



NEWSLETTER

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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A NOTE FROM THE NEWSLETTER EDITOR

First, I must offer my sincere apologies for combining these last two numbers of this volume. When Number 3 should have been going to press, not a great deal had been submitted. Then the roof fell in, and there is all that which follows. Since my last note, we have had some sadness and some excitement in the State. The lead article in this number is a tribute to Stu Neitzel written by Bill Haag. As you all must know by now, we lost Stu on August 20, 1980, and he will be sorely missed. On the excitement end of the scale, we now have our own treasure ship. No longer do we have to cast envious eyes on Florida and Texas, at least in that respect (now if only we could do something about the Saints).

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

The executive committee finally had a meeting; actually it has had two, but the second one was a well-kept secret, so I didn't go. There are proposed amendments to the By-Laws that need to be examined. The LAS Certification Committee met with results reported herein. Besides the shipwreck, there are several other articles on substantive issues.

Our annual Meeting is rapidly approaching as are some others that may be of interest. Unfortunately, the SEAC meeting has already happened for those of you who did not get the word. It was my original intent to get this out just in time to include that meeting announcement too.

I seem to remember a cliché about roads to Hell and good intentions, but I won't labor that point too far. It is, after all, the place of others to cast the stones. Flowers are due to the Editor, Jon Gibson. Louisiana Archaeology Number 5 is out, and has been mailed. Number 6 is due to come out soon.

Given the business of this issue, I will not carry on any further. Do read the amendments so that they may be well considered by the time of the Annual Business Meeting.

ROBERT STUART NEITZEL: 1911-1980 . . . William Haag

Louisiana archaeology lost one of its most distinguished practitioners when Stu Neitzel died August 20 in Marksville. Stu was not only one of the senior archaeologists in the state, but also was known to a host of persons in all areas and walks of Louisiana. He will be painfully missed by many.

Neitzel was a true representative of the great state of Nebraska and it was at the University that his career was begun. He went through several years there as a premed student but he became much more interested in old prehistoric bones than green bones. By some quirk of fate, Stu fell in with good companions, one of whom, Loren Eiseley, remained a life long friend and regular correspondent. In addition, Professor Wimberley in the English department gave Stu an abiding love for good literature and a firm foundation for good writing.

His first field work was under the tutelage of Earl Bell in Nebraska, but it was at the University of Chicago where Stu settled in to anthropology as a lifework. His premed background led him into physical anthropology, but he was surrounded by great fellow students, many destined to become major contributors to American archaeology. Among this group were Jess Jennings, George Neumann, Pinky Harrington, Ralph Brown, and John Elliott. Cole and Deuel were teachers, but most influential were Robert Redfield and Radcliff Brown (then a visiting professor at Chicago).

Stu came to the Southeast when the TVA archaeology program got underway. He joined Major Webb and Tom Lewis in east Tennessee. Many of us will miss his occasional account of the Bucket of Blood shoot-out and the family feuds of which he became a reluctant participant. Here Madeline Kneberg, Chuck Fairbanks, and Charles Nash were colleagues. There he stayed until he responded to a call by James A. Ford to come to work in Louisiana. He arrived in May, 1938 and in September along with Ed Doran began supervising the excavation of The Greenhouse Site, 16 Av. 2. Digging the Greenhouse site occupied eighteen months during which time The Crooks site in nearby La Salle Parish was being dug by Bill Malloy and Arden King. James Ford and Gordon R. Willey ran the laboratory analyses of these various findings. Later George Quimby joined the New Orleans Laboratory

group, so among these burgeoning young archaeologists there was a lively exchange-- intellectual comes to mind, but perhaps this adjective is too euphemistic a term.

Then in 1940, in the face of a threatening war, the WPA archaeological program came to a halt. Stu's laborers were transferred to Camp Claiborne to ready the establishment for draftees. Soon Stu joined them as supervisor since the men were so thoroughly trained in archaeological techniques that they methodically dug neat square holes to plant shrubs, much to the despair of young officers. Despite four unsuccessful attempts to get into the Army, Stu stayed with the Quartermaster Corps for two years. During this period Stu became almost a respected citizen of Marksville; not the least step in that direction was his marriage to Gwen Thomas, a local school teacher.

After 1941 the Neitzels were engaged in a dairy and chicken operation but Stu really did not yearn to be a Big Butter and Egg Man. Rather, at every opportunity he was back into archaeology, such as digging with Jim Ford at Poverty Point in 1942 and 1943. He was constantly aiding and abetting William Wells (State Parks assistant Director), Ford, and the National Park Service preparators in designing and installing the exhibits in the new Marksville State Park Museum. Upon its dedication in 1954 Stu became its first superintendent.

When an unreconstructed governor of Louisiana emasculated the State Park program by firing every college graduate but one in the entire organization, Stu went to Georgia for two years to work with A. R. Kelly. Then in 1960 he took a position with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History where he directed the design and construction of new historical and archaeological exhibits in the museum at Jackson. Later, in addition to his other duties, he became the first State Archaeologist of Mississippi. He wrote a research design for the excavation of the great Fatherland Site in Natchez and in 1962 he spend four month digging there. At that period, Tono Waring joined Stu in what proved to be Tono's last field contribution.

During the next decade Stu labored with might and main to build a great museum at Jackson, to make the Fatherland Site a model archaeological site restoration, and to develop an ongoing research program in Mississippi prehistory. In this period it became evident that Fatherland demanded some additional excavation and regional survey. Hence, in 1972 further work was conducted there and through the ensuing years the literature and the countryside were scoured for evidence of satellite Natchez villages. In these endeavors he was working with several young archaeologists who will forever remember his critical field techniques and his philosophical imprint. Dottie Howell, George Castille, Glen Fredlund, and Duke Rivet from L. S. U., Ian Brown, Vinnie Steponitis, and Jeff Brain from the Harvard Lower Mississippi Valley Survey, all will mourn a relentless mentor and a true friend. These students and many other friends unanimously elected him The Great Sun.

Stu's final months were devoted to preparing a second definitive volume on the Natchez at Fatherland and environs. He fully recognized the importance of his contribution and never stinted of his time to assure an exemplary manuscript. It will be only a few months before the final report appears.

The foregoing is an altogether too sketchy tracing of Neitzel's professional career. Stu was also a man of many parts. Although he was a talented jazz pianist (once invited to travel with Sharkey's band), we usually saw only his best rendition of Jelly Roll Blues or The Muskrat Ramble. But he was an astute student of jazz

history. He could easily have made a successful career in music or the theatre. Falstaff was a bum until Stu came along.

In Marksville Stu was known to everyone as Bob Neitzel. He was the spokesman for the barbershop clique, the consultant for the school teachers, and the friendly source of everything scientific to the school kids. He never forgot how easy it is to be humble.

I cannot dwell too deeply on how widely Stu was loved. In the last twenty years Stu has not been a strong enthusiast of the great iron bird so he and I did a lot of driving to meetings, no matter how distant. These were some very happy occasions for me as we shared our mutual interest in the Civil War by stopping at every battlefield. Stu was a great authority (in his mind) on the Battle of Chickamauga. But everywhere we went there were people delighted to see Stu and my circle of friends enlarged as our travels widened. Perhaps there are others who will miss Stu as much as I, but it now seems impossible. He was my friend.

The following is a list of people to whom 1978 bulletins have been mailed. If you have paid your dues for 1978 and your name does not appear on the list below, please contact IAS editor.

Jon L. Gibson
USL P. O. Box 40198
Lafayette Station
Lafayette, Louisiana 70504

Regular Members

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Adams, J. | Crain, L. | Hale, J. | Powers, G. |
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| Brown, T. | Fox, G. | Lozano, R. | Shipman, E. |
| Bruce, J. | Franz, R. | Manry, J. | Sibley, J. |
| Bruder, J. | Fredlund, G. | Manuel, J. | Sibley, L. |

(See next page)

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Butcher, W.	Friedman, B.	McIntire, W.	Simmons, L.
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Cagle, S.	Futch, R.	Miller, L.	Smith, E.
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Berzwyvelt, G.

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Mathew, J.
Murry, R.
Oliver, L.

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Johnson, T.
Lorrain, P.
Phillips, P.

Institutes

Dupre Library	Tangipahoa Parish Library
East Baton Rouge Library	Texas A & M University Library
Franklin Parish Library	Tulane University Library
Iberville Parish Library	University of New Orleans Library
Junior Archaeological Society	University of South Florida Library
Kampsville Archaeological Library	University of Tennessee Library
Lafayette Natural History Museum	
Lafourche Parish Library	
Louisiana State Library	
Louisiana State University in Alexandria Library	
Louisiana State University in Shreveport Library	
Louisiana State University Library	
Memphis State University Library	
Museums State Library	
New Orleans Public Library	
St. John the Baptist Library	
St. Mary Parish Library	

MINUTES OF LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
SEPTEMBER 12, 1980 . . . Lou Harris, Recording Secretary

A meeting of the IAS Executive Committee was held Saturday, September 12, 1980 in Metairie. Present were:

President: Tommy Ryan
 Vice President/President Elect: Tommy Johnson
 Recording Secretary: Lou Harris
 Newsletter Editor: Rick Shenkel
 Past President: Dr. Bill Haag
 Guests: Ray Fredlund

The meeting was called to order and President Tommy Ryan stated that since we did not have a quorum present, no official action could be taken by the committee, but that several matters needed to be discussed.

The first topic of discussion was the summer field school. It was felt by some that the poor turn-out and participation by the members did not justify the tremendous effort and expense to conduct the field school. Discussion followed as whether or not the members really wanted a field school and if so, what type and how long. Dr. Haag announced that Sharon Goad is doing the work at Poverty Point and that he has discussed with her the possibility of having the field school there in conjunction with her work next summer. Dr. Haag said that she was very favorable to this and that she would be pleased to have the help and to supervise the field school. He also said that the facilities there now would be very adequate, there being a dormitory that will house 50 persons, good cooking facilities, a museum/auditorium and a lab. It was decided that Dr. Haag would look into this further and the subject would be discussed further at the next Executive Committee meeting.

Next topic up for discussion was finances--cost of field school and inflationary costs of Bulletin. Tommy Johnson suggested that we form a budget committee to look into the projected costs for the upcoming year/years in order that the Committee might get a better picture of what to expect and enable them to plan ahead more effectively. Methods of raising money for the Society were also discussed at length. President Tommy Ryan appointed Tommy Johnson a committee of one to look into this and to report back to the Committee in November.

The President asked about the Certification Committee. Tommy Johnson said that the first meeting of that committee was scheduled for Thursday, September 18 in Baton Rouge. He said that the Committee was now complete with the appointment of Brian Duhe as the non-professional member of the Committee.

Rick Shenkel reported that the deadline for submitting articles for the Newsletter would be October 1 and that it should go out by October 15. Rick is to contact Pete Gregory in order to have some preliminary information on the upcoming annual meeting in January in Natchitoches.

Tommy Ryan told Members that the Officers and Chapter Representatives should announce at their next local chapter meeting that nominations for the offices of Vice President/President Elect, Recording Secretary and Corresponding Secretary will be considered at the November Executive Committee meeting and members wishing to submit names for nomination should submit them to the Executive Committee before that time.

It was also announced by President Ryan that since the Southeastern Archaeological Conference is scheduled for the 13, 14, and 15 of November at the Fountain Bay Hotel in New Orleans and will be breaking up at noon on Saturday, he is calling the Executive Committee meeting, which was previously scheduled for that day at Nichols State in Thibodeaux, for Saturday the 15th at the Fountain Bay in New Orleans. Notices will be sent to Committee members.

Tommy Johnson reported that the By-Laws Revision Committee had finished their recommendations for changes. Tommy stated that there were changes in both the Articles of Incorporation and the By-Laws and reviewed the proposed changes with the Committee. Tommy will mail copies of the By-Laws Committee recommendations to all members of the Executive Committee for their review and ratification. If Committee members have not registered any disagreement to these proposed changes within 10 days of mailing, they will be considered ratified by the Committee and will be published in the October Newsletter for the general membership to study before the annual meeting in January where they will be voted on, and either amended, rejected or accepted by the general IAS voting membership.

There being no other business that the Committee could act upon at this time, the meeting adjourned.

Lou Harris,
IAS Recording Secretary

These amendments are to be discussed at the 1981 Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Archaeology Society at Natchitoches, January 17, 18, 1980.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE BYLAWS OF THE LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Article I - Purpose, Objectives, Membership and Dues

Section I

Include a summary of the purpose and objectives of the Louisiana Archaeological Society as stated in the Articles of Incorporation.

Proposed Amendment

The purpose and objectives for which this non-profit corporation is formed are:

1. To unite individuals who are interested in the cultural heritage and prehistory of the area.
2. Preservation and display of cultural remains.
3. The scientific study, investigation and interpretation of archaeological, ethnological, anthropological and related subjects.
4. The publication and distribution of information concerning archaeology, ethnology and anthropology.

5. The development and promotion of a greater public interest in and appreciation of the cultural heritage of the area.
6. To collect and interpret and preserve information on cultural heritage and prehistory for the use and assistance of all persons having a need for the information.
7. To raise and collect funds necessary for the carrying out of any of its purposes by any lawful means and administer these funds as directed in the Articles of Incorporation.

Section 2

Allows for Executive Committee to set annual dues for the membership.

Proposed Amendment

The seven classes of membership in the Society are: regular, associate, life, sustaining, student, honorary and fellow. The annual dues for each class of membership will be established by the Executive Committee and current dues will be published in the Newsletter. Changes in annual dues shall be published in the Newsletter 30 days prior to the effective date. An associate membership is available to a husband, wife and child 18 or above of any family, provided said family has at least one regular, life, fellow or sustaining member. An honorary membership may be awarded by nomination of the Executive Committee and approval of the Society to an individual, who is not an archaeologist but who has made outstanding contributions to the Society and its aims. A fellow membership may be awarded by nomination of the Executive Committee and approval of the Society to an archaeologist who has made outstanding contributions to Louisiana Archaeology.

Renumber Sections 2 and 3 to Sections 3 and 4, respectively.

Article III - Officers, Executive Committee, Editor, and Duties

Section 9

Amend to include one or two editors as directed by the Executive Committee.

Proposed Amendment

The Executive Committee shall consist of all officers of the Society, the editor/ editors, one representative from each duly incorporated local chapter and two at-large representatives from the general membership. Affiliated chapters shall choose their representatives through local elections or appointments. At-large representatives shall be appointed by the IAS President from recommendation of the Executive Committee.

Section 11

Amend to include one or two editors as directed by the Executive Committee. Presently we have an editor for the bulletin, Dr. Jon Gibson, and a newsletter editor, Dr. Richard Shenkel. This change in bylaws will allow for this situation.

Proposed Amendment

The editor/editors shall be appointed by Executive Committee. Notification of appointment shall be given to membership within 30 days. The editor/editors shall have charge of all publications of the Society. He/they shall receive and solicit manuscripts, notes and news, current research reports and business reports, and shall dispense this information in the form of an annual bulletin and newsletters. He/they shall be authorized to enter into agreements with publishing outlets, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. He/they may appoint editorial assistants to serve under his/their direction for the duration of his/their term in office. Editor/editors should have demonstrated an ability to perform such duties by prior publication and/or acquired editorial experience.

ARTICLE IV - ELECTIONSSection 2

Amend to specify persons eligible to vote, eligible to hold office, and rules for campaigning for state office.

Proposed Amendment

(No change in existing first paragraph.)

The nominating committee, after consultation with local chapters and ascertaining the willingness of persons to serve, shall submit a slate of nominees to the Society to be voted on at the annual meeting or by mail ballot, whichever means to be decided by the Executive Committee. In the event of mail balloting, members shall address ballots to Recording Secretary and place them in mail, not more than thirty days from the date they were mailed out by the Secretary.

Those members, with the exception of honorary members, in good standing as described in ARTICLE VI, Section 2, will have the right to vote on matters connected with the Society and shall be entitled to hold elective or appointive office. The nominating committee shall be responsible for obtaining photographs and brief biographies of each candidate which are to be included in the newsletter prior to the election or with the mail ballot as appropriate. The Corresponding Secretary will furnish upon request, an active member mailing list to the candidates for their use in seeking elective office. The Recording Secretary, as described in ARTICLE III, Section 7, along with two voting members in good standing appointed by the President will compile the returns. In the event the Recording Secretary is a candidate in the election, he will be excused from the actual vote count, and the returns will be compiled by the two appointees. They will report the election results to the Recording Secretary for his disposition as described in ARTICLE III, Section 7.

Section 4

Amend to conform with past practice of officers assuming duties at the time of election results are official.

Proposed Amendment

Regularly elected officers shall assume their duties on January 1, following their election or immediately after election results are official as directed by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE III - Section 9 and ARTICLE V - Section 3

Substitute Articles of Incorporation for Constitution.

ARTICLE VI - FINANCESSection 3

Amend to include acceptance of Society sponsored activities, grants, and government funds for working capital.

Proposed Amendment

Income from annual dues, Society sponsored activities, gifts, sale of publications, grants, and government funds shall constitute the working capital for operations, publications and other expenses consistent with the purpose of the Society.

ARTICLE II - PUBLICATIONSSection 2

Allow student members to receive the annual bulletin.

Proposed Amendment

Except for associates, all classes of membership and subscribing institutions shall receive the annual bulletin. Associate members may receive the bulletin by payment of the difference between their reduced dues and regular member dues.

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL CERTIFICATION COMMITTEEMeeting of September 18, 1980

The Certification Committee meeting was called to order by Mr. Duhe. Those present were Mr. Brian Duhe, Mr. Richard Beavers, Mr. Tommy Johnson, Dr. Kathleen Byrd, and Mr. Philip Rivet. Absent were Dr. Sherwood Gagliano and Mr. Tommy Ryan.

Mr. Duhe clarified the purpose of the meeting, i.e. to initiate the implementation of the certification program.

It was decided that the first order of business would be to elect a chairman and secretary. Mr. Beavers was nominated for chairman. The nomination was seconded, and he was elected unanimously. Dr. Byrd was nominated for secretary. The nomination was seconded, and she was elected unanimously.

The question of the terms of office for the qualified nonprofessional, academician, and applied archaeologists arose. It was decided to defer consideration of this matter until the next meeting.

Mr. Johnson recommended and it was agreed that the field school dates should be set by January 1 so that individuals can arrange for their vacations. Mr. Johnson, as president-elect of IAS, agreed to contact Mr. Ryan requesting that a field school chairman be appointed. It was decided that Dr. Goad and the field school chairman should be invited to attend the next Committee meeting. Further, it was the consensus of the Committee members that the efforts of the field school and certification committees should be coordinated, and that it would be advisable for one of the certification committee members to serve on the field school committee.

Mr. Duhe agreed to contact Mrs. Fox relative to the field school at Poverty Point.

It was agreed that all the plans discussed at this meeting should be made official before the next Committee meeting.

Dr. Byrd agreed to send the minutes of this meeting and a notice of the next Committee meeting to Mr. Ryan and Dr. Gagliano. The Committee also agreed to send the minutes of this meeting to the entire Executive Committee as well as the members of this Committee.

The next meeting was set for Wednesday, November 5, at 1:30 p.m. in the office of the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Old State Capitol, Baton Rouge.

Kathleen Byrd,
Secretary

CAN THE PROFESSIONAL AND THE AMATEUR ARCHAEOLOGIST COOPERATE? . . . Brian Duhe

Several days ago while exchanging ideas about prehistoric coastal adaptations in coastal Louisiana with Dr. Richard Shenkel, U. N. O., the conversation ended with a discussion of the newsletter of the L.A.S. At that point in the conversation Dr. Shenkel asked me to write an article for the upcoming newsletter. I agreed to do so with mixed emotions and chose as my topic the relationships between professional and amateur archaeologists in the L.A.S. I chose this topic because this particular issue has not been addressed since Dr. C. Webb addressed this subject in the first issue of the L.A.S. Bulletin (Webb 1974). Since 1974 much has happened in the L.A.S., some good and some bad. As L.A.S. Corresponding Secretary for the past four years I have been involved in great detail with the organization. The L.A.S. has grown in numbers and in recognition throughout the southeastern United States. One major reason why this growth has occurred is due to the cooperation between professional and non-professional in the L.A.S. In his 1974 article Dr. Webb predicted this success but cautioned that success would only come about if patience, understanding, a desire to succeed and a willingness to bite the tongue in order to forego criticisms would be practiced by both professionals and amateurs alike. I am afraid that many of us have not heeded Dr. Webb's sound advice.

I would now like to make some suggestions in light of the developments which have occurred since Dr. Webb wrote his article in 1974.

While I have not solicited the role of "champion of non-professional archaeologist rights," this role and its inherent responsibilities have somehow been attached to

me by others in the L.A.S. Perhaps it is because I have been outspoken on several of the problems confronting the L.A.S. As the so-called "champion of non-professional rights" I have often criticized my professional colleagues on several points. Perhaps the most important point is that professional archaeologists should not stereotype all non-professionals as "pot-hunters" and treat them with mistrust and cynicism. Non-professional archaeologist should be judged as individuals and based on their individual actions should be allocated their proper role in the L.A.S. I have constantly tried to make my non-professional colleagues realize that while many of the L.A.S. members have not been professionally trained and do not hold advanced degrees in anthropology-archaeology, they are in most cases professional businessmen who are quite capable of undertaking scientific research which is not relegated solely to the academic world of anthropology-archaeology, but is and has been used in the private sector of the business community for a long period of time.

The second and perhaps equally important point is that the L.A.S. must grow and meet the needs of its membership. We cannot remain stagnant and be satisfied with the status quo. As such I have been at the vanguard urging changes in certain areas of the archaeological community in Louisiana. Several of these changes have taken place and I would like to elaborate briefly on these items. First, the Louisiana Archaeological Society has been granted official recognition on the Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission. Senate Bill no. 613 amended Sections 1602 and 1603 of Title 41 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, provides that at least one appointment to the commission be a member of the Louisiana Archaeological Society. The commission members are appointed by the governor and serve to promote the goals and objectives of the Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, and act in an advisory capacity to that department in matters relating to antiquities, archaeology and other cultural resources. The names of the present commission members are as follows:

Mr. Ory Poret, Director
Division of State Lands
Post Office Box 44124
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

Office: (504) 342-4577

Mr. Peter Mora, Director
Office of Indian Affairs
Post Office Box 44455
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

Office: (504) 925-3731

Dr. Clarence Webb
3904 Creswell Road
Shreveport, Louisiana 71106

Home: (318) 868-1624
Office: (318) 226-1773

Mrs. Lanier Simmons
Hoot Owl Hill
Avery Island, Louisiana 70513

Home: (318) 369-6188

Mr. Fred Bentou, Jr.
601 St. Ferdinand Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

Home: (504) 766-0321
Office: (504) 343-6611

Mr. Bill Baker
Post Office Box 637
Jonesville, Louisiana 71343

Home: (318) 339-7713
Office: (318) 339-7378

2. Ian W. Brown, Ph.D. Historic and Late Prehistoric
Peabody Museum Periods, Lower Mississippi
Harvard University Valley and Coast, Ceramic
Cambridge, MA 02138 Typology
3. L. Janice Campbell Caddoan Culture Area, especially
New World Research Inc. topics dealing with subsistence,
P. O. Box 410 site types and densities, settlement
Pollock, LA 71567 patterns, and inter-and intra site
(318) 765-3758 variation
4. Dave D. Davis Baytown through Mississippian
Department of Anthropology Periods in the Delta Region,
Tulane University Stylistic Analyses of Ceramics,
New Orleans, LA 70118 Lithic Analysis, Palloenviron-
 mental Studies, Archaeological Theory
5. Joseph V. (Smokye) Frank Natchez Indian Archaeology
2406 Norben Drive and Ethnohistory
Lake Charles, LA 70601
6. Marco Giardino Human Osteology, Baytown to
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 Typology, Tchefoncte Culture
 Sites and Ceramics

Hopefully the organization of this panel will help in providing quality articles for both the bulletin and newsletter.

The fourth and final item which I would like to discuss is the Louisiana Archaeological Training and Certification Program. After many months of hard work a program and certification committee has been organized. This committee should have some recommendations to present to the IAS Executive Committee and general membership at the annual meeting in Natchitoches, Louisiana. Hopefully this program in conjunction with the annual field school and other training activities will provide classroom and field activity training for the non-professional members of the L.A.S. In fact, I believe that the future of the L.A.S. is directly tied to the success of these programs.

In conclusion, I would like to offer a word of caution. With these new rights, privileges and programs also come serious responsibilities. If the non-professional members expect to earn the respect of their professional colleagues, they must accept these responsibilities. Even more important than the rights and privileges granted by the various statutes, programs, codes, etc., the non-professional community has to set an example by its actions. In my opinion, this can be accomplished by following the unmitigated example set for us by one of our fellow non-professionals, Dr. Clarence Webb.

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Webb, Clarence H.

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POVERTY POINT . . . Debbie Woodiel

Recognizing the unique scientific and interpretive value of the Poverty Point State Commemorative Area, the Office of State Parks intends to implement a long-term research and management plan for continuing archaeological investigations at Poverty Point. State Parks encourages the interest of professional and non-professional archaeologists in pursuing research objectives which focus on the Poverty Point site and culture. Investigations at Poverty Point will be an integral part of State Parks' interpretive program and provide information for later use in interpretive services. In order to insure that such research is a planned and orderly venture, State Parks is preparing a plan which can serve as a guide for future archaeological work at Poverty Point.

As an initial step in this process, some important issues have been identified. While some significant data about Poverty Point has been obtained through previous studies, many gaps in our knowledge remain. Three priorities were recognized as important questions to be answered before more complex ones can be dealt with adequately. The first is concerned with the chronological position of Poverty Point; i.e., the absolute time when the site was occupied, when it was abandoned, when the mounds and earthworks were built, and what portions of the site were occupied at a given time. It has been estimated that Poverty Point was occupied continuously for at least 1,000 years, but the few radiocarbon and thermoluminescent dates accumulated so far have given only general information bearing on these questions.

The second priority concerns the most basic human endeavor--subsistence. The debate of horticulture vs. hunting/gathering has never been settled, and data gathered through field excavations is the only way to resolve this issue. Many hypotheses concerning subsistence have been advanced, but so little data (mostly indirect) has been accumulated to support any of these hypotheses.

The third priority is intrasite settlement patterning; i.e., where the inhabitants actually lived on the site, where other non-domestic activities took place, and why. Whether the ridges were constructed for actual occupation or not remains uncertain. There are some indications that higher status individuals were segregated from those of lower status. Some large portions of the site indicate no or very short occupation.

As a preliminary practical step towards a horizontal and vertical standardization of data gathering, it was recommended that a single point, a permanent benchmark, be established at Poverty Point. From this point, a master grid can be imposed on the site, and all future investigations located precisely within this grid. Attempts to locate all previous investigations on such a master map can also be made.

Another preliminary step which would aid greatly in planning future investigations is a systematic augering or coring program for the entire site. The depth and nature of cultural deposits in places tested so far has been found to vary significantly, and such a program could pinpoint midden areas and provide data for erosion studies and subsurface contour maps. This information would be especially useful in the areas of the mounds and earthworks.

This summer State Parks began a pilot archaeological research project at Poverty Point through Louisiana State University. We hope that other institutions and organizations will also be interested in conducting research projects at Poverty Point and that the Office of State Parks can cooperate with these groups for the benefit of all.

If any L.A.S. members or other interested parties wish to comment on this long-range plan or have any suggestions concerning it, we welcome their comments. Please send them to Debbie Woodiel, Office of State Parks, P. O. Drawer 1111, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821.

1980 POVERTY POINT EXCAVATIONS . . . Sharon Goad

An archaeological field school was held at Poverty Point from June 10 to August 3, 1980. The field school was jointly sponsored by Louisiana State University and the Office of State Parks. The excavation centered on ridge one of the north-west ridge sector; one of the few well-preserved ridges at the site. Four 5 meter units were opened from the ridge crest northward to the swale area between ridges 1 and 2. These units were opened to a depth of 50 cm. A historic level was found from 0 - 10 cm below surface and was underlain by aboriginal midden. Large numbers of artifacts including: Poverty Point Objects, beads, figurines, micro-liths, projectile points, and plummets were recovered from the midden. Along the crest of the ridge an oval fire pit filled with fired clay was located. This pit was in association with 3 postmolds which are around the pit and appear to form the outer walls of a circular structure which was located along the ridge crest. These features were dug into a yellow clay surface which apparently covers the entire ridge. This clay surface appears to have been periodically renewed. The 1981 field season will reopen the 1980 units. The goal of this field season will be to expose additional features associated with the possible structure. The 1981 field season will again be incorporated with a field methods course to be sponsored by Louisiana State University. Anyone interested in participating in this field season should contact Dr. Sharon I. Goad, Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University.

SHIPWRECK

Louisiana now has its own treasure ship. Last October, Texas shrimper Curtis Blume found the wreckage of the ship in 15 to 18 feet of water off the coast of Cameron Parish. With the aid of diver, Steve Smith, it was confirmed that the ballast and copper ingots were indeed that of an ancient treasure ship.

What followed was a chain of fortunate circumstances in which Blume and Smith contacted the State and an agreement was formed between the State and the discoverers whereby the State would retain all of the material and data recovered from the salvage of the wreck, and the discoverers would receive 75% of the value of the material.

The State bears the responsibility for seeing that the recovery of the material is handled with the best archaeological expertise available while the finders bear the cost of the recovery. Retained by the State to oversee recovery operations are Sherwood Gagliano, Alan Saltus, Bill Spencer, and Gordon Watts.

Stanley M. Hordes, Curator of the Colonial Archives, Louisiana State Museum, has identified the wreck as that of the El Constante, or El Nuevo Constante. This ship was one of a fleet that left the port of Vera Cruz on August 21, 1766, carrying over 15 million Pesos worth of gold, silver, copper, indigo, dyewood, sugar, hides, cacao, pottery, and spices.

On September 1, a violent storm blew the fleet off course and three of the ships, the El Constante, the El Corazon de Jesus and the Santa Barbara, sank. The first sank at N 29°40'; the others went down at undetermined points along the coast.

Reportedly, little was salvaged from the wreck when it happened and preservation is exceptionally good. We can look forward to a rich harvest of knowledge about eighteenth century ships from this, our first, underwater site of significance.

A NOTE ON THE DATING OF THE PELICAN POINT TYPE . . . Thomas Guderjan

A rare, but well-known projectile point type of the Louisiana upland is the Pelican point. Since the type was first recognized, it has been believed to be quite old, dating to either the Late Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic (Gagliano and Gregory 1965; Morehead and Guderjan 1980). The typological similarity to the San Patrice is the basis for this assessment. In fact, some consider the Pelican to be only a San Patrice variety. Unfortunately, all presently known examples of Pelican points have been out-of-context surface finds.

Excavations in the central Brazos River Valley, Texas have recently resulted in a well-dated sequence which includes a projectile point type morphologically similar to the Pelican. Five dated horizons from the Horn Rock Shelters have now been reported (Watt 1978). The purpose of this note is to bring this sequence to the attention of Louisiana archaeologists.

The earliest of these five horizons is marked by the Brazos Fishtail Dart Point, which is morphologically identical to the Pelican (see Watt 1978; figure 7, page 133). The type is described as having:

wide lanceolate blades and short expanding stems with small rounded ears. The bases are concave, and flakes have been removed upward from the base, producing a peculiar fluting. The range of dimensions is: length 35 to 70 mm.; maximum width, 26 to 34 mm.; width of base, 22 to 26 mm.; maximum thickness, 6 to 7 mm. (Watt 1978: 113).

These points were found in Horn Rock Shelter #2 in a stratum dated earlier than the Plainview level of Horn Rock Shelter #1. Table 1 presents the dating of the relevant strata at the Horn Rock Shelters.

TABLE 1. Selected dates from the Horn Rock Shelters.

Project	Point Type	Stratum	Dates
Plainview		Calcified Red Sand (HRS #1)	9275 ⁺ -360 BP (SM-689; snail shell)
			9485 ⁺ -300BP (SM-761; mussel shell)
Brazos Fishtail		Upper Gray Spall (HR#2)	9500 ⁺ -200BP (Tx-1830; charcoal)
			10030 ⁺ -130BP (Tx-1998; snail shell)
			9980 ⁺ -370BP (Tx-1722); charcoal)
			10310 ⁺ -150BP (Tx-1997; snail shell)

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Prehistoric Overview and Previous Research. In The Fort Polk Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Management Program. Edited by A. Frank Servello. Report submitted to the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth by the University of Southwestern Louisiana.
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Radiocarbon Chronology of Sites in the Central Brazos Valley. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 49: 111-138. Austin.

REPORTING AND RECORDING OUR ARCHAEOLOGICAL CULTURAL RESOURCES . . . Forrest Traverca III

The responsibility for curating and administering the files on prehistoric and historic archaeological sites lies with the State of Louisiana Office of Program

Development, Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Even though its name implies great wealth, the Staff is made up of a handful of devoted and trained archaeologists, under the administration of Dr. Katheleen (Kass) Byrd (State Archaeologist), and a limited budget. Therefore, reliance for updating and/or the recording of sites is placed on private businesses such as Coastal Environments or private individuals.

Since there is such a multitude of "others" who are capable of and do site surveying (the simple locating and recording of archaeological sites), a compatibility must be achieved to avoid the duplication of recordings and to standardize the recording system.

The method of recording a new site or renewing an old one is relatively simple, all it takes is a little time to fill out the Site Survey Form, which is available from the State Archaeologist's Office.

Generally the form is self-explanatory; however, some explanation is needed to increase the completion of the fullest range of information regarding the site.

HOW TO USE THE SITE SURVEY FORM:

The key points of completing the form are: print in ink or type, entries should be concise and to the point. Accurate site locations (including a map) and a site description are termed as "critical information." The primary purpose of the form is to structure information, not to limit it. Therefore, the reporter should not feel constrained. Below is an entry-by-entry explanation of the form. Also, some questions are provided to aid the information process.

FRONT PAGE

SITE NAME: If the site is unrecorded, assign it a name. It can be after you, the land owner, a nearby stream or natural feature or perhaps after some unusual happening such as a lot of snakes being seen--name it the Snake Site.

STATE SURVEY NO.: This information will be filled in by the recording archaeologist at the State Office. Based on the universal form, a number will be assigned i.e. 16LF4 or X16SC58. The numbering system is used in the continental United States. If you arrange the first forty-eight states in alphabetical order, Louisiana would be number 16. The LF or SC stands for the parish, Lafourche, St. Charles, etc. The final number identifies the total number of sites recorded in that Parish (or County). When a letter precedes the state number, this identifies the site as a spot find, a probable, or a destroyed site.

OTHER SITE DESIGNATIONS: Are you aware of any other way the site is known? For example, before the universal system took hold, sites were known by everyone's individual number (take a look at Phillips 1970 as a great example). Also, the site could have been visited by a collector and his finds given to you to give to the state. If he collected correctly, the material will have his number on it. Therefore, this information will aid in keeping track of the material you turn in.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR REACHING SITE: Place into your words a description of how to reach the site, i.e. what is the closest boat launch or road, is it east or west, north or south of the landmarks?

PARISH: Simple, sure; but be sure--a site could be located close to the border of neighboring parishes.

USGS QUAD: (name, date, series): The United States Geological Survey has divided up each state into two different square areas, a 15 min. scale and a 7.5 min. scale. The 15 min. scale includes the entire area of a square. The 7.5 min. scale is one quarter of the square (relating to the 15 min. scale). The 7.5 min. scale is of greater local detail than the 15 min. Each map is given a name, which appears in the lower right hand corner, i.e. Greens, La. 7.5 or Cut Off, La. 15 min. These maps are called Quadrangles or simply Quads. They are obtainable from most local map companies as well as direct from USGS Denver, Co. 80225. If you desire one of these, first write USGS and ask for a state index (this is free). The Quads cost approximately \$2.00 per copy. Whichever scale you are plotting on record the name in either the 15 min. or 7.5 min. scale, also below the name you should see a date. This date records the year the photographs were taken that the map is based on. The series will appear below the date.

_____ of the _____ of Section _____ Township _____ Range _____

In this section fill the blanks with appropriate compass readings in relationship to the site.

North of the South Section North of Township T15S Range R19E --The township and range are marked on USGS Quads in red. On the map sides, you will find red letters and numbers such as T15S. This defined as Township 15 South. Looking from the bottom to the top of the map you should see other red lettering such as R19E which is defined as Range 19 East.

UTM COORDINATES: ZONE _____ EASTING _____ NORTHING _____

UTM or Universal Transverse Mercator is more precise, reliable, and faster than the Geographic Coordinate System (latitude/longitude). However, it would take a manual alone fully to describe this method. It maybe possible to obtain such a manual by writing to the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Washington, D. C. and ask for "Using the UTM Grid System."

GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES: Latitude _____ Longitude _____. Try to locate the closest fraction of latitude and longitude to the site.

PHYSICAL SETTING: Note: Even though one is not familiar with specific scientific language, the reporter should keep in mind that any information is useful regardless of language form. The important factor lies in filling in the blanks you know about, the site can be recorded from this and at a later date information that is missing can be completed. Therefore, don't be reluctant to report because you don't understand what a question refers to.

LAND FORM: Marsh, Swamp, Hardwood Forest, are a few general descriptions that can be easily identified. If you are more proficient, than add fresh, salt, or brackish to your identities, or natural levee of "X" stream.

GEOLOGIC PROCESS: Is your site located in association with hills, or lowlands? Does it lie within a depression, prairie, or terrace, perhaps it is found on a creasse. Keep in mind, you don't have to be a geologist, simply report in your own words what you think. No one will laugh at you for trying.

ELEVATION: On your Quad map you will notice a series of small irregular lines with a number. These are known as contour lines. They measure the elevation above mean sea level of land surface; simply locate the line closest to your site and record that number.

SLOPE: Determine the relative distance between the site location and the higher and lower contour lines of your Quad. Then give the compass location of the site in reference to elevated area, i.e. 4'West.

SITE LOCATION WITH RESPECT TO TERRAIN: Is your site near or on the Geologic process (see example of completed form).

NEAREST WATER: What is the name of the closest river, bayou, creek, branch, etc. to the site.

FLOODING: Is the site area under water at any given time? Does it flood on a seasonal basis?

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS: This question should be related to the area around the site, since many of the sites in southeastern Louisiana are rangia shell middens. The answer need not be technical such as Silty Loom or Des Allemands Peat; simply state if the soil is clay, sandy, or peat.

FLORAL COMMUNITIES: This information should relate to the natural vegetation of the immediate area. Again, you do not need technical names. Your answer can refer to the general classes of marsh grasses, hardwood trees, etc., or if you have the knowledge, name the varieties, hackberry, gum, live oak, palmetto, can, cattail, etc. Of the site is located in the middle of a farm and natural flora is not in evidence to the immediate area, simply state: cotton, soy bean, sugar cane farming, etc.

FAUNAL COMMUNITIES: To your knowledge, what are some of the major forms of wildlife in the area?

OTHER POTENTIAL RESOURCES: Is there a lake nearby, or perhaps you know of some natural material that could have been utilized during the occupation of the site such as chert, flint (simply large rocks), clams in lake, etc.

NEAREST KNOWN SITE: If you know of a recorded site nearby then record the number. If you know of a site and you don't know if it is recorded, so state, and after you record your present site, record the other one; if it turns out the sites have already been recorded you will have given added knowledge and you will receive knowledge in the form of the site numbers.

SITE DESCRIPTION

SITE SIZE: If you don't have a tape with you, pace off the site at its longest and widest parts. After you return home, measure your pace and multiply it by the number of paces. Again, if you aren't prepared to core, you can come to an approximate exposed height of the site. Face the site, estimate the height as it relates to your height. If you should have a roll of string, tie one end to a nearby tree, level and touching the top of the site. Run the string out over the site and secure the string. Run a drop string from the standing string to the surface of the ground. Place the drop string in your pocket and measure it when you return home.

PLAN: The site you are reporting, is it a single unit (one mound or midden-- if the main feature is a conical or temple mound, you can believe a village area is also a part of it; try to determine this and orient the mound feature to the assumed village area) or a multi-unit area. If so, describe the general arrangement of the area.

ORIENTATION: Much the same as Plan and as such you may orient the site in relationship to the nearest natural feature such as a lake or river, with a compass bearing.

STRATIGRAPHY: If there is an exposed area of the site state a general term, such as multi, single, alot, a little, etc. Please don't dig a hole just to fill in this blank. See example of completed form.

ARTIFACT DENSITY: Give a general account of the artifact naturally exposed.

ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION: Does the site appear to have more sherds in one area with bones in another, or any distinction in the location of a single group or any other artifacts?

CULTURAL FEATURES: If you are so informed, list any marker artifacts or sherd varieties you may see. A few markers that are easily identified are soapstone sherds, cooking balls (PPO's) stone chips with no ceramics, and check stamp ceramics.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Unless you are so informed, leave this one blank. However, if you are one of those who must complete all blanks on a form, then look for (the following is not a complete cultural description) baked clay objects (cooking balls --you may have a Poverty Point site; heavy incised lines on ceramics-- could be a Marksville site; check stamp ceramics--could be a Coles Creek; shell tempered ceramics--probably a Mississippian.

PRESUMED FUNCTION: What do you think the site was used for? Based on the size of and/or the feature units, was it a hunting camp, family living area, cultural center, etc.

COLLECTIONS

SURVEY METHOD: How did you collect? Did you use the random method or did you use some other method such as quadrant or grid pattern?

ASSESSMENT OF COLLECTING CONDITIONS: Were the artifacts exposed for you to collect, and if so, would you say that they were easy to get to?

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL: See example of completed form.

CONDITIONS

PRESENT USE: Is the site being used for any purpose other than nature, farming, homestead, etc.?

EROSION OR DISTURBANCE: Generally, does the site appear to be intact or does it look as if some sort of disturbance has taken place? Is there any potholing activity visible? Is the site in good, excellent, or poor condition? Is there any sign

of erosion, resulting in exposing site stratigraphy?

PROBABLE FUTURE DESTRUCTION: Are you aware of any new highway that is likely to pass close by the site, or a canal that is planned?

BACK PAGE

SITE EVALUATION

RESEARCH POTENTIAL: In a way all sites should be fully investigated; however, it is impossible to do so. Therefore, based on the size of the site and the types of artifacts available, what is your opinion on the importance of the site?

STATE OR NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Again, what is your opinion? Do you feel the site should be included?

RECOMMENDATIONS: If you were in charge of archaeology, what would you do in regards to the site? Would you leave it alone or would you call for an excavation?

SKETCH MAP OF SITE AREA: In the large square, try your hand at drawing the site from the nearest approach. If you are good enough, do it to scale and record. A Xerox copy of the plotting quad would be very helpful.

RECORDS

OWNER AND ADDRESS: This space should never be blank if you are engaged in a survey. You should always obtain the land-owner's permission before you enter his land; this could save you a visit to the jail-house. If, on the other hand, you happen on a site while hunting, fishing, or whatever, you should try to locate the owner. This information will be helpful in the future if work is to be done in the area.

TENANT AND ADDRESS: The tenant and land owner do not have to be the same. Some coastal sites are located around camps and the property belongs to others besides the camp owner. Remember that a tenant has the same rights as the land owner, when it comes to trespassing. Also, as is the case in my area, the permission of the tenant is required along with that of the land owner.

INFORMANTS: Did someone tell you about a site, and if so, what is his/her name?

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS: If you know of anyone who has visited the site in any form, then record this. If there hasn't been any to your knowledge, state this.

REFERENCES: Even though the site may not have a standard site number, it could have been visited. Phillips (1970) lists many sites that have not been recorded under the standard system. It is possible that your site could be one of these. If so, list it as the other person had it.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS: Photos are very helpful. If you take photos, be sure to record the number of the photo in your record book. Also be sure to list the name of the site on the back of the photo. Again, try to send in a copy of the plotting map.

REMARKS: This space is another general purpose section. Use it to express your feelings about the site. Do you feel it is threatened in any form? Do you feel it would add to the sociological sequence, chronological sequence, or any other form of inter-anthropological topic?

RECORDED BY:
credit.

DATE:

This is where you receive the

The above has dealt primarily with pre-historic site reporting. Basically the reporting of historical sites is related directly with pre-historic sites. However, a noteworthy point is in order. Cultural Affiliation: in the case of historic sites, you could indicate the century or centuries, or the exact span of time of occupation, if known. Where applicable, this may be followed by some ethnic descriptive term such as "Anglo-American," "Afro-American," "Cajun," etc.

The completed form should be forwarded to : Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804. The Division will evaluate the forms, verify for duplication, and assign a site number. The person submitting the form will be notified of that site number and Xerox copies of his form will be returned. All photos will be placed on file and the artifacts will be curated, if forwarded. Before you mail the form, please check your entries for possible errors or additions.

In conclusion, site reporting is essential. Of course, it is beneficial to all for a site be recorded before interference by outside forces, rather than to have them reported as a result of these forces (dredging, road bed excavations, etc.). Information is the key word. There is never enough of it. In fact, too little information is the norm. A simple point in obtaining information is asking yourself questions relative to the site. The more questions you ask, the more information you will have in the answers.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
SITE RECORD FORM

Site Name Temple Mound State Survey No. 16 LF 4

Other Site Designations Temple Shell Bank

Instructions for Reaching Site Bayou DesAllemands to mouth with Lake Salvador. Right to end of camps.

Parish Lafourche

USGS Quad: (name, date, series) Catahoula Bay, 1963, V885 (7.5 scale)

South of the ~~North~~ of the ~~XXXXXXX~~ Section North Township T16S Range R21E

UTM Coordinates: Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____

Geographical Coordinates: Latitude 29 36' 27"N Longitude 90 20' 42"W

PHYSICAL SETTING

Land Form Surrounding marsh, natural levee Geologic Processes Interdelta

Elevation None noted

Slope None noted Site Position with Respect to Terrain Located on natural levee of former channel, present, facing Lake Salvador on East side of mound West shore of Lake

Nearest Water Lake Salvador Flooding None complete

Soil Characteristics Original surface subsided

Floral Communities Pear Catus, hackberry trees, some palmetto, blackberry, poison ivy varieties

Faunal Communities Waterfowl, fur bearers

Other Potential Resources Lake has heavy clam beds, fresh and salt water fish

Nearest Known Site 16 LF 6 Grasse Point

SITE DESCRIPTION

Site Size H. 15.1 W 600' L. 1950' Plan Single pyramidal

Orientation North to South Stratigraphy Heavy exposed stratigraphic layers on East wall

Artifact Density Medium Artifact Distribution None represented due to wave wave action on beach deposit Cultural Features Temple Mound, Coles Creek ceramics thru

Mississippian ceramics

Cultural Affiliation Coastal Troyville

Presumed Function Cultral center

COLLECTIONS

Survey Method Random sample

Assessment of Collecting Conditions after heavy winds - excellent other times poor

Description of Material Almost complete range of ceramics from late Marksville (probable) thru Miss. Catahoula sand stone repre only lithic material, many bone tools

CONDITIONS

Present Use Immed. mound none beach camp Erosion or Disturbance Nature heavy in wind and wave

Probable Future Destruction By nature . mound will be gone in two years or less

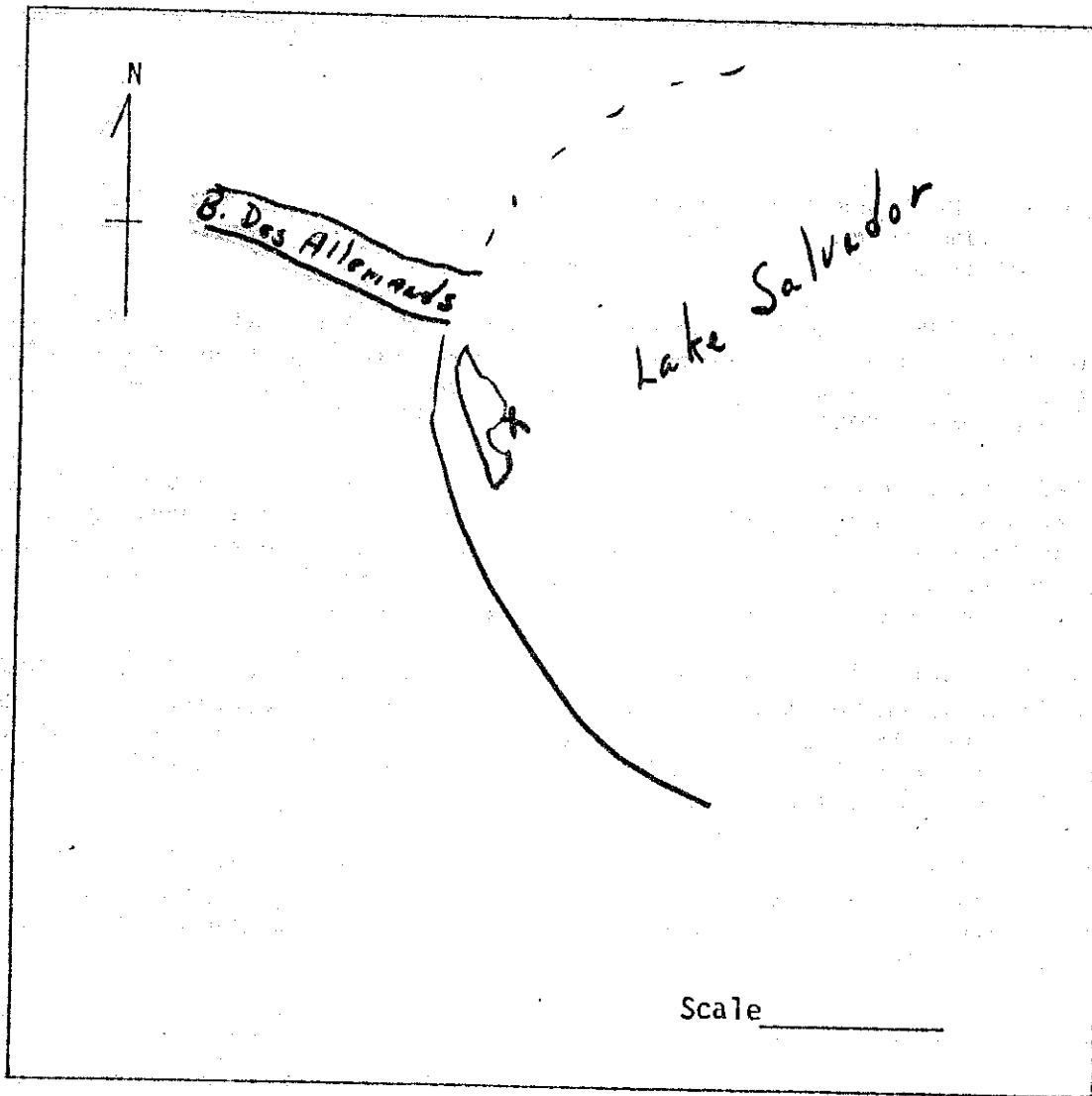
SITE EVALUATION

Research Potential I would suggest immediate investigation. Excellent opportunity to advance in knowledge on occupational sequence of area west of lower Mississippi present delta

State or National Register Eligibility Was good reason for, now waste of time

Recommendations As stated above

SKETCH MAP OF SITE AREA



RECORDS

Owner and Address OKC Dredging Company New Orleans, La.

Tenant and Address Various camp owners

Informants Self and literature

Previous Investigations W. McIntyre 1958 (surface only) R. Weinstein (profile made)

Previous Collections and Availability Numberous individuals almost impossible to locate

References Most involving southeastern La.

Photographs and Maps Attached

Remarks _____

Recorded By _____

CALL FOR PAPERS

The 1981 Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Archaeological Society will be held January 17-18, 1981, at Northwestern State University at Natchitoches, Louisiana. Send titles for papers and abstracts to Pete Gregory, Department of Social Sciences, NSU, Natchitoches, Louisiana 71457.

MEETINGS

Though the SEAC Meetings are already over and I failed to get this Newsletter out in sufficient time to announce them, there are still a few meetings forthcoming that may be of interest to many of our members.

December 27-30, 1980. The 82nd Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America will be held at the Fairmont Hotel in New Orleans. Inquiries should be addressed to James G. Hamilton, Jr., Convention Manager, AIA, 52 Park Place, New York, New York 10007.

January 4-7, 1981. The 14th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historic Archaeology with the 12th Annual Meeting of the Conference on Underwater Archaeology will be held at the New Orleans Marriott. Inquiries should be addressed to J. Richard Shenkel, SHA/CUA Meeting Chairman, Department of Anthropology and Geography, University of New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana 70122.

January 17-18, 1981. The Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Archaeological Society will be held at Natchitoches, Louisiana, co-sponsored by the Northwest Chapter in Shreveport and Dr. Pete Gregory at Northwestern State University of Louisiana. Send paper titles and abstracts to Pete Gregory, Department of Social Sciences, NSU, Natchitoches, Louisiana 71457.

March 13-14, 1981 (Tentative). Annual Caddo Conference is being hosted by the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey. Address inquiries to Don G. Wyckoff, 1981 Caddo Conference Chairman, Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, 1335 South Asp Avenue, Norman, Oklahoma 73019.

CHAPTER NEWS . . . Joe Frank, Southwest Chapter

The Southwest Chapter has been holding its regular monthly meetings in Frascch Hall Auditorium on the McNeese State University campus. At the meeting of June 26, the guest speaker was Joe Frank, Louisiana Vocational Rehabilitation, who spoke on the Indians of Louisiana. At the meeting of July 31, Ms. Edith Cary, a medical missionary, spoke on the technology and living habits of the Stone Age cultures of New Guinea. At the meeting of August 28, the guest speaker was Mr. John Prescott, Louisiana State Police Troop D, who spoke on "Attakapas Artifacts." At the meeting of September 25, the guest speaker was Dr. Thomas D. Watson, Associate Professor of History at McNeese State, who spoke on the shipwreck off the coast of Cameron Parish.

At the meeting of October 30, Mr. James W. Batchelor, Assistant Professor of Geology at McNeese State spoke to the group regarding the geological construction of the Cheniers of Southwestern Louisiana.

Bayou Chapter News . . . Forrest A. Travirca III

Perhaps the major problem of establishing strong and deep roots in our primary membership area is convincing the numerous collectors of our educational offerings. However, we seem to be making some headway in our contained publicity campaign. At present our membership ranks are now at 21 individuals.

The vacations of summer and the advent of a new school year have curtailed our field activities as a group, although some of us have made several trips to Laurell Valley and the Lake Salvador area. In the very near future we will finalize the reporting of the visible pre-historic sites on Lower Bayou Des Allemands and Lake Salvador. The Laurell Valley project has suffered a setback in the form of logistics, such as storage space and metal cleaning. However, the latter will soon be solved with the completion of our electrolytic tank.

Plans are still underway for the 1982 Annual Meeting in Thibodaux.

PUBLICATION NOTICE

Houston Archaeological Society Report No. 3 entitled "The Owen Site, 41HR315: A Long Occupation Sequence in Harris County, Texas" by L. W. Patterson is now available. This represents the longest occupation sequence excavated to date on the upper Texas coast, spanning a time period of Late Paleo to Late Prehistoric. Plainview is the earliest projectile point type. Data is presented on the introduction and further technological development of the bow and arrow. The price of this report is \$5.00 postpaid, and is available from John Herbert, 5935 Dellfern, Houston, Texas 77035.

J. Richard Shenkel
Department of Anthropology-Geography
University of New Orleans
Lakefront, New Orleans, La. 70122
