



Louisiana Archaeological Society

NEWSLETTER

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 COASTAL ENVIRONMENTS, INC. BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70802

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FROM THE EDITOR

I'm pleased to say that submissions are up and this newsletter contains several interesting articles. An article on Paul's Camp South, a multi-mound site in Catahoula Parish, was submitted by the Regional Archaeology Program, University of Louisiana at Monroe. Other articles include the discovery of a buried forest in Iberville Parish – which has provided chronological data on the development and rates of subsidence of the Bayou Cypremort distributary; information on a predominantly Tchefuncte site – Hidden Hills Lake; and a report on the Coulee Crow site, a Tchefuncte period village site.

Also included is preliminary information on the 2003 Annual Meeting, along with the first Call for Papers and a pre-registration form.

Just a reminder, Louisiana Archaeology Week is September 29th - October 5th. If you would like to participate in any of the events, you can find a schedule at www.crt.state.la.us.

Cherie Schwab
 Newsletter Editor

LETTER TO MEMBERSHIP ABOUT MEMBERSHIP

John Polk
 LAS Vice-President

I think that everyone will agree that LAS needs members. The numbers seem to be slipping to the

down side and the average age is about 92—Well, maybe not that old—but I think that if we interest students in archaeology at an earlier age, we will have younger blood in the future. I have an idea that, I think, would increase membership and facilitate the dissemination of archaeological information to the youth of Louisiana. Like I said, this is just an idea. To make it work we would need members who are willing to spend a few hours a month at their local school.

My idea is this:

1. Make every junior and senior high school in Louisiana a paying Institutional member (\$20 per school) of LAS.

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I think this can be done by talking to the Superintendent of Education in each parish.

2. Each school would have a designated person (student) to read LAS newsletters and bulletins and disseminate new archaeological information.

3. Each high school would be encouraged (under LAS sponsorship) to have an Archaeology Club. (Based on the one that Nancy Affeltranger has had so much success with.)

I spoke to the school board member from my area and he was excited about the idea. I have not spoken to the superintendent yet, but I know he will favor anything that widens his kids' educational horizons. I will continue to pursue this proposal in St. Charles parish and let you'll know how I make out.

To make this work we need help. Please send your input to vicepresident@laarchaeology.org

Archaeologically Yours,

John Polk
LAS Vice President

**MINUTES OF THE
LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING**

**April 20, 2002
Marksville, Louisiana**

**Reported by
Maureen Downey
LAS Secretary**

The Executive Committee of the Louisiana Archaeological Society met Saturday, April 20, 2002 in Marksville, Louisiana. President Joe Saunders called the meeting to order at 1:10 p.m. Members present were

Maureen Downey - LAS Secretary
David Jeane - LAS Treasurer
Chip McGimsey - LAS Bulletin Managing Editor
Junior Doughty - LAS Web Master
Nancy Affeltranger - President, Central LA Archaeological Chapter
Charles Affeltranger
Lena Polk
Marc Dupuy, Jr.

MINUTES

Motion to approve the minutes of the February 1, 2002 Executive Committee meeting was made by David Jeane, seconded by John Polk and passed unanimously by the Committee.

OFFICERS REPORTS

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer David Jeane gave the Treasurer's report. President Saunders requested Treasurer Jeane obtain a debit card in the name of the LAS. The card will make the operation of the LAS web site more efficient. David reported that he had not yet received a financial report from the 2002 Annual Meeting at Leesville. Because of a lack of information available to host organizations regarding the financial reporting process, David will write a letter to Leesville outlining the process. Joe Saunders will speak with the Monroe Chapter. An official LAS Annual Meeting Packet, which has since been misplaced, was compiled previously by Bettie Pendley. John Polk volunteered to contact Bettie to ascertain if she still has a copy. After consulting with Treasurer Jeane in regard to meeting expenses and referring to Bettie's packet (if available), the Executive Committee will begin the process of compiling an updated official packet for the Annual Meeting. David also reported that some publications were "missing" from the book table after the Annual Meeting. Information on better arrangements for book sales will be included in the Annual Meeting Packet. President Saunders thanked Treasurer Jeane for his report.

Joe Saunders - LAS President
John Polk - LAS Vice President/President Elect

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Membership Chair David Jeane reported that there had been only sixty-eight LAS membership renewals so far this year. David remarked that dropping membership is still an important issue that needs to be addressed. He also reported that work on updating and correcting the membership list was going along well. Chip McGimsey, who is helping with the work on the membership list, remarked that there were still problems with nineteen members' information. Members may contact David or Chip regarding the list. John Polk made a motion, seconded by Maureen Downey, to accept the Membership Report. The motion passed and President Saunders thanked David Jeane for his report.

Bulletin Report

Bulletin Editor T.R. Kidder was unable to attend the meeting but he had previously sent his report to President Saunders. He reported, "...We are completing the last of the editing of the next volume (*Bulletin No. 25, 1998*), which will go to Cherie by the end of the month. I have Bob's report (*Robert Connolly - Report on 1982 Goad Excavations at Poverty Point - Bulletin No. 26, 1999*) that I will send to Cherie soon. Ian Brown has agreed to split the Petit Anse report into three volumes and says he will try to get me something by this summer. He has not yet approached...funding sources." John Polk motioned that the Bulletin Report be accepted. Nancy Affeltranger seconded the motion that was then passed unanimously by the Committee.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

LAS Web Site

President Saunders introduced Junior Doughty who will update and maintain the web site. Junior made several recommendations among which were his recommendations that one company be used as both host and registrar; that the web site have a new, simpler address; that (only) two persons have access

to the password and user names; and that the new LAS debit card be used to make the accounting for the site more efficient. Suggestions for items to be placed on the new web site were made. These included present work being conducted around the state, Webb's special publication of points, and Phillip's ceramics typing. Joe asked that all members think about what should go on the web site. A motion was made by Maureen Downey to create a new LAS web site with the address *www.laarchaeology.org*, and to appoint Junior Doughty as web master with David Jeane as the second person to oversee the site. The motion was seconded by Chip McGimsey and passed unanimously. The committee decided to leave the format to Junior's judgment. Junior said that preferably submissions should be sent to him on a CD or floppy disk. He will post the rules for submissions on the web site.

LAS Logo

Discussion was initiated regarding the new LAS logo. Some members feel changes need to be made. A motion was made by Joe Saunders to retain the new logo until the 2003 Annual Meeting and to discuss the logo at that meeting. The motion was seconded by Chip McGimsey and passed by consensus.

Ford Award

Requirements for the Ford Award were discussed. A name was submitted as a recipient of the award at the 2003 Annual Meeting. John Polk made a motion that the award be presented to that person. Nancy Affeltranger seconded the motion which was passed unanimously. The Committee approved Joe Saunders' recommendation of the person to present the award. Chip McGimsey volunteered to obtain the plaque for the award.

Saucier Award

Discussion of the Saucier Award for interdisciplinary research was deferred until the next Executive Committee meeting.

NEW BUSINESS

Best Student Paper Award

To encourage more student participation, Josetta LeBoeuf requested that LAS consider an award for the best student paper. After discussion, Chip McGimsey motioned that an award be given at the Annual Meeting for outstanding paper by a non-professional (non-professional being defined as someone not working full-time as an archaeologist). The LAS president will appoint a committee of three at the annual meeting to judge the competition. A one-year membership in the LAS will be awarded the winner. John Polk seconded the motion which was passed unanimously.

Request for funding for C. B. Moore Volume

Rich Weinstein submitted a request for a contribution toward the printing expenses of the C.B. Moore Volume. David Jeane made a motion that the LAS contribute \$500.00. John Polk seconded the motion which was then approved by the Committee

Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy Acquisition of the Montz Site

Marc Dupuy informed the Executive Committee that he has prepared a resolution for the Conservancy accepting the last property servitude from the present owners. He gave an update on the site. President Joe Saunders congratulated the LAC on the outstanding job that they are doing.

2003 Annual Meeting in Baton Rouge, LA

David Jeane reported that the 2003 Annual Meeting will be held in Baton Rouge on February 7-9, 2003 at the new conference center at LSU. There is to be a banquet at the Faculty Club. Dr. Michael B. Collins will be the guest speaker. Among much other work, he is well-known for his lithic work at the Gault Site, a paleo rock shelter on the Rio Grande.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Nancy Affeltranger asked for help in the excavation of an old sawmill building dated c.1830.

John Polk announced that as a Bicentennial project, the German roots of St. Charles Parish were being examined. Any information or help for this project would be appreciated.

There was no further business. John Polk made a motion to adjourn, seconded by Chip McGimsey and President Joe Saunders adjourned the meeting at 2:45 p.m.

MINUTES OF THE LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

July 20, 2002
Clarence, Louisiana

Reported by
Maureen Downey
LAS Secretary

The Executive Committee of the Louisiana Archaeological Society met Saturday, July 20, 2002, in Clarence, Louisiana. President Joe Saunders called the meeting to order at 1:10 p.m.

Members present were

Joe Saunders - LAS President
John Polk - LAS Vice President/President Elect, Delta Chapter Representative
Maureen Downey - LAS Secretary
Chip McGimsey - LAS Bulletin Managing Editor
John Doughty, Jr. - LAS Web Master
Margarette Cheramie - CLAC Representative
Nancy Affeltranger - President, Central LA Archaeological Chapter
Jeff Girard
Lena Polk

Prior to the meeting, Jeff Girard conducted a tour of the Fredericks Site and gave a very interesting update on the work at the site.

MINUTES

There being no corrections or additions to the minutes of the April 20, 2002, meeting of the Executive Committee, Chip McGimsey motioned that the minutes be approved. John Polk seconded the motion, which was then passed by the Committee.

REPORTS

Membership

John Polk presented a proposal to help increase membership by involving parish schools. President Saunders will distribute John's plan to all the Executive Committee members for their review. John will then, in the upcoming newsletter, submit his proposal to the general membership, explain his ideas, and call for volunteers to help in the execution of his plan. John also asked about updating the LAS brochure to reflect the increase in membership dues. This will be checked into by Maureen Downey

Newsletter Report

Newsletter Editor Cherie Schwab submitted a written report. In that report, she announced that the Newsletter would be going out at the end of August and asked anyone with submissions to please send them in by August 24. She asked for submissions for the next newsletter. She also requested that members send their e-mail addresses so she could add them to the LAS list. John Polk made a motion to accept the Newsletter report. Nancy Affeltranger seconded the motion, which was then passed unanimously by the Committee.

Web Page Report

Junior Doughty reported that the web page was averaging 11 visits a day. He also reported that

Barnes & Noble book sales totaled \$264.65—of which the LAS will receive 5%. He stated that in a couple of weeks you will be able to type in "Louisiana Archaeology" to a search engine and be sent directly to the LAS site. Junior recommended that the LAS enable credit card payments for membership and purchasing of publications on the web site. He will outline the specifics which will be circulated to the Executive Committee members. The Committee will make a decision on this recommendation at its next meeting. Junior would like to place the contents of the special publications on the web site. The Committee discussed the pros and cons of doing so. President Saunders will contact all members of the Executive Committee regarding their opinion.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Awards

Chip McGimsey will inquire into the design of the plaque for the Ford Award. He will also obtain further information for the proposed Saucier Award which he will present to the Committee at the next meeting. The Committee will then make a decision on whether to initiate the award and when to do so.

Best Student Paper

At the last Executive Committee meeting it was decided that the competition for the best paper would be judged by three LAS members present at the Annual Meeting. Two of the judges are to be an avocational member and a professional member. A motion was made by John Polk, seconded by Chip McGimsey, that the third judge be a teacher. This motion was passed by the Committee. Nancy Affeltranger motioned that an outline must be submitted. No second. Discussion was held concerning the best method to announce the award. Several suggestions were made but no decision made.

Annual Meeting Packet

Bettie Pendley and John Polk have worked on

guidelines for the Annual Meetings. John presented their "Suggestions for Organizing a LAS Meeting" to the Committee. President Saunders will distribute them to the entire Executive Committee for their consideration. He thanked John and Bettie for their hard work.

NEW BUSINESS

Request for Funding

Anthony Ortmann submitted a request for funding to run radiocarbon dates from Poverty Point. The Committee decided that it did not have enough information to make a decision. Joe Saunders will investigate further and then resubmit the proposal to the Executive Committee for their approval.

The Division of Archaeology has requested a donation for Archaeology Week. The LAS has donated \$200.00 for postage in past years. President Saunders will contact Committee members for approval of a \$200.00 donation.

Louisiana Book Festival

Cherie Schwab sent the Committee a copy of a letter received from the Louisiana Center for the Book. They, in cooperation with the State Library of Louisiana and the Louisiana Library Foundation, will present the first annual Louisiana Book Festival on Saturday, November 2, 2002, in Baton Rouge. The LAS has been invited to participate. The Committee voted to accept the invitation. Cherie has volunteered to make the arrangements.

The next Executive Committee meeting will be held in October in Lafayette. President Saunders will announce the exact date. Chip McGimsey will conduct a tour of Bayou Portage Guidry, a late Coles Creek/Plaquemine mound group and village site, ca. 1200-1400 A.D. All members are invited to join the tour.

There being no further business, a motion was made by Chip McGimsey, and seconded by Maureen Downey, to adjourn the meeting. President Joe Saunders adjourned the meeting at 2:20 p.m.

LAS AWARDS - OLD AND NEW (?)

Chip McGimsey

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

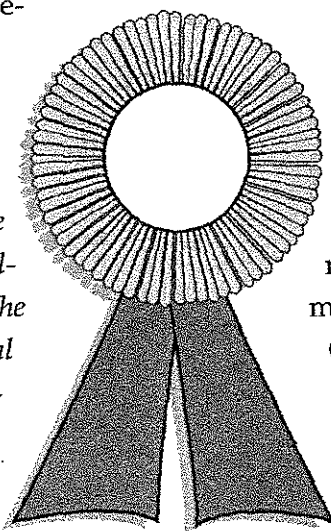
Throughout its history, the LAS has occasionally honored members of the Society who have made significant contributions to Louisiana archaeology. The primary means of doing so has been the James A. Ford Award, named in honor of James A. Ford, who worked in the State in the 1930s and 1940s. As noted in the 1986 LAS Newsletter, the Ford Award was to be given occasionally to the person who has made outstanding contributions to archaeology in Louisiana. It recognizes major achievements in five areas: 1) devotion to Louisiana archaeology; 2) performance excellence and adherence to the highest standards in conduct of field work; 3) rapid and high quality presentation of completed field work through publication and oral presentations at meetings; 4) presenting and teaching, formally or informally, the archaeology of Louisiana to the archaeological community and to the general public, and 5) a dedication to the organization and motivations of persons interested in Louisiana archaeology. The award is given only when candidates are judged to have contributed outstandingly in each of the five areas.

In the history of the LAS, the award has been given to four individuals: Dr. Clarence Webb - 1976; Dr. William Haag - 1978; Dr. Sherwood Gagliano - 1982; and Dr. Jon Gibson - 1986.

Special awards have also been given to Dr. Francis Thompson and Coastal Environments, Inc., in 1991/1992 for their significant contributions to Louisiana archaeology over the years. Although a plaque was presented with formal and public commendations to these individuals, this award was not institutionalized within the LAS. No subsequent special awards have been given.

A related award which may be given to members of the LAS is the Governor's Award. Developed by the Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission, it was originally designed to be:

... presented annually to a person 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 of sites; and 6. advancing the goals of archaeology by promoting the discipline. Neither professional archaeologists nor Commission members while on the Commission are eligible [LAS Newsletter 1986].



There have been three recipients of this award: J. Ashley Sibley, Jr. - 1982; Michael Beckman - 1983; and Paul L. Hodges - 1984. Members of the LAS can nominate individuals to receive this award but we are not directly involved in whether, or to whom, it is awarded.

Recently, the Executive Committee has been discussing these awards and what framework there should be for recognizing individuals who have made significant contributions to Louisiana archaeology. At the last meeting, a suggestion was made that the LAS initiate a system of two awards. One, the James

A. Ford Award, would continue as the venue by which professional archaeologists could be honored for their work in the state. This category would include anyone who primarily made their career in archaeology, although individuals like Clarence Webb who undertook significant archaeological work in addition to his medical career, would also be considered. Any member of the LAS could nominate an individual for the award, which would be considered by the Executive Committee. The award would be given whenever appropriate and need not be awarded on a regular basis.

A second award, the Saucier Award (named in honor of our former president and colleague Roger Saucier), would be initiated to honor those individuals who, while not having a career in archaeology, none-the-less found the time and energy to make a substantial contribution to the field. Criteria for consideration for this award might include: 1) providing numerous and significant ancillary analyses in a related field such as geology, botany, zoology, etc.; 2) providing significant assistance to the development of archaeology and cultural heritage preservation in the state via administrative and legislative means; 3) having a substantial record of supporting archaeology and the Louisiana Archaeological Society by serving in the organization, providing educational opportunities in non-traditional settings (presentations to schools, developing LAS chapters), and/or repeatedly working with or helping to arrange funding for archaeological investigations. Any member of the LAS could nominate an individual for the award, which would be considered by the Executive Committee. The award would be given whenever appropriate and need not be awarded on a regular basis.

As an alternative approach, the Saucier Award could be designed for individuals meeting Criteria 1 as noted above. That is, it would be given principally to researchers working in other fields who have

provided significant contributions to analyses of archaeological collections and/or provided scientific data relevant to archaeological interpretations. Individuals whose contributions fall within Criteria 2 or 3 could be honored by the Society through Special Awards similar to those issued to Francis Thompson and Coastal Environments, Inc. These awards might not have a specific name (should we have a name?) and would be awarded following a nomination from a LAS member and subsequent vote of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is seeking your input on these issues! If you have any comments, ideas, suggestions, revisions, etc., please contact Joe Saunders, LAS President (saunders@ulm.edu), Chip McGimsey (mcgimsey@louisiana.edu), or any member of the Executive Committee. We hope to come to a resolution on these awards at the next Executive Committee meeting in late October. We would like to organize these awards in the way that the membership feels is most appropriate. Let us know what you think!

CHAPTER NEWS

Northeast Chapter

This month the Northeast Louisiana Archaeology Society welcomed Dr. Marvin Jeter of the University of Arkansas. Dr. Jeter presented information on work at the Lake Enterprise mound.

Claire Davis
NELAS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

LAS Annual Meeting 2003, Baton Rouge

The 29th meeting of the Louisiana Archaeological Society will be held on Feb. 7-9 of 2003 at the Cook Conference Center on LSU campus in Baton Rouge. The banquet will be at the LSU Faculty Club on Saturday night. Dr. Michael Collins will be the guest speaker. The hotel rooms, which are part of the conference center, are \$79 including a free full breakfast. For more information contact Josetta at (225) 383-7455 or Fiona at (225) 578-3958.

ETAC Conference

The East Texas Archeological Conference will be held November 16 at Texarkana College in Texarkana, Texas. The meeting will last from 8 AM till 4 PM and is open to the public. Admission is \$10. Topics will consist of information pertaining to East Texas Archeology. If you would like to present a paper, display a poster or other material, or obtain more information contact Mark Walters walters@tyler.net.

29th Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Archaeological Society

February 7-9, 2003

Cook Conference Center, LSU

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

The Baton Rouge Chapter is pleased to announce that it will be hosting the 2003 annual meeting of the LAS. The meetings be held at the Cook Conference Center Hotel on the campus of Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge on February 7,8 and 9.

A block of 40 rooms have been held for conference participants at a rate of \$79 for both singles and doubles. Suites are available for \$99. We realize this rate is relatively high, however the hotel offers a complimentary full four hour breakfast buffet for all guests. All rooms include a coffee maker, iron and ironing board, hair dryer and data ports. The hotel also offers a whirlpool, fitness center and business center.

Reservations can be made by phone, toll-free at 1-866-610-2665 and must be made by January 17 to receive the conference discount (remember to indicate that you are with the LAS). You are advised to make reservations as soon as possible.

The meeting will officially begin with a welcoming reception on Friday at 7pm. Papers will be given on Saturday with a dinner banquet and guest speaker that evening. We hope to offer several field trips to local archaeological/historic sites on Sunday for those interested. Sign up for these trips will occur during registration and will be free of charge.

We are honored to have Dr. Michael Collins from the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, University of Texas, Austin present "Why Clovis Cannot be the First North American Culture." Dr. Collins specializes in lithic studies from North, Central and South America, the Near East and Southwestern Europe. He has recently directed research at the Gault Site, a multicomponent site in Central Texas that was occupied for 11,000 years. For more on the Gault site visit <http://www.utexas.edu/research/tarl/Gault/intro/intro.htm>.

Please contact Josetta LeBoeuf 225-383-7455 (day)/225-767-4974(night) or via e-mail: josieaz@bellsouth.net, or Fiona Vasbinder 225-578-3958 (day) or via e-mail: Fvasbi1@lsu.edu with any questions or concerns about the upcoming conference.

Call For Papers

29th Annual Louisiana Archaeological Society Meeting

February 7-9, 2003
Cook Conference Center, LSU
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Please send a title and abstract to:

Josetta LeBoeuf
9364 Rainford Rd.
Baton Rouge, LA 70810

Or via e-mail
Josieaz@bellsouth.net

Presentations should be between 15 to 20 minutes. Please indicate any special needs i.e., audio/visual equipment other than slide projector and microphone).

Deadline January 10, 2003

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State ____ Zip ____
Affiliation _____
Telephone _____ e-mail _____

Title _____

Abstract _____

(please feel free to attach another page if additional space is needed)

Pre-Registration Form

29th Annual Louisiana Archaeological Society Meeting

February 7-9, 2003
Cook Conference Center, LSU
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Name(s) _____

Affiliation _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____ E-Mail _____

Pre-Registration Fee: No. ____ @ \$20.00

Student Registration: No. ____ @ \$15.00

Late Registration Fee: No. ____ @ \$25.00
(After January 10)

Dinner Banquet: No. ____ @ \$15.00

(A vegetarian meal will be available)

Total \$ _____

(Please note: student registration must be accompanied by a valid student I.D.)

Send checks payable to: BRLAS
c/o Joretta LeBoeuf
9364 Rainford Road
Baton Rouge, LA 70810



RECENT WORK ON PAUL'S CAMP SOUTH 16CT35

Sarah Davidson
Regional Archaeology Program
University of Louisiana at Monroe

ABSTRACT

Work on Paul's Camp South (16CT35) was conducted in late 2001/early 2002 by the Regional Archeology Program at the University of Louisiana at Monroe. With the help of amateurs as well as professionals, it was possible to conduct limited work on the site within the guidelines of the Regional Archaeology Program. The purpose of the work was to evaluate the National Register Status of the sites owned by Central Louisiana Electric Company (CLECO). CLECO wanted an importance placed on the sites within its land ownership. It is the recommendation of the Regional Archaeology Program that 16CT35 is placed high on the list of sites that should be preserved.

SITE LOCATION

Paul's Camp South is located in Central Louisiana, in the south central portion of Catahoula Parish (Figure 1). The site is positioned on the west bank of Mount Bayou, approximately 3 km north of the confluence of Mount Bayou, Cross Bayou and Big Bayou. The exact limits of the site are unknown, but the site is thought to be composed of three mounds (Mounds A, B, and D), and possibly more. What was previously considered as Mound C is a midden accumulation. Mounds A and B and rise C are distributed along the west terrace scarp of Mount Bayou and Mound D is in a wooded area less than 2 m from the bayous' edge.

Mound A is a low mound measuring approximately 30 m in diameter and 30+ cm in height. This rise had the largest concentration of decorated prehistoric pottery. The second largest mound is Mound B, located south of Mound A, and is approximately 20 m in diameter and 20 cm in height. Rise C located north of Mound A is oval in shape and measures approximately 15 x 10 m and is 10 cm in height. As stated earlier, Mound D is located on the water's edge. A soil probe taken from Mound D revealed a stratified deposit indicating mound construction, possibly a natural levee deposit.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Paul's Camp South has been visited by a number of archaeologists, however some confusion concerning the site name and location exists. The earliest record of the site is from a survey by James Ford in the summer of 1933. Ford called the site 16CT12. His description, however, matches with what has recently been observed at 16CT35. Ford's notes of 1933 describe CT #12, (16CT35), as being on the west side of Mount Bayou, approximately 1 1/4 miles from the junction of Cross Bayou. His handwritten notes read:

Mr. Louis Wiley of Larto collected some fine cord marked pottery from this site. Most material is soft, brushed wares.

It was determined that Ford's 1933 description labeled CT #12 is actually 16CT35 and that site 16CT12 actually lies north of this site on Mount Bayou and consists of only one mound.

Paul's Camp South

16 CT 35

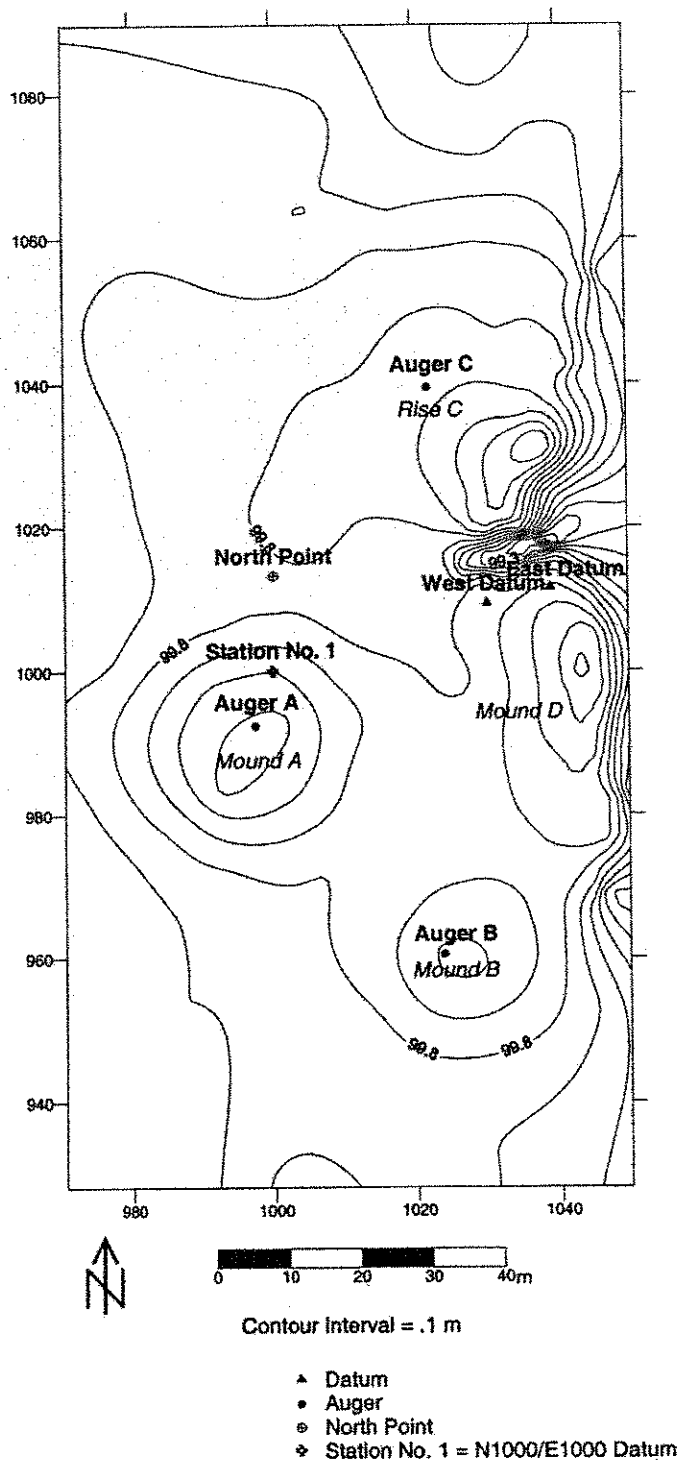


Figure 1. Topographic map of 16CT35.

In 1966, Dr. Jon L. Gibson published an article in *Louisiana Studies* on similar sites in LaSalle Parish. Donald G. Hunter published an article on the Catahoula Phase of the Poverty Point cultures in east-central Louisiana including many sites located in very close proximity to Paul's Camp in 1970. Neither article mentions this particular site, but contain relevant information as to the culture history of the general area.

In Gibson's 1975 article entitled, *Fire Pits at Mount Bayou (16CT35), Catahoula Parish, Louisiana*, he is referring to another site. His article is not about the site visited in February 2002 which is called 16CT35. There are a number of reasons for this conclusion. First, there is no mention of cord marked pottery in Gibson's article. Site 16CT35, has an abundance of cord marked pottery lying on the surface. Secondly, Gibson describes the site as having been found as a result of the construction of a levee for the Louisiana Delta Plantation. There is no levee construction at 16CT35. In addition, Gibson describes the site as being 950 m upstream from Mount Bayou junction with Cross Bayou. By observing the USGS 7.5 minute Quad map: Larto Lake North, it is obvious that 16CT35 is a good deal more than 950 m north of the site containing fire pits and mounds. Obviously there is some confusion as to which site the 1975 article was referring. After a personal communication between Dr. Joe Saunders and Dr. Jon Gibson, it was determined that the article published by Gibson is actually referring to 16CT379 (Mount Bayou). By 1991, Gibson's article, *Catahoula: An Amphibious Poverty Point Period Manifestation in Eastern Louisiana*, shows the Paul's Camp site and the Mount Bayou site placed on a map consistent with the observations of the field survey made in 2002 (Gibson 1991:61).

H. F. (Pete) Gregory visited 16CT35 in 1987. He referred to the site as Paul's Camp South (Mount Bayou) and State Survey No. 16CT35. He lists three mounds as cultural features of the site. His pottery description as well as cultural affiliation differ slightly

from those observed in 2001/2002. Gregory lists the cultural affiliation as Plaquemine—possibly Coles Creek and the materials description as Troyville-Coles Creek affiliation. However, each of these descriptions are followed by question marks suggesting Gregory was making no definitive judgments of the site within the limited time he spent there in 1987 (State of Louisiana Site Record Form). Gregory's work in the Catahoula basin was quite extensive and his publication, *A Survey of Catahoula Basin*, from the same year contains much information on the general area without mentioning this site in particular.

PRESENT RESEARCH

The work at 16CT35 was conducted in five phases. 1) locating the site; 2) field mapping the site; 3) artifact collection; 4) artifact analysis; 5) total station site mapping and map rendering.

In the Winter of 2001 Recca Jones and Joe Saunders located the site, 16CT35, Paul's Camp South. Days later, a pedestrian survey of the area was made. Auger probes were taken from the mounds, (Mounds A and B) and rise C and a soil probe was taken from Mound D. Surface collections were made on all suspected mounds with Mound A yielding a large collection of cord marked and stamped pottery sherds. A brushed sherd was collected from the side of Mound D as well as a sherd found in the soil probe from that same location. The artifacts collected from the pedestrian survey were analyzed over the next week. Concrete markers for the datum were established and a map was made of the site using a total station. In April of 2002, Dr. Chip McGimsey, Regional Archaeologist, University of Louisiana at Lafayette classified the pottery into types and varieties.

The total station datum was rendered into map form by Jason Ardoin, a Geography graduate student working at the University of Louisiana at Monroe (see Figure 1).

FIELD RESULTS

As a result of the work conducted and the further clarification of artifactual data, it can be concluded that the site was occupied during the Marksville/Troyville periods. There were 163 artifacts, including the contents of the auger probes, collected at the site. Many more artifacts were noted but not collected. Because the site was so rich in pottery sherds, only decorated sherds were collected after a certain point. If plain pottery sherds were collected, they were rim pieces or base sherds. Without distinguishable markings, many sherds were left in the field. The largest percentage of pottery artifacts were collected from Mound A (n=86), second in abundance was Mound B (n=50), next was rise C (n=7) and one (n=1) rim sherd was collected from the surface of Mound D. Two of the artifacts collected on Mound A were lithics, the rest was pottery with the exception of the contents of the auger probes from Mound A (3 levels), Mound B (2 levels) and rise C (1 level). Human bone was noted on Mound A and on Rise C, but not collected.

The results of the decorated pottery collection from Mounds A and B, and rise C are listed below:

<u>CERAMIC TYPE</u>	<u>COUNT</u>
Alligator Incised, <i>var. Alligator</i>	2
Churupa Punctated, <i>var. Churupa</i>	4
French Fork Incised, <i>var. unspecified</i>	2
Marksville Incised, <i>var. Leist</i>	1
Marksville Incised, <i>var. Marksville</i>	3
Marksville Incised, <i>var. Prairie</i>	1
Marksville Incised, <i>var. Yokena</i>	1
Marksville Incised, <i>var. unspecified</i>	4
Marksville Stamped, <i>var. Marksville</i>	3
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, <i>var. Porter Bayou</i>	8
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, <i>var. unspecified</i>	22
Quafalorma Red & White, <i>var. Quafalorma</i>	3
Shellwood Cord Impressed, <i>var. Shellwood</i>	2
Indeterminate decorated	6
TOTAL	62

Dr. McGimsey identified a total of 13 ceramic type/varieties in the collection. Mulberry Creek Cord

Marked, found on Mounds A and B, was the most abundant type. Marksville Incised was the second most abundant type of decorated pottery collected. The third most abundant was Churupa Punctated. Again, these were collected on Mounds A and B. The only decorated pottery collected from Mound C was Marksville Stamped.

The types and varieties of decorated pottery collected from this site indicate it was heavily used during the Marksville period. Phillips dates Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, *var. Porter Bayou* (Figure 2c) as an early, if not the earliest, appearance of cord marking in the southern part of the Lower Mississippi region (Phillips 1970:138). Marksville Incised, *var. Marksville* (Figure 2a) is placed in the early Marksville period (Chip McGimsey, personal communication 2002) and Marksville Incised, *var. Yokena* (Figure 2b) is placed middle to late Marksville period (Phillips 1970:117).

With respect to the Churupa Punctated sherds collected, Phillips allows dating from early Marksville period—stating the type/variety may

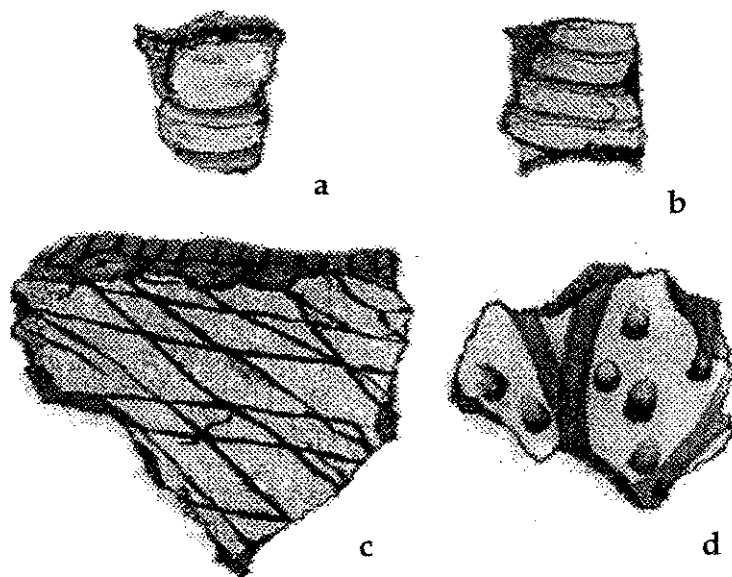


Figure 2. Decorated pottery sherd from Paul's Camp South (16CT35). (a) Marksville Incised, *var. Marksville*; (b) Marksville Incised, *var. Yokena*; (c) Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, *var. Porter Bayou*; (d) Churupa Punctated, *var. Churupa*.

have well originated in the Tchefuncte type (Phillips 1970:68).

CONCLUSION

The types and varieties of decorated pottery collected from this site indicate it was heavily used during the Marksville period. Paul's Camp South, (16CT35) can provide researchers with a rare opportunity to learn more about the Marksville ceremonial/village. It is for this reason that this site should be given further attention by the Regional Archaeology Program at the University of Louisiana at Monroe.

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A BURIED FOREST AT CYPREMORT POINT, IBERIA PARISH.

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Sometime in late 2000 or early 2001, facility construction on the east side of Cypremort Point, Vermilion Bay, Iberia Parish, encountered a number of buried trees. This event was recently brought to McGimsey's attention by Mr. Kenneth May of New Iberia, La. Although the precise location is not certain, the buried forest was found in or around Crawford Point or between there and the very tip of Cypremort Point. According to Mr. May, the trees were found approximately 12 feet below the bay in approximately six feet of water (18 feet below sea level). It is not known if the trees represented a standing forest or collapsed logs. A sample of the wood was identified by the Center for Wood Anatomy Research, US Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin, and the Louisiana Forest Products Laboratory at Louisiana State University as live oak (*Quercus virginiana*).

A sample of wood provided by Mr. Earl Hebert of Jeanerette was submitted for dating to the University of Georgia with funds provided by the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana. A corrected age of 1,220±40 (Uga-9663, $\Delta^{13}\text{C}=-24.38$) was returned. This calibrates to a median age of 1171 BP (AD 779) with a 2-sigma range of 1262 - 1056 BP (AD 688 - 894) (Calib 4.3; Stuiver and Reimer 1993).

This date does not have any direct archaeological significance as it is not known to be associated with a site. However, it does provide interesting chronological data on the development and rates of subsidence of the Bayou Cypremont distributary. According to Coleman and Smith (1964), modern sea level within the Mississippi delta was reached circa 3600 BP, about 300 years after the abandonment of the Teche delta complex. Thus, the Cypremort date reflects the time at which subsidence resulted in the submergence of this part of the Teche delta complex surface. The age and depth of the sample indicates a subsidence rate in a range of 43 to 52 cm per century. This rate confirms subsidence rates estimated by Holdahl and Morrison (1974:381) for this part of the Mississippi River delta using comparative geodetic leveling analysis.

(A Buried Forest . . . continued from P. 16)

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This date also constrains sedimentation rates in this part of Vermilion Bay. Based upon the Cypremort date, the rate of sedimentation is on the order of 30 to 35 cm per century. The sedimentation rate is of interest to nautical archaeologists because it indicates that shipwrecks and other artifacts would be buried somewhat quickly. For example, cultural debris from the end of the Civil War would lie buried beneath 40 to 50 cm of sediment. However, this and other estimates of the depth of burial of historic cultural remains may represent the minimum depth of burial because the historic formation of the Wax Lake and Atchafalaya Deltas might have increased sedimentation rates in Vermilion Bay within the last 30 years (Roberts 1998).

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THE COULEE CROW SITE AND THE FOURNET SURFACE COLLECTION

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The Coulee Crow site (16SM15) is a large Tchefoncté period village site situated on the east bank of the Vermilion River where Coulee Crow runs into the river. It is an extensive midden scatter along the river's natural levee and at one time at least three mounds were present. By the 1970s, only one mound remained partially intact. Dr. Jon Gibson of the University of Louisiana at Lafayette (then the University of Southwestern Louisiana) conducted test excavations at the site between 1973 and 1978. At least seven randomly selected test units were excavated along with a systematic surface collection; an extensive artifact assemblage is available from these investigations. The results of this project have not been fully analyzed, although a partial tabulation of the excavated materials has been completed (Calegari 1999). Within the tabulated assemblage, sherds comprise 91 percent of the artifacts with lithic materials comprising eight percent. Faunal and floral remains make up the remainder of the assemblage. The sherd assemblage includes only Tchefoncté diagnostics, including Tchefoncté Incised, Lake Borgne Incised, Orleans Punctated and Jaketown Simple Stamped. Projectile points include Maçon, Epps/Motley and Gary. It is hoped the analysis of this collection will be completed within the next few years and a complete report on the site prepared.

The purpose of this article is to present the results of the analysis of a private surface collection from the site. Earlier this year, the Fournet family loaned the collection of James Fournet to the Lafayette Natural History Museum. Mr. Cliff Deal, Museum Director, in turn, presented it to the Anthropology Department at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette for examination. The Fournet family has subsequently donated the collection to the Department. This collection consists of 1,270 pieces, including sherds, lithics, historic, and faunal items. It repre-

sents the cumulative result of numerous visits to the site between the 1940s and the 1970s when the site was under cultivation. As such, it provides a limited window into the occupation(s) there, but in the absence of other published data, it is a useful starting point for examining the cultural history of the site. Some artifacts, including perhaps several large spear points, may have been removed from the collection over the years.

The lithic assemblage is dominated by chert debitage, 99.5 percent of which is Citronelle gravel. There is one flake of novaculite, one flake of possible novaculite, and one flake of possible Fort Payne chert. A small collection of angular fragments and unaltered pebbles (all of Citronelle gravel) suggest some materials were brought to the site in an unaltered form. Some of the fragments are fire-cracked. The retouched artifact assemblage includes 36 bifaces and biface fragments (34 of Citronelle gravel, one of novaculite, and one possible Fort Payne chert). There are two retouched flakes (one is very similar to a Jaketown perforator) and one indeterminate ground chert item. This specimen is rectangular in cross-section with one end heavily ground. Twenty-three projectile points include two Garys, 10 Kents, and six Wolf Lake examples (all but one of Citronelle gravel; the other is an indeterminate material). The collection also includes one very nice, small, expanding bit ground stone axe and one quartz crystal (16 mm long by 5 mm wide).

The ceramic assemblage includes 454 sherds. All but 35 (7.7 percent) denote a Tchefuncte component. The non-Tchefuncte sherds include 30 grog-tempered Baytown Plain body, base and rim sherds, two Coles Creek Incised v. *Hardy*, three Plaquemine Brushed v. *Plaquemine*, and one Pontchartrain Check-Stamped v. *Pontchartrain*. The remaining sherds are Tchefuncte Plain and decorated types (Table 1).

The Tchefuncte ceramic assemblage is fairly typical for the period and includes examples of the common types. Basal fragments include flat, circular ex-

amples and numerous elongate pods. There are also four sherds with repair holes. Fiber-tempered sherds are absent in the Fournet collection. The decorative types/varieties appear to reflect an occupation throughout the Tchefuncte period (Hays and Weinstein 1999; Melancon 1999), although Melancon's data suggest the assemblage may be more characteristic of the middle to late Tchefuncte period.

While examining the sherds in the Fournet surface collection, two distinct Tchefuncte pastes were observed: a classic, untempered, very contorted paste, and a less frequent but distinctive, untempered, smooth paste. The latter appears to be simply the same raw material that has been worked sufficiently to break down the natural peds within the source material. While noting this difference, it was also observed that the smooth paste sherds appeared to be thinner than the contorted paste sherds. A quick analysis of each variety confirms this observation. All of the plain body sherds of each variety larger than 4 cm in minimum dimension and having relatively unweathered surfaces were measured with a digital caliper. Each sherd was measured twice on generally opposite edges. A total of 70 contorted sherds (140 measurements) and 23 smooth paste sherds (46 measurements) were examined. The contorted paste sherds average 9.28 mm in thickness (st. dev. = 1.50, range 5.30 - 13.43), while the smooth paste sherds average 7.18 mm in thickness (st. dev. = 1.16, range 4.83 - 9.57). These means are significantly different from each other ($t = 9.35$, $p > .05$, $df = 194$).

What does all this mean? Given the uncertain context of the surface collection, considerable caution should be used. There is interesting evidence for the use of two pastes during the Tchefuncte occupation, although the distribution of decorated types does not clearly indicate any temporal variation between the two pastes. The only indication of a later position for the smooth paste sherds is an example with a clear Marksville Stamped design with Orleans Punctated drag-and-jab decoration filling the zones. Perhaps the best use of this collection is to identify some pos-

Table 1. Tchefuncte sherds in the Fournet surface collection from the Coulee Crow site (16SM15).

Type	Contorted paste		Smooth paste		Comments
	Rim	Body	Rim	Body	
Tchefuncte Incised					
v. <i>Tchefuncte</i>	1	2	1	9	
Tchefuncte Stamped					
v. <i>Tchefuncte</i>	6	4	-	3	
v. <i>Gentilly</i>	-	-	1	1	
v. unspecified	1	-	-	-	
Tammany Punctated					
v. <i>Tammany</i>	3*	1	-	-	*1 rim has 2 rows of small lunate punctations on lip; 1 rim with row of small lunate punctations very similar to Lake Borgne Incised
v. <i>Brittany</i>	1	1	-	3*	* 1 with incised lines
Lake Borgne Incised					
v. <i>Lake Borgne</i>	2*	1	2	1	*1 rim has Lake Borgne incising in chevron pattern along lip
v. <i>Cross Bayou</i>	-	1	-	-	
Orleans Punctated					
v. <i>Jasmine</i>	-	1	-	1	
v. <i>Orleans</i>	-	7*	-	1	* 1 has drag-and-jab punctations filling zone
Indeterminate incised	3	2	1	3	
Indeterminate punctated	-	1	-	-	
Other	1			1	1 Tchefuncte Plain rim with a 12-13 mm wide, 2-3 mm deep horizontal groove placed 10 mm below the lip; 1 body sherd has Marksville Stamped zoned incising with drag-and-jab-like fill in the zones (Orleans Punctated ? but obvious Marksville design)
Tchefuncte Plain v. <i>Tchefuncte</i>	53	173	19	105	

sible interesting variation in Tchefuncte ceramic technology that can be explored in future analyses at this site and others in the region.

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A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE HIDDEN HILLS LAKE SITE

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The Hidden Hills Lake site (16SL65) lies on the dissected edge of the Prairie Terrace overlooking Bayou Carencro and the Mississippi River alluvial valley. The site is situated on the lower slope of the terrace as it rises out of the incised bayou valley; today the site's lower margin is defined by a man-made lake formed by damming Bayou Carencro. The site runs for at least 130 m along the slope and nearly 100 m upslope above the lake; it is likely the site limits extend beneath the lake.

The site was tested by Dr. Jon Gibson with University of Southwestern Louisiana students in 1971 and 1974. At that time, the site was in a field scheduled for a housing development. Twelve test units were excavated at the site, representing a random sample across the site. Midden is present in every unit but it thickens downslope, eventually reaching nearly one meter in depth. Artifact densities are relatively low but increase downslope and in the northern end of the site.

In 2002 Lacey Dupré tabulated the excavated collection; the surface collection has been only preliminarily sorted. The ceramic assemblage is dominated by Tchefuncte period examples (Table 1). The only extraneous items are two Pontchartrain Check-Stamped v. *Pontchartrain* sherds from the surface and two Plaquemine Brushed v. *Plaquemine* sherds from the first level of one test unit. Additional Baytown Plain sherds could be present in the surface or excavated collection—the plain sherds have not been analyzed at this time. The frequency of decorated Tchefuncte sherds is low, representing only 3.0 percent of the total excavated assemblage. The same range of decorated types is also present in the surface collection. Curiously missing are any examples of Tchefuncte Stamped. Its absence may indicate this site represents an early Tchefuncte period occupation (Melancon 1999:Figure 1).

The excavated lithic assemblage is small, consisting of 78 Citronelle gravel flakes and eight retouched items. Many of the flakes appear to be burnt or thermally altered. One flake of novaculite is present in the surface collection. The retouched assemblage includes three biface and biface fragments, one drill, one retouched pebble, and three points. They include two Baker's Creek-like examples and one Kent form. In the surface collection, one Gary point and three Kent - Pontchartrain specimens are present. All of the retouched specimens are made of Citronelle gravel except for one palm wood biface and one indeterminate chert biface fragment. One bead was also found during the excavation. It is a manufactured of a red stone (not obviously jasper) and is 33 mm long and 15-17 mm in diameter with a 4 mm diameter hole. The hole has been drilled from both ends. The bead still exhibits numerous facets and is pitted and rough on its exterior surface.

Table 1. Inventory of decorated Tchefuncte ceramics at the Hidden Hills Lake site.

Type / Variety	Count
Tchefuncte Incised v. <i>Tchefuncte</i>	5
Lake Borgne Incised v. <i>Lake Borgne</i>	1
v. <i>Cross Bayou</i>	1
v. <i>Grand Coteau</i>	2
v. <i>unspecified</i>	1
Tammany Punctated v. <i>Tammany</i>	2
v. <i>Brittany</i>	1
Orleans Punctated v. <i>Orleans</i>	2
Jaketown Simple Stamped v. <i>Sorrento</i>	2
Indeterminate decorated (on Tchefuncte paste)	9

The Hidden Hills Lake site represents a predominantly Tchefuncte occupation along the edge of the Prairie Terrace, with a small Plaquemine component also present. The Tchefuncte ceramic assemblage suggests the site may have been occupied during the early part of this period. Further analysis of the collection is planned for the near future that will hopefully provide additional information on the timing and nature of this occupation.

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The Archaeological Conservancy has acquired the Mott site in Franklin Parish. In May, the Conservancy closed on the first parcel utilizing P.O.I.N.T. funds. In July, the Conservancy used Acquisition Funds to close on the larger, second parcel. Consisting of over 200 acres, the Mott Archaeological Preserve represents one the Conservancy's largest acquisitions in the Southeast to date. The site will be used for research and educational purposes, beginning when Joe Saunders of ULM and T.R. Kidder of Tulane test the large mounds.

A site the size of Mott, and its excellent condition, provide archaeologists with a unique opportunity to study the social dimension of prehistoric cultures. It will be possible to establish the chronological sequence of mound construction at the site. This will provide the baseline data necessary to estimate the population size and level of social organization associated with the development of Mott. The Conservancy expects many exciting discoveries at the Mott site in coming years. We look forward to reporting these finds as they are made.

Alan and Jennifer Gruber
The Archaeological Conservancy

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