan secondary flake	1	2.9

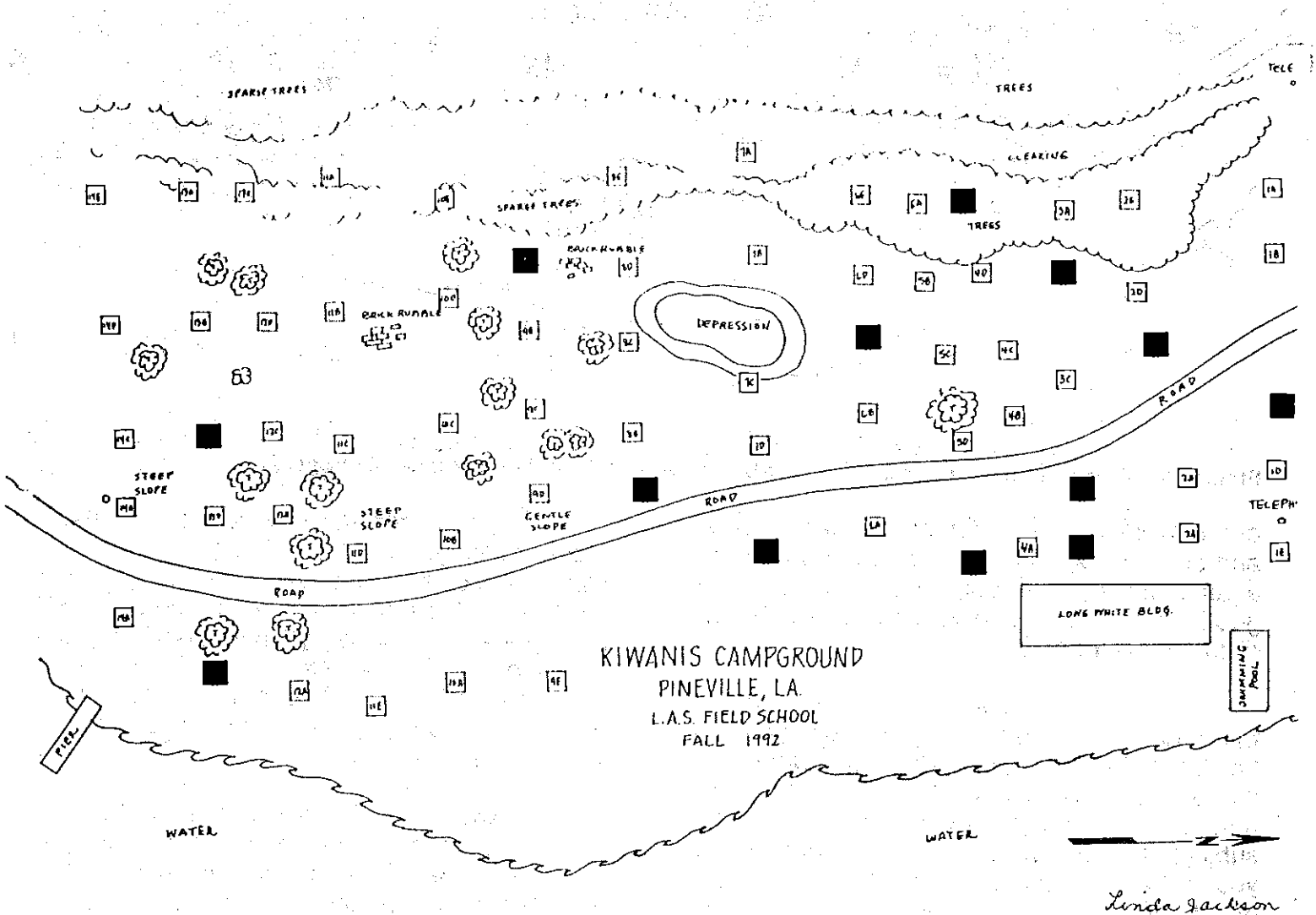
**Shovel Test Totals**      **17**      **115.2**

**Surface Material Recovered**      **No.**      **Weight (grams)**

Tan flake debris      10      18.0  
 Gray/white flake debris      1      0.9

**Surface Totals**      **11**      **18.9**

**Total Site Prehistoric Lithics**      **28**      **134.1**



Linda Jackson

**Figure 2 (Affeltranger). Distribution of prehistoric lithics recovered at the Kiwanis Campground.**

Analysis of the historic artifacts was made easier by the addition of Dr. Bordelon's camp history. Although not tabulated, Figure 3

shows the distribution of the historic material recovered during the survey. First, a lot of clear glass was found, and we know that

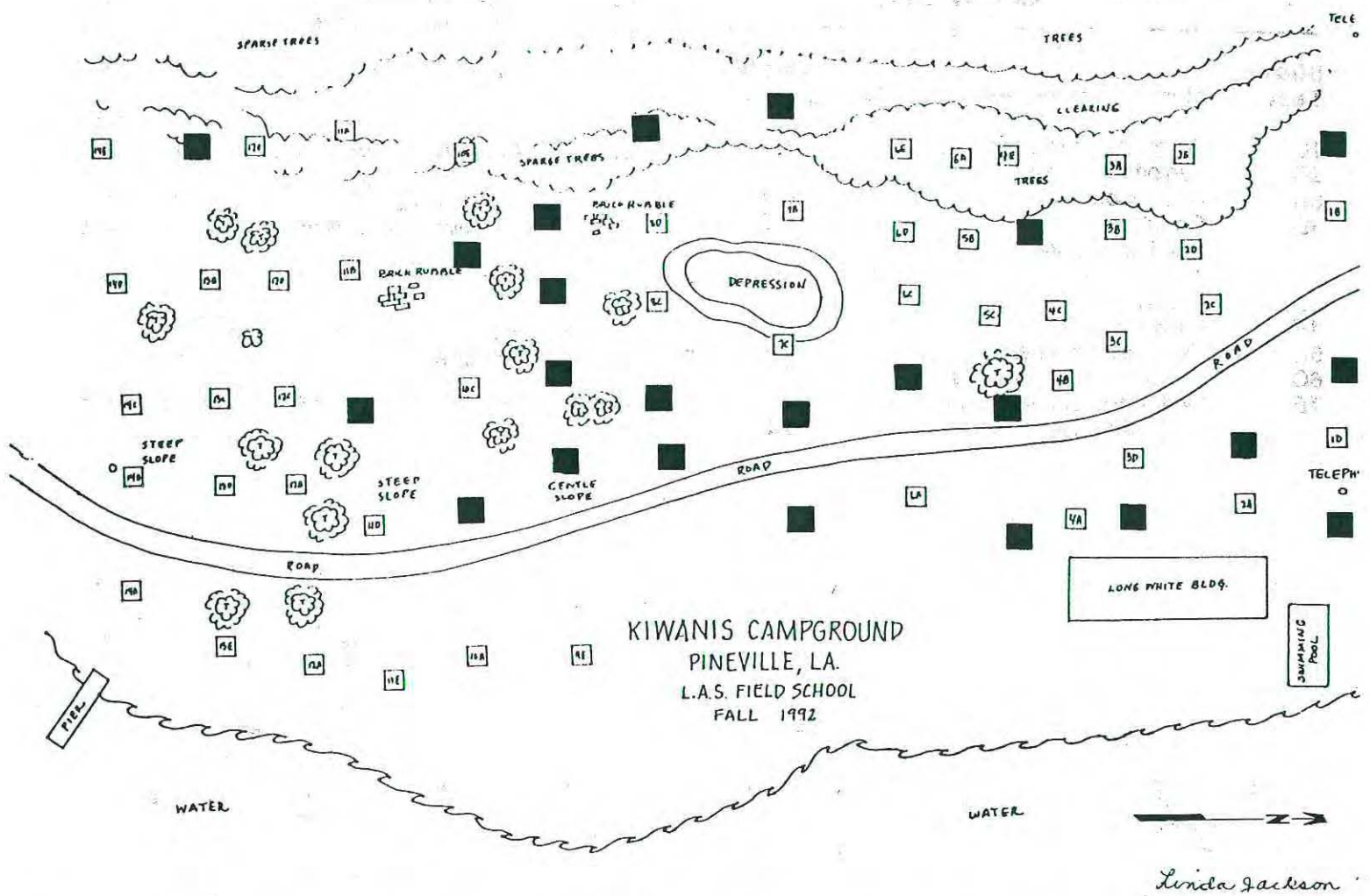


Figure 3 (Affeltranger). Distribution of historic artifacts at the Kiwanis Campground.

about 1880 the food industry began to grow and competition between companies reached a peak. It was important to make the food look good for the buyers, and clear glass did not distort the color of food.

The green glass found was colored by the addition of chromium, brown by the addition of nickel, and purple by the addition of manganese. Some purple- or amethyst-colored glass is produced over time as a bottle is subjected to ultraviolet rays from sunlight. (If you find a clear bottle and want it to be purple or amethyst, place it in the open sun, not behind a window glass. Window glass filters out too many ultraviolet rays, and the bottle will not turn color.) This site produced all of the colored glass just discussed.

Historic ceramics included late-nineteenth-century, thick, white ironstone and clear glazed whiteware/ironstone of the early part of the twentieth century. On rose-colored sherd resembles a "duck wing," and matches late 1940s or 1950s Five and Dime Store or grocery store "China." These are ceramics of poor or middle class folks, although a piece of porcelain also was found.

I know we did not make an Indiana Jones type of find, but we learned a lot and had a lot of fun. I would like to hold another Field School in the future on the same site because I feel that there is more to be found.

## AN UPDATE ON THE BAYOU JASMINE CORDAGE

By  
**Marie Standifer**  
and  
**Jenna Kuttruff**  
Louisiana State University

At the L. A. S. Annual Meeting last year we presented papers on our studies of the braided cordage from Bayou Jasmine. To recap briefly, the cordage had been recovered by the late Melvin Glory, a former member of the Delta Chapter of the L. A. S. His wife, Phyllis Glory, was contacted by Robert Neuman, then with the LSU Museum of Geoscience, and she generously agreed to loan the specimens for examination.

Marie, working with Dr. Shirley Tucker, had made use of the facilities in the Department of Botany at LSU, Baton Rouge, to examine the cordage and a piece of the source plant covered with it. The investigation combined methods in plant anatomy, taxonomy, and scanning electron microscopy. Based on its internal structure, it has been determined that the cordage was made from the roots of a monocot plant (e.g., a grass or sedge), which probably grew in the surrounding area.

Jenna studied the structural aspects in the Textile Lab at the School of Human Ecology, LSU, Baton Rouge. She found that the braids consisted of interlacing strands, and that the individual strands were often split longitudinally to less than 0.5 mm in diameter (less than the size of period). The number of strands varied from 4 to 10, but the cord diameter was uniformly maintained at about 2.0 mm (about the width of 2 pinheads). A consistent diameter seemed to be an important feature of the finished product, which may have been used as a fishing line or trot line.

During the past year there have been several important developments in the project. Marjorie Friedman, Ruth Guillié, and Robert Vrbaskovich, of the Delta Chapter, have offered cordage pieces from their Bayou Jasmine collections for study. These additional materials increase the size of the sample studied and give validity to the data. Mrs.

Friedman and Mr. Vrbaskovich have recently donated their specimens to the Historic Textile and Costume Collection at LSU. These unique items make a wonderful addition to the prehistoric materials curated there and the donation assures that they will be available for future study and research.

Another important development is that the Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy (LAC) has provided grant money to obtain a radiocarbon date on three specimens from the Glory Collection. The calibrated calendar dates, at the 95% confidence level, are:

Cordage	1600 - 1292 B.C.
Fiber bundle	1110 - 835 B.C.
Plant root	800 - 446 B.C.

The dates place the two cordage specimens firmly in the Poverty Point culture period and makes them among the oldest, recorded, cordage pieces in Louisiana. The dates of the plant roots fall closer to the Tchecfuncte period and indicate that the cordage was being made over a long period of time.

We wish to thank all those who have contributed to this research endeavor. In particular, our thanks go to the LAC, Phyllis Glory, Marjorie Friedman, Ruth Guillié, Robert Vrbaskovich, Robert Neuman, and Mike Comardelle.

We understand that there may be other L. A. S. members who have cordage from Bayou Jasmine or from the Shellhill Plantation site. We would greatly appreciate the loan of them for study. The more specimens we examine, the more we can learn, and the more certain we can be of our conclusions. Please contact Dr. Jenna Kuttruff, School of Human Ecology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803; phone (504) 388-1600.

**LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
CONSERVANCY, LOUISIANA  
ARCHAEOLOGY AWARDS**

**Submitted by  
Dan Shipman  
Chair, LAC Awards Committee**

The Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy, Inc. (LAC) (not related to the Archaeological Conservancy, Inc.) announces two competitions for works related to Louisiana archaeology.

For the best M.A./M.S. thesis or Ph.D. dissertation submitted during the calendar year 1993 (January 1 through December 31) by a student currently enrolled in an accredited graduate program in anthropology, geology, geography, or a related discipline, at a U.S. university or college, LAC will award \$150 and a plaque. The thesis or dissertation submitted must have already been accepted by the student's institution. The competition will also accept entries by persons who are no longer students, but whose work was accepted during the calendar year for which it was submitted.

For the best paper in the field of Louisiana archaeology, given by a student at any U.S. college or university, at any state, regional, national, or international professional meeting, LAC will award \$100 and a plaque.

Entries should consist of one copy of the work submitted, cover letter, and documentary evidence that, in the case of a thesis or dissertation, the work has been accepted, or, in the case of a student paper, that the paper has been presented. In the latter case, a copy of the meeting program will be considered proof. Dissertations and theses that are not selected will be returned. Student papers will not be returned. Any thesis, dissertation or paper accepted for an award will become the property of the Conservancy, although copyright will remain with the author. Awards will be made by the Conservancy based on the recommendation of a committee of the Conservancy. The Conservancy reserves the right not to make an award if the quality of entries during a given year is such that, in its opinion, no award is justified.

Initial award year will be from January 1, 1993, to December 31, 1993. Please send

all entries to: Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy, Inc., P.O. Box 1642, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821.

**NATIVE PEOPLES OF  
LOUISIANA EXHIBIT  
IN HOUMA**

Sue Ellen Olin, L. A. S. member from Houma, reports that progress is now under way in Terrebonne Parish with a "Native Peoples of Louisiana Exhibit" featuring a prehistory section with artifacts from Terrebonne Parish, and a historic section featuring the Houma Indians. The exhibit will be located in a newly vacated room at The Southdown Plantation Home Museum in Houma.

The project committee wishes to thank Richard Weinstein who, with his wife, Mimi, journeyed to Houma to meet with committee members, members of The Houma Nation, and other interested persons. Approximately 30 people attended this gathering, held at the home of Cecil and Anna Duplantis on Grand Caillou, south of Houma. At the gathering, Richard viewed ceramics and assorted artifacts and spoke to the group present.

The project committee also wishes to express sincere appreciation to Robert Neuman and Dr. William Haag for their wonderful interest, suggestions, and promotion of the project. The Houma group hopes to invite everyone to come to Houma to view the exhibit when it is completed.

Ms. Olin has also assured Richard Weinstein that she will seriously promote interest in the L. A. S. in the area. "I feel that our long-awaited 'hometown' exhibit will promote interest in the rich archaeological area where we live," Ms. Olin said.

**AREA INDIANS RECOGNIZED  
BY THE STATE:  
CADDO ADAIS TRIBE TRACES  
ITS ROOTS TO THE ROBELINE AREA**

**By  
David Westerfield  
*The Times*  
Shreveport, Louisiana**

[Editor's Note: This article, from the June 7, 1993, issue of *The Times* of Shreve-

port, Louisiana, was submitted by Claude McCrocklin of the Northwest Chapter of the L. A. S. Claude notes that the Northwest Chapter was instrumental in bringing about recognition of the Adais, and chapter members are very pleased with the final outcome.]

The hunting never ended for the Caddo Adais Indians.

It just evolved over the past four centuries from a search for food to a hunt for respect. And a place to call home.

"If you're not recognized by the government, you're like a man without a country," said Rufus Davis, 52, chief of a tribe that dates back to the 16th century. "You need a place to belong."

The Adais Indians got that place last week when the Louisiana Legislature officially recognized the group as an Indian tribe native to the state. The tribe traces its origins to the banks of a small creek near Robeline in Natchitoches Parish.

Davis estimates 2,000 Adais Indians still survive, with about half of those living in the Shreveport area.

"This means being accepted for who we are and being recognized in our home territory. I'm proud of our heritage," said Davis, who was also made an honorary state representative by the Legislature. He is owner and president of Chief Construction Co., a 27-employee firm based in Houston, with an office in Robeline.

"As a child, I could only be who I was when I was among my own people."

Davis, who was elected tribe president three years ago, has hair as black as a starless night and tanned skin. He said some people assume he's Mexican.

"A lot of the culture has been lost. We changed with the times; that's how we survived."

His goals now are to seek new ways to generate jobs and funding for schools. A possible option down the road: operation of a casino.

"It's not a goal now. But if it's available and legal and accepted by the world, we'd like to do anything to help our people. It would be for the benefit of the whole tribe," he said.

Shreveporter Sarah McIntyre said it's gratifying to be recognized for something she tried to keep hidden as a young girl.

"As a child it was a hush-hush thing. There was prejudice in the schools," she said. She attended public schools in Marthaville.

"We were made to sit in the back of the bus by the bus driver. In third grade no one played with me."

McIntyre, a customer service representative at H. N. Norton Co., a pharmaceuticals firm, said getting the recognition makes her more proud to be Indian.

"That will help us pass our heritage on. If we don't, we'll die out. We will become extinct."

She's trying to pass on Adais customs to her two daughters and son, all of whom are in their 20s. They make bead necklaces, earrings and bracelets and Indian clothing that they wear.

Craig Kennedy, chairman of Red Ball Oxygen Co. and a local archaeologist, helped Davis obtain official recognition from the state. Now he is helping him seek the same recognition from the U.S. Congress, which could make the tribe eligible for federal grants to further study their history.

"This is the first time since about 1845 that we've had a recognized Indian tribe in our area," said Kennedy.

"We needed to help them get established. If you don't include the Indians, your history is very shallow."

The tribe now hopes to one day create a library and museum either in Shreveport or Robeline. Davis would also like to see an annual powwow in Shreveport that would be a community festival.

## CHAPTER NEWS

### Central Chapter

Reported by  
Ellis H. Denning

Of particular interest at our February—second Thursday—meeting was Marie Standifer who spoke on "What did Indians eat?" Her specialization in archaeological paleobotany tubers is of importance since the ancient "ground nut" is currently being studied as a new source of food. She distributed several of the nuts for planting by interested

members. A covered dish snack meal was served, consisting of popular Indian dishes.

David Jones, president of the Northeast Chapter of the L. A. S., spoke in March on his artifact collecting along Lake D'Arbonne, Union Parish, which is restricted to periods of water level "draw down" for aquatic weed control.

Jeffrey Girard, Northwestern State University, spoke in April about his collecting in the Willow Chute Bayou area of Bossier Parish, which is rapidly being populated with residences and mills. Alertness on the part of local chapters to real estate development is important to the archaeological science in areas doomed for destruction.

The central Louisiana area had the experiencing of hosting the 11th Annual Field Conference of the Friends of the Pleistocene, March 26-28. This loosely knit group, originally all geologists, now welcomes any and all interested people, whether specifically trained or not, to participate. The field trip was led by geologist Whitney Autin of the Louisiana Geological Survey and archaeologist Charles E. Pearson of Coastal Environments, Inc. Pleistocene deposits along the Red River were areas of investigation. Delightful social activities were an important part of the "conference." Next year's meeting will be located in El Paso, Texas, to investigate deposits along the Rio Grande. This year's attendance included 110 people from 15 states. Scott Burns, Portland State University, Portland, Oregon 97207-0751, may be contacted for information about the 1994 conference.

Plans are being made for a field school in October to excavate the earthworks at the Marksville site in Avoyelles Parish.

## **Baton Rouge Chapter**

**Reported by  
Dennis Jones**

The Baton Rouge Chapter of the L. A. S. holds its meetings on the last Wednesday of every month at 7:00 pm at the Goodwood Branch of the East Baton Rouge Parish Library, located at 7711 Goodwood Boulevard. Dennis Jones is chapter president and Rich Weinstein is treasurer. All members,

sympathizers, and fellow travelers of the L. A. S. are invited to attend.

We have had an interesting array of speakers since the beginning of the year. January's meeting was a presentation by Rich Weinstein of Coastal Environments, Inc., entitled "Recent Archaeological Investigations Along the Lower Lavaca River, Jackson County, Texas."

Laurie Wilkie, a Research Associate with the Department of Geography and Anthropology at LSU, informed us all about the research she and her husband, Paul Farnsworth, had conducted at the Oakley Plantation near St. Francisville. Their work centered on the African-American experience at the site, rather than on the Great House and the planters who inhabited it.

For March, Heather McKillop, also with the Department of Geography and Anthropology at LSU, gave the chapter an update on her projects on prehistoric coastal Maya sites in the Central American country of Belize. This update was particularly interesting since it involved the investigation of sites that were once on dry land, but are now under several feet of water.

Rebecca Saunders, the Regional Archaeologist for southeastern Louisiana, spoke on an unusual topic for our April meeting. She gave an interesting lecture about her forensic archaeology in Guatemala and Croatia (a part of the former Yugoslavia) where archaeological techniques were employed to document reports of political killings in those two troubled countries.

In May, Sue Wurtzburg gave a presentation entitled "An Eighteenth Century History of the Chitimacha." This historic tribe, currently centered around Charenton, Louisiana, was identified on early maps as living southwest of the Mississippi River.

In June, David Kelley of Coast Environments, Inc., was finally able to give his presentation on excavations at two late Caddo farmsteads in Bossier Parish. Hurricane Andrew had canceled the original scheduling of David's talk last year.

Thurston Hahn, also of Coastal Environments, Inc., gave a presentation in July about a recently completed archaeological study of the historic Percy-Lobdell building in downtown Thibodaux, Louisiana.

The BRLAS has speakers planned for the rest of the year and a Holidays party in December. We hope to start an archaeological project for the chapter in the near future.

### Northeast Chapter

Reported by  
Claire Davis

The March meeting of the NELAS was held on the 18th of that month on the 1st floor of the Chemistry Building on University Avenue on the NLU campus. Les Davis served as anchor for a study on Paleo-Indian archaeology. Fred Hightower and Julius White brought artifacts to study, while Marcus Mapp and John McCarter provided us with interesting facts and stories about the Paleo-Indian period. We will continue our study of the Paleo-Indian era, and members are encouraged to be on the lookout for books, articles, or artifacts to contribute to future programs.

The May meeting was held on the 20th of the month, and featured Mike Roberts who presented a program outlining his plans for the proposed construction of a half-size model of Monroe's Ft. Miro. Although the meeting began later than expected, Roberts' presentation was met with interest by all who were able to attend. Roberts envisions an area at the fort for both children and adults that will inspire and encourage interest in the history, activities, and research of the Ft. Miro area from prehistoric times to the present.

The June meeting represented the last get-together before the two-month summer break. A presentation entitled "Louisiana Trivia" was given by Georgann Potts, a freelance journalist who has published articles in magazines and books.

The chapter also spent time helping Joe Saunders catalogue more of the artifacts collected from Ft. Miro. If members wish to help in this endeavor in the future, please contact Dr. Saunders at (318)342-1898 (Lab) or (318) 342-1899 (Office), or Clarie Davis at (318) 325-0782.

Plans are under way for Archaeology Week 1993. Pete Gregory will be in Monroe to talk about the Spanish mission and presidio at Los Adais, one of the earliest European settlements in Louisiana. The presidio, in par-

ticular, has many parallels with Ft. Miro in Monroe, and Dr. Gregory's presentation should prove extremely interesting.

### UPCOMING MEETINGS

#### Southeastern Archaeological Conference

The 1993 Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held at the Radisson Plaza Hotel, Raleigh, North Carolina, November 3-6, 1993. The conference is being hosted by the Office of State Archaeology, Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources. Mark A. Mathis of the Office of State Archaeology is the local arrangements coordinator, while Vincas P. Steponaitis of the Research Laboratories of Anthropology at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, is the program chair.

The Radisson Plaza Hotel has agreed to the following rates for the conference: \$70.00 for a single/double room; \$80.00 for a triple/quad room. Cut-off date for reservations is October 18, 1993.

Conference registration will be \$35.00 before October 1 and \$40.00 after October 1.

Dr. Charles L. Redman, Arizona State University, will present the keynote address on Friday evening, November 5. The talk is entitled "Power in the Past" and will focus on recent work on Hohokam platform mounds.

The *Great Wines of SEAC* has been modified to the *Great Spirits of the Southeast*, to accommodate beverage types other than wines. There will be a reception on Wednesday evening, November 3, and if there is enough interest, an all-day Saturday field trip may be scheduled to visit the Town Creek Mound, Morrow Mountain quarries, and/or Hardaway sites.

For more information, contact Mark A. Mathis at:

Office of State Archaeology  
109 East Jones Street  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601-2807

## Texas Archeological Society

The 64th Annual Meeting of the Texas Archeological Society will take place at La Posada Hotel in historic downtown Laredo, October 29-31, 1993.

Several special events are planned. There will be a welcome party at the Treviño Ranch on Friday, October 29; a three-day art exhibit by Rosario Azios, an *Ojo Rojo* (Red Eye) Reception planned for Friday's registration, a cocktail party hosted by a local bank, and several entertaining tours into historic areas of Texas and Mexico.

Saturday's banquet will feature María Malintzin Anzures, Director of the Council of the Nahuatl Culture in Mexico City, who will speak on the "Indigenous Cultures of Mesoamerica."

Hotel rates are: \$65.00 for single occupancy, \$75.00 for double occupancy, plus a \$6.00 charge for each additional guest. Reservations can be made by calling 1-(800) 444-2099, or writing the hotel at: P.O. Box 695, Laredo, Texas 78042-0695.

If you wish to present a paper, the deadline is September 17. Abstracts should be sent to:

Cathryn A. Hoyt  
Office of the State Archeologist  
P.O. Box 12276  
Austin, Texas 78711

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

### National Trust for Historic Preservation

When archaeological sites are damaged by unauthorized excavation and the removal of artifacts, we lose important opportunities to learn about our human heritage. To combat this, the National Trust for Historic Preservation has published *Archeological Resource Protection*, by Sherry Hutt, Elwood, W. Jones, and Martin E. McAllister. This publication is to be used as a guide to the legal tools in the United States that protect archaeological materials on federal and Indian lands.

The book is divided into six main sections. The first offers an overview of the archaeological resource protection problem, in-

cluding vandalism and looting. Following is a section on the Archeological Resource Protection Act of 1979, with a detailed discussion of the criminal and civil prosecution provisions of the law. The remainder of the book discusses, step-by-step, the process of investigating and prosecuting an archaeological crime. Simple and easy to use, *Archeological Resource Protection* is a guide for both the lay person and professional and should be at hand for immediate use.

Individual copies may be ordered for \$19.95, plus \$4.00 shipping and handling, from:

The Preservation Press  
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
(202) 673-4058 or  
1 (800) 766-6847

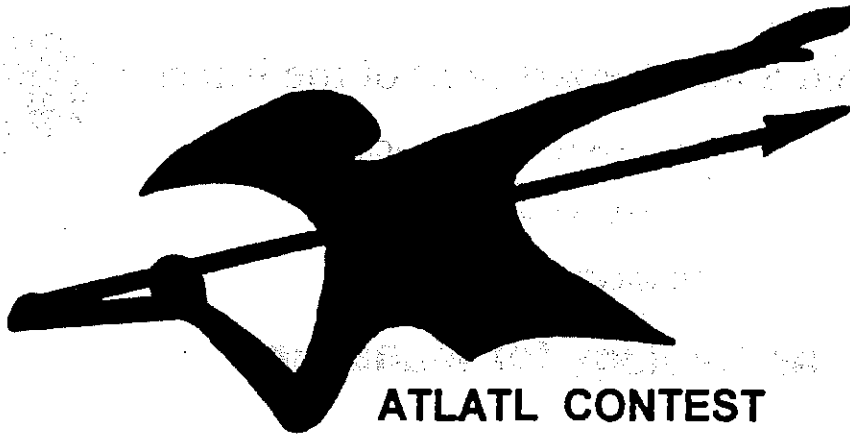
## National Park Service

The National Park Service announces the release of a 141-page reference catalogue, entitled *Listing of Education in Archeological Programs: The LEAP Clearinghouse, 1990-1991 Summary Report (LEAP)*. This catalogue is the second volume of information on archaeological public awareness programs and includes information from 1990 and 1991. The first volume was published in 1990 and included information from 1987 through 1989.

To receive this free catalogue and/or to be placed on the mailing list to receive future free catalogues, write to the following:

Publications Coordinator  
Archeological Assistance Division  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
P. O. Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127





## **SOUTHEASTERN MOUND BUILDERS CHAMPIONSHIP**

We are sending you an early notice so that you can set aside **October 2, 1993** for the first Atlatl competition of the modern era to be held at the Louisiana State Commemorative Area in **Marksville, La.** at **1:00 P.M.** Contest rules will be similar to those of the World Atlatl Association and are given in abbreviated form below:

### Overall Contest:

1. There will be no restrictions on design or materials for either the atlatl or the darts.
2. **Target Rounds.** There will be four target rounds (15, 40, 60, and 100 meters). Score for each round is the number of throws required to hit the target. The first throw will be from the throwing line at the starting position for that distance. Subsequent throws, if needed, will be taken from the place where the point of the dart first touched the ground on the previous throw. In the target rounds the entire hay bails, front, back and sides are the target.
3. **Accuracy Round.** This will be at 15 meters distance. Five throws will be used to determine accuracy. The hits nearest the bullseye are given the lowest numerical scores.
4. The scores from the target and accuracy rounds will be totaled and the lowest total, as in golf, will be the winning score.

There will also be a **distance contest** where the longest throw wins.

There will be a second mailing about one month before the contest so start practicing now! For further information contact:

Ward Zischke  
Marksville State COM Area  
700 Martin Luther King Dr.  
Marksville, La. 71351  
(318) 253-8954

Lloyd Pine  
5858 Berkshire  
Baton Rouge, La. 70806  
(504) 926-5785



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# United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. Box 37127

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TRAINING OPPORTUNITY

## Archeology for Managers

**October 25-29, 1993**  
**Hot Springs National Park**  
**Hot Springs, Arkansas**

Land managers and program managers whose job functions involve impacts to archeological resources seldom have the background or training to evaluate alternatives. This training will familiarize them with archeology and archeological resources so they can develop efficient programs, identify problems early, and choose effectively among available alternatives for solutions. The legal requirements, policies, guidelines, and regulations concerning archeological preservation will be covered. Appropriate methods for resource management, development, and operations will be considered.

The 40-hour course will be held at Hot Springs National Park in Arkansas. It emphasizes hands-on experience, with field visits to the major facilities and archeological resources in the area. The geothermal phenomena of Hot Springs National Park have attracted people for 10,000 years, and the archeological remains of prehistoric and historic lifeways are abundant. In 1832, it became the first Federal reserve set aside specifically to protect a natural resource. Other sessions and field visits will include the heritage resources and programs of the nearby Ouachita National Forest. The course will conclude at the Arkansas Archaeological Survey.

This course is open to Federal, State, Tribal, and local program managers who have little or no background in archeology, but must deal with archeological resources as part of their jobs. For application information, contact **Leanne Stone, Program Coordinator, Division of Continuing Education, University of Nevada-Reno, Reno, NV 89557-0032; telephone (702) 784-4046.**

*This course is sponsored by the National Park Service (NPS) Archeological Assistance Division and the University of Nevada-Reno. It is made possible, in part, with special funding by the NPS through its Cultural Resources Training Initiative.*

# MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION AND DUES RENEWAL

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### Back Issues of L. A. S. Special Publications

SP#1 Stone Points and Tools of Northwestern Louisiana	(out of print)
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