



Louisiana Archaeological Society

NEWSLETTER

RICHARD A. WEINSTEIN, Newsletter Editor

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FROM THE PRESIDENT

As I write this, I am aware that my term in office soon will be over. As President of the L.A.S., I said two years ago that one of my goals was to try to start new chapters in the state. Several meetings have been held in Winnsboro, Louisiana, to that effect by David Jones of the Northeast Chapter. Unfortunately, I have been unable to attend one of the meetings, but plan to do so in the near future. Also, the folks around Leesville have started having meetings on the first Tuesday of every month. I will attend their next meeting to encourage them to form a chapter.

By the time you read this, most of you will have found out that Poverty Point has been turned over to the U.S. Park Service. When the 1991 legislature convened in April, I was told by Representatives Thompson and Roach that everything was on hold. The next I heard was that the transaction had taken place before May 1, 1991. My letter to Governor Roemer on this matter was never answered, along with several other letters that I had mailed to state officials.

Let me remind you that while the legislature is in session, I urge all of you to contact your senators and representatives to let them know that our state cannot afford to decrease its support of archaeology.

I would like to thank all of the members of the Northeast Chapter for a fine job done at

hosting the 1991 Annual Meeting that was held in Monroe. Both myself and Glen Greene had the flu, but we made it through the meetings. The 1992 meeting will be held in January in Baton Rouge.

I would like to commend Nancy Affeltranger on receiving her state certification as a Site Surveyor. I know Nancy worked long and hard for that honor.

On a very sad note, we lost two of our members since the first of the year. Dr. Clarence Webb and Joe Manuel both will be missed by all of us in the field of archaeology. Bill Haag and George Riser have each composed short memorial statements to these men that appear in this Newsletter.

Lastly, let me say "thanks" for allowing me to serve another year as your L.A.S. President. Please call upon me if I can help in any matter. May God bless all of you.

Harry Tanner
L.A.S. President

CLARENCE H. WEBB
1902-1991

By
William G. Haag
New Roads, Louisiana

When the 1991 annual gathering of the Louisiana Archaeological Society opened on

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January 18 at Monroe, I anticipated a long visit with Dr. Clarence Webb. But that meeting was not to be. Dr. Webb died that morning in Shreveport after a short illness. The Society members at the meeting were struck with sorrow and disbelief, and the meeting was quite dispirited. Many attended the funeral on Saturday afternoon and did not return to Monroe.

Dr. Webb was such an integral part of the Society that one often feels we banded together just to honor him. He was one of the founding organizers and first President of our Society, and he has given much time and effort to our success and well-being. Dr. Jon Gibson, a protege and long-time friend, will present a definitive biography of Dr. Webb in an upcoming issue of *Louisiana Archaeology*.

Clarence Webb was a native of Shreveport and spent all his life there. He was born in 1902 and entered Tulane University at age seventeen. He completed his medical doctorate in 1925 and in 1931 earned a Master of Science degree in pediatrics from the University of Chicago. Shortly afterwards he and Dr. Robert Lucas established the first Well-Baby clinic in the Shreveport Public Health Department. The clinic served children's needs for nearly fifty years. In 1965 Dr. Webb was given the prestigious Grulee Award by the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Dr. Webb began his archaeological career in 1934 with some serious but limited digging at the Gahagan and Belcher sites south of Shreveport. Almost at the same time Frank Setzler and James Ford were excavating at Marksville, so Dr. Webb was early exposed to "state of the art" excavation techniques. Throughout his career, amateur though he was, he always observed scrupulously careful digging and recording standards. During those early years he had many opportunities to meet some of the young (then) archaeologists practicing in the South. Among these were Stu Neitzel, Alex Krieger, James Griffin, Gordon Willey, and George Quimby. Fortunately, Webb could absorb the good elements from these and not suffer deleterious effects otherwise.

Even before the War, Clarence was convincing others that Caddo should be con-

sidered a culture area itself that had outgrown its Southeastern origins. Jack Cotter, then a National Park Service archaeologist on the Natchez Trace, and I, teaching at the University of Mississippi, attended the first Caddo Conference at Dr. Webb's home in Shreveport in 1951. Cotter and I visited the Poverty Point site on our return after the meeting. I recall that the site was so overgrown with weeds and brush that we walked right up to Mound A before seeing it. At that date, Dr. Webb was the only living archaeologist who had excavated at Poverty Point. In 1991 he remained the principal delineator of Poverty Point culture.

In 1985 the Society for American Archaeology celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. That year they created the Crabtree Award for Avocational Archaeology honoring an outstanding amateur archaeologist. To hardly anyone's surprise, Dr. Webb was chosen first for this recognition.

Dr. Webb and his wife of decades, Dorothy, will be missed from our field trips and meetings, but the memories and love will always be there. Dr. Webb was that eternally dignified but forever friendly humanist we were all honored to know.

JOSEPH O. MANUEL, JR.

By
George M. Riser
Covington, Louisiana

Joe Manuel died of leukemia on January 31, 1991, at the age of 54. With his passing, the L.A.S. has lost one of its most dedicated and enthusiastic members. Joe was a charter member of the L.A.S., attended virtually every function sponsored by the L.A.S., and served as L.A.S. President in 1987.

Joe grew up in Biloxi, Mississippi, and developed a lasting avocational interest in archaeology at a young age. After receiving a B.S. in Geology and an M.S. in Microbiology from the University of Southern Mississippi, Joe became a medical representative of the A.H. Robbins pharmaceutical company, a position which resulted in his moving first to New Orleans and then to Covington. His work entailed extensive travel throughout southeast

Louisiana, and his gregarious nature led to his making many friends. Joe wisely and presciently took advantage of the network of contacts he built both to collect and to disseminate information about the archaeology of the region. Joe reported a huge number of sites to the State Archaeologist's office and introduced and converted a wide variety of people to responsible archaeology. Functioning as a bridge between avocational and professional archaeologists, Joe performed a service which benefitted the cause of Louisiana archaeology immensely.

Joe's organizational abilities were considerable. Not only did he carry out his duties as President of the L.A.S. effectively, but he also was instrumental in hosting several annual L.A.S. meetings. Joe was a leader in the activities of the Delta and Northlake chapters, and spearheaded several archaeological investigations both in coastal regions and in the uplands north of Lake Pontchartrain. With the excavation of the Hornsby site in St. Helena Parish, Joe most notably was a pioneer in calling attention to the Archaic presence in the Florida parishes. Joe presented papers on this subject at L.A.S. meetings, and left a manuscript on the Hornsby site which should be in publishable form in the near future. Joe also authored several articles for the L.A.S. Newsletter and left a trove of L.A.S. memorabilia which his widow, Terri, has graciously allowed to be preserved in the event any lasting depository for the L.A.S. is ever established.

Joe will be greatly missed by Terri and his five children—as well as by his larger family in the L.A.S. His friendship, congeniality, determination, and persistence cannot be replaced, but the legacy he left to Louisiana archaeology will endure.



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

LaQuinta Motel
Monroe, Louisiana
January 18, 1991

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

The L.A.S. Executive Committee Meeting was held at the LaQuinta Motel in Monroe, Louisiana. Members present were:

Harry Tanner -- President, Imperial Calcasieu Chapter
Nancy Affeltranger -- Vice-President, Central Chapter
David Jeane -- Treasurer, Northwest Chapter
Donita Burton -- Secretary, Imperial Calcasieu Chapter
Rich Weinstein -- Newsletter Editor, Baton Rouge Chapter
Bob Neuman -- Bulletin Editor, LSU Museum of Geoscience
Wiley Parsons -- Baton Rouge Chapter Representative
David Jones -- Northeast Chapter Representative
Bettie Pendley -- Delta Chapter Representative
Dan Shipman -- At-Large Representative
John Guy -- At-Large Representative

Harry Tanner called the meeting to order. He dispensed with the reading of the minutes of the last Committee Meeting.

David Jeane presented the treasury and membership reports (see accompanying tables in this Newsletter). He noted that the CD presently in the First National Bank in New Orleans has matured. Upon receipt of the renewal date, David notified the bank that we would transfer those funds to the Citizens Bank in Springhill. The renewal date has gone by with no action taken on the part of the New Orleans bank. David will contact the bank on Monday, January 22, to check on the delay. David's membership report noted that membership was down 4% from last year.

Wiley Parsons motioned to accept the treasury and membership reports. Dan Shipman seconded. Motion carried.

Harry read a letter he had received from Benjamin Kleinpeter, Sr., a recent Life Member of the Society. Mr. Kleinpeter sent his regrets for not being able to attend the annual Society meeting.

Bulletin Editor, Bob Neuman, gave a Bulletin update. The 1986 issue of the Bulletin should be out the first week in February. Manuscripts are still being sought. There are several possibilities coming up for review. There was one manuscript submitted which did not meet the criteria for publication. Wiley Parsons and Rich Weinstein volunteered to help locate material and manuscripts for the Bulletin. The team of co-editors have set a goal to try to produce two Bulletins a year.

Rich Weinstein gave the Newsletter report. Total yearly cost for the 1990 Newsletter, including printing and mailing, was \$1,138.66. Two articles have already been received and are ready to go in the next issue.

Rich happily reported that Dr. Joe Saunders was the first person to submit a report on a computer disk, which was a real time saver. He encouraged others submitting articles to use this method if possible.

Rich also discussed the problems he incurred with postal handling and delivery, especially with the last issue. Several members did not receive their Newsletters until just before the annual meeting, although they had been mailed the week before Christmas. Pertinent information concerning the Annual Meeting was in the issue. Rich suggested that the chapter hosting the Annual Meeting should try to gather their information as soon as possible. When he receives the information he will send it out in an earlier, separate mailing if necessary.

One concern has been that membership has decreased slightly over the past year. Ways of possibly increasing membership in the L.A.S. were suggested. Wiley Parsons suggested that bringing the Bulletin up to date would help generate interest. Wiley also made the motion that each new Bulletin sent

out have a membership application attached. David Jeane seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Nancy Affeltranger suggested that new members could receive a back issue of the Bulletin as an incentive to join. Wiley made a motion that all new members of the Society be given a copy of the 10th Anniversary special publication (L.A.S. Special Publication No. 2). Bob Neuman seconded. Motion carried.

Several institutions have contacted Rich, concerned that they have not received Bulletin issues and have considered themselves having a standard renewal as members of the L.A.S. Rich is making a renewal form specifically designed to be sent to institutions which have not renewed membership by the end of January. We can keep a list of those institutions that would like to be reminded of their renewal.

David Jones suggested that each chapter president receive a list of all L.A.S. members. Some L.A.S. members may not belong to local chapters and these people could be contacted for possible membership on a local level. David has recruited a couple of chapter members in this way.

Nancy would like to generate an archaeological awareness in our younger generations to help build up an active membership. Harry has volunteered to speak with students in Nancy's school about archaeology and what it means to be an active member of an archaeological society.

Rich reminded all chapter representatives to send in a list of their slate of officers for 1991. This list would be published in the Newsletter.

The Baton Rouge Chapter has volunteered to host the 1992 Annual Meeting.

Harry gave an update on the L.A.S. vs. Brian Duhé. Mr. Duhé has been apprehended and is now out of jail on his own recognition. He has been charged with criminal theft. Harry will stay in close contact with the DA's office in St. John the Baptist Parish for regular updates on trial information. There is

concern that pressure must be maintained to ensure that legal action continues.

It was noted that a "thank you" should go out to everyone involved in any capacity with helping to bring Mr. Duhé to justice. Mr. Duhé was finally apprehended through the efforts of Detective Sid Newman of the Baton Rouge Police Department and members of the Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office. It was suggested that thank you notes should be sent to all involved. It was also noted that it would be almost impossible not to inadvertently miss someone due to the number of years it has taken to bring Mr. Duhé to the courts, and the number of people who have been involved at one time or another. It was decided, therefore, not to send out thank you notes at this time.

David Jones, Northeast Chapter President and host of the Annual Meeting, welcomed and thanked everyone for attending the meeting.

With no further business, a motion was made to adjourn the meeting. Motion carried.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL L. A. S. BUSINESS MEETING

**Chemistry and Natural Sciences Bldg.
Northeast Louisiana University
Monroe, Louisiana
January 19, 1991**

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

The 1991 Annual L.A.S. Business Meeting was held at the Chemistry and Natural Sciences Building on the campus of Northeast Louisiana University.

The minutes of the 1990 meeting were previously printed in the L.A.S. Newsletter. Linda Jackson made a motion to dispense with the reading of the minutes. John Guy seconded. Motion carried.

David Jeane was unavailable to give the financial and membership reports. Harry Tanner reviewed the figures of the treasury and gave a membership update based on the information supplied by David at the Executive

Committee Meeting the previous day. Les Davis made a motion to accept the treasury and membership reports. Nancy Affeltranger seconded. Motion carried.

Rich Weinstein gave a report on the L.A.S. Newsletter. There were three Newsletters printed and mailed during 1991 for a total yearly cost of \$1,138.66.

Rich also discussed the problem of late delivery of Newsletters mailed out at Christmas time. This particularly affected members who live outside Louisiana. Rich suggested that in the future we try to get a special mailing out concerning the Annual Meeting as early as November.

Linda Jackson acknowledged Rich for all of the work and effort he has put into the Newsletter during the years he has held the position of Newsletter Editor.

A brief report on the L.A.S. Bulletin was given by Rich for Bulletin Editor, Bob Neuman. Rich reviewed the information Bob had supplied at the Executive Committee Meeting the day before (see above).

L.A.S. representatives from each chapter were asked to report on their chapter activities. Presenting reports were:

David Jones -- Northeast Chapter
Richard Weinstein -- Baton Rouge Chapter
Nancy Affeltranger -- Central Chapter
Bettie Pendley -- Delta Chapter
Harry Tanner -- Imperial Calcasieu Chapter
Neither the Northwest Chapter nor the Bogalusa Chapter were represented.

A discussion was held on ways to build chapter interest and membership attendance. The main objective is to make members and the public aware of planned meetings and activities. Advertising in local newspapers, free media announcements, and chapter newsletters are several ways to reach members and prospective members. The best answer to revive interest with chapter members seems to be that old stand-by, the telephone. Personal contact always works!

Rich represented our membership when he presented Nancy Affeltranger with a plaque for her achievement as the first person in Louisiana to be certified as a "Site Surveyor" by the L.A.S. Certification Committee.

The next item of business brought before the membership concerned the proposed amendments to the L.A.S. By-Laws: specifically Article 3, Section 3 and Article 3, Section 8. These proposed changes had been printed in the previous L.A.S. Newsletter (Volume 17, No. 3) as part of the minutes of the last 1990 Executive Committee Meeting. Harry presented the changes to the membership.

After a brief discussion Jo Crosby made the motion to accept the amendments to the L.A.S. By-Laws: Article 3, Section 3 and Article 3, Section 8. Charles Affeltranger seconded. The motion carried.

The slate of officers for 1991 are as follows:

Harry Tanner	President
Nancy Affeltranger	Vice-President
David Jeane	Treasurer
Donita Burton	Secretary
Richard Weinstein	Newsletter Editor
Robert Neuman	Bulletin Editor

Harry gave an update on the L.A.S. vs. Brian Duhé, principally reviewing the discussion presented at the Executive Committee Meeting. Harry thanked everyone who was ever involved in any capacity in helping to bring Mr. Duhé to justice. The membership decided, after a brief discussion, that Detective Sid Newman should receive a thank you letter from the L.A.S. Were it not for his special efforts, Mr. Duhé would not have been apprehended.

An issue of interest to the L.A.S. is a bill that is in the process of being passed through the state legislature, which would transfer Poverty Point, a State Commemorative Area, to the U.S. National Park Service. The pros and cons were discussed, and it finally was decided that more information was needed to clearly understand the ramifications of the whole issue.

Dan Shipman made a motion that the L.A.S. draft a letter to the Governor recommending that he not sign the bill transferring Poverty Point to the Federal government until after the L.A.S. has had time to review the issue and offer its opinion. Les Davis seconded. Motion carried.

George Riser made a motion to give the L.A.S. president the authority to appoint a review committee to work with the Governor on the Poverty Point issue.

Rich Weinstein thanked the Northeast Chapter and everyone involved with the 1991 Annual Meeting for a job well done. The 1991 Annual Meeting will be in Baton Rouge.

Linda Jackson made the motion that a letter be sent to Joe Manuel, past President of the L.A.S., who has been very ill. David Jones seconded. David also added that he would make a video copy of the Keynote Address presented at the Annual Meeting and send it to Joe. Motion carried.

Jon Gibson made a motion that the L.A.S. accept the following resolution to acknowledge Dr. Clarence Hungerford Webb, who passed away on January 18, 1991, for his contributions to the Society. The motion also included the donation \$100.00 to the Dr. Webb Memorial in Shreveport, and a request that a letter of condolences be sent to the family.

Whereas Dr. Clarence Hungerford Webb has contributed greatly to the development of Louisiana archaeology; and

Whereas Dr. Clarence Hungerford Webb has contributed to the growth of the archaeological community in Louisiana; and

Whereas Dr. Clarence Hungerford Webb has contributed to the L.A.S. as one of its founding and nurturing fathers;

Be it hereby resolved that the L.A.S. express its deep appreciation for the man and his efforts and its condolences to his family.

Rich Weinstein seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Bob Neuman made the motion that the L.A.S. accept this resolution to acknowledge Mrs. Lanier Allingham Simmons, who passed away on July 30, 1990, and to send a letter of condolences to Mr. Edward Simmons and their children.

Whereas Mrs. Lanier Allingham Simmons was a charter member of the Louisiana Archaeological Society; and

Whereas Mrs. Lanier Allingham Simmons and her husband, Edward McIlhenny Simmons, were benefactors for much of the archaeological research conducted in the Louisiana coastal zone since 1960;

Be it hereby resolved that the L.A.S. express its deep appreciation for Mrs. Simmons and her efforts and send its condolences to Mr. Simmons and their children.

Rich Weinstein seconded. Motion carried.

With no further business, a motion was made to adjourn the meeting. Motion carried.

**SUMMARY OF PAPERS PRESENTED
AT THE 18TH ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY,
JANUARY 19TH AND 20TH, 1991,
MONROE, LOUISIANA**

**By
Duke Rivet
Division of Archaeology
Baton Rouge**

The 18th Annual Meeting of the L.A.S. was quite a success, judging from the quality and diversity of the papers presented. The program got under way bright and early Saturday morning with welcoming addresses by Glen S. Greene, Arlen Zander, and Representative Francis Thompson.

The first paper presented was entitled **The Gilliam Mound: A Middle Caddoan Site in Northwestern Louisiana**, by Jerry Slack of NLU. Situated on a small tributary of the Red River in northeastern Caddo Parish, the Gilliam mound site (16 CD 207) is a

small Caddoan village/mound complex dating to ca. 1200 - 1500 A.D. The mound itself is no longer extant and the site is currently in cultivation. The author described the results of systematic surface collections at the site over the last five years which has resulted in the collection of over 15,000 aboriginal sherds, various types of which were described and illustrated. The various types of lithic artifacts recovered were also described and illustrated. Valuable data on intrasite patterning was obtained as a result of the investigations.

Mervin Kontrovitz of NLU followed with his paper entitled, **On the Usefulness of Ostracodes in Archeology**. The author explained what application the study of ostracodes has in the interpretation of archaeological sites. These microscopic crustaceans have a long geological history and inhabit most aquatic environments. Hence, if there was standing water during the occupation of a particular archaeological site, there is a good likelihood that the calcium carbonate shells of these organisms can be collected. They can then be used to reconstruct the environment of an archaeological site at the time of its occupation, a fact which should be of much interest to archaeologists.

This paper was followed by that of Roger Saucier of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, entitled, **The Paleoenviromental Setting of Northeast Louisiana During the Paleoindian Period**. Data presented in the paper was gathered from the State site files and from manuscript data prepared by the late Mitchell Hillman and included Clovis, Folsom and Plainview finds from 90 sites in northeast Louisiana, 77 of which are located on Maçon Ridge. None of these sites are located in the alluvial valley. The topography of Maçon Ridge during Paleoindian times was described, along with reasons as to why it was so attractive to the aboriginal population. Flow regimes in the alluvial valley were also described and suggestions were offered on why Paleoindian sites located there would be deeply buried today. The conclusion was that Maçon Ridge was a unique geological and ecological feature which was a most favorable environment for Paleoindian people.

Reca Jones of the NELAS followed with her paper, entitled, **NELAS Excavations at a Coles Creek Site**. Her paper centered on archaeological investigations conducted in the spring of 1989 at the Caldwell site (16 OU 169), located on the west side of the Ouachita River south of Monroe. The Caldwell site is a multi-component shell midden dating primarily from early - mid Coles Creek times. In addition to ceramics and faunal remains, three burials were documented, two adult males and one adult female. Other sites in the region comparable to this site were mentioned.

The next paper was by Barbara Lewis of LSU, entitled, **Pathological Analysis of the 16ST1 Skeletal Collection**. This paper presented the results of an analysis of human skeletal material excavated in 1941 near the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain from the Tchefoncté site, the type site of the Tchefoncté culture. This collection had never been completely inventoried or analyzed. The analysis found very little evidence of trauma, but did suggest the presence of treponemal infection. In addition to the human skeletal material studied, animal bone from the site was sorted and inventoried and a list of taxa present at the site compiled.

The final paper of the morning session was by Jeff Girard, Regional Archaeologist at NSU, entitled, **Site Distribution along the Middle Sabine River Drainage, Northwestern Louisiana**. The known data base from the entire Sabine River drainage within the State of Louisiana was synthesized in an effort to guide future research in this region. A total of 96 sites have been recorded in this area, the majority of which are aceramic lithic sites. The prehistoric cultural sequence, beginning with the Paleo-Indian period was reviewed, with examples of pertinent sites in the Sabine River drainage discussed. The conclusion was that more site information is needed to more fully understand the prehistoric chronology of the Sabine River basin.

After a lunch break, the keynote address was delivered by Reid Ferring of North Texas State University. His paper was entitled **The Aubrey Site: A Clovis Site in East Texas, the Paleoenvironment and the Archeology**. The author presented the re-

sults of an interdisciplinary research effort at a Clovis site discovered in 1988 on the upper reaches of the Trinity River. Excavation of the Clovis occupational surface, buried 8-9 meters, yielded ca. 11,000 lithic artifacts, as well as thousands of faunal remains. Important new data on Paleo-Indian adaptive strategies, settlement patterns, and technology were gathered. Animals utilized by the occupants of the site included giant sloth, bison, deer, turtles, and other small game. All stone used at the site was imported; no local stone was found. Clovis biface and blade technology was discussed, as well as patterns of tool and raw material curation. The keynote address was worth the price of admission.

Following the keynote address was a mini-symposium on the Kleinpeter site (16 EBR 5). Malcolm Shuman of LSU presented the first paper, entitled, **Ethno-history of the Kleinpeter Site and the History of the Archaeological Investigations**. The author described the setting of the Kleinpeter site and its mention by several early explorers, beginning with Iberville's exploration of Bayou Manchac. The land on which the site is situated was eventually acquired by the Kleinpeter family from whence the name of the site is derived. During the 1930s the site was initially investigated archaeologically, with additional investigations conducted in 1965, 1985, and 1986. Interest in the site by one of the Kleinpeters subsequently led to the fieldwork conducted in 1990, which was the subject of the following paper.

Dennis Jones of LSU next discussed **The 1990 Field Season** at the Kleinpeter site, conducted under the auspices of the Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy. Fieldwork centered around four of the six mounds at the site (B, C, D, and E) and the area around them. The site was first mapped, followed by soil coring, then the selection of test units throughout the site. The discovery of a Tchefoncté trash pit, found during the installation of a water line, was described. Initial analysis of the artifactual material points to a long occupation of the site, with intensive occupation during late Coles Creek and Plaquemine times when the site served as a major ceremonial and trade center.

The third paper of the mini-symposium was by Karl Kuttruff of LSU, and was entitled **The Investigation of Mound C at the Kleinpeter site**. Examination of this mound began as a test unit placed in a pothole at the top of the mound to determine stratigraphy. A test unit placed on the flank of the mound eventually turned into a trench after a burned floor was encountered. A portion of a circular structure was discovered as was a pit feature. The trench yielded important stratigraphic data as well as an archaeomagnetic sample which pointed to an occupation during the St. Gabriel phase of the late Coles Creek period.

The final paper of the Kleinpeter site mini-symposium was presented by Joe Stevenson of LSU and entitled, **A Faunal Analysis of the Plaquemine Component at the Kleinpeter Site**. This paper detailed the results of an independent study of faunal material recovered from the Kleinpeter site associated with the Plaquemine occupation of the site. The faunal remains dating to this period were found to be plentiful and in a good state of preservation. The various animals represented were described and included mammal, bird, fish and reptile. Fish were the most common remains, comprising 63% of the sample. Data obtained from the study was compared with other subsistence data from other sites and culture periods in the Lower Mississippi Valley. This paper concluded the Saturday session.

The Sunday morning session began with a presentation by Jon Gibson of USL, entitled, **Lost and Found: the Sixth Ridge at Poverty Point**. The author described investigations conducted in the north sector of the Poverty Point site (16 WC 5), where the characteristic ridges of the site were evidently built over a filled-in depression, most likely a drainage of some sort. The archaeological investigations established the fact that a variety of soils were used in the filling of this depression, as well as in the construction of the ridges which were built over it. The possible types of construction techniques were described, as well as the types of soils utilized. The difficulties in stratigraphic interpretation at the use of these varying soils presented was also summarized.

This was followed by Jill-Karen Yakubik's paper, entitled, **Recent Excavations at the Cabildo in the Vieux Carre of New Orleans**. This paper detailed recently completed investigations at the Cabildo in the French Quarter of New Orleans (site 16 OR 129). An early seat of government during the French and Spanish colonial periods and the early part of the American period, a long occupational history of this site is documented. Excavations uncovered part of a wall and the foundation of a prison built in 1730. Evidence of renovation to this building after the fires of 1788 and 1794 was also discovered. Artifacts relating primarily to the nineteenth century jail cells, including ceramics, glass, personal items and faunal remains were illustrated.

Herschel Franks followed with his paper, entitled, **Excavations at Orange Grove Plantation**. Last year, American Cyanamid funded excavation at their Fortier Plant on the west bank of the Mississippi River in Jefferson Parish (site 16 JE 141). Investigations were concentrated in the area of the great house of the Fortier Plantation and at one of the slave cabins. Features encountered at both locations were described as were the various types of artifacts recovered. During Louisiana Archaeology Week the site was opened up to school groups and the general public, both of which responded enthusiastically, with approximately 1000 people either visiting the site or actually participating in the excavations. The project was viewed as an unqualified success.

An Update on the Ghost Site was presented next by Joe Saunders, Regional Archaeologist at NLU. The Ghost site (16 TE 18) was described as consisting of at least three mounds with a fourth possibly present. Mounds A and B have been impacted by dam construction. Recent investigative efforts have centered on Mound A which was profiled in an effort to get a handle on the mound construction sequence. The stratigraphy revealed what was possibly an earlier small mound, a shell lens, an earth midden, and the fill associated with the construction of the main mound. Sherds dating from the early Coles Creek period to the Plaquemine culture were recovered, with the

main mound construction occurring during the Plaquemine occupation.

The final paper of the Sunday morning session and of the meeting was presented by Kathleen Byrd of the Louisiana Division of Archaeology, entitled, **The Division of Archaeology in the Coming Years**. The enabling legislation creating the Division of Archaeology was discussed as well as other pertinent legislation, such as the National Historic Preservation Act and the Abandoned Shipwreck Act. The ten programs which the Division has developed to meet its responsibilities were then described: planning, site records management, preservation, grants, environmental review and compliance, technical assistance, outreach, collections management, regional archaeology, and underwater archaeology. This paper brought to a close a very successful meeting agenda for which the organizers are to be congratulated.

THE AVOYELLES PRAIRIE TERRACE — CONCENTRATED ARCHAEOLOGY

**By
Dennis Jones
Museum of Geoscience
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge**

If any one area of Louisiana can be considered the heart of prehistoric archaeology, it would be the eastern edge of the Avoyelles Prairie terrace in Avoyelles Parish. The location of modern communities like Marksville and Mansura, the terrace also proved to be especially attractive to the prehistoric Indians of the region for hundreds of years. It has also proved to be especially attractive to archaeologists who have attempted to understand the nature of this occupation.

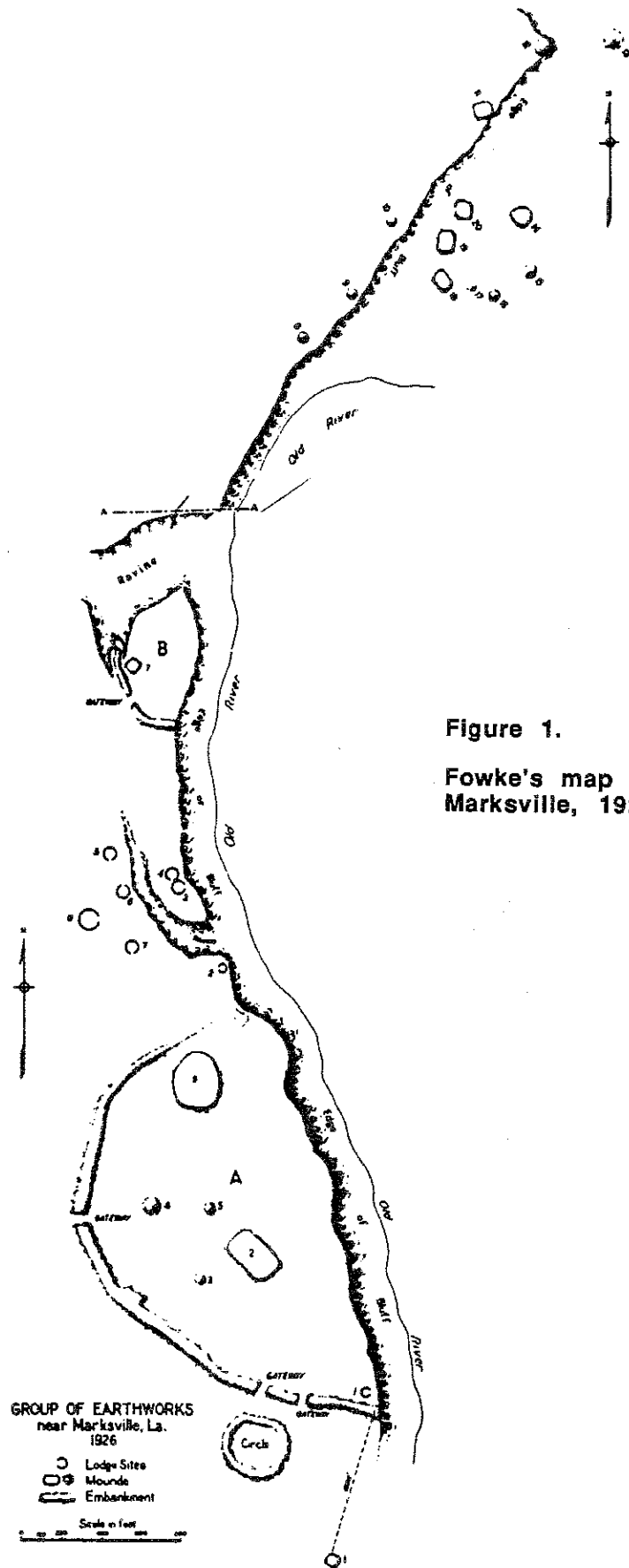
The terrace is a geological formation that is a product of Mississippi River deposition during the Sangamon Interglacial between 100,000 and 300,000 years ago. It provides a pronounced escarpment on its eastern edge of about 30 to 40 ft overlooking the floodplain that stretches about 30 miles eastward to the Mississippi River. It also is the first significant high ground on the Red River

upstream from the Red's confluence with the Mississippi River.

Early European residents were no doubt aware of the many mounds and other earthen structures in this area, but they received rather cryptic mention in newspaper and travel accounts in the 19th century. Even the ubiquitous Clarence Bloomfield Moore, who traveled up the nearby Red River in 1911 locating and digging sites as he went, did not show interest in the archaeological richness this area provided.

The first report that could be considered in the least bit scientific on the "earthworks" on the eastern edge of the Avoyelles Prairie terrace was the result of Gerard Fowke's 1926 visit. Fowke was then with the Smithsonian's Bureau of American Ethnology and a veteran fieldworker. During his visit, Fowke mapped a portion of all the mounds on the eastern part of the terrace (Figure 1). Fowke measured 20 mounds and noted the dimensions of two earthen enclosures that surrounded some of the mounds. He also excavated a few of the mounds and noted in a 1928 report the presence of burials, domestic features, and interesting types of pottery. Fowke apparently considered all the mounds and enclosures to be of one time period and he made no effort to distinguish among the prehistoric constructions that he investigated (Fowke 1927, 1928).

In 1933, Frank M. Setzler, also of the Smithsonian, noted that several of the ceramic vessels excavated by Fowke in 1926 at the Marksville site bore striking similarities to pottery associated with the Hopewell culture of the Ohio Valley. That, and other artifact similarities, inspired Setzler to organize an excavation project at the Marksville site. This project was important for a number of reasons. Working under the auspices of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), it was the first use of archaeology as a means of providing employment for Depression-struck workers in the entire nation. It also further proved the Hopewell-Lower Mississippi Valley connection. Additionally, it provided further field and supervisory experience for a 21-year-old James A. Ford who eventually did so much to develop scientific archaeology in Louisiana (Setzler 1933a, 1933b, 1934; Setzler and Strong 1936).



With the coming of FERA's successor, the Work Projects Administration (WPA), Ford served as the overall director of archaeological work in Louisiana through projects that also had an affiliation with Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge. No doubt, because of his first-hand knowledge of Avoyelles Parish, the eastern edge of the terrace area was selected for intense archaeological scrutiny.

Between 1938 and 1941, excavations were carried out at the Marksville (16 AV 1), Greenhouse (16 AV 2), and Baptiste (16 AV 25) sites, and two locales known by the name of Nick (16 AV 4 and AV 22), all located within five miles of one another along the eastern escarpment of the Avoyelles Prairie terrace. Moreover, the original 20 mounds noted by Fowke came to be considered three separate sites: the Marksville site, the Greenhouse site, and the Nick Farm (16 AV 22) (Neitzel 1939) (Figure 2). These distinctions were developed by later investigators who helped to develop scientific archaeology in the Lower Mississippi Valley and formed many of the criteria and interpretations that archaeologists in Louisiana use to this day.

Unfortunately, of the four sites excavated on the Avoyelles Prairie terrace, Ford's (1951) report on the work at the Greenhouse site was the only comprehensive description and analysis of any of the sites. Despite the dearth of reports, the information we have on hand about this part of Louisiana provides some interesting interpretations of how the prehistoric inhabitants lived there. For one thing, the Marksville culture, with its elaborate construction of conical mounds, large platform mounds, and earthen enclosures would seem to indicate a dense and prolonged period of occupation from around A.D. 1 to A.D. 400. For some reason, this relatively elaborate site was abandoned and apparently never reoccupied. If the Baptiste site is representative of the later Troyville period, as suggested by surviving WPA documents, its occupants also chose to occupy the terrace summit, but at some distance from the Marksville site. The even later Coles Creek occupation of the area, however, found the floodplains to the east of the terrace to be a hospitable environment. From our perspective, it is somewhat curious

that around A.D. 1000 the prehistoric Indians would have made the effort to construct seven earthen mounds around a plaza at the Greenhouse site on the floodplain, while the terrace summit looms high and dry only 300 or so feet to the northwest. Even more curious is the fact that the later Plaquemine period Nick Farm site lay only 2000 feet south of Enclosure A at the Marksville site and back up on the terrace. While further work may prove otherwise, it appears that the Plaquemine period folk at the Nick site did *not* reoccupy the nearby Marksville site in any way. Separated by 1000 years, but only 2000 feet, it remains a significant archaeological question as why this "avoidance" happened.

In 1988 and 1989, Malcolm Shuman and I, with support from the LSU Museum of Geoscience and a grant from the National Park Service, administered by the Louisiana Division of Archaeology, relocated, mapped, and noted the conditions of all the sites discussed above (Jones and Shuman 1989). In addition, we created computer graphics of some of the structures at the sites from the contour maps in order to get a better representation of how they looked under the considerable vegetation. Our map of the Marksville site was the first detailed contour map ever done of the site. We also found that the southern portion of Enclosure A at the Marksville site is on private property and completely overgrown. The computer graphics of that portion of the site, shown in Figure 3, show that a gateway through the earthen wall still exists, as well as the borrow pit for material for the wall. No archaeology project has ever focused on the enclosure itself at the Marksville site, and this feature would make for interesting research in the future.

Fortunately, the landowners—Marc, Charles, Richard, and Robert Dupuy of Marksville—are patrons of archaeology in Louisiana and have donated this portion of their property to a "preservation servitude" offered by the Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy. This will insure that the only disturbance the enclosure will suffer in the future will be at the hands of qualified archaeologists.

The computer graphics employed by our project in Avoyelles Parish also served to

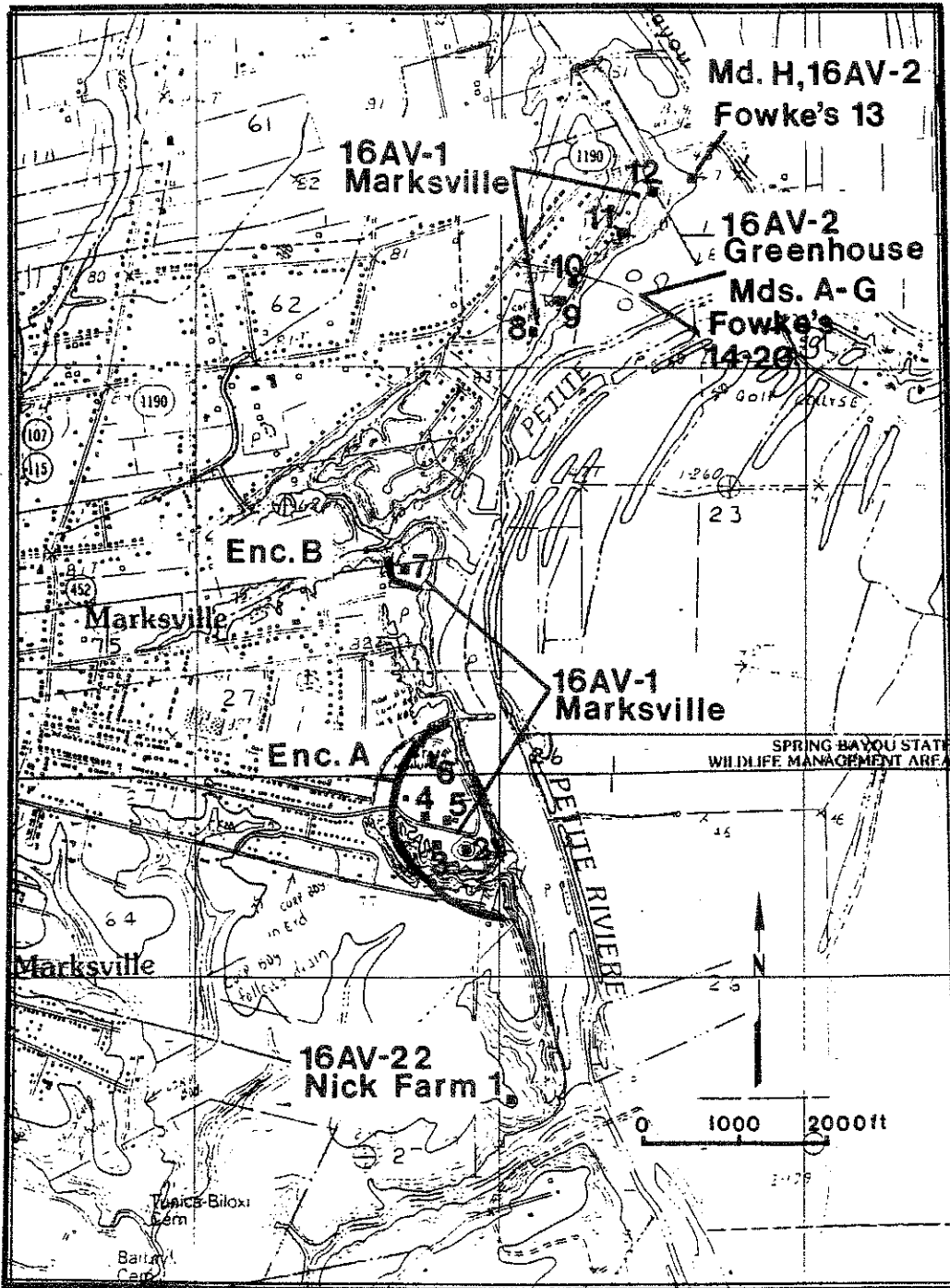


Figure 2. Update of Fowke's 1926 map of the "Marksville Works."

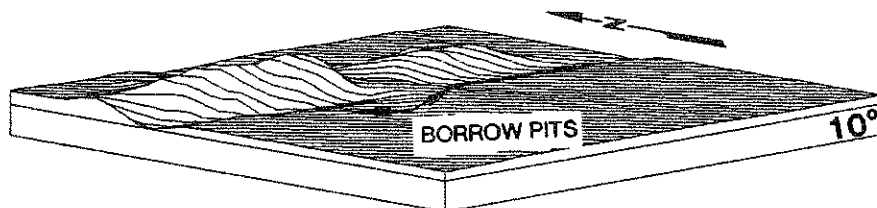


Figure 3. Marksville earthworks (16 AV-1), south gateway.

"resurrect" mounds that no longer exist. The Nick Farm site is a prime example. Excavated in 1941 under the direction of R. S. Neitzel, this site was the last WPA project in Louisiana. A grid was laid out over the mound and a contour map was made before excavations

began. As Figure 4 shows, this mound was a very symmetrical platform mound that reportedly had a ramp on the southern side. This graphic compares very favorably with photographs of the mound taken by Fowke during his 1926 visit (Fowke 1928).

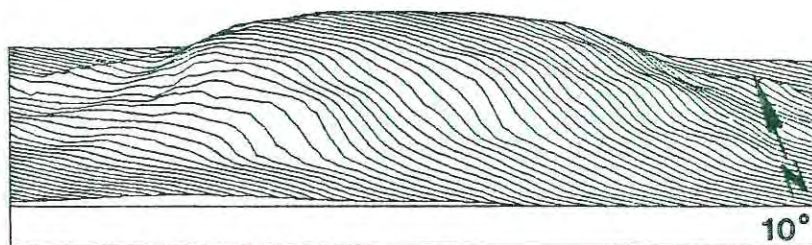


Figure 4. Computer Graphic of the Nick Mound (16 AV-22), from a contour map done during the 1940 WPA project. The mound was originally 17 ft high and very symmetrical.

Despite the obvious concentration of sites and past archaeological activity in this portion of Louisiana, one cannot help but realize that a great deal remains to be done. An analysis of the artifacts from the WPA excavations at the Baptiste and Nick sites would be an important contribution, especially in light of what we have learned from other sites since they were originally collected. Also, new projects into the previously uninvestigated portions of the sites in this part of Avoyelles Parish, using techniques unavailable to earlier workers, would probably contribute greatly to our knowledge of prehistoric Louisiana.

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PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS AT THE HEBERT SITE, GRAND COTEAU, ST. LANDRY PARISH, LOUISIANA

By
John L. Mayer
University of Southwestern Louisiana
Lafayette

The Hebert site is near Grand Coteau in St. Landry Parish, in south-central Louisiana. The site is approximately 1 km north of Bayou Bourbeaux near the Coteau Ridge (Figure 1). It's nearest neighbor, the Melançon site, lies approximately 1 km to the southeast. The Hebert site is situated on the southern edge of a natural levee formed by the former channels of the Mississippi drainage. The levee is composed of a silty, clay loam known as Baldwin.

Evidence from other sites in the mid-Teche Ridge locale indicate occupations beginning with Early Archaic and running up to modern times (Gibson 1990). The Hebert site is a multiple component site representing Late Archaic/Terminal Archaic and post-Tchefuncte occupations. The site functioned as a base camp. One aspect of the region, which this site bears upon, is the presence of exotic materials which are attributed to exchange or trade (Gibson 1979, 1989, 1990). All the mid-Teche Ridge sites with exotics, with one exception, date to Late Archaic, Poverty Point and Tchefuncte (Gibson 1990).

Investigations of the site were conducted in October and November 1990 by this author. As is the case with much of the locality, the land comprising the site is in cultivation. Thus, recovery of artifacts were by means of surface collections and examination of a private collection belonging to the landowner.

The aggregate of earlier components include nine projectile points; one distal projectile point fragment; one lateral projectile point fragment; one bifacial foliate; two primary flakes; 14 secondary flakes, two of which had been laterally denticulated; and one ground celt fragment that had been laterally abraded indicating recycling. In addition to this assemblage, four amorphous baked clay fragments which may be attributed to a hearth were also recovered. The projectile points include two Gary type, two Kent type, one unidentified and one Williams/Marcos type which were constructed from local pebble cherts (Figure 2). Of particular interest, however, are the three remaining projectile points constructed from exotic lithics. These include two novaculite points of the Carrollton type and one Epps type constructed from a shiny, grey northern flint (see Figure 2). These three points were finished products and no chipping debris or debitage from exotic lithics were recovered.

Twelve sherds were also found at the site. These plain, grog-tempered sherds are possibly Baytown. More importantly, the sherds indicate a post-Tchefuncte period of occupation.

In the mid-Teche Ridge locale, exotics characterized as Late Archaic components are present at the Simon and Olivier sites (Gibson 1990). Also, exotics characterized as Poverty Point are present at the Simon, Olivier, and Meche-Wilkes sites (Gibson 1990). As with the Hebert site, quantities of exotics are proportionately low as compared with local materials. However, the Beau Rivage site, a Poverty Point site, exhibits large quantities of exotics, signs of manufacturing, and is believed to have possibly been a redistribution center for the mid-Teche Ridge locale (Gibson 1976, 1979, 1990). Unfortunately, this site was lost and our investigations must now focus on the remaining sites with exotics present.

The preliminary investigations of the Hebert site have evinced Late Archaic/Terminal Archaic, and a much later post-Tchefuncte period of occupation. Of particular significance is the presence of exotic goods. This certainly warrants further investigation

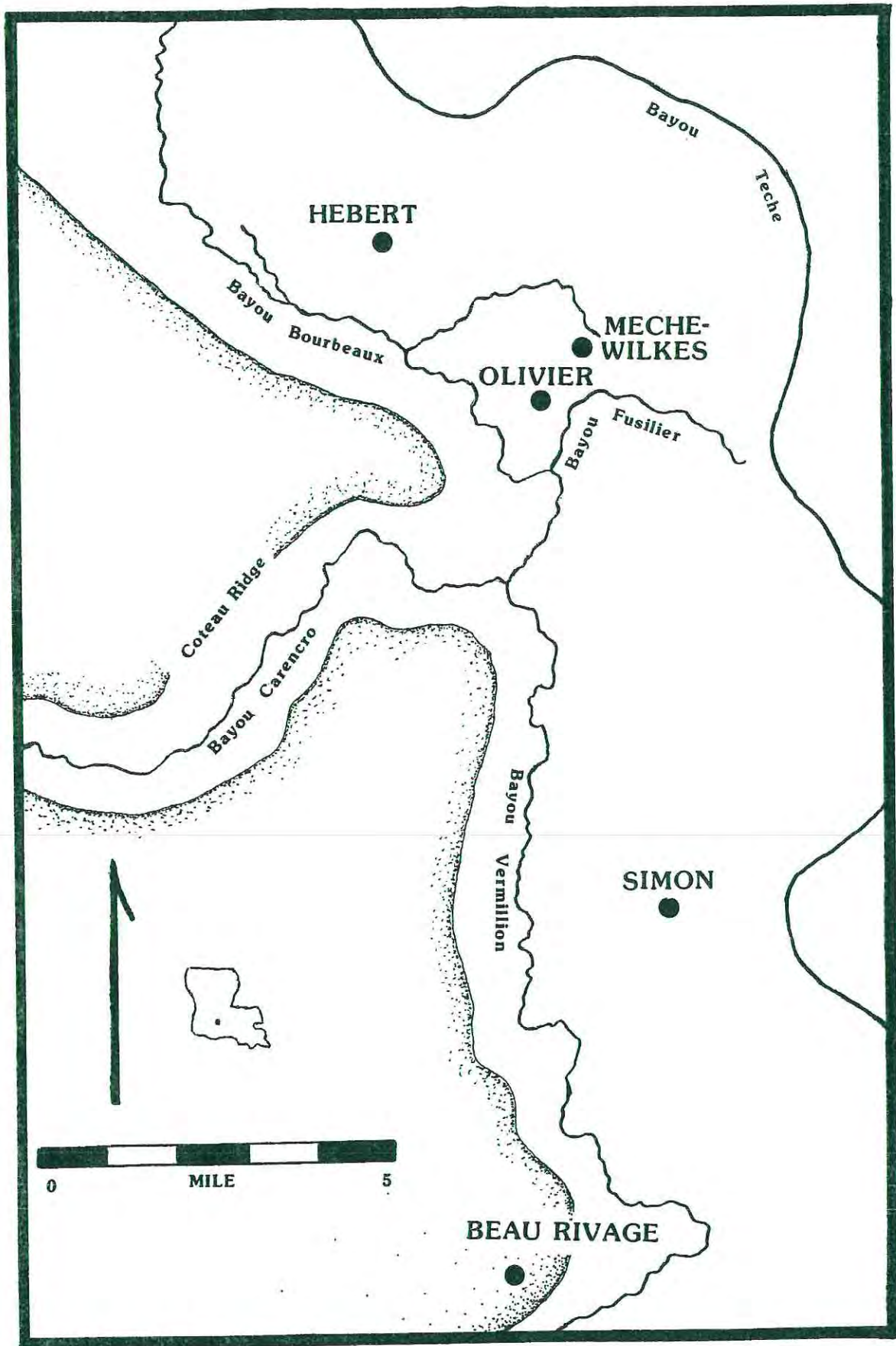


Figure 1. Distribution of exotic materials.

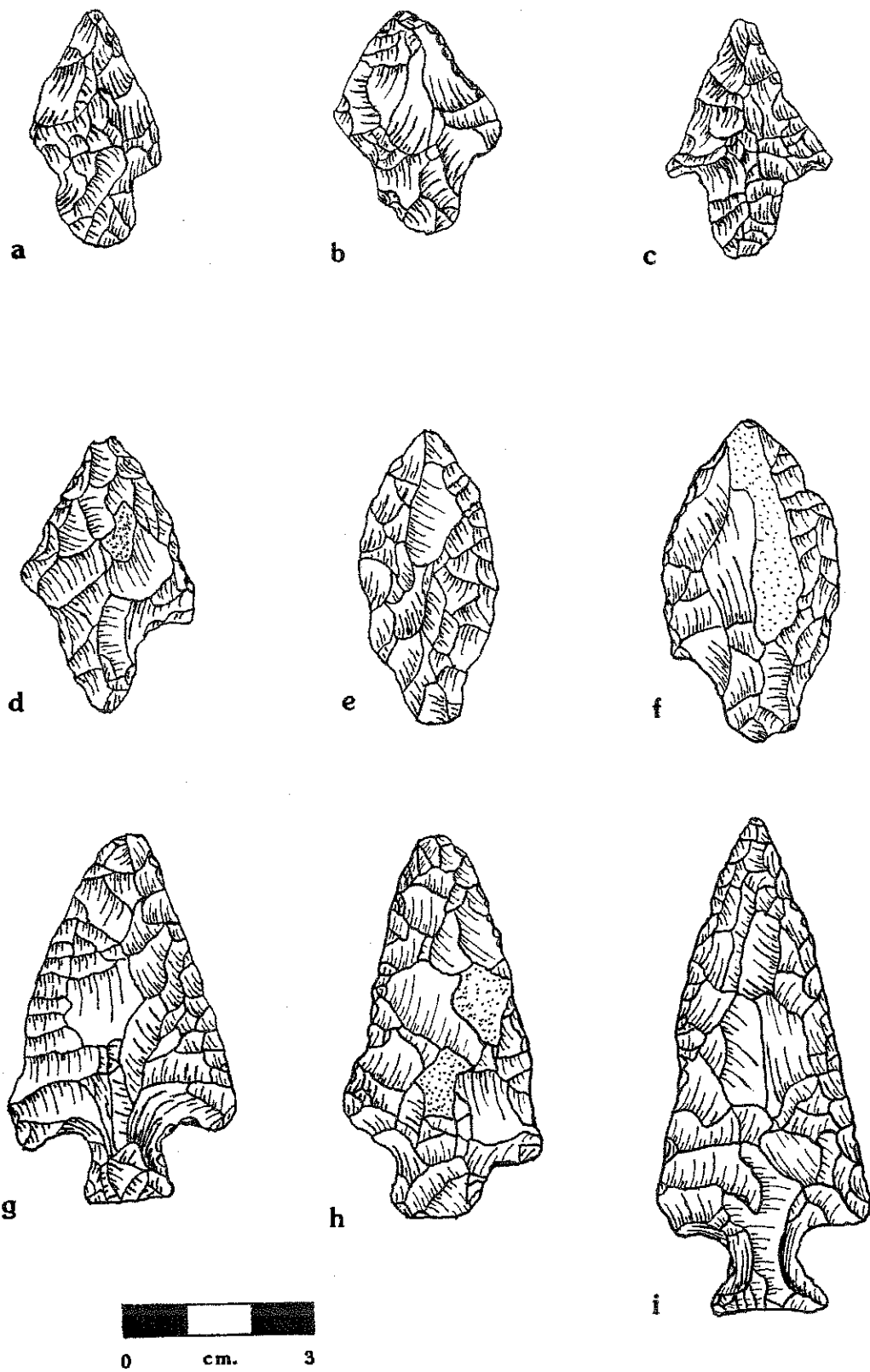


Figure 2. Projectile points from the Hebert site. a-b) Carrollton type; c-d) Gary type; e) unidentified; f, h) Kent type; g) Williams/Marcos type; i) Epps type.

and comparison with other sites in the mid-Teche Ridge locale.

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ARCHAEOLOGY REACHES OUT TO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

By
Jammie Jackson
and
Patricia Monnier
Tioga High School

Tioga High School students have established an archaeology club within their school. This year they have elected Jammie Jackson as President, Judd Bolton as Vice-President, Patricia Monnier as Secretary, José Mendoza as Treasurer, Justin Bird as Historian, and Stacey Stewart as Photographer.

This club is two years old and they finally had their first "dig." The dig was guided

by Mrs. Affeltranger, our club sponsor and Lisa Coleman, a student at USL under Dr. Jon Gibson.

TIOGA HIGH SCHOOL ARCHAEOLOGY CLUB

By
Nancy Affeltranger
L.A.S. Vice-President
Central Chapter
Pineville

As noted in the previous article, I have prepared the students of the Tioga High School Archaeology Club to function in a classroom situation and then go right into a pit with ease. Our club has held many training sessions. Not only did they attend our once-a-month school club date, but they have attended many extra morning meetings.

These students also participated in Archaeology Week at our main library in Alexandria. They worked very hard at making a "mock pit" out of cardboard, about 82 cm high. They established levels with features and artifacts. The floor of the pit contained archaeological tools. The children especially enjoyed looking into a "pit."

We finally felt they were ready for a dig. Lisa and I let them do the last couple of levels of our pit. It was mostly clean-up work where few flakes were found. You would have thought they had found the Tunica Treasure. (The pit walls were as slick as an enameled wall.)

We would like also to thank our local Forest Service archaeologist, Alan Dorian, for helping with their training. Eight of our club members are now members of the Central Chapter.

We hope some you out there can help us look to the future for scholarship funding for some of our serious members.

CHAPTER NEWS

Northeast Chapter

Reported by
David K. Jones

First and foremost, thanks go to all those chapter members who made the Annual Meeting in Monroe such a success.

The February chapter meeting was held on the 21st of the month in the NLU Chemistry Building. Dr. Glen Greene of the Geosciences Department at NLU presented a lecture on Yarumela, a pre-Lenca site in Honduras. He discussed the geomorphic reason for the initial occupation of the site.

The March meeting was primarily a business meeting and a show and tell. New executive board members were chosen, and the financial status of the chapter was discussed.

Dr. Joe Saunders will begin work on a mound in Lincoln Parish soon. He is asking for several volunteers to help him. He is planning on starting this project on Saturday, April 6, if weather permits. If you would like to help him, please call him regarding this matter. His telephone number is (318) 342-1898 or 342-1899.

We may soon have a new chapter in Winnsboro. Several interested individuals in the area have asked for help in organizing their own chapter. Nina Davis has helped by presenting a lecture on March 18 at the Franklin State Bank concerning excavations at the Goldmine site conducted between 1979 and 1981.

Central Chapter

Reported by
Nancy Affeltranger

I am sorry to say that our Central Chapter has been a little lax this year due to illness, death, and weddings.

We did have several good meetings with very good speakers, such as Alan Dorian, Larry Hickey, Tim Phillips, and Claude McCrocklin.

We also have finally completed a test pit at site 16 GR 154, and our paper on sites 16 GR 153 and 16 GR 154 is in progress. Archaeology week also was a big success for us this year.

Our officers for 1991 are:
Nancy Affeltranger -- President
Fran Guchereau -- Vice-President and L.A.S. Representative
Walter Randall -- Secretary and Alternate L.A.S Representative
Charles Affeltranger -- Treasurer
Frances Krist -- Historian
Kathy Adams -- Librarian

Delta Chapter

Reported by
Robert Manning

Officers for 1991 are:
Barry Ferguson -- President
Dr. Joe Miller -- Vice-President
Joan Bruder -- Secretary
Connie Hauschild -- Newsletter Editor
Robert Manning -- L.A.S. Representative

NEW PUBLICATIONS

National Park Service, Technical Briefs Nos. 8, 9, and 10

The National Park Service (NPS) has announced the issuance of three new technical briefs (Technical Briefs Nos. 8, 9, and 10). The briefs are part of an on-going series published by the NPS Archeological Assistance Division to improve communication, cooperation, and exchange of information about Federal archaeology programs and other successful approaches to archaeological preservation by local governments, Federal and State agencies, and private organizations and individuals.

Technical Brief No. 8, entitled *Revegetation: The Soft Approach to Archeological Site Stabilization*, addresses the use of vegetation as a means of archaeological site stabilization. The benefits are many: it is one of the least intrusive stabilization techniques available; it is resistant to the natural agents of erosion such as wind and water energy; it is compatible with the environment; and finally, it is cost-effective. Like other stabilization tech-

niques, however, revegetation requires planning considerations, and those are thoroughly examined in this report.

Technical Brief No. 9, entitled *Training and Using Volunteers in Archeology: A Case Study in Arkansas*, describes the Arkansas Training Program for Avocational Archeologists. Sponsored jointly by the Arkansas Archeological Society and the Arkansas Archeological Survey, the Training Program offers avocational archaeologists an opportunity to gain experience in all aspects of archaeological work. This consists of field and lab work, and topical seminars. Included in the Training Program is a Certification Program that is comprised of four levels of certification. The highest one, Certified Field Archeologist, is granted upon publication of a research project completed under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. Anyone can apply for the Training Program. Requirements are membership in the Arkansas Archeological Society, payment of an annual registration fee, and agreement to abide by the rules and procedures for research set by the Arkansas Archeological Survey.

Technical Brief No. 10, entitled *The National Historic Landmarks Program Theme Study and Preservation Planning*, describes how National Historic Landmarks (NHL) Survey theme studies can be combined with basic elements of historic preservation planning to create a comprehensive framework for identification, evaluation, designation, and treatment of nationally significant archaeological properties. An example the "Historic Contact Period in the Northeast United States" NHL theme study, currently being prepared by NPS Mid-Atlantic Region staff, is used to demonstrate this process. In the short-term, NHL theme studies serve as historic context documents to nominate and designate NHL properties. In the long-term, NHL theme studies can be used as models for preservation planning and as references by Federal agencies, State and local historic preservation offices, Indian communities, and others.

Technical Briefs Nos. 8, 9, and 10 are available, free of charge, by writing to:

Publication Specialist
U.S. Department of the Interior,
National Park Service,
Archeological Assistance Division

P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

National Park Service Catalogue of Education in Archaeology

The National Park Service announced the release of a 254-page report entitled *Listing of Education in Archeology Programs: The LEAP Clearinghouse. 1987-1989 Summary Report (LEAP)*. The report, prepared by the Archeological Assistance Division, is available from the Government Printing Office.

LEAP is a catalogue of information incorporated between 1987 and 1989 into the National Park Service's Listing of Education in Archeological Programs Clearinghouse (LEAP), a computerized database. The database is a listing of Federal, State, local, and private projects, programs, and products that promote public awareness of American archaeology.

The catalogue contains product descriptions listed by general programs (e.g., school education programs, community outreach). Products vary from posters, brochures, and exhibits, to films, school curricula, and volunteer involvement. Under each product, a sponsoring agency or organization, contact person, and summary are listed by the state in which the archaeology program/project occurred.

LEAP is intended as a reference for Federal, tribal, state, and local agencies, museums, societies, educational organizations, tourism bureaus, and individual archaeologists seeking information on existing projects, programs, and products to increase public awareness of archaeology. Groups that have promoted an archaeological project or program to the public are encouraged to submit information for inclusion in the Clearinghouse.

Listing of Education in Archeological Programs: The LEAP Clearinghouse. 1987-1989 Summary Report is available for \$13.00 from:

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Please note Stock No. 024-005-0107
1 on any orders to the above address. To
submit information to the Clearinghouse data-
base, contact the following:

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

**TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
FIELD SCHOOL ANNOUNCEMENT**

Members of the Louisiana Archaeological Society are invited to the annual Texas Archeological Society Field School, June 7-16, 1991, at the Sam Kaufman site (41 RR 16) in Red River County, Texas. The Kaufman site is a very significant Late Prehistoric period Caddoan mound center that is being threatened by flooding of the Red River and extensive commercial pothunting.

Join 200-300 Texas Archeological Society members in investigating this important

Caddoan site. The focus of the work will be on the habitation areas still preserved at the site, since we are interested in learning more about the daily lives of the Caddoan peoples who settled there between ca. A.D. 1300 and 1700. Some exceptional archaeology is in store to all participants.

The field school will be camping at the McCurtain County Fair Grounds in Idabel, Oklahoma. For more information, please write:

Texas Archeological Society
Center for Archaeological Research
The University of Texas at San Antonio
San Antonio, Texas 78285-0658

or phone
(512) 691-4393

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

1990 MEMBERSHIP REPORT

JANUARY 18, 1991

REGULAR MEMBERS.....	190
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.....	29
STUDENT MEMBERS.....	13
INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS.....	21
SUSTAINING MEMBERS.....	2
LIFE MEMBERS.....	60
TOTAL 1990 MEMBERS	315

Our membership shows a 4% decrease overall from the 1989 membership total. Total membership for 1989 was 328.

Respectfully submitted,

David R. Jeane, Treasurer
January 18, 1991

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
1990 FINANCIAL STATEMENT
JANUARY 11, 1991

Period covered by this report - 1/3/90 thru 1/11/91

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Louisiana Archaeological Society Savings "A"... 2,188.82
Interest thru 1/3/90

Louisiana Archaeological Society Savings "B"... 3,284.83
Interest thru 12/31/90

TOTAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 5,472.85

CHECKING ACCOUNT BALANCE 1/3/90 2,987.36

TRANSACTIONS

INCOME

Membership fees and publication sales..... 6360.79
Annual meeting reimbursement..... 500.00
Louisiana Endowment for Humanities 435.75
Bank Credits (checking account interest, etc)... 340.73

TOTAL 1990 INCOME 7,637.27

EXPENSES

Postage..... 146.46
Office supplies, Printing..... 113.15
Certificate of Deposit (LAS Savings "B")..... 1,000.00
Newsletter Expenses..... 919.85
Bulletin Expenses..... 2,097.47
Secretary Expenses 8.89
President's Expenses (phone, postage)..... 31.85
Society of American Archaeology..... 50.00
Executive Committee Meeting..... 25.00
Coastal Environment (postage, typing, etc.)... 331.44
Publications (resale)..... 299.42
Printing (membership flyer/dues reminder)..... 159.79
Bounced checks (Bennetts')..... 34.00

TOTAL 1990 EXPENSES 5,217.32

1990 INCOME..... 7,637.27
1990 EXPENSES..... 5,217.32

2,419.95

BALANCE IN CHECKING ACCOUNT 1/3/90..... 2,987.36
BALANCE IN CHECKING ACCOUNT 1/11/91..... 5,407.31

TOTAL ASSETS LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

LAS SAVINGS "A"..... 2,187.70
LAS SAVINGS "B"..... 3,284.83
CHECKING ACCOUNT..... 5,407.31

TOTAL 10,879.84

Account Information

SAVINGS

- 1) LAS "A" - Certificate of Deposit #000307847
Louisiana Archaeological Society - First National Bank
of Commerce Amoco Branch, P.O. Box 60279, New Orleans,
La. 70150 - 12 Month Certificate matures 1/10/91.
- 2) LAS "B" - Certificate of Deposit #51808
Louisiana Archaeological Society - Citizens Bank and
Trust Company, Springhill, La. 71075 - 12 Month
Certificate matures 1/10/91.

CHECKING

Louisiana Archaeological Society - Account # 005-338-4
Citizens Bank and Trust Company, Springhill, La. 71075

Respectfully submitted,

David R. Jeane
Treasurer
Louisiana Archaeological Society
January 18, 1991

RESEARCH AND STUDY OF CARVED STONE FIGURES
OF PREHISTORIC LOUISIANA INDIAN CULTURES

I am compiling information on carved stone figures of prehistoric Louisiana Indian cultures. Private collections as well as public exhibits and university collections are being investigated and documented in this research project. Maps, graphs, a catalogue file and slide library will hopefully, and eventually, be formulated from the information gathered. I am not interested in obtaining actual artifacts, only with gathering data.

Please fill out the accompanying form and mail it as soon as possible. You may make copies if you own more than one artifact or if you know of someone else who does. If you do not know an answer, please write 'unknown' in the blank.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

PHONE#: () _____

When was the artifact found? Month: _____ Year: _____

Where was the artifact found? _____ (field, sight, etc)

Nearest city: _____ Parish: _____

What period do you think the artifact dates to? _____

What is the carved image? (dog, frog, person, etc.) _____

Are there holes drilled into it? _____ How many? _____

What type of stone is it made of? _____

Would it be possible to photograph your artifact? _____
(I will call to verify a convenient time and date.)

Please make a rough sketch of your artifact or attach a photo if one is available.

DIMENSIONS:

Length _____ cm

Width _____ cm

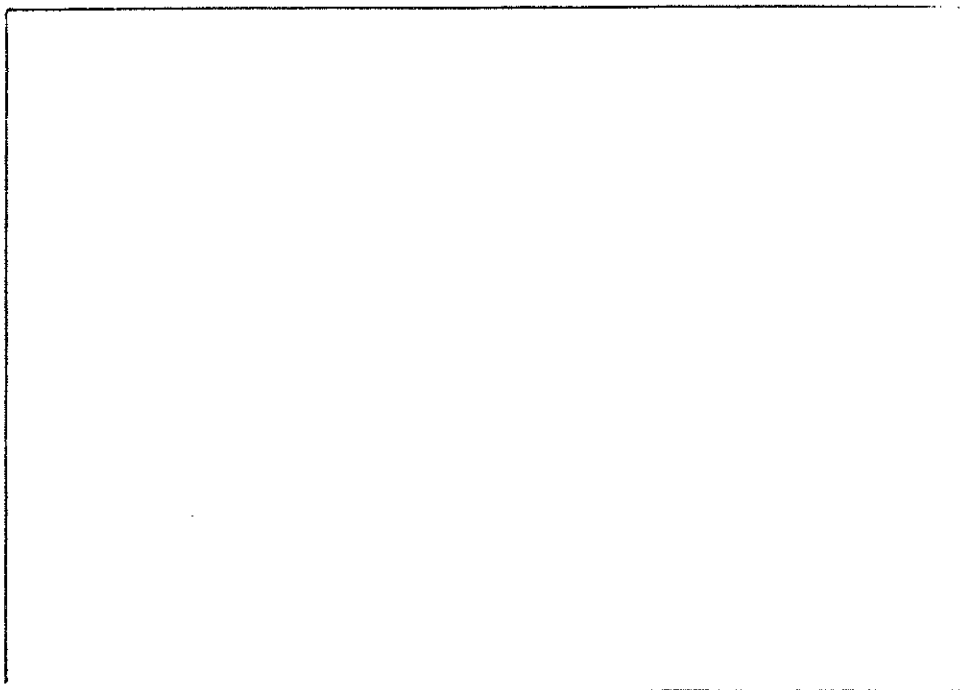
Height _____ cm

Diameter _____ cm

(if applicable)

THANK YOU!

Phyllis Lear Hargroder



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fold

stamp

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LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER