



NEWSLETTER

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Published By The

Archeological and Cultural Research Program

University of New Orleans

Volume 9, Number 1

April 1982

IN THIS ISSUE: A note from the Newsletter Editor . . . 1; LAS State Officers for 1982 . . . 3; Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting, January 30, 1982 . . . 3; Minutes of the Eighth Annual Business Meeting, January 31, 1982 . . . 5; Treasurer's Report . . . 6; Membership Report . . . 7; Field School Committee Report . . . 7; From the President's Desk, the LAS Survey . . . 9; Synopsis of the Eighth Annual LAS Meeting and paper abstracts . . . 9; Notes and News from the State Office . . . 15; News from State Parks . . . 17; A letter from J. Ashley Sibley . . . 18; Request for information on metal projectile points . . . 18; Maise or Fish: Food for Thought, Brian J. Duhe . . . 19; Caddoan Archaeology and the Consideration of Regional Research Problems, Timothy K. Perttula . . . 21; Florida's Prehistoric Stone Technology by Barbara Purdy, a review by L.W. Patterson . . . 24; New Publications from SMU . . . 26; Chapter News . . . 26; A special offer from BAYWOOD Publishers . . . 32.

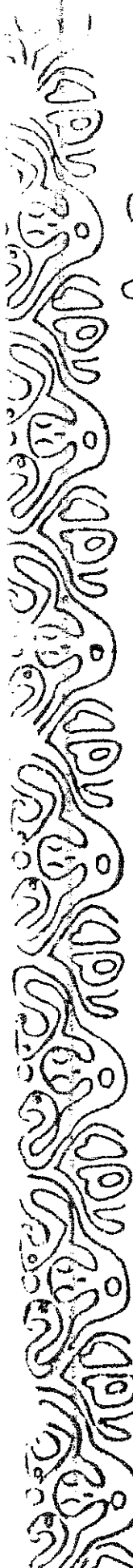
!!! DUES 1982 !!!

If you haven't yet paid, send \$10.00 to LAS Treasurer, Emily Vincent, 2300 Broas Drive, Marrero, LA 70072

NOTE FROM THE NEWSLETTER EDITOR. J. Richard Shenkel

Here it is, Spring! The annual meetings are a thing of the foggy past buried in the memories of a cold winter. The trees are leaved with fresh green, the pollen is thick, and, as is typical for the first number of the year, the issue is fat. I hope that the vastness of this newsletter does not deter anyone from reading the whole, there are some pretty good things included.

The NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY is published quarterly for the Society by the Archaeological and Cultural Research Program of the University of New Orleans, supported, in part, by a grant to the Society from Standard Oil of Indiana. Send all notes, news, and other communications to: J. Richard Shenkel, LAS Newsletter Editor, Dept. of Anthropology & Geography, University of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 70148. Unless otherwise indicated, all views are those of the Editor and do not necessarily reflect



Every once in a while, I feel moved to expound in an editorial fashion and the beginning of the year seems about as good a time as any. Oddly, this will not be a dreary forecast about the vanishing archaeological heritage and the trauma of the Federal cutbacks, there has been enough said about these subjects already. Rather, it is a note of encouragement, an encouragement that I feel when I contemplate the LAS and how it has been getting along over the last several years. Here we are with nine active chapters on the books in varying degrees of health, an annual meeting that is always well attended with programs that are exceedingly good. Papers presented by both professionals and non-professionals alike are well thought out and informative, which is more than I can say for some "professional society" meetings that I have attended. Through the efforts of Jon Gibson we have an excellent publication series in the Bulletins. I feel that with the passage of a few more years, our bulletin will become one of the more significant publication outlets in the southeast.

We have, in Louisiana, been able to combine the efforts of all people interested in archaeology from the academic, governmental, and private sectors, professional and non-professional, into a single, unified body, the LAS. Not only do we voice concern about the archaeology of Louisiana, we do something about it. We share information, we explore, we investigate, in short, we do archaeology. Given this, I think that the LAS is something of which we can all be proud and I am certainly honored by my chance to participate in it.



OFFICERS 1982

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PRESIDENT

Brian J. Duhe
P. O. Drawer B
Reserve, La. 70084
Phone: 536-1161

PRESIDENT ELECT - VICE PRESIDENT

William S. Baker
P. O. Box 637
Jonesville, La. 71343
Phone: 339-7378

RECORDING SECRETARY

Rose Walker
Rte. 2 Box 765
Deville, La. 71328
Phone: 357-4396

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Debbie Woodiel
6212 Celia Avenue
Baton Rouge, La. 70811
Phone: 925-3830

TREASURER

Emily Vincent
2300 Broas Drive
Marrero, La. 70072
Phone: 341-6085

L.A.S. BULLETIN EDITOR

Dr. Jon Gibson
120 Beta Dr.
Lafayette, La. 70501
Phone: 981-2032

L.A.S. NEWSLETTER EDITOR

Dr. Richard Shenkel
7709 Mayo Drive
New Orleans, La. 70126
Phone: 282-0294

* * * * *

Minutes of The Executive Committee Meeting, January 30, 1982....Rose Walker

President Brian Duhe presided at the Executive Committee meeting held January 30, 1982 in Thibodeaux, La. Other members present included Bill Baker, outgoing Treasurer and President Elect, Emily Vincent, Treasurer, Debbie Woodiel, Corresponding Secretary, Richard Shenkel, Jon Gibson, Duke Rivet, Clarence Webb, David Jean, Ray Fredlund, Dan Shipman, Joan Exnicious, and Rose Walker, Recording Secretary.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with, as they were published in the December Newsletter. Bill Baker gave the Treasurer's Report. The financial statement will be found in the Newsletter. Discussion ensued as to the transfer of certificate to increase interest earnings. Total receipts amounted to \$5,013.60. The total expenditure for the year was \$6,777.52 reflecting a loss of \$1,763.92 which was explained as going into the cost of two publications in one year.

The transition of position of treasurer was discussed with an agreement to meet in the near future to handle the necessary changes.

Jon Gibson, Bulletin editor, reported on financial break received on last publication. The largest expense is incurred on postage.

Transition poses a difficult job and raised the question of establishing a permanent office for banking, permanent address, as well as physical space for storage of publications and related files. Mention was made of possible attachment to a university or state office building.

Debbie Woodiel presented the Membership Report. The final report for 1981 was a grand total of 295 members reflecting an increase of 10 members. To this date the membership for 1982 was at 102 members. Debbie suggested that there be a concentrated effort on increasing institutional memberships to Universities and Libraries.

Discussion ensued on the printing of new membership flyers suited to Institution type membership; also there is need to print new regular membership flyers with inclusion of new address.

Mention was made of improving student membership through contact and advertising. It was noted that regular membership had a fairly equal turnover with the new members balancing loss of previous members. There was mention of a need to devise a method of reminding members of nonpayment of dues by means of the Newsletter. An asterisk will be placed by name of members that have not renewed for the year.

Dr. Webb suggested that late joiners be provided with the 1981 Newsletters and Bulletin and then be billed for 1982. Mention was made concerning the negative aspect of 1/2 year membership fee.

Jon Gibson reported that there are 3 Bulletins in preparation with two of them in press. Ouachita Valley publication is slow in filling up. Feb. 15 is cut off date for accepting articles. The 1981 Bulletin will be in press and out during this year.

Discussion of a Langiappe issue ended with suggestion that we string out the issues so we will have publication of 1983 already assembled and ready for publication.

Ray Fredlund, Chairman of Field School Committee, presented his report. (should be included in Newsletter). Question was brought up concerning future success of a Field School. This is an issue that needs serious consideration. Poverty Point probably will be ruled out as it will be under Earthwatch for the 1982 session. Suggestion was made that, instead of Field School, weekend gatherings similar to the Fish Creek type be held. It was suggested that Chapter Representatives feel out local Chapters on this issue. Positive aspect of the Field School is the association of amateurs with professionals. A drawback is that too much is attempted in too short a time. Social gatherings would be in order if certification members would seek more professional digs for certification purposes.

Richard Shenkel, Newsletter editor, gave a very favorable report. An increase of efficiency was evident in the last LAS Newsletter with less than two days from editor's desk to mailbox. An improved clerical staff and the added boost of its nominal cost for printing will insure that there will be no delay in the Quarterly publication of the Newsletter. Now what Richard needs is something to print. Request was made of Chapter Representatives to send full report of Officers and activities. Newsletter articles should be sent in the last week before each quarter ends.

Including photographs in the newsletter was discussed. If photographs are to be used, the cost of having them printed will be billed to the LAS as the University could not absorb the cost.

Decision was made to print the By-Laws in the Newsletter so all members will have a copy. When a new member joins, beginning in 1983, he would be given a copy upon joining. Amendments to the By-Laws will be published in the Newsletter as they occur.

Old Business

Speakers Bureau - Because of poor participation it was felt that it was no longer needed. Initially it served a purpose but the organization has outgrown its need for the Speakers Bureau.

New Business

Baton Rouge Chapter will host the 1983 Annual Convention. The Office of Archaeology will be sponsor.

It was tentatively projected that the Tenth Year Anniversary in 1984 be celebrated by returning the Convention to the original meeting place, Lafayette, La.

In line of new business several ideas were brought up for consideration. There should be a "Local Chapter Award", a "Stu Nitzel Award" (a traveling shovel for the Chapter with largest percentage of members in attendance). Travel reimbursement to President dictated by the need to resolve problems throughout the state.

The meeting was adjourned after brief discussion so that a short lunch break could be had before resumption of the Convention.

* * * * *

Minutes of the Eighth Annual Business Meeting Rose Walker

President Brian Duhe opened the Business Meeting of the Eighth Annual Convention, held in Thibodeaux, January 30 and 31, 1982. Reading of the minutes was dispensed with at this time. Bill Baker gave the financial report for 1981. It was accepted and motion was made by Dr. Webb and seconded that we thank Bill for his many years of service.

Report of election of officers was made. Bill Baker was elected as President Elect and Emily Vincent our new Treasurer.

Debbie Woodiel presented the membership report. An appeal was made that all present at the convention go back to local chapters and try to get past members back into the organization.

Jon Gibson gave the Bulletin report. Two bulletins were printed during this past year for 1979 and 1980. There are three bulletins in preparation with two already in press. The 1981 Bulletin, Issue No 8, will go into press next week. Two following issues will be special issues. One will be the Ouachita Valley the other will be Troyville/Baytown issue.

Richard Shenkel reported on the Newsletter. Past problems seem to be rectified and the Newsletter is now only in need of news. Rick made a bid for news, trivia, etc... Just be sure you send something printable.

Certification Committee report was made by Brian Duhe. A meeting scheduled for early February will review credentials of certification members and send them letters notifying them of their status.

Field School report was made by Ray Fredlund. The next Field School will not be at Poverty Point. Dr. Goad is to work with Earthwatch this coming year. It was proposed we have less structured Fish Creek Type of gathering along with some more structured events for Certification.

The Poverty Point Field School held from June 26 through July 20, 1981 was basically enjoyed. There were both positive and negative feelings expressed. A total of 53 persons attended with an average of 5 days stay on sit.

The 1983 Annual Convention will be in Baton Rouge, sponsored by the Division of Archaeology. Dates are yet to be confirmed.

Chapter reports: At this point representatives from five chapters presented reports of their activities and achievements. Making presentations were Baton Rouge, Ray Fredlund; North West Chapter, David Jean (incidentally David has been named President of Arkansas Archaeological Society); Central Chapter, Walter Randall; East Central, Bill Baker; these reports should be in Newsletter as Chapter News.

The program was turned over to Dr. Saucier from the Experimental Station at Vicksburg. Dr. Saucier gave a slide presentation depicting the activities of this year's recipient of the James A. Ford award, Dr. Woody Gagliano. Presentation of award was made. It was noted that each year the shape of the award is depictive of the recipient. The first year Dr. C. Webb received a Point, the second award was to Dr. Wm. Haag in the form of a trowel. Dr. Woody Gagliano received a plaque in the shape of the state of Louisiana.

The next guest speaker was Robert DeBlieux from the State Department Office of Program Development, who, on behalf of the Governor and the people of the state, presented the Governor's Award. This award was presented for outstanding service in education and service in archaeology.

J. Ashley Sibley was recipient of this special award for 1981. As a retired teacher, promoter of youth activity in archaeology, founder of a Junior Archaeology Society, author of the book Louisiana's Ancients of Man, creator of Gridston Bluff Park, and 25 years of interest, J. Ashley Sibley was very deserving of the first Governor's Award. Dr. Sibley accepted the award with expressions of appreciation for all who had given him assistance. There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Treasurer's Report, Period ending December 31, 1981 . . . William S. Baker, Jr.

Beginning Balance Dec. 31, 1980 \$8,224.56

Receipts

Membership Fees	\$1898.00
Publication Sales	722.32
1981 Fld. Sch. Reg. Fees	190.00
Bal. 1981 annual meet advance	98.22
Bal. 1980 Fld. Sch. Advance (Reggio)	161.00
Registration Fees - Certification Program	50.00
Reg. fees - 1980 Fld. School	15.00
Donations;	
Red Ball Oxygen Co.	1000.00
Standard Oil	500.00
Interest earnings	262.06
Funds unreported in 1980 - statement	117.00
Total Receipts	\$5,013.60

Expenditures

Printing	\$5685.18
Postage	419.07
Supplies	14.00
Exc. Meetings (Alexander, 5-30 & 11-21-81)	106.91
1981 Fld Sch. (port-a-lets)	120.00
1982 annual meet advance	310.36
Return overpayment Fld. Sch. Fees	5.00
NSF check (not reported in 1980 statement)	117.00

Net earnings 12-31-81

(\$1,763.92)

Total cash on hand (all accounts)

\$6,460.64

Breakdown of accounts

Regular	\$ 940.25
Petty Cash	395.28
Savings	<u>5,124.11</u>
	\$6,460.64

Membership Report Debbie Woodiel

Final report for 1981 membership

Regular - 133 renewals + 63 new = 5 status change = 201
 Associate - 33 renewals + 16 new + 1 status change = 50
 Student - 3 renewals + 4 new + 3 status change = 10
 Life - 13 (2 new)
 Institutions - 18 renewals + 2 new = 20
 Sustaining - 1

Grand total (all categories) = 295

1982 Membership

Regular - 65
 Associate - 10
 Student - 4
 Life - 13
 Institutions - 9
 Sustaining - 1

Total = 102

Field School Committee Report Field School Committee

The 1981 Louisiana Archaeological Society summer field school was conducted from June 27 through July 10 at the Poverty Point State Commemorative Area near Epps, West Carroll Parish in northeastern Louisiana.

A total of 53 persons including LAS members and their families attended. The average length of stay was approximately five days.

A camp ground was provided on the northeast side of Motley Mound for those choosing to camp. This was private property and campers were charged three dollars (\$3) a day by the owner for use of the campsite. The picturesque camp ground provided was not used however because those few who chose to camp did not wish to challenge the dominant life form on the leeward side of the Mound; the mosquito. Campers did find suitable sites to the southwest of Motley, however, where mosquitos were less dominant. Most attendees availed themselves of the dormitory facilities in the commemorative area. Since campers were so few the problem of providing shower facilities for them was resolved by permitting use of the showers in the laboratory building.

The LAS field school was conducted in conjunction with the LSU summer field school which ran from June 10 through August 6. Dr. Sharon Goad was the director of both. This was a significant advantage to the LAS field school attendees in that they become a part of a much larger project, the results of which were more meaningful and obvious than would have been the case if they were working alone. The varying lengths of stay and unpredictability of day to day participation by the LAS field school attendees undoubtedly caused Dr. Goad added problems in coordinating and controlling the overall work effort.

Attached to the LAS file copy of this report are copies of the various mailings relative to the field school.

Field School Committee: Ray Fredlund, Chairman; Dr. Sharon Goad, Director; Debbie Woodiel, Tommy Johnson, Mitchell Hillman.

* * * * *

From the President's desk LAS Survey Brian J. Duhe

As I announced at the 8th annual business meeting of the LAS in Thibodaux, La. on Jan. 30, 1982, the results of the LAS Survey mailed out to all regular LAS members was very disappointing. Two hundred surveys were mailed out and only twenty-two were returned. Only 11% of the regular members took time out to respond to our survey. The purpose of the survey was to give your new Executive Committee an idea of what type of programs and activities you desired as LAS members. The LAS cannot continue to spend money on elaborate field schools, certification programs, etc. if only a small percentage of the total LAS members are interested. Last year the LAS total income did not cover our annual expenses. Two of our largest expenditures during the year are postage and publications. We need to either generate new sources of revenues or eliminate some of the programs and activities. I am certainly against cutting back any LAS programs but we must be practical and if we do not get more membership participation, we may be forced to cut back. It is up to you to elect your local LAS Representative and have them voice the opinion of your local chapter at the next Executive Committee meeting which will probably be scheduled for April. This will be a very important meeting because we may be deciding the future of some of the LAS programs. As you can see from the results of the survey which follow, the LAS Executive Committee has no clear mandate as to what direction the LAS should be going with its programs.

Surveys mailed out 200 - Surveys returned 22 (11%)

Major interest as indicated by Survey: 1) Para Professional (Certification)-11; 2) Hobby - 15; 3) Attend Meeting/Slide Presentation - 18; 4) LAS Bulletin/Newsletter - 21; 5) Visiting Museums - 20; 6) Touring Archaeological Sites - 19; 7) a. LAS Field School - 18, b. Ongoing Professional Projects - 16; 8) Weekend Class Room Sessions - 14: Type Class: Lithics 13, Ceramics 12, Mapping 2, Survey 1, Lab Techniques 1, Preservation 1, Stratigraphy 1, Conservation 1, Excavation 1, Survey Forums 1, Report Writing 1, Urban Archaeology 1, Faunal Analysis 1, Human Skeletal Analysis 1, Cultural Periods 1.

How much time can you spend doing archaeology per week 8.5 hrs. average.

Should the State (Div. of Archaeology) be more involved in supporting LAS programs? Yes 19, No 1.

Which of the 10 categories is most important? 1 (2), 2 (2), 3 (0), 4 (4), 5 (0), 6 (1), 7 (9), 8 (3), 9 (0), 10 (0).

Synopsis of the Eighth Annual LAS Meeting and Paper Abstracts. . . . M. C. Webb

The papers presented at the 1982 meetings consisted of a symposium on current research in Southeastern Louisiana (Richard Beavers, Chair) on Saturday morning, a symposium on current research in Southwestern Louisiana (Robert Newman, Chair) on Saturday afternoon, and a session of individual papers on various aspects of regional archaeology on Sunday morning. There was, in addition, a multi-media presentation, accompanied by an exhibit of representative artifacts, on the excavation of the wreck El Nuevo Constante, prior to the regular session on Saturday afternoon. Since, in contrast to the Troyville symposium at the 1980 meetings in Alexandria, there was no overriding central theme to the sessions, the clearest picture of the meetings is probably best provided by the inclusion of the abstracts of the papers presented at the meeting (see below), with this correspondent confining his remarks to brief comments on salient points or shifts in focus not indicated by the abstracts. (It should be noted, however, that, despite the lack of overall focus, the individual papers were generally impressive for their composition and presentation, and for the quality of research they reflected.)

In the Saturday morning symposium the papers by Lamb (Preliminary Report on Excavation at the Boudreaux Site 16JE53), DeMarcay (Preliminary Report on Test Excavations at Isle Bonne 16 JE60) and Webb (Preliminary Report on Excavations at a Late Troyville Period Site (16ST6 on the West Pearl River, Louisiana) were essentially descriptive presentations of the work at the sites in question. Of interest, however, was the greater detail provided for the Early Marksville and Troyville periods, previously ill-defined in the southeastern portion of the state, by the papers of, respectively, Lamb and DeMarcay, and Webb's account of a possible specific spatial and temporal locus of eastern Gulf influence early (not late, as at first supposed) in Troyville times. Gertjeansen (Laboratory Simulation of Tchefuncte Period ceramic Vessels from the Pontchartrain Basin) provided an extremely interesting example of the experimental duplication of ancient artifact manufacture and also suggested that significant features of the local ceramics reflect raw material limitations rather than cultural factors per se. Beavers' summary (Report on Current Research in the Middle Barataria Basin) on this occasion concentrated on issues of research design and goal, and upon the background of the project rather than upon culture-historical construction.

As noted, the Saturday afternoon sessions featured a presentation on the excavation of the Nuevo Constante. This was preceded by a general description of the work of the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation by Mr. Robert Deblieux and followed by Pearson's more technical paper - presented by David Kelly - on the wreck (Archaeological Investigations of the Nuevo Constante). Although the data presented by Weinstein (Ceramics from the Little Constance Bayou Site 16CM114...) provided less in the way of Southern Cult materials than originally expected, the site provided an interesting case study of shoreline retreat. In similar fashion the paper by Thomas (A Paleo Indian Occupation on the Northeast Texas Coast) demonstrated the occurrence of that often-suspected phenomenon, a Paleo Indian and Early Archaic site on the continental shelf, now drowned by marine transgression. Expectably, Gibson's paper (Marksville in Coastal Louisiana: Fact or Figment) suggesting that non-elite aspects of Marksville have been attributed to Tchefuncte, generated the most debate of the day, but overall agreement. While Neuman's presentation (The Archaeology of the Louisiana Coastal Zone...) was a more straight-forward presentation of the last decade's research, the question of the quantity of clams required to sustain a population aroused considerable interest (answer: an awful lot of them).

Unfortunately this correspondent was unable to be present for the papers of Jean (Recent Paleo Finds in Northwest Louisiana) and Affeltranger (Late Archaic Sites in Northern Rapides Parish) on Sunday morning. Haag's paper (Archaeoastronomy at Poverty Point) was in fact a presentation of parallels from the Neolithic and Bronze Age of Western Europe, while Jeter's presentation of his and Schamback's paper (Your Neighbors to the North: The Archaeology of South Arkansas), as the title indicates, was a highly detailed exposition of the artifactual history of the region immediately to the north of the state line. Fredlund's presentation of the paper by himself, Rivet and Weinstein (Preliminary Investigations at the Peter Hill Site 16 IV 2) not only fixed the site in the Medora phase of Plaquemine but also provided a good example of fruitful cooperation between amateurs and professionals, while Castille's paper (Excavations at the Corner of Esplanade and Rampart) was a valiant effort to demonstrate social class and ethnic difference in house plan and artifact inventory at an historic site rather poor in archaeological preservation. Finally, the paper by Exnicios (1981 Excavations at Poverty Point) provided a detailed but necessarily preliminary account of the work of the most recent LSU field school, mentioning, among various finds of interest, the occurrence of possible wattle and daub structures on both ridges and swales, faience figures and small amounts of both Wheeler Plain and St. John's Plain ceramics.

ABSTRACTS OF ORGANIZED SYMPOSIA
SOUTHEASTERN COASTAL ARCHAEOLOGY
RICHARD BEAVERS - CHAIRMAN

- (1) REPORT OF CURRENT RESEARCH IN THE MIDDLE BARATARIA BASIN. Richard C. Beavers, University of New Orleans. Over the past four years the Archaeological and Cultural Research Program of the University of New Orleans has conducted an ongoing program of research in the middle Barataria Basin of Jefferson Parish. Included as a part of the overall study were a series of specific questions focused on various aspects of: subsistence, ceramic chronology, settlement patterns and extra-regional interaction spheres. An updating of this project will be presented and directions of future research will be discussed.
- (2) PRELIMINARY REPORT ON TEST EXCAVATIONS AT ISLE BONNE, 16 JE 60. Gary B. DeMarcay, University of New Orleans. The ceramic complex from Isle Bonne, 16 JE 60, indicates that this site represents the first chance to study a single component Troyville/Baytown site in the southeast Louisiana coastal plain. Test excavations at Isle Bonne from insitu midden deposit revealed a ceramic assemblage dating to the Troyville/Baytown period. When compared to sites in southeast Louisiana and to inland sites of comparable age Isle Bonne's ceramic assemblage appears to be an anomaly.
- (3). LABORATORY SIMULATION OF TCHFUNCTE PERIOD CERAMIC VESSELS FROM THE PONTCHARTRAIN BASIN. Doyle Gertjeansen, University of New Orleans. The structural and visual characteristics of Tchefuncte period ceramics have been defined by a number of investigators. Whether those characteristics were necessitated by local clay resources or were the result of technical, aesthetic, or cultural choices imposed on the vessels by the craftsman has not been clearly defined. Analysing Tchefuncte ceramics is complicated by the fact that no whole vessel from that period has yet been recovered in archaeological excavation. Laboratory simulation of completed vessels from local clays yields a clearer understanding of the specific technical problems encountered by the Delta Potters and further clarifies the part to whole relationship between insolated vessel characteristics. This paper is a summary of research results to date.
- (4) PRELIMINARY REPORT ON EXCAVATIONS AT THE BOUDREAUX SITE, 16 JE 53. Teresia R. Lamb, University of Florida. The Boudreaux Site is a single component Early Marksville Site in south-central Jefferson Parish. In association with the general midden area is a small earthen mound which, when tested, produced the remains of at least one individual. Within the structure of the mound was a prepared floor or cap. Implications for regional interaction are discussed.

(5) CERAMICS FROM THE LITTLE CONSTANCE BAYOU SITE (16 CM 114): A UNIQUE PREHISTORIC COLLECTION FROM COASTAL CAMERON PARISH, LOUISIANA: Richard A. Weinstein. The Little Constance Bayou site (16 CM 114) is a recently destroyed shell midden once situated atop the natural levee of a small stream, emanating from Little Constance Bayou. Wave action and Gulf shoreline retreat have reworked the former midden into an extensive beach deposit along the coast of Cameron Parish. Artifacts eroded from the midden include a large collection of relatively well-preserved ceramics. These ceramics provide evidence of what was probably an intensive occupation of short duration occurring during the middle to late Mississippi period. Included in the collection are several sherds reminiscent of the so-called "Southeastern Ceremonial Complex" or "Southern Cult." This is believed to be the farthest west along the Gulf Coast that artifacts of this type have been found. This paper will explore the nature of the ceramics found at the Little Constance Bayou site, and provide a review of sites along the Louisiana coast, from which similar items have been recovered. Comparisons with areas farther east, particularly in Alabama and Florida, also will be examined.

SOUTHWESTERN COASTAL ARCHAEOLOGY

ROBERT NEUMAN - CHAIRMAN

(1) MARKSVILLE IN COSTAL LOUISIANA: FACT OR FIGMENT? Dr. Jon L. Gibson, University of Southwestern Louisiana. The Marksville culture in coastal Louisiana is viewed as an artifact of historical typology. It is herein contended that the group of traits, commonly referred to as Marksville, is part of a sacred complex of an assemblage whose domestic side has been called Tchefuncte.

(2) THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE LOUISIANA COASTAL ZONE: SOME ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE 1970. Robert W. Neuman, Curator of Anthropology, Louisiana State University. Prior to 1970 the archaeology of the area was best understood in terms of site locations and ceramic chronologies dating from about 500 B.C. on into the late prehistoric period. During the decade of the 1970s, however, some significant data, of a very different course, were presented. Addressed here will be the research contributions relative to physical anthropology, burial patterns and subsistence economics related to several prehistoric cultures in the Louisiana coastal zone.

(3) ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE NUEVO CONSTANTE: Charles E. Pearson. This paper presents the results of the first year of archaeological and historical research conducted on the eighteenth century Spanish merchant vessel, Nuevo Constante. Historical investigations have produced information on the ship, her origin, her cargo, and her crew. The archaeological research has resulted in the recovery of tremendous quantities of artifacts relating to the ship and her cargo. Many of the items recovered are unique and unduplicated in the archaeological record.

(4) A PALEO INDIAN OCCUPATION ON THE NORTHEAST TEXAS COAST: Prentice M. Thomas, Ph.D. In January, 1981 New World Research Inc. conducted a cultural resources survey in the McFadden Marsh National Wildlife Refuge in Jefferson County, Texas. The project area, located on the coast of Texas, 28 km (17.3 miles) west of Sabine Pass, is encompassed by the McFadden Beach site (41 JF 50). Initially reported by Long (1978), the site consists of Paleo Indian and early Archaic artifacts and numerous fossils of large Pleistocene vertebrates, all secondarily deposited on the beach. The site or sites originally were located on a plain that extended into what is now the Gulf. When sea level rose to its present level about 5,000 years ago, the plain and the sites situated upon it were inundated. Our tests, located in the marsh immediately inland from the beach confirmed that no intact cultural deposits remain above the sea water level.

(5) PRELIMINARY REPORT ON EXCAVATIONS AT A LATE TROYVILLE PERIOD SITE (16-ST 6) ON THE WEST PEARL RIVER, LOUISIANA. M. C. Webb, Department of Anthropology and Geography, University of New Orleans. Over a period of a decade parties from the Department of Anthropology and Geography of the University of New Orleans have conducted small scale excavations at The Indian Camp or Indian Village site, a shell mound located on the lower West Pearl River in St. Tammany Parish within the coastal zone of Louisiana. Recent review of materials recovered suggests a Late Troyville period temporal placement and also the possible occurrence of clay constructions within the mound. Implications for local development and regional intercontact are discussed.

GENERAL SESSIONS

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS BY CONTRIBUTORS

Affeltranger, Charles (Central Chapter LAS) LATE ARCHAIC SITES IN NORTHER RAPIDES PARISH. Surface collections at five sites in northern Rapides Parish indicated predominantly late Archaic occupation. Representative points were Evans, Delhi, Motley, Sinner, Marshall, Macon, Nolan and Williams. A small fraction of the projectile points recovered were Mississippian - Bonham, Scallorn, Friley and Alba. Several Godley points - possibly representing the Woodland period - were also discovered. One large site, 16 RA 136, whether divided into ten areas or taken as a whole contained predominantly late Archaic points. One of the ten areas yielded a dozen scrapers and 42 artifacts to date and thus is thought to have been a butchering station.

Castille, George J. (Coastal Environments, Inc.) EXCAVATIONS AT THE CORNER OF ESPLANADE AND RAMPART: SOME INTERPRETATIONS. During the summer of 1980, excavations were conducted on two house lots at the corner of Esplanade Avenue and North Rampart Street in New Orleans. The house sites represented nineteenth century, upper middle class and lower middle class families. A discussion of artifacts recovered from selected features is provided, and suggestions are made for socio-economic and functional differences. Analyses of certain artifact types are discussed in terms of their sensitivity to status differences of the former site occupants.

Exnicios, Joan M. (Louisiana State University) 1981 EXCAVATIONS AT THE POVERTY POINT SITE. Poverty Point (1200-600 B.C.), located in West Carroll Parish, Louisiana is the type site for the Poverty Point Culture. Poverty Point is known to have been the center of a vast cultural and economic network extending over much of the Eastern United States. The site encompasses an arrangement of six large concentric earthen ridges forming a partial octagonal shape. This past summer, Louisiana State University and the L. A. S. field school conducted its 1981 summer field school on Ridge 1 of the Northwest sector of this site. This is an expansion of continuing research begun in the 1980 summer field season. Eighty-seven features were found including post molds, hearths, and possible smudge pits. These features suggest a successive habitation sequence of Ridge 1 that includes at least four stages of ridge construction. This paper discusses habitation in this area, the 1981 excavation and future research goals.

Fredlund, Ray (Baton Rouge Chapter LAS) PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS AT THE PETER HILL SITE, 16 IV 2. The Baton Rouge Chapter of the Louisiana Archaeological Society conducted test excavations at the Peter Hill site (16 IV 2) from 1979-1981. The site consists of two earthen platform mounds located along Bayou Grosse Tete approximately two miles north of the community of Rosedale in Iberville Parish. The investigations included a total of five test pits located in and around the flank of Mound A. Analysis of the material recovered indicates a Mississippi period occupation of the site, related to the Medora Phase of the Plaquemine Culture. Contribution by, Philip Rivet and Richard Weinstein.

Haag, Dr. William (Louisiana State University) and Brecher, Kenneth (Boston University) ARCHAEOASTRONOMY AT POVERTY POINT. Excavations in the early '70s revealed scattered postmolds just inside the innermost ridge of the western sector of the octagon. Investigators speculated on the possibility that an ancient observer could have sighted along some of these posts to mark rising sun of the solstices and equinox. In 1979, an astronomer at Tulane noted that the two aiseways adjacent to the western sector had bearings 29 degrees S of W and 29 degrees N of W. Now a physicist working in archaeoastronomy has made the same observation and noted that these azimuths of 241 degrees and 299 degrees are those of the summer and winter solstices for the setting sun at this latitude.

Jeane, David (Northwestern La. Chapter LAS) RECENT PALEO FINDS IN NORTHWEST, LA. Based on surface collections in Caddo, Webster and Bossier Parishes Louisiana, it is evident that Paleo Indians were present during prehistoric times. Scottsbluff, Folsom, Clovis and San Patrice projectile points were found at several sites. These projectile points are described and their distribution discussed.

Jeter, Marvin D. and Schambach, Frank F. (Arkansas Archaeological Survey, Monticell and Magnolia) YOUR NEIGHBORS TO THE NORTH: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOUTH ARKANSAS. South Arkansas contains the greater portions of three archeological regions which extend into norther Louisiana. From west to east, these are the Great Bend (of the Red River) region of the Caddoan area, and the Felsenthal and Bartholomew-Macon regions of the Lower Mississippi Valley area. Also, the northern tip of the Upper Tensas Basin region of the LMV extends into extreme southeast Arkansas. The archeological sequences of these regions are summarized in this presentation, with emphasis on the complex interactions among the Caddoan, Plaquemine and Mississippian traditions during the late prehistoric and protohistoric periods.

Notes and News From the State Office. Kathleen Byrd

The 1982 Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission meetings are: February 11, May 20, July 15 and October 14.

The meetings will be held at 1:30 p.m. in the Secretary's Conference Room of the Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism on North Foster Drive, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

If you have any topics that you would like discussed at the any meeting, please feel free to call the Division of Archaeology at 343-6680.

The Division of Archaeology has tallied the number of site forms submitted by LAS chapter members who are not professional archaeologists. According to the site files, during 1981 the following numbers of site forms were submitted by each chapter: Northwest...21, Central ... 4, Delta...3, Baton Rouge...1, Southwest (Imperial Calcasieu)... 1, East Central ... 0, Lafayette...0, Northeast... 0.

The Division greatly appreciates the work of these chapter members and look forward to receiving 1982 forms from people throughout the state.

Governor's Award

On January 30, 1982, J. Ashley Sibley of Shreveport received the first Governor's Award for Service in Archaeology. In a ceremony at the LAS annual meeting, Robert B. DeBlieux presented a certificate signed by Governor Treen to Mr. Sibley. DeBlieux, state historic preservation officer, also described the purpose of the award, and shy Mr. Sibley was selected.

DeBlieux explained that the award recognizes individuals who have shown a sustaining interest in archaeology through educating children, helping preserve archaeological sites, funding archaeology, sponsoring preservation legislation, assisting professional archaeologists, or by promoting archaeology.

Mr. Sibley, a retired teacher and administrator of the Department of Education, was chosen as the recipient of the 1982 award because of the years he has spent educating youth and promoting in them an appreciation of archaeology. From about 1957 until 1977 he organized and directed the activities of the Junior Archaeological Society headquartered at his home in Baton Rouge. Literally hundred of school children in this society took part in state science fairs and field trips in the United States and Mexico. His society members repeatedly excelled in these science fairs.

In 1967 Mr. Sibley published his book, Louisiana's Ancients of Man, which describes the prehistoric and historic Indian cultures of Louisiana. Since his retirement, Mr. Sibley has established in Caddo Parish the Grindstone Bluff Park and Junior Archaeological Museum where he continues to educate and familiarize others with Louisiana's past.

For his 25 years of interest in archaeology and his tireless efforts to teach the children of Louisiana about the state's rich archaeological heritage, J. Ashley Sibley was selected to receive the first annual Governor's Award for Service in Archaeology.

El Nuevo Constante Published

The Louisiana Archaeological Survey & Antiquities Commission has just published El Nuevo Constante: Investigation of an Eighteenth Century Spanish Shipwreck off the Louisiana Coast. The publication is No. 4 in the non-technical Anthropological Study Series. Charles E. Pearson of Coastal Environments, Inc. compiled the story of the Constante's disastrous journey in September 1766, the discovery of the shipwreck in 1976, and the excavation of the wreck in 1980 and 1981.

Copies of El Nuevo Constante are being sent to local LAS chapter representatives for distribution at chapter meetings. Other copies may be obtained by writing Dr. Kathleen Byrd, State Archaeologist, P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804.

Media Guides

The Louisiana Division of Archaeology has recently compiled reading lists and audiovisual guides that are free to the public. Lists of recommended books have been prepared for grades 1 through 6, 7 through 9, 10 through 12, and for two groups of adults: those with no background in archaeology, and those with a strong background in archaeology. The books are suggested because of their readability, accuracy, and contribution to an understanding of Louisiana archaeology. Most of the listed books are in major public libraries.

The audiovisual guides describe films, slide shows, and video tapes about archaeology that are available to Louisianians. The topics include archaeological principles and techniques, North American prehistory, and southeastern archaeology. Each guide describes program content, appropriate audiences, supplies, and examples of rental charges, if any.

The guides were prepared both for teachers who want to supplement materials in local media centers and for individuals who have no access to school audiovisual centers. Four media guides are available: Teacher Media Guide 1 for grades 1 through 9, Teacher Media Guide 2 for grades 10 through college, General Media Guide 1 for ages 6 through 14, and General Media Guide 2 for ages 15 through adult.

Anyone requesting one of the five reading lists or four media lists should write Kathleen Byrd, State Archaeologist, Division of Archaeology, P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804.

* * * * *

News From State ParksDebbie Woodiel

The Louisiana Office of State Parks has scheduled the opening of three new State Commemorative Areas. Plaquemine Locks SCA, the site of the historic locks connecting Bayou Plaquemine and the Mississippi River, opened February 2. The commemorative area, consisting of the restored lockhouse, the locks, and exhibit pavilion, and an observation tower is open from 8 - 5 on Fridays and tours can be arranged. (The limited hours will be expanded when staff is increased.)

Port Hudson State Commemorative Area, scene of the 1863 siege of Port Hudson, will open March 15. It currently features over six miles of trails leading to various earthwork fortifications, observation towers, and a picnic area. Plans for a museum are in preparation now. Port Hudson SCA will be open Thursday through Sunday from 8 - 5. Group tours can be scheduled Monday through Wednesday by appointment.

The dedication of Fort St. Jean Baptiste State Commemorative Area will take place April 6, 1982. The fort is a replica of the French fort of 1732 which was commanded by St. Denis. Located on the Cane River in Natchitoches, Fort St. Jean Baptiste SCA can be toured by calling Terry Jones, Historic Site Manager at area code (318) 357-0001.

The public is invited to attend these openings and visit these new commemorative areas. For further information please contact the Louisiana Office of State Parks, P. O. Drawer 1111, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821.

The Louisiana Office of State Parks is pleased to welcome three new staff members to our system. Laura A. Landry is Historic Site Manager at Plaquemine Locks State Commemorative Area in Plaquemine. Laura earned a B.A. in Anthropology at LSU and has participated in many archaeological projects, both prehistoric and historic. Additionally, her experience in conducting historic research is a tremendous aid in supervising and establishing programs and displays at Plaquemine Locks.

Terry Seelinger, Curator at Rebel State Commemorative Area in Marthaville, is an ethnomusicologist who has made extended forays into the field of archaeology. Graduating from the University of Pennsylvania with an American studies degree specializing in traditional music, he has also worked in archaeological investigations in Arizona, Nevada and Texas. Terry's responsibilities at Rebel SCA include the development of programs, exhibits and performances focusing on north Louisiana country music.

Curator at Fort St. Jean Baptiste State Commemorative Area in Natchitoches is Rein Barnes. Graduating from USL with a Fine Arts degree specialization in photography, Rein has considerable experience in field archaeology as well as archaeological photography. At Fort St. Jean Baptiste he will plan and implement a variety of interpretive programs to explain this colonial French post.

Letter from J. Ashley Sibley, Jr.

As a member of the Louisiana Archaeological Society I sincerely appreciated receiving the Governor's Award for Service in Archaeology. Whatever I may have done to receive this honor is the result of contributions made by many others, including members of the L.A.S.-professionals, non-professionals, teachers, students, parents, and my late wife. I am sure there are other members of the L.A.S. who deserve this award, and I trust that they will be recognized in the future. I hope that the recognition of deserving people will encourage more service to archaeology in the state of Louisiana.

Yours very sincerely,
J. Ashley Sibley, Jr.
Director, Grindstone Bluff
Museum

Request for Information on Metal Projectile Points.....Anna J. Taylor

I am conducting a research project to study variation in metal projectile/arrow point form and to define that variation, and also to determine the geographic distribution of the various point forms. My study area includes Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico. The information I need for my project is: (1) point size, (2) point form, and (3) provenience of the points.

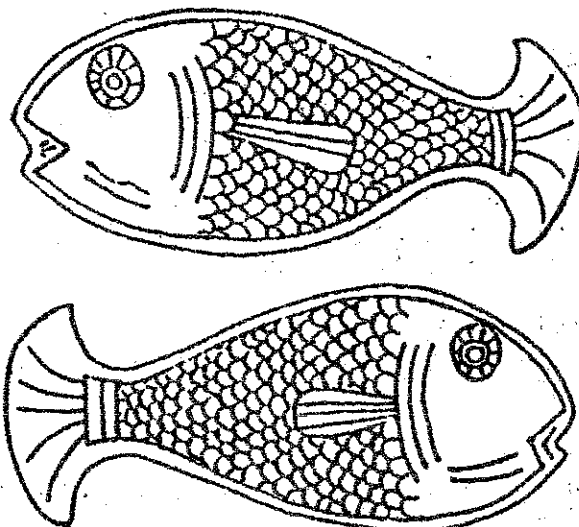
This may best be accomplished by an accurate line drawing, photo, or photocopy (with scale included) of the points plus a description of the kind of metal from which they are made, measurements, and a description of any other special characteristics. Please forward the information to me: Anna J. Taylor, Anthropology Program, Texas A & M University, College Station, TX 77803.

MAIZE OR FISH: FOOD FOR THOUGHT! Brian J. Duhe

There has been an ongoing debate among archaeologists as to whether pre-historic populations in coastal Louisiana during late Coles Creek-Plaquemine times relied heavily on maize horticulture or continued the pattern begun during the archaic period of exploiting the rich natural environments of coastal Louisiana. It would appear from ongoing research that prehistoric coastal populations were quite effectively integrated into the natural ecological systems of coastal Louisiana, no doubt a reflection of continuing specialization of the adaptive patterns established by Tchefuncte peoples (Gibson 1978, Shenkel 1980, Duhe 1981).

While the remains of maize have been found at only three sites in coastal Louisiana, Bayou Goula (Quimby, 1957) Fleming (Holley, et. al 1977) and at the Buras Mounds (Weinstein, Personal Communications) the remains of fish, especially drum fish (Pogonias sp.) catfish (Ictalurus sp.), garfish (Lepisostus sp.) bowfin (Amia clava) have been found in enormous quantities at coastal sites (Byrd 1976) (Duhe 1976) (Scott 1978).

The recovery of a engraved stone fish effigy from the eroding mound fill at the Shellhill Plantation Site (16SJ2) in coastal Louisiana would seem to indicate that "fish" played some important role in the subsistence and perhaps even social-ceremonial aspects of the late Coles Creek-Plaquemine population at the site and perhaps in coastal Louisiana in general. While the fish effigy was not found in stratigraphic context, it most likely was part of the late Coles Creek-Plaquemine occupation at the site. C-14 dates indicate that the site was occupied from A.D. 765 to A.D. 1720.



L. CHURCH

DRAWING IS ONE-HALF SIZE



If as Waring and Holder (1945) have proposed, Southern Cult items are in some way related to horticultural practices, then the rareness of cult items at certain sites during the Mississippian cultural period may reflect a lack of emphasis and reliance upon horticulture (Larson 1958). Then perhaps the same logic may be used and the inference made that the lack or sparcity of maize remains, and the abundance of fish remains taken together with the presence of a fish-effigy may also indicate a lack of emphasis on horticulture and a reliance on fish in coastal Louisiana. This question can only be answered by more research and perhaps another much more extensive report.

References:

Byrd, Kathleen M.

1976 Tchefuncte Subsistence: Information obtained from the excavations of the Morton Shell Mound, Iberia Parish, La. M. A. Thesis L.S.U., Baton Rouge, La.

Duhe, Brian J.

1976 Preliminary Evidence of a Seasonal Fishing Activity at Bayou Jasmine. Louisiana Archaeology, ed Jon Gibson 3: 24-33.

Duhe, Brian J.

1981 A Study of Prehistoric Coles Creek-Plaquemine Cultural and Technological Adaptations in the Upper Barataria Basin. Southeastern Archaeological Conference Bulletin 24 in press.

Gibson, Jon C.

1978 Archaeological Survey of the Lower Atchafalaya Region, South Central Louisiana. University of Southwestern La. Center for Archaeological studies. Report no. 5

Holley, G. R. et. al.

1977 Preliminary Report on the Prehistory of Barataria. Unpublished manuscript, New Orleans, La.

Larson, Lewis H. Jr.

1958 Southern Cult Manifestations on the Georgia Coast. American Antiquity 23: 426-430.

Quimby, George

1957 The Bayou Goula Site, Iberville Parish, La. Fieldiana: Anthropology 47(2): 91-166

Scott, Susan

1978 Economic Strategies in the Louisiana Delta. An Ecological Approach. Paper presented at the La. Archaeological Society Meeting, Baton Rouge La.

Shenkel, Richard

1980 Oak Island Archaeology, Prehistoric Estuarine Adaptations in the Mississippi River Delta; Jean Lafitte National Historical Park, National Park Service order No. PXJ7530-0-011Z.

Waring, Antonio and Preston Holder

1945 A Prehistoric Ceremonial Complex of the Southern United States. American Anthropologist 47(1): 1-34

Caddoan Archaeology and the Consideration of Regional Research Problems... Timothy
K. Perttula Center for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri State
University

In a time when the archaeological profession is seriously being evaluated by the Federal Government in terms of relevance (i.e. scientific value) and the efficiency and cost of research and management (see the General Accounting Office 1981) it behooves archaeologists to consider, develop, and make better utilization of research and planning programs that not only contribute to the resolution of archaeological problems but also to the management of cultural resources.

Since the 1950s and early 1960s one of the most important innovations in archaeology has been the increasing emphasis on the region as a primary unit of analysis (Binford 1964). Human populations adapt not only to the immediate area but also to regions; because of the differential distribution of natural resources, different types of sites and activities can be expected to be carried out in different parts of the region, or in different regions. Sites are thus smaller components of larger cultural systems, and the concept of regional research is therefore an important one to be considered when attempting to recognize and utilize empirical variability in the archaeological record to reach an understanding of past cultural systems.

Mark Grady recently noted (1978) that because of the variability in the archaeological record, the comparability of archaeological data required to evaluate alternative explanations of problems (regional or local, etc.) can necessitate almost a site-by-site comparison, with the end product the contribution each site makes to the understanding of cultural behavior. Thus, the archaeological record of an area such as the vast Caddoan area of Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas can be approached both from working from the particular to the general and from the general to the particular. The general level would be considered as the changing regional cultural systems collectively referred to as the "Caddo". As participants in a regional system (and series of regional systems), the groups who produced the archaeological record of the Caddoan area were affected by regional processes. The interaction of research is then between understanding individual sites and their role in cultural systems, and understanding and modeling the regional system(s).

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has adopted the position that it is in the public interest for agencies and archaeologists to work together in developing preservation plans that insure that the archaeological resources are managed for archaeological research programs that produce the greatest public benefit (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 1980). The position taken here is that regional plans are the best method to control the use of the archaeological record, and thereby contribute to both short-term and long-term management and research needs. If State preservation plans can be developed with specific archaeological research problems in mind, especially problems that do not exclude data because of restrictive regional units (i.e. only one state), then they can be the logical basis for increasing the efficiency of archaeological research. If not, then the resolution of regional problems that require the coordination of effort between adjacent states (as in the Caddoan area) indicates that archaeologists must make a reasonable effort to become involved in operationalizing unified regional designs. Most important, it is with the development of relevant research questions and a regional research and problem oriented perspective, that management concerns such as significance, preservation, and mitigation, etc., will have archaeological meaning (Lynott 1981; Raab et al. 1980).

Another point to be considered in the development of regional approaches to archaeological problems is the coherence it provides in insuring that comparable data is collected. No single project will necessarily generate all of the data needed to resolve a particular research problem. An explicit regional research design implemented in a series of distinct studies helps to provide a theoretical framework of continuity between different research programs, while leaving site or intra-regional data parameters to more particular research designs. Local and independent attempts at problems best resolved by a regional perspective, such as Caddoan subsistence strategies and changes, trade and exchange, mortuary behavior, etc., will not go as far towards explanation as will those based on regional comparisons and considerations.

It is not the purpose of this article to present a regional research design for Caddoan archaeology, or to specifically define research problems to which the archaeological resources of the Caddoan four-state area are expected to relate. Rather, it is the hope of the author that this discussion of the rationale for the study of regional research problems, and the probable increase in knowledge of the archaeological record created by examining site and regional variability under a common framework, will promote the development of regional approaches to understanding the archaeological record. The interpretations of regional research problems will necessarily and undoubtedly be subject to change in a dynamic fashion; the rationale is not dynamic.

The regional research problems that Caddoan archaeologists should consider need to be representative of research interests for the regional area (Schiffer and Gumerman 1977:131), and thus will relate to both general and specific problems. The current emphases in the Caddoan area on settlement-subsistence systems is a primary example most appropriate for the productive discussion of the integrated development of regional research programs on multi-state levels. The advantages of different perspectives can be brought to bear in increasing research results and public benefit from the scientific investigation of the resource. Regardless of the efficacy of the regional research problems that can initially be formulated, the value of this approach will lie in the hopefully wise use of the archaeological resources of this important area.

References:

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

1980 Treatment of Archaeological Properties: A Handbook. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C.

Binford, Lewis R.

1964 A Consideration of Archaeological Research Design. American Antiquity 31:425-441.

General Accounting Office, Office of the Comptroller General

1981 Are Agencies Doing Enough or too Much for Archaeological Preservation? Guidance Needed. Report to the Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives of the United States.

Grady, Mark A.

1978 Research Designs and Cultural Resource Management: Some Practical Considerations. In Proceedings of the American Society for Conservation Archeology 2, edited by Timothy C. Klinger, pp. 43-50.

Lynott, Mark J.
1981 Another Perspective on Regional Research Designs. American Society
for Conservation Archeology, Report 8(3): 1-8.

Raab, L. Mark, Timothy C. Klinger, Michael B. Schiffer, and Albert C. Goodyear
1980 Clients, Contracts, and Profits: Conflicts in Public Archaeology.
American Anthropologist 82(3): 539-551.

Schiffer, Michael B. and George J. Gumerman
1977 Conservation Archaeology: A Guide for Cultural Resource Management
Studies. Academic Press, New York.

Book Review

Florida's Prehistoric Stone Technology by Barbara A. Purdy, University Presses of Florida, 1981, 165 pages, \$25. L. W. Patterson

It is unusual to find a book on the lithic technology of a specific region, and even more unusual to find a book of this nature that is easily readable. Barbara Purdy has written such a book on the prehistoric lithic technology of Florida, that is well written and well illustrated. It is also easy to read because of the wide line spacing and clear subtitles. Unfortunately, this book will appeal to a limited audience because of the specialized nature of the subject matter. However, this is not because the book is too technical, as it is obviously aimed at the non-specialist.

This book is arranged into four main sections. The first section is a brief (4 pages) summary of the uses of stone materials by historic Indians in Florida. Other sections deal with stone tool typology, stoneworking technology, and analytical methods useful for the study of cherts. A glossary of terms is included, but it is too brief to be of much use for all but the completely informed reader. The bibliography may be too specialized for the general reader not interested specifically in Florida research problems, but it does offer some references on each subject covered.

The section on stone tool typology is a preliminary synthesis by Purdy of lithic technologies for each major prehistoric period in Florida. A clear statement is made that this is not the final word, because of the limited data base. Purdy correctly considers the full range of stone tool types, without undue emphasis on projectile points alone. Aside from projectile points, a number of tool types are illustrated and discussed, such as scrapers, graters and drills. As would be expected from research in other regions, the chronologies for the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods in Florida are rather vague, due to the scarcity of dating data and stratified sites. The continuity of basic lithic technology from the Paleoindian period into the Late Paleo period proposed by Purdy is similar to that of other regions. Due to the scarcity of data, this may even be a borrowed concept.

This section is of limited interest for persons outside of Florida, as the information is not definitive enough to be useful for detailed comparative studies. The proposed Late Paleo period of 9,000 to 10,000 years ago seems short compared to chronologies for this cultural period established for other regions. There could also be an overlap between lanceolate and early stemmed point types, instead of the abrupt change proposed by Purdy. Lithic technologies described in this section cover the entire prehistoric, from the Paleoindian period to the Late Prehistoric. It is interesting to note (p. 86) that there may be evidence of pre-Clovis lithic technology in Florida, although no details are given.

Not all of Purdy's statements on stone tool typology are precise. Many of the "blades" are not prismatic blades, but are simply elongated flakes. The statement that snub-nosed end scrapers are not found at Western Clovis sites does not agree with other published data, such as Irwin and Wormington (1970). Reasons for assigning some generalized scraper types to the Paleoindian period are not clear, in view of the small data base. The concept of selective thermal alteration of stone tool parts during use for a "heat producing task" (p. 39) is dubious at best, without supporting evidence. Many of Purdy's statements on specific functions of stone tools are purely speculative. Purdy's discussion on functional edge damage of stone tools is superficial. People interested in this subject should start with the article by Tringham, et al. (1974).

The section on stoneworking technology may be of some interest to a non-specialist, as a general outline of this subject is provided. However, some of the detailed statements made by Purdy on fracture mechanics are not correct. A flake is not simply a "cone part" as Purdy (p. 89) states. The "cone of force" concept only applies to the fracture instigation, and most of a flake represents a tensile fracture plane. Hinge fractures do not occur mainly from excess force application, as Purdy (p. 91) states. Hinge fractures occur under several conditions, mainly where the net result is insufficient force to continue a fracture plane directly. The illustrations of flakes with negative bulbs of force are misleading, as this represents dorsal face illustrations, compared to ventral face illustrations for positive bulbs of force, without making this clear. It would have been better to show negative force bulbs on cores. Purdy's (p. 91) concept of striking off flakes intentionally to have large bulbs of force seems without merit. In many cases, large bulbs of force render portions of flakes unusable as tools, unless further retouch is done to remove the bulbs.

The section on the analysis of Florida cherts provides the non-specialist with a discussion of research techniques that are currently being used in Florida, but few conclusive results are presented. Purdy has been a major contributor to research on thermal alteration of siliceous materials (Purdy and Brooks 1971), and this subject is covered well in this book. The use of thermoluminescent (TL) analysis for dating of thermally altered cherts is discussed. No mention is made that there are published examples of the successful use of this technique, such as by the University of Missouri at Columbia (Reagan 1978, Patterson 1981). Also, no mention is made that TL analysis is useful for detecting if materials have been thermally altered. Other analytical techniques discussed include chemical analysis, x-ray emission analysis, neutron activation analysis, weathering studies, and petrographic analysis of thin sections of chert. Except for weathering studies, these techniques are used to characterize properties of cherts to attempt to identify source locations.

In summary, this book will not be of general interest to persons outside of Florida, especially in view of its high cost. It does offer the non-specialist an outline of many of the subjects of interest to researchers in lithic technology. Because of its specific approach, this book should be of most interest to persons directly involved in Florida archeology or closely adjacent areas. Hopefully, research programs described will give successful results in the future.

References:

- Irwin, H.T. and H.M. Wormington
1970 Paleo-Indian Tool Types in the Great Plains. *American Antiquity* 35(1):24-34.
- Patterson, L.W.
1981 Paleoindian Lithic Technology and New Associated Dates for Site 41ME3, Medina County, Texas. *La Tierra* 8(1):23-26.
- Purdy, B.A. and H.K. Brooks
1971 Thermal Alteration of Silica Minerals: An Archaeological Approach. *Science* 173:322-325.
- Reagan, M.J., et al.
1978 Flake Tools Stratified below Paleo-Indian Artifacts. *Science* 200:203-215.
- Tringham, R., et al.
1974 Experimentation in the Formation of Edge Damage: A New Approach to Lithic analysis. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 1:171-196.

New Publications from SMU. Thomas H. Guderjan

Prehistoric Settlement and Subsistence at Lake Fork Reservoir, by James E. Bruseth and Timothy E. Pertula. 1981. \$6.00.

Archaeological Investigations in the Forest Grove-Big Rock areas of North-Central Texas, by Thomas H. Guderjan. 1981. \$5.00.

Both volumes may be obtained from the Archaeology Research Program/Department of Anthropology/2, Southern Methodist University/ Dallas, TX 75275.

CHAPTER NEWS

Baton Rouge. Faye Sullivan

1982 Officers: President, Duke Rivet; Vice-President, Jack Laws; Secretary, Faye Sullivan; Treasurer, Ed Tylanda; LAS Representative, Duke Rivet; Program Chairman, Jo Crosby.

This report is a summary of our activities during the year 1981. The Baton Rouge Chapter meets on the last Wednesday of each month in the Baton Rouge Public Library on Goodwood Boulevard, 7:00 o'clock. We also plan field trips, we work on our dig site near Grosse Tete when weather permits and hands are willing, and we have a marvelous Christmas party each year.

The February 1981 program consisted of election of officers for the year, after which we adjourned to the nearby Shoney's Restaurant for coffee and dessert along with lively conversation.

At the March meeting Rich Weinstein presented a slides and lecture program on "Evidence of Paleo-Indians at Avery Island". The June program was "Travels in the Yucatan" by Larry Peterson. In July Charles Pearson reported on "Tunnacumee, a Hopewell Culture Site in Northwest Georgia". In August "Moore's Creek, an Archaic Period Site in Northeast Mississippi" by Rich Weinstein. In September, George Castille showed us some outstanding slides on "Historic Archaeology in New Orleans". We saw pictures of old foundations, cellars, wells and walls of buildings that had been unearthed by the excavators. In October, our own Bill Haag gave a most enlightening and entertaining talk on "Archaeo-astronomy". In November our interest was turned to Ancient Egypt when Andy Dearman reported on "The Archaeology of Palestine". Andy had worked at the dig there and had many slides of artifacts to show us.

In December we had our Christmas party at the plantation home of Jack and Anna Laws which is located between Port Allen and Plaquemine. This is a special event which we look forward to all year. Guests bring food and Jack makes up a huge bowl of eggnog made from an old family recipe and aged for about three days.

BayouForrest A. Travirca,III

The Bayou Chapter has suffered from an unfortunate reality. Simply, the interest in doing the job is lost. This is truly sad since the interest in archaeology is still very much alive in so many. Therefore, I and a very few others are trying to rebuild the chapter into an organization that is sound not only in the interest share for archaeology, but also in the needed work that everyone hates to do, or finds some excuse not to do--the leg work of the jobs of President, Secretary, Treasurer, Program Chairman, and so forth.

At the annual meeting, so many expressed a desire for a chapter. We will give them the opportunity. Hopefully, the next LAS Newsletter will show the Bayou Chapter as a functional operation. Organizations cannot exist where the membership does not take responsibility.

I am asking those members of LAS who live in the Terrebonne, Lafourche, or St. Charles area who are not members of a local chapter and would like to be to drop me a line. Rt. 2, Box 732, Lockport, LA 70374.

Central.Walter Randall

The year 1981 marked the second year of existence for our chapter. Our chief goals for this year were to increase our membership, and to pursue a varied program of activities to increase the knowledge and interest of our twenty-two members. We are fortunate in having several members who are quite experienced and knowledgeable, and who are willing and anxious to help those of us who are real neophytes. This year was amarked by an outstanding succession of programs presented to our members, each one given in a very professional manner. Listed herein are these programs:---

"Survey of the Clear Creek Site, Grant Parish, GR 20" Rose & Richard Walljer

"Salvage of the Spanish ship El Constante, off Cameron" Eileen Burden from the State Dept of Culture, Rec., & Tourism

"Los Adaes", Dr. Hiram F. Gregory

"Survey of Archaic Sites in the Leesville, La. Area", John Guy

"Survey Methods and Results, in the Kisatchie National Forest", Dr. Jack Keller

"Mitigation of the Expressway Site, Rapides Parish", Nancy & Charles Affeltranger

"An Archaeological Tour in Mexico" Fran Guchereau

"Historic Artifacts from Tupelo, Miss.", Dr. Robert Prospere

Four of our Chapter members attended the summer field school at Poverty Point.

We have started work on an interesting Archaic site in Rapides parish. Due to weather conditions our work has been somewhat limited. We are indebted to Nancy and Charles Affeltranger, who have put in a lot of effort in getting permission from the owner for our investigation.

Delta. Jill Kaplin

1982 Officers: President, Roger Baudier, Jr.; Vice-President, Barbara Aucoin; Secretary, June Poole; Treasurer, Emily Vincent; LAS Representative, Dan Shipman.

The Delta Chapter meets at 7:30 p.m. on the last Thursday of the month (except for November and December when it meets on the third Thursday) in Room 140, Liberal Arts Building, University of New Orleans.

It has been a busy year for the Delta Chapter. In addition to the monthly meetings, we have been involved in several projects. Early in the year as reported in the LAS Newsletter, Vol. 8, we were engaged in the excavation of the PUMP CANAL SITE under the direction of Mike Carmadelle and also the LEMANN SITE, an American section townhouse of the 1840's. The later portion of the year saw excavations at the CIZEK SITE, a series of Creole residences in the Faubourg Marigny section of New Orleans. Also, two of our members became involved in the cataloguing and identification of a large prehistoric ceramic collection at the Louisiana State Museum.

Site Reports

Cizek

It is interesting to learn more about the living style of New Orleanians of the 19th century. And even more important is the knowledge that the things they used and loved will be on display for others to see. Lien Oak, where Delta Chapter has been exploring since early July, will be a museum of Louisiana history.

It has been titillating to speculate about the reason for guns and a casket handle to be in a privy. However, it is a fact that one of the former occupants was an ardent duellist, and dueling was illegal. The privies will be left open so that visitors can view the area as it was in 1835.

The collection of dolls and doll china will be in a shadow box. An old pie shafe will hold pieced together chamber pots and old bottles, many impressed with a New Orleans address. There will be full credit accorded Delta Chapter for the recovery of these artifacts.

There is still much to be done in assorting and cataloging the miscellany of over fifty packing cases. Work continues on Saturdays from nine until two at 29 Nassau Drive. Richard Shenkel is always there to advise and instruct. Everyone is welcome.

Marjorie Friedman

Cabildo Project

Marco Giardino and Linda Church have been busy working on a collection of Southeastern Indian Pottery at the Cabildo. Linda has been reconstructing many of the vessels, while Marco has been describing and identifying them. The collection predates the Spanish and French arrival and is probably fourteenth century. They have great hopes of creating enough interest to produce a catalogue for use in further work or better yet, a curator position for the project. Representatives from the State Commission of Tourism have expressed an interest in the project. Dr. Hoffman from the Arkansas Archaeological Survey wishes to compare the collection with a similar one in Arkansas.

Tim Chester, a curator at the museum, has been very helpful to our workers. He has cleared out a room and helped put the pots on shelves. Marco would be glad to talk to anyone with interest in this project.

Local News

Dr. Richard Shenkel has received a grant for further work on Big Oak Island. The grant will provide one half the cost of the U.N.O. Summer Archaeology field school. The National Park Service has leased Big Oak Island for 5 years from New Orleans East Inc.

If you have interesting articles or news that our members would like to learn about, please let me know. Either send me the articles or call and I'll try to write it up for you. It is the only way I can keep the newsletter informative. Call 891-7201 or send to Kaplan, 2232 Octavia Street, 70115.

East Central

NO NEWS !

Lafayette

NO NEWS !

Northeast Maxine Spence

Northeast Louisiana awoke to a crystalized world this morning and by noon the snow had begun to fall. I believe all of Louisiana is experiencing some REAL winter weather. On Monday night the temperature dropped to 1.9 degrees in Bastrop. I wonder how well the Indians of Poverty Point would have been prepared for such sudden changes in the weather?

1981 proved to be a good year for Northeast. We have had an increase in membership with generally good attendance at the meetings, an increase in state membership, were well represented at the field school and held a display at the Museum in Bastrop.

Dr. Wade Meade of Louisiana Tech brought a most impressive program on the Great Pyramids of Egypt at the September meeting. With a sketch of a pyramid, Dr. Meade gave explicit details of the construction of and the purpose for the different chambers in these massive buildings. We enjoyed having Dr. Meade and recommend him to others who have not enjoyed his expertice.

Dr. Glen Greene gave a delightful program in October, with slides of his, and wife Loraine's, excursions into the old Indian ruins in New Mexico and surrounding areas. They are professionals, were priviledged to see ruins and sites that the average tourist are not allowed to visit. The slides were most colorful and informative as well as Dr. Greene's interesting remarks.

Mitchell Hillman, curator of the Poverty Point Museum brought the November program by up-dating the Northeast members of the latest goings on there. With slides he showed much progress had been made with better exhibits and continued excavation work.

The Board met in January to nominate officers for the coming year. Discussed were changes to be made in the meeting schedule and plan in-advance the programs for 1982.

Northwest David R. Jeane

1982 Officers: President, Russel Poole; Vice-President, Willard Cooper; Secretary, Ruth Rainey; Treasurer, Richard L. Colquette; LAS Representative, David R. Jeane.

Northwest Chapter meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the Medows Museum, Centenary College, Shreveport.

The Northwest Chapter has finished 1981 with great expectations of 1982 being even better. We closed the year with 40 members on our roster and are trying to make sure all join the State Society.

We had 9 monthly meetings with an average attendance of over 20 members.

Programs included:

- Jan.-Film on Arkansas Archaeological Survey
- Feb.-Pottery Identification (Caddo) David Jeane
- Mar.-Pottery Identification (Lower Miss. Valley) David Jeane
- Apr.-Film "The Hunters"! Kung Bushmen of Africa
- May -Cedar Grove Excavations John Miller Ark. Arch. Survey
- Sep.-Summer activities of Sit Survey Comm. Claude McCrocklin
- Oct.-Log Cabins of North La. Goodloe Stuck
- Nov.-Shamanism and the Adena-Hopewell Culture Dr. Frank Schambach AAS
- Dec.-Myer's Mound Excavations John Miller AAS

In 1981 our chapter placed importance on site surveying and recording. Just about every week-end some chapter members were out beating the bushes. Organized activities were led by our Site Survey Committee Chairman Claude McCrocklin, who has done an outstanding job. Under his leadership the Chapter has recorded over 30 sites in both La. and Ark. Artifacts processed include over 400 surface-collected projectile points alone. One of the biggest projects was a survey of Cypress Lake Reservoir in Bossier Parish. Sixteen new sites were recorded in the lowered lake bed with over 600 artifacts collected. A representative collection was catalogued and will be presented by the Chapter for display in the Nature Study Museum on the lake.

We were very excited over collecting 81 projectile points and tools from a series of possible Paleoindian sites around Cross Lake in Caddo Parish.

Southwest (Imperial Calcasieu). Joe Frank

1982 Officers: President, Joe Frank; Vice-President, O'Neal Smith; Secretary, Linda Bayard; Treasurer, R. L. Coleman; LAS Representative, Lou Harris.

The Southwest Chapter meets on the last Thursday of the month from January through October, the third Thursday in November and not at all in December at Frasch Hall Auditorium, McNeese State University, Lake Charles at 7:15 p.m.

At the January 1982 meeting, Dr. Glenn W. Cobb, Professor of Botany at McNeese State, presented a paper on Indian burials in Southwestern Louisiana.

Dr. Samuel Carlton was the guest speaker for February. His topic was on how to manage, label, and catalogue artifacts for storage and display.

Dr. Andrew Ranier, a prominent Lake Charles pathologist, presented a slide program on the world renowned Shroud of Turin. His talk was an update on his presentation to the chapter last year. He revealed new scientific results bearing on the authenticity of the alleged burial linen of Jesus Christ.

Dr. Ranier has followed the history of the Holy Shroud, especially since the formation of the Shroud of Turin Research Project in 1978. This group was composed of American specialists in physics, organic chemistry, computer technology, x-ray analysis, hematology, and spectroscopy.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL Societies



NORTH AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGIST

Edited by ROGER W. MOELLER

Published quarterly, this is the only general journal dedicated solely to North America—with total coverage of archaeological activity in the United States, Canada, and Northern Mexico (excluding Mesoamerica).

The North American Archaeologist surveys all aspects of prehistoric and historic archaeology within an evolutionary perspective, from Paleo-Indian studies to industrial sites. It accents the results of Resource Management and Contract Archaeology, the newest growth areas in archaeology, often neglected in other publications.

The Journal regularly and reliably publishes work based on activities in state, provincial and local archaeological societies.

Institutional Price: \$45.00* Individual Price: \$28.00*

ISSN 0197-6931

All subscriptions, per volume only (4 issues), must be prepaid in U.S. dollars drawn on a U.S. bank. Prices subject to change without notice.

- New Renewal

Rate \$15.00

Save \$13.00 off individual Subscription Rate/Prepaid, mailed to a private address.

Edited by Robert L. Schuyler . . .

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions

is the first source book for the field. It is inclusive and will serve as a text, or supplementary text, on both the undergraduate and graduate levels while it also presents an ingress for the general reader or professional archaeologist who is entering the subject for the first time. Surveying both the subject matter of Historical Archaeology and the theoretical interpretation of those data, this volume brings together 35 reprinted items, including two full site reports, which are structured into five major sections.

Emphasized in Part: 1. Emergence and Definition of a New Discipline; 2. Subfields of Historical Archaeology; 3. Substantive Contributions; 4. Theoretical Positions; and 5. Future Trends.

Format: 9" x 12"; 304 pages; Soft Cover Price: \$15.00 Prepaid* (Please add \$1.50 postage) All orders must be prepaid in U.S. dollars drawn on a U.S. bank. *New York residents please add sales tax.

ISBN 0-89503-008-X

- Price \$15.00 postage paid Price \$12.00 to Subscribers of North American Archaeologist

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON ETHNICITY IN AMERICA Afro-American and Asian American Culture History

Editor: ROBERT L. SCHUYLER

Thought-provoking, original contributions by eminent scholars who have expanded their research horizons to include cultural groups so frequently omitted in American documentary history: Black Americans and Chinese Americans.

This is the first of many projects, unpublished or on-going. It introduces the readers to the exciting project of obtaining an independent source of data on minorities separate from written records that were in the main produced by a ruling majority.

This book includes three parts: Part 1, Afro-American Culture History, concerned with the fascinating, difficult survival of Africanisms in material culture; Part 2, Asian American Culture History, illustrates the success at preserving their Old World cultural patterns; and Part 3, Archaeology and Ethnicity, concludes with ethnic identification.

Format: 6" x 9"; 160 pages; Soft Cover Price \$7.95 Prepaid* (Please add \$1.00 postage) All orders must be prepaid in U.S. dollars drawn on a U.S. bank.

ISBN 0-89503-018-7

- Price \$7.95 postage paid Price \$6.36 to Subscribers of North American Archaeologist

Dear Fellow Archaeologist:

As in the past, BAYWOOD PUBLISHING COMPANY has agreed to grant preferential treatment and prices to members in good standing of Archaeological Societies.

Subscribers to the North American Archaeologist are allowed a 20% discount on book prices shown. Further, the publisher has waived postage and handling charges on all offerings.

The Fall issue (No. 4) of the North American Archaeologist publishes and maintains the only complete Directory of all U.S. and Canadian Archaeological Organizations.

Please note that the special prices and conditions apply only if order is prepaid by check or credit card and made out on the coupon below. I trust that you will avail yourself of this opportunity.

Cordially,

Roger W. Moeller

Roger Moeller, Ph.D. Editor, North American Archaeologist

To: Baywood Publishing Company, Inc. 120 Marine Street, Box D, Farmingdale, NY 11735

MEMBERS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES ONLY

Please enter my order for the subscription/books checked above and mail to:

Name:

Address:

..... Zip

..... payment enclosed

Charge MasterCard Visa No.

Expiration Date Mo. Yr.

I am a member in good standing of

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT

DUES NOTICE

Membership fees in the LAS for 1982 are due and payable now.

DON'T DELAY!!!

Mail your check and the bottom of this page to:

Emily Vincent
LAS Treasurer
2300 Broas Drive
Marrero, LA 70072

Name _____

Address _____

Membership category (check one):

Regular, \$10.00 Associate, \$2.00 Student, \$5.00 Life, \$100.00

Name _____

Address _____

Membership category (check one):

Regular, \$10.00 Associate, \$2.00 Student, \$5.00 Life, \$100.00

Name _____

Address _____

Membership category (check one):

Regular, \$10.00 Associate, \$2.00 Student, \$5.00 Life, \$100.00

Name _____

Address _____

Membership category (check one):

Regular, \$10.00 Associate, \$2.00 Student, \$5.00 Life, \$100.00

