

Louisiana Archaeological Society

NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Vol. 5, No. 2



April 1978

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CONTRACT WORK AND RESEARCH

In place of an editorial we reproduce - with permission of the author - a letter from Dr. William J. Mayer-Oakes of Texas Tech University, which appeared in the OPINION column of the March, 1978, Anthropology Newsletter. The letter was abstracted by Dr. Mayer-Oakes from a paper, "Bureaucrats or Scholars - Who Controls Archaeological Research?", which he will present at the 1978 SAA Meeting in Tucson. (C.H.W.)

On Contract Work and Research in the US The predominance of contract work in current US archeological research is now a well known and accepted fact, as is the knowledge that some of this work is of poor quality. I wish to briefly review the current climate for research in archeology in the light of a broader framework, namely, the current climate for research in science in the United States.

Currently, the US climate for scientific research is characterized by a diminished amount of "basic" research over the last ten years as well as steeply escalated costs, largely

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as a result of a deluge of rules and regulations from the federal government. There is a significant need to cut back these costly and counter-productive aspects of bureaucracy. There is an even stronger need to restate and gain broad public understanding of the continuing need for a significant and greater amount of "basic" research in all fields of science.

Contract archeology is now clearly dominating the field of archeological research in the US. A number of problems are apparent: (1) poor quality work is being done and some of it has received national publicity; (2) suspicion and mistrust among contract archeologists is fostered by the common practice of inter-regional contracting; (3) some federal agencies clearly are most interested in receiving only technical, not professional services from archeological contractors; and (4) both state and federal antiquity laws are being challenged as a reaction to heavy-handed archeological "conservation" militancy.

While the climate for US research in archeology is now dominated by the problems generated as a result of the increasing contract archeological efforts of the last five years, we have not yet accepted the fact that modern US contract archeology is really a field of applied science. Rather than wringing our hands and hiding our heads in one-meter squares, in order to keep pristine our academic purity, we should join the real work of the rest of the scientific community by accepting and being grateful for the fact that archeology is a field of scholarship that includes productive application. No longer do we have to be dependent upon economic conditions that permit the luxury of "non-practical," ivory-tower scholarship. Rather, we have a very useful and practical contribution to make to US society.

We must now align ourselves with the rest of the scientific community to achieve the needed cut-back of counter-productive and costly governmental regulation as well as to achieve broader public understanding of the support for a strong and continuing basic research effort. William J. Mayer-Oakes, Texas Tech.

LAS REPORTS

Louisiana Archaeological Society, Executive Committee Meeting Minutes, Asphodel Plantation, West Feliciana Parish, March 18, 1978. President Dan Shipman called the meeting to order at 10:25 a.m. at Asphodel Plantation. Present were Dan Shipman, President; William Haag, President-elect; Bill Baker, Treasurer; Brian Duhe, Corresponding Secretary; Thomas Ryan, Recording Secretary; Jon Gibson, Editor and At-large representative; Myrna and Charles Fleming, Imperial Calcasieu Chapter representatives; Les Davis, Northeast Chapter representative; June Shaikewitz, Delta Chapter representative; Lynn Sibley, East Central Chapter representative; and guest, Steve Brazda of Lafayette.

The minutes of the Executive Committee meeting of 29 January 1978 were accepted as published in the LAS Newsletter, Vol. 5, No. 1, January 1978.

Treasurer Bill Baker reported a cash balance of \$7,109.32, as of 18 March 1978. 1978 expenses to date are \$275.14. 1977 receipts totaled \$4,177.85, while expenditures for 1977 were \$2,826.99. This did not include the cost of the 1977 Bulletin. Anticipated expenditures for 1978 are as follows:

Printing cost (2 Bulletins)	\$3,000.00
Postage	400.00
Supplies-room rent	50.00
Summer workshop	700.00
Advance for 1979 annual meeting	150.00
Amount due on 1978 annual meeting	650.00
Total	<u>\$4,950.00</u>

Income for 1978 is estimated to be the same or slightly increased over 1977.

Brian Duhe provided the membership breakdown for the years 1974-76, and 1977 and 1978. Both Duhe and Baker noted that the 1978 membership is expected to increase after the dues notices are included in the next Newsletter.

Brian Duhe moved that the Treasurer be authorized to deposit \$1,000 each in two 90-day interest bearing accounts. Motion was seconded by William Haag; discussion of Society accounts followed; motion passed.

Myrna Fleming moved that the Society advance \$150.00 to the Imperial Calcasieu Chapter for anticipated expenses in hosting the 1977 annual meeting. Motion was seconded by Les Davis; discussion followed; and the motion was duly passed.

The 1978 LAS Workshop has been tentatively scheduled for July 21, 22, and 23, 1978 at Fishcreek, Louisiana, near Alexandria.

Discussion of the workshop objectives followed. After considerable discussion, all present agreed that the primary thrust of the workshop program should be to educate LAS members in the basic techniques of site recording and to foster the preservation and protection of Louisiana's archaeological heritage.

Tom Ryan and Jon Gibson agreed to outline a multi-phase training program in site survey and data recording. Members successfully completing the program will be awarded a certificate noting their achievement.

The 1978 Workshop Committee will be composed of Steve Brazda, Chairman, Bill Baker, Lynn Sibley, Myrna and Charles Fleming, Roger Bourdier, and Judy Reggio.

After discussion it was agreed that registration for the workshop will be \$5.00 for LAS members, \$3.00 for children of LAS members and \$15.00 for non-members. Non-members would have an opportunity to join the Society and receive the reduced registration fee. Registration will be \$5.00 for the children of non-members. The committee will encourage non-member participation through the news media.

Tom Ryan will contact Ms. Hester Davis of the Arkansas Archaeological Survey to ask if she will serve as the 1978 Workshop guest speaker. Ryan is authorized to offer Ms. Davis a small honorarium.

Bill Baker moved that Steve Brazda be appointed Workshop Committee chairman and be authorized to cover workshop expenses. Brazda will provide receipts for all expenses. Motion was seconded by Myrna Fleming and passed.

Editor Jon Gibson reported that previous Bulletins and Newsletters have been mailed under the University of Southwestern's bulk rate mailing permit. According to the US Postal Service, this will no longer be possible. Jon reports that for the Society to receive a bulk rate permit, the charge is \$40.00 per year plus 7.5¢ for each newsletter. Estimated cost for the Bulletin, Newsletter, and general postage is \$400.00.

Brian Duhe noted that the Baton Rouge group had poor attendance at their last meeting, and they had not formally applied for chapter affiliation. Brian will contact Suzie Fulgham, George Castille, and Bill Bourn to encourage them to apply for chapter affiliation.

Jon Gibson and Tom Ryan discussed the large quantity of unpublished information on Louisiana archaeology. Much of this information has been produced in recent years as part of Federal, State, and private environmental impact assessments.

Jon Gibson moved that the Society appoint a committee to encourage the publication of significant archaeological information. The objective of this committee will be to encourage Federal, State, and private agencies to publish important works on Louisiana prehistory. The committee will be composed of the current LAS president, the editor, and two members to be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the president. Motion seconded by Tom Ryan. Discussion followed. Motion passed. President Dan Shipman appointed Tom Ryan and Alan Toth to serve on the committee.

Editor Jon Gibson moved that the Corresponding Secretary inquire with the various universities about their willingness to serve as a 1 year rotating assistant editor for the Newsletter. Motion seconded by Brian Duhe and passed.

Jon Gibson moved that the meeting be adjourned and that the participants retire to the patio. Motion seconded and passed.

Income Statement
Period Ending 3-18-78

Beginning Balance 1-1-78		\$6317.46
1978 Receipts		
Membership	\$1067.00	
1978 Expenditures		
Postage-Supplies	30.14	
Newsletter--Block High School	11.00	
Newsletter--USL Printshop	<u>234.00</u>	
Total Expense	\$275.14	
	Net Earnings 3-18-78 -----	<u>791.86</u>
	Cash in Bank 3-18-78 -----	\$7109.32

Roster of LAS Officers for 1978.

STATE

President: E. Dan Shipman, 926 Webster St., New Orleans, LA 70118
 Vice President and President-Elect: Dr. William G. Haag, 330 Magnolia Avenue,
 Baton Rouge, LA 70808
 Treasurer: William S. Baker, P.O. Box 637, Jonesville, LA 71343
 Recording Secretary: Thomas M. Ryan, 2118 Edenborn Avenue, Metairie, LA 70001
 Corresponding Secretary: Brian J. Duhe, P.O. Drawer B, Reserve, LA 70084
 Editor and LAS Delegate-at-Large: Dr. Jon L. Gibson, 120 Beta Dr., Lafayette, LA 70506
 Past President and LAS Delegate-at-Large: Dr. Sherwood M. Gagliano, 1260 Main Street,
 Baton Rouge, LA 70802

DELTA CHAPTER LAS

President: Forrest Travirca III, P.O. Box 181, Lockport, LA 70374
 Vice President: Mrs. Norma Bissel, 502 Sena Drive, Metairie, LA 70005
 Treasurer: Mrs. Joan P. Bruder, 1811 Benjamin Street, Arabi, LA 70032
 Secretary: Mrs. Mercedes M. Cuccia, 4710 Wright Road, New Orleans, LA 70128
 LAS Representative: Mrs. June Shaikewitz, 2230 Valentine Court, New Orleans, LA 70114

EAST CENTRAL CHAPTER LAS

President: Lynn Sibley, 1907 Shannon Road, Alexandria, LA 71301
 Vice President: Delson Chevalier, Rt. 1, Box 73, Deville, LA 71328 (deceased)
 Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. Sherry Sibley, 1907 Shannon Road, Alexandria, LA 71301
 LAS Representative: Lynn Sibley, 1907 Shannon Road, Alexandria, LA 71301

The LAS 1978 Field Workshop Committee will consist of the following members:

STEVEN BRAZDA (Chairman)	318-896-4885	P.O. Box 335, Carencro, LA 70520
LYNN SIBLEY	318-448-8453	1907 Shannon Rd., Alexandria, LA 70301
BILL BAKER	318-339-7378	P.O. Box 637, Jonesville, LA 71343
MYRNA FLEMING	318-855-2250	Rt. 4, Box 188, Lake Charles, LA 70601
CHARLES FLEMING	318-855-2250	Rt. 4, Box 188, Lake Charles, LA 70601
ROGER BOURDIER	504-241-4192	1447 Cabrini Ct., New Orleans, LA
	282-1240	
JUDY REGGIO	504-888-3582	1913 Eisenhower, Metairie, LA

LAS Treasurer's Report, Bill Baker.

Income Statement
Period Ending 12-31-77

Beginning Balance 12-31-76 \$4966.60

1977 Receipts

Memberships	\$2613.00
Publication Sales	1039.82
Advance - Delta Chapter	100.00
Workshop - Registration Fees	308.00
Interest Earnings	<u>117.03</u>

Total Receipts \$4177.85

1977 Expenditures

Printing Cost	\$2033.22
Postage	171.73
Supplies	25.79
Room rent - Exc. Meet	16.05
Summer Workshop	<u>580.20</u>

Total Expense \$2826.99

Net Earnings 1977 ----- 1350.86

Cash in Bank 12-31-77 ----- \$6317.46

Balance LAS accounts - 12-31-77

Regular -----	\$4010.21
Petty Cash -----	190.22
Savings (Time Deposit)	
matures 2-14-78 ---	<u>2117.03</u>
	\$6317.46

IMPERIAL CALCASIEU CHAPTER LAS

President: Joseph B. Toups, 920 11th Street, Lake Charles, LA 70601
Vice President: Mrs. Louicie Harris, Weber Circle, Moss Bluff, LA 70605
Treasurer: Everett Scott, 927 Terry Lane, Lake Charles, LA 70601
Secretary: Mrs. Wanda Sue Klare, S. Perkins Ferry Road, Moss Bluff, LA 70605
LAS Representative: Charles Fleming, Rt. 4, Box 188, Lake Charles, LA 70601

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER LAS

President: Tommy Johnson, 307 Dulles Blvd., Lafayette, LA 70506
Vice President: J.P. Laux, III., 121 Canebroke Lane, Lafayette, LA 70508
Treasurer: W.P. Leutze, P.O. Box 52641, Lafayette, LA 70505
Recording Secretary: Linda Friedburg, 105 Grace Ave., Lafayette, LA 70506
Corresponding Secretary: Tim Phillips, 144 Antigua Drive, Lafayette, LA 70506
LAS Representative: Tommy Johnson, 307 Dulles Blvd., Lafayette, LA 70506
LAS Representative (alternate): J.P. Laux, III., 121 Canebroke Lane, Lafayette, LA 705

Information from other chapters to be reported later.

CHAPTER NEWS

East Central Chapter - A Tribute to Delson Chevalier - by W.S. Baker, Jr.

On March 21, 1978, a highly respected member of our chapter and of the Louisiana Archaeological Society passed away. Delson Chevalier was born in April, 1918. He was a friend of mine. He was a good and proud man, a hard working man. He was proud of the fact that he earned what he had, proud of the fact that he was taught that way.

Delson contributed a wealth of information to many of us who study archaeology, amateur and professional alike. He gave this knowledge unselfishly, sharing his observations and locations of local archaeology equally with the beginner as well as the old pros. Some of you who read this will know this was so. He was host and friend to many whom we in Louisiana are familiar with--Ford, Willey, Webb, Kniffen, Neitzel, Quimby, Gibson, Gregory, Morehead and Long--to name a few.

Delson Chevalier was one of the founders of our chapter, past president and twice vice president, a position he held at his untimely death. He was a regular member and supporter of LAS. Since the beginning he has been the spark plug which has kept our chapter running, always the one to turn to for counsel when things got rough. His presence will be sorely missed, but his enthusiasm and encouragement to those who knew him will remain forever in our memory.

I am grateful it fell my lot to know the fiery little Frenchman, although for much too short a time. To his wife Billie and family we all extend our deepest sympathies.

Au Revoir Vieux Ami

Lafayette Chapter, assembled by Tim Phillips.

On March 7, 1978, a group of about 35 people met on the USL campus for the purpose of organizing the Lafayette chapter of the Louisiana Archaeological Society. The LAS constitution and by-laws were adopted by those present in order to facilitate organizational structure and hasten affiliation with LAS. A by-laws committee was appointed by organizer Tim Phillips. This committee consisted of Tommy Johnson, Bill Leutze, and Linda Friedburg. The committee was empowered to draw up special by-laws to govern the local operations of the chapter.

On March 27, another meeting was held. Chapter by-laws were approved and officers were elected (see p. 7). The executive committee (officers) was to request by letter recognition from the LAS as a chapter, since the Lafayette group meets all criteria for affiliation. Discussion on the nature for the group's activities followed.

The first official meeting of the Lafayette chapter was held on April 11. We were privileged to have Dr. Ian Brown of Harvard's Petite Anse project as guest speaker. Dr. Brown gave an interesting lecture on his recent work at Avery Island. The meeting was attended by about 50 people. President Johnson appointed a program committee with Dr. Jon Gibson as chairman, and filled several other task-specific committees. The executive committee assigned the position of LAS representative to Tommy Johnson with Pete Laux as an alternate.

The Lafayette chapter will hold monthly meetings on the second Tuesday of each month in the Orientation Room of Dupre Library on the USL campus. Chapter dues are \$5.00 individual and \$10.00 family; checks should be made payable to "Lafayette Chapter - LAS" and sent to: Bill Leutze, P.O. Box 52641, Lafayette, LA 70505.

On the formation of the Lafayette Chapter: Thanks, Tim Phillips,
by Jon L. Gibson.

All organizations have a common denominator. That commonality is a prime mover--someone with the desire, motivation, and doggedness to get a job done. The Lafayette chapter of the LAS will be forever indebted to Tim Phillips of the USL Center for Archaeological Studies for its start. Tim walked into my office shortly after the annual meeting in Baton Rouge and asked a simple question, "Why doesn't Lafayette have an LAS chapter?" A little taken back, I searched for an answer and there was no good one. Tim asked what he had to do, and by golly he did it. No help, just plain old doggedness. Our own chapter is the result. We all thank you, Tim.

Northeast Louisiana Chapter, by Claire Davis.

Northeast Louisiana Archaeology Society has to report that for a while there we had to put "weather permitting" on every notice of meeting. In fact, twice this year--weather didn't permit.

In February we had a great program by Dr. Shirlee Owens on folk medicine and herb doctors. Dr. Owens is a cultural anthropologist in the Sociology Department at NLU. We are looking forward to studying anthropology with her while she studies archaeology with us.

Mitchell Hillman, aided by Dewey Robinson and Nancy Deville, has developed a marvelous project for NLAS. It is called Mouchoir de L'ourse (Handkerchief of the Bears),: A Proposed Archaeological Survey of a Pleistocene Prairie Terrace, Ouachita Parish. Mitchell has written a handbook for archaeology survey beginners that is much appreciated by all who have seen it. Les Davis has been known to be rendered "speeched" (which is the opposite of speechless) when he even thinks about the handbook. Les says he had to study for 10 years in many different volumes to gain the information that is organized in these 36 pages. The first few meetings have been well attended and made a fine beginning for a continuing project. Meetings are called whenever the schedules of the principals and weather will permit.

NLAS meets on the third Thursday of each month (except December, June, July, and August) at 7:30 on the 3rd floor of Hanna Hall at NLU in Monroe.

An Invitation and a Challenge - Mouchoir de L'ourse Project, by Mitchell Hillman.

This invitation goes out to all who have an interest in archaeology, geology, history, or the environmental aspects concerning man's past. It is extended to any man, woman, or child with a spirit of adventure, and who is interested in tracing man back through time. It is open to those who think they may want to go in search of some of the secrets that can be unlocked.

Near the city limits of Monroe is the remnant of a natural levee of the old Arkansas River. A partial survey of this feature has already produced eight Archaic sites. There is evidence that sites from several different chronological periods will be found and studied. It is also hoped that the boundary of a Psychozoic Era lake can be located in this study area. If conditions and time are right, there is at least an outside chance of finding man utilizing this natural levee at this time.

This exercise, already underway, is an attempt to do several things: 1) to iron out the barrier between the professional and the amateur archaeologist; 2) to educate and re-educate workers in the search and study of early man in a scientifically oriented manner; and 3) to interest more people and to attract those who are already interested beyond the artifact collection stage.

We hope to learn what effects early man may have had on this particular environment and what effects this environment may have had on him. It is hoped that we can trace his growth and movement and in doing so challenge our imaginations.

All of the resources needed for the project are present. We have access to the equipment needed. We have the laboratory space, a library of source material, and experienced people willing to give additional support if needed.

The most important resource that we have are the people. We hope to utilize the knowledge of the experienced amateur to instruct those who are interested in learning. This project is an independent operation. There will be no funding and it is not a salvage project. There is no time limit to the project.

Attached is a form intended to give an indication of the scope of the work and what order should be followed. Please take note of columns A, B, and C. In this space fill out the information needed by answering YES or NO. Column A signifies to what extent you wish to participate in the project. Column B indicates in which areas you would like informal instruction. Column C is for those who feel they have knowledge and experience in a particular area and are willing to give instruction.

Remember that your interest and willingness to participate will make this project a success or failure. If you are interested, please fill out and return this form to (Form appended to this newsletter--last page):

Mitchell Hillman	or	Dewey Robinson	or	Return in person
22 Glendale Dr.		325-0913 in Monroe		to the NLAS meeting
Monroe, LA 71202		255-4162 in Ruston		held on every 3rd
323-2392		259-8058 in Jonesboro		Thursday.

CURRENT RESEARCH, NOTES AND ARTICLES

A. From the State Archaeologist's Office:

Fort Pike State Commemorative Area - by George Castille.

Excavations are currently underway at Fort Pike (16 OR 57) near Slidell, Louisiana. The excavation was begun on February 27 and is scheduled for completion on May 1. This excavation is being conducted by the State Archaeologist's Office of the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation with George Castille directing the project and Susan Fulgham supervising the excavation. The project was initiated by a request from the Office of State Parks for environmental clearance for a proposed massive site restoration program at the fort.

Fort Pike was constructed between 1820 and 1827 on The Rigolets between Lake Pontchartrain and Lake Borgne. After the War of 1812, Americans realized the importance of defending New Orleans against foreign invasion. Fort Pike was constructed to prevent possible attack of New Orleans from Lake Pontchartrain. Although it was considered to be a very significant fort

at the time of its construction, Fort Pike slowly declined in importance. The fort was occupied by both Confederate and Union forces during the Civil War. No major battles were fought there and the fort was finally abandoned in 1890.

A rectangular shaped, paved, brick surface has been exposed on the lower parapet of the fort. This paved, brick area is 11.0 x 13.25 meters in size and was identified as the foundation for the former officers' quarters. This foundation is distinguished from the surrounding brick pavement by a change in pattern of the brick. This structure was surrounded by a shallow drain lined with ceramic tile. Part of the building foundation will be removed to check for underlying construction features.

Approximately 100 square meters of additional paved brick parapet surface has been exposed outside the officers' quarters. Most of the artifacts thus far recovered have been architecturally related, e.g., round and square nails. Bottle glass fragments, bone and ceramics are less numerous.

Two cannon emplacements have also been exposed during the excavation. Profile trenches are being dug through one of the cannon emplacements to determine construction detail. Several other trenches are being excavated in areas to be disturbed by the proposed restoration project.

Special thanks are in order to members of the Delta Chapter for providing most of the crew on the Fort Pike project.

Pilot Bibliography Project, by Debbie Woodiel.

In September of 1977, the National Park Service awarded a grant to the State Historic Preservation Office (Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism) for a project called the Pilot Bibliography Project. Louisiana was one of five states chosen to participate in this program. Division staff supervised the project, but its success resulted mainly from the hard work and capability of Lynne Staub, who prepared the bibliography and other documents.

The Pilot Bibliography Project involved several tasks; the major one was to compile an annotated bibliography of cultural resources surveys completed between January 1970 and June 1977 for federally involved projects. In addition to the bibliography, a sample of five topographic maps with overlays showing the surveyed areas, and a report evaluating the project with respect to its usefulness were prepared. These items were submitted to the National Park Service in February.

The bibliography is a valuable tool for archaeologists and planners alike. It contains not only an author index, but also two other indices, one by parish and one by drainage. Thus, if a researcher wants to know the recent contract surveys (most of which are unpublished) for a particular locality, he need only consult the parish or drainage index to obtain the list of references.

At present all 300 reports included in the bibliography are housed at the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation in Baton Rouge. The Division has arranged to transmit duplicate copies of these reports to the State Library so that they will be available to all researchers. Specific site location data may be eliminated from the copies sent to the State Library; this information is available at the Division (State Archaeologist's Office) for those who require it. After approval of the project, copies of the bibliography may be obtained from the National Park Service. In the interim, the bibliography and the reports may be studied at the State Archaeologist's Office.

(Editor's note: please observe that the above correspondent is known to the editors of LAS Newsletter as Woodiel, not Spencer. "We liberated female-type archaeologists, as Dr. Haag would say, must keep using our maiden names, you know". Right on, Woodiel!!).

(P.S. Thanks to all authors who submitted bibliographic data to Ms. Staub).

B. Archaeological News - Northwestern Louisiana - by Pete Gregory.

H. "Kim" Curry, Clint Pine, and Ted Brasher are working on a synthesis of Natchitoches Parish prehistory and a complete site record file for the parish. The site file will be maintained and up-dated by the Parish Planning Commission. It will be available to bona fide researchers. The project, funded by Inter-governmental Relations branch of Louisiana government, will include historic sites in a second year. Dr. James McCorkle and Dr. Marietta LeBreton are working on an economic history of the parish and a list of bibliographical and archival sources on the parish. At present, Clarence H. Webb, N.S.U., N.L.U., G.S.R.I., Institute for New World Research, and the State Survey have pooled site data. Theoretically the problems of multiple names, numbers, etc., can be solved by this project. Over 180 sites are known in the parish. People with Natchitoches Parish site data are requested to cooperate by sending locational and/or cultural data to Pete Gregory at NSU or Ted Brasher, at the Natchitoches Parish Planning Commission, Parish Courthouse.

A series of short surveys have been run for Getty Oil Company in Winn and northern Natchitoches Parish. We now have an idea where sites are not anyway.

Similarly, there were some surveys run for Beard Oil on the high terraces in Kisatchie National Forest. At one locality 180 shovel tests/3 acres on a high probability area yielded no site.

Work on site evaluation for National Register nomination is underway at NSU. Dr. George A. Stokes, Dean of Liberal Arts, is collecting site/building data on the campus. The occupational sequence now dates back to 6000-8000 B.C. The college or "state normal school" started in the 1880's, the first in Louisiana.

Analysis of three seasons (4½ months) excavation at the site of Francois Rocqvier's house and trading post on the NSU campus is underway. James

Matthews is analyzing artifactual collections and Marion Wildeboer is analyzing architectural features and site functions.

Jan Campbell, of the Institute for New World Research, is doing a base-line data search for the New Orleans office of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The study covers the entire Cane River Basin.

Duke Rivet, archaeologist for the Louisiana State Highway Department, recently made a reconnaissance survey of the Natchitoches By-Pass area. More work is needed since at least 6 sites were located in the area.

Clint Pine and his father, Archie Pine, are continuing their on-going survey of Sibley's Lake. Clint is working on a model for inter-site variability comparing surface collections statistically. Hopefully, it will be able to show coefficients of similarity so we can establish if one or more groups were involved in the sites that dot the lake (nearly 30 sites are known now). Most are Archaic, but a number have other components, too.

C. Preliminary Investigations at the Cowpen Slough Site, 16 Ct 147, Catahoula Parish, Louisiana, by William H. Spencer.

A test excavation of the Cowpen Slough Site was conducted by Bill Spencer and Jean Perry, of Southern Archaeological Research, during the months of October through December, 1977. We would like to extend our appreciation to Mr. Norman Haigh and Mr. William S. Baker, Jr., of Louisiana Delta Plantation, for their cooperation during the conduct of the investigations at Cowpen Slough. Heavy equipment and housing for the field personnel were generously provided by the farm. Everyone associated with the farm was ready at all times to provide any assistance needed. The Buster Reed family was warm and hospitable throughout our stay as next-door neighbors.

Several interested individuals visited the site and helped with the test excavations. Dr. Clarence H. Webb examined the site during the course of our field investigations and provided helpful discussion and comments. Robert S. Neitzel, also with SAR, was the source of invaluable information and guidance during the field work and analysis phases of the project. We also wish to express appreciation to the Soil Conservation Service for making available a truck-mounted coring rig to take soil cores at the site.

The commendable action taken by Louisiana Delta Plantation to preserve and evaluate 16 Ct 147 is consistent with the interest the current management has shown in the protection of archaeological resources on farm property.

The Cowpen Slough site is located in the lower Mississippi alluvial valley, in the lower Red River drainage basin, near the confluence of the Black and Red rivers. This general area is not well understood either geologically or archaeologically. The site is located on a bend of Cowpen Slough, approximately 0.5 kilometers west of Larto Lake, a relict Mississippi River channel. Cowpen Slough follows the course of a meandering Arkansas River channel, which post-dates the braided Arkansas River deposits upon which the site is based.

The site is an organic earth midden, initially exposed in the east bank of a drainage ditch and covered by approximately one meter of Mississippi River levee deposits. The midden covers an area of approximately 2250 square meters, oriented generally north-south for seventy-five meters along the bank of the drainage ditch. The midden is approximately thirty meters east-west.

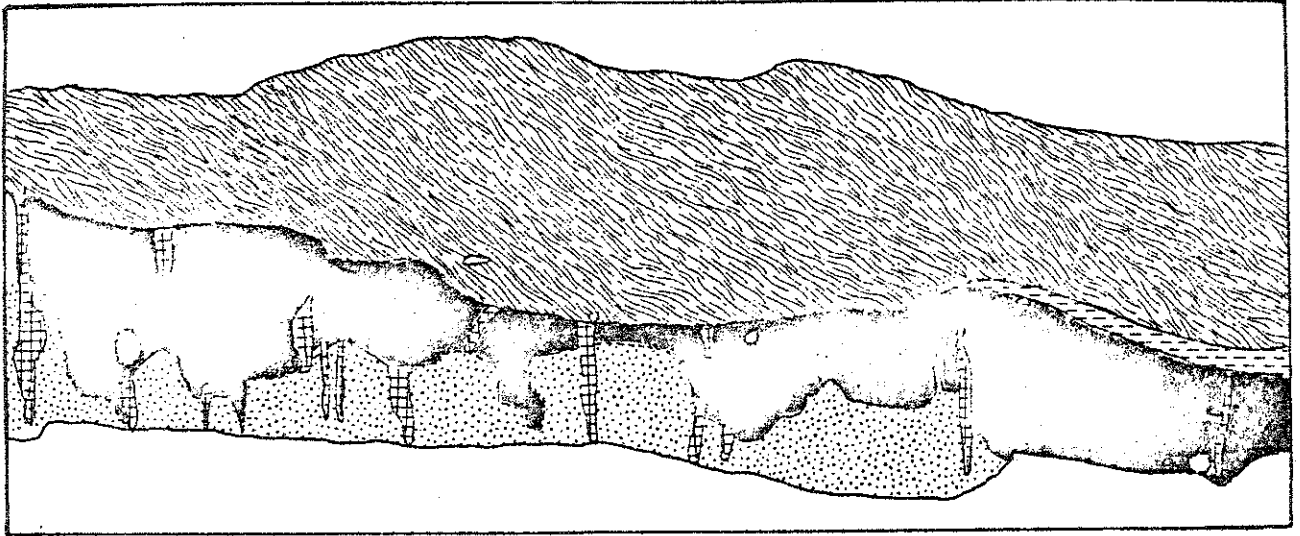
Louisiana Delta Plantation provided the scrapers and other heavy equipment which was required to remove the overburden to within approximately 0.10 m of the midden. After this was completed, a topographic map was made. At this time, an X, Y grid was established parallel to the drainage ditch, approximating the grid established by Baker during his controlled surface inventory. Three backhoe trenches placed along the bank, perpendicular to the bank line, were utilized to determine the easterly extent of the midden, and to establish the presence or absence of stratigraphy in the midden. These trenches were placed at random along the bank line. The north and south boundaries were established by coring. These cores also provided a profile of the Arkansas surface. Three test pits were excavated at random within the established boundaries of the site. The test pits were dug in an attempt to determine whether there was a change in the artifact type or density within the vertical column of the midden.

Rudimentary sediment analysis of the backhoe trench profiles and soil cores indicate that the sediment in the midden deposit is primarily derived from the Arkansas material. Flooding by the Mississippi River deposited the clay that forms the uppermost strata in the midden and the overburden. Soil cores indicate that the alluviation took place fairly rapidly. The only lengthy hiatus in the yearly flooding cycle is indicated by an underdeveloped soil horizon approximately 1.70 m above the Arkansas River deposits, and 0.85 m below surface. The midden/overburden contact is approximately 0.55 m below this soil horizon. It is reasonable to assume that the site was abandoned shortly after the Mississippi River began to flood the area.

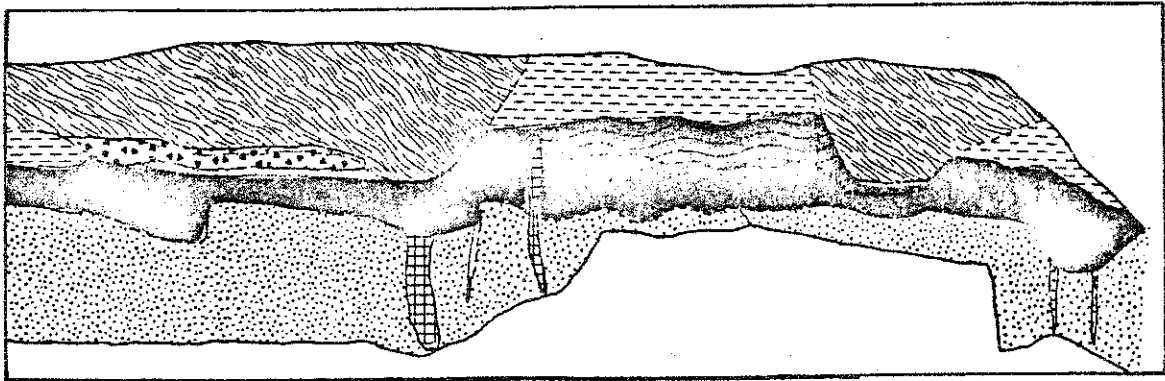
The artifact assemblage clearly indicates that this site is of the Poverty Point Period. The site exhibits most of the traits traditionally assigned as indicators of a Poverty Point site. Artifacts recovered include Poverty Point objects, of which five types were identified. These are biconical, biconical grooved, cross-grooved, spheroidal, and biscuit. Eight amorphous objects and thirty-nine unidentifiable fragments were also recovered. The lithic assemblage included awls and graters, bifaces and projectile points, burins, drills, denticulates, hammerstones, scrapers, a sandstone saw, whetstones, and broken groundstone. Also found at the site are tools and cores from the microflint industry. This industry was found only in the surface collections, and included side scrapers, end scrapers, notched blades, perforators, unretouched blades, and cores. As mentioned above, fourteen projectile points were recovered. Of the eleven identifiable points, the Delhi type was the most common, followed in frequency by Evans, Marshall, and one each of the Yarborough and Gary types.

In addition to the three human burials located at the beginning of the investigation by Baker, Haigh, and Webb, at least one additional burial was

Cowpen Slough 16Ct 147



South Wall
Trench 2



South Wall
Trench 3

Undisturbed Mississippi River
Levee Deposits



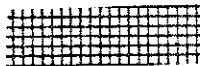
Disturbed Mississippi River
Levee Deposits



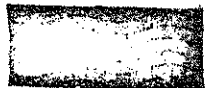
Laminated Sand Deposits



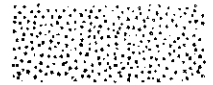
Root Disturbance



Mississippi River Levee Deposits
and Midden Transition



Arkansas River Deposits



Midden



Scale

0

20 meters



Vertical Exaggeration X 2

found. The age of the four burials is open to question, due to the disturbed overburden. Therefore, stratigraphically dating the burials was impossible. However, an argument for dating the burials to the Poverty Point Period may be made. An impressive body of circumstantial evidence supports this argument.

The two burials uncovered in the initial test pit by Baker and Webb are both fully flexed. This tightly flexed burial in a midden, rather than in a separate cemetery area, brackets the Poverty Point Period. It is a characteristic of both the Late Archaic and Tchefuncte Periods. The burials were placed in the lower levels of the midden. If the burials were intrusive, one would expect an abnormally high Mississippi River clay content in the midden immediately around the burials when compared with other areas within the midden. This is not the case. Rudimentary sediment analysis of the stratigraphy in the wall of the test pit over the burials and elsewhere in the midden indicates no significant difference in the strata composition. Finally, a purely subjective view, if the burials were intrusive, the burial pits would of necessity have been dug from what was, at the time of interment, the surface. This would make the burial pits approximately 1.98 m deep. This seems to be slightly excessive.

The preliminary archaeological investigations at the Cowpen Slough site have established the single cultural component of the site as Poverty Point and determined with near certainty the association of the discovered burials with this occupation. This is a unique situation, for heretofore no human remains have been found in Poverty Point context. This circumstance by itself firmly establishes the significance of the site.

Burials at the Cowpen Slough Site (16 Ct 147), by William S. Baker, Jr., and Clarence H. Webb.

After the Cowpen Slough site was exposed by the cutting of a deep drainage canal, bone fragments were noted eroding out of the lower midden levels along the canal bank. The initial opinion of Baker and Norman Haigh that some of the bone was human was corroborated during subsequent visits by W.S. Neitzel and Webb; both calcined and unaltered human bone were noted.

In April, 1977, Baker and Webb found new bone fragments on the canal slope and trowel investigation showed a cluster of long bones in situ. Thought at first to be a bundle burial, they eventually proved to be the acutely flexed femora, tibiae and fibulae of Burial 1 (Figs. 1, A; 2, A). This was a tightly flexed adult burial, lying on the right side and with flexed head. The arms were also flexed, with the left humerus diagonally across the chest and the lower arm bones alongside and to the right of the skull. Just above and to the left of the pelvis there was a set of deer antlers (Fig. 1, B).

While clearing around Burial 1, a second burial was found, at a level approximately 30 cm higher in the midden than Burial 1. It (Figs. 1, C; 2, B) also was strongly flexed, lay on the right side, and had the left arm similarly flexed but with the hand beside the face. On the next day, Baker

COWPEN SLOUGH BURIALS



Fig. 1. A, Burial 1; B, deer antler; C, Burial 2; D, Burial 3 skull. Note also small dark post molds north and south of the burials.

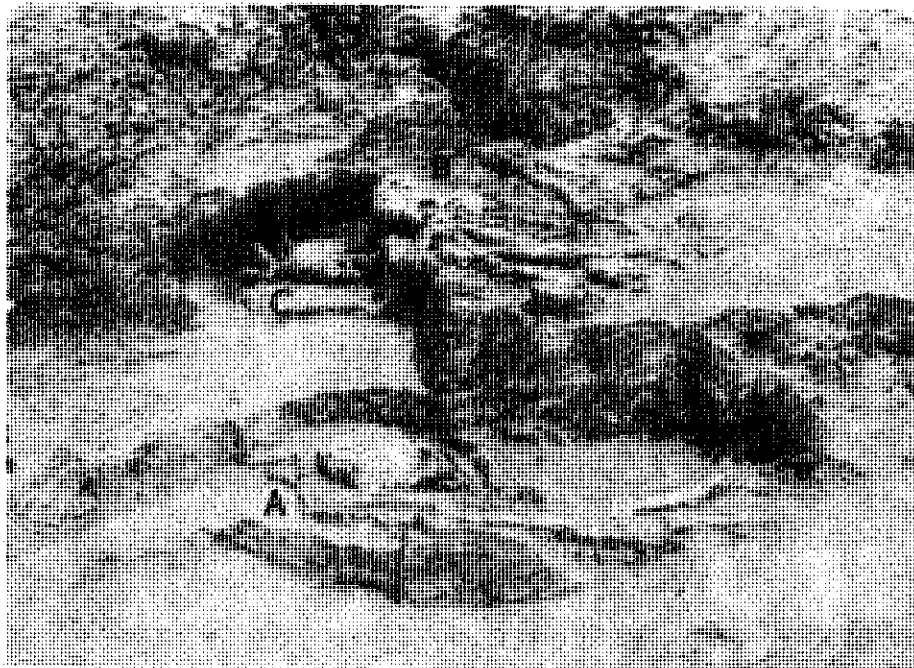


Fig. 2. View of burials looking eastward toward the midden. Photos by Baker.

found a third skull (Figs. 1, D; 2, C), almost directly beneath the skull of Burial 2, separated from it by 3-4 cm of fill, and having a similar orientation. The skull of Burial 3 appeared to have been damaged, possibly during placement of Burial 2. It seems to be smaller but attempts have not been made to clear the skulls for sex or age determination. Because of their fragile state, Baker removed the skulls en bloc, hoping to secure expert restoration and study.

Beneath and eastward from the skull of Burial 3 there was a set of long bones, probably those of another individual. With advent of winter weather, these bones and the post-cranial material of the first burials were covered. They were not investigated during the Southern Research studies of November-December, 1977.

While clearing around the burials, we noted ephemeral evidences of small post molds, especially the lower two in Figure 1. The color changed rapidly with drying of the soil and only after the photographs were developed were they seen so distinctly and apparently in a pattern. They constitute another bit of evidence, in addition to those items cited by Spencer in the preceding article, that the burials relate to the Poverty Point occupation rather than being later intrusive placements. Another question is that of calcined human bone. This may be accidental burning but it also may represent cremation, evidences of which have been found at Poverty Point site (Ford and Webb 1956).

D. Another Stone Mask, by Paul A. LaHaye, Leonville, Louisiana.

Along the levee bordering the west side of the Atchafalaya Basin floodway at the intersection of Bayou Sandy lies a small ridge of reddish sandy soil. My discovery of this site came about by pure chance.

In the summer of 1977, after I set out with two friends from Leonville to herd up a few stray cattle in a field on the edge of the levee south of Palmetto, I glimpsed a minute fragment of slate, shining in the sun. It lay in the dust of tractor ruts which cut across a recently dug, shallow, drainage ditch. On closer examination, I noticed the presence of geometric engravings, which after some turning and positioning seemed to represent part of a face of some kind. Since I had only a broken portion of the smooth slate which I was sure made up an area of the upper left brow and left eye, I started searching for other parts. Another half hour of searching the immediate area produced another piece of slate slab, a larger portion and containing the engraved nose, mouth, and lower part of the face. The two pieces fit together perfectly forming a little more than two-thirds of the total face. The reconstruction of the artifact reveals a face, symmetrical as well as geometrical in its make-up. Because of multiple failures in trying to duplicate its timeless gaze using simple lines, I have decided to accompany this report with the actual impression of the artifact by placing it under vellum and shading over it with a soft lead pencil (Fig. 1).

In the well-defined account of the "Catahoula Stone Mask", by W.S. Baker, Jr., in Louisiana Archaeology, Number 1, 1974, Baker labeled the

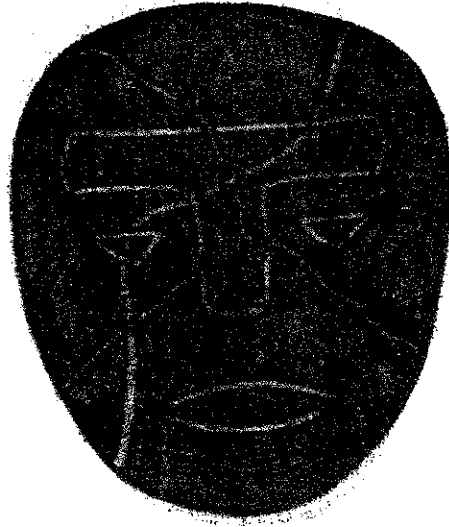


Fig. 1. The Saizon Mask.

object as a "God" mask, comparing it to others found throughout the Mississippi valley and other parts of the southeast. Comparing his description of the Catahoula Stone Mask and that of the one shown in Fig. 1, I find they are similar in size, fashion, and technique. Both are made of mottled slate, carefully shaped and polished. Both have engraved lines on one surface forming a face and are alike in overall appearance. The shape of the nose on both masks appears alike; however, the "brow" adjoining the nose of the mask shown in Fig. 1 is different from the "band" of the Catahoula mask. Both masks contain a hole in the upper part of the nose and both employed the same biconical drilling technique.

Although both masks are similar, they are not identical. The slate used in the one shown in Fig. 1 is brown, with a white streak running medially across the face; this is opposed to the grey-black slate of the Catahoula mask. Its eyes are triangular and its mouth is regular, not like the square eyes and mouth of the Catahoula specimen. The nose continues into the brow with no separation and, forming a "T" configuration, does not extend to the extreme borders of the face as does the "band" of the Catahoula mask.

The Catahoula mask comes from a single component site dating to the Tchefuncte period but is doubted to have been created at this time. Baker guessed that it was brought to the site at a later time and lost by its owner. All the artifacts collected from the surface of the Saizon site, a small site near the place where the mask was found, appear to be other than of the Tchefuncte period, and since the mask shown in Fig. 1 was found well away from the nearby site also, I suppose Mr. Baker might well have been correct in his assumption.

INDIAN NEWS

The Jena Band of Louisiana Choctaw have sponsored an adult education program for their tribe. Jesse Lewis, tribal administrator, has accepted a managerial traineeship in Dallas, Texas. After three months he will return to Jena and begin a series of workshops in Choctaw language teaching sponsored by the educational program of the Center for Applied Linguistics in Washington, D.C. Directed by Dr. William Leap, the program will aid the Jena Choctaw in training their own native speakers to organize an orthography, grammar and teacher training program for language maintenance.

The Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana is beginning a traineeship in curriculum material collection. Financed by the Center for Applied Linguistics, H.F. Gregory and Dr. Joey Dillard of Northwestern State University will conduct a workshop on ethnographic and linguistic data-gathering techniques for tribal members who, under the direction of Chairman Ernest Sickey, will collaborate in a field project among their people. Hopefully, the Coushatta will have a set of cultural data they can use in tribal educational and development projects.

The tribe has also completed the first of a series of new houses for its people. More units are planned for the near future.

Dr. Louisa Stark of the Anthropology department of the University of Wisconsin and Pete Gregory have begun collaboration on a lexicon of the Spanish and Indian dialects in the Sabine-Natchitoches Parish area. A number of older residents have given freely of their time and knowledge and a dictionary of their unique dialect is now being prepared.

A tribal council, under the leadership of Mr. Raymond Ebarb, has been organized and expects to apply for state recognition for the Lipan, Apache, Choctaw and other Indian descendants in Sabine and adjacent parishes.

Pete Gregory and Lester Sepulvado of the Catholic University of America have documented Lipan, Choctaw, Biloxi, Tawakoni, and other tribal people who were intermingled with the settlers of the 18th-century post at the Adais. Lester Sepulvado recently (1977) published a study of local folk medicine for Ebarb in Louisiana Folklife.

To date the Ebarb residents have participated in fuel supplement programs, home weatherization and now are attempting to find funding for a new, sanitary, water system.

Estimates of 700-1000 of these people scattered along the upper Sabine seem realistic. Family names include Castillo, Sepulvado, Ebarb, Toby, Dorsey, Meshell, and Monchac among others.

Emmanuel Dreschel of the University of Wisconsin is finishing a comprehensive study of the Mobilian trade language - known as Yama in Louisiana Indian communities. With the help of Choctaw, Coushatta and Tunica tribal members, and a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health for field work, Manny has enlarged our knowledge of this vanishing tongue. Claude Medford, Jr., Ernest Sickey, and the late Mrs. Arzalie Langley and others of the Coushatta tribe should be especially commended for sharing their knowledge. Mrs. Lessie Simon, Choctaw, of Beaver, Louisiana, also has done much to help preserve the inter-tribal language.

The Tunica-Biloxi Tribe at Marksville, Louisiana, has broken ground for a newly funded HUD Center for the tribe. Mrs. Ana Mae Juneau and Mrs. Rosa Pierite are working in the Avoyelles Parish bicultural education program (Title IV) as artisans in the parish schools. They demonstrate basketry and beadwork and help communicate about Indian culture to the children in their schools. A new housing project is planned by the tribal council, and it is hoped that additional program involvement will follow construction of the new center.

Ms. Jan Curry, Mennonite volunteer to the Houma, is working on an ethnohistory of the Houma. The Houma groups: Houma Alliance (Dulac) and Houma Tribe (Golden Meadow) have begun work on their oral history and tribal documentation. Efforts to gain systematic, sound historical data pertinent to the Houma have been rewarding.

A recent loss to the Houma people was the death of a chief, William Lovince Billiot, who had actively pursued tribal rights since 1933.

The Houma Tribe of Louisiana has recently received a grant from the Office of Native American Programs to do a community needs assessment.

Manny Dreschel, Ernest Downs, and Pete Gregory have been taping Tunica songs, stories, and other oral tradition and history. Much of this material will be used in a tribal museum.

The Louisiana Inter-tribal Council has organized a state-wide program for Louisiana Indians. Indian Manpower Services, funded by the Comprehensive Education Training Act, now has programs for Choctaw, Coushatta, Chitimacha, and Houma participants. Balance of state funding makes training available to other groups as well.

The Inter-Tribal Council now has the following tribal membership: Choctaw, Coushatta, Chitimacha, and Houma. Mr. Ernest Sickey, Coushatta Tribe, is chairman and Mr. Clyde Jackson, Jena Band of Louisiana Choctaw,

is Vice-chairman. Ms. Jeanette Campos is program director for the Indian Manpower Services.

Louisiana Indian Women recently held a conference-workshop on Indian Women and Contemporary Culture. Held at the Coushatta Tribal Center, the meeting was attended by Indian women from all over the state. Dr. Marlene Echohawk of the Oto Tribe of Oklahoma and Grace McCullah of the Navajo Tribe were guests of the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana.

The Chitimacha Tribe has continued to forward its claim against the Indian Claims Commission for tribal lands lost. The claim runs to \$100 million and asks for titles to portions of the land and mineral rights of the lower Atchafalaya-Bayou Teche region.

The Chitimacha have also completed a "hot food" service at their tribal center on the reservation. The Chitimacha basketry program at the BIA school, under Mrs. Ada Thomas, successfully revitalized the production of baskets last year. People interested in Chitimacha crafts should contact either Mr. Larry Burgess or Mrs. Ada Thomas at Charenton, Louisiana.

A "new" Indian community is located at Cliftons Settlement in Rapides Parish. Families descended from Choctaw ancestors have received, through the State Office of Indian Affairs, a grant from the Office of Native American Programs, to document tribal history and to do a needs evaluation for their community. Isolated until a very few years ago, the Clifton Settlement now has a tribal office manned by Mr. Norris Tylor and Mr. Steve Weeks, tribal facilitator. Mr. Pete Mora, director of the state office of Indian Affairs, has been instrumental in helping the Clifton Community. The population numbers between 400 and 700 individuals.

The Clifton Community is now engaged in an oral history project and is conducting a community mapping and archaeological survey. Families include Brandy, Tylor, Batiste, Smith, Clifton, Neal, and Shackelford.

The Natchitoches Area Humanists, through a grant from the Louisiana Committee for the Humanities, has sponsored a number of programs on Indians and the humanities. Programs were held at Ebarb, Ft. Polk, Jonesville, and Jena. In each program a tribal Indian leader and an academic humanist discussed education and Indian values. Participants were Mr. Ernest Sickey, Coushatta Tribe, and Mr. Clyde Jackson, Jena Band of Choctaw, representatives of the Indian Communities and Pete Gregory and Kim Curry, anthropologists at Northwestern State University.

In spite of long sieges of flux, bad weather and the loss of a number of elderly Indian people, the Louisiana Indians are looking forward to the Spring. It'll soon be baseball season, ceremonial time in Oklahoma, and the crafts shops are loaded. The Coushatta, Tunica-Biloxi, Chitimacha, and Houma all have some traditional crafts for visitors. These include cane basketry, pine straw basketry, beadwork, shellwork, ball sticks, horn spoons, and other crafts.

The Indian Angels, Inc., an urban group in Baton Rouge, is now operating a craft store on Scenic Highway in North Baton Rouge.

BOOK REVIEW

The Poverty Point Culture, by Clarence H. Webb. Geoscience and Man, Vol. XVII, School of Geoscience, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, 70803, 1977. 73 pp., 28 figures, 15 tables, paper, \$6.00 plus 75¢ for postage and handling.

There is an old Spanish proverb, "The rich have money but the poor have time."

In some ways that proverb fits Clarence H. Webb's archaeological career. He has lacked the backing of an anthropology department, backhoes, student labor, and other mechanisms for capturing huge grants, but he has made up for it with motivation, skill, and a physician's precious commodity - time.

The Louisiana State University Geoscience Series is to be commended for their publication of Dr. Webb's monumental discussion of the whole Poverty Point phenomenon. Once, when I was in college, Dr. Webb and I began the type description of what was to become the Evans point. He mailed me a cigar box, and when I opened it there were enough Evans' points to cover half a dormitory room. I remember struggling to re-pack them all in a shoe box.

Well, he has done it again. The four thick volumes of data we have known as Dr. Webb's "labor of love" have been neatly packed into a scant sixty-four pages of print. He has managed to do that without sacrificing content and has maintained the structural integrity of the data as well. I am, twenty-five years later, still awed by his uncanny ability to package things.

The Poverty Point Culture is even more remarkable in that it manages to incorporate even the most radical interpretations - the one I rendered about agriculture at the Terral Lewis site is a good example - and to give everybody credit where credit is due.

I looked through the volume and it was like a visit to Carl Alexander's old barn. All the Poverty Pointers pass through there. Ford, Bird, Neitzel, Haag, Carl Alexander, Gagliano, Gibson, Jimmie Griffin - it is quite an array.

It also is a tribute to Clarence Webb's ability to incorporate new archaeology - a real synthesis out of antithesis - with the traditional culture history of the Lower Mississippi. Dr. Webb has kept up and continued to grow in knowledge and skill. New techniques have been associated with Poverty Point archaeology all along. Ford's use of air photos to delineate the earthworks, Webb and Bird's experiments with microlithic use - patterns, the clay ball experiments of Hunter and Gibson, lithic analysis at Terral Lewis, and Brasher's central place theory, Griffin's analysis of obsidian, Weber's thermoluminescent dating studies - Dr. Webb has tucked it all into this neat little package. It is a fine introduction to innovative archaeological field techniques.

From Calion to Choctawhatchee Bay is a long way. Clarence H. Webb has been there, counted and measured, synthesized, dug--has done it all. Everyone ever associated with the Poverty Point culture has seen him out-work laborers in the field, out-logic the professional colleagues all night--playing his traditional "can until can't" archaeology that drove Jim Ford to his bourbon at times.

Not only is this the best, most objective, synthesis of current Poverty Point data, but it is also the best example of "amateur" archaeology one could ever hope to see. Professionals beware--Webb's maps and plates are excellent, his prose is clean, his data is sound, and his logic clear. Amateurs beware also--his devotion is obvious, his time unmeasured, his own money spent, his homework is done, and finally, after twenty-five plus years of research, his manuscript is published.

Everyone interested in the archaeology of the Southeast, the Mississippi Valley and the American Formative should own it.

It will be a long time before the care and patience evident here will be spent again. Once more we owe Dr. Clarence Webb our gratitude for his efforts to save the Poverty Point culture for posterity. This work, and the state park, stand as monuments to how much one person can do. Perhaps that was what Poverty Point was all about in the first place, a tribute to one man.

H.F. Gregory,
Northwestern State University

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Louisiana Archaeology Symposium.

A symposium on Louisiana archaeology is being organized for the 1979 meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. The tentative title is "Recent Advances and New Directions in Louisiana Archaeology". Contributions are welcomed from all interested professionals and amateurs. This symposium cannot take place unless sufficient interest is generated, so prompt responses in the form of abstracts or even thoughts on the subject are encouraged. Any paper on Louisiana archaeology will be considered, but special attention will be given to specialized studies which represent definition of new problems and perspectives on their solutions. All abstracts, inquiries, and other communication should be addressed to: Thomas H. Guderjan; Center for Archaeological Studies; University of Southwestern Louisiana; Lafayette, LA 70504.

Texas Archeological Society's 1978 Field School.

The 1978 Field School of the Texas Archeological Society will be held on Galveston Island, June 10-18. This years' school will offer a variety of research projects in which members may participate. Excavation of midden and cemetery areas, survey by boat and by foot, historic site excavation, and oral history projects will be offered.

Optional afternoon mini-courses in such subjects as flint knapping, geology, mapping, nature study, faunal analysis, and magnetometry will be available for those members who wish to further their understanding of these topics and techniques related to archaeology. Special programs have been arranged for each evening during the field school. One of these programs will be about Galveston's historic districts. Members will have the following night off to visit the town's restaurants and historic attractions.

Camping will be in a shaded area adjacent to the site. Galveston Island State Park, three miles west, offers access to the beach, hot showers, and improved camp sites (some with hook-ups), for those who prefer not to "rough-it". Galveston's average temperature in June is 82 degrees. A gulf breeze blows most of the time. June weather is sunny with occasional brief afternoon rain showers.

Children's activities will include a balanced program of archaeology and local field trips and will be scaled to different age groups. Parents of children who participate in those activities must spend one day working with one of the children's groups.

The proposed research projects are based on previous excavation on Galveston. We will be investigating the camp and burial areas of the Karankawa Indians, a fascinating but little-known people who may have been the group first encountered by Spanish explorer Cabeza de Vaca and his companions who were shipwrecked on the Texas coast in 1528. They subsequently became the first Europeans to see the American Southwest. We hope to learn more about the Karankawa and perhaps find some evidence of this Spanish contact.

If you are interested in participating in the Texas Archeological Society's 1978 Field School you must be a member of the Society. For information or to apply for membership, fill out the attached form and mail to: Texas Archeological Society, Southern Methodist University, Box 161, Dallas, TX 75275.

Annual Dues \$12.00 Student \$8.00 1978 Field School Registration \$20.00

Please send an application form for membership in the Texas Archeological Society to:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

A B C

I. GEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 1. Research the geological history
- 2. Research the historical past

II. BASIC STUDY AND IDENTIFICATION

- 1. Area pottery types
- 2. Area point types and tools and lithic debitage
- 3. Historical Material

III. SURVEY PROCEDURES

- 1. Map Reading
- 2. Site Analysis & Reporting
- 3. Soil Description
- 4. Flora Identification
- 5. Photography
- 6. Artifact Analysis

IV. MAPPING

- 1. Use of the alidade and transit

V. TESTING

- 1. Excavation procedures
- 2. Taking carbon 14, flotation and pollen samples

VI. EXCAVATION AND TESTING

- 1. Preparation of the site
- 2. Analysis of the site

VII. FORMULATION OF IDEAS AND HYPOTHESIS

VIII. ASSEMBLAGE OF DATA

- 1. Compiling and writing the data
- 2. Producing maps, charts, and photos
- 3. Proof reading and correcting final draft

RESULT: Proof of Achievement in the completion of a valid and useful scientific publication that you have taken part in preparing.

Please print.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE _____

Are you a member of any society of Archaeology, Geology, History, etc.? If so, which one? _____

When and how much time will you wish to give? _____

Any and all suggestions are welcome.

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM TO:

Mitchell Hillman	or	Dewey Robinson	or	Return in person
22 Glendale Dr.		325-0913 in Monroe		to the NLAS meeting
Monroe, LA 71202		255-4162 in Ruston		held on every 3rd
323-2392		259-8058 in Jonesboro		Thursday.

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

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