



Louisiana Archaeological Society

NEWSLETTER

RICHARD A. WEINSTEIN, Newsletter Editor

COASTAL ENVIRONMENTS, INC. BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70802

Volume 23, No. 1

Spring 1996

FROM THE EDITOR

I trust that all members who attended the Annual Meeting in Shreveport were rewarded both intellectually and socially for their dedication and perseverance, once the ice, snow, sleet, and freezing temperatures dissipated. I believe that this was the first time in 22 years that an L. A. S. meeting had to be postponed due to horrendous weather conditions. Hopefully, it will be the last time for at least another 22 years.

I know that I enjoyed the papers, the wine-and-cheese reception, and the fine hotel arrangements organized by Mary Brice and the other members of the Northwest Chapter. I am certainly looking forward to next year's meeting in Alexandria.

In any event, my past pleadings for folks to send in articles and/or news have apparently paid off, as I received four articles within the last two months or so. Two of these are included in this issue of the newsletter. The article by George Avery, in fact, is taken straight from his presentation at the Annual Meeting, and is just the sort of item that the newsletter should include. The other two articles will appear in the next issue, but that should not discourage other folks from sending in their notes, news, or articles. I can never have too many articles.

Rich Weinstein
Newsletter Editor

THANKS FROM THE NORTHWEST CHAPTER

by
Mary Brice
Northwest Chapter,
Chairperson
L. A. S. Annual Meeting

The 1996 Annual Meeting of the L. A. S. was held on February 23, 24, and 25. After having to cancel due to bad weather earlier in the month, then reschedule, we still had a good turnout.

First, let me thank Rufus Davis, Chief of the Caddo Adais Tribe, for presenting a very enlightening slide presentation during the Saturday luncheon. Rufus principally talked about his experiences growing up as an Indian child. Thank you, Rufus.

Many other thanks are due. Let me thank all of the speakers who came and did such a great job. Thanks also to Dr. George Shannon of the Louisiana State Exhibit Museum for the great tour on Sunday morning. Additional thanks to Coe Haygood of the Caddo Pine Island Oil and Historical Museum, Oil City, Louisiana, for help in preparing the programs for the meeting. Thanks also to the Community Coffee Company, Shreveport, for furnishing all of our coffee and condiments free of charge.

The Ramada Inn of Shreveport was so very cooperative in helping me coordinate the meeting, beginning with the initial arrangements, then following through with the subsequent cancellation due to bad weather, and finally with the rescheduling of events a few weeks later. The Shreveport-Bossier Convention and Tourist Bureau also gave much assistance.

I also wish to thank all of my fellow chapter members who graciously gave me help and guidance during the course of the meeting. I particularly wish to acknowledge my friend Linda Henderson, who helped with the Friday wine-and-cheese reception, both setting it up beforehand and cleaning it up afterwards.

We are proud to say that we had a financially successful meeting. Now I can relax and look forward to the 1997 meeting to be hosted by the Central Chapter in Alexandria. Remember to give a helping hand to Nancy Affeltranger. She will need it.

Thanks again to all!!

RENEW YOUR 1996 L. A. S. MEMBERSHIP

This issue of the Newsletter is being sent to all 1995 and 1996 members. However, if you have not renewed your membership for 1996, this will be the last issue you will receive. Similarly, you will not receive the 1996 Bulletin when it is published. So, please check the address label on this issue. If it still says "1995" then you need to pay your dues now.



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

**RAMADA INN
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA
Friday, February 23, 1996**

**Reported by
Maureen Downey
L. A. S. Secretary**

Past President Linda Jackson called the L. A. S. Executive Committee Meeting to order at 5:00 p.m. President James Fogleman was unable to attend. Members present were as follows:

Linda Jackson — L. A. S. Past President, Delta Chapter
David Jeane — L. A. S. Treasurer, Springhill
Rich Weinstein — L. A. S. Newsletter Editor, Baton Rouge Chapter
Maureen Downey — L. A. S. Secretary, Delta Chapter
T. R. Kidder — L. A. S. Bulletin Editor, New Orleans
Donald Duncan — Northwest Chapter Representative
John Guy — L. A. S. At-Large Representative, Anacoco
Nancy Affeltranger — Central Chapter Representative
John Holt — Northwest Chapter President
Mike Beckman — Northwest Chapter
Harold Brice — Northwest Chapter
Newt Jackson — Delta Chapter

Reports

Donald Duncan made the motion that the minutes of the last Executive Committee Meeting be accepted as published in the Summer 1995 L. A. S. Newsletter (Vol. 22, No. 2). David Jeane seconded the motion. Motion passed. There were no additions or corrections to the minutes. The Committee accepted the minutes as published.

Treasurer David Jeane submitted the L. A. S. 1995 Financial Statement (see pages 3 and 4 of this newsletter). Total assets

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
 1995 FINANCIAL STATEMENT
 JANUARY 8, 1996

Period covered by this report - 1/18/95 thru 1/08/96

ACCOUNT REPORTS JANUARY 17, 1995

Louisiana Archaeological Society Savings "A"...	5,879.00
Louisiana Archaeological Society Savings "B"...	3,940.00
Checking Account Balance.....	2,551.00
Petty Cash.....	140.00

<u>TOTAL ASSETS - 1/17/95</u>	12,510.00
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1995 TRANSACTIONS

INCOME

Membership Fees and Publication Sales.....	4,932.00
Checking Account Interest.....	155.00
NSU Foundation (Annual meeting).....	659.00
AMOCO Grant.....	500.00
Brian Duhe Payments.....	2,720.00
Savings Account Interest.....	440.00
EXXON Grant (Baton Rouge Chapter).....	1,000.00

<u>TOTAL 1995 INCOME</u>	10,406.00
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EXPENSES

Treasurer Expenses(printing,phone,postage).....	225.00
President Expenses.....	75.00
Newsletter Expenses(printing,postage,etc.).....	1,980.00
Treasurer's bond.....	100.00
Society of American Archaeology.....	30.00
Speakers Bureau.....	120.00
C. Kuttruff (1993 Annual Mtg.).....	178.00
Bank Error.....	30.00
1996 Annual Meeting Advance(NW Chapter).....	500.00
Bulletin Expenses.....	2,522.00
R. Saunders (Field School).....	329.00

<u>TOTAL 1995 EXPENSES</u>	6,089.00
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BALANCE IN CHECKING ACCOUNT 1/08/96.....	6,468.00
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TOTAL ASSETS LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY - 1/08/96

LAS SAVINGS "A".....	6,143.00
LAS SAVINGS "B".....	4,116.00
CHECKING ACCOUNT.....	6,468.00
PETTY CASH ON HAND.....	100.00

<u>TOTAL</u>	16,827.00
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Account Information
SAVINGS

- 1) LAS "A" - Certificate of Deposit #5017268
Louisiana Archaeological Society - Citizens Bank and
Trust Company, Springhill, La. 71075 - 12 Month
Certificate matures 4/08/96. (5.25% interest)
- 2) LAS "B" - Certificate of Deposit #5016697
Louisiana Archaeological Society - Citizens Bank and
Trust Company, Springhill, La. 71075 - 12 Month
Certificate matures 7/10/96. (5.25% interest)

CHECKING

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

Respectfully submitted,



David R. Jeane
Treasurer
Louisiana Archaeological Society
February 2, 1996

on 1/17/95 were \$12,510.00. Income for 1995 was \$10,406.00 and expenses were \$6,089.00. Total assets as of 1/08/96 were \$16,827.00. David discussed the grant received by the Baton Rouge Chapter from Exxon. He reported that he had written a check to the Baton Rouge Chapter for the amount not used at the Marksville site. The remainder of the grant will be allocated for work at the Hoover site in Tangipahoa Parish. David also reported that he had reimbursed Carl Kuttruff for \$178.00 for expenses Carl incurred for the 1993 Annual Meeting. David explained that the cost of the plaque given to Bob Neuman, in thanks for all his years of hard work as L. A. S. Bulletin Editor, was listed in the report under the heading of President Expenses. David stated that Brian Duhe was up-to-date with his reimbursements to the L. A. S. Linda thanked David for the report.

David Jeane reported that the total membership for 1995 was 305 (see page 5 of this newsletter). The present L. A. S. membership is 307. Nancy Affeltranger asked David what students receive for their member-

ship. David replied that students receive the same as any other member. Linda thanked David for the Membership Report.

Bulletin Editor T. R. Kidder reported on the status of the Haag Bulletin (No. 18). He said the bulletin was in galley form as of November and should be ready for distribution soon. David Jeane reported that he paid USL for the publication in September. USL gives the L. A. S. an excellent publication rate and publishes the bulletins as time permits. Linda Jackson said that once the bulletins are up to date, the L. A. S. may be able to regain some institutional members lost in the past years. T. R. Kidder reported that Bulletin No. 22, consisting of eleven or twelve papers, was complete except for illustrations. He said that it would probably be ready for USL by April or May. He also said that he had a commitment from Rebecca Saunders and Chris Hays to publish the proceedings of the 1996 SAA Symposium on "Recent Developments in Louisiana Archaeology." This would be Bulletin No. 23. He remarked that if he has received no other papers by then, Bulletin No. 23

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

1995 MEMBERSHIP REPORT

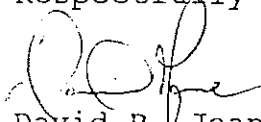
January 8, 1996

REGULAR MEMBERS.....	179
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.....	22
STUDENT MEMBERS.....	15
INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS.....	20
SUSTAINING MEMBERS.....	2
LIFE MEMBERS.....	67

TOTAL 1995 MEMBERS	<u>305</u>
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Total membership for 1988 was 251
Total membership for 1989 was 328
Total membership for 1990 was 315
Total membership for 1991 was 313
Total membership for 1992 was 291
Total membership for 1993 was 306
Total membership for 1994 was 304

Respectfully submitted,



David R. Jeane, Treasurer
February 2, 1996

may be rather slim. He also remarked that he would prefer to publish a thin volume than not print a bulletin at all. The Committee agreed with him. T. R. then said that when Jon Gibson retires from USL, the L. A. S. may have to find a new printer. This could mean a significant increase in publication expenses. Nancy Affeltranger suggested the L. A. S. look into securing grants to help with the costs of publication. T. R. Kidder replied that he would check this, although he was not optimistic about the success of securing such grants. Linda Jackson remarked that she might be able to ask Amoco for another grant that the L. A. S. could then apply to bulletin publishing

expenses.

Rich Weinstein next gave the Newsletter Report for 1995. He gave the expenses for each of the three newsletters published in 1995 and the bulk mailing permit fee. The total expenses for 1995 were \$1,293.43. He also mailed L. A. S. Bulletin Nos. 16 and 17 for a total of \$352.19. David Jeane explained that the difference in the newsletter expenses in the Treasurer's report and Newsletter report was because of the way that Coastal Environments handles the billing. The Treasurer's report includes miscellaneous items such as telephone calls, some expenses from

the previous year, etc. Nancy Affeltranger asked how many bulletins were printed, and David replied that 500 bulletins were published. Rich said again that he needed *more articles* for the newsletter. He has repeatedly asked that people send in articles. Linda thanked Rich for his Newsletter report and for the great job that he does.

Old Business

Linda Jackson emphasized the fact that each chapter must send representatives to the Executive Committee meetings. The L. A. S. secretary also should have an up-to-date list of all chapter officers, as well as chapter representatives, so that the secretary can notify them of the meetings. Unfortunately, the new Acadiana Chapter seems to have run into problems and the future of the chapter is uncertain.

The Committee discussed new brochures for the L. A. S. The brochures need to be nonspecific so that they can be used every year. David remarked that he received many requests for brochures. The new brochures should be available soon.

Delta Chapter and Central Chapter are the only chapters that took advantage of the Speaker's Bureau. David Jeane stated that he will reimburse any chapter for speaker's fees up to \$100.00 each year. Linda Jackson encouraged the chapters to take advantage of this.

New Business

The Committee discussed how they should handle the Annual Business meeting without President James Fogleman. They decided that the correct procedure would be to have Linda Jackson run the meeting as Past President. The Committee discussed nominations for the Vice President. Several persons were mentioned. These people will be consulted before the Business meeting. Linda Jackson will also ask for nominations from the floor. Nancy Affeltranger volunteered to hold future Executive Committee meetings at her home in Pineville. Linda thanked Nancy.

Discussion followed on defining the

L. A. S. policy on grants received by chapters in the name of the L. A. S. Further research will be done and then it will be discussed at the next meeting.

The Central Chapter will host the next Annual Meeting in 1997. Nancy Affeltranger, Central Chapter President, reported that she has already investigated several sites for the meeting, and probably will have the meeting at the Ramada Inn in Alexandria. The number of rooms to be reserved was discussed. The date for the meeting was discussed. No date was set.

Linda thanked Harold Brice, Mary Brice, the Northwest Chapter Annual Meeting Committee, and all members of the Northwest Chapter for all of their hard work (TWICE).

Linda Jackson thanked the Executive Committee and adjourned the meeting at 6:20 p.m.

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

**RAMADA INN
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA
Saturday, February 24, 1996**

**Reported by
Maureen Downey
L. A. S. Secretary**

Past President Linda Jackson called the L. A. S. Annual Business Meeting to order at 5:00 p.m. President James Fogleman was unable to attend.

Reports

Rich Weinstein made a motion that the membership dispense with the reading of the minutes of the last Annual Business Meeting. Donald Duncan seconded the motion. Motion passed.

Treasurer David Jeane gave the 1995 Treasurer's Report. He stated that the L. A. S. began 1995 with assets totaling \$12,510.00. The income for 1995 was

\$10,406.00 and expenses were \$6,089.00. As of January 8, 1996, total assets of the L. A. S. were \$16,827.00. The checking account balance was \$6,468.00. L. A. S. Certificate of Deposit "A" totaled \$6,143.00 and Certificate of Deposit "B" totaled \$4,116.00. Mr. Brian Duhe made a lump-sum payment in first part of 1995 that brought him up to date with his payments. Linda Jackson thanked David for the report.

David Jeane next gave the Membership Report. As of January 6, 1996, there was a total of 305 L. A. S. members for 1995. The 1994 membership was 304. There were 306 members in 1993. David asked if anyone had any questions. He remarked that he had copies of the Financial Statement for anyone who would like to have one.

Linda Jackson said that she believed the success in membership could be attributed a great deal to the bulletin. She asked Jon Gibson, Interim Bulletin Editor, to report on the status of the bulletins. She remarked that, after the two bulletins currently in the process of printing and the 1996 bulletin edited by T. R. Kidder were published, the bulletins should be up to date.

Jon reported that the Haag appreciation volume is being printed at the present time and will be out soon. This is the bulletin for 1991, so everyone who was an L. A. S. member in 1991 will soon receive this bulletin. The other bulletin that is currently in the production stage is for 1994 and will soon be going to the printers. Linda remarked that the new Bulletin Editor, T. R. Kidder, has most of the articles for his "inaugural" bulletin. Jon Gibson reminded the membership that there was a built-in lag of a year in the production of the bulletins because the first bulletin did not begin until late in 1974 and, therefore, the first bulletin for 1974 actually was published in 1975. Unless the society produces two bulletins in one year, the publication schedule will always reflect that year lag. Linda thanked Jon for his good work.

Newsletter Editor Richard Weinstein gave the Newsletter Report. There were three newsletters published in 1995 for a total expenditure of \$1,293.43. Rich plans also to

publish three newsletters in 1996: one in March or April, another one around the end of August or early September, and the last one in late November or early December. He said that the newsletters for this past year have been rather slim regarding submitted articles, especially the last issue. He asked again that people please send him material for the newsletters!!

New Business

There was no old business to be discussed, so Linda Jackson announced that next on the agenda would be the election of the new Vice President/President-Elect. She asked for nominations. Newt Jackson nominated Roger Saucier. Nancy Affeltranger seconded the nomination. David Jeane nominated Carl Kuttruff and Jon Gibson seconded the nomination. Linda said that Jim Fogleman suggested Michelle Hutchins as a candidate. Michelle declined the nomination. Linda noted that the nominees were both very qualified candidates and called for discussion on the candidates.

Linda Jackson explained that Roger Saucier lives in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and is now retired. He was raised in Louisiana and graduated from LSU. He has been a life member of the L. A. S. for twenty years. Although professionally his education is in geology and geography, he is very involved in archaeology.

Rich Weinstein remarked that everyone knows Carl Kuttruff. He is an archaeologist and a very active member of the L. A. S. He has often been program chair for the Annual Meetings. He has helped run field schools for LSU and USL, and also for the L. A. S. Jon Gibson reiterated that both Carl and Roger were excellent candidates.

The vote was held and Roger Saucier was elected Vice President. Linda Jackson congratulated Roger on his election. She thanked Carl Kuttruff and told him that we would need him for next time. Roger Saucier thanked everyone for their confidence in him and said that he looked forward to working with everyone.

Linda called for any other new business. She then said that she was pleased that Nancy Affeltranger and the Central Chapter had chosen the Ramada Inn in Alexandria as the site of the next Annual Meeting since the Ramada Inn in Shreveport had been so cooperative with the Northwest Chapter. She said that she would see everyone in 1997 at the Ramada Inn in Alexandria.

Jon Gibson said that he would like officially to thank the Northwest Chapter and Mary Brice and her team for putting on a very good meeting!

Although Mary Brice was not yet sure of the exact attendance for the meeting, she reported that sixty-seven attended the luncheon.

Since there was no farther business, Jon Gibson moved that the meeting be adjourned. Newt Jackson seconded the motion. The motion passed and Linda Jackson adjourned the meeting at 6:00 p.m.



THE LOS ADAES STATION ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM '95 STUMP EXCAVATIONS'

by
George Avery
Los Adaes Station Archaeologist
Department of Social Sciences
Northwestern State University
Natchitoches

Abstract

The results of the excavations of the stumps of storm-damaged trees at Los Adaes State Commemorative Area, the site of an 18th-century Spanish provincial capital, are presented. Artifact distributions suggest that several stumps were located in the vicinity of structures depicted on a 1767 map of the fort, mission, and associated structures, roads, and agricultural fields at Los Adaes.

Introduction

The fieldwork described below was conducted through the State of Louisiana's Station Archaeology Program based at Los Adaes State Commemorative Area. The Los Adaes Station Archaeology program has been active for a year now, and is a cooperative effort between the Louisiana Office of State Parks, Northwestern State University, and the Louisiana Division of Archaeology. The activities of this program have been financed with state funds and with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Los Adaes was the provincial capital of Texas from 1731 to 1772. Much of the site has been acquired by the Louisiana Office of State Parks as part of the Los Adaes State Commemorative Area, located near Robeline. Three years ago a severe storm knocked down over 90 trees at Los Adaes and over 40 of these trees dislodged large amounts of earth when they fell, exposing 18th-century artifacts in some instances. The remaining fallen trees snapped above ground level and therefore did not impact the ground surface. Office of State Parks personnel cut and removed most of the tree trunks and limbs,

leaving a large number of stumps across the area. Los Adaes State Commemorative Area was closed after the storm, and one of my tasks as Station Archaeologist was to evaluate the stumps and make recommendations as to their removal. This report will summarize the archaeological investigations of these stumps, but first, some background on Los Adaes.

Historical Background

Los Adaes, named after the Caddoan Indian group, the Adai, was the easternmost outpost of New Spain in the province of Texas. It was initially established in 1717 as a mission in response to the opening of a French trading post at Natchitoches in 1713. In 1719, war broke out between France and Spain and the mission Los Adaes was closed after an attack by the French. After peace was achieved in 1721, a fort and mission were built roughly one and a half miles east of the old mission site, and within twenty miles of the French post at Natchitoches. The new fort was called *Nuestra Señora del Pilar de los Adaes*, and the mission *San Miguel de Cuellar de los Adaes*. Archaeologists follow the practice of 18th-century documents and refer to the site, which includes both the fort and mission as simply "Los Adaes."

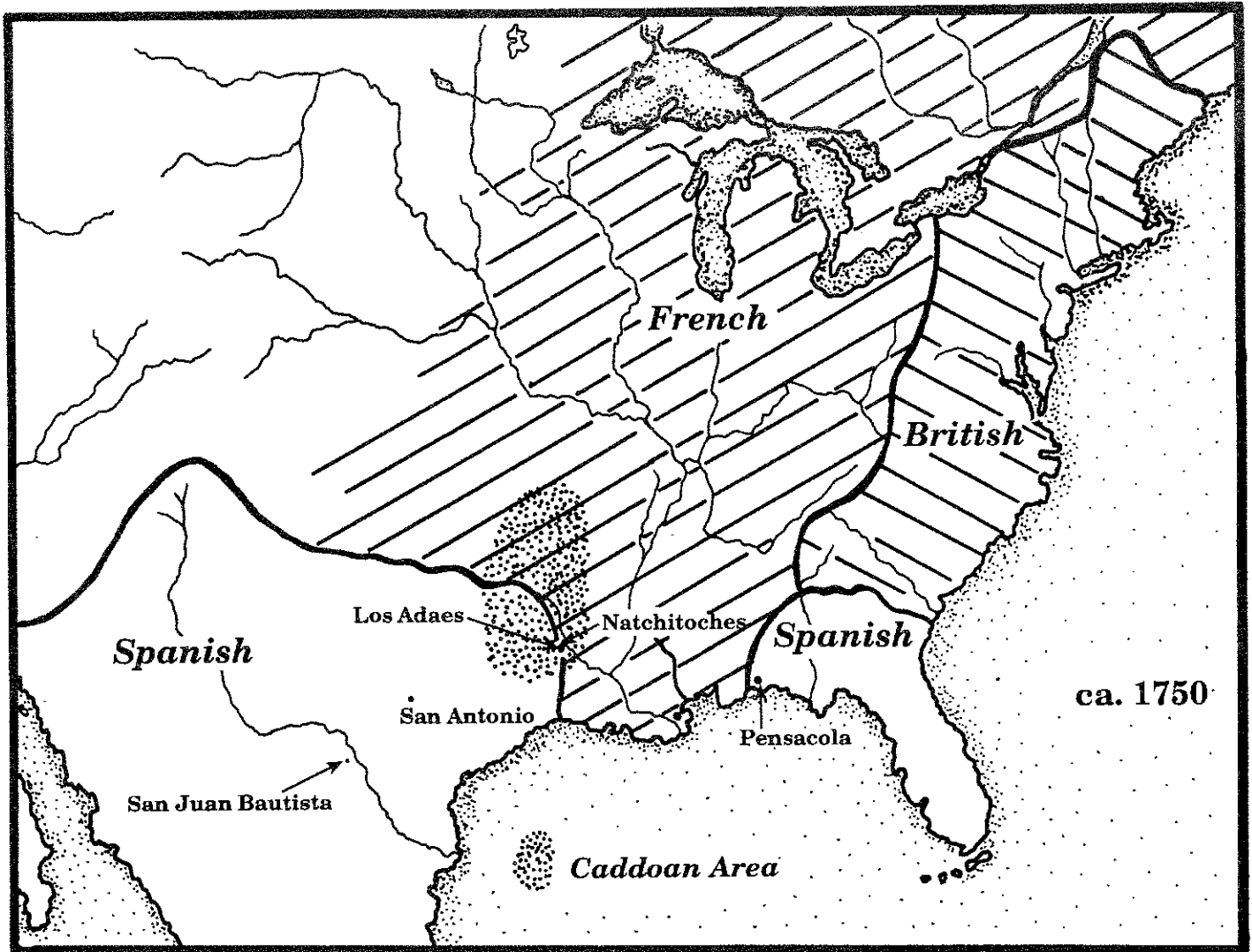
Initially, one hundred soldiers and six cannon were stationed at the fort; this was reduced to sixty soldiers after an inspection in 1727. Aside from soldiers and military hardware, the Spanish defensive strategy also included befriending the Adai, and encouraging them to settle around the mission. The mission was not very successful in this regard, however, as inspections of Los Adaes revealed that, while there were baptisms of the Adai, and it appears that some did live outside the fort (Solís 1931:65), most of the Adai continued to live in their own villages (Gregory 1973, 1980; Gregory and McCorkle 1980-81).

When Los Adaes became the capital of the province of Texas in 1731, the next closest Spanish fort was some 300 miles away at San Antonio (Figure 1). This isolation, combined with the independent, but generally friendly demeanor of the Adai, and the fact that the French were more interested in trading than fighting, resulted in a relationship character-

ized by cooperation and mutual support. This cooperative relationship was evident in the spiritual, political, economic and social activities at Los Adaes. Spanish priests from Los Adaes would say mass at Fort St. Jean Baptiste in Natchitoches, and Los Adaes soldiers were sent to help the French fight the Natchez Indians. Even though it was prohibited by both governments, there was commercial activity between Los Adaes and Natchitoches. A number of Caddoan groups were also involved. In general, the French and Spanish acquired salt, horses, hides and slaves from the Caddo, who, in turn, received muskets, shot, powder, cloth, blankets, trade beads, knives, and razors—primarily from the French. Along with economic interaction, there was also intermarriage between the French, Spanish, and Caddo. Dr. H. F. "Pete" Gregory of Northwestern State University wrote his Ph.D. dissertation on Los Adaes and in it describes this relationship between the Spanish, French, and Caddoan groups as a symbiosis (Gregory 1973; Gregory and McCorkle 1980-81).

Spain acquired those parts of Louisiana west of the Mississippi River from France in 1762, and therefore Fort St. Jean Baptiste at Natchitoches became a Spanish fort. In 1767, an inspection of the Texas forts was conducted to determine which forts should remain open now that the French "threat" had disappeared. The inspection of Los Adaes resulted in what must be considered one of the more important documents associated with Los Adaes from an archaeological viewpoint. A map of the fort, mission, associated buildings, agricultural fields, and roads, was part of the 1767 inspection.² This map, drawn by Joseph Urrutia, is incredibly detailed (Figures 2 and 3).

Even though the 1767 inspection resulted in a major advantage for archaeologists, it was far less favorable for the residents of Los Adaes. It was found that there was no longer a need to maintain the fort and mission, and an order was issued in 1772 to close Los Adaes. In 1773, the fort and mission were closed and roughly 500 people left Los Adaes for San Antonio (Gregory 1973, 1980; Gregory and McCorkle 1980-81).



(Adapted from Pertulla 1992:34)

Figure 1. The Caddoan area and territories under the control of the Spanish, French, and British, ca. 1750. Los Adaes and Natchitoches are roughly 15 miles apart, on either side of the Spanish-French border. The Caddoan area of habitation covers a large portion of the Spanish-French borderland. The Caddoan peoples were able to maintain generally peaceful relations with the Spanish and the French, at times playing one off the other, and therefore neither the Spanish nor the French were able to dominate the Caddo (Smith 1995).

Stump Excavations

Archaeological investigations at Los Adaes conducted by Dr. Gregory over an almost twenty-year period have located the palisade of the fort and a number of outlying structures (Gregory 1973, 1980, 1982, 1984; Gregory et al. 1985) (Figure 4). The 20 stumps which were excavated last summer are shown on this map.

The soil horizons at Los Adaes are quite visible in the uplifted dirt around the stumps. The grayish brown topsoil is between

10 to 25 cm thick, and is followed by a roughly 25-cm-thick reddish clay horizon which predates the Spanish occupation. A highly weathered yellowish brown sandstone is the parent material.

Procedures

The stump excavation procedure involved removing the topsoil from around the stumps and dry screening it through 1/4-in mesh hardware cloth. The purpose of the dry screening was more to break up the clayey soil than to recover artifacts, as all excavated

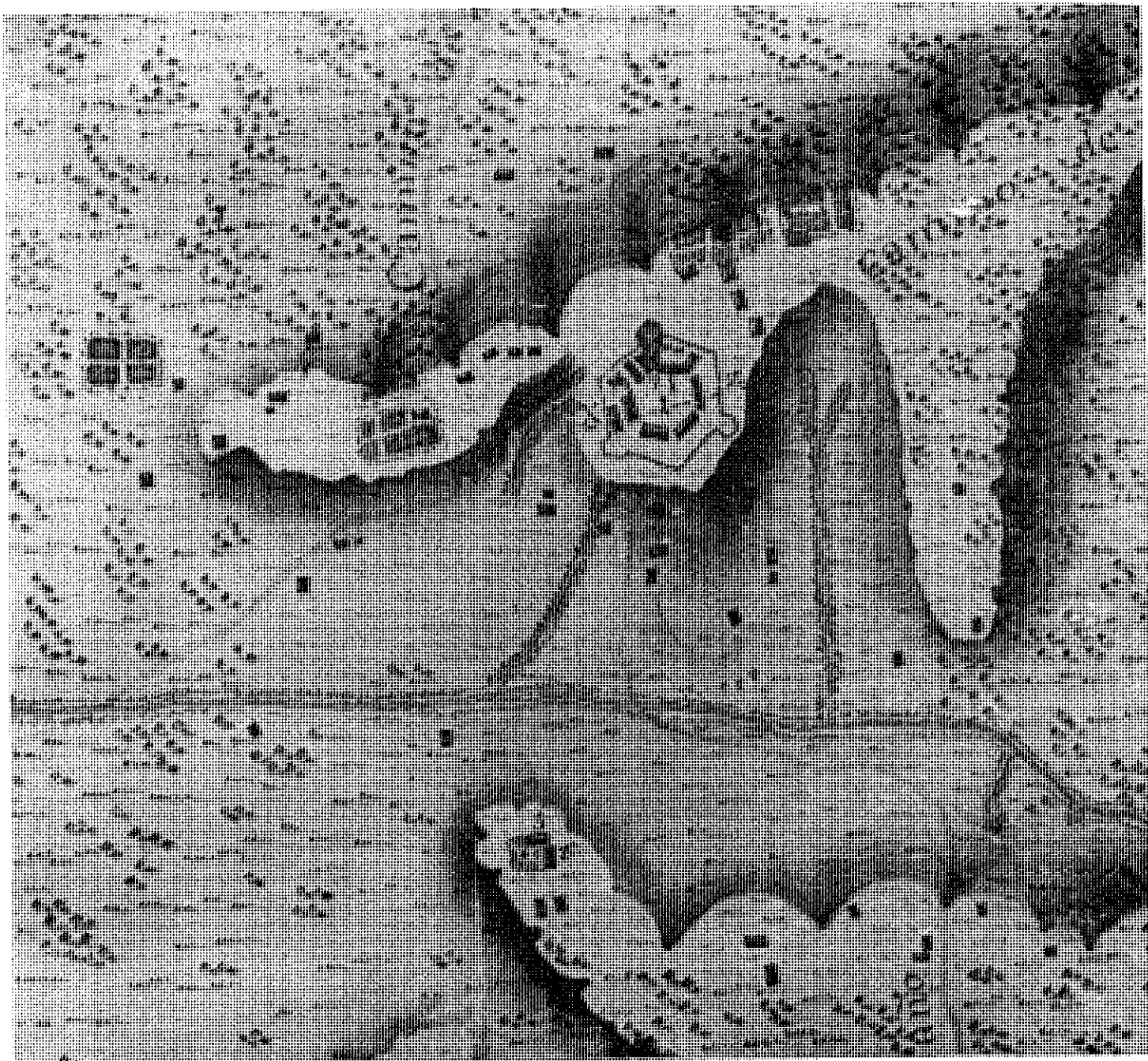


Figure 2. Portion of 1767 map of Los Adaes drawn by Joseph Urrutia (computer scan from black and white photograph of original map, curated by the British Museum, London). The hexagonal fort and associated outlying structures and agricultural fields along the ridge are currently located within the Los Adaes State Commemorative Area. The Louisiana Office of State Parks is in the process of acquiring the land containing the mission (buildings 5 and 6, south of the fort, across the intermittent drainage). The following buildings are located within the presidio: (1) Governor's house, (2) Chapel, (3) Guardhouse, and (4) Powderhouse. The roughly east-west road adjacent to the northernmost bastion is *El Camino Real*—The Royal Highway. A portion of this road is still visible today at Los Adaes SCA.

material was water screened through 1/16-in mesh window screen. Under normal circumstances, excavation units across a site would be of standard size in order to allow compari-

son of artifact distribution, but since the amount of dirt associated with each stump was different, we had to measure the amount of dirt excavated for each stump. This was done by

PERFIL CORTADO SOBRE LA LÍNEA X-Z.

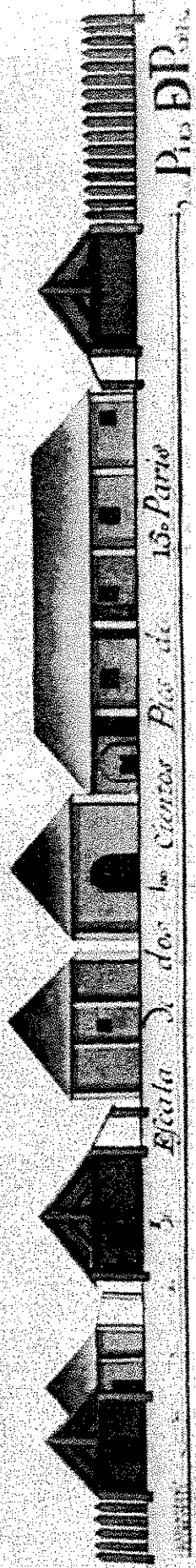


Figure 3. Close-up of inset from Joseph Urrutia's map of Los Adaes showing profile of buildings inside the fort. These are the buildings that would be observed along the profile line X-Z. The drawings show cross-sections of three buildings and frontal views of the Chapel and Governor's House. Joseph Urrutia drew maps of a number of forts and missions in Spanish Texas during an inspection in 1767, and the architectural style of Los Adaes is quite different from the adobe structures in the rest of Spanish Texas. The architectural style at Los Adaes bears more resemblance to French styles than Spanish styles.

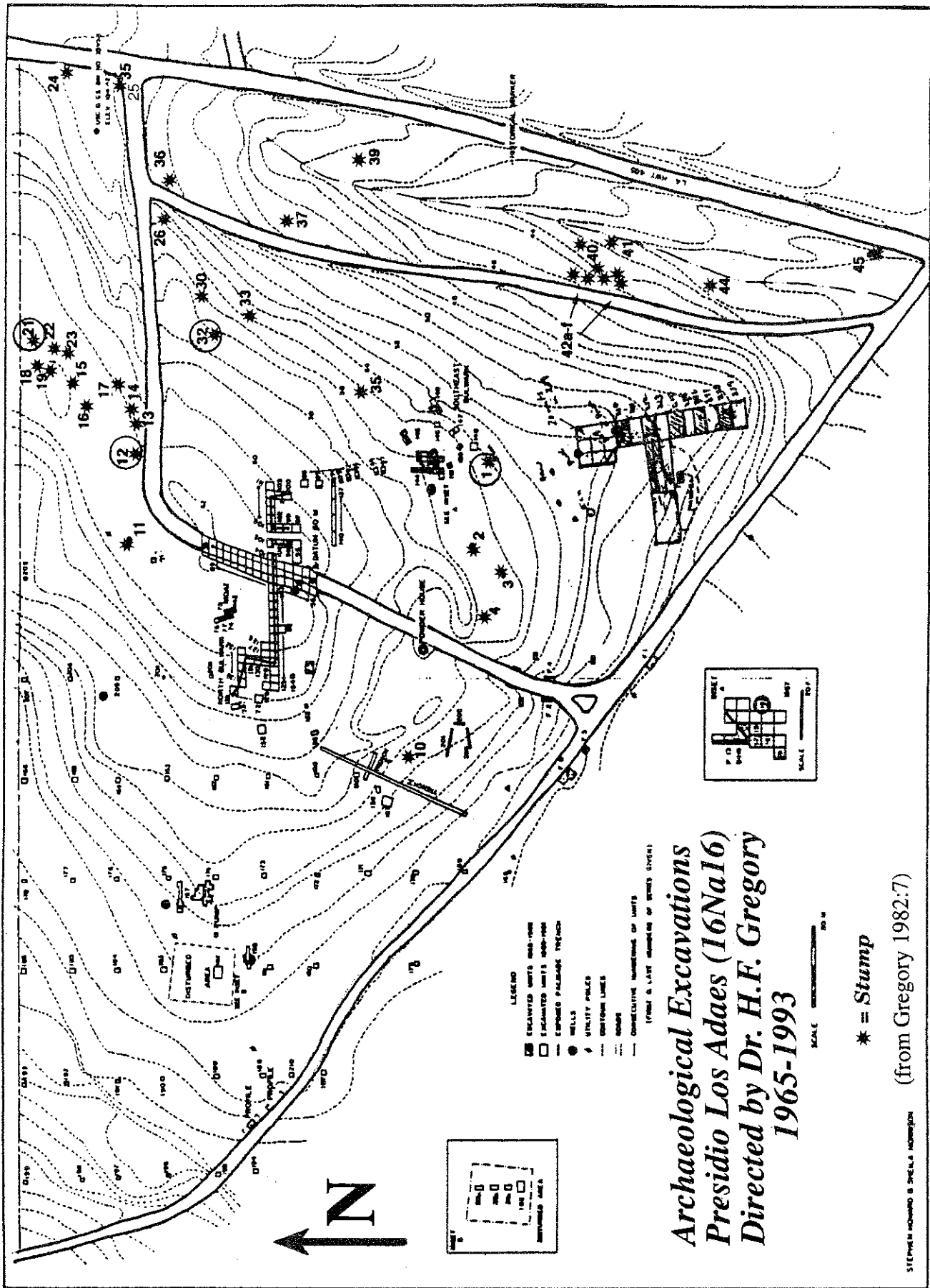


Figure 4. Archaeological excavations at Presidio Los Adaes, directed by Dr. H. F. Gregory, 1965-1993.

putting the excavated topsoil from around each stump in 13-liter buckets with interior markings which allowed measurement to the nearest liter.

Results

Table 1 summarizes the artifacts recovered from the stump excavations.³

Native American Ceramics (n=266)

Two hundred sixty-six fragments of Native American pottery were recovered. The great majority of these sherds are from undecorated portions of pottery containers; shell- and bone-tempered sherds are present. Two Caddoan types previously identified at Los Adaes by Dr. Gregory were represented in the stump sample—Natchitoches Engraved and Emory Incised. In the Los Adaes collections excavated by Dr. Gregory, Emory Incised/Punctated dominates the Native American ceramics, which, in turn, outnumber the European ceramics by roughly six to one. But it is important to point out that both the Spanish and French bought pottery made by the Caddo, some of which appears to mimic European forms (e.g., brimmed plates, handled pitcher-like forms). The large proportion of Native American ceramics is therefore probably more a reflection of the long distances which the Spanish and French ceramics had to travel than to large numbers of Native Americans living at Los Adaes.

European/Euro-American Ceramics (n=62)

Tin-enameled wares represented in the stump sample include majolica from Mexico, faïence from France, and two possible delftware sherds from either Britain or Holland. The lead-glazed sherds may be from either France or Mexico. There were slightly more faïence sherds than majolica sherds recovered in the stump excavations; delftware sherds were very few. The stump sample of European/Euro-American ceramics reflects the overall pattern for these wares in the collections from previous excavations.

Glass (n=58)

Almost all 18th-century glass in the stump sample is bottle glass. The thick, dark

green glass represents French wine or brandy containers, and the thin aquamarine glass may represent French or Spanish bottles. A very thin, translucent, white-banded glass may represent a Spanish vial of some sort.

Beads (n=45)

Forty-five glass trade beads were recovered from eight of the 20 stumps excavated. Forty-three of the 45 stump sample beads are classified as small (2-4 mm) after Jeffery Brain's (1979) bead classification scheme for the Tunica collection. Black opaque is the most common color, but white, turquoise, and blue are also represented. One Corneline d'Aleppo bead—a compound bead with a red opaque exterior and a yellow translucent interior—was recovered. The bead sample from the stump excavations does not approach the diversity of the bead collection from past excavations, but it does allow some idea of the proportion of small beads to the larger beads.

Metal (n=23)

Eighteenth-century metal was recovered from only five of the 20 stumps. Wrought iron nails, a fork or spoon handle, horse gear, and unidentified ferrous metal artifacts are represented in the stump sample. Only one copper alloy fragment was recovered. Lead shot included four small shot and one impact-deformed ~.50 caliber ball.

Bone (n=44)

Like metal, bone was not widely represented in the stump sample as only six of the 20 stumps contained bone. All bone is non-human and very fragmentary. Most of the bone is long bone and teeth, and is from either cattle or horse.

Lithics (n=18)

The lithics are also very few and include chert debitage and two possible strike-a-lights. One of these strike-a-lights appears to be a recycled gunflint.

Artifact Distributions

Figure 5 presents the excavated data as the artifact count per 100 liters of excavated soil, so this is not the actual artifact count, but rather the artifact proportions represented at

Table 1. Summary of Artifact Categories from '95 Stump Excavations (from Avery 1995:42).

<i>Aboriginal Ceramics (n=266)</i>	
Natchitoches Engraved body sherds	4
Emory Incised body sherds	3
UID engraved body sherds	3
UID incised body sherds	8
Plain, round lip rim sherds	14
Plain, flat lip rim sherds	2
Plain, folded lip rim sherds	2
UID punctated rim sherd	1
UID punctated body sherd	1
Plain body sherds	228
<i>European/Euro-American Ceramics (n=62)</i>	
<i>Maiolica</i>	
Abó Polychrome	1
Puebla Blue on White	6
UID Blue on White	2
<i>UID European/Euro-American</i>	
UID Lead-Glazed	7
Plain Tin Enamelled	33
<i>Faïence</i>	
Normandy Blue on White	4
Brittany Blue on White	2
Rouen Polychrome	1
UID purple on white	1
UID green on white	1
Saintonge Plain	4
<i>Glass (n=58)</i>	
Dark olive green	26
Aquamarine	29
Amethyst	1
White "banded"	2
<i>Lithics (n=18)</i>	
Chert debitage	15
French flint debitage	1
Strike-a-light (?)	2
<i>Beads (n=45)</i>	
Very large, long, blue opaque	1
Medium, short, turquoise blue, opaque	1
Small, standard, turquoise blue, opaque	1
Small, standard, turquoise blue, translucent	3
Small, short, turquoise blue, opaque	1
Small, short, blue, translucent	3
Small, standard, white, opaque	3
Small, short, white, opaque	3
Small, standard, black, opaque	16
Small, long, black, opaque	4
Small, short, black, opaque	8
Small, Cornaline d'Aleppo	1
<i>Metal (n=23)</i>	
UID wrought ferrous fragments	10
Small lead shot (1-4 mm)	4
Medium lead shot (~.50 caliber)	1
Wrought nails (inc. frags.)	6
Spoon/fork handle	1
UID Copper alloy	1

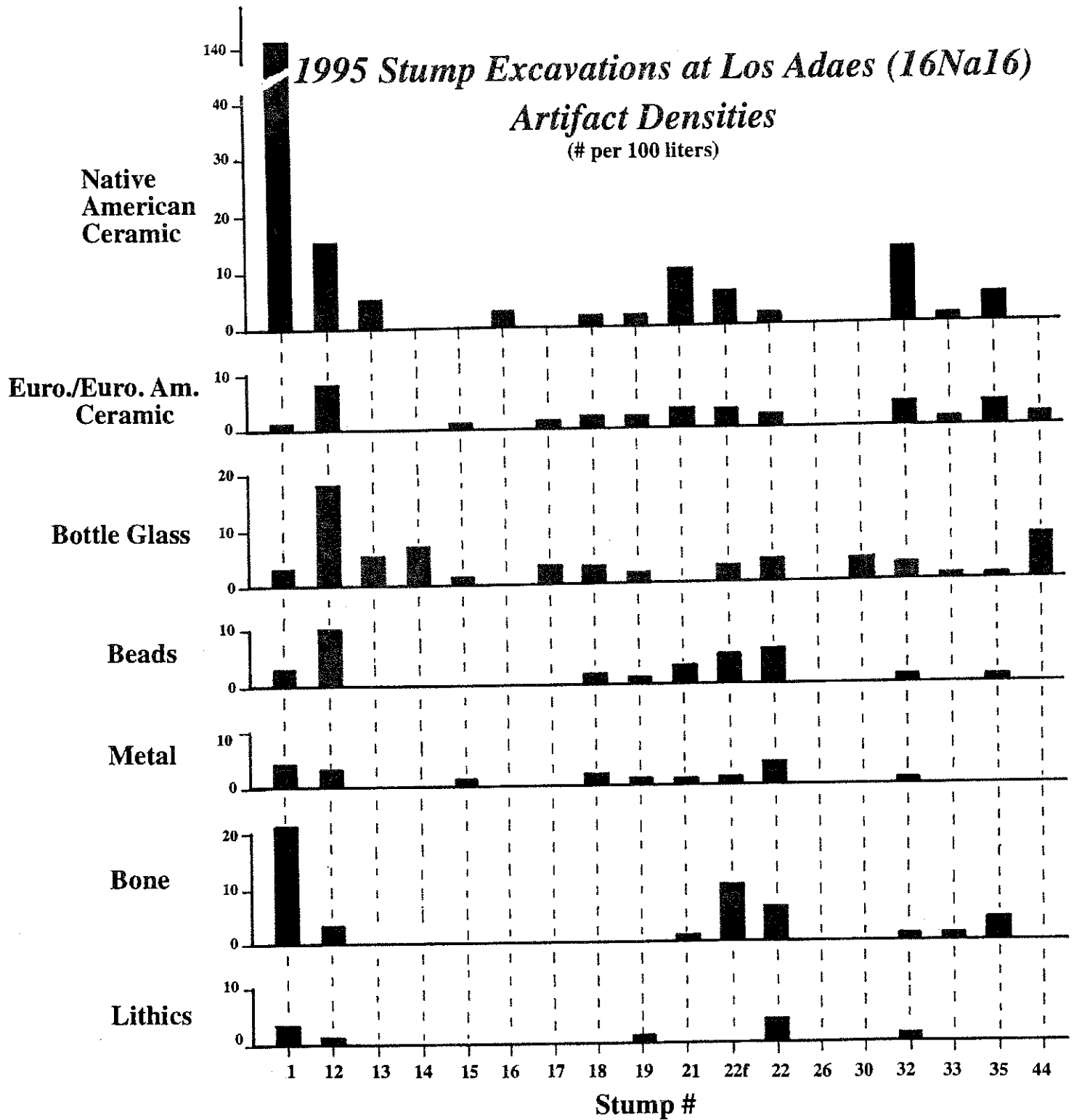


Figure 5. Artifact densities for the various artifact categories recovered during the '95 stump excavations at Los Adaes. Counts are standardized per 100 liters of soil.

the various stumps. Native American ceramic densities are highest from Stumps 1, 12, 21, and 32. Stump 1 has a very high proportion of Native American ceramics and a very high bone content. Stump 12 has the highest proportions of European ceramics, bottle glass,

and trade beads. Metal and lithics are represented only in small proportions; wrought iron nails occur only with Stumps 12 and 21.

The 1767 Urrutia map is most helpful for interpreting the results of the stump exca-

vations (Figure 6). A comparison between the Urrutia map and the excavation map indicates that Stumps 12, 21, and 32 are located near structures; Stump 1 is just outside the southeastern bastion. It appears that Stump 1 is lo-

cated in a dumping area, while the archaeological deposits associated with Stumps 12, 21, and 32 represent sheet midden associated with household activities.

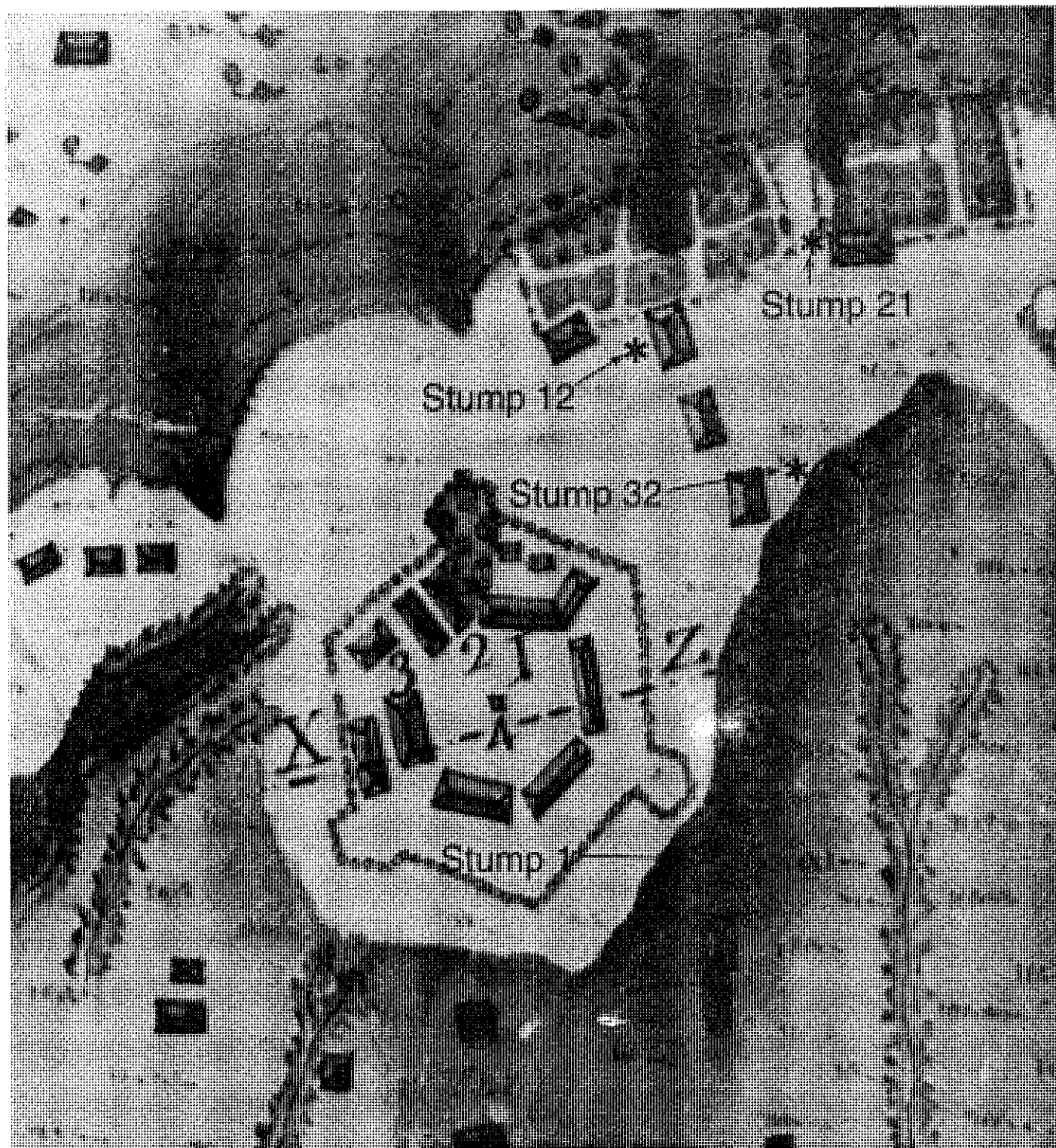


Figure 6. Close-up of 1767 map of Los Adaes. Buildings inside the fort are the Governor's House (1), the Chapel (2), the Guard House (3), and the Powder House (4). The Governor's peach trees are visible within the northernmost bastion. Approximate locations for Stumps 1, 12, 21, and 32 are shown.

Comparison between the three possible household sheet midden stumps (12, 21, and 32) appears to indicate social/economic differences between the households (Figure 7). The proportion of Native American ceramics is roughly the same for each of these three households, but the Stump 12 household has a higher proportion of European ceramics, bottle glass, trade beads, and a slightly higher proportion of metal artifacts. This higher pro-

portion of artifacts, which would have been acquired either by illicit trading with the French or over the long road to Mexico City, may indicate some sort of difference in status or activity around Stump 12. This idea is supported by Urrutia's map. It seems reasonable to suggest that the Stump 12 house, being immediately adjacent to the *Camino Real*, may have had commercial functions.

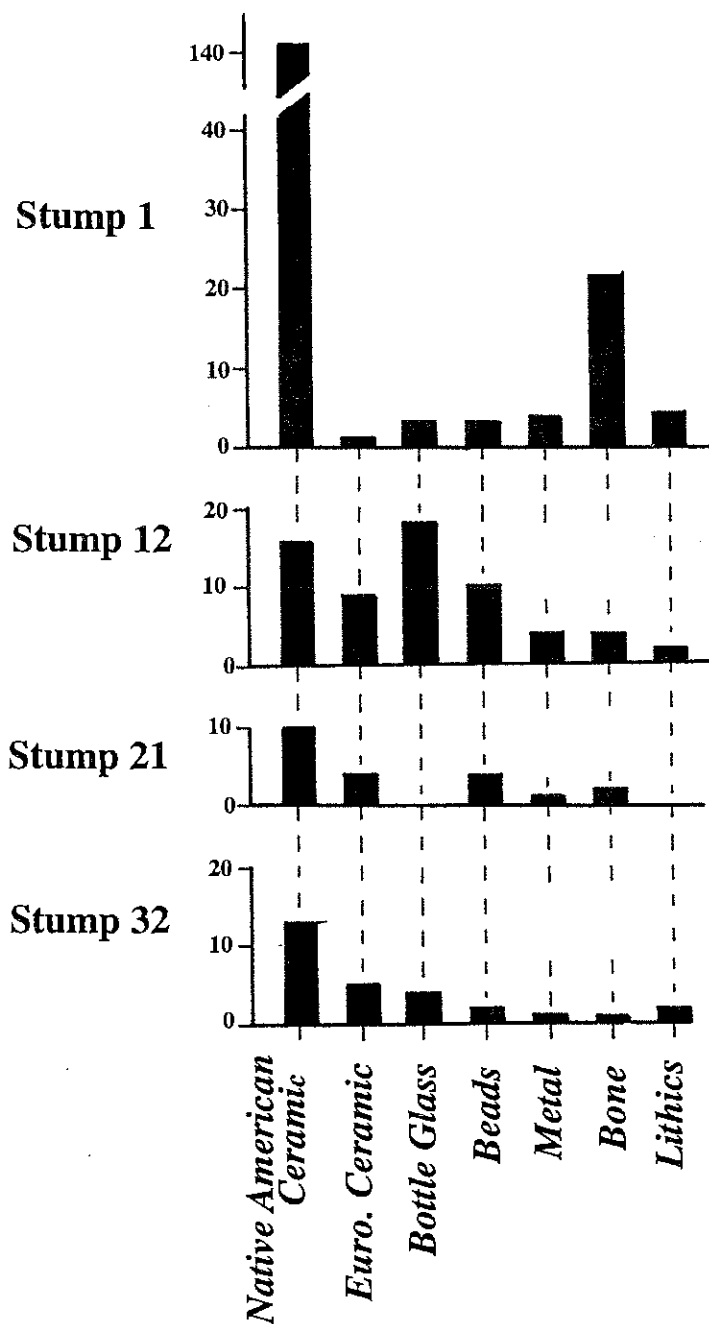


Figure 7. Comparison of artifact densities for Stumps 1, 12, 21, and 32, standardized for 100 liters of soil.

Conclusions

There is much to be learned from the bits and pieces of an archaeological site, and, even though the artifacts recovered from the stump excavations were very fragmentary, two general conclusions can be reached. First, the presence of non-Spanish European wares, along with the large percentage of Native American ceramics, supports Dr. Gregory's interpretation of the symbiotic relationship between the Spanish, French, and Caddoan peoples at Los Adaes. And, second, differences in the proportions of the various artifact categories among the three stumps associated with household sheet midden, may indicate differences in social status and/or economic activity between the three households.

End Notes

1. This paper was presented at the 22nd Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Archaeological Society, February 24, 1996, Shreveport, Louisiana.
2. This map is published in Moorehead (1975) along with all the other maps from the 1767 inspections of the Spanish forts.
3. A more detailed report of the stump excavations is included in the 1995 Annual Report for the Los Adaes Station Archaeology Program (Avery 1995).

Acknowledgments

The following volunteered for the stump excavations: Pete Gregory, Jeff Girard, Jeff Fontenot, Douglass Hall, John Brouillette, Jason Raupp, Tony Palazzo, Sara Farrel, Rhonda Gauthier, Patty Noel, and Frost Rollins. Jared Jones prepared the computer-scanned images of Urrutia's map.

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1980 *Excavations: 1979, Presidio de Nuestra Señora del Pilar de Los Adaes Report*. Northwestern State University. Submitted to Office of State Parks, Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, Baton Rouge.
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Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge.

Office of State Parks, Louisiana
Department of Culture, Recreation
and Tourism, Baton Rouge.

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE
LOCATED ON THE
CATAHOULA RANGER DISTRICT,
KISATCHIE NATIONAL FOREST,
GRANT PARISH**

Gregory, H. F., and James McCorkle
1980-81 *Los Adaes, Historical and Archaeological Background*. Northwestern State University. Submitted to Office of State Parks, Louisiana State Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, Baton Rouge.

by
John L. Mayer
Catahoula Ranger District,
Kistachie National Forest
Bentley, Louisiana

Moorehead, Max
1975 *The Presidio: Bastion of the Spanish Borderlands*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Pertula, Timothy K.
1992 *"The Caddo Nation": Archaeological and Ethnohistoric Perspectives*. University of Texas Press, Austin.

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Solís, Fray Gaspar José de
1931 *Diary of Fray Gaspar José de Solís, in the Year 1767-1768*. Translated by Margaret Kenny Kress. *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* 35(1):28-76.

Forest Service archaeologists have identified what they believe to be the remains of a historic grist mill on the Catahoula Ranger District. The site, 16GR590, is located on the boundary of Forest Service and private land, and was reported by the adjacent landowner. Low water conditions aided greatly in the discovery and subsequent investigation of the site. A sketch map and short descriptive narrative of the site are provided below.

The site, as known, consists of 21 pine timbers arranged perpendicular to the stream flow (Figure 1). The timbers are from 30 cm to 1.3 m apart, with the average distance being 70 cm. Thirteen of these timbers have been notched to accept a crossmember. A portion of this crossmember remains in timber #3. Timbers #3 and #5 have been mortised longitudinally. Vertical reinforcement boards consisting of 4-by-6-cm cypress slats are located along the upstream side of timbers #11 and #21. Five additional timbers were recorded along the northern stream bank. These timbers are elevated slightly and may have superimposed the lower timbers.

The timbers have shifted the stream flow along the southern edge of the structure. This alteration in stream course has resulted in the deposit of alluvium along the northern portion of the structure. This overburden ranges in thickness from several centimeters to over one meter, and covers an unknown percentage of the structure.

Further investigations of the site are planned. However, because extant portions of the structure are limited, information concerning similar structures for comparative analysis is being sought. Any persons knowing of simi-



lar structures or material relating to grist mills are encourage to contact the author at the address or phone numbers in the adjacent column.

Catahoula Ranger District
 5325 LA Hwy 8
 Bentley, Louisiana 71407

Tel. (318) 765-3554
 Fax: (318) 765-3527

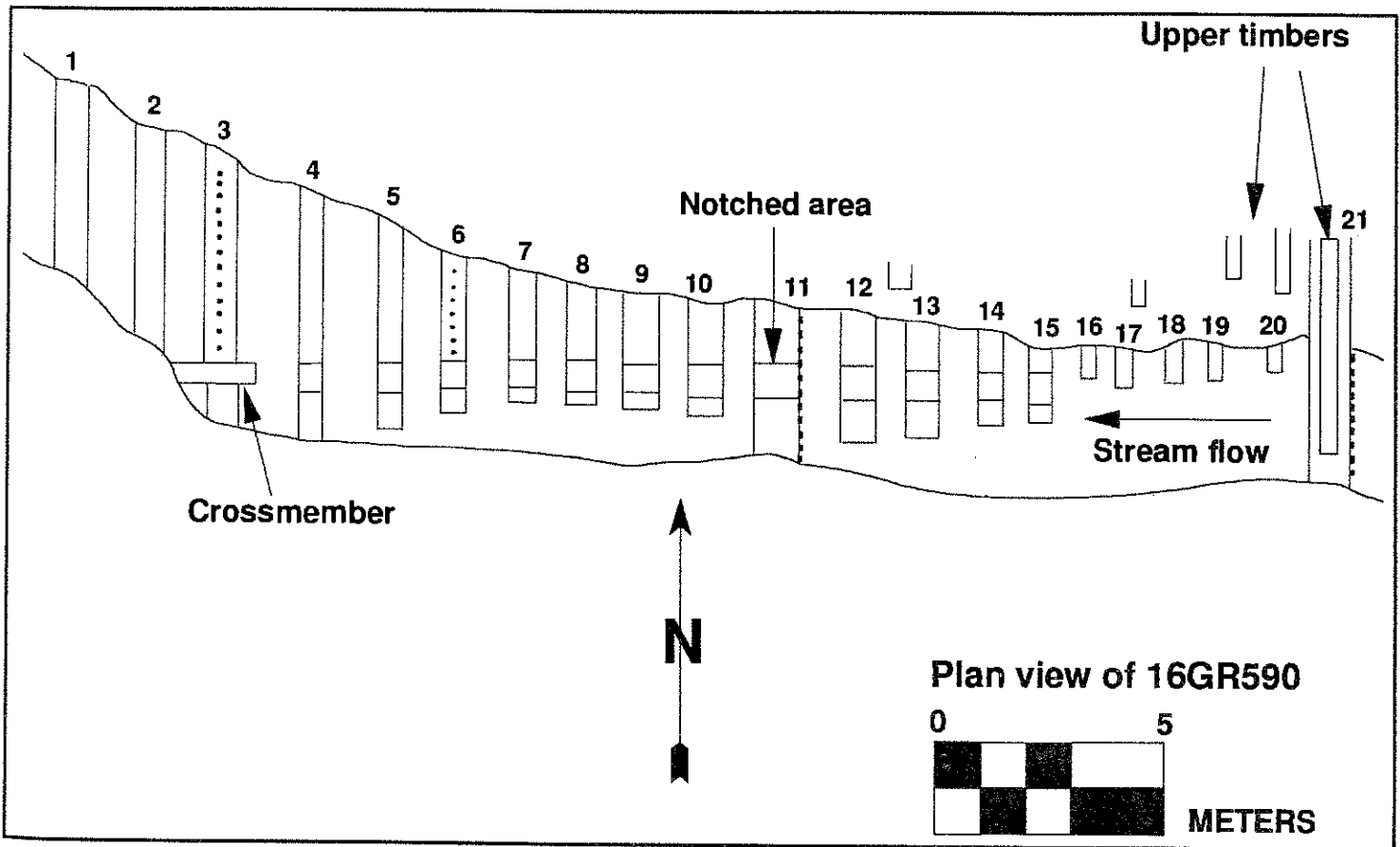


Figure 1. Plan view of the probable grist mill at site 16GR590.

CHAPTER NEWS

Northeast Chapter

**Reported by
 Claire Davis**

The Northeast Chapter met on February 15 to hear Les Davis tell us about the Terral Lewis site, a Poverty Point period locale near Monroe. Mr. Lewis realized that he had a Poverty Point period site on his property after reading about the Poverty Point culture in the local newspaper. He initially contacted Les, and eventually met James Ford, Clarence Webb, Pete Gregory, and others interested in Poverty Point.

UPCOMING MEETINGS

1996 Mid-South Archaeological Conference

The 17th annual Mid-South Archaeological Conference will be held June 29 and 30 (Saturday and Sunday), 1996, at the Ellis Auditorium, The University of Memphis, Memphis, Tennessee. Sponsors are the Department of Anthropology at The University of Memphis; Garrow and Associates, Inc.; and Panamerican Consultants, Inc. Program organizers are Charles McNutt of the Department of Anthropology, Michell Childress of Garrow and Associates, Inc., and Rick Walling of Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

The theme of this year's meeting is "Results of Recent Investigations in the Greater Mid-South." Presentations will be limited to between 20 and 30 minutes. Titles and abstracts must be received by Rick Walling by May 15 on 3-1/2" disk in WordPerfect 6, Word 5.1 for Mac, or compatible format. Papers will be published if provided in publication-ready form at the meetings.

In addition to the contributed papers, Dr. Stephen Williams will be guest speaker. There also will be a Bar-B-Que and other planned activities.

For further information about motels, etc., please contact any of the following organizers:

Charles McNutt
Department of Anthropology
University of Memphis
Memphis, Tennessee 38152

Tel. (901) 526-8008
E-mail: mcnuttch@cc.memphis.edu

or

Michell Childress
Garrow and Associates, Inc.
510 S. Main
Memphis, Tennessee 38103

Tel. (901) 526-8008

or

Rick Walling
Panamerican Consultants, Inc.
15 S. Idlewild
Memphis, Tennessee 38104

Tel. (901) 274-4244
E-mail: panamrcan@south.icerve.net

29th Annual Chacmool Conference

Organizers of the 29th Annual Chacmool Conference are currently soliciting papers for the upcoming meeting, to be held

November 14 through 17, 1996. Participation in the conference is open to all, including professional and avocational archaeologists. The theme for this year's conference will be "The Archaeology of Innovation and Science." Suggested topics include: communications systems, numerical systems and calendrics, public works, health/healing, domestication, hydrology, transportation, pyrotechnology, warfare, archaeology of the Industrial Revolution, and food gathering and processing and storing. Other ideas and suggestions are welcome! Anyone interested in either presenting a paper or organizing a symposium should send abstract(s) to:

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University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4

Tel. (403) 220-5227 (leave message)
Fax: (403) 282-9567 (preferred method)
E-mail: 13042@ucdasvml.admin.ucalgary.ca

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Southeast Texas Archeology

Southeast Texas Archeology, by Leland W. Patterson, has recently been published as Report No. 12 of the Houston Archeological Society, Houston, Texas. This synthesis of southeast Texas archeology is presented for all geographic areas and time periods currently defined for this 21-county region. The report contains many data and details that were not possible to include in the limited space in the author's 1995 paper on the same subject that appeared in the *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* (Vol. 66, pp. 239-264).

This report should be of interest to archaeologists working in adjacent areas of Louisiana, and may be purchased for \$10.00 postpaid. Orders should be sent to the Houston Archeological Society, P.O. Box 6751, Houston, Texas 77265-6751.

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