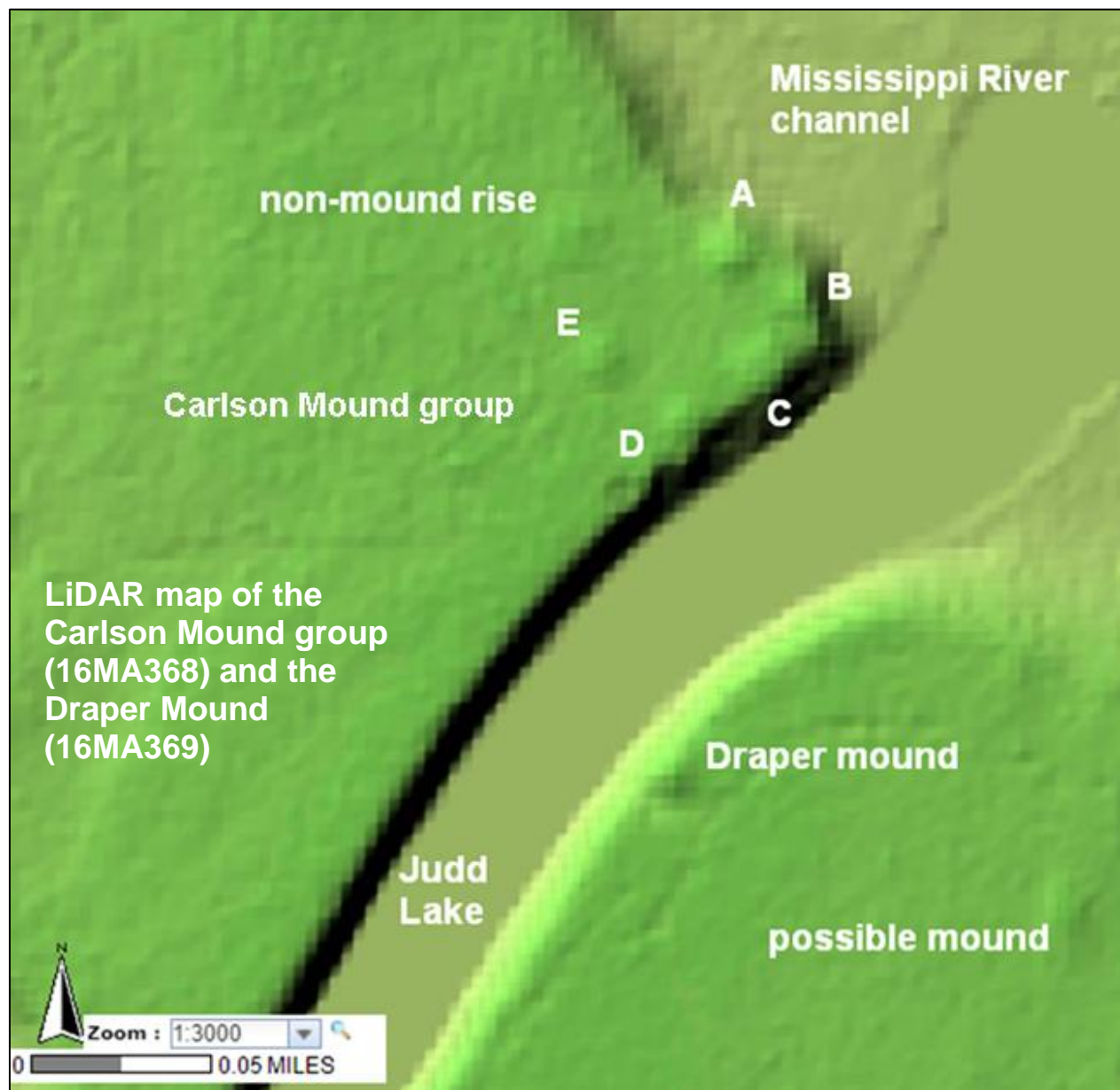




NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Mark A. Rees

Louisiana Public Archaeology Lab

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Greetings from Lafayette, Louisiana, the “heart of Acadiana,” formerly known as Vermilionville. As with previous issues, LAS members are receiving the *Newsletter* as a pdf through the technological wizardry of digital electronic publishing and email. A limited number of paper copies, printed courtesy of R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., have previously been made available at annual LAS meetings and mailed to those few members who have not provided an email address. Email delivery of the digital *Newsletter*, approved by the LAS Executive Committee, provides for rapid and efficient transmission of a lavishly-illustrated full-color version. The U.S. Postal Service will no longer deliver hardcopies of the *Newsletter*. Nor will FedEx, Pony Express, or Butterfield Overland Mail. *So, be sure the LAS Treasurer has your current email address!* All past issues of the *Newsletter* are also available online in digital format and can be perused at leisure on the [LAS website](#).

This issue of the *Newsletter* was produced at the Louisiana Public Archaeology Lab at UL Lafayette. For readers born before smart phones, personal computers, and cans with Sta-On tabs, that's the former Center for Archeological Studies at the University of Southwestern Louisiana. Jon Gibson edited the first issue of the *Newsletter* at U.S.L. in July of 1974. For old timers who still think of it as Southwestern Louisiana Institute, the Louisiana Public Archaeology Lab is in the old Creamery building at the dairy farm. Drop by 2204 Johnston Street in Lafayette to see the newly-renovated digs, but bring your own ice cream.

The departure of Dennis Jones as long-time editor of the LAS *Newsletter* is undoubtedly the most noteworthy change. Dennis edited and produced the *Newsletter* since Volume 34, No. 1 in the Spring of 2006. For perspective, that was before Apple introduced the first iPhone. Blockbuster Video operated thousands of stores throughout the U.S.

and non-dairy milk was nonexistent in most grocery stores. Twenty-nine iPhones later, 45 issues of the *Newsletter* have reported on annual LAS meetings, Chapter and membership news, recent research, Archaeology Week/Month, and much more. A hearty thanks to Dennis, who by diligence and determination kept us all informed and up-to-date.

Upcoming issues of the *Newsletter*, published three times each year, will aim to carry on this tradition. Along with the old, expect a novelty or two. For example, a new column called “CRM and Public Archaeology” will provide a platform for those involved in related endeavors – a majority of the archaeology done in the state. This issue also features the exciting discovery of two mound sites in Madison Parish, recent work by the Archaeological Conservancy at the well-known Troyville mounds site in Catahoula Parish, and a report on the Dunboyne Plantation sugarhouse in Iberville Parish. If the discovery of ancient earthen monuments seems surprising, just imagine what else remains to be learned about the deep history and cultural heritage of Louisiana!

For more *In This Issue* see the table of contents below. As always, contact the editor with questions, comments, or to contribute to the *Newsletter*. Email the editor at laarchaeology@gmail.com

IN THIS ISSUE

CRM and Public Archaeology	3
LAS Chapter and Membership News	4
Field Notes and Recent Research	6
Two New Mound Sites in Madison Parish	6
The Troyville Site (16CT7) in Catahoula Parish: Recent Acquisitions and Work by the Archaeological Conservancy	9
Phase III Archaeological Mitigation of the Dunboyne Plantation Sugarhouse (16IV204)	12
In Memoriam	18
Meetings, Fieldwork, and More	24

CRM AND PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN LOUISIANA

Introductory Remarks – and Questions

Mark A. Rees, *LAS Newsletter* editor

Louisiana Public Archaeology Lab, UL Lafayette

Cultural resource management (CRM) and public archaeology are everywhere today. Not the study of far-away, foreign, or even exclusively ancient sites, this is the archaeology found in your own backyard. By some estimates 90 percent of professional archaeologists in the U.S. are employed in CRM, whether with a business, federal or state agency, institution, or other organization. Of the 70 [Registered Professional Archaeologists](#) (RPA) currently listed in Louisiana, 55 (79%) are employed either with CRM companies (35 or 50%), state agencies (7 or 10%), or federal agencies (13 or 19%). Seven RPAs (10%) work at universities in Louisiana, slightly fewer than those with unspecified employment (8 or 11%).

Of course, these are professional archaeologists by definition, who are registered and reside in-state. A majority, or 60 percent of archaeologists doing CRM in Louisiana are based out-of-state. According to the Louisiana Division of Archaeology's [list of Contracting Archaeologists](#), only 17 of 43 CRM firms working in Louisiana provide an in-state address. These are the archaeologists from Texas, Tennessee, Louisiana, and other states who work down the street, in the surrounding countryside and towns. The *LAS Newsletter* and bulletin provide outlets for the information regularly generated by CRM.

What about *public archaeology*? The term was once regarded as synonymous with CRM archaeology. Back in the 1970s, before CRM developed into today's regulatory process, the original C.R.M. began *Public Archeology* by remarking "There is no such thing as 'private archeology'." (McGimsey 1972:5). All archaeology is (or should be) done with the public interest in mind. CRM developed during the ensuing decades as a regulatory compliance-driven business and professional specialization involving environmental and historic preservation legislation. Public archaeology has since then come to mean the participation and education of the public in archaeological research. Community engagement,

collaboration, and partnerships in all aspects of research go beyond McGimsey's (1972) publicly-mandated archaeology. While involvement of indigenous and descendant communities is essential, consultations carried out during the CRM process represent only one potential facet of public archaeology ([SAA 2021](#)). [Louisiana's Comprehensive Archaeological Plan](#) describes the challenges to public archaeology due to reduced budgets and staff, including termination of the state's Regional Archaeology program. The few university archaeology programs in the state are consequently called on to "increase public interest in and involvement with Louisiana archaeology" (Girard et al. 2018:63, 70-71).

What about avocational archaeologists? The LAS was established in 1974 "...to encourage a greater public awareness of and interest in the cultural heritage of Louisiana" by bringing together avocational and professional archaeologists (LAS 1974:3). The future success of archaeology depends in large part on the involvement of nonprofessional archaeologists. The potential for "citizen scientists" to assist with site monitoring and stewardship makes this clear (Dawson et al. 2020). In terms of outreach, education, and research partnerships, the LAS has an essential role to play in public archaeology.

The goals of this column are to provide a space for an exchange of ideas about CRM and public archaeology in Louisiana and in the process, to encourage further advances in these areas. There are, for example, intractable problems of concern to all archaeologists in the state. James Ford (1935:11) long ago lamented a lack of regulations for the protection of American Indian sites and monuments being destroyed by cultivation, construction, pot hunting, and erosion. Four decades later, Robert Neuman (1977:31) concluded the rapid destruction of sites on Louisiana's coast was a serious problem and "should be limited by the enforcement of existing state and federal laws, as well as by the support of an interested public."

Another four-and-a-half decades have passed and times have changed. Or have they? Have

archaeologists in Louisiana marshalled sufficient public interest and support? What synergies that might exist in CRM and public archaeology would benefit from communication and collaboration. What role should avocational and university archaeologists play? The *Newsletter* might facilitate communication among archaeologists in CRM and at universities with avocational archaeologists and the interested public. To comment on related issues or recent news and events involving CRM and public archaeology in Louisiana, email the editor at laarchaeology@gmail.com.

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LAS CHAPTER AND MEMBERSHIP NEWS

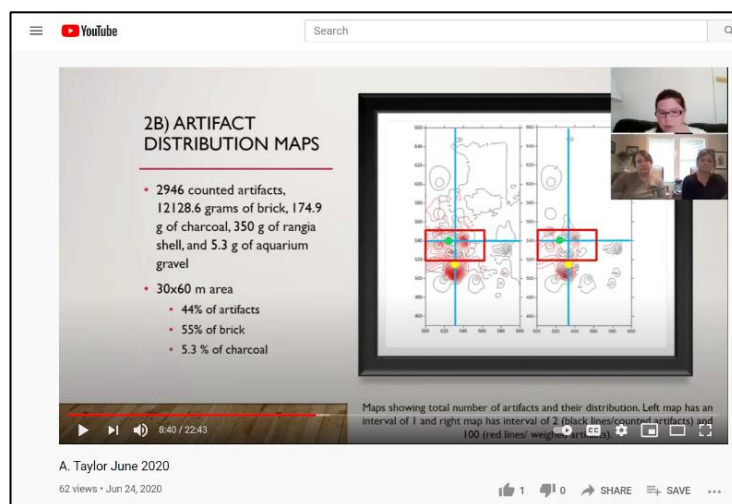
Baton Rouge Chapter

Contact: Brandy Kerr or Margeaux Murray, Co-Presidents

Email: batonrougelas1975@gmail.com

Starting in May, 2020, the Baton Rouge Chapter switched to virtual presentations. Since then, we have provided YouTube links to presentations every other month or so. We have 9 subscribers to our YouTube channel and added approximately 10 new members since May. The following are screenshots from recent presentations.

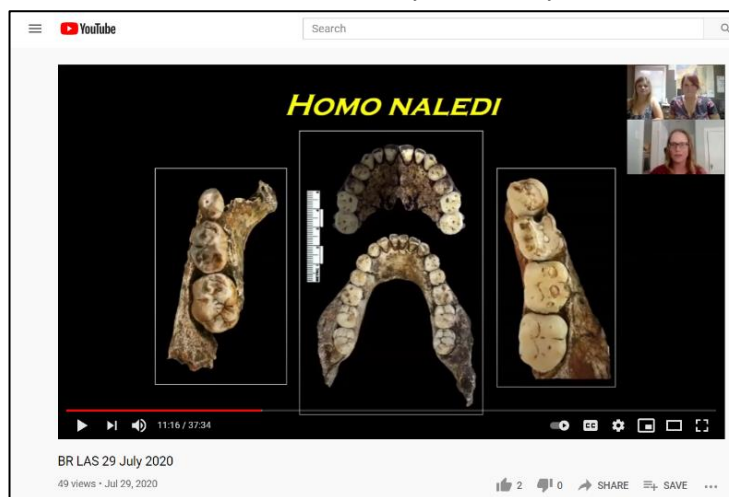
Cher Foster, Ph.D. candidate, will give the next presentation on May 26, 2021. Presentations on June 30, July 28, and August 25 will be announced soon.



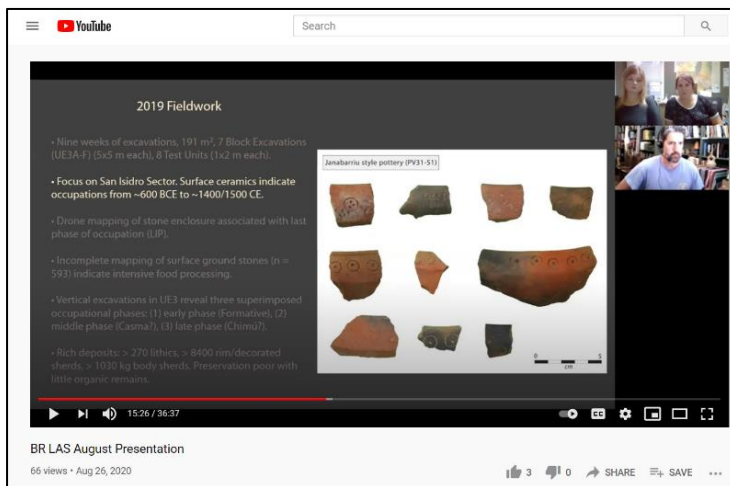
June 2020 Virtual Presentation by Ashlee Taylor.



May 2020 Virtual Presentation by Brandy K. McMains.



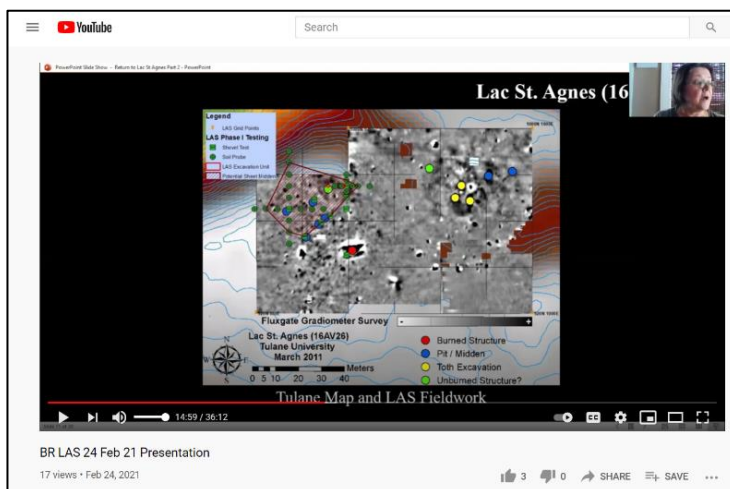
July 2020 Virtual Presentation by Dr. Juliet Brophy.



August 2020 Baton Rouge Chapter Virtual Presentation by Dr. David Chicoine.



October 2020 Baton Rouge Chapter Virtual Presentation by Dr. Rob Mann.



February 2021 Baton Rouge Chapter Virtual Presentation by Julie Doucet.

Baton Rouge Chapter (continued)

Dr. Ryan Gray from UNO is scheduled to speak on September 29, followed by Dr. Heather McKillop from LSU on October 27. To receive information about our meetings, email batonrougelas1975@gmail.com

Acadiana Chapter

Contact: Sadie Schoeffler, President

Email: acadianalas@gmail.com

The Acadiana Chapter will hold meetings with virtual presentations via Zoom on the first Thursday of each month beginning in May. Presentations will be posted on the Acadiana Chapter YouTube channel. The Acadiana Chapter looks forward to hosting in-person events again soon. Email acadianalas@gmail.com with questions, to receive a virtual meeting invitation, or to be added to the mailing list.

Delta Chapter

Contact: Brian Ostahowski

Email: brian.ostahowski@gmail.com

www.facebook.com/DeltaChapterLAS

The Delta Chapter will meet the first Monday of each month, August through April, at the Zony Mash Beer Project (3943 Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd, New Orleans) at 6:30 pm. We'll be using the outdoor stage until it gets cold.

Northwest Chapter

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West Louisiana Archaeology Club

John Guy, President

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Rockey Rockhold, Vice President

Email: richardrockhold@yahoo.com

FIELD NOTES AND RECENT RESEARCH

Two New Mound Sites in Madison Parish

Chip McGimsey

Louisiana Division of Archaeology

In the summer of 2020, avocational archaeologist Glen Carlson noticed an interesting set of bumps on LiDAR maps of northeast Louisiana. The most intriguing was a group of five or six rises on a terrace overlooking a former Mississippi River channel. Two or three single bumps are visible on the lands south of there. As none of these possible mounds had been examined, we decided to go take a look. All of these sites lie within the Tensas River National Wildlife Refuge, so permission was obtained from the Refuge prior to the site visit. The easiest access to the sites is by boat from private camps some distance away. Many thanks to Dany Brouillard and Todd Cagle who provided boats and access to the sites. The sites were visited by Glen Carlson, Diana Greenlee of the Poverty Point World Heritage site, and Emily Dale, Maegan Smith, and Chip McGimsey from the Division of Archaeology on 16 March 2021.

The multi-mound site (16MA368; the Carlson Mound group) consists of five small earthen mounds arranged in a rectangular configuration (Figure 1). The site sits on a terrace at the confluence of Judd Lake and a large abandoned Mississippi River channel. According to Saucier (1994), this channel is part of the Meander Belt 4 system and was active between 7,500 and 5,800 years ago. Our initial interest in the site was due to the age of the landform, suggesting the possibility that the mounds were Middle Archaic in age. It is unknown when Judd Bayou incised through the western bank of the meander. But it is the confluence of both channels that likely was a significant factor in the site's placement.

Each of the mounds is approximately 1.5 m high and 20 to 25 m in diameter. Three of them form a line along the north bank of Judd Bayou with the easternmost mound sitting right at the point of the terrace overlooking both channels. A fourth mound lies just northwest of the eastern mound along the old river channel. The final mound defines the

northwestern corner of the complex and is the only one not positioned along a channel bank. On LiDAR, a sixth rise can be seen at the north end of the site. Visual inspection identified a low, 0.5 m high rise with very gently sloping sides and a diameter of approximately 40 m. A soil core placed on the crest of this rise revealed a uniform alluvial sediment with no evidence of basket-loading. This rise appears to be a natural prominence on the landscape.

Soil cores were placed on several mounds. The upper 75 cm of each was saturated with water and the cores compressed to the point of unreadability. In each mound, mound fill as evidenced by 1-5 cm thick lenses of basket-loaded alluvium, midden, and A-horizon sediments were clearly evident below that depth.

Mound A sits at the northeast corner of the complex, overlooking the river channel (Figure 2). It measures approximately 25 m E-SE/W-NW by 15 m E-NE/W-SW. It is generally circular in shape, although the eastern edge extends right to the edge of the terrace. A one-inch soil core placed in the crest of the mound revealed 1.25 m of mound fill, evidenced by basket loads of clay, midden, and A-horizon sediments. The base of the mound was defined by a 3-4 cm thick remnant A horizon over a B horizon.

Mound B is the easternmost mound on the south line, and lies immediately southeast of Mound A. It is approximately 25 m SE/NW by 15 m NE/SW. It is generally semicircular in shape with the long flat side paralleling the Judd Lake bank. The mound extends all the way to the bank edge.

Mound C is the middle of the three mounds on the south side. It is 25 m in diameter, but has a semicircular shape with the long, flat side paralleling the bank of Judd Lake. The mound extends all the way to the bayou bank. A soil core placed on the crest of the mound revealed 1.43 m of mound fill. It overlies a 6 cm thick A horizon and the B horizon continued to 1.67 m below surface (bs). A sample of charcoal from a basket-load of midden at 130-135

cm bs was submitted for dating. It produced a calibrated two-sigma age of AD 560 – 641 (UGAMS-52198).

Mound D is the westernmost of the southern line along Judd Lake. It is approximately 20 m N-NE/S-SW by 15 m S-SW/N-NE. Like the other two in this line, it is generally semicircular in shape with the

long axis paralleling the bank edge. The mound appears to extend up to the bank edge.

Mound E is situated at the northwest corner of the complex, and is the only mound not on a bank edge. It is generally circular in shape and 25 m in diameter. It appears to be 1.5 m high. A soil core placed on the crest of the mound revealed basket-loaded

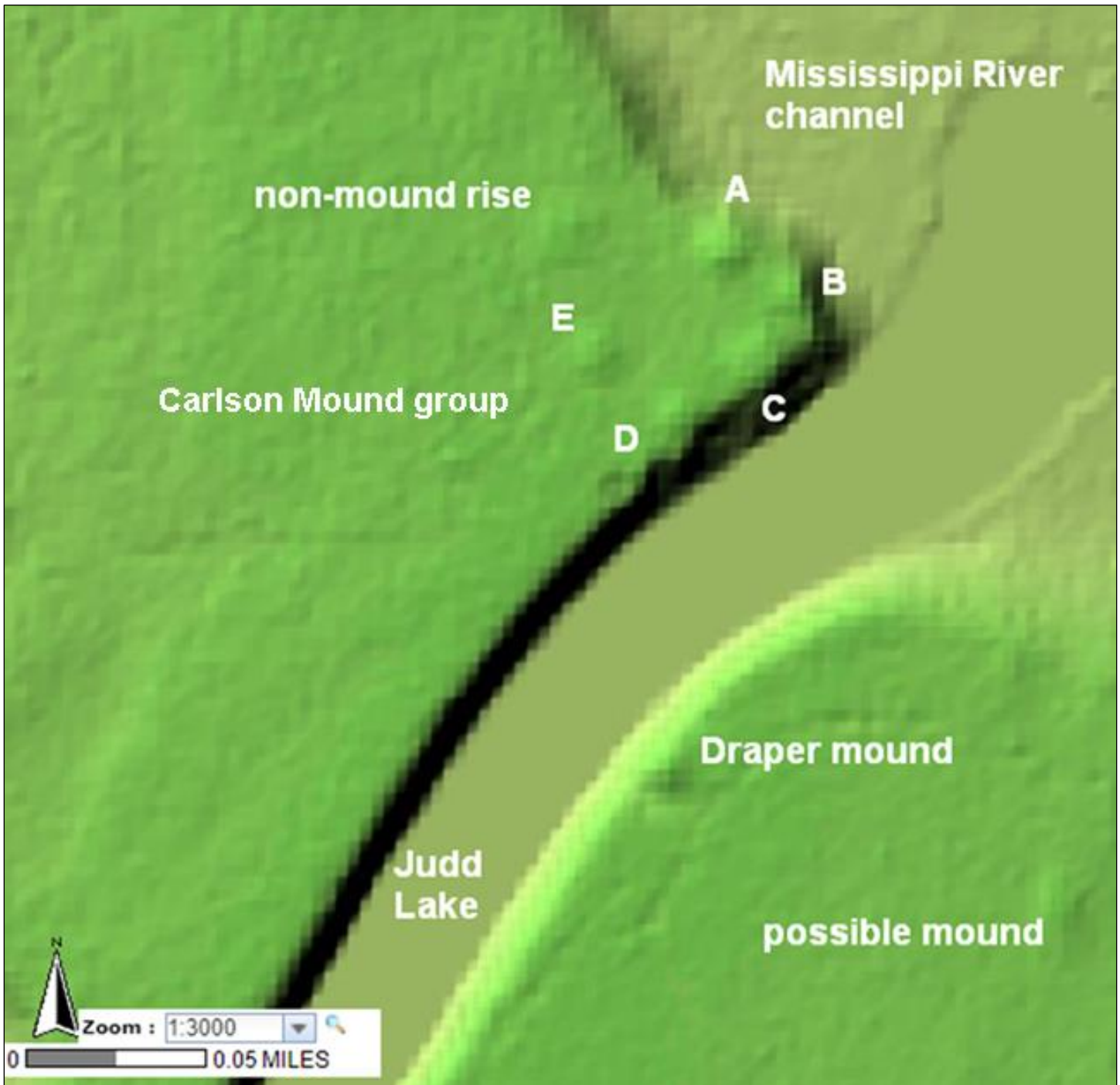


Figure 1. LiDAR map of the Carlson Mound group (16MA368) and the Draper Mound (16MA369).



Figure 2. View of 16MA368 Mound A looking southeast toward the Mississippi River channel.

sediments below 50 cm. The core refused on a root at 75 cm bs, so the base of the mound was not reached. A piece of charcoal recovered from 65-70 cm bs was submitted for dating. It produced a calibrated two-sigma age of AD 673-774 (UGAMS-52199).

The ground surface at the site was covered with leaves and vegetation and there were few opportunities to look for artifacts. Two Baytown Plain sherds and one Troyville Stamped sherd were observed. Together with the two radiocarbon dates, these indicate that the mounds were likely constructed during the Baytown period.

The LiDAR map also showed a single mound just southwest of 16MA368 on the south bank of Judd Bayou (16MA369; Draper Mound). A quick visit was made to this mound but as we did not have official permission to core, inspection was limited to

searching for surface artifacts. One sherd with probable Marksville Incised lines was found, suggesting the mound might be slightly earlier than the Carlson Mounds.

We hope to return next year after the vegetation dies back again to core the Draper mound, and look for the other two bumps that lie to the southeast.

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The Troyville Site (16CT7) in Catahoula Parish: Recent Acquisitions and Work by the Archaeological Conservancy

Jessica Crawford

The Archaeological Conservancy

The Archaeological Conservancy recently finished cleanup of a portion of the Troyville site in Catahoula Parish. Over ten years ago, Joe Saunders and Recca Bamberg-Jones, with the Regional Archaeology Program, spent time coring all over the town of Jonesville and identified several intact portions of the Troyville site. In 2009, they approached the Conservancy with a map of several potential acquisitions. The Conservancy immediately began efforts to acquire portions of the site on which the town of Jonesville was established in the late 1870s.

Previously, most people assumed the site had been destroyed by the growing town. In 1933 the Great Mound was used as fill for the approach to the Long-Allen bridge across the Black River. It turns out that there is quite a bit left of the site.

The earliest descriptions of Troyville vary as to how many mounds were originally at the site, but all accounts agree that it was dominated by one massive mound, referred to as the Great Mound. Referred to as Mound 5 on most maps, it stood approximately 80 feet high and was comprised of three “tiers” or levels: two rectangular shaped mounds, with a conical mound on top. The Great Mound was surrounded by several smaller mounds ranging in heights from 12 to 20 feet. The site also included an embankment on the southern and western sides.

Time and settlement of the region took its toll on the site. By 1896, one of the smaller mounds on the riverfront had been graded down to allow better access to the steamboat wharf and many of the other mounds were serving as foundations of buildings and houses. At that point, the Great Mound had been reduced to about 45 feet.

Winslow Walker with the Smithsonian’s Bureau of American Ethnology visited the site in 1931, a few months after the Great Mound was reduced to street level. His report was published as [Bulletin 113](#).

Walker determined that there was still plenty of reason to conduct excavations at the site. His discoveries included split-cane matting covering domes 25 feet in diameter, wooden planks up to 7 feet in length, palmetto covered floors, a palisade wall at the base of a mound, log steps up the side of a mound, and layers of cane matting secured to the Great Mound with wooden stakes. While working in Jonesville, Walker was able to identify the smaller mounds at the site, the remains of which were scattered among neighborhood yards, churches, and other buildings. Until he was forced to leave, much of his work was conducted on property owned by the Wurster family.

After their work at the site, Joe and Recca suggested the Archaeological Conservancy acquire four portions of the embankment, remnants of Mounds 4, 7 and 5, and Mound 1, which contains a large historic cemetery. About 4.5 meters remain of Mound 4, which extends across three neighborhood lots. With funds from a memorial fund established for the late Tom Eubanks, Louisiana’s former State Archaeologist, the Conservancy purchased the first lot from Mr. C. R. Craddock in 2010. Mr. Craddock inherited the lot from his late wife, who was a descendant of the Wurster family.

The lot contains a small wood house and five historic Wurster family graves. The house was immediately demolished and since then, the lot has been mowed on a regular basis. Later that year, the Methodist Church donated Mound 1 to the Conservancy, including the historic cemetery.

The most recent acquisitions are the other two lots containing Mound 4. They were purchased from Wurster family descendants in 2020. Each lot contained a sizable house that had been unoccupied for a couple of years. The yards had not been kept up for several years.

For approximately a week in March, the Conservancy worked with a local contractor to demolish both houses, remove all debris (which included asbestos shingles) and cut several large trees. Because heavy equipment was used, the work was monitored by Conservancy staff and Chip McGimsey and Emily

Dale with the Louisiana Division of Archaeology. The Archaeological Conservancy is already working on the next Troyville acquisition and we deeply appreciate the support and assistance of

the Louisiana Division of Archaeology, the Wurster family, and the citizens of Jonesville.



Left: Demolition of house on Mound 4, purchased by The Archaeological Conservancy.



Right: Emily Dale monitoring tree removal on Mound 4.



Left: Chip McGimsey and Emily Dale monitoring removal of debris on Mound 4.



Right: Mound 4 after house demolition and removal.

Phase III Archaeological Mitigation of the Dunboyne Plantation Sugarhouse (16IV204)

Paul D. Jackson and Steven Filoromo
TerraXplorations, Inc.

In the spring and summer of 2020, TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) performed a Phase III archaeological mitigation of the Dunboyne Plantation Sugarhouse (Site 16IV204) in Iberville Parish, Louisiana (Figure 1; Jackson et al. 2021). The mitigation, conducted for one of the many planned chemical plant expansions along the banks of the Mississippi River in the southern region of Louisiana, consisted of a complete excavation of the sugarhouse and surrounding areas. The excavation methods included mechanical stripping with a smooth bucket backhoe and hand excavation of all exposed structural and pit features.

History

Edward George Washington Butler first purchased the Dunboyne Plantation in 1827. This purchase, added by a small loan from Andrew Jackson, included 102 acres of land for cultivation. No great detail is given about the existing facilities or even the crops grown. However, it is mentioned later that when the land was purchased, Butler began to switch from animal-powered to steam-powered sugar production (Degelos 1892). It is posited the original animal-powered facility was positioned near the current sugarhouse, or the building was readapted and expanded. In 1845, the steam-powered sugarhouse was again upgraded, with a new condenser and pump, a horizontal steam engine, and a cooling room. These renovations again expanded the facility's footprint, and records note that it created an "F" or "L" shaped layout. Only two years later, a fire destroyed part of the steam chimney, roof, and windows. These structures were repaired by 1851, and records note that all freestanding side structures were removed, and another wing was added to the east side of the main building.

Historic maps of the region in 1851 (Humphreys and Abbot 1851) show that the sugarhouse complex for Dunboyne Plantation contains a rectangular

structure, and probably a boiling and curing house in the center of the property. This building was flanked by two other buildings, which Ryan et al. (2014:169) contend are the freestanding purgery and a warehouse or cane shed. According to the above research, these exterior buildings would have been removed by this time, so the map's data probably comes from early work in the area.

Despite many catastrophic events, including the Mexican-American War, Civil War, Yellow fever outbreaks, hurricanes, and economic collapse, Butler endeavored to build his plantation. In 1852, he purchased the back swamp regions surrounding his plantation from the U.S. government to expand his croplands. Towards the end of the Civil War, he added cotton and corn cultivation to his plantation to offset financial losses in the wake of the war. Presumably, this would have required additional structures, equipment, and personnel. No evidence of these additions was noted in the map data for the site.

Eventually, the financial strain of the shift from enslaved labor to paid labor, and poor health, led Butler to sell the property and all facilities to Henry Fales of Cuba by 1871. The plantation continued to falter for the next three years until Major Duncan Hubbard took over the property and its management. Under Hubbard's leadership, sugar production reached a new peak. New equipment, including a condenser and pump, and horizontal steam engine, were added to the sugarhouse. Unfortunately, another Yellow Fever epidemic swept through the region and killed Hubbard and his immediate family.

By 1880 the plantation was again owned by a Butler, Lawrence Butler, Edward's son, in partnership with A.N. Hebert. The facility remained unchanged in the records until 1883 when, as shown on the 1883 and 1884 MRC maps, the structure is depicted as being T-shaped, which probably constituted a complete sugarhouse with two integrated purgeries.

The facility is described in 1869 as a brick and shingle structure that employed open, fire-heated

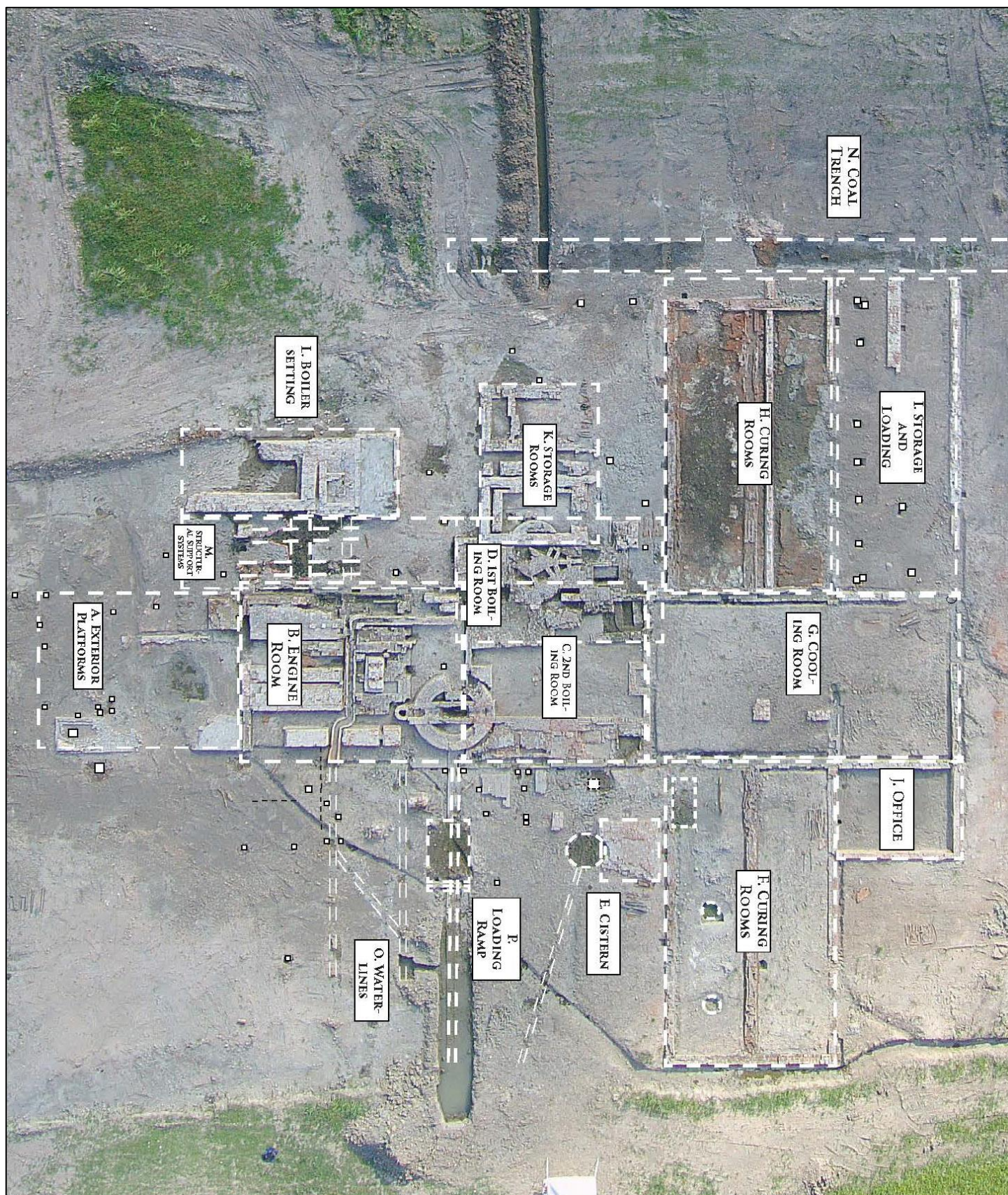


Figure 1. Aerial map of the excavated Dunboyne Plantation Sugarhouse with identified rooms.



Figure 2. Aerial image of chimney stack base and kettle train.

kettles (Bouchereau 1869; Breedlove 1838; E.G.W. Butler to Lawrence Lewis 18 Dec. 1831, Papers of the Washington and Lewis Families [PWLF] Mss. 2988, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia [ASSSCL UVA]). The Dunboyne Sugarhouse remained in operation until destroyed by fire in 1901 (The Daily Advocate 1901).

The plantation then changed to the cultivation of rice and cotton crops.

Excavation Results

The excavations of the Dunboyne Sugarhouse and surrounding buildings found most of the main

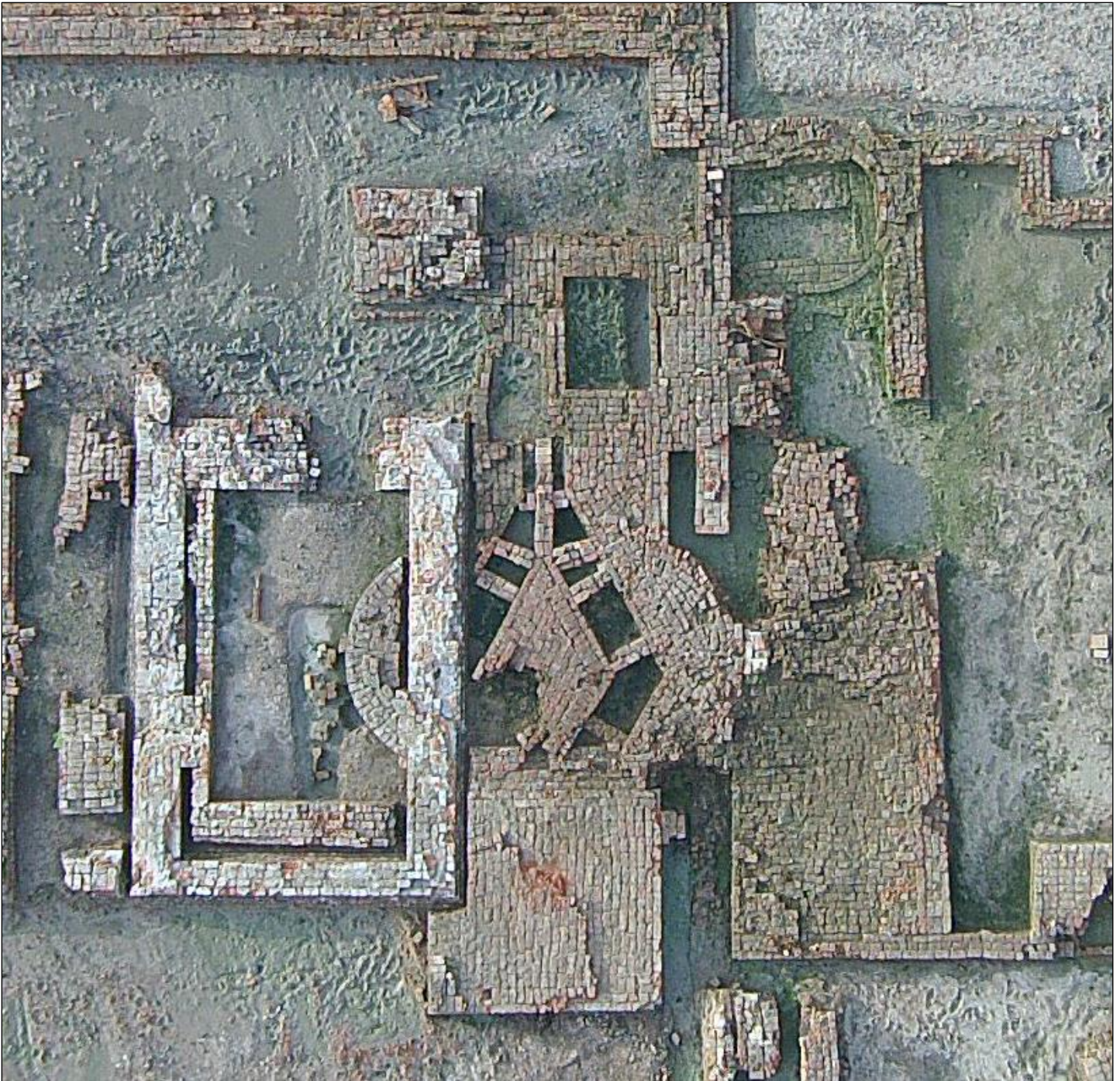


Figure 3. Aerial image of duel base chimney stack, built over in later addition.

sugarhouse footing still intact, though the exterior edges of the building had been heavily damaged (see Figure 1). The interior of the building, particularly around the main engine room and kettle room (Figure 2), was in excellent shape.

One hundred and forty-seven various features within the facility were uncovered and recorded. This level of preservation helped simplify the

interpretations of the facility's internal layout and the functions of many of the separate rooms.

As the historic research demonstrated, the facility was under various alterations throughout its history (Figure 3). Many areas of the facility show reuse or being wholly built over, as new technology or general uses of the rooms changed. It appears that the sugarhouse had at least two chimney stacks and



Figure 4. Photograph of Kerrigan Meaux excavating an in situ kettle in the sugarhouse curing room.

possibly a third, associated with the exterior furnace near the northern edge of the building. Several sections of the facility were clearly shown to have been built directly on top of previous construction or debris.

Just outside the sugarhouse walls, the disturbance was much more significant, and subsequently, the preservation much less. Most of the exterior walls around the engine, kettle, and cooling rooms were

almost completely destroyed, and the northern edge of the facility was entirely demolished. The main sugarhouse was primarily protected from agriculture and land-use disturbances by a thick layer of gravel spread across the area. The previous owner laid this gravel to improve his heavy equipment parking area and cane storage plowing, planting, and general maintenance. These disturbances were deep and extensive.

None of the other buildings shown on early maps of the area were relocated. Only small scatters of artifacts were found near each location, and no evidence of structural features was present.

Artifacts collected from the site were mostly what would be expected from an archaeological mitigation of a nineteenth-century sugarhouse (Figure 4). Sixty percent of the material collected fell within the architectural or metal groups and mainly consisted of bricks, mortar, nails, window glass, and an assortment of machinery parts and tools. These items generally dated from 1775 to 1899. These dates correlate nicely with the continued use and adaptation of the facility from the early 1800s to its destruction in 1901.

The most surprising aspect of the findings was the amount of kitchen and faunal material, which comprised 29 percent of the collection. This recovery is undoubtedly the result of selection bias, as we focused on diagnostic and unusual items for collection, rather than construction material. Nevertheless, it does indicate a lot of drinking and eating took place on site. Unfortunately, the nature of all the materials was mostly collected from mixed fill soil above or immediately around the features, so identifying activity areas based solely on these materials is dubious. However, it appears that consumption of food and beverages was not restricted to a single area of the site, and no evidence of food preparation was identified.

Most of the food was likely prepared off-site and consumed at or near an individuals' workstation. The diagnostic material in the kitchen group spanned from 1790 to 1955. Some of the later material may have been associated with the continued use of the area as a parking and loading facility and not associated with the sugarhouse.

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IN MEMORIAM

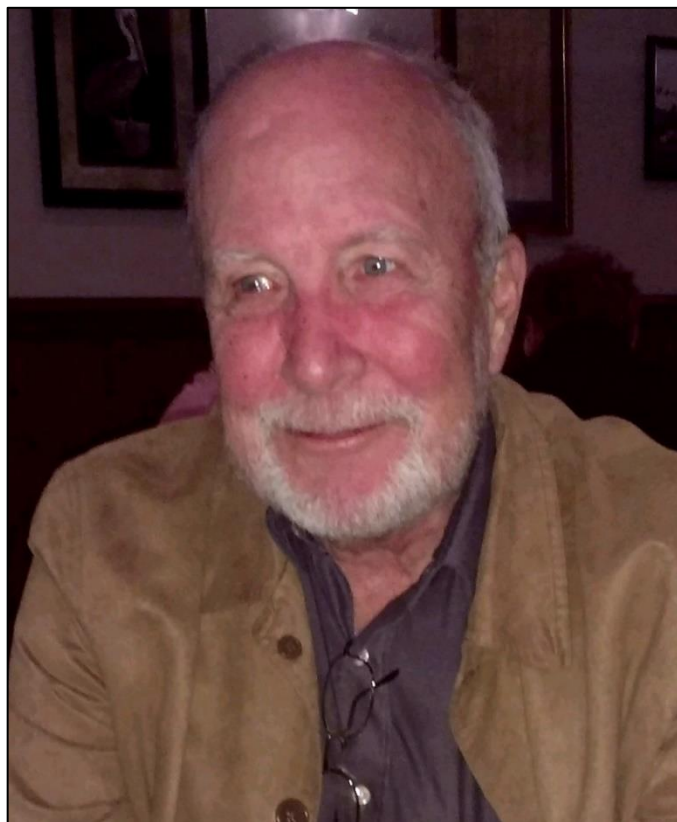
Dave D. Davis, Ph.D.

June 5, 1951 – March 30, 2021

By R. Christopher Goodwin, Ph.D.

Dr. Dave D. Davis, anthropologist, archaeologist and teacher passed away on March 30, 2021 of heart failure. A distinguished scholar, professor and university administrator, Dave was a graduate of John F. Kennedy High School in Orleans Parish. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree Cum Laude from the University of New Orleans in 1972, and his Masters and Doctorate from Yale University in 1974 and 1975, respectively. He began his teaching career at Brandeis University in 1975, joining the faculty of Tulane University in 1977. At Tulane, he served variously as the Director of the Center for Archeology, Associate Chairman and Coordinator for Graduate Studies, and as Chairman of the Department of Anthropology from 1982 – 1987. In 1988, he joined the faculty of the University of Southern Maine as Professor of Anthropology, becoming Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and then Provost and Vice President of Academic Affairs. Returning to New Orleans in 2001, he rejoined Tulane University as Associate Dean and Administrative Professor, and then Vice President for Sponsored Research. Following his retirement from Tulane in 2014, he joined R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. as a Senior Vice President, having served on the Board of Directors of the company starting from 1999 until his passing.

A productive scholar as well as a university administrator, Dave was the author and editor of numerous publications and several monographs spanning a wide range of research interests, from the pre-contact archaeology of the Gulf Coast south and the West Indies, to early Spanish ecosystem management in the Spanish Antilles, human biogeography, and the calibration of West Indian archaeological chronologies. He is the editor of the volume entitled *Perspectives on Gulf Coast Prehistory* (1984), published by the University Press of Florida in the Ripley P. Bullen Monograph Series, and the author of *Jolly Beach and the Preceramic*



Occupation of Antigua, West Indies (2010), published in the Yale University Publications in Anthropology series. He also was an author of three monographs entitled: *To the Mill and Back, Fairfield's Ash Creek to Corduroy Road; Fort Wooster Park - Bridging Connecticut's Native American and Revolutionary Past*; and *Pine Island - A Coastal Islet's Storied Past*, published in 2018 by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office to help publicize the Connecticut State Archaeological Preserve program. He was co-editor of the monograph series entitled *Patterns and Transformations in the Prehistory and History of Vieques*.

A mentor to many students at Tulane, the University of Southern Maine, and Brandeis, Dave shared his abiding enthusiasm for anthropology and archaeology. An advocate of hands-on learning, Dave was a firm believer in the power of field schools to promote self-discovery and cultural understanding. He ran 15 field schools in diverse settings ranging from South Louisiana to the

Leeward Islands and the British Virgin Islands. He observed that field schools were often transformative for his students. During his lengthy and innovative career as a college professor, and in addition to the range of customary archaeology and anthropology classes, Dave was noted for developing such popular and engaging classes as "The Historic Anthropology of New Orleans," "The Historic Anthropology of the Caribbean," "Pirate Societies," and "Maps, Myths and Reality." He commented that the latter was a favorite. On the evening before his death, Dave taught his last class for Tulane on the anthropology of historic New Orleans. He told his wife Sallie that it was one of the best classes he had ever given. He also was teaching two online classes for the University of Southern Maine.

Dave leaves his wife Sallie Edmonson Davis, his sons Evan and Rob, grandchildren Molly, Rosie and Arlo, his sisters Debbie Stowers and Rosemarie Landry, and his brother Richard. A warm and collegial teacher, mentor and friend, his legacies of teaching and scholarship are enduring. He will be sorely missed.

Dave D. Davis, Ph.D. (1951-2021):

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- 2018 (with J.H. Maymon) *Fort Wooster Park - Bridging Connecticut's Native American and Revolutionary Past*. Submitted to Connecticut State Historic Office, Hartford.
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IN MEMORIAM

Samuel Oscar McGahey

Ridgeland, Mississippi

August 27, 1939 – March 4, 2021

Samuel O. McGahey (Sam), 81, of Clinton Mississippi, after a long struggle with Parkinson's disease, passed away peacefully in his home surrounded by his family on March 4, 2021.

He was born in Webster County, Mississippi on August 27, 1939, son of Samuel Arlin and Hattie Hood McGahey. He is survived by his wife, Elisabet McGahey and his four sons, Thomas, Michael, Richard and Andrew. He is also survived by his sister Patricia Floyd and nine grandchildren and three great grandchildren. He and his younger sister, Patricia, grew up on a farm west of Calhoun City.

Sam attended Calhoun City Schools and graduated from Calhoun City High School in 1957. After graduation he left Calhoun County to join the United States Army, where he was part of the U.S. Fourth Army Division. While serving in the Army in the European Theater he met his future wife, Elisabet Svall, near Stockholm Sweden. After meeting the love of his life, Sam would marry Elisabet and begin a family. Thomas was born in Sweden.

After being discharged from the Army, Sam, Elisabet and Thomas moved to Mississippi where Sam attended the University of Mississippi and obtained a Masters in Anthropology. He would go on to work at the Mississippi Department of Archives and



Sam McGahey. Undated photograph courtesy of Sam Brookes.

History as an archaeologist and to be the Chief Archaeologist at the Historic Preservation Division for many years. Highly respected and considered an expert in his field, he was a published and well-known author, having penned many academic textbooks and professional publications.



"SENIOR ARCHEOLOGIST – Sam McGahey of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History works at the Sturdivant site in Amite County." Photo courtesy of Sam Brookes.

Sam McGahey was also an artist and craftsman. He turned pieces of wood into works of art. He carved wood, bone, slate, and even deer antlers. "Pops" would explain to his children, "Its easy, just know what you want it to look like and take everything else away." He was one of the pioneers of the modern American art of flint knapping and making of arrowheads and tools. Sam made arrowheads from rock, glass, and even obsidian. Over the years, Sam made tens of thousands of arrowheads and carvings.

Sam was a man of physical fitness. Many in his community remember him running up the highway with his denim shirt and blue jeans (his work out attire), and later in life walking any number of his dogs. He commonly walked around his house and office on his hands. Into his sixties, Sam would knock out over twenty pull ups. Sam asked one of his sons, three days before he went to be with the Lord, to bring him two chairs so he could do push-ups. He was dedicated. He was a man's man.

He was more than an archaeologist. He was more than an artist. "Pops" was an example and a hero to four boys, an incredibly devoted husband and a role model for his children and grandchildren. He died a born again Christian and will be missed by so many. Sam McGahey was the Man, the Myth, the Legend. We will miss him so, but through faith in Christ, we will see him in time.

Sam and Elisabet shared a love for animals. In lieu of flowers, the family requests memorials be made, or needs provided for, to an organization close to their hearts: CARA Community Animal Rescue and Adoption, Inc., 960 N. Flag Chapel Road, Jackson, MS 39209. You may also mail CARA donations to P.O. Box 231, Clinton, MS 39060.

From:

<https://www.tributearchive.com/obituaries/20179254/Samuel-Oscar-Mcgahey>

MEETINGS, FIELDWORK, AND MORE

Archaeology Field School University of Louisiana at Lafayette Summer of 2021



In partnership between the Louisiana Public Archaeology Lab, University of Louisiana at Lafayette, and Historic Preservation Department, Coshatta Tribe of Louisiana

- Learn scientific techniques of archaeological excavation, site investigation, and survey while participating in applied research.
- To be held at historic Coshatta sites in southwestern Louisiana.
- [UL Lafayette](#) will offer undergraduate and graduate credit in Anthropology 490G.
- The Archaeology Field School will be offered as two three-week sessions:
 - Session 1: May 17– June 4, 2021.
 - Session 2: June 7–25, 2021.
- Both sessions will meet Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM–5:00 PM.
- Lodging will be provided during the week, but students will be responsible for their own weekend accommodations and transportation.
- The follow-up lab course, Archaeological Records (ANTH 499G) will be offered during the Fall semester of 2021.
- Enrollment options include registration as a [non-degree seeking student](#).
- Applications are still being accepted for Session 2 of the field school but enrollment is limited, so apply soon!
- To apply, or for more information, email: samuel.huey@louisiana.edu

Louisiana Archaeology, the peer-reviewed, annual bulletin of the LAS, is accepting article manuscripts and reports of research. The [Bulletin Contributor Guidelines](#) can be found on the [LAS website](#) at <https://www.laarchaeologicalsociety.org/>

Inquiries and submissions should be emailed to the editor at: laarchaeology@gmail.com

Upcoming Meetings

Louisiana Archaeological Society



2022 Annual Meeting in Baton Rouge, LA

Date and Venue to be announced soon!

Check out the [LAS website](#) for meeting information and updates.

Southeastern Archaeological Conference

October 24-27, 2021

The next SEAC annual meeting will be held at the Durham Convention Center in Durham, North Carolina. The 2020 meeting in Durham was cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Check out the [SEAC website](#) for [conference information](#) and updates.

Society for American Archaeology

March 30 – April 3, 2022

The 87th annual meeting of the SAA will be held in Chicago, Illinois. The 2021 annual meeting was held online. Check out the [SAA website](#) for meeting information and updates.

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Mark A. Rees, LAS Editor

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