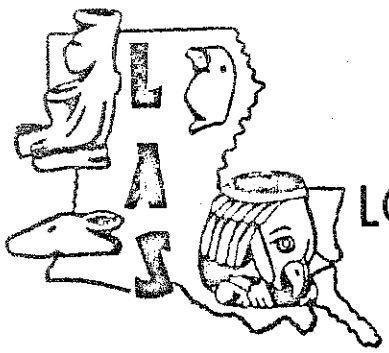
Arrived December 9, 1981



NEWSLETTER

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Volume 8, Number 3 October 1981

IN THIS ISSUE: Errata... 1; A note from the Newsletter Editor... 1; 1982 LAS annual meeting and call for papers... 2; 1980 Bulletins sent ... 3; LAS Field School, 1981 by Rose Walker... 5; A commentary on the use of professional terminology by Paul L. Hodges... 6; The manufacture and use of the atlatl by Brent W. Smith... 9; Request for information by Barry Lewis... 13; News from the State Office... 14; News from State Parks... 16; A new person at New World Research... 17; Chapter News... 17; 1982 LAS annual meeting pre-registration form... 20.

ERRATA: Volume 8, Number 1, April 1980 (as noted last issue, should have been 1981). Also in that issue: p. 11, line 4 should read "oxide from which rust....", p. 11, Sect III, line 3 last word should be "unintentionally", p. 15, line 2 should read "none on the tips", p. 17, above "A-stemless", the category "VII-5-Projectile points" should be inserted, p. 10, line 8 should read " which do occur elsewhere.

A NOTE FROM THE NEWSLETTER EDITOR: Things have been pretty quiet, at least from what I have been hearing, which is not much. Another LAS Summer Field School has come and gone, and, though I have asked, only Rose Walker has said anything about it, anything that is, that is printable. This number of the Newsletter is being mailed from UNO, contrary to what I said last time. The society's bulk mailing permit has not, as yet, been shifted to Jonesville so that the future mailings may be expedited. In terms of the official communications, the chapters are quiet relative to their summer's activities with the few exceptions that are included. I'll try to get everyone to update for the next issue. As mentioned last time, the annual meeting plans are well underway, but Brian Duhe informs me that he would still like some contributed papers for the sessions. More about that below.

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. 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.

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

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

Tentative Schedule

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

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

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

The program will be set up accordingly:

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

Anyone interested in giving a paper should send a Title and Abstract to:

Brian J. Duhe
Program Chairman
P. O. Drawer B
Reserve, LA 70084
504-536-1161

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

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

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

CALL FOR PAPERS: It is time to submit titles and abstracts for papers to be delivered at the 1982 Annual Meeting. As of a letter

dated October 1, Brian Duhe had received only one paper for the general session while Robert Neuman and Richard Beavers are both organizing symposia of the archaeology of coastal Louisiana. If you have a paper, please send the title and an abstract of 100 words or less to:

Brian Duhe
LAS Program Chairman
P. O. Drawer B
Reserve, LA 70084

****

1980 BULLENTINS SENT

The following is a list of persons to whom the 1980 bulletin has been mailed:

1980 Regular Members

Ashurst, M
Baker, W
Beckman, M
Boersma, N
Butts, B
Brown, T
Bryant, J
Caldwell, M
Chevalier, B
Baham, M
Baudier, R
Berger, J
Bolich, C
Braselman, L
Bruce, W
Byrd, K
Cambell, C Sr.
Coleman, R
Aucoin B
Baker, J
Beavers, R
Bissel, J
Bounds, O
Brown, I
Bruder, J
Caldwell, J
Carrigee, J
Collins, C.J. Jr.
Colquette, R
Cooper, W
Crader, J
Deville, N
Detro, R
Doney, H
Duke, B
Dye, D
Gibson, J
Gregg, R
Guidry, R
Comardelle, M
Couvillion, R
Crosby, J
Deville, Z
Diefenthat, S
Ducote, G
Dupuy, M Jr.
Gagliano, S
Gonzales, J
Griffin A
Guy, J Sr.
Connaway, J
Cutrer, V
Davis, L
Derley, J
Dishman, R
Duhe, B
Drexler, J
Gateley, M
Gregory, H Jr.
Guchereau, F
Gordon, F
Greene, G
Givens, F
Exnicios, J
Fricke, A
Fox, K.R. Mrs.
Hall, P
Harper, L
Hauschild, R
Helfert, N
Holder, T
Hulse, J
Greenwell, D
Early, Ann
Frank, J
Fogleman, J
Fulgham, Susan
Hanson, Jo Ann
Harris, Mrs. Lou
Haymon, J
Hillman, M
Hollis, L
Hunt, R
Glory, M
Exponge, R
Fredlund, R
Fox, G
Haigh, N
Harper, Donna
Head, L Jr.
Heartfield, Lorraine
Hodges. P
Huff, Jane
Jeane, D
Jeter, M
Kuttruff, C
Lenzer, J
Loumiet, Betty
McCrocklin, C

Mapp, M
Meza, R
Morehead, J
Oehrle, J
Palmer, Martha
Passmore, T
Johnson, P
Lacefield, E
Leslie, J
Lynott, M
McCrocklin, R
Mathew, H Jr.
Miller, L
Morse, D
Orgeron, F
Palermo, J
Patin, Rita
Keller, J
Lamb, T
Locker, A
McClure, D
Malone, J
Manuel, J Jr.
Moore, E
Naquin, Jeanette
Owen, J Jr.
Parker, F II
Patterson, L
Polaski, Sylvia
Reggio, Judy
Rivet, P
Rolingson, Martha
Saucier, R
Scharr, A
Shelton, Anne
Sibley, J Jr.
Smith, G
Springer, J
Strich, Phyllis
Poole, R
Rainey, Mary
Roady, Sara
Rudd, D
Savoy, Isabelle
Sewell, J
Shenkel, J
Simoneaux, Dot
Smith, L
Starbird, L
Thibodeaux, H
Price, G. R.
Rice Mary
Roberts, Marian
Ryan, T
Schamback, F
Shaikewitz, June
Shipman, E
Smith, B
Spence, Mrs. James
Steponaitis, V
Toups, J
Travirca, F III
Verzwyuelt, Bill
Webb, M
Wharton, T
Woodiel, Deborah
Adams, Jim
Allbritton, M
Treadaway, B Jr.
Walker, R
Weber, Carey
White, Lola
Wooster, G
Alleltranger, C
Haag, W
Vincent, Emily
Webb, Dr. C. H.
Weinstein, R
Wilson, R
Adams, J
Alexander, C

1980 Life Members

Anderson, D
Kennedy, C
Reis, F
Simmons, L
Bonnin, J
Lorrain, P
Rummler, R
Stroud, W. J.
Johnson, T
Phillips, P
Schuyler, r

1980 Student Members

Vedros, S
Walker, R
DeMarcay, G
Kelley, D
Landry, L
Toups, V
Boudreaux, J
Kennedy, E
Manry, J
Orgeron, S
Belmont, J
Dupuy, M III
Lynn, J
Morris, G
Plaisance, D
Berg, R
Gaudet, D
McWhorter, C
Orgeron, V
Rotenizer, D

1980 Institutional & Sustaining Members

Auburn University
Bossier Parish Library
Catahoula Parish Library
University of Southern Florida
Houston Archaeological Society
Kisatchie National Forest
Library Serials Dept.
Louisiana State Univ-Alexandria
LA Nature Center
Memphis State University
Morehouse Parish Library
Moss Memorial Library
Museum of the American Indian Library
Museums Library
Northern Illinois University
St. Charles Parish Library
St. John the Baptist Parish Library
Texas A & M University
University of Arkansas
University of New Orleans
University of Tennessee
Gulf South Research Institute

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LAS FIELD SCHOOL, 1981

Personal glimpses of Poverty Point...Rose Walker

What a beautiful place to work...we even have a tree to nap under.

Camping isn't so bad when you have electricity and running water.

How is dorm life with all those young people...they sure have energy.

Stay away from Motley Mound if you don't want the mosquitoes to bite you.

Say John, how many gravestones did you and Miss Billie find up on Motley?

Look at those red jasper beads coming out of the backdirt!

Sharon, isn't it time for break yet?

Bag it. If you don't know what it is bag it anyway.

That's not fair Steve, you're not supposed to be so good. You're only 12.

Hey Richard, watch out for flying mud. Someone has it in for you.

Rain, Rain and some more Rain. What do you mean we have to drain the pits.

Bill, are you going to include this in one of your "Soaps" episodes?

Emily, are you sure your husband will believe you are innocent when he sees those snapshots?

Look at all those PPO's.

Look Rose, is that another piece of that steatite tublar pipe?

Are you sure those were Christian Indians, Brother Bill?

Just how many seeds did you and Leon find, Marie?

Nancy, you don't have to go all the way down to China in that one corner.

Mary, you can stop for the day now, it's time to quit.

Ray, wouldn't you say Poverty Point is just as good as Texas?

How many projectiles did you find in your pit this year, Robert?

Hey Joan, what is this? Do you have a minute to spare to help me identify these PPO's. Dr. Webb will surely be surprised with all the new types we are finding. I would call this one trowel incised.

****

A COMMENTARY ON THE USE OF PROFESSIONAL TERMINOLOGY
Plus a few other comments.

Paul L. Hodges

I definitely believe that the pursuit of Archaeological studies can be of value. It can give an insight into the way of life of our predecessors and possibly aid in helping us to avoid mistakes they may have made.

However, in my humble opinion it appears that most published reports can be understood only by other professionals or amateurs who have made a study of archaeological terms.

I remember that after a few years spent in teaching diction, drama and speech at Bethany College, Bethany, Oklahoma, while I was in my early twenties, I accepted a position as a salesman. At that time I habitually spoke using correct diction but I soon found that many of my prospective customers actually could not understand me. Those who did understand me felt that I was not "speaking their language," and I was failing to make sales. I soon realized that I had to change my way of speaking if I wanted to be successful, so I began to train myself to speak the common language of the average person.

I have wondered sometimes if, when writing for the general public, it would not be wise to avoid archaeological terminology as much as possible. Also, I wonder if the archaeologist who turns in a report for professional bulletin publication, with the hope of advancing himself in his field of work, has not failed to meet his full obligation to the public by following this with a report through a public media, couched in the language of the average reader. I realize that sometimes it is necessary for one to use a professional term in order to convey one's thought. In this case, would it not be possible to give the meaning of this term in a more commonly used form when writing for the benefit of the general public? In addition to reporting the results of his work he would in this way be teaching the meaning of that professional term to his reader. A simple example of this would be by explaining that the word "grid" means "dig." For instance, "we marked off a grid or 'dig' by driving a stake at each corner of a six foot square."

I realize that in order for a field archaeologist to acquire funds, or grants from foundations, politicians or large companies it is necessary that those parties be impressed with the knowledge of the supplicant in his field of work. Therefore, professional reports must necessarily be written in professional form, using professional terminology. However, this is not the case when one is writing for the edification of the general public.

When a medical doctor writes a prescription he writes it in Latin, a language that most of his patients cannot read but a pharmacist can. Often the patient will profit by not knowing what the prescription means. However, I personally believe that when I have paid the doctor and the pharmacist for their services they owe me the courtesy of allowing me the privilege of knowing what I am taking.

Since the funds used in archaeological research came in the beginning from the pockets of the general public I feel that any knowledge acquired through the use of those funds should be given to them in language that they can understand, but the average person has not studied the archaeological terms.

I have often wondered if professionals, whatever their field of work may be, are not using their professional terminology majorally to impress the layman with their knowledge and their supposedly superior, innate intelligence. Acquired knowledge and intelligence are two entirely different things. To the average person the terms

used in any specialized field, other than their own, is a foreign language. I find that in making reports for newsletter or bulletin publications, I, myself, have often been guilty of "talking over the heads" of the beginning amateur archaeologist and of the layman.

It appears to me that the professional and amateur archaeologist in making reports of their findings often tend to hunt for the large, impressive, seldom used word when an everyday expression would suffice. To the layman the language that in my mind I term "acadamese" requires the constant use of a dictionary while reading it, if it is to be understood. This might be of value to the reader but I question whether or not the average person has the time, or would make the necessary effort to translate the "acadamese" language into everyday English. Would they not be more prone to discard that article rather than to take the necessary trouble of reading and understanding it? How many articles have been thrown in the wastebasket because the words "were too big?"

My contention is that if the professional's work is to be of value to the human race as a whole then he is to a great extent failing to complete his task if he does not report his findings in a form that the average adult, high school and even an elementary student can understand. Most professionals first became interested in North American Archaeology as a result of being exposed to written material and pictures that they could understand while they were still in their "teens" or even younger.

In closing this commentary let me add that the possession of knowledge in any certain specialized subject does not necessarily denote a higher degree of intelligence than that of another person who may be highly trained in one or even more than one OTHER field of knowledge. Neither does the holding of a doctorate always signify that the person who holds that degree has mastered the subject. Not in this day and time. Perhaps it never has. That degree does not make a person's word or belief infallible. Often he may voice a theory or belief and neglect to stress that his statement is a theory only. Nor does the holding of a degree always signify a great amount of innate intelligence.

I would be amiss if I did not add to all this the fact that I desire to give full credit and my heartfelt gratitude for the information and training given me by the professional friends listed below.

Dr. Clarence H. Webb, William G. Haag, James A. Ford, Hiram F. Gregory, Jon L. Gibson, Glen Greene, Lorraine Heartfield, John Belmont and Mitchell Hillman. To these and many others too numerous to mention I extend my sincere thanks. They have taught me much during the last 35 years.

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THE MANUFACTURE AND USE OF THE ATLATL

Brent W. Smith

INTRODUCTION

The study of the distribution, use and manufacture of the atlatl in North America can be approached through both ethnology and archaeology. Through limited ethnological evidence some information can be gained about the social organization and religious significance associated with the atlatl. Through the study of the material culture based on archaeological investigations, methods of manufacture can be inferred. Practical experimentation can fill the gaps in some of the otherwise unavailable knowledge.

FUNCTION

The atlatl (Figure 1) is a devise which adds length to the user's arm and increases the range, force and accuracy of the spear. It served as a part of the hunter's body, as an extension of his arm. No matter how fine and straight his spears were, they could not bring down the large game unless his atlatl gave him the needed force. The extreme range of the spear-thrower was about 300 feet.

The essential devise of the atlatl is little more than a stick with provisions supplied on one end for grasping and a hook on the other end to engage a nock or conical depression in the proximal end of a spear. The spear is steadied with the aid of the fingers and sometimes rests on the knuckles. A sharp snap of the wrist at the moment of release initiates the independent flight of the dart (Kellar 1955: p. 283).

DISTRIBUTION

A combination of archaeological and ethnological evidence indicates a former widespread distribution for the atlatl. Historically, this can be traced back in Europe to the Magdalenian Age, about 20,000 years ago. In the New World, this can be temporally traced back at least 7,000 years ago (Kellar 1955: p. 339).

The spear-thrower was universally used by the historic Eskimo in the Arctic, by the adjacent Tlingit on the Northwest coast, by a few tribes in southern Lower California, and nearby Northwest Mexico, by Indians at the mouth of the Mississippi, throughout Meso-America and by many peoples in the Circum-Carribean area. It is known from archaeology in the Great Basin, the Southwest, the Southeast and Mexico (Driver and Massey 1957: p. 356).

Among the Eskimos, the association was with aquatic hunting in the kayak. There are two practical advantages to the spear-thrower in aquatic hunting: it can be operated with one hand; once the spear is in place on the thrower, leaving the other hand free to maneuver the boat; also, water cannot hurt it (Driver and Massey 1957: p. 356). The spear-thrower was also used to hunt aquatic birds from a boat on the lakes of Meso-America. However, the chief use in that area was in warfare.

Figure 1.

In the Southeast, atlatls were used mainly for killing game such as bears and deer during the Archaic Period. Earlier in the Lithic Period, a heavier atlatl was needed to kill larger extinct forms of land mammals, such as *Bison taylori* and the mastodon.

MANUFACTURE

The wooden shaft, the spear or dart, which was projected by the atlatl, was important; it had to be straight if it was to fly true to the mark. The device which was used to straighten the wood was usually a heavy piece of antler (or bone) with a hole drilled in it. By heating the stick and passing it back and forth through the hole, the shaft was gradually wrenched straight. In the butt end of the shaft was cut a shallow socket to fit the hook of the spear-thrower.

The spear-thrower itself was composed of a number of parts. At one end was a hook, often carved from deer antler. This was fitted on to the wooden rod of the atlatl, which was about two to three foot long.

Stone Weights

Many Lithic and Archaic peoples attached stones as weights to the atlatl shaft for what was believed to be a better performance. These atlatl weights came in the form of polished bird, butterfly, or boat stones. Whether these were used as technological improvements or as mystical charms, it is difficult to say. This can perhaps be explained by comparing the results of contemporary experimenters with the atlatl. Malcolm Hill (1955: p. 75) has observed that the best results for the greatest distance and accuracy in throwing an atlatl were obtained from one of the following combinations: (a) the medium dart without a stone weight on the atlatl; or (b) the light dart with a weight on the atlatl. What must be concluded is the use of the light dart for small game. This indicates that the stone weight might be functional with a very light dart; it becomes disfunctional as the dart weight is increased. What is implied here is a multi-faceted stone artifact, although the case for the use of the stone weights as ceremonial objects is strongly suggested.

These stone weights were usually very hard and difficult to shape. By pecking with a pebble, the surface of the stone was gradually broken down, and the desired shape sometimes became one of a bird or butterfly with wings spread in flight.

When the desired shape was fashioned, long hours were spent grinding away the roughness and polishing the surface. Finally, a large hole was drilled through the stone so it could slide onto the rod of the spear-thrower. To do this, the Indians used a hollow cane for the drill point and fitted it with wet sand (Kneberg and Lewis 1955: p. 120).

Painting

Evidences of the painting of atlatls with red ochre have been derived from a number of areas: Mexico, the Southwest, the Great

[illegible] (1940: p.[illegible]). This [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] Healing-Southwest [illegible] [illegible] as "[illegible]" are [illegible] [illegible] and Krieger [illegible] [illegible] black and green [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] have produced the [illegible] of the atlatl and its [illegible] and the atlatl weight.

[illegible] of the structure of the [illegible] and uses the atlatl, when not [illegible] must be inferred. In a [illegible] used the atlatl, only [illegible] can be made about the [illegible] the atlatl and the [illegible] to them.

[illegible] society, the atlatl was probably [illegible] of the group. The religious [illegible] the stone weights and the [illegible] parts and its set of tools [illegible] of the oral tradition passed [illegible] generation reached physical and [illegible] probably considered their [illegible] valuable possessions.

[illegible]

[illegible] of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi [illegible] also appreciative to Milton [illegible] and Anthropology, Louisiana State [illegible] on an earlier draft of this paper.

[illegible]

[illegible] and Alex D. Krieger
[illegible] University of Oregon Monographs.
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] University of Chicago Press.

[illegible]
[illegible] Transactions
[illegible] XL/II, p. 356.

[illegible] Study of Atlatls
[illegible] Ten Years of Tennessee
[illegible] by M. Kneberg and T.

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Painting

Evidences of the painting of atlatls with red ochre have been derived from a number of areas: Mexico, the Southwest, the Great

Basin, and Texas (Cressman, Williams and Krieger 1940: p.38). This use of red ochre is also associated with the incising of zigzag line on both sides of the groove, especially in the Mexican-Southwest area. Also, projectile shaft fragments identified as "darts" are decorated in various manners. In Oregon (Cressman, Williams and Krieger 1940: p. 39) this decoration includes banding of red, black and green paints.

CONCLUSIONS

Archaeology and practical experimentation have produced the necessary implications of the manufacture of the atlatl and its associated traits, such as the dart and the atlatl weight.

Information about the uncertain aspects of the structure of the associated society that manufactures and uses the atlatl, when not obtained from ethnohistorical information, must be inferred. In a general study of the North American groups who used the atlatl, only hasty generalizations and implied hypotheses can be made about the members of the society who made and used the atlatl and the religious significance that the atlatl had to them.

In a male dominated patriarchal society, the atlatl was probably made and used by the male members of the group. The religious significance of the "mystical charm" of the stone weights and the knowledge of manufacture of the atlatl parts and its set of tools were ideas that were probably a part of the oral tradition passed down from father to son as the next generation reached physical and social maturity. As hunters, the males probably considered their spears and spear-throwers as their most valuable possessions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Ted Stechmann of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi for the illustration of Figure 1. I am also appreciative to Milton Newton, Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, for his helpful comments on an earlier draft of this paper.

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REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

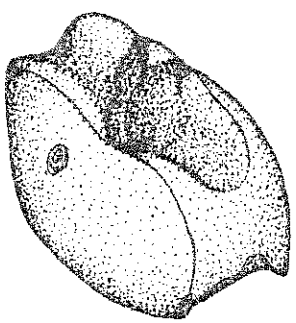
I am currently working on a study of prehistoric bone dice made from astragali, a bone of the foot. These artifacts are relatively easy to recognize. To make them, an astragalus was usually ground down to nearly flat surfaces on from two to all six sides (see figures below). Most of the astragali used to make dice in the prehistoric Eastern United States were from deer; one occasionally finds them made from elk or bison bones.

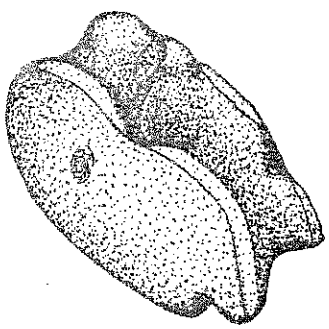
The topics covered in this study are: (1) the spatial distribution of astragali dice in the Eastern U.S., and (2) the archaeological contexts in which they have been found. I would appreciate hearing from anyone who has found examples of these artifacts. In each case I need to know the specimen's dimensions and its archaeological context when found.

My address is:

Dr. Barry Lewis
Department of Anthropology
607 S. Mathews St.
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois 61801

NOTE: The astragali dice depicted below are slightly larger than life-sized.





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NEWS FROM THE STATE OFFICE

The Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism) has recently completed a supplement to the Bibliography of Archaeological Survey and Mitigation Reports published in March of 1978. The original bibliography, sponsored by a grant from the National Park Service, contained annotations of 299 cultural resources surveys conducted between January 1970 and June 1977. The supplement covers an additional 351 survey reports, bringing the total to 650.

Due to time and staff limitations, author, parish, and drainage indexes could not be provided as was done for the first bibliography. Still, researchers will find this document handy and useful. Copies have been sent to those people active in cultural resources contract work in the state. For others who may be interested in obtaining a copy, contact the State Archaeologist's office at (504) 342-6682. The mailing address is Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. P.O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Mrs. Lawrence H. Fox, Secretary of the Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, has announced the formation of the Division of Archaeology, with Dr. Kathleen M. Byrd as director. Archaeology has been part of the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation since 1976, but as part of reorganization within the department, two divisions are being formed. The responsibilities and services of the archaeologists will not change, and the staff of the two new divisions will continue to work closely together.

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COMMISSION MEETING

The Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission met in Baton Rouge on August 18, 1981.

Dr. Charlie Pearson reported that Coastal Environments, Inc. is continuing with conservation of the artifacts from the El Constante shipwreck. Investigations at the Spanish Archives have identified what appears to be the outbound register of the ship. The 70 to 80 page register describes the armaments on the vessel, and may contain a list of the ship's construction. When C.E.I. receives a copy of the register in several months, its understanding of the El Constante will be more complete.

Coastal Environments, Inc. has developed a detailed drawing of the

wreck based on information gathered during underwater mapping. This drawing will be included in both the popular and technical publications about the El Constante. The popular report will be published by the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation in the spring, and then will be distributed to the public.

Plans for the expansion of the Division's Archaeological Public Outreach Program were presented. The program is directed at increasing Louisiana's appreciation of, and conservation of, archaeological resources. The plans include:

-- updating lists of organizations and individuals interested in knowing more about Louisiana's archaeology,
-- compiling lists of available educational media about archaeology,
-- publishing three or four booklets in the popular series annually,
-- producing at least one slide/tape show about archaeology in Louisiana annually,
-- working to improve archaeology's relations with the press, and
-- developing one portable exhibit on an aspect of Louisiana archaeology each year.

The Commission discussed new permit applications, including one from Dr. Jeff Brain of Harvard University who hopes to do follow-up investigations at the Trudeau site this fall. During last year's work, Dr. Brain used magnetometer surveying to identify subsurface features. This year, he hopes to test excavate some features to confirm that certain characteristic magnetometer "signatures" indicate certain kinds of features.

Funding for the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation was also discussed. Sufficient monies to provide fully for the Division are now budgeted through February 1982, either emergency state funds or federal funds may be necessary to complete the fiscal year.

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PLANNING WORKSHOP

The Archaeological Planning Workshop met August 19 and 20 in Baton Rouge. Approximately 25 people including professionals, non-professionals, and administrators attended the sessions. The purpose of the workshop was to draw on the expertise of these individuals in developing the State Archaeological Plan. The Plan, when completed, will be used to evaluate the present preservation and development efforts in the state and to determine where future efforts should be directed.

On the first day of the planning session, the group identified types of sites, major sites, and research questions for each of ten cultural periods. The second day was devoted to examining the state's archaeology by geographic areas. For each of the six areas, participants listed major sites, and identified important or overriding

archaeological themes. They also reviewed present land use patterns and threats to archaeological sites in each area.

The results of the two-day meeting are now being compiled, and will be mailed to participants for additional comments. The information from the meeting and the additional comments will be incorporated into the final draft of the State Plan.

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SALT PUBLICATION

The State Archaeologist's Office has mailed to LAS Chapters copies of the new publication, "The Role of Salt in Eastern North American Prehistory." In the publication, author Ian Brown discussed Native American techniques of salt refinement. Specifically, he proposed that the methods used at Avery Island from 1550 to 1650 were different from those used in earlier times, but similar to those used by prehistoric peoples in Africa, Asia, and Europe.

The State Archaeologist's Office will mail the publication at no cost to anyone who has not received one from an LAS Chapter. Write or telephone:

Dr. Kathleen Byrd
Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
P. O. Box 44247
Baton Rouge, LA 70804
(504) 342-6682

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NEWS FROM STATE PARKS

The Louisiana Office of State Parks welcomes to its permanent staff three new professionals in archaeology and history. George McCluskey, formerly with the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, is now the Historic Site Manager at the Marksville State Commemorative Area. George has had extensive field experience in southeastern archaeology, including work at Alabama's Moundville State Monument. Laura Landry has joined the Parks' staff as an Historic Site Manager at the new Plaquemine Lock State Commemorative Area. Laura's previous experience in historic archaeology and research in Louisiana makes her especially qualified for this position. State Parks' new curator at the Port Hudson State Commemorative Area is Dr. Arthur W. Bergeron, Jr. Art earned a Ph.D in history at Louisiana State University, specializing in Civil War history. He has extensive experience in archives research and management and is the co-editor (with Lawrence L. Hewitt, Historic Site Manager at Port Hudson) of Post Hospital Ledger, Port Hudson, Louisiana, 1862-1963 to be published later this year. We are very pleased to have Art, Laura, and George with us.

The Marksville State Commemorative Area's museum has reopened to

the public. The repairs and restoration of the building included central air conditioning and heating, new lighting, a new audio-visual area, and interior and exterior painting. The second phase of the Marksville project, being planned now, will include new exhibits and displays, audio-visual programs, interpretive trails, and the renovation of a picnic shelter into an interpretive building/craft center. State Parks' staff is working now to refurbish some of the existing exhibits and manager, George McCluskey, has already added new features such as a hands-on artifact demonstration area for school groups and a slide presentation. We hope that the present and future improvements to these facilities will enable us to present Marksville as the important site that it remains today.

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New World Research, Inc. is pleased to announce that Dr. Jeffrey H. Altschul (Ph.D. Brandeis, Anthropology, 1981) has accepted a full-time position with the firm as Associate Archaeologist and is now affiliated with the Louisiana office.

We are also pleased to note that Dr. David A. Phillips (Ph.D., University of Arizona, 1979) has joined the staff and will head the Tuscon, Arizona office.

These additions bring the number of professional level staff to 15 archaeologists, including 3 Ph.D.'s, 7 M.A.'s and 5 B.A.'s.

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CHAPTER NEWS

CENTRAL LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL CHAPTER.....Rose Walker

The meeting prior to the LAS Field School was a preparation of what to expect in a field school and Where was Poverty Point. John Guy from Annacoco was our guest speaker, as veteran of several field schools, he was very able to do this. He brought along with him a distinguished guest in the person of Dr. Joel Gunn. June and July were without meetings as we had Nancy and Charles Affletranger and Richard and Rosie Walker attending the Field School.

DELTA CHAPTER.....Marjorie Friedman

The Delta Chapter has been busy over the summer. In addition to the chapter meetings held on the last Thursday of each month at LA 140 on the UNO campus at 7:30 p.m., we have embarked on a sales promotion of tee shirts and tote bags with an original cartoon by member Linda Church showing a pudgy archaeologist proudly unearthing a variety of artifacts from Jackson Square emblazoned "I DID NEW ORLEANS".

Excavations were initiated at the Cizek site in the historic Fauberg Marigny on July 4. Four features, including a double privy, a suspected cave or spring house, and an unknown structure along the rear property lines of the 2000 block of Burgundy Street have been excavated. By September 26, 1981, 29 people had participated with over 500 hours of work. Artifacts recovered include the more prosaic sherds, glass, and animal bone, to the more exotic findings of guns and china dolls. The winter months will be spent doing the laboratory analysis of this material as well as the material gained from last spring's dig at the Lemann site.

On the prehistoric side of the archaeological coin, Mike Carmadelle and Marco Giardino have been working the Pump Canal site on Lade Cataouatche, a Coles Creek and Mississippean site. A radiocarbon date is ready to be run and the material thus far recovered is being readied for computer analysis. Beneath the excavated occupation and below a sterile zone another midden of perhaps an earlier component has been discovered. More work is scheduled when the water goes down in November.

NORTHEAST CHAPTER.....Maxine Spence

The Northeast Chapter held an artifact display day at the Snyder Memorial Museum in Bastrop on Saturday, July 25. Participating members were Manning Durham, Lester and Claire Davis, Monroe; Joyce Ogden and Maxine Spence, Bastrop.

This was the first such showing by the NLAS and considered very successful. A summer picnic was planned but with the steady flow of spectators and tourists very little time was spent relaxing and eating. The display was on nicely shaded grounds with a steady breeze otherwise the heat would have been unbearable.

Much interest was shown in archaeology, with thirteen requests for newsletters as reminders of the September meeting. Approximately 55 guests registered, though many were missed.

I commend Mrs. Ogden for planning the display, as it was an excellent way of generating local interest in archaeology, therefore contributes to new membership.

Input from well informed members contribute to a better overall society.

SOUTHWEST CHAPTER - IMPERIAL CALCASIEU.....Joe Frank

The June meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Archaeological Society was held at Prien Lake Park. President Ken Bayard acted as head chef for a delicious barbeque. The members were well satisfied with the meeting and meal.

In July, Greg DeCote of the Louisiana Department of Development and Transportation presented the program on his duties and responsibilities.

In August the Imperial Calcasieu Museum of Lake Charles contacted

members of the Southwest Louisiana Archaeological Society concerning an archaeological exhibit in the museum. Members of the society gladly loaned numerous types of Indian artifacts for display. There was such a flow of artifacts that the museum plans to change portions of the exhibit weekly.

The exhibit ran from August through mid-September.

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Louisiana Archaeological Society

W. S. Baker, Jr.
P. O. Box 637
Jonesville, La. 71343
October 15, 1981

Cry of Help to All LAS Chapter Presidents:

Please bring the following to the attention of your chapters members and give my comments serious consideration.

It is near the time once again to submit nominations for officers of LAS. This year there are two openings that must be filled, Pres.-Elect and Treasurer. Since 1976 I have had the pleasure and honor of serving as your Treasurer. I truly enjoyed the job and the opportunity to serve you all to the best of my abilities. 1981 however, has been a disastrous one in so far as my efficiency is concerned. My personal job pressures have increased and the Society's business has been neglected. I am sure at least some of you have noticed this and it distresses me greatly for it is not my way. Because of this, I will not seek nor accept another two year term.

I am not making this announcement under the impression that all is well and that I am characterized as a "Shoo-In" for another term. I am taking this opportunity to pass on to you five years experience as your treasurer and my idea of the kind of person best suited for the job. Someone retired, not already bogged down with hobbies or other activities, interested in La. Archaeology, library or bookkeeping and the willingness to serve with the devotion and prompt attention our members so richly deserve. So I am asking eachchapter to search and find us such a person.

All offices of the society are important and vital to its success and it might seem I am biased in so far as the treasurer's position is concerned, but most often it is this office that receives first contact by new or old members requesting information on various subjects. How to join, fees, publications and cost, change of address, change of membership status, and just plain gripes to name a few. A good treasurer should respond to these matters quickly and with tactful diplomacy. I might mention here that the corresponding secretary's job is about the same and with the right person, we might combine the two. So for the good of our society if you know someone of this caliber get them on the nomination list. I realize a person with these qualities are not common but surely someone is out there that can fit the bill. If not a member, we'll make them one.

In closing, I wish to thank every one for their patience and for putting up with me.

Bill

LAS ANNUAL MEETING BID FORM

I (we) would like to host the 1983 LAS annual meeting

Place_____

Date_____

Signature_____

Return to Rose Walker. Deadline December 30, 1981

Ms. Rose Walker
LAS Recording Section
Rt. 2, Box 765
Deville, LA 71328

LAS NOMINATION FORM

I (we) would like to recommend to the LAS Executive Committee the following LAS member(s) for nomination to:

1. LAS Vice-President/President Elect 1983

   Name _____

   Address _____

   Phone _____

2. LAS Treasurer

   Name _____

   Address _____

   Phone _____

Signature _____

Return to Rose Walker. Deadline December 30, 1981.

Ms. Rose Walker
LAS Recording Section
Rt. 2, Box 765
Deville, LA 71328

1982 Louisiana Archaeological Society Annual Meeting

PRE-REGISTRATION FORM

Return to: Forrest Travirca III
Rt. 2, Box 732
Lockport, LA 70374

I/we will attend the 1982 LAS Annual Meeting at the Sheraton Inn Hotel, Thibodaux, Louisiana on January 29-31, 1982.

LAS Member (any category)	$ 3.00
Non-member	10.00

Name: _____

CHAPTER AFFILIATION: _____

ADDRESS: _____

_____

_____

AMOUNT ENCLOSED $_____

The Governor's Award for Service in Archaeology

At its November 5th meeting, the Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission outlined procedures for granting the Governor's Award for Service in Archaeology. This annual award will be presented to someone who has shown over many years a sustaining interest in archaeology through one or more of the following activities:

1) educating children about the archaeological resources of the state;

2) helping preserve archaeological sites;

3) funding archaeological investigations at important sites;

4) sponsoring major legislation preserving archaeological sites;

5) assisting professional archaeologists in scientific recording and excavating sites;

6) advancing the goals of archaeology by promoting the discipline.

Neither professional archaeologists nor Commission members while on the Commission are eligible for the award.

Nominations for recipients may be submitted by anyone and should include a description of the nominee's service to the discipline. Commission members will review the nominations and will make a recommendation to the Secretary of the Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism. The first award will be presented at the 1982 LAS Annual meeting in Thibodaux. The Commission requests that nominations be sent no later than December 10th to Dr. Kathleen Byrd, Division of Archaeology, P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804.

DUES NOTICE

GET AHEAD OF THE NEW YEAR AND AVOID THE RUSH! RENEW YOUR LAS MEMBERSHIP NOW FOR 1982

Send your check and the bottom of this page to:

Bill Baker
LAS Treasurer
P.O. Box 637
Jonesville, LA 71343

Membership rates are:
Regular - $10.00
Associate - $2.00
Student - $5.00
Life - $100.00

Name: _____

Address: _____

Membership category:
Check one:

☐ Regular ☐ Associate ☐ Student ☐ Life

Name: _____

Address: _____

Membership category:
Check one:

☐ Regular ☐ Associate ☐ Student ☐ Life

J. Richard Shenkel
Dept. of Anthropology and Geography
University of New Orleans,
New Orleans, LA 70122

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