Newsletter of the Louisiana Archaeological Society

Winter 2022 Vol. 50, No. 1

LAS ANNUAL MEETING 2022

February 11 – 13, 2022

Baton Rouge Hilton Capitol Center

See inside this issue of the *Newsletter* for more information!

Gary points from the Mildred Jackson Site (16AV155).

Visit the LAS online: www.laarchaeologicalsociety.org

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Mark A. Rees, *Newsletter* Editor, and Dennis Jones, *Bulletin* Editor

Greetings and best wishes at the beginning of a new year. This issue of the LAS *Newsletter* arrives just before the annual LAS meeting, to be held at the Hilton Capitol Center in Baton Rouge on February 11-13, 2022. The keynote speaker will be Dr. Jayur Mehta, Assistant Professor at Florida State University, who will give a presentation on the Archaeological Heritage of the Mississippi River Delta. Registration on the LAS website ends February 4, but late registration will be available on site. The deadline to submit abstracts has been extended until February 2. See page 25 of this *Newsletter* and the LAS website for additional details on the annual meeting.

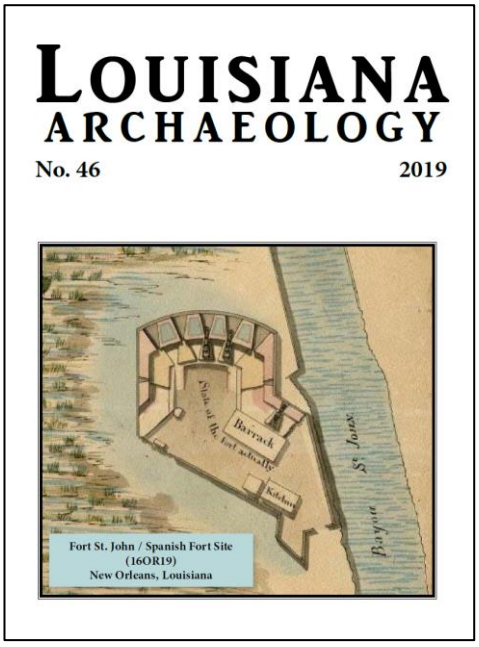
As the first issue of the *Newsletter* for 2022, please note this is Number 1 of Volume 50. It would have been No. 3 of Vol. 49. The renumbering is to allow each volume to coincide with the calendar year. Moving forward you can expect the first (winter) issue at the beginning of the year, followed by No. 2 in the late spring/summer, and No. 3 in the fall. So, you didn't miss a single issue of the *Newsletter*!

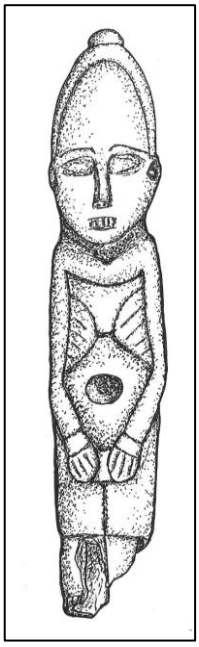
The *Newsletter* editor and current *Bulletin* editor (almost retired!) would like to thank Abigail Bleichner, who has stepped down as LAS Treasurer and recently left her position at the Division of Archaeology, Louisiana Office of Cultural Development. Abbie did a terrific job in both positions and will be greatly missed. The duties of LAS Treasurer have been graciously taken on by Maegan Smith, who is currently serving as Education and Outreach Coordinator with the Division of Archaeology.

The 2019 LAS *Bulletin* will be available to all members at the upcoming annual meeting in Baton Rouge. COVID has played havoc with all of us and the LAS *Bulletin* was not exempt. The 2019 issue focuses on the Spanish Fort site (16OR19) in New Orleans and relates the importance of the site to the city's history, from prehistoric times to present. Currently in a park-like suburban setting, the fort guarded the "back door" to the Crescent City during Colonial and Early American times. In the late 19th to early 20th centuries the area became the "Coney Island of the South."

If Cthulhu is smiling, the 2020 bulletin will also be available at the annual meeting. This volume focuses on a single site as well: the Morgan site (16VM9). This multi-mound site dates from the Coles Creek period and is the westernmost mound site in coastal Louisiana. Co-edited by Ian W. Brown and Dennis Jones, this volume updates and adds to the information obtained by the 1986 excavations at Mound 1 and the 1987 report on the project by Richard (Rick) and Diane Silvia Fuller. Famous for the Morgan Site Human Effigy carved into a deer antler (see below), this project did much to demonstrate the prehistoric cultural connections that stretched across the Gulf Coast about 1,000 years ago.

Copies of earlier LAS bulletins will also be available for perusal and purchase at the meeting. Conference discounts will apply! We hope to see you there.





IN THIS ISSUE

CRM AND PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN LOUISIANA

Editor's Note: the following is the second installment of a three-part series for this LAS *Newsletter* column. To read Weinstein's *Part One: The "Comical"* check out the Fall 2021 issue (Vol. 49, No. 2) of the LAS *Newsletter* on the LAS website.

CRM Archaeology in Louisiana (and a Few Other Places): It's Been an Interesting Forty-Six Years

Richard A. Weinstein
Coastal Environments, Inc.

Part Two: The "Frightening"

The Morgan City Rape

A year after I joined Coastal Environments, Inc. (CEI), the company received a contract to survey a portion of U.S. Highway 90 between Morgan City and Houma (Weinstein et al. 1978). This was part of the effort by the Office of Highways, Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, to four-lane that route to reduce traffic accidents and deaths (there was a saying at that time: "Pray for Me, I Drive Hwy. 90."). We revisited a few previously recorded sites, found a number of new sites, and conducted controlled test excavations at several of those locales, particularly at shell middens along Bayou Boeuf and Bayou Ramos (for which I later named the middle Coles Creek phase in the region as the Bayou Ramos phase) (Figures 1 and 2). We also found a large pile of recently deposited dredge material along the bank of Bayou Bouef that contained numerous historic artifacts that had been thrown in bayou (Figures 3 to 5), and we profiled one of the mounds at the Gibson site (16TR5) which had been cut in half to make room for a trailer park.

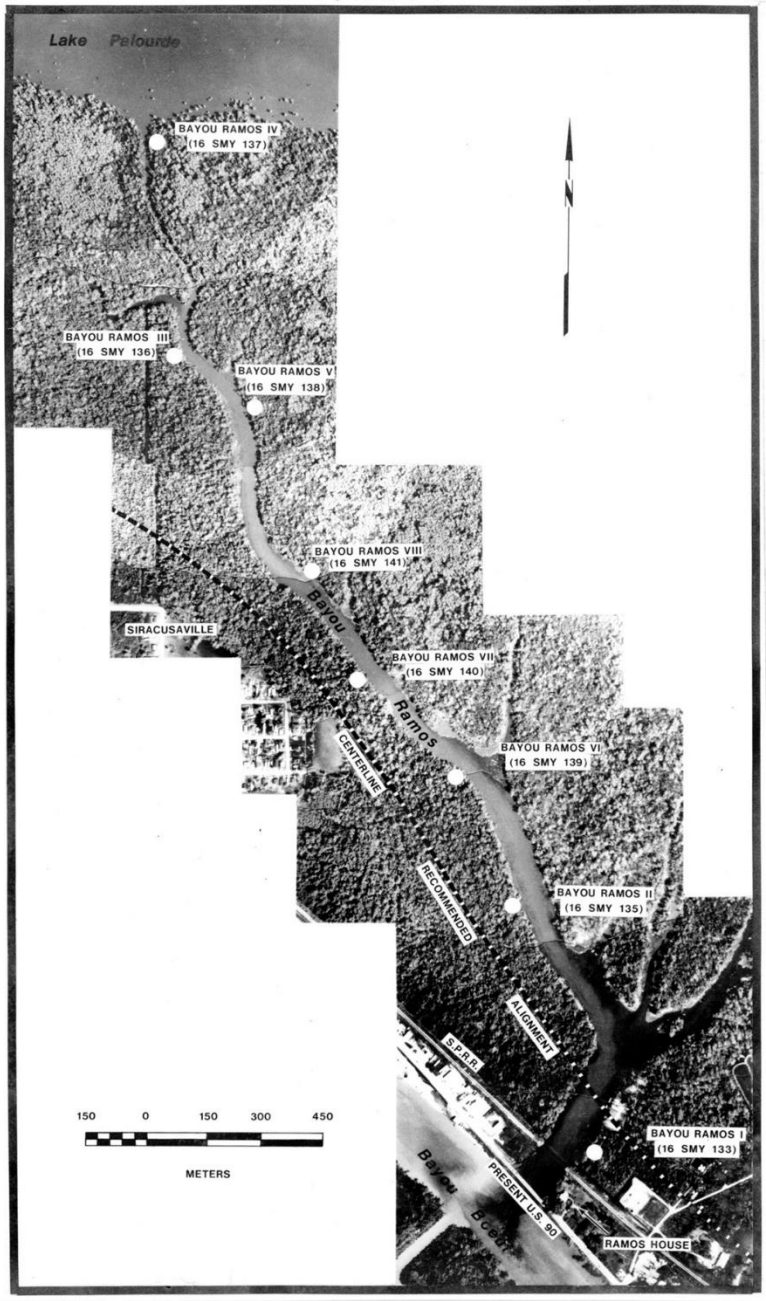


Figure 1. Composite 1973 aerial image showing shell middens along Bayou Ramos discovered during CEI's survey of U.S. Hwy. 90. The proposed centerline for the new alignment of Hwy. 90 also can be seen. (From Weinstein et al. 1978:Figure 22.)

About a year into our work, my crew and I (which at times included Eileen Burden, Susan Fulgham, and Kathy Brooks), were staying at an off-brand hotel in Morgan City (the cheaper the hotel, the better, as we could pocket whatever money we received as *per diem* that we didn't spend on lodging). This was 1977 and Morgan City was booming from the oil and gas industry. Many of that industry's workers were staying at the same cheap hotel.

Well, one night at about 1:00 AM, while sleeping in my second-floor hotel room, I was awakened by cries of "Help! Help! Rape! Rape!" I jumped out of bed and looked out the room's window to see a naked woman running away from the hotel and across the hotel parking lot. After notifying the front desk of what I had heard and seen, I stepped outside onto the walkway that ran down the length of the second-story

Figure 2. Eileen Burden and Kathy Brooks examining the Bayou Ramos V site (16SMY138). View to the east from the bank of Bayou Ramos. Note the scattered *Rangia cuneata* shells at the site. Photograph by Rich Weinstein, October 29, 1976.

hotel rooms. A huge guy was running towards me with his arms raised as if to knock me down. He stopped just short of me, however, once he realized I wasn't the rapist. He asked if I had heard what he had heard. I said, "yes," I had heard someone yelling for help and I'd seen a naked woman running across the parking lot from what appeared to be one the rooms located directly beneath my room. So, together we went down the stairs to the first floor beneath my room. At about that time, several police cars arrived, as the hotel had called the police. We told the police what we had heard and seen, and that I thought the woman had come out of one of the rooms next to where we were standing.

The police got a pass key from the hotel night manager and proceeded to check out the rooms in question. It was a scene right out of a TV police drama. Police, with guns drawn, opened the door to the first room, with me standing right there next to them. I then realized if someone in the room had a gun and decided to shoot at the police, I would also be in the line of fire. Not a good place to be. So, I moved off to the side and watched. Well, the police entered the room and what did they find? It was one of the more interesting things I've ever seen. Several offshore oil-rig workers were passed out on the beds in the hotel room, with one passed out on the floor by the bathroom door. But, most amazing of all, there was a beautiful pyramid of empty beer cans at the far end of the room stacked almost as high as the ceiling. These guys didn't appear to be suspects, as they didn't even hear the police enter and hardly moved once the police were in the room.

So, we moved on to the room next door. It turned out to be the correct room. Inside, hiding in the bathroom, was a strange character with long purple fingernails. In fact, one of my crew members had met him at the hotel pool that afternoon after we returned from the field. She mentioned talking to this weird guy with long purple fingernails. The purple fingernails guy had apparently hired a local prostitute, but he must have done something to cause her to run naked from the room screaming for help. The police eventually found her hiding in bushes behind the hotel and took both she and purple fingernails guy away. The next day, my crew and I checked out of that hotel and moved to the local Holiday Inn in another part of town. Saving money on hotel lodging wasn't always worth it.

Hurricane Coming

It was in July of 1979 when Charlie Pearson and I were working on the second phase of the Park Service's study designed to look for archaeological sites on the continental shelf in the Gulf of Mexico. The first phase was pure literature research, coupled with visits to selected state agencies and locations across the northern Gulf Coast, to learn as much as we could about potential sites and shipwrecks out in the Gulf. The second phase was to retrieve core samples from different terrestrial sites across the Gulf Coast that could be used as analogs for the types of sites expected to be found offshore (Gagliano et al. 1982). One of the sites we had selected was the Magnolia

Figure 3. Eileen Burden collecting historic artifacts from the piles of dredge material along the west bank of Bayou Bouef at site 16SMY145. Looking north. Photograph by Rich Weinstein, January 1, 1977.

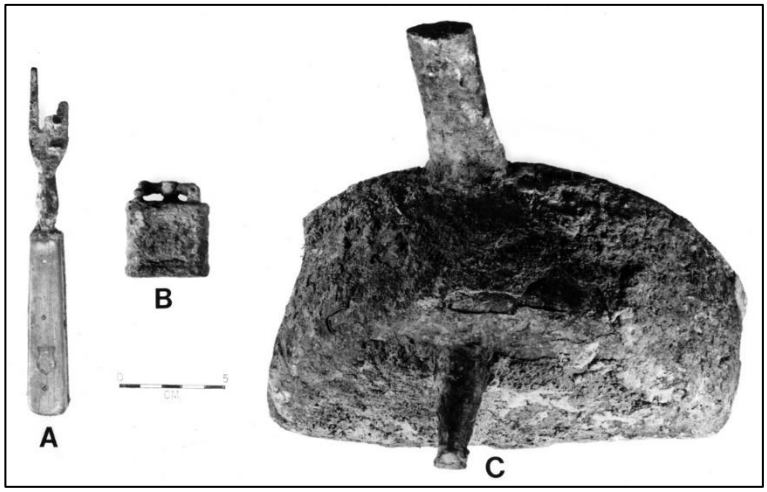


Figure 4. Some of the metal artifacts collected from the dredge material at site 16SMY145. (A) Three-pronged fork with bone handle; (B) Cigarette lighter; (C) Cast-iron pot with one of its "feet" still present. (From Weinstein et al. 1978:Figure 50.)

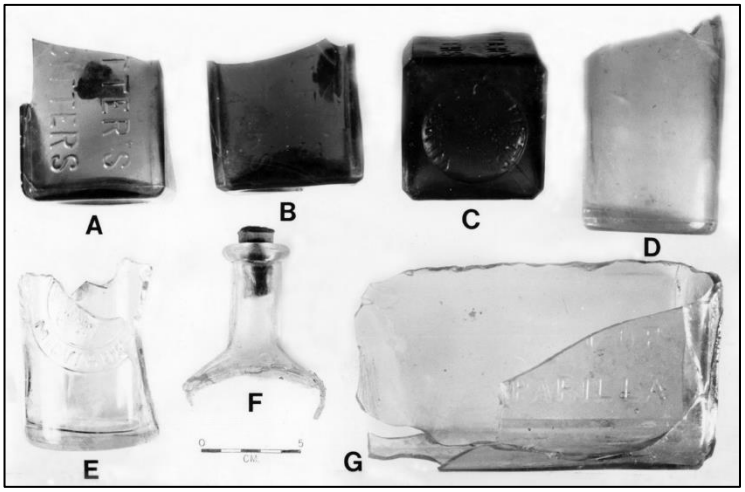


Figure 5. Some of the glass artifacts collected from the dredge piles at site 16SMY145. (A-C) Amber-colored Hostetter's Bitters bottles; (D) Clear-glass tumbler; (E) Clear-glass soda or mineral water bottle from Milwaukee; (F) Blue-tinted neck of a sarsaparilla bottle, still with the stopper in its mouth; (G) Blue-tinted sarsaparilla bottle from Louisville, Kentucky. (From Weinstein et al. 1978:Figure 45.)

Mound site (16SB49) in the marshes of St. Bernard Parish. After spending a day mapping and preparing to collect box cores from Mound B at that site, we began heading back to the dock in Hopedale where we had launched our boat earlier that day to travel down Bayou La Loutre to Magnolia Mound. Mound B was a nice conical structure that was to provide comparative data for other mounds possibly now drowned out in the Gulf (Figures 6 to 8).

As we traveled up Bayou La Loutre to Hopedale, the skies became cloudy, and it started to rain a little. By the time we crossed the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet (the infamous MRGO), the rain had increased, and the wind had picked up significantly. As we pulled into the dock at Hopedale, we noticed that people were nailing plywood boards over windows and hauling boats out of the water and heading down the road towards Chalmette. "What's going on," we asked. The reply: "There's a hurricane coming, and it's supposed to hit Louisiana within a few hours!" Charlie and I were stunned. We had no idea. We managed to get our boat out of the water (I think it was the last boat hauled out via the dock's sling launch) and drove through heavy rain towards Chalmette.

We eventually made it to New Orleans East, only to find that I-10 had been shut down. Luckily, we found a hotel and were able to spend the night there, riding out the hurricane. When we got up in the morning, there were trees down and power outages, and the place around the hotel was a mess. A large palm tree had crashed down into the hotel parking lot, crushing a pickup truck next to our CEI vehicle. But our CEI truck was OK. Eventually, I-10 was reopened, and we were able to get back to Baton Rouge. To this day, I shudder at the thought that we were out in the marshes of St. Bernard Parish and had no idea that a hurricane was speeding towards us. As it turned out,

Figure 6. Mound B at the Magnolia Mound site (16SB49), with a portion of Mound C to the right. Photograph by Rich Weinstein taken on July 13, 1979, after returning to the site following Hurricane Bob. View to the south-southwest. Note Charlie Pearson standing in the marsh in front of the right edge of the mound.

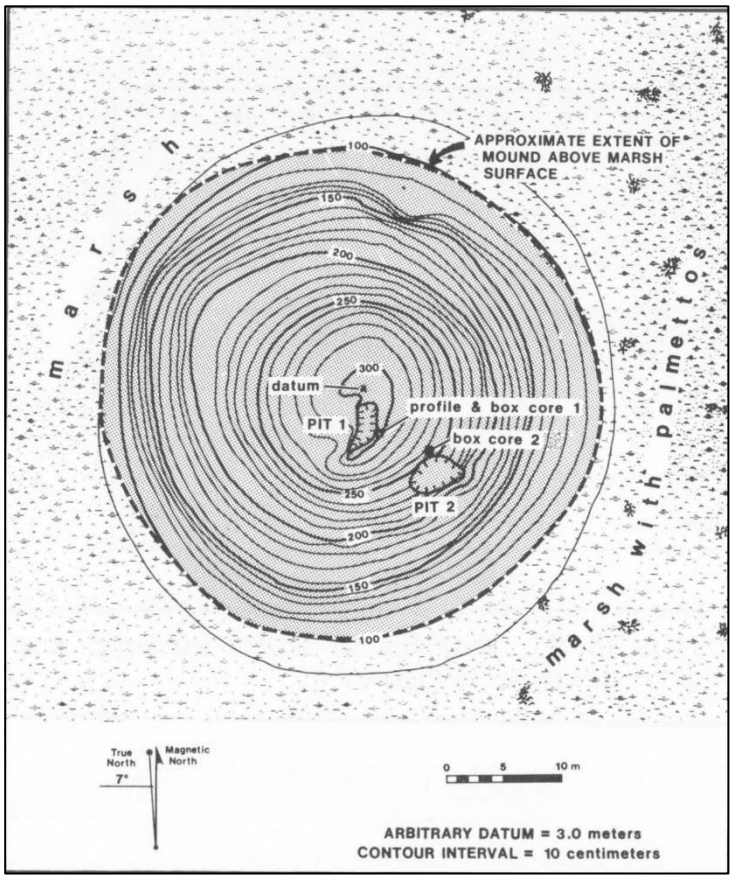


Figure 7. Contour map of Mound B, Magnolia Mound site (16SB49). Mapping was interrupted by the arrival of Hurricane Bob. From Gagliano et al. 1982:22, Figure 2-8.

Hurricane Bob made landfall in Terrebonne Parish with winds of only 75 mph, but it certainly affected our work in St. Bernard Parish. We had to take a break for a few days before returning to Magnolia Mound to complete our mapping and coring of Mound B. As most readers know, Magnolia Mound and other coastal sites can be overwhelmed by storm surges from hurricanes. If Bob had hit St. Bernard Parish, Charlie and I could have been caught in such a surge. We definitely were lucky that day.

Foiling the Camp Burglars

It was also around 1979 that I was involved in another somewhat frightening, though rewarding, adventure in St. Bernard Parish. CEI had received a contract from the parish to develop a management plan to help protect the natural and cultural resources within the parish's wetlands (Wicker et al. 1982). As such, I was back in the parish with one of CEI's biologists, to examine some of the archaeological sites and to help collect biological samples. We were staying at one of several camps on Bayou Bienvenue, just east of the MRGO. We usually spent the entire day out in the marsh, not returning until around 4:30 or 5:00 PM. For some reason that I don't recall, we decided to return to our camp at around noon one day.

Figure 8. Rich Weinstein clearing a profile in one of the pothunting pits atop Mound B at the Magnolia Mound site (16SB49), prior to collecting one of the box cores. Photograph by Charlie Pearson, July 13, 1979.

As we rounded a bend in the bayou, we could see a strange boat tied to the dock in front of our camp. None of the other adjacent camps was occupied at that time and no one was supposed to be at our camp, either. We slowly tied our boat to the dock, and I very quietly walked up to our camp. I peeked in the front window and noticed a lot of our gear and other camp belongings piled on a large table in the main camp room. I could hear voices from inside the camp, plus a lot of loud banging and noises from

things breaking. Something bad was obviously taking place inside our camp.

I immediately went back to our boat and told the biologist what I had seen. We left the dock and headed to an adjacent bayou where we had noticed the crew of a large push-boat working on a pipeline. We told the push-boat folks what was happening, and they decided to help. They first called the Coast Guard to report a probable burglary in progress. Then they untied their boat and accompanied us back to our camp. The burglars' boat was still tied to our dock when we arrived in the huge push-boat. As we pulled the push-boat up to the dock, two young guys came out of the adjacent camp and walked towards the dock. One of the crew members on the push-boat pulled out a rifle that he had with him. From the upper deck of the boat just outside the pilot house, he yelled for the two individuals to halt and trained his gun on them. They stopped walking and stood still.

At that point, I got off the push-boat and walked up to the two individuals and asked them what they were doing. Of course, they lied and said they were just stopping by to see if anyone was home. Then I went into our camp to see what they had done. Besides stacking gear and belongings on the table to steal, they had gone through the camp smashing windows and breaking light bulbs. I then walked through the adjacent camp, and it was in even worse shape. They had broken all its windows and light bulbs, plus had overturned and wrecked a lot of the camp's furniture. I returned to the two individuals by the dock, who still were being held in place by the push-boat crewmember with the rifle. At that point I asked to see their IDs. One of them had a Plaquemines Parish itinerant worker's card, which had his name and address on it. The other didn't have any ID but told me who he was.

After waiting at the dock for several hours, a decision was made to allow the two burglary suspects to leave, since the push-boat crew had to get back to work and it might be a few more hours before folks from the St. Bernard Parish Sheriff's Office arrived. A boat from the sheriff's office eventually arrived and I gave the deputies the information I had obtained from the two individuals. I also showed them the damages inflicted at the two camps. The deputies requested that we stop by their office at the end of the week, after we had finished our survey work. We then cleaned the camp as best we could and finished our investigations. As requested, we stopped by the sheriff's office in Chalmette on our way back to Baton Rouge and met with the deputies who had come to the camp.

As it turned out, the Plaquemines Parish itinerant worker's card was legitimate, and it had the burglar's real name and address on it. He was staying in Chalmette and the deputies had no problem finding him and arresting him. He was 18 years old and was charged as an adult. The other individual was only 16 years old and had provided me with a fake name. However, the name he provided was that of his older brother who lived down the street from him. Nice guy. So, when the sheriff's deputies went to arrest the older brother, they learned the truth. They arrested the younger brother as a juvenile.

Both culprits eventually pled guilty to attempted burglary and causing all the damage. I don't know if they had to spend time in jail or if they just paid a fine and did community service. But we did make friends with the deputies at the St. Bernard Parish Sheriff's Office. They had been trying to catch the individuals who had been burglarizing and vandalizing camps in the area for the previous several months. One of the deputies was part owner of a shrimping business, so we were given several bags of fresh shrimp as our reward for catching the camp burglars. Sometimes archaeology can be rewarding in strange ways.

Don't Go in Those Woods!

My final "Frightening" episode didn't happen in Louisiana, but in Wilkinson County, Mississippi, so close enough to count as a Louisiana CRM adventure. Anyway, in 1981 CEI had been contracted by a pipeline company to survey the route of a proposed pipeline that was to be installed from Natchez eastward for about 20 miles or so. The survey was conducted and eventually reported upon by me and Melanie Thigpen (Weinstein and Thigpen 1981). We found several archaeological sites and some historic structures, including a few small "lithic scatters" (Figure 9).

At one point during the survey, the pipeline route ran directly adjacent to a paved roadway, with a plowed

Figure 9. Melanie Thigpen taking notes at site 22WK528 in Wilkinson County, Mississippi, just prior to our run-in with the strange character in the pick-up truck. Photo by Rich Weinstein, October 12, 1981.

field separating the road from a wooded area about 100 yards away. As we were walking along the side of the road, following the pipeline route, an old beat-up pickup truck pulled alongside us. That's not totally unusual, as people often stop to ask us what we're doing, particularly when they notice that we're not local to the area. However, this wasn't the usual "What y'all doing?" or "Can I help you?" Instead, we noticed a disheveled character, with an unkempt beard and scraggly hair driving the truck. And he had one eye that obviously had something wrong with it, as that eye kept looking up at the roof of the truck as he looked at us with his good eye.

His first words, while pointing across the field, were, "You're not going in those woods, are you?" That was different. I replied by explaining that we were doing a pipeline survey and that the route ran between the edge of the road and the adjacent field. In response, he again asked, "You're not going in those woods, are you?" Again, I explained what we were doing and added that we weren't going to go into the woods. At that point, the character in the truck said, "OK, but don't go in the woods." He then proceeded to slowly drive behind us while we continued our survey, watching, I guess, to make sure we didn't go in the woods.

Eventually, as we passed the field and the woods, the pickup truck drove off, with the guy inside having not said another word. Of course, we could only imagine what was in those woods. Perhaps a still, or a crop of marijuana, or who knows what? It was a weird and somewhat frightening encounter with a strange character in rural Wilkinson County. As I've said, I've seen a lot of things in my 46+ years at CEI. I'll conclude this article in the next LAS Newsletter with some of my more rewarding experiences.

Editor's Note: Weinstein's "CRM Archaeology in Louisiana (And a Few Other Places): It's Been an Interesting Forty-Six Years" will conclude in the next LAS *Newsletter* with Part Three: The "Rewarding."

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LOUISIANA SHPO 50 YEARS • 1971-2021 •

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50 Years Old! – That's Historic!

The Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) turned 50 this past November. Official celebration was postponed due to pandemic concerns. This spring, however, The Louisiana Trust for Historic Preservation plans to hold a celebration at the 41st annual Louisiana Preservation Conference in Monroe and West Monroe, on April 21st and 22nd.

Diana Greenlee, Poverty Point Station Archaeologist, will discuss Poverty Point's UNESCO World Heritage designation as the conference's keynote speaker. For more information, visit the LTHP website at:

https://www.lthp.org/annual-preservation-conference/.

For more on Louisiana's SHPO history, read the November issue of *Preservation in Print* on the Preservation Resource Center of New Orleans website at:

https://prcno.org/category/preservation-in-print/

LOUISIANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE 50 1971 2021

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FIELD NOTES AND RECENT RESEARCH

The Mildred Jackson Site – The Sequel

James Fogleman and Chip McGimsey

The Mildred Jackson site (16AV155) lies in southern Avoyelles Parish at the interface of Goudeau Hill, an isolated remnant of the Avoyelles Prairie terrace and the surrounding Red River floodplain. The artifact scatter is concentrated on the toe and lower slope of the eroded north flank of the terrace (Figure 1). The lowermost portion of the site may be buried beneath the onlapping Red River alluvium. The site area has been cultivated for many years, and significant erosion has occurred over the last five years.

Jim Fogleman has periodically surface collected this site over a 20-year period. Concentrations of burnt soil have occasionally been noted when the field is plowed, particularly in severely eroded areas. In the spring of 2018, one of these concentrations appeared and close inspection revealed a ring of burnt earth visible in erosional gullies. A limited investigation was undertaken to examine this feature (Fogleman and McGimsey 2018). The results defined an oval pit with fired walls and floor. The sediment infilling the pit is redeposited and provides little evidence for its purpose and function.

In the summer of 2021, a second fired ring was observed at the site. A limited investigation was also undertaken at this feature in hopes of obtaining some data that would help inform the purpose of the features. The two features examined are nearly identical in organization and content. This article presents a summary of the results from both excavations.

Figure 1. View to south from the floodplain, showing the site and the location of Features 1 and 2.

Description of Findings

The 2018 volunteer excavation crew included the authors, James Fogleman, Mackenzie Billeaudeux, Nathan Mountjoy, Steve Sierszchula, Joshua Logan, Jett Smith, and Owen Riemer (Figure 2). The 2021 volunteer crew included Kaitlyn Eldredge, Gloria Church, Haley Rebardi, Christie Cummings, Conan Mills, Brileigh Elton, Callie Shepard, and Eric Lebar (Figure 3). At each feature, a 1-by-2 m unit was laid out over the western half of the feature. At Feature 1, the plow zone was excavated and screened; at Feature 2, the plow zone was shoveled off without screening. After the plow zone was removed in each unit, an obvious pit with fired walls was visible. Probing with a soil core indicated the internal stratigraphy in each was not complex. The feature fill was therefore removed in 20-cm thick levels with all sediment screened through 0.25-inch mesh. Opportunistic sediment samples were collected for flotation and radiocarbon samples. The excavations were backfilled at the end of each project.

Feature 1 is an oval pit approximately 1.6 m in diameter and 0.6 m deep (although plowing had removed the top of the feature and its original depth is unknown) (Figures 4 and 5) (Fogleman and McGimsey 2018). The walls are nearly vertical and the floor generally level. The feature volume is estimated at 1.11 m^3 (using a depth of 0.55 m). The walls were lined with a 2-to-4-cm thick layer of clay. The clay was likely applied to the floor but was removed during cleaning. The clay walls are fired brick-hard and reddening of the surrounding soil extends as much as 4-to-6-cm beyond the clay (Figure 4). That the pit was

Figure 2. Crew excavating Feature 1 at the Mildred Jackson site (16AV155).

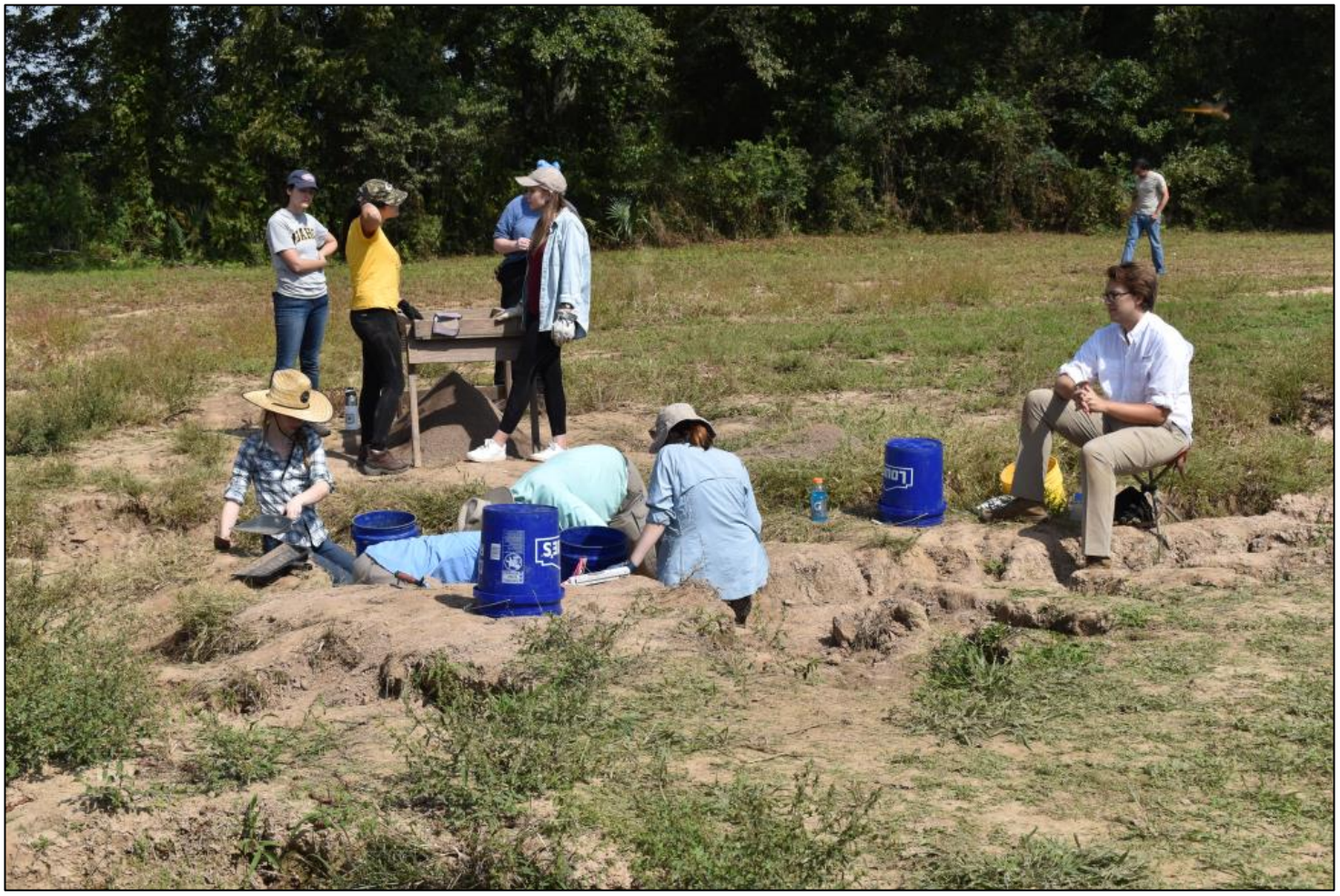

Figure 3. Crew excavating Feature 2 at the Mildred Jackson site (16AV155).

Figure 4. Planview of Feature 1, West half.

cleaned out is evident in the thin band of fire-reddened soil across the floor (in some places it is missing almost entirely), and the lack of any clearly *in situ* deposits. The feature fill contains abundant burnt soil and charcoal, and in some cases has the appearance of basket loads of refuse scraped out from a similar pit. The upper levels of fill include some large pockets of clay along with general surface midden. The clay is unusual in that it is not the subsoil surrounding the pit, but rather Red River alluvial clay. Red River clays are available within 20 to 30 m of the feature in the adjacent floodplain. It is possible the clay walls are composed of Red River clay as well.

Feature 2 is a generally circular pit approximately 1.25 m in diameter and 0.55 m deep (Figures 6 and 7). Like Feature 1, cultivation removed an unknown portion of the upper feature and its original depth is unknown. The walls are vertical and the floor is flat. The feature volume is estimated at 0.69 m^3 (using a depth of 0.55 m). A 2-to-4-cm thick brick-hard clay lining covers the entire wall and fire-reddening is visible in some areas to a depth of 1-to-3-cm outside of the lining. Cleaning removed

Figure 5. Feature 1 profile at the Mildred Jackson site (16AV155).

the bottom 10-20 cm of the clay lining along the wall within the entire excavated portion. In one instance the cleaning cut back the wall beyond the original feature limits (see Figure 6 lower left). The floor has been completely removed by cleaning with no evidence of fire-reddening evident. The feature is filled with mixed sediments containing a lot of burnt soil and charcoal fragments but obvious loading or use levels are absent.

A radiometric date was obtained from each feature. The date from Feature 1 was obtained from a single piece of wood charcoal recovered from the basal 20 cm of fill in the pit. The age is 2020 +/- 30 BP (δ13C=-23.5; calibrated 2-sigma 2056-1892 BP) (Fogleman and McGimsey 2019). This sample is also interesting because it is pine wood (*Pinus* spp.) (Leslie Bush, personal communication 2019). Pine is not generally present on the Prairie terrace or in the Red River floodplain. Where the site inhabitants got it, and why they chose to use it in this feature are interesting questions.

The date from Feature 2 was taken from a single piece of wood charcoal recovered from the basal level of fill in the pit. The age is 1960 +/- 20 BP (δ13C = 30.03; calibrated 2-sigma 1942-1828 BP) (UGAMS-55515).

Fogleman has six surface collections from the site. In the following discussion, the materials recovered from the plow zone above Feature 1 are included with the surface collection. These collections include numerous Euro-American materials. They include flat and bottle glass fragments and glass marbles, ceramics (including whiteware, stoneware, porcelain,

Figure 6 (above). Feature 2 plan view at Site 16AV155.

Figure 7 (below). Feature 2 profile at Site 16AV155.

and yellowware), metal (including three rifle shells, one shotgun shell base, and one lead ball), doll fragments, plastic buttons and miscellaneous plastic fragments, a 1925 penny, and one small gunflint (Figure 8). It is not known if a house once stood at or near this location, or whether these materials reflect refuse disposal from homes situated on the crest of the terrace some 150 m south of the site. For the purposes of this article, these materials are not further considered.

The surface lithic assemblage includes 24 flakes, 34 retouched pieces, 6 angular fragments, and one piece of pumice. Feature 1 produced 37 flakes and one angular fragment. Feature 2 produced five flakes. All of the chert materials are local pebble chert, and few exhibit evidence of heat-treatment. The retouched assemblage includes four Kent points (Figure 9), 12 Gary points (a 13th was collected at the site in 2021 by a volunteer) (Figure 10), one Alba point (Figure 11), 10 bifaces, five biface fragments, and two edge-retouched flakes. Kent and Gary points are common in the late Archaic through the Middle Woodland periods and are typically found on Tchefuncte and Marksville sites. The Alba point probably reflects a Coles Creek period hunting loss as no contemporary ceramics have been found at the site. The presence of the pumice is unusual; whether it is associated with the American Indian occupation is unknown.

American Indian ceramics from the site include Tchefuncte and Marksville types (Table 1); identifications follow Phillips (1970) and Weinstein and Rivet (1978). Tchefuncte pastes are defined as lacking temper and exhibiting a blocky and/or contorted paste. Baytown/Marksville ceramics are defined by generally well-mixed pastes and grog temper. A number of sherds from the site do not fall neatly into these two categories. They exhibit a well-mixed, even paste, lacking obvious contortions and evidence of grog or other temper; small natural inclusions (iron and manganese concretions) are frequently present. It is likely these 'untempered' ceramics are part of the Tchefuncte assemblage but they are distinctive enough that they are segregated in Table 1.

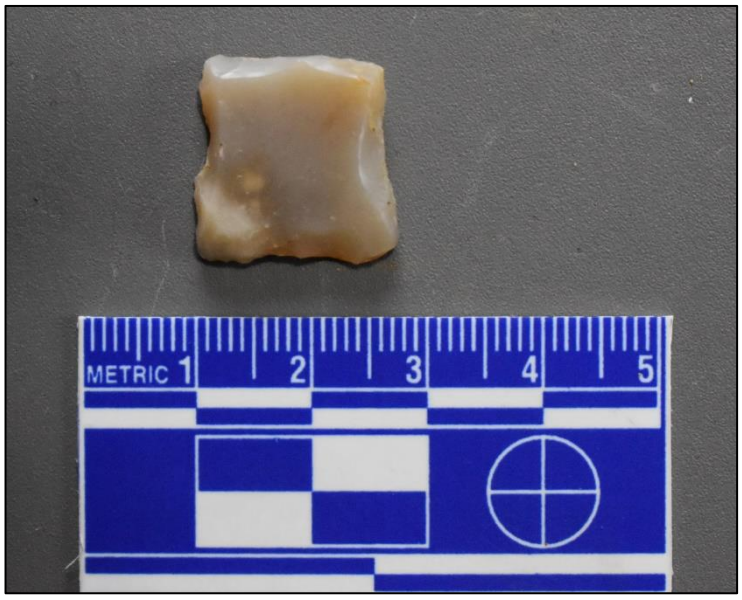

Figure 8. Gunflint from Site 16AV155.

Figure 9. Kent points from Site 16AV155.

Figure 10. Gary points from Site 16AV155.

Table 1. Ceramics from Site 16AV155.

Type	Surface		Feature 1		Feature 2	
	rim	body	rim	body	rim	body
Baytown Plain	2	60		1		
Marksville Stamped *var. Marksville*		8				
Marksville Incised *var. Marksville*	1	6				
Marksville Incised *var. unspecified*		4				
Marksville cross-hatched	1	6				
Troyville Stamped *var. Unspecified*		1				
indeterminate incised		1				
Tchefuncte Plain	3	71	6	95	2	17
Tchefuncte Incised *var. Tchefuncte*		2		1		
Tchefunce Incised *var. unspecified*				3		1
Orleans Punctated *var. Orleans*		2			1	1
Jaketown Simple Stamped *var. Silver Lake*	1					
Tammany Punctate *var. LaSalle*		1				
Tammany Punctate *var. Brittany*		1				
Tammany Punctate *var. Tammany*		1				
Tammany Punctate *var. Duck Roost*				1		
Lake Borgne Incised *var. Cross Bayou*				1		
untempered smooth paste	2	22		12	1	

Figure 11. Alba point from Site 16AV155.

Figure 12. Tchefuncte Incised, *var. unspecified*.

The Tchefuncte assemblage, including all specimens from the surface and both features, is comprised of 194 Tchefuncte Plain and 17 decorated examples (Table 1). The decorated types are comprised almost entirely by Tchefuncte Incised (Figure 12), Orleans Punctated, and Tammany Punctated (Figure 13). Interestingly, two decorated sherds from the site surface exhibit grog temper (one Tchefuncte Incised *var. Tchefuncte* sherd and one Jaketown Simple Stamped *var. Silver Lake*). Four sherds (one each of Tchefuncte Incised *var. Tchefuncte*, Orleans Punctated *var. Orleans*, Tammany Punctated *var. LaSalle*, and Tammany Punctated *var. Brittany*) exhibit the generally smooth, untempered paste. This supports the assignment of this paste with the Tchefuncte assemblage. With the exception of one Baytown Plain sherd from the uppermost level in Feature 1, the assemblage from each feature dates to the Tchula period. Although the materials are clearly redeposited, the paucity of Baytown materials suggests each feature was used while Tchefuncte ceramics were being made and used at the site.

The Baytown assemblage, with the exception of one sherd, is derived from surface contexts. It includes 63 Baytown Plain sherds and 28 decorated specimens (Table 1). All of the decorated sherds represent typical Marksville period treatments (Figures 14 and 15). They indicate there were one or more short-term occupations of the site during this period.

Discussion

The limited investigations at Mildred Jackson examined two unusual pit features in addition to a substantial surface collection. The two features are circular to oval pits with vertical walls and flat floors. The features volumes range between 0.69 and 1.11 m^3, although this is an underestimate given that an unknown portion of each feature was removed by cultivation and erosion. They are lined with clay that

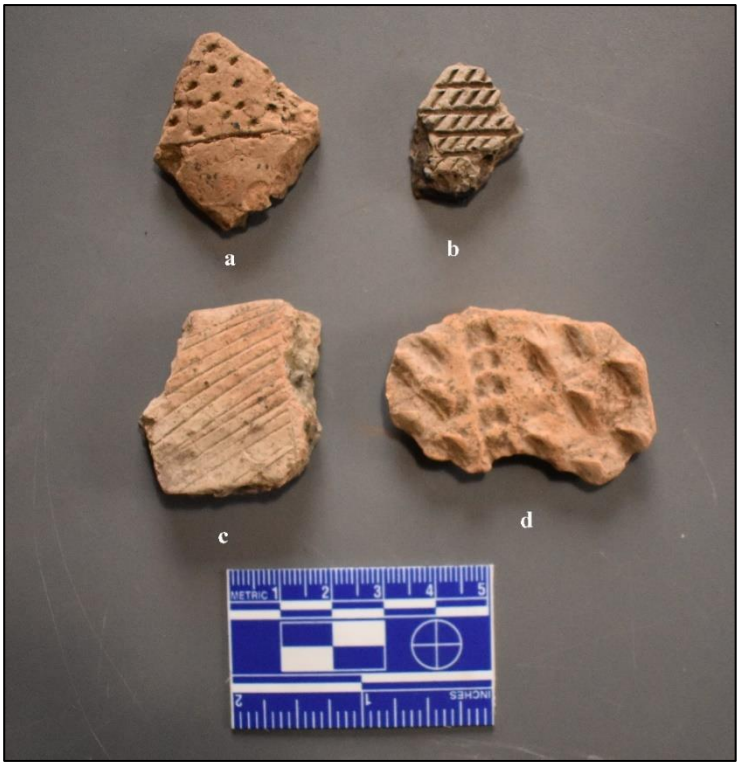

Figure 13. a, b: Orleans Punctated; c:Jaketown Simple Stamped, *var. Silver Lake*; d: Tammany, Punctated *var. Brittany*.

Figure 14. a-c: Marksville Stamped *var. Marksville*; d-f: Marksville Incised *var. Marksville*.

has been fired to a brick-like consistency. Each was thoroughly cleaned after the last use to an extent that most of the baked floor and lower walls are scraped out. The degree of firing suggests the pits were reused multiple times and cleaned after each use. It is not clear why each was cleaned following its last

Figure 15. Marksville cross-hatched.

use. Each pit was then intentionally filled with sediment that contains burnt soil and charcoal and appears to be sediment cleaned out from a contemporary feature and redeposited here. There is little evidence that points to what the intent and purpose of these features was. A coarse-scale examination of the flotation samples from each feature did not reveal any nutshell or other obvious food products. Each sample appears to be composed entirely of wood charcoal. Feature 1 did produce three small (less than 1 cm long) pieces of calcine bone, but this seems insufficient to suggest they were used to prepare food. If these were Tchefuncte cooking pits, it is notable that they have not been found at other contemporary sites.

Similarly, if they had been used as facilities for firing pots, it seems likely that there would be more sherds present in the redeposited fill. And again, their absence at other Tchefuncte sites indicates the use of pits for firing pots was not typical for this period (or any other period in Louisiana history for that matter). In the end, there is simply no good idea what these features were used for. The extent of preparation (size, depth, and clay lining) indicates there was a specific purpose. The only hint at this purpose may lie in the presence of pine wood in Feature 1, a tree

that likely was not available in the immediate vicinity of the site. And the fact that there are at least two, and likely more, pits at this site indicates that there was a specific activity undertaken here that was not conducted at typical habitation sites.

The two radiocarbon dates span the interval 2056 to 1828 BP but overlap between 1942 and 1828 BP. This range indicates the features were built and used in late Tchula or early Marksville times. This is generally corroborated by the recovered feature ceramics, all but one of which are Tchefuncte types. The varieties recovered from both the surface and features are generally thought to date to the late Tchula period (Weinsten and Rivet 1978). One example, Jaketown Simple Stamped *var. Silver Lake,* may represent an early Marksville variety (Phillips 1970). Together, the dates and ceramics support feature use over a short time at the very end of the Tchula period and/or beginning of the early Marksville period.

Clay-lined fired pits similar to the ones at Mildred Jackson have not been found at other sites in the region (of any time period). In particular, the use of clay linings and thorough cleaning after even the final use suggest a unique activity at the site. More broadly, "bathtub pits" were identified at Greenhouse (16AV2), located just northeast of Marksville, Louisiana (Ford 1951). The 10 pits ranged in size from 1 to 4 m long and up to 2 m wide. They generally have an elongate shape and a layer of ash in their base. The written descriptions do not indicate if they were clay-lined or if firing was observed on the walls or floor. At Greenhouse, the pits appear to be related to mortuary activities, perhaps community feasts or other group activities held in conjunction with burial of the dead. Large, deep pits associated with mortuary activities have also been identified at Gold Mine (16RI13) in Richland Parish (McGimsey 2004). The one excavated example was used as a hearth at its very base, and was subsequently filled with midden, particularly food remains. At both sites, the features are different in size, shape, absence of a clay lining, what they were refilled with, and degree of final-use cleaning from those at Mildred Jackson. Greenhouse and Gold Mine are also both clearly involved in mortuary ceremonialism for which there is no evidence at the Mildred Jackson site.

The purpose and function of the features at the Mildred Jackson site is unknown. They clearly represent a specific activity that was repeated multiple times at multiple pits. The absence of obvious food remains (either faunal or nutshell) suggests they are not associated with food production. Similarly, the artifact collections from the features and the surface lend little support to an interpretation the pits are ceramic-firing kilns. More intriguingly, what aspect of the activities necessitated cleaning the pit after its last use and then intentionally filling it with material scraped from an adjacent pit? Based on the current evidence, answers to these questions are elusive.

It is very likely additional fired pits are present at the site. Fogleman remembers other fired rings occasionally appearing following plowing and/or erosion. Unless probing with a soil core revealed a distinct internal stratigraphy, particularly including the basal firing event, it is unclear how excavation of additional pits would advance our understanding of these interesting features.

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HRD Dogs and Archaeology

Chip McGimsey

Human Remains Detection Dogs (HRD, also known as cadaver dogs) are often seen searching for disaster survivors or assisting law enforcement in searches for missing people or murder victims. In the last 15 years, there has been increasing interest among archaeologists about using these dogs to search for cemeteries and burials. A number of articles have demonstrated that dogs can locate cemeteries, although success is contingent upon many factors (Baxter and Hargrave 2015; Bigman 2016; Greenlee 2021; Warrick et al. 2021).

Last week, I had the opportunity to observe four HRD dogs on a project to determine if a Civil War cemetery was in a project area. Although the dogs did not identify a cemetery (and there is reason to believe it lies elsewhere), conversations with the dog's handlers were interesting and informative. Several expressed interest in exploring the dog's abilities at older cemeteries. By coincidence, I had tentatively scheduled a site visit to a mound in Concordia Parish for this week, and things worked out such that two HRD dogs and their handlers were able to join us. In addition, Diana Greenlee had independently arranged to visit another mound site in Harrisonburg, and we were able to extend the project to include that mound as well.

The Prairie Lake site (16CO28) lies in the Three Rivers Wildlife Management Area. It is a single mound situated about 75 m back from a low terrace edge overlooking swampy ground to the east and north. C.B. Moore dug into this mound in 1909/1910 (identifying it as the Glendale Landing Mound) and encountered a number of extended and bundle burials. One vessel was recovered and looks like a Maddox Engraved design, although the vessel shape is atypical (Moore 1911). In 1988, the site was revisited and mapped by Dennis Jones, Malcolm Shuman, and Ann Whitmer as part of a survey for the Corps of Engineers (Jones et al. 1988). Between their two visits, looters dug into the mound and exposed a number of human remains. As mapped, the mound is approximately 30 m in diameter and 1.5 m high with a generally level top. The current visit was a very limited investigation. Two soil cores were placed on the mound, one near the eastern edge of the top, and a second about one-third of the way down the slope. Sediments were wet and both cores compressed significantly, limiting stratigraphic interpretations. Both revealed a dark A horizon underlain by a loamy clay that graded into a very fine loamy sand by 40 cm below surface. This deposit continued with no obvious stratigraphic breaks to a depth of 1.25 m. Unfortunately, neither core reached the base of the mound. The mound-top core produced a single Baytown Plain sherd at a depth of 65 cm. Several other Baytown Plain sherds were observed in various animal burrows.

The Cater-Aplin site (16CT467) is a single mound lying in downtown Harrisonburg. A house was built on the mound around 1905. The contours of the mound today suggest that the top of the mound was likely bulldozed flat with the spoil being deposited around the mound, giving it very gently sloping sides. The mound today is 60 m in diameter and 1.75 m high. Limited shovel testing and one test unit have been placed in the lot immediately south of the mound with only three shovel tests on the mound itself; few artifacts were found (Shuman and Jones 1996). The current owner has recovered a small Alba point from the mound surface.

The two HRD dogs were handled by Lisa Higgins (dog Penny) and Ann Dugas (dog Tory), members of Louisiana Search and Rescue (Figures 1 and 2). Each handler and dog have conducted search and rescue work for several years. The dogs run a random search pattern following hand signals from their handlers. Each is trained to "alert" if they identify the appropriate scent. Although HRD dogs clearly can identify the presence of bodies, as yet it is not understood exactly what chemical(s) they are detecting.

At Prairie Lake, the dogs searched the mound as well as an area extending 25 to 30 m from the mound on all sides. Penny alerted twice, although each alert was not considered by her handler as a 'strong positive'. One was situated on the mound crest, while the other was at the base of a tree at the mound edge. Tory alerted once, again not a strong positive alert, at another tree at the mound edge. Prior work has demonstrated that trees will take up the chemical

Figure 1. Ann Dugas and Tory at 16CT467.

that dogs associate with humans as the chemical is part of the groundwater the trees draw from. It was somewhat surprising neither dog alerted on the mound crest, where C.B. Moore and the looters had encountered human remains.

At Cater-Aplin, the dogs searched two lots, one of which included the mound. Tory alerted once on the lower northern mound slope and Penny alerted once on the upper northern mound slope. The handlers did not characterize either alert as a 'hard positive', and it is unclear if burials are present in this mound.

Working with, well, mostly watching, the dogs has been a very interesting experience. When they work, they are very focused on what they are doing and effectively ignore everything and everyone in the area. These investigations have to pair the dog with their handler, as much of the interpretation as to what the dog finds is based upon the handler's knowledge of the dog's behavior and how they have been specifically trained to alert. In addition, these two dogs are not experienced in looking for remains that are 1,000 or more years old. In several instances, one or the other dog acted as they were very interested in a particular area but they could not localize the scent. This may reflect the age of the deposits and the dispersal of the chemicals over a broader area than just the burial. We hope to pursue investigations at a variety of other cemeteries, both pre- and post-contact, to provide training for the dogs and to gain a better assessment of their capabilities and limitations.

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Figure 2. Lisa Higgins and Penny at 16CO28.

LAS CHAPTER AND MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Acadiana Chapter
Contact: Sadie Schoeffler, President
Email: acadianalas@gmail.com

Baton Rouge Chapter
Contact: Brandy Kerr or Margeaux Murray, Co-Presidents
Email: batonrougelas1975@gmail.com

Delta Chapter
Contact: Brian Ostahowski
Email: brian.ostahowski@gmail.com
www.facebook.com/DeltaChapterLAS

The Delta Chapter meets the 4th Thursday of each month at Tulane University and will host a Spring lecture series from January through April of 2022. Contact Brian Ostahowski for more details.

Northwest Chapter
Primary Contact: Tad Britt
Email: tad.britt@gmail.com
Secondary Contact: Jeffrey Girard
Email: jeffreygirard@att.net

The Northwest Chapter holds in-person meetings on the second Thursday of every other month. For information email Tad Britt at: tad.britt@gmail.com or Jeffrey Girard at: jeffreygirard@att.net

West Louisiana Archaeology Club
John Guy, President
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Rockey Rockholt, Vice President
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LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE NEWS

Archaeological Discoveries Show Poverty Point is More Complex than Previously Known

Originally published Jan. 18, 2022 by the University of Louisiana Monroe

Poverty Point World Heritage Site is slowly revealing her secrets.

Diana Greenlee, Ph.D., station archaeologist at the ancient monumental earthworks and adjunct professor at the University of Louisiana Monroe School of Sciences, said recent archaeological research shows the site is "much more complex than previously realized."

The joint project by ULM and Minnesota State University Moorhead (MSUM) was funded with a 2019 Preservation Technology and Training Grant from the U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service.

Greenlee, Rinita Dalan, Ph.D., of MSUM, and their colleagues focused on Poverty Point's central Plaza. This 43-acre area was created thousands of years ago by removing the original topsoil and then adding fill dirt to build a raised, near-level surface. To look at the Plaza today, one would not suspect what is hidden below.

Parts of the Plaza were surveyed using a sophisticated ground penetrating radar developed in Norway and used extensively by the Norwegian University of Science and Technology. Arne Anderson Stamnes, Ph.D., of the university's Terrestrial, Marine, and Aerial Remote sensing for archaeology research group, operated the GPR.

Nearly 2,000 reflectors, which are objects or soil disturbances that reflect the radar signals, were identified. These results were compared to other geophysical surveys.

Then, several targets were tested using a combination of soil coring, analyses of soil samples, and sieving for artifacts, and by lowering a geophysical sensor down the cored holes.

Examining soil core samples at Poverty Point World Heritage Site are, from left, Thurman Allen, a soil scientist retired from the Natural Resources Conservation Service; Mark Brink, Poverty Point WHS manager; Rinita Dalan, Ph.D., of Minnesota State University Moorhead; and Diana Greenlee, Ph.D., Poverty Point WHS station archaeologist, and ULM adjunct professor. Photo courtesy of Rinita Dalan.

"Although more work remains to be done, the results show that the Plaza contains a number of distinct earthworks. A subtle high spot in the Plaza, the West Plaza Rise, was not a natural rise, but a purposely elevated feature within the Plaza fill," Greenlee said.

An underground ridge, formed by removing more of the original soil from both sides, stretches across the Plaza from the West Plaza Rise to Mound C.

"These earthworks, together with a buried, mound-like feature with unique soil properties unlike any of the known earthworks at the site, demonstrate that the Plaza at Poverty Point has a more elaborate construction history than we knew," Greenlee said.

Participating in the research with Greenlee, Dalan, and Stamnes were Thurman Allen, a soil scientist retired from the Natural Resources Conservation Service; Rachel Stout Evans, a soil scientist with the Natural Resources Conservation Service; Michael Hargrave, Ph.D., an archaeologist retired from the Engineer Research and Development Center; and Berle Clay, Ph.D., an archaeologist retired from Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Movable Sites?
Riding on Lobes of Mud

Mark A. Rees, LAS *Newsletter* Editor

Imagine finding out the LSU Campus Mounds site was no longer in Baton Rouge, but had moved across the Mississippi River, to the vicinity of Plaquemine, Louisiana, 10 km (6.2 miles) to the southwest. What if other terrestrial sites followed suit and relocated? Not to unnecessarily trouble the LA Division of Archaeology staff who chart site locations on the State GIS database, but is anything like this even a remote possibility?

The earth has been known on occasion to move in some regions of the world, as in earthquakes and mudslides. So, any archaeological sites would understandably be transported as the earth shifted beneath our feet. But six miles does seem like an awful lot. Louisiana residents certainly don't need to be on the lookout for earthquakes and mudslides in addition to hurricanes. The Bayou State *does* have fault lines, deep beneath the muddy surface of the Deltaic Plain, and the ground surface *is* moving vertically, ever so gradually downward as wetlands compact and subside.

A recent study, featured in *Scientific American*, has drawn attention to the movable sites off of Louisiana's Gulf Coast. The *Scientific American* article by Katherine Kornei, entitled "Historical Shipwreck Keeps Moving, Revealing Dangerous Underwater Mudflows," presents the findings of marine archaeologists with the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management's (BOEM) Gulf of Mexico Region.

According to Kornei and BOEM archaeologists, the shipwreck *SS Virginia* has moved more than 10 km (6.2 miles) since it was sunk by a German submarine 80 years ago. The *SS Virginia* is actually one of many oil tankers and transport vessels torpedoed by German U-boats during World War II. Other shipwrecks lie off Louisiana's coast, such as the celebrated early 19th century *Mardi Gras* shipwreck and the German submarine *U-166*.

As the Mississippi River transports its megatons of silt and sand to the continental shelf, it turns out that shipwrecks in the area are "riding lobes of mud moving over the seafloor." (Try using that phrase in casual conversation.)

According to BOEM marine archaeologist Melanie Damour, the mudflows are apparently set in motion by storm surges from hurricanes and underwater earthquakes. The same storm surges also endanger thousands of oil and gas platforms on the north-central Gulf Coast. Geophysical mapping of the *SS Virginia* has allowed BOEM archaeologists to not only plot the shifting location of the shipwreck, but to track and better understand the movement of the deep sea mudflows off of Louisiana's Gulf Coast.

Wine bottles (above) and a Creamware plate (below) are among the many items recovered from the early 19th century Mardi Gras Shipwreck (Conservation Research Laboratory, Texas A&M University). The Capitol Park Museum at 660 N. Fourth St. in Baton Rouge is hosting an exhibit on the Mardi Gras Shipwreck through the Spring of 2022.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND MEETINGS

Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Archaeological Society

February 11-13, 2022
Hilton Capitol Center, Baton Rouge, LA

The annual meeting of the LAS is scheduled for **February 11-13, 2022** at the Hilton Baton Rouge Capitol Center downtown, 201 Lafayette Street. A block of hotel rooms has been set aside for Friday and Saturday at $139.00 per night. Make reservations from the LAS website. The hotel code is **LAS** if you prefer to call: (866) 238-4218. Registration is now available on the LAS website. Early registration discount ends February 4. Late registration will be available on-site Friday afternoon and Saturday morning.

The deadline to submit a presentation is **February 2, 2022**. Paper titles and abstracts (250-word limit) should be submitted to the organizer, Rachel Watson, by email at rwatson@crt.la.gov. Presentations are 15 minutes. The executive committee is monitoring the Covid situation and is committed to having a safe in-person meeting. We are looking forward to seeing everyone in February!

As usual, there will be a book and display room. Coffee and light breakfast will be provided on Saturday morning, with coffee offered again in the afternoon, followed by a reception with appetizers in the early evening. Check the LAS website for additional details and updates.

Friday, February 11
3:30 – 7:00 pm: Registration
4:00 – 5:00 pm: LAS Executive Meeting

Saturday, February 12
8:00 – 9:00 am: Registration
9:00 – 12:00 pm: Morning Session Presentations
9:00 – 12:00 pm: Book and Display Room
12:00 – 1:30 pm: Lunch (everyone on their own)
1:30 – 5:00 pm: Afternoon Session Presentations
1:30 – 5:00 pm: Book and Display Room
5:00 – 6:00 pm: Reception with appetizers and beverages
6:00 – 7:00 pm: Keynote Speaker, Jayur Mehta, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Florida State University, "Archaeological Heritage of the Mississippi River Delta"

Sunday, February 13
Tour of the Division of Archaeology's curation facility

Caddo Conference

April 1 – 3, 2022

The 63rd Caddo Conference will be held on April 1-3, 2022 on the campus of Northwestern State University (NSU) in Natchitoches, Louisiana.

Registration Information

Pre-registration fee for the conference is $20. Please pre-register by March 1, 2022. Caddo Nation and other Federally Acknowledged Tribal Citizens are guests of the Conference and NSU, with no fees required. Registration forms can be found online at www.caddoconference.org. NSU follows COVID restrictions and masking may be required.

A book and display area will be set up in the ballroom. There is no table fee, but the number of needed tables is requested. A limit of one table per vendor, please. Email table requests and questions to Pete Gregory at: gregoryh@nsula.edu.

Submissions

Papers, posters, and group presentations are invited that relate to the archaeology, history, culture, and language of the Caddo Indians and the area of the Caddo homelands in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma. Presentations should be 20 minutes long. Group discussions should not exceed 30 minutes. Email paper titles and abstracts (not to exceed 100 words) by March 1, 2022 to Pete Gregory at: gregoryh@nsula.edu.

For more information on registration or the Caddo Conference Organization, visit the website at www.caddoconference.org.

Hotel Information

Best Western Natchitoches Inn
5131 University Parkway, Natchitoches, LA 71457
For reservations, call: 318-352-6655
A block of rooms is reserved under "Caddo Conference at NSU" at the rate of $99.00.

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 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The preliminary program for 2022 is now available online. Check out the SAA website for meeting information, registration, and updates.

Southeastern Archaeological Conference

The 78th Annual SEAC Meeting
will be at
Little Rock, Arkansas
on
November 9 – 12, 2022
Meeting information will be posted on
the SEAC website.

Mississippi Archaeological Association

Spring 2022

The 2022 meeting of the MAA will be held at the Mississippi Armed Forces Museum on Camp Shelby in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. The MAA website has information on scheduling and-registration.

Friends Meeting & Presentation

February 17, 2022

Jeffery Girard, a retired archaeologist, will give a presentation on the 2017 discovery and recovery of an ancient Caddo dugout canoe from the Red River. The program will be held at the Red River National Wildlife Refuge's Education Center, at 6:30 PM, with a meet and greet preceding it. More information can be found on their website or Facebook.

LOUISIANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
crt.state.la.us/culture
50 1971 2021

Louisiana Division of Archaeology
Upcoming Events

Capitol Park Museum 660 N. Fourth St. in Baton Rouge. FREE Admission Day on January 20th and February 17th (9am-4pm). After Hours event with presentations on the *Mardi Gras Shipwreck* on January 20th (4-7pm). March 5th is the last day of the *Mardi Gras Shipwreck* exhibit at Capitol Park Museum.

Visit the LDA website for archaeology exhibits and the Capitol Park Museum or Facebook for more information.

Poverty Point World Heritage Site Artifact Identification Day will be held on January 22nd (10am-4pm).

LOUISIANA SHPO 50 YEARS • 1971-2021 •
crt.state.la.us/culture

New Exhibit Coming!

Red River National Wildlife Refuge

Jeffery Girard, a retired archaeologist will give a presentation on the 2017 discovery and recovery of an ancient Caddo dugout canoe from the Red River. This canoe is coming to the refuge and will be on exhibit in late spring.

FRIENDS OF RED RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Friends Meeting & Presentation
February 17, 2022
6:30 pm inside Education Center

- Meet and greet starts at 6:15 and the program starts at 6:30 pm
- Face masks are required in federal buildings
- Located off Arthur Teague Parkway at 150 Eagle Bend Point, Bossier City

CADDO ARCHEOLOGY RESEARCH FUND

at the University of Central Arkansas

Timothy K. Perttula and Duncan P. McKinnon

The Caddo Archaeology Research Fund (CARF) has been established with the support of the Jamie C. Brandon Center for Archaeological Research (JCB Center) at the University of Central Arkansas in Conway, Arkansas. The JCB Center is the hosting institution, and the Center Director is the chair of the CARF.

We envision the CARF as a means to finance projects from students, research archeologists, Caddo Nation people, and others through affordable grants ($1,000 to $2,500 per grant). CARF Funds will be administered by the Director of the JCB Center, but only on the advice of the CARF Board. The Board of Advisors will select the awards and amounts to be granted. Grant funds will be reimbursable at either the draft or final report stage of each project, as negotiated between the Board and the grant awardee. It is our hope that such individual grants will contribute to the collective knowledge of Caddo archeology and Native history in the Caddo area.

The CARF Advisory Board will solicit and review grant proposals, provide comments, and determine which proposals can be supported.

Guidelines for submission and additional information on the application process can be found on the JCB Center website at

https://uca.edu/jcbcenter/caddo-archaeology-research-fund/

For further information, please contact Timothy K. Perttula or Duncan P. McKinnon.

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Email all news, notes, reports, and *Newsletter* correspondence to: laarchaeology@gmail.com. Submissions should be in MS Word.

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