



Louisiana Archaeological Society

NEWSLETTER

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 COASTAL ENVIRONMENTS, INC. BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70802

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FROM THE EDITOR

The 30th Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Archaeological Society was hosted by the Central Louisiana Archaeology Club at the Louisiana Convention Center in February. The LAS was very proud to have Stanley South as our keynote speaker for this year's meeting. Thank you to CLAC and all who attended this year's meeting. It was a great success. You will find some "incriminating" photos of some of this year's attendees in this issue (see pages 14 and 15).

The minutes from the Executive Committee Meetings in December and February, minutes from the February business meeting, and some great articles are presented here. The first article is provided by Mark Rees and covers the University of Louisiana at Lafayette fieldschool at three sites in St. Martin and St. Mary parishes. The second, by Chip McGimsey, presents the results of a coring program undertaken at the Marksville site to determine the stratigraphy, construction history, and age of the mounds. The final article by Madelyn Hebert, Chip McGimsey, and Joseph Frank, concerns the ceramic assemblage found with historic Native American burials at Little Pecan Island in Cameron Parish.

The deadline for submissions for the next newsletter (Summer issue) is August 15th. If anyone has anything they'd like to see in the newsletter, please email or "snail-mail" it to me.

For those who are not aware, membership has dropped over the past few years (see corrected membership report on page 26). The Executive Committee is welcoming ideas for increasing membership.

Please contact any Executive Committee member with ideas to increase membership.

Cherie Schwab
 Newsletter Editor

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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S COMPUTER ... AND THANK GOD I HAVE ONE!

Since being elected vice president, I have been working on becoming more computer literate, and I have learned a lot. Unfortunately it seems that I forget about as fast as I learn. Anyway, I'm glad I have a computer and I will be using it more now that I am president.

One of my primary goals is to increase LAS membership. One way I will try to do this is by getting all Louisiana high schools and libraries to become Institutional members. I believe that this would not only be an excellent way to disseminate archaeological information, but through the Institutional members, we should also gain some Regular members. I welcome input from anyone who has other ideas on how to increase membership. Also, please contact me if you have any information to share or questions to ask.

On behalf of the Society, I would like to extend thanks to Joe Saunders for his service as President of the LAS. In addition to many other excellent accomplishments, Joe instituted the position of LAS Webmaster. Appointing Junior Doughty to the position has revitalized our web site making it useful and informative. I would also like to personally welcome Ellen Ibert as the LAS's new vice president. I look forward to working with her. With Ellen and the rest of the hardworking members of the Executive Committee helping me, I look forward to great things!

John Polk
LAS President

MINUTES OF THE LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

December 13, 2003
Fort Polk, Louisiana

Reported by
Maureen Downey
LAS Secretary

The Executive Committee of the Louisiana Archaeological Society met Saturday, December 13,

2003, at the Environmental Learning Center at Fort Polk. President Joe Saunders called the meeting to order at 11:30 a.m.

Members present were:

Joe Saunders — LAS President
John Polk — LAS Vice President,
Delta Chapter Representative
Maureen Downey — LAS Secretary
John Doughty, Jr. — LAS Web Master
John Guy, Jr. — LAS Representative-at-Large
Charles Parker — LAS Representative-at-Large
Margarette Cheramie — CLAC Representative
Reca Jones — Northeast Chapter Representative
Nancy Affeltranger — CLAC President
Lena Polk — Delta Chapter
Ellen Ibert — WLAC
Bill Downey

MINUTES

An addition to the minutes of the previous Executive Committee meeting held September 20, 2003, at Port Hudson State Historic Site, Jackson, Louisiana, was made by Joe Saunders stating that the proposed amendment to the LAS Bylaws to require the signatures of both president and treasurer on LAS checks was discussed at that meeting. John Polk made the motion to approve the minutes with the addition. The motion was seconded by John Guy and unanimously passed.

REPORTS

Vice President

Vice President John Polk reported that he was continuing to monitor the prices of digital camcorders and would update the Committee at the next meeting. He also stated that he would continue work on his plan previously presented to the Committee to increase membership within local parishes.

Treasurer

Joe Saunders said that Treasurer Joesetta LeBoeuf and David Jeane have successfully completed the changeover of the LAS treasury.

Membership

There were 220 members at last report. However, additional memberships have been received since that report.

Newsletter

There are problems being reported with receipt of newsletters. Please contact Cherie Schwab, Newsletter Editor, if you have had any difficulty. Submissions for future newsletters are requested.

Bulletin

Bulletin No. 26, 1999, is close to publication and No. 27, 2000, is being worked on. Contributions for future bulletins are needed. Please contact Bulletin Editor, Chip McGimsey, if you wish to contribute to the bulletin.

Web Site

Junior Doughty reported that the LAS web site was receiving as many as 285 hits a day, but that purchases from Barnes and Noble through the web site has lessened. He encourages everyone to go through the LAS web site when purchasing from Barnes and Noble because the LAS receives a percentage from each sale. He announced that the web site has now been set up for credit card usage for publications and very shortly membership payment by credit card will be possible.

ONGOING-UNFINISHED BUSINESS

LAS Logo Revision

Nancy Affeltranger and Margarette Cheramie presented proposed changes to the LAS logo. The changes were discussed and additional ones suggested, including replacement of the owl by the "Foxman" symbol. Ellen Ibert made a motion to replace the effigy head with the Caddo "Hand" symbol. The motion was seconded by John Guy and passed. Charles Parker motioned that the San Patrice point on the logo be replaced by a Catahoula point. The motion was seconded by Junior Doughty and passed with one opposed. These changes will be made and the proposed revised logo will be presented for approval at the 2004 Annual Meeting.

2004 Annual Meeting

Alexandria, Louisiana. Joe Saunders congratulated the CLAC, hosts of the 2004 Annual Meeting, on receiving a grant to help with meeting expenses. One of the conditions of the grant was that teachers from Rapides and Grant parishes could attend the lecture by Stanley South for continuing education credit. Joe Saunders made a motion, seconded by

Junior Doughty, that a vote be taken to determine whether the teachers could attend the Annual Meeting for a special fee or free of charge. The result of the voting was that the teachers could attend free of charge.

Nancy Affeltranger presented for approval by the Committee a poster advertising the Annual Meeting. Expenses for production of the poster were covered by the grant that the Chapter received. Charles Parker motioned that a vote of approval for the poster be taken. John Guy seconded the motion. The poster was approved unanimously.

The CLAC asked for permission to offer T-shirts bearing the LAS logo for sale at the Annual Meeting as a chapter fundraiser. John Guy motioned that with the approval of the LAS Executive Committee, sponsoring chapters of the Annual Meetings will have the option to engage in fundraising activities for that meeting for the profit of the sponsoring chapters. The motion was seconded by Junior Doughty and passed unanimously. John Guy then motioned, seconded by Ellen Ibert, that the CLAC be allowed to use the LAS logo on T-shirts to be sold at the 2004 Annual Meeting. Motion passed unanimously.

Several committee members volunteered to help distribute information on the upcoming Annual Meeting to interested persons in other states.

NEW BUSINESS

John Polk presented a proposal for a field school. After discussion, John Polk agreed to provide further information at the next meeting.

Joe Saunders thanked Ellen Ibert, Archaeological Curator, Fort Polk, and the West Louisiana Archaeology Club for generously hosting the meeting. The next Executive Committee meeting was held February 7, 2004, at the Louisiana Convention Center, Alexandria, Louisiana.

There being no further business, a motion was made by John Polk and seconded by John Guy to adjourn the meeting. The motion passed unanimously and President Joe Saunders adjourned the meeting at 1:25 p.m.

MINUTES OF THE
LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

February 6, 2004
Alexandria, Louisiana

Reported by
Ellen Ibert

The Executive Committee of the Louisiana Archaeological Society met Friday, February 6, 2004, at the Louisiana Convention Center in Alexandria, Louisiana. President Joe Saunders called the meeting to order. He termed the meeting "bicameral" because the incoming LAS president, John Polk, would conduct the latter portion of the meeting.

Members present were:

Joe Saunders - LAS President
John Polk - LAS Vice President/President-Elect
Josetta LeBoeuf - LAS Treasurer
Chip McGimsey - LAS Bulletin Editor
Junior Doughty - LAS Web Site Editor
Charles Parker - LAS At Large Representative
John Guy - LAS At Large Representative
Margarette Cheramie - CLAC Representative
Reca Jones - Northeast Chapter Representative
Nancy Affeltranger - CLAC President
Ellen Ibert - WLAC
Joe Frank - LAS Member, MS

MINUTES

John Polk made a motion to accept the minutes of the December 13, 2003, meeting of the LAS Executive Committee held at the Environmental Learning Center at Fort Polk, Louisiana. Chip McGimsey seconded the motion. The motion was approved.

REPORTS

Vice President

John Polk, in his last statement as Vice President, reviewed his work with parish high schools and libraries regarding membership in the LAS. Since the technology for digital camcorders continues to advance at a rapid pace, he recommended deferring the purchase of one for a few months. He plans to soon begin converting the old VHS tapes of the LAS meetings to DVD disc.

Treasurer

Treasurer Josetta LeBoeuf has completed the transfer of the LAS account from the Springhill Bank to the Hibernia Bank in Baton Rouge. She thanked the membership for its patience during this period. The checking account balance as of December 31, 2003

was \$4,327.04. With approval from the Executive Committee, Josetta has redeemed LAS Certificates of Deposit "B" to cover publication expenses for the Bulletin. She stated that incoming funds would not cover expenses. Expenses have doubled since last year. Ellen Ibert made a motion to increase dues. The motion was not seconded. There have been problems with the bulk mailing, but Josetta believes that bulk mailing is less expensive than regular mailing. However, she will prepare a comparison for the Committee. Joe Saunders suggested requesting donations to help with funding. It was decided that seeking grants would not be feasible. Contributions to the Saucier Fund will be deposited in the LAS account, but labeled as Saucier Fund.

Membership

Josetta LeBoeuf reported that the membership list is completed. As of 2/6/04 the LAS has 240 members. [This number has been corrected since the meeting. Membership for 2003 was actually 195, not 240. See page 26 for more information - ed.] Discussion was held concerning the "sustaining" membership category. Josetta said that she had no one listed in this category. Since the Committee was not sure of the definition of a "sustaining" member, Josetta will check with David Jeane, former Membership Chairperson.

Bulletin Report

Chip McGimsey reported that the last LAS Bulletin published was No. 25, 1998, *The 1980-1982 Excavations on the Northwest Ridge 1 at the Poverty Point Site*. Bulletin No. 26 is near completion and he has some articles for future Bulletins. However, he needs more contributions. Suggestions were made. An article from Judith Knight has been received and Tony Ortmann's report on radiocarbon dating from Poverty Point needs to be published. Chip stated that he would accept monographs. Joe Saunders suggested Chip request contributions to the Bulletin in the next Newsletter and also at the 2004 Annual Business Meeting. Discussion was held about back copies of Bulletins and Special Publications. Ellen Ibert suggested that a silent auction be held to sell back copies. She added that the LAS could request donations of other books of interest to be included in the auction. Ellen made a motion that a silent auction be held at future Annual Meetings at which auction back copies of LAS Bulletins, Special Publications, and other books of interest be sold. The host chapter would have responsibility for the auctions, and the funds collected would be deposited in the LAS treasury. Charles Parker seconded the motion that was passed unanimously.

Newsletter Report

Newsletter Editor Cherie Schwab sent a written report, read by Josetta LeBoeuf, in which she stated that contributions are needed for the Newsletter. The

report also related that there was a problem with the bulk mailing of Volume 30, No. 2, and that some people did not receive their newsletter. Cherie will file a complaint with the bulk mail facility. Cherie also sent apologies, but because there were no newsletter submissions, she was unable to publish the last newsletter for 2003—Volume 30, No. 3. John Polk made a motion that LAS Newsletter, Volume 30, No. 3, be omitted for 2003. Chip McGimsey seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

Web Site

Junior Doughty reported that hits on the LAS web site have decreased. On February 5, 2004 there were 448 hits. In addition to purchasing publications, credit cards can now be used to pay membership online. There is a fee of \$0.25. Junior said that the system was working well. John Polk made a motion that only LAS members be able to publish on the web site. The guidelines for publishing on the web are to be located on the site. John Guy seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

ONGOING/UNFINISHED BUSINESS

LAS Brochures

Chip McGimsey said that the text was complete for the new LAS brochure. Ellen Ibert made a motion that Chip McGimsey finalize the brochure. Joe Saunders seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

After thanking the Executive Committee for their great work during his tenure as president, Joe Saunders turned the meeting over to John Polk.

Revision of the LAS Logo

Nancy Affeltranger announced that she had the revised logo ready for approval at the 2004 Annual Business Meeting.

Amendment to LAS Bylaws

In order to make it easier to begin new chapters, an amendment to the LAS bylaws has been proposed that would change the required number of chapter members belonging to the LAS from ten to five. An amendment that will require two signatures on LAS checks has also been proposed. These amendments will be voted on at the 2004 Annual Business Meeting.

NEW BUSINESS

Election of Vice President

John appointed a nominating committee to prepare a slate of nominees for the new vice president. Members were Joe Saunders, John Guy, Chip McGimsey, and John Polk.

2005 Annual Meeting

Suggestions for sites for the 2005 Annual Meeting, respectively, were Shreveport, Delta Chapter, and Lafayette.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The next Executive Committee meeting will be at the Old State Capitol in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 10:30 a.m., Saturday, May 15, 2004.

There being no further business, a motion was made by Charles Parker and seconded by Recca Jones to adjourn the meeting. The motion passed unanimously.

Minutes transcribed by Maureen Downey.

Important Dates

August 15
Deadline for Newsletter
Submissions,
Summer Issue

May 15
Louisiana
Archaeological Society
Executive Committee
Meeting, Baton Rouge,
Old State Capitol,
10:30 am

May 15
Louisiana Archaeological
Conservancy Executive
Board Meeting, Baton
Rouge,
Old State Capitol,
12:30 pm

MINUTES OF THE
LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
30TH ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

February 7, 2004
Louisiana Convention Center
Alexandria, Louisiana

Reported by
Ellen Ibert

The 30th Annual Business Meeting of the Louisiana Archaeological Society was held Saturday, February 7, 2004, at the Louisiana Convention Center, Alexandria, Louisiana. Nancy Affeltranger, President of the host chapter, Central Louisiana Archaeology Club, welcomed everyone and introduced LAS President Joe Saunders. Joe thanked the Executive Committee for their good work and then introduced the new LAS President, John Polk.

MINUTES

The minutes of the 29th Annual Business Meeting were published in the Spring 2003 LAS Newsletter, Volume 30, No. 1. There being no corrections to the minutes as published, a motion was made by Joe Saunders and seconded by Charles Parker to approve the minutes. The motion was passed unanimously.

REPORTS

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer Joesetta LeBoeuf presented the 2003 Financial Statement. On 12/21/2003 the checking account was \$4,327.00. In LAS Savings "A" there was a balance of \$8,547.33. Saving Account "B" was cashed in. Income for the period was \$10,745.70 and expenses totaled \$7,590.00. Total assets of the LAS on 12/31/2003 was \$12,874.37.

Membership Report

Joesetta LeBoeuf reported an increase in membership in 2003 over 2002. Total membership in 2003 is 240. It was 201 in 2002. [This number has been corrected since the meeting. Membership for 2003 was 195, not 240. See page 26 for more information — ed.]

Bulletin Report

Bulletin Editor Chip McGimsey stated that publication of Bulletin No. 25, 1998, was financially difficult for the Society. He is nearing completion of Bulletin No. 26, 1999. Although he has some articles for

future Bulletins, he says that there has been no recent submissions and asked for contributions. He suggested submission of Master's theses.

Newsletter Report

Newsletter Editor Cherie Schwab submitted a written report that was read by Joesetta LeBoeuf. There were problems with delivery of Newsletter Volume 30, No. 2. Five members said they did not receive the last newsletter. A list to sign was circulated. Volume 31, No. 1 is to be published in April, 2004.

Web Site Report

Web Site Editor Junior Doughty said that the site was receiving fewer hits. Credit cards can now be used to pay memberships online. Junior encouraged everyone to use the Barnes and Noble link on the web site.

NEW BUSINESS

Revision of the LAS Logo

Nancy Affeltranger presented the proposed revisions to the LAS logo. After discussion, Jason Emery made a motion to conduct a contest to revise the logo. Submissions would be made to the Executive Committee. The Committee would then select three to be placed in the Newsletter. Charles Parker seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

Amendment to LAS By-Laws

John Polk presented the proposed amendments to the LAS By-Laws.

Proposed Amendment No. 1: ARTICLE V - Local Chapters, Section 1 presently states, "Ten or more members of the Society may organize for the purpose of furthering the interests and objects of the Society on a local level and may petition the Executive Committee for the authorization to become a Chapter of the Society."

After approval of proposed amendment, ARTICLE V - Local Chapters, Section 1 would state, "Five or more members of the Society may organize for the purpose of furthering the interests and objectives of the Society on a local level and may petition the Executive Committee for the authorization to become a Chapter of the Society."

Ellen Ibert made a motion to approve the amendment to ARTICLE V - Local Chapters, Section 1 of the LAS By-Laws. Joesetta LeBoeuf seconded the motion. The motion was approved unanimously.

Proposed Amendment No. 2: ARTICLE III - Officers, Executive Committee, Editor, and Duties, Section 4 presently states, "The president shall be the presiding officer of the Society and Chairman of the Executive Committee. He/She shall appoint members of the Society to special committees as necessary. With the approval of the Executive Committee, he/she is authorized to sign contracts and agreements in the name of the Society. He/She shall be responsible for calling elections and with the Executive Committee, shall nominate a slate of officers to be voted on by the Society. He/She shall exercise all other duties and responsibilities commonly associated with the office and as provided by the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws."

ARTICLE III - Officers, Executive Committee, Editor, and Duties, Section 6 presently states, "The treasurer shall maintain the Central Office of the Society, shall dispense notices of dues, shall register all applications for membership in the Society, shall issue to the membership a yearly report on membership status, shall receive, and administer the finances of the Society at the regulation of the Executive Committee, shall keep adequate records and shall make these records available upon the request of the Executive Committee, shall make an annual report to the membership on the financial status of the Society, and shall maintain a current mailing list for publications. He/She shall be authorized to give bond. He/She shall *sign* all checks."

After approval of proposed amendment, **ARTICLE III - Officers, Executive Committee, Editor, and Duties, Section 4** would state, "The president shall be the presiding officer of the Society and Chairman of the Executive Committee. He/She shall appoint members of the Society to special committees as necessary. With the approval of the Executive Committee, he/she is authorized to sign contracts and agreements in the name of the Society. He/She shall be responsible for calling elections and with the Executive Committee, shall nominate a slate of officers to be voted on by the Society. He/She shall exercise all other duties and responsibilities commonly associated with the office and as provided by the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws. He/She shall *co-sign* all checks."

After approval of proposed amendment, **ARTICLE III - Officers, Executive Committee, Editor, and Duties Section 6** would state, "The treasurer shall

maintain the Central Office of the Society, shall dispense notices of dues, shall register all applications for membership in the Society, shall issue to the membership a yearly report on membership status, shall receive, and administer the finances of the Society at the regulation of the Executive Committee, shall keep adequate records and shall make these records available upon the request of the Executive Committee, shall make an annual report to the membership on the financial status of the Society, and shall maintain a current mailing list for publications. He/She shall be authorized to give bond. He/She shall *co-sign* all checks."

A motion to approve the amendment to **ARTICLE III - Officers, Executive Committee, Editor, and Duties, Section 4 and Section 6** was made by Charles Parker and seconded by Josetta LeBoeuf. The motion passed unanimously.

Election of Vice President/ President Elect

The Nominating Committee present two candidates for vice president/President Elect. The two candidates were Ellen Ibert and Rebecca Saunders. Ellen Ibert was elected the new LAS Vice President/President Elect.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

2005 Annual Meeting

Chip McGimsey announced that the 2005 Annual Meeting would be held in Lafayette, Louisiana.

President John Polk thanked the Central Louisiana Archaeological Club for hosting the 2004 Annual Meeting. They did an excellent job!

Charlie Bollich announced the Texas Archaeological Society's fieldschool. For further information, please contact Charlie or the Texas Archaeological Society.

John Polk announced a proposed fieldschool to be conducted in St. Charles Parish by Earth Search. Further details will be supplied at a later date.

There being no further business, Junior Doughty made a motion to adjourn. Charles Parker seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously and President John Polk adjourned the meeting.

Minutes transcribed by Maureen Downey.

Announcements

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY

The Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy (LAC) will hold an executive board meeting on May 15, 2004 at 12:30 P.M. in the Old State Capital building in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Persons interested in being actively involved with LAC and/or participating in this meeting with the conservancy are encouraged to attend.

This meeting is scheduled to discuss the re-organization and appointment of officers to fulfill the obligations of the LAC. Representatives from each Louisiana Archaeological Society's (LAS) Chapter are requested to attend. The LAC will post the executive board's future meeting schedule dates in next LAS Newsletter.

Annual membership fees (\$20.00 per person/\$5.00 member's associate) and financial contributions may be sent to the LAC treasurer, Carl Kuttruff, 621 Albert Hart Drive, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808. Please include your contact information with payment.

SEMINAR

The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (National Park Service) will host a Cemetery Monument Conservation Seminar and Workshop on May 4, 2004 in Washington, D.C. For more information visit www.ncptt.nps.gov/cemetery.

MID-SOUTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE (SILVER ANNIVERSARY)

Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas, total chronology, Saturday, June 5th, 9-5 and Sunday morning, Tunica County Museum, Hwy 61 south of Memphis. Rooms blocked at Grand Casino & Resort. Deadline for discount is May 4th.

Contacts:

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Steve Williams williamsstephen@msn.com
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LAS BATON ROUGE CHAPTER

The Baton Rouge Chapter will be participating in "Earth Day Baton Rouge 2004" on Sunday, April 18.

Activities for the Cultural and Native American Pavillion (one of many) include flintknapping demonstration, palmetto hut building, prehistoric textile plant demonstration, Native American dance and drum, two cajun bands. All are welcome to show up to help or simply have a good time. The Louisiana Division of Archaeology will also be set up with focus on preserving Louisiana's cultural heritage. For more information, visit www.earthdaybr.org.

VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITY

"Passport in Time" project (U.S. Forest Service, Kisatchie), Analysis of Cultural Materials from the Iatt Lake Bluff Site, October 4-8. Applications due August 15.

This project entails the analysis and curation of materials recovered during excavation conducted in the Spring of 2003. The Iatt Lake Bluff site in central Louisiana dates to the Late Woodland period (A.D. 600-1000).

For more information:
www.passportintime.com (click on "new projects", then "Louisiana")

Archaeology Field School at Three Sites in St. Martin and St. Mary Parishes

Mark A. Rees, Lance Blanchard and Rene Lorio

The University of Louisiana at Lafayette held its annual archaeology field school during the winter intersession at three sites in St. Martin and St. Mary parishes. Among the goals of the field school was to teach students scientific techniques of mapping, excavation, data collection, and analysis. The field school was held in conjunction with the Plaquemine Mounds Archaeological Project (PMAP). The PMAP is focusing on the identification and study of mound sites in south-central Louisiana thought to contain Plaquemine components dating from the Mississippi period (ca. AD 1200-1700). The project area lies on the western edge of the Atchafalaya Basin and includes portions of present-day St. Landry, Lafayette, St. Martin, Iberia, and St. Mary parishes.

Between December 8, 2003, and January 9, 2004, participants investigated three Indian mound sites with associated Plaquemine components. These sites are culturally affiliated with the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana. Two of the sites, 16SM5 and 16SMY10, are thought to be the locations of historic Chitimacha villages. The students produced detailed topographic maps of these sites. Excavations were performed in off-mound areas at a third site (16SM38) during the final two weeks of the field school. Each site was examined through the use of a Giddings coring device loaned by the Louisiana Division of Archaeology. The laboratory component of the field school is currently underway. Here, we present a brief description of the sites and field school investigation, along with a few preliminary comments.

16SM5

The first site visited by the UL Lafayette field school, 16SM5 was originally recorded in 1971 as consisting of at least three mounds and a shell midden along a natural levee on a bayou in St Martin Parish. Numerous pot holes were noted on each of the mounds and midden, evidence of extensive looting. Chip McGimsey, southwest Louisiana regional archaeologist, wrote a more detailed site record update in 1995 in which he described the site layout and associated artifacts. McGimsey recorded decorated pottery types such as Coles Creek Incised (varieties *Blakely*, *Coles Creek*, *Curtis*, *Hunt*, *Keogh*, *Manchac* and *Mazique*), Pontchartrain Check Stamped, L'Eau Noire Incised, Churupa Punctated (*var. Churupa*), and Hollyknowe Pinched. High concentrations of shell, fish, and deer bone were noted on the midden east of the mounds. Ancestors of the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana are known to have lived at the site, as well as a village across the bayou (Louisiana Division of Archaeology site file 16SM5; McGimsey 1995:8-10).

The greater part of the field school's five-day visit to 16SM5 was spent learning how to produce a topographic map with a total station. The site consists of three mounds positioned around a central plaza. These mounds, labeled 1, 2 and 3 by McGimsey, were designated A, B, and C, respectively. Mound A, the largest of the three, is approximately 2.6 meters (8.5 ft) high and appears roughly rectangular in shape. It is approximately 40 meters (131 ft) wide along the east-west axis, bounded on the south by the bayou and on the west by an intermittent channel.

Mound B is located 25 meters (82 ft) northeast of Mound A. Mound B is approximately 1.2 meters (3.9 ft) in height and 25 meters in diameter. Mound C lies 50 meters (164 ft) east of Mound B. It is also approximately 1.2 meters high but slightly larger, at around 30 meters (98 ft) in diameter. The shapes of mounds B and C are difficult to discern but appear to have included platforms. A low ridge extends from the south slope of Mound C, turning westward along the bank of the bayou. The bayou demarcates the southern edge of what appears to be a plaza, enclosing an estimated area of 0.5 hectares (1.2 acres).

A series of shallow gullies or swales cross the site and nearly surround Mound A. Two low-lying, intermittently water-filled areas east and west of Mound B may represent borrow pits. It is not certain whether these gullies and low-lying areas were associated with mound construction. If connected by channels and borrow pits to the bayou on the south, the mound and plaza complex would appear to be entirely surrounded by water. The shell midden lies outside of the mound and plaza arrangement, across a shallow gully northeast of Mound C. The midden extends for at least 50 meters (164 ft) along a natural levee overlooking the bayou. The site is conservatively estimated to cover 1.3 hectares (3.2 acres). However, it is likely to have been much larger and according to a land owner may have included a fourth mound destroyed by road construction. Two-inch diameter cores were collected from each of the mounds and midden with a Giddings coring rig.

16SMY10

The second week of the field school was spent at 16SMY10; a mound site on Bayou Teche in St Mary Parish. This site appears to have been visited by C. B. Moore in 1913. Moore's (1913:19) description of mounds in this area only vaguely resembles 16SMY10. This may be due to the fact that he spent less than three hours at the site (Weinstein et al. 2003). McIntire and Saucier recorded the site in 1952 as having Coles Creek and Plaquemine components (McIntire 1958). Phillips (1970) briefly mentioned 16SMY10 in his *Archaeological Survey in the Lower Yazoo Basin* and it was visited by Neuman, Servello, and others during the 1970s (Neuman and Servello 1976:64-65). Archaeologists with Goodwin & Associates investigated an area northwest of 16SMY10 in 1991 and submitted a site record update (Goodwin et. al. 1991:103-105; LA Division of Archaeology site file 16SMY10).

Goodwin & Associates described the site as consisting of four earthen mounds and a shell midden along the bank of the bayou. Each of these mounds, as well as a central portion of the site, have been damaged over the years by pot hunting, off-road vehicles, and other activities. An associated village north of the mounds is thought to have been destroyed by the construction of a modern borrow pit. Decorated pottery types noted in the site record update included

Marksville Stamped, *var. Manny*. The site was consequently described as having a Marksville through Mississippian cultural affiliation. Collections reported by McGimsey (2003:187) consist of Pontchartrain Check Stamped, *var. Pontchartrain*; Harrison Bayou Incised, *var. Harrison Bayou*; Plaquemine Brushed, *var. Plaquemine*, Coles Creek Incised, *vars. Blakely, Hardy, Pecan*, and *unspecified*; French Fork Incised, *vars. Larkin, McNutt*, and *Lafayette*; Mazique Incised, *var. Mazique*; and Anna Incised, *vars. Anna, Australia*, and *unspecified*.

As with many of the sites in the project area, prior to this investigation there was no detailed topographic map produced of 16SMY10. The need for an accurate map of the site was underscored by the recent salvage excavation of human remains eroding from one of the mounds. The burial was recovered in July of 2003 by staff from the Louisiana Division of Archaeology with the assistance of the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana and student assistants with the PMAP. Among the pottery types collected during this excavation were three sherds of Larto Red, *var. unspecified* and seven Carter Engraved, *var. Sara*. The interment probably dates within the last few decades of the eighteenth century and appears to have been associated with the Chitimacha village known as *Tchati Kutingi Namu* (McGimsey 2003:191-192, 200-209).

UL Lafayette's investigation of 16SMY10 indicates the presence of three earthen mounds and a linear shell midden extending along the bank of the bayou. A fourth mound described in the site files as Mound D actually appears to be part of the extensive shell midden to the east. It was initially surmised that Mound D might have otherwise been partially destroyed by bank erosion and/or the excavation of a narrow channel or boat slip. However, several attempts at coring in this area were thwarted by a buried obstruction and failed to provide evidence of mound fill adjacent to the midden. Cores were taken from the midden and each of the mounds.

In comparison, Mounds A, B, and C are readily discernible. These mounds are positioned around a centrally-located plaza, with the midden comprising a southern boundary. The area enclosed by the mounds and midden is approximately 0.44 hectares (1.09 acres). The site size is conservatively estimated

at 1.2 hectares (2.97 acres), although not including an area to the north thought to have been impacted by the large borrow pit.

Mound A is approximately 2.8 meters (9.2 ft) high and 30 meters (98 ft) in diameter. Located 25 meters (82 ft) to the northeast, Mound B is approximately 2.4 meters (7.9 ft) in height and 35 meters (115 ft) in diameter. The southern slope of Mound B appears to have been truncated to the level of the summit. Although it has not been determined when or why the mound was cut back, several sizeable trees in this location suggest it was done many decades ago. The original shapes of mounds A and B are difficult to determine due to this modification and disturbance from off-road vehicles. Mound C, located 30 meters southeast of Mound B, is more noticeably a rectangular platform mound. It is approximately 0.8 meters (2.6 ft) in height and 32 meters (105 ft) wide along the east-west axis. The shell midden extends along the bayou from 10 meters (33 ft) southeast of Mound A almost to the southwest slope of Mound C.

16SM38

Portage Guidry (16SM38) was the third and final site visited by the field school. It has been the focus of several earlier investigations by UL Lafayette and was mapped during the 2001 field school (Everett et al 2002; Gibson 1990; Rees 2003a). Portage Guidry consists of between four and six mounds and several borrow pits interconnected by shallow channels. Four of the mounds are paired mounds connected by low-lying causeways. The entire site covers approximately 3 hectares (7.4 acres). Portage Guidry is described in more detail in recent issues of the LAS Newsletter (Everett et al 2002; Rees 2003a).

As of January 2004, the damage wrought earlier on Mound A by off road vehicles had not been repeated. A barbed wire fence constructed two years earlier has surprisingly kept four-wheel vehicle enthusiasts off of mounds A and B. Landscape fabrics applied to severely eroded surfaces and backfilled gullies on Mound A have stimulated the growth of grasses and ferns (Rees 2002). Heavy rains during the 2004 field school flooded large portions of the site, including the borrow pits and channels north, east, and south of Mound A. While making it somewhat more difficult to reach the site, it was decided

the abundant water supply would be utilized for water screening.

Among the objectives of our investigation at Portage Guidry were to further examine a cultural feature initially identified during the 2001 field school. The students excavated a total of five 1-x-1-meter test units. Four of the units were located northeast of Mound A, in the vicinity of Feature 1. A fifth unit was opened up immediately west of Mound B. Soil cores were taken from each of the mounds, as well as the areas between paired mounds. The test units and cores were located on the existing map with a total station.

The test units were excavated in 10-cm levels and most of the matrix was processed with water through 1/8-inch mesh screens. The advantages of water screening the silty clay were immediately obvious, including substantially higher recovery rates for small, fragmentary bone and lithics. Two Scallorn or Colbert-like points have been identified, along with one Alba point. Pontchartrain Check Stamped, *var. Pontchartrain*; Plaquemine Brushed, *var. Plaquemine*; Mazique Incised, *var. Mazique*; Harrison Bayou Incised, *var. Harrison Bayou*; and Coles Creek Incised (several varieties) are among the prominent types of decorated pottery.

Soil samples were collected from Feature 1, a small oval-shaped hearth, and an underlying midden. Three of the samples were subsequently processed with a SMAP-style flotation device. However, retrieval of botanical remains may have been compromised due to the high clay content of the soil. A fourth sample was processed by using a mild detergent (Calgon®) to dissolve the clay in cloth bags. This technique appears to have been considerably more productive. The resulting samples have been sent to an archaeobotanical consultant for analysis. Several charcoal samples were also collected from the feature and midden for radiometric dating.

Conclusion

While the equipment is cleaned and stored, UL Lafayette's archaeology field school is still in progress. Artifact assemblages from Portage Guidry are presently being catalogued and tabulated as part of an archaeological records course. The soil cores

are being examined for information on mound construction and site stratigraphy. Students will produce reports on their investigation of these sites at the conclusion of the Spring 2003 semester. The results will be submitted to the Louisiana Board of Regents and Division of Archaeology as part of the PMAP annual report.

The mapping data from the field school are being used to generate a series of topographic maps for further study. General similarities in the layout of 16SM5 and 16SMY10 are striking in the sense that both sites are comprised of three mounds and a midden bounded on the south by a bayou. While overall site size has not been determined through subsurface testing, the areas enclosed by the mounds at 16SM5 and 16SMY10 are nearly the same (0.5 and 0.44 hectares, respectively), as are the sizes of the largest mounds (Mound A at 16SM5, Mounds A and B at 16SMY10). Placement of a midden in relation to the mound arrangements is one obvious difference. These sites are separated by 56 km (34.8 mi), although another large, multi-mound site (16SMY2) with a Plaquemine component is located at the approximate midpoint (Rees 2003b).

One final observation concerns the relative age of the three sites discussed here. Four radiometric dates from 16SM38 indicate an occupation ranging from the beginning of the thirteenth century or earlier, until the mid to late fourteenth century. This concurs more or less with the pottery assemblages, which suggest Coles Creek and early Plaquemine components (Rees 2002). Mound construction and principal occupations at 16SM5 and 16SMY10, if not contemporaneous, might date somewhat later. While still speculative at this point, both of these sites are known to have been the locations of historic Chitimacha villages. It is hoped that future research will contribute to the refinement of a regional chronology and shed additional light on the inhabitants of these extraordinary mound sites.

Acknowledgements

The UL Lafayette field school consisted of Jill Andrew, Kristy Bodin, Jessica Dubois, Bridgette Hebert, Madelyn Hebert, and Katie SanFilippo. Lance Blanchard and Rene "Chip" Lorio served as student assistants during the fieldwork and labora-

tory. Chip McGimsey, southwest regional archaeologist with the Louisiana Division of Archaeology, supervised the coring and assisted in producing the site maps. Mark A. Rees is the project director and field school supervisor. The PMAP is funded by a research competitiveness subprogram grant from the Louisiana Board of Regents. Additional support is provided by the College of Liberal Arts at UL Lafayette.

Several other institutions and individuals have been instrumental in this research. The Louisiana Division of Archaeology and Joe Saunders, northeast regional archaeologist, graciously arranged for the use of the Giddings coring rig. Robb Mann, southeast regional archaeologist, loaned a total station to the UL Lafayette field school, making it possible for two mapping crews to operate simultaneously. The authors would especially like to thank the owners of 16SM5, 16SMY10, and 16SM38. This investigation would not have been possible without their generosity, goodwill, and interest in advancing our knowledge of these important sites. The Archaeological Conservancy, a non-profit organization dedicated to preserving significant archaeological sites, is currently in the process of purchasing 16SM38.

Despite the best of intentions, the sites discussed here remain at risk of looting. At the request of the land owners the exact locations will not be published. Photographs from the 2001 and 2003 field schools and additional information on the PMAP are available online at <http://www.ucs.louisiana.edu/~mar4160/pmap.html>. The project director can be contacted by email (markrees@louisiana.edu) or through the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, P.O. Box 40198, University of Louisiana at Lafayette, Lafayette, LA 70504-0198.

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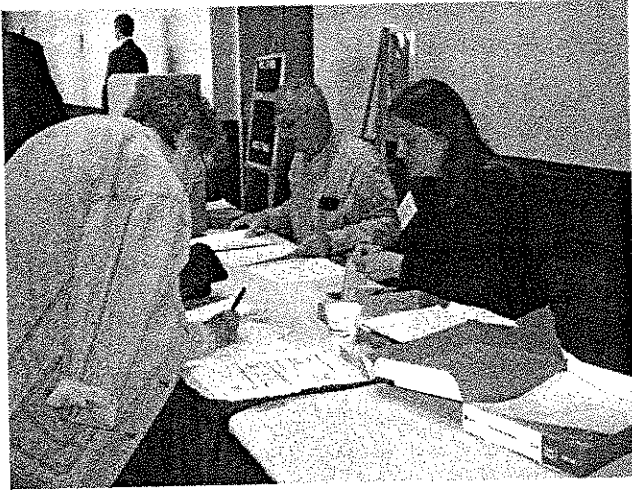
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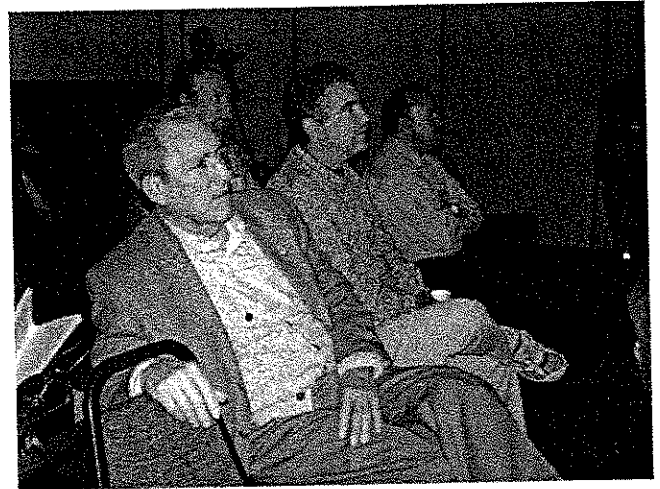
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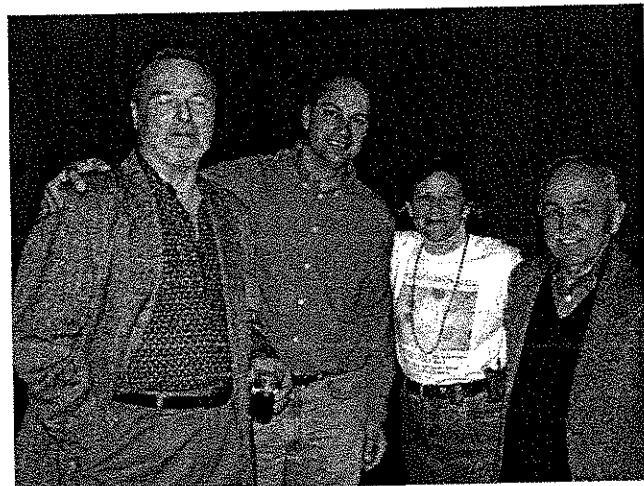
Bob Neuman, Joe Saunders, George Avery and Junior Doughty attentively listen to an LAS presentation.



Margarete and George Cheramie enjoying the meeting.



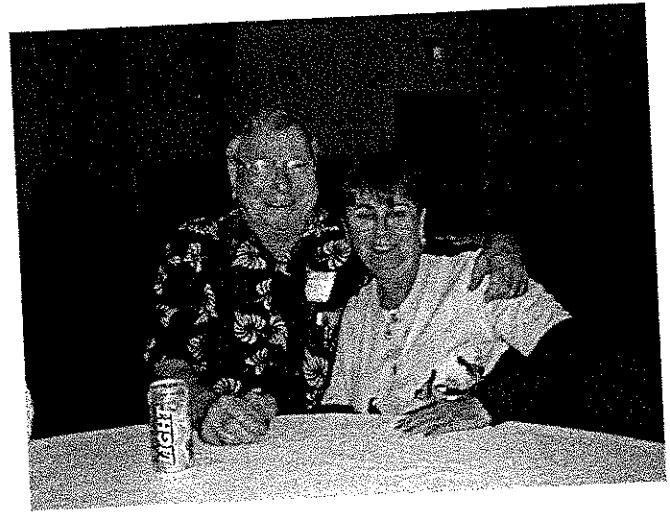
Nancy Affeltranger at festivities.



Familiar faces? Charles Parker, Lee Stewart, Ellen Ibert, and Charlie Bollich.

iana Archaeological Society

8, 2004



New LAS President John Polk and wife Lena.



"After hours storytime." Sam Brooks and Rich Weinstein entertain the group with tales of archaeological adventure.



"Can't we all just get along?" Smokey Joe and Rich Weinstein ham it up for the camera.



is enjoying the dance



"Smokey" Joe Frank, Sam and Marylin Brooks.

**Louisiana Archaeological Society
2003 Financial Report
December 31, 2003**

Account Reports 12/21/03	8547.33
Savings Account "A"	0.00
Savings Account "B"	4327.04
Checking Account Balance	

2003 Transactions

Income	2670.75
Membership Fees	401.25
Publication Sales	140.97
Money Market Account Interest	5786.36
Savings Account "A" (Cashed In)	1746.37
Checking Account Balance (Springhill)	0.00
Annual Meeting 2002	10,745.70
Total	

Expenses	4966.12
Bulletin #25	713.63
Newsletter (2)	501.01
Postage	595.00
Beta Analytic	114.24
Plaques (Ford and Saucier awards)	100.00
Pace Insurance (Bonding)	100.00
Chapter Speaker Allowances	500.00
2004 Annual Meeting	7,590.00
Total	

Total Assets LAS-12/31/03

LAS Savings	8547.33
Checking Account	4327.04
Total	12,874.37

Submitted by

Josetta LeBoeuf, Treasurer
February 6, 2004

Shape Changers: Mounds 2 and 6 at the Marksville Site

Chip McGimsey
Southwest Regional Archaeologist

The Marksville site (16AV1) includes two earthen embankments enclosing seven earthen mounds. The largest embankment, Enclosure A, encompasses Mounds 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and X (Figure 1). In the spring of 2003, a systematic coring program was undertaken to examine the stratigraphy, construction history, and age of Mounds 2, 3, 5, 6 and X (Mound 4 was completely excavated in the 1930s). Mounds 3 and 5 were each examined by a single soil core, while the larger mounds were bisected by north-south and east-west transects of soil cores placed at 10–20 m intervals. The fieldwork was conducted by the author and Norm Davis using the ATV-mounted Giddings Soil Coring Machine owned by the Regional Archaeology Program. The work was made possible by the cooperation of the Office of State Parks and the Marksville State Historic Site.

The results of the coring program are detailed in McGimsey (2003). Each of the mounds was constructed with a variety of sediments in a single episode of construction. There is no evidence for surfaces or stages within any of the mounds and they did not produce any materials directly dating their age of construction. The coring data however, did indicate that the original shape of several mounds was different that it appears today. Mounds 2 and X have been significantly modified by historic activities, while Mound 6 revealed a previously unrecognized area of construction. The available data from Mound X is still ambiguous as to its original shape (McGimsey 2003) and it is not further discussed here. This article presents the new image of Mounds 2 and 6 resulting from the coring study.

Mound 2 sits at the southern end of Enclosure A (see Figure 1) and is usually considered the largest mound at the site. The crest of the southern half is oriented east-west and slopes down to the north (Figure 2). Several years ago, limited research to locate the 1930s Works Progress Administration (WPA) excavation units discovered the 1933 Village Trench under 70 cm of spoil just off the northeast corner of the mound. In addition, examination of 1930s WPA photographs on file at the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science provided additional evidence that the eastern side of Mound 2 once had a different shape than today. As the first cores were removed from Mound 2 during the current project, they revealed that spoil dirt covered at least part of the north-

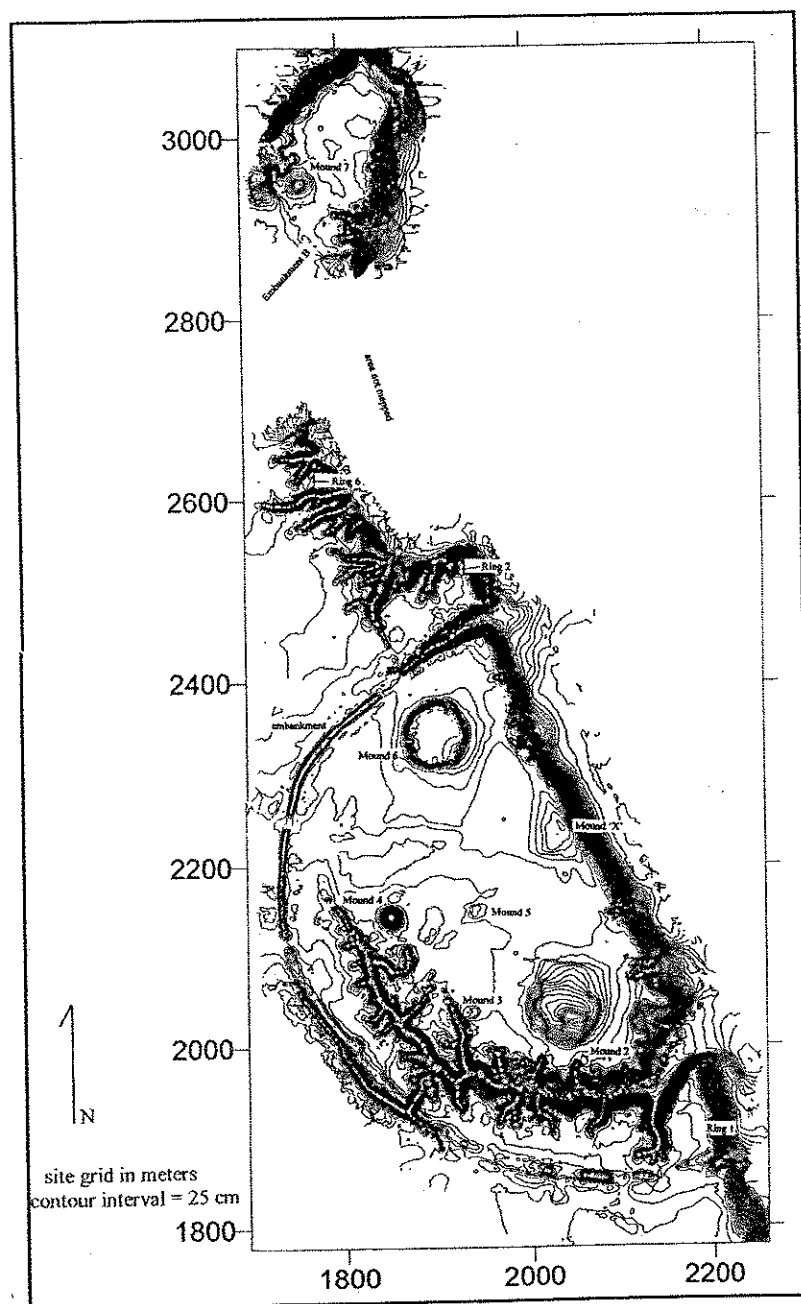


Figure 1. Comprehensive topographic map of the Marksville site (16AV1); modern historical features not shown.

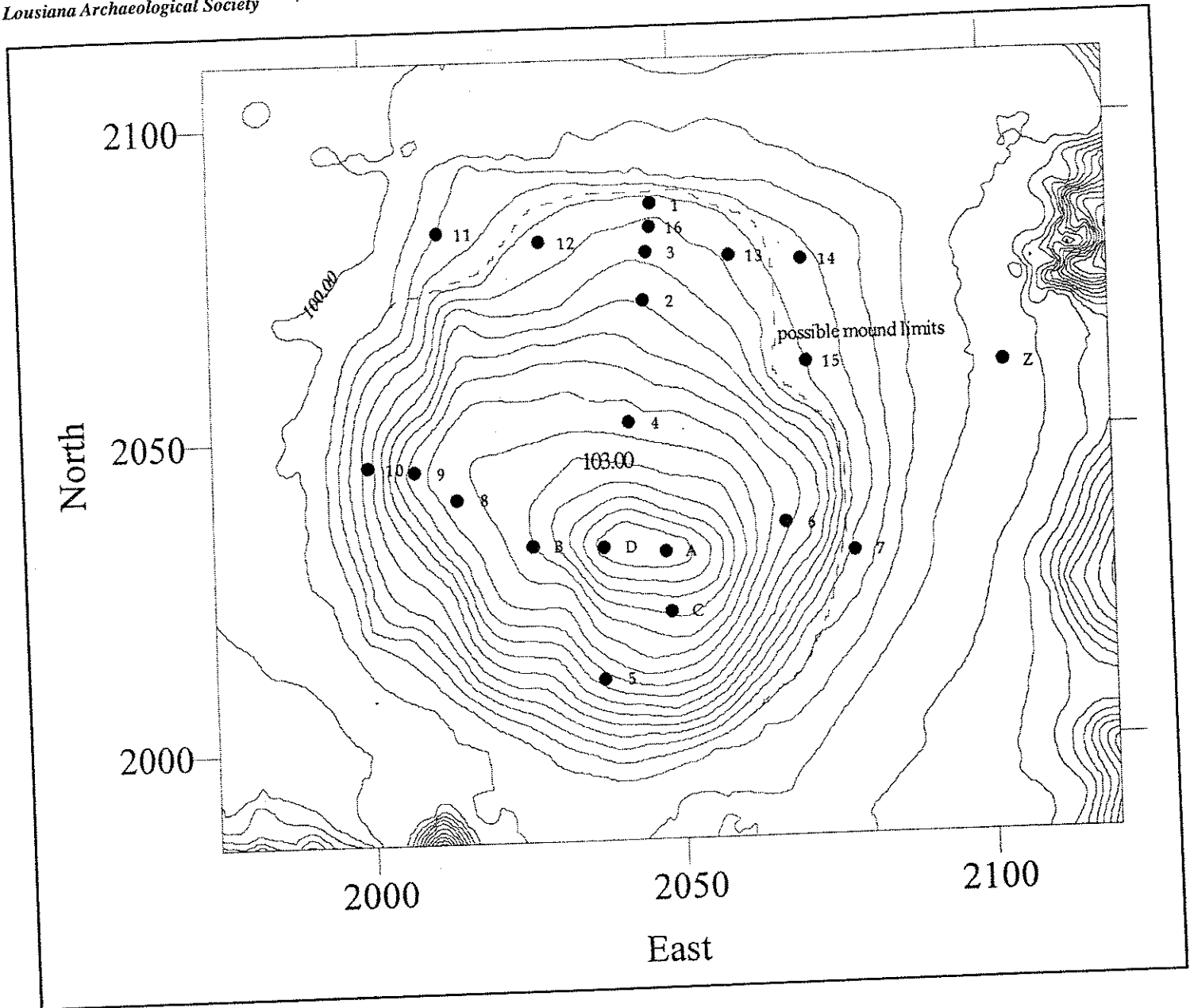


Figure 2. Topographic map of Mound 2 showing location of all cores.

ern end of the mound. These three factors led Norm and I to wonder what was happening at the north end of Mound 2, and so an additional set of cores was placed across the mound (see Figure 2). Examination of these cores indicated that considerable spoil lay on the east and west sides of the north end of Mound 2, and that some spoil also lay on top of the northern end of the mound.

This data, although limited to only nine cores, indicates the northern end of Mound 2 has been historically modified. Using the available information, and applying a considerable amount of subjective interpretation, a revised topography for Mound 2 was

created. Figure 3 illustrates how Mound 2 may have appeared at the time of its construction. The north end is narrower, with steeper side slopes, and has a more squared shape. The core data is reasonably clear as to the margins of the mound but the surface topography is less evident. It is clear that dirt has been removed from some portions of the northern surface, while it appears that historic processes have also put back some dirt (not necessarily in the same place or in the same thickness).

The source of the historic spoil dirt is unknown. There appears to be more spoil around and on the mound than can be accounted for by lowering the

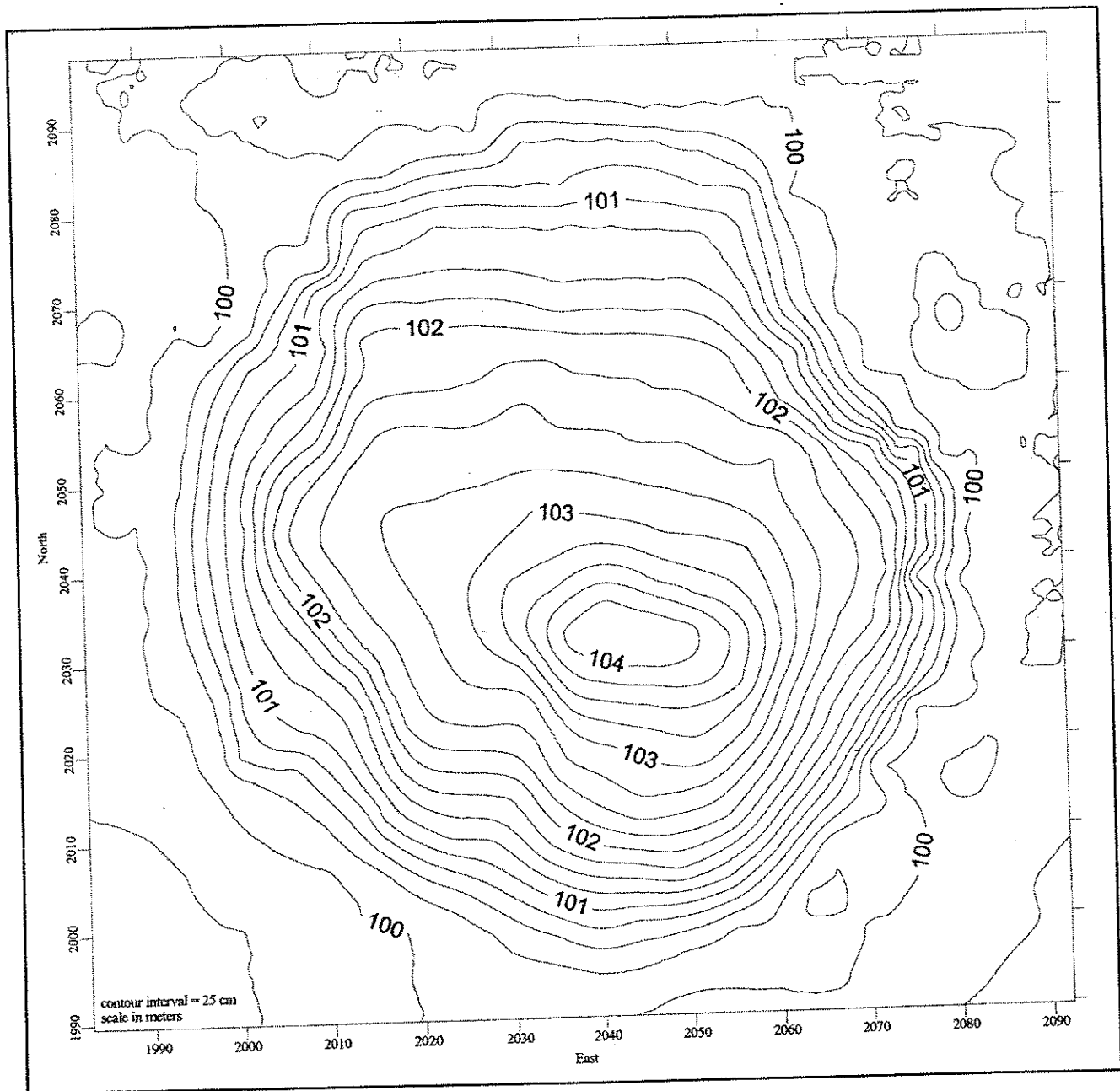


Figure 3. Revised topographic map of Mound 2.

elevation of the northern half. It is possible that some of this dirt came from truncation of the very northern end of the mound by the park road. All of these questions can only be answered with more cores from the mound, probably augmented with limited test excavations to confirm the stratigraphy

Mound 6 is the large mound at the northern end of Enclosure A (see Figure 1). It appears as a large oval earthwork with steep sides and a flat top. There is just the barest hint in the 1933 WPA excavation profiles that some kind of earthen structure may have once

stood on top of the current surface. Two transects of cores at 20 m intervals were placed north-south and east-west across the mound. These transects were extended beyond the base of the mound because an earlier excavation had unexpectedly found moundfill outside of the presumed mound limits (McGimsey and Heller 2001). While searching for the 1933 WPA trench through the mound, a small test pit on the west side of the mound found over a meter of moundfill in an area well beyond the apparent mound limits. This discovery led to the decision during the current project to trace the mound's edge with soil cores (Figure 4).

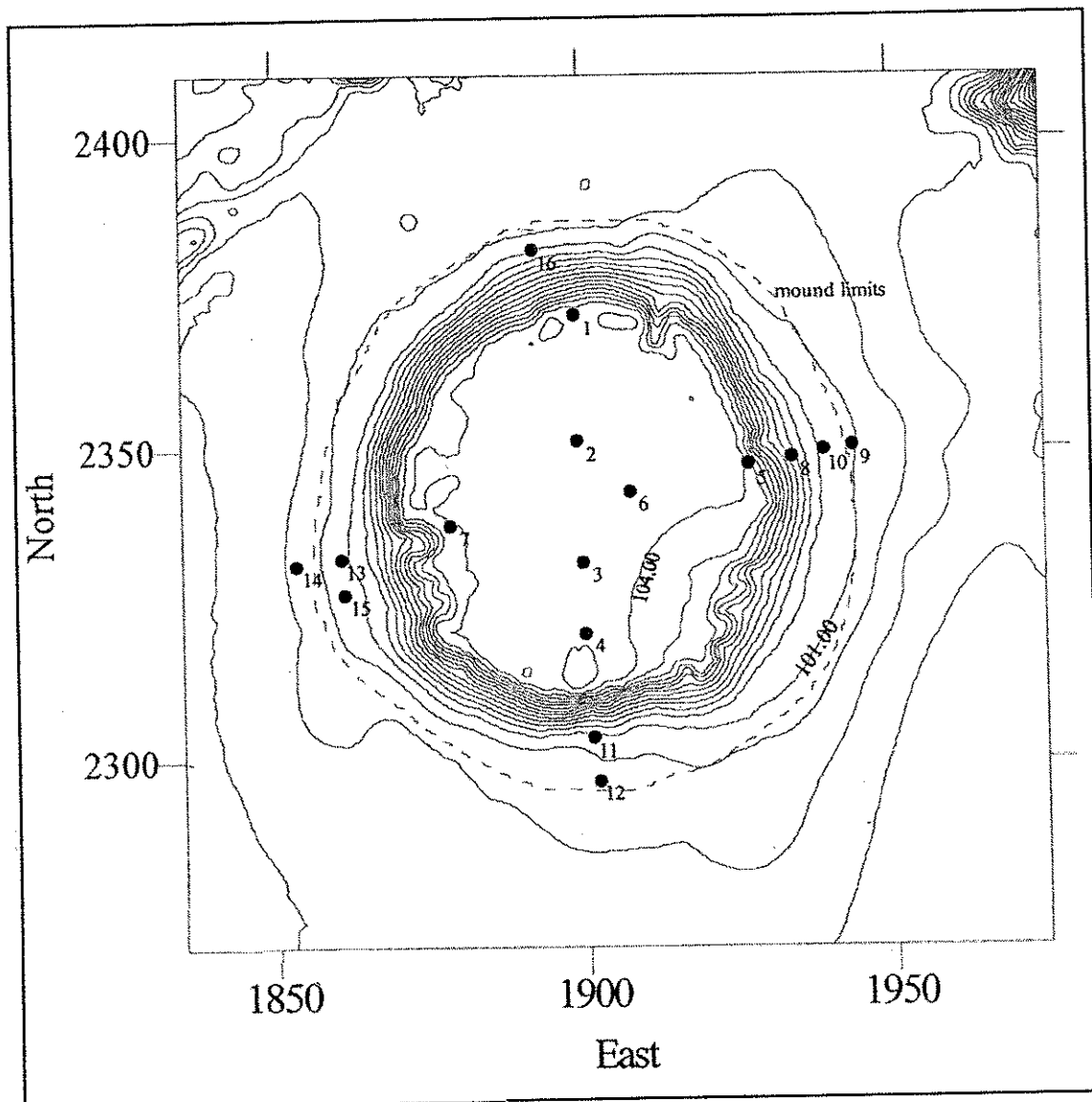


Figure 4. Topographic map of Mound 6 showing location of all cores.

The soil cores clearly indicate Mound 6 was constructed with two elevational stages (Figure 5), although they were apparently built together in a single episode of construction. The lower stage is about one meter high and 10-15 m wide around the entire mound. The extent of the lower stage along the north side of the mound is largely assumed because the park road has severely impacted this area. In addition, portions of the east and wide sides of this stage have also been truncated. The original shape of this lower stage is uncertain; the present data indicate it had a sloping surface (see the south end profile; Figure 5), but it may have originally been relatively level and has been subsequently truncated by plowing and park activities.

The results of the Mound 6 coring indicate the mound is nearly 25% larger than previously recognized and is also one meter or more higher. Interestingly, Mound 6 is now exactly the same height as Mound 2, although it doesn't look like it in the field due to the subdued expression of the lower stage. This mound can now be recognized as a two-stage oval platform mound.

The results of the soil coring program have provided new information about each of the five intact mounds within Enclosure A (excluding Mound 4) (see McGimsey 2003). The focus of this article has been the revised interpretation of the original shape of Mounds 2 and 6. While not changing any current

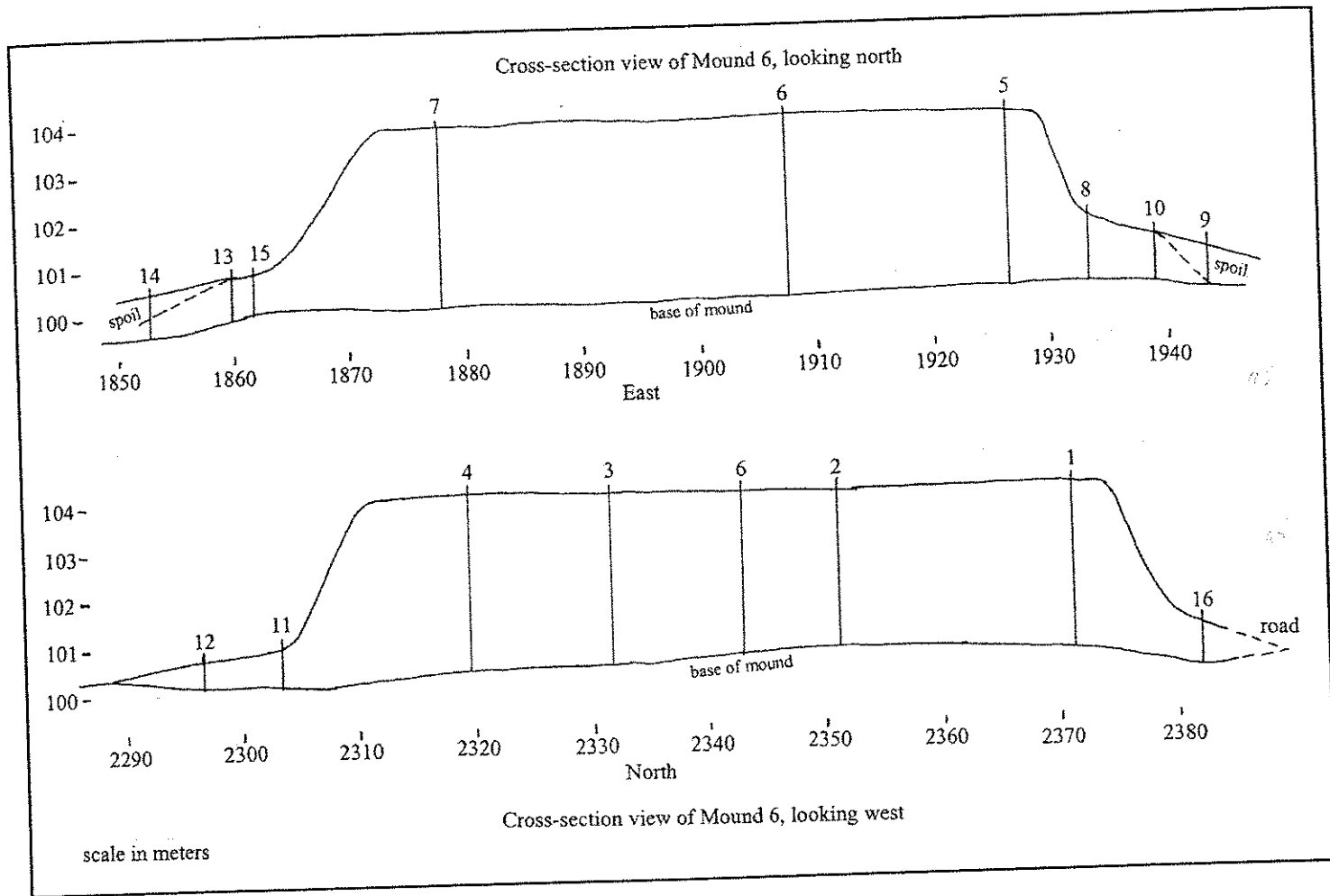


Figure 5. North-south and east-west cross-sections through Mound 6.

interpretations of the site, they do point out the considerable diversity of mound shapes at the site and provide a new challenge to interpreting their purpose and function.

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The Ceramic Assemblage with the Historic Native American Burials at Little Pecan Island

Madelyn Hebert, Chip McGimsey and Joseph Frank
University of Louisiana at Lafayette and Natchez, MS

Little Pecan Island is a chenier, a remnant of a 2500-year-old fossil beach situated in the coastal marshes of Cameron Parish. The island is about 3000 m long and up to 300 m wide. The eastern portion of the island is a single narrow ridge about 700 m long and the western portion widens and increases in elevation. The chenier consists of shell fragments and fine clayey sand (McGimsey 1998).

The first archaeologist to visit Little Pecan Island (16CM43) was Robert Wauchope (1947). He excavated six bundle burials accompanied by ceramic vessels that indicated a Coles Creek period affiliation. Wauchope, and later McIntire (1958), reported the presence of three mounds near the center of the island. In 1972, Robert Neuman of Louisiana State University made a small surface collection and dug two 5 x 5 foot test pits near where Wauchope had previously exposed the six prehistoric burials. The Imperial Calcasieu Chapter of the Southwest Louisiana Archaeological Society also tested the site in 1972, and excavated a pit approximately 175 feet east of the modern hunting lodge and near the reported location of two of the mounds. There they exposed six historic Native American bundle burials accompanied by trade goods and several ceramic vessel sections. Lanier Simmons visited the island in 1978 and made extensive surface collections. Since then, systematic surveys of Little Pecan Island have identified a number of sites, including 16CM43 (McGimsey 1998).

In 1978, Lanier Simmons examined all of the existing collections from 16CM43 (Simmons 1978). She specifically noted three vessel sections that were associated with the historic Native American burials. These include a Fatherland Incised vessel, a Maddox Engraved Vessel and portions of a red-filmed Holly Fine Engraved vessel. The latter is very interesting because Holly Fine Engraved is a common early Caddo type. Earlier this year, McGimsey was reviewing the evidence for Caddo interaction in southwestern Louisiana and became very interested in this vessel because it is the only known example of a Caddo pot in this region. Through the courtesy of Joe Frank, who presently maintains the collection, the ceramic artifacts from the 1972 Southwest Louisiana Archaeological Society excavation were reexamined by Hebert and McGimsey. The results provide a new look at the historic Native American occupation of the chenier region.

Frank's ceramic assemblage includes a number of small decorated sherds recovered from non-burial contexts (Table 1). This assemblage supports the multi-component nature of 16CM43 (Simmons 1978; McGimsey 1998), although some of the sherds in his collection exhibit unusual designs not previously seen at the site. None of these can be assigned to a known type, nor are they the focus of this article.

Six vessel sections or sherds are associated with the historic Native American burials. One is a Fatherland Incised, *var. Fatherland* vessel section (Plate 1). Without the rim of the vessel, it is difficult to specify the vessel type or size of vessel. The available sherds suggest the vessel is either a jar or a globular bowl, with the body measuring about 20 cm in diameter. The wall of the vessel averages 5.3 mm thick and is made with a fine grog-tempered paste. The exterior of the vessel displays finely incised curvilinear lines in groups of three meandering around the body. This vessel is one of the three mentioned by Simmons (1978).

The second of the three vessels mentioned by Simmons is a Maddox Engraved, *var. Emerald* (the variety is somewhat problematic) (Plate 2). Based upon the small vessel section present, it is a deep bowl. It also is made with a fine grog-tempered paste and measures about 5 mm in thickness. The sherd is too small to estimate the vessel diameter. The decoration is made of very thin (0.6-0.8 mm wide), roughly executed incised crosshatched

Table 1. Identification of Sherds in the Frank Collection from 16CM43.

Type	Body sherds	Rim sherds
Chevalier Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i>		1
Marksville Incised, <i>var. unspecified</i>	3	
Marksville Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i>		2
Harrison Bayou Incised, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1	1
Pontchartrain Check Stamped, <i>var. Pontchartrain</i>	7	1
Medora Incised, <i>var. unspecified</i>	2	
Mazique Incised, <i>var. Manchac</i>	1	1
Avoyelles Punctate, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1	
Coleman Incised, <i>var. unspecified</i>		1
Coles Creek Incised, <i>var. Hunt</i>		1
Coles Creek Incised, <i>var. Hardy</i>	3	1
Coles Creek Incised, <i>var. Hardy?</i>	1	1
Coles Creek Incised, <i>var. unspecified</i>		9
Goose Creek Incised, <i>var. unspecified</i>	6	4
Goose Creek Incised, <i>var. unspecified?</i>	3	1
Baytown Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	13	1
Baytown Plain rim with lip incisions		3
Red filmed exterior	65	
Type indeterminate interior incised	4	2
Type indeterminate incised	70	
Type indeterminate decorated		2
Historic ceramics	N=8	
Metal	N=3	
Fauna (non-human)	N=9	
Human remains	N=7	

lines zoned by at least three broad (1.8-2.0 mm wide) incised horizontal lines on top and one broad incised line below. There is one other Maddox Engraved sherd in the collection that does not belong to the same vessel.

The Leland Incised vessel was not mentioned by Simmons (1978). It is a segment of a medium-sized, constricted neck jar with a very fine grog-tempered paste. Although the lip is missing, it exhibits at least seven narrow (1.0-1.5 mm wide) incised horizontal lines in a 1.5 cm wide band encircling the neck (Plate 3). The body exhibits a classic Leland Incised, *var. Leland scroll*, with the lines engraved onto the polished surface. The vessel wall is 6.8 mm thick at

the neck and thins to 4.3 mm along the body portion. The diameter just below the neck is 20 cm. Two other Leland Incised sherds are in the collection, although it is not certain they belong to this vessel.

The last of the three vessels mentioned by Simmons (1978) is actually comprised of three different vessels. Discussed here as Vessels A, B, and C. Simmons apparently included all three as Holly Fine Engraved. Sixty-five additional red-filmed body sherds are present in the collection (see Table 1); most appear to belong to Vessel A.

Vessel A is a medium-sized, necked jar with a red-filmed exterior. The vessel is made of a fine grog-

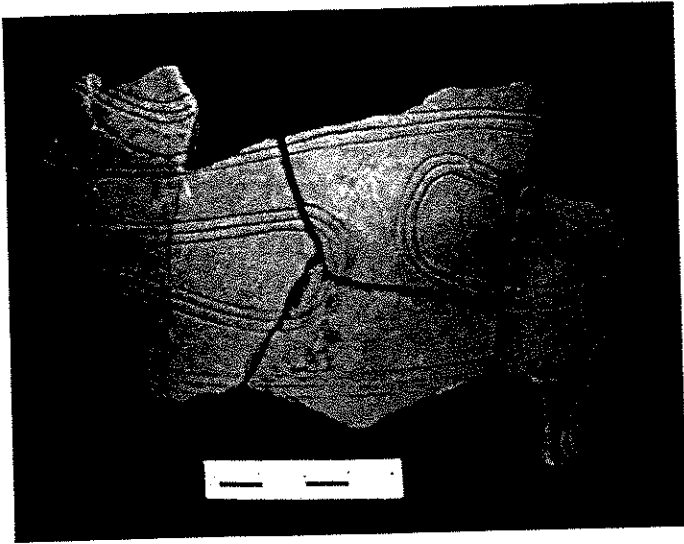


Plate 1. Fatherland Incised, *var.* Fatherland vessel section.

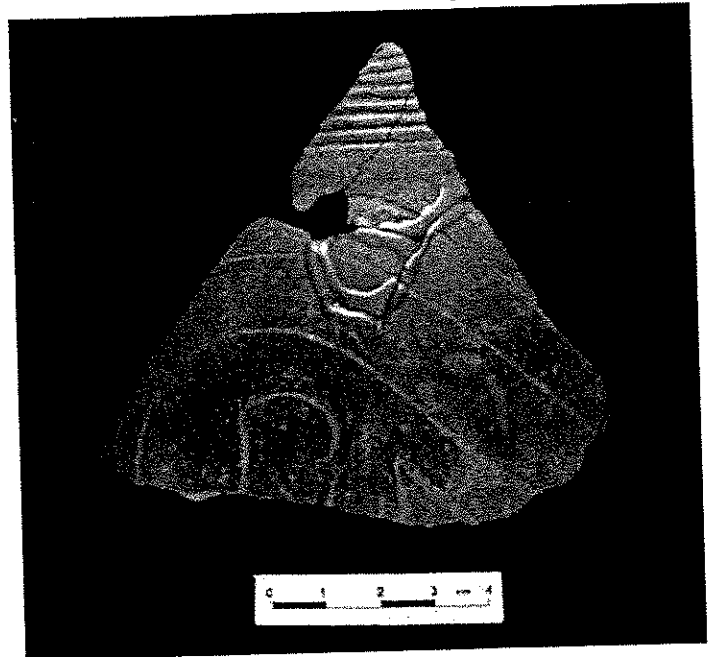


Plate 3. Leland Incised, *Leland* vessel section.

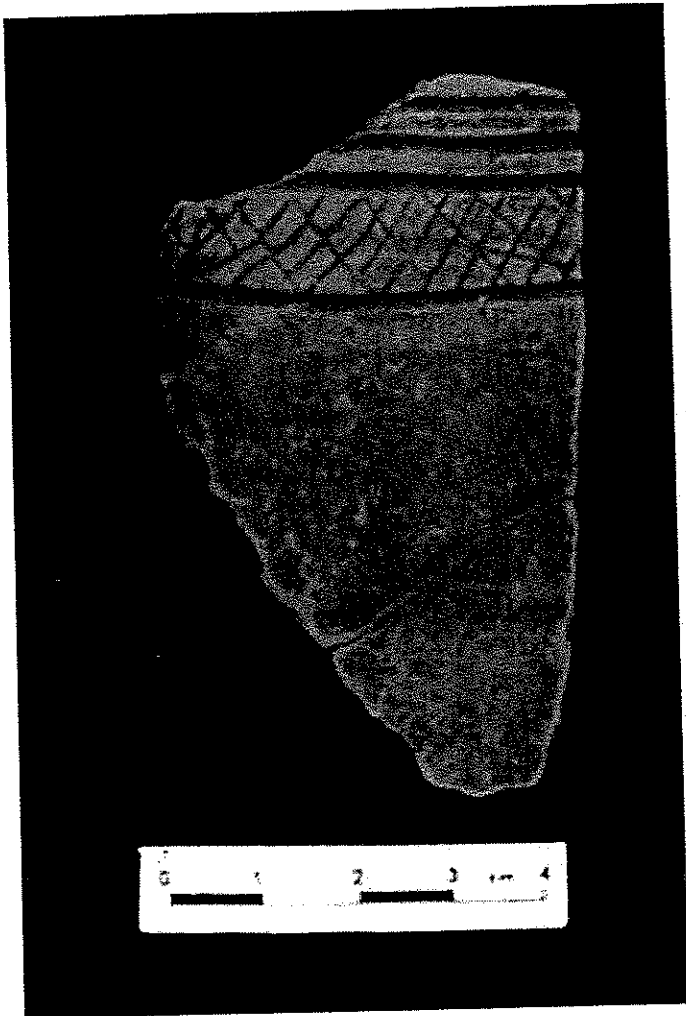


Plate 2. Maddox Engraved, *var.* Emerald (?) sherd.

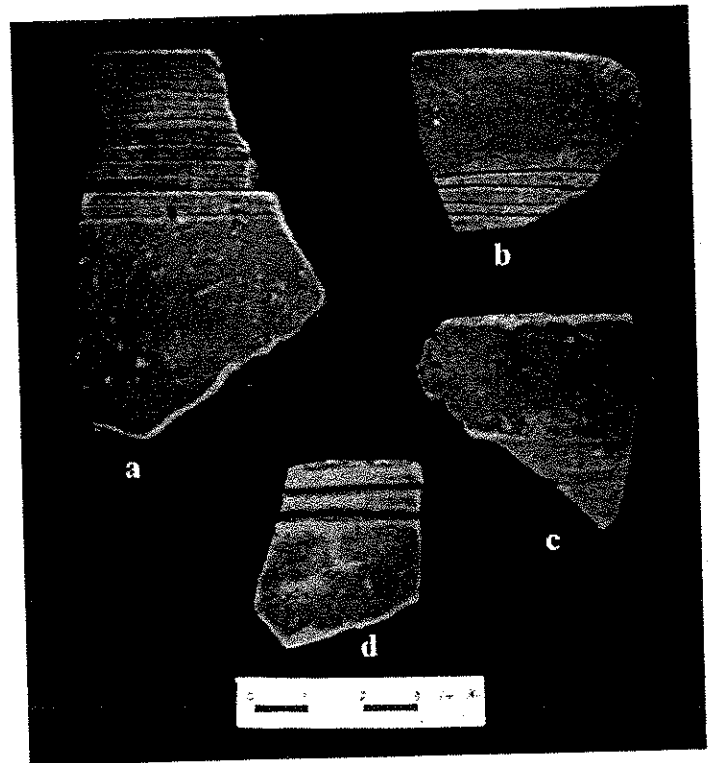


Plate 4. Red-filmed Vessel A, B and C sherds.

tempered paste measuring 3.2 mm thick at the rim and thickening to about 4.0 mm on the body. At the neck, the jar measures about 16 cm in diameter. It displays 14 very finely engraved horizontal lines (0.4-0.8 mm wide) placed below the lip (Plate 4a). The lines were engraved after the filming was applied. Very fine notches are placed every 2 mm across the lip. This vessel cannot be identified to a currently known type. Considering only the lines, it looks like a very finely made Coles Creek Incised, *var. Mott* while the red filming is more suggestive of a variant of Fatherland Incised, *var. Snyders Bluff*. But the vessel clearly does not fall with the range of variation presently allowed for either type. Jeff Girard (personal communication 2004) examined a photograph of this vessel and indicates it is not a Caddo vessel. Similarly, Jon Gibson (personal communication 2004) notes he is unaware of any similar vessels in southern Louisiana.

The Vessel B sherd is too small to obtain an accurate description of the vessel shape and size. The paste has a fine grog temper and the vessel measures 3.2 mm thick around the rim and increases to about 4.2 mm thick on the body. There are at least 4 finely incised lines (0.6-0.8 mm wide) that start about 2.2 cm below the rim (Plate 4b). The plain band between the lip and the incised lines is red-filmed. The filming does not appear to extend over the incised lines. This vessel cannot be assigned to a known type.

Vessel C is comprised of two sherds (Plate 4c, d) that may not belong to the same vessel. They are too small to identify the vessel size and shape. The rim sherd is grog-tempered, 3.4 mm thick at the rim and about 5.0 mm thick on the body. Three broad (2.4 mm wide), horizontal incised lines showing striations and burrs indicating they were made while the paste was wet, begin 1.9 cm below the lip. Like Vessel B, the plain band between the lip and the incised lines is red-filmed, but the band of incised lines is plain. The body sherd is made of the same grog-tempered paste, and is about 6.0 mm in thickness. There are at least two broad (1.6-2.0 mm wide), horizontal incised lines made when the paste was nearly dry. Unlike the rim sherd, on this body specimen the red-filming extends across the incised lines. Neither of these sherds can be assigned to a known type.

Also included with the historic burials were two glass trade beads equivalent to the types IIA1 and

IIA7 from the Trudeau site (Brain 1979). The type IIA1 bead is white and was manufactured between 1600 through 1836 AD, perhaps in Amsterdam. The type IIA7 bead is turquoise blue and has the same temporal range as IIA1. There was also a brass trade bell found with the beads, but it is not available for inspection.

The vessels reported with the historic Native American burials at 16CM43 represent one of the few documented historic period ceramic assemblages from southwestern Louisiana. The persistence of Maddox Engraved, Leland Incised and Fatherland Incised into the historic era in this region is supported by the recent examination of an extensive collection from 16CM114 on the Cameron Parish coast. While this site will be the subject of an upcoming article, the ceramic assemblage is dominated by Maddox Engraved, Leland Incised, Fatherland Incised, and Coles Creek Incised. One radiometric assay from this site indicates it was occupied around 1500 AD. The Little Pecan Island site indicates many of these types persist until the late 1600s or 1700s in this region.

This study has also indicated that the burial assemblage does not include a Caddo vessel. While the origin and typological assignment of the red-filmed vessels is uncertain, their characteristics support a Lower Mississippi Valley association rather than a Red River valley connection. At this time, there is no ceramic evidence for Caddo exchange or influence in southwestern Louisiana.

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Submitted by Joesetta LeBoeuf, Treasurer 2/6/04
Corrected 4/04

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	195	201	249	252

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