



NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Spring 2019

Vol. 47, No.1

**Running Ground Penetrating Radar
on Mound A at
the Poverty Point World Heritage Site
see Page 14 for details**



Check Inside for:

	Page
LAS Chapter and Membership News.....	2
Field Notes and Current Research.....	9
Louisiana Archaeology in the Media	14
Site Preservation News	19
Books of Interest for Louisiana Archaeology	20
Upcoming Meetings, Fieldwork, etc.	22

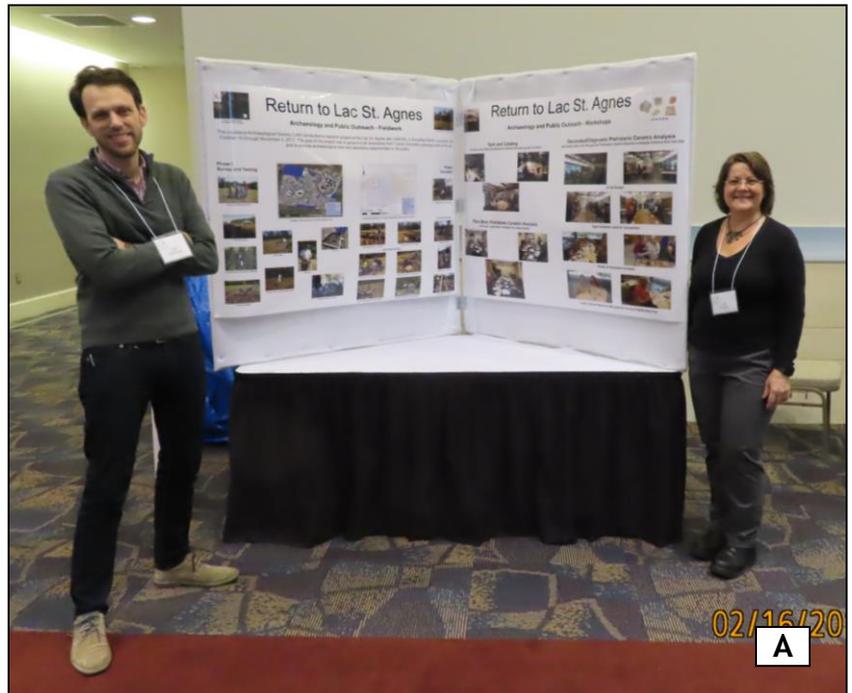
If you have a Regular Membership with the LAS, be sure to rejoin for 2019. This will be your last newsletter if you don't!!!

**LAS Newsletter printed courtesy of R. Christopher and Associates, Inc.
New Orleans, Louisiana**

LAS CHAPTER AND MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Scenes from the 2019 LAS Annual Meeting in Shreveport, LA, February 15-17, 2019 at the Shreveport Convention Center.

- A) *Outgoing LAS President, Brian Ostahowski admires posters detailing the LAS project at the Lac St. Agnes site (16AV26) with Julie Doucet, one of the project's directors.*
- B) *From left to right, Marilyn Brookes, Jim Fogleman, Agnes Fogleman, and Sam Brookes fortify themselves to attend presentations at the meeting.*
- C) *Some of the energetic and committed attendees of Sunday morning tour at the Pioneer Heritage Center on the campus of LSU Shreveport*
- D) *Dr. T.R. Kidder, 2019 keynote speaker, provided interesting and important insights about archaeology in such an ancient place as China.*



For LAS members who did not attend, below is the list of presentations at the 2019 annual meeting of the Louisiana Archaeological Society (LAS) held in Shreveport February 15-17.

8:20 – 8:40 Shreveport Beginnings *Jeffrey S. Girard*

8:40-9:00 **Growing Pains of an American City: Recent Archeological Investigations of Site 16OR720, New Orleans, Louisiana** *Nathanael Heller*

9:00 – 9:20 **Oh Well: Data Recovery at the John McDonogh Senior High School Site 16OR721, New Orleans, Louisiana** *Thurston H.G. Hahn III*

9:20-9:40 **All But Lost-Louisiana's Antebellum Sugarhouses, With Case Studies From Iberville Parish, Louisiana** *Joanne Ryan*

9:40-10:00 BREAK

10:00-10:20 **Pioneer Settlement Along Red River: An Archeological Examination of a Mid-to-Late 18th Century Colonial Homestead, Natchitoches, Parish, Louisiana** *Tad Britt & Amy Broussard*

10:20-10:40 **The Mildred Jackson Site 16AV115: A Hole Full of Questions But Not a Whole Lot of Answers** *James Fogleman*

10:40-11:00 **YeoMan's Work: The Role of Local Archaeological Societies in Education, Conservation, and Exploration** *Jay Roussel*

11:00-11:20 **IPADS & Field Archaeology: Not Just For Taking Pictures** *Joost Morsink*

11:20-11:40 **State of The State** *Chip McGimsey*

1:00-1:20 **The Travels of Poverty Point Objects (PPOs) To a Little Mound in Arkansas** *Phyllis Lear & Marvin D. Jeter (Dr.J)*

1:20-1:40 **Is It or Isn't It? Recent Research at a Possible Mound Site in West Carroll Parish, LA** *Diana M. Greenlee*

1:40-2:00 **The Carpenter Bead Cache: A Joint Paper** *Samuel O. Brookes and Dr. Kent Westbrook*

2:00-2:20 **Variability in Caddo Saltmaking, 1000-1700 AD** *Carl G. Drexler*

Keynote Address for 2019 Annual Meeting was:

The Tangled Roots of the Anthropocene: Archaeology, Climate Change, and History in Ancient China by Dr. T.R. Kidder, Chair and Professor of Anthropology and Environmental Studies, Washington University in St. Louis.



Karla Oesch is the new Collections Manager For the Louisiana Division of Archaeology

Karla Oesch joined the Division at the beginning of March 2019. She began her archaeological career by participating in the University of Alabama field school at the classic Mississippian mound complex of Moundville, located just outside Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

While in school, she also worked as a lab assistant with Panamerican Consultants at their Tuscaloosa office. She continued there after graduating with her B.A. in Anthropology and was promoted to the position of Laboratory Director. In 2011, she transferred to Panamerican Consultants Memphis office and ran the laboratory there for the next 8 years.

Although she had a full-time job, she began the Master's program at the University of Memphis. She received her M.S. in Earth Sciences –Archaeology in 2016. Her thesis research undertook a stylistic analysis of polychrome pottery in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Karla is not a complete stranger to Louisiana as she has participated in survey at the Kisatchie National Forest, and in Phase II investigations at Fort Polk. The Division is delighted to have Karla join us. In addition to processing new incoming collections, our goal is to continue working on our backlog of old collections, and to initiate consultation with American Indian Tribes concerning human remains and grave goods under the auspices of NAGPRA.

-Chip McGimsey, State Archaeologist



Treasurer's Report for the Louisiana Archaeological Society (LAS)

Valerie Feathers, Treasurer

LAS Assets:

15-March-19 PayPal Account \$966.52
 15-March 2019 Chase Bank Account \$8,027.02
 15-March 2019 Chase Ink Business Card \$0
 15-March 2019 Springhill CD \$10,467.12
Total Assets \$19,460.66

Membership Summary as of 15 February 2019 (includes 2018)

Regular	104	(2018/2019)
Student	9	(2018/2019)
Associate	12	(2018/2019)
Life	123	
Institutions	18	(2018/2019)
Sustaining	3	(2018/2019)
Ex-Officio	7	
TOTAL	276	

HARKEN UNTO THIS!!

If you are a regular member of LAS and have not joined for 2019, this will be your last newsletter.

Please go to the LAS website: www.laarchaeologicalsociety.org and join again using PayPal.

It could not be easier.

If you're old fashioned, fill out the membership form at the end of this newsletter and send it with a check.

Thanks for your continued support of archaeology in Louisiana!

IN MEMORIAM



James R. "Jim" Morehead, age 68, of Fort Walton Beach, FL, passed away on Saturday, December 29, 2018 at his residence. He was born April 8, 1950 to the late Jessie James Morehead and Mildred Louise Cruthirds Woodard. He was predeceased by his brother, John C. Crawford.

Jim was a United States Army veteran. He was a friend of Bill W. and to countless others and in doing so made a positive, life-long impact to so many. Jim was an accomplished archaeologist specializing in Native American lithic technology. He was a mentor to many that chose archaeology as their profession. Jim was an avid gardener and it was a well-known fact that he had the only green thumb in the family.

Survivors include his sisters, Katharine M. (Duane) Lassiter, Melanie M. (Randy) Bordelon and Nora M. (Jim) Kovach; his brother, Kevin L. (Terri) Crawford; and many loving nieces and nephews. He is also survived by his companion, Mary Day. He will be greatly missed by his faithful dogs, "Louis" and "Lulu".



*Left: Jim at Archaeology Day event;
Right: Jim working the screen on site.*



Jim Morehead loved archaeology in general and Louisiana in particular. He earned his B.A. in anthropology from the University of New Orleans and was on track for graduate school when Frank Servello offered him a crew chief position at Fort Polk Military Reservation. That marked the beginning of a professional career that spanned 40+ years, over three decades as a senior archaeologist and shareholder at Prentice Thomas & Associates, Inc. Over the years, Jim became synonymous with Fort Polk archaeology, widely recognized for culture sequence refinement, diachronic analyses of prehistoric assemblages, and all things stone—chipped, ground, and unmodified—especially if left behind by Paleoindian and/or Archaic populations.

Jim shared his passion for archaeology with younger generations, mentoring graduates just beginning their careers as well as avocational enthusiasts with the same commitment. Always available for archaeology day, a museum presentation, or educational outreach, Jim counted many elementary age children among his fans, some of whom are now practicing archaeologist themselves.

What many in the archaeological community do not know is that the “dash” between Jim’s birth and death reflects his life as a renaissance man. He was a friend of Bill W., a crisis line volunteer, and available 24/7 to anyone in need. Jim was well traveled, a skilled gardener, and masterful chess player. He was multi-lingual—French, Latin, German, and Russian—and a brilliant statistician. Most of all, Jim was a decent man whose compassion knew no limits. On a professional and personal level, Jim leaves behind gigantic shoes to fill.

*-L. Janice Campbell
President, Prentice Thomas & Associates, Inc.*



Marc Dupuy, Jr. 1927-2019

Marksville - Funeral services for Marc Dupuy, Jr. were held April 23, 2019 at St. Joseph Catholic Church in Marksville, Louisiana, with Reverend Dutch Voltz and Deacon Gary Schubach officiating. Burial was in St. Joseph Mausoleum #1 under the direction of Hixson Brothers Funeral Home of Marksville.

Marc, age 91, was born on November 11, 1927 and passed away on April 19, 2019. He was a native and lifelong resident of Marksville, Louisiana and a graduate of Presentation Convent, Marksville High School, Louisiana State University and LSU Law School.

Marc was a WW II U.S. Navy Veteran, a practicing attorney for over 65 years, a lifelong avid sportsman and pilot, a dedicated wildlife conservationist and geologist and an active member in many civic and conservation organizations. Marc was a past recipient of "The Avoyellean of the Year".

Marc was a member of St. Joseph Catholic Church, a wonderful husband, father, grandfather, great- grandfather, uncle and friend to many.

He is preceded in death by his parents, Marc Dupuy, Sr. and Naide Sinclair Dupuy, his grandson, William Joseph Bennett, Jr., brothers Richard J. Dupuy and Charles F. Dupuy.

Those left to cherish his memory are his wife of 67 years, George Alice DeCuir Dupuy, daughters, Deborah Dupuy Didier, Catherine Dupuy Bennett, Pamela Susan Dupuy of Marksville, LA, Gwendolyn Alice Dupuy Stutts and husband Greg of Wilmington, NC; one son, Marc "Buddy" Dupuy, III and wife Vicki of Marksville, LA; one brother, Robert S. Dupuy and wife Vickie of Marksville; grandchildren, Jamie Bennett Brittain, Damon Didier, Shanti Didier Odom, Zachary Bennett, Brandon and Dustin Stutts, Sarah and Brody Dupuy; great-grandchildren Samuel, Isaac and Judah Odom, Will Brittain II, Julia and Liam Didier and numerous nieces and nephews.

The family would like to give special thanks to all of the family members, friends and co-workers and a special thanks to Avoyelles Hospital, Christus Cabrini Hospital, Riviere de Soliel and All Saints Hospice.

Marc Dupuy was a special friend to archaeology and archaeologists for many decades, especially for those working in Avoyelles Parish. As noted in his obituary, he was a geologist and an attorney, but his interest in archaeology began long before that. He was a boy when several WPA projects were conducted throughout Avoyelles that established benchmark archaeological interpretations still used today. His interest was especially piqued by the last WPA project in Louisiana conducted in 1940 at the Nick Farm Site (16AV22) that was owned by his family. Fortunately, this interest continued throughout his life. A partial list of his contributions to Louisiana archaeology includes:

- Long time service on the Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission.
- Founding member of the Louisiana Archaeological Society (LAS).
- Founding member of the Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy.
- Supporter of research at the Lac St. Agnes site (16AV26) in 1972 by Dr. E. Alan Toth.
- 2003 Recipient of the Roger Saucier Award from the LAS for important contributions to archaeology by a non-archaeologist.
- Recipient of Louisiana Culture Awards sponsored by the Office of the Lt. Governor.
- Supporter of 1994 LAS excavations at Enclosure A of the Marksville site (16AV1).
- Supporter of continued research at the Lac St. Agnes site by LAS and others.

-Dennis Jones, LAS Editor



A

Photographs of Marc Dupuy, Jr.

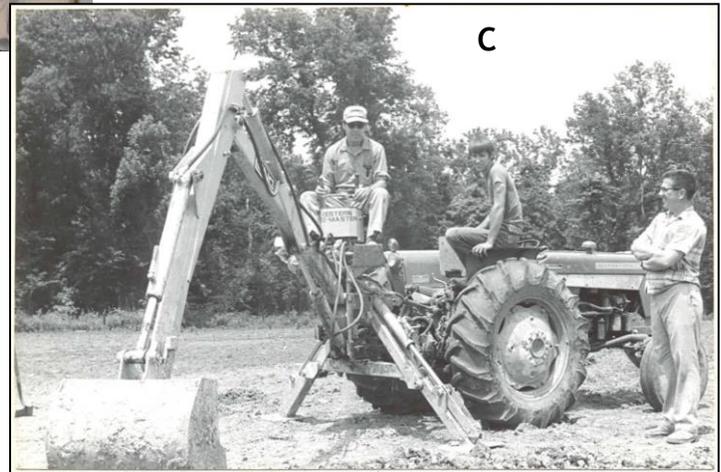
A: Heather McKillop (left), chairperson of the Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission and State Archaeologist Chip McGimsey (right) present a certificate of recognition from Gov. Jindal for Mark's long service with the Commission.

B: Marc (right) inspects looters' trench at the Greenhouse site with Mike Bordelon and Mike Jr in 1985.

C: Marc on backhoe at the Lac St Agnes site in 1972.



B



C

Jean Stockstill Hartfield passed away peacefully on Monday, December 24, 2018, at the Pearl River County Hospital in Poplarville, MS, at the age of 88. Jean was a native of Pearl River County where she attended Union Elementary School, Picayune Junior and High Schools; and after many years of diligent work, she was the fourth individual to complete an extensive field of study earning Certification as a Field Archaeologist from the Arkansas Archaeological Society in 1981. In fulfillment of certification requirements, she was published in the University of South Carolina, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Volumes in historical archaeology, 51.

She worked in concert with Mississippi professional archaeologists performing field surveys and archaeological excavations. Jean was the recipient of numerous awards, including the Calvin Brown Award presented by the MS Association of Professional Archaeologists in recognition of service in aid of historic preservation in the State of Mississippi. She also received annual awards from the MS Archaeological Association for having identified and recorded with the MS Department of Archives and History the largest number of archaeological sites within that time period. In her honor, Jean's comprehensive collection of archaeological artifacts and resource materials has been donated to the MS Department of Archives and History where it will be maintained as a permanent piece of Mississippi's History.

Jean served as President of the MS Archaeological Association from 1990-1991. She headed the organization and served as long-time president of the Pearl River County Chapter of the Mississippi Archaeological Association. She was also a member of the Arkansas Archaeology Society and the **Louisiana Archaeology Society**. And her keen interest in history led her to join the Pearl River County Historical Society where she contributed extensive historical data.

She loved nature, was a botany enthusiast; and as a member of the Crosby Arboretum, she volunteered for many years and was instrumental in the identification, collection, and transplanting of native plants during its development. As a member of First Baptist Church of Carriere, MS, Jean gathered and provided wild flower arrangements for the sanctuary for over 14 years. She enjoyed classical music, creating art in multiple mediums, reading, and writing poetry and short stories.

NSU professor receives 2019 Lifetime Contribution to the Humanities Award



Dr. Hiram F. "Pete" Gregory, left, and Bel Abbey, a Coushatta traditionalist, and teacher spinning horsehair rope at Abbey's house near Elton in the late 1970s. | Photo Credit: Don Sepulvado / NSU

NEW ORLEANS, La. (NSU) - The Louisiana Endowment for the Humanities, in partnership with Lieutenant Governor Billy Nungesser, has selected anthropologist, archaeologist, and Northwestern State University professor Dr. Hiram F. "Pete" Gregory as the winner of the 2019 Lifetime Contribution to the Humanities Award.

The award, which has been given annually since 1992, is part of the state humanities council's effort to honor individuals and organizations that have made significant contributions to the study and understanding of the humanities. Gregory and the other award winners will be honored on April 4 at the 2019 LEH Bright Lights Awards Dinner in Lafayette.

"I was surprised to receive this honor and am very appreciative," said Gregory. "I feel as if I am being honored for doing what I have always enjoyed." Gregory is an academic advisor of the Louisiana Creole Heritage Center and the curator for NSU's Williamson Museum, which houses a collection of over 100,000 artifacts, including arts and crafts from 41 different tribes of the southeastern United States. In 2016, Nungesser and the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development recognized him as Louisiana's Archaeologist of the Year.

Gregory is in his 58th year as a member of Northwestern State's faculty. He is believed to be the longest-serving employee in Northwestern's 134-year history, working at the institution for more than 40 percent of its tenure. Gregory has taught thousands of Northwestern students who have gone on to be anthropologists, archeologists, nurses, teachers, businesspeople, and professionals.

Gregory received the President's Distinguished Service Award from NSU in 1999. The Creole Heritage Center presented him with a Lifetime Achievement Award last year.

Gregory co-authored a major work, "The Historic Indian Tribes of Louisiana" with Fred B. Kniffen and George A. Stokes. He has contributed two major catalogs of Louisiana folk art and has authored papers on folkways, material culture, and archaeology in a number of professional journals. He also edited the major articles relating to the Caddo in *The Southern Caddo: An Anthology*. Gregory also co-authored "The Work of Tribal Hands: Southeastern Split Cane Basketry" with Dayna Bowker Lee.

"Louisiana is a rich state in terms of cultural diversity," said Gregory "It is one of the most amazing places on the planet when you consider how people manage to keep their own culture going. They do things traditionally. I am glad I have been able to help people find their own voice along with an appreciation for what they do."

Gregory has a long relationship with federal and state agencies involved in archaeology. Those connections have helped steer grants to Northwestern that helped undergraduate students do the type of fieldwork they are not normally able to do at research institutions.

During his career, Gregory has served as a consultant on commissions for the Native American Rights Fund, the Louisiana State Museum, the Louisiana Divisions of State Parks and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Coalition of Eastern Native Americans, the Governor's Commissions on Folklife, Archaeology, Advisory Committee on Burial Legislation, among other government groups.

FIELD NOTES AND CURRENT RESEARCH

Update on the Mildred Jackson Site [16 AV 155]

By James Fogleman and Chip McGimsey

In the Spring 2018 LAS Newsletter (Vol. 46, No.1) recent work done at the Mildred Jackson site was discussed. This report presented information about the excavation of a well-defined pit approximately 1.6 meters in diameter with a depth of 60 cm. No doubt some of the top of the pit has been removed through long term cultivation. At the time, carbon samples were taken from near the base of the pit. What appeared to be a nutshell was removed by Dr. McGimsey and sent to Dr. Leslie L. Bush of Macrobotanical Analysis in Manchaca, TX.

A microscopic analysis of the material by Dr. Bush showed that it was a small fragment of pine rather than a seed. She summarized her analysis by concluding that it was: “a fragment of pine wood charcoal, about 4 rings, weighing 0.09 grams. The specimen is nearly completely carbonized, but there are some small spots that are very dark brown rather than black (see the transverse section photo below). It’s been my experience that such material can survive from Late Caddo times, but of course I can’t guarantee that the burning event is not more recent.”

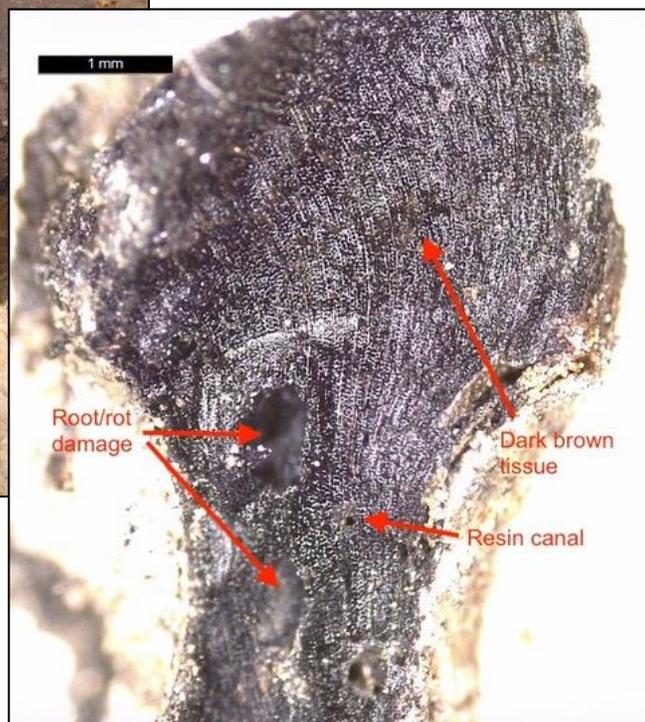
The occurrence of a fragment of pine was quite unexpected as the site is in an area of hardwood bottoms and uplands. The only pine in the area is recently planted. Possible reasons to import a conifer included incense like copal, canoe caulking, and ‘pine knot’ for fire starting. Using it for firewood seems extremely unlikely. For heat output, hardwood far outranks pine in BTUs per cord which is a truly difficult unit of measure to get grasp of.

The sample was sent to Beta Analytic for a radiocarbon date. Sample Beta – 515968 was run January 23, 2019 and returned a date of 107 cal BC – 58 cal, AD (2056 -1892 cal BP). As discussed at the 2019 LAS Annual Meeting in Shreveport in the presentation entitled *A Hole Full of Questions, but Not a Whole Lot of Answers*, this date falls in the overlap of Tchefuncte and Marksville and fits well with the artifacts found in the pit and on the surface at the site.



Profile of Feature 1 at the Mildred Jackson site exhibiting the baked clay walls and the depth of burning along the walls and floor.

Fragment of pine from the pit at the Mildred Jackson site (16AV155)



More on the Adams Bay Site (16PL8)

By Jayur Mehta, GCRI

Jayur Mehta, Brian Ostahowski, and Theodore Marks, executive directors of the Gulf Communities Research Institute (GCRI), conducted archaeological survey, coring, and educational outreach based on their research at the Adams Bay archaeological site, located in southern Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, near the town of Empire. Once the location of three earthen and shell mounds, barely one mound remains today having been eaten away by erosion, sea level rise, and subsidence.

Mehta, Ostahowski, and Marks received a National Geographic grant to document the loss of this important cultural resource. Their research this past summer successfully documented increased biodiversity at the Adams Bay mound as compared to the marshes near the site and identified both local and non-local ceramics, including a Pascagoula Incised *var. Gasque* sherd that could have originated from Mobile Bay. A radiocarbon date from the mound sublayer dated to the mid-fifteenth century suggesting the site's landform was first occupied several hundred years after the Plaquemines-Balize subdelta began forming. While saving the mound could be achieved by building artificial and/or natural reefs along the mound's erosional facies, the costs and time associated with this work are largely prohibitive. However, a volunteer-guided effort with donated materials could save the remaining portions of the mound, especially if mobilized before the next major storm season.

In addition, Mehta, Ostahowski, and Marks used their field research to teach young people from the New Orleans Center of Creative Arts (NOCCA) and Native American youth through the New Orleans Video Access Coalition (NOVAK) about the state's long history of indigenous cultures. Students from NOCCA learned environmental science and archaeology in the field and used their documentary filmmaking skills to make a short film about environmental threats to archaeological sites on Louisiana's coast. Approximately 4-6 local middle and high school students from Houma and St Bernard participated in a story-tellers summer camp led by NOVAK and Mehta, where they learned filmmaking skills and how to tell stories about their history and culture that matter to them. They also visited Adams Bay one day and incorporated the archaeology of the site into their summer project films.

Jayur Mehta, is currently an assistant professor in anthropology and archaeology at Florida State University, and is accepting students for their funded Master's degree program in archaeology. GCRI are working on their final report to National Geographic and will submit the report to the Louisiana Division of Archaeology for review and eventual publication with *Louisiana Archaeology*, the bulletin of the Louisiana Archaeological Society.



Pottery types recovered from the Adams Bay site indicating Plaquemine occupation (Leland Incised) as well as contact with Mississippian (Pensacola Incised) societies to the east.



Archeological Investigations into the Use of a Public Roadway within Site 16OR720

By Nathanael Heller, R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates

Between 2016 and 2017, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (RCG&A), under contract with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), completed archeological investigations of 16OR720 in New Orleans.

Included within the boundaries of this site was a portion of the former roadbed of Bertrand Street, a public roadway first established around 1849. Around 1980 the northern end of the street (i.e., the portion between Perdido and Gravier streets) was removed from public use and incorporated into the LSU Health Sciences Center (LSU HSC) campus.

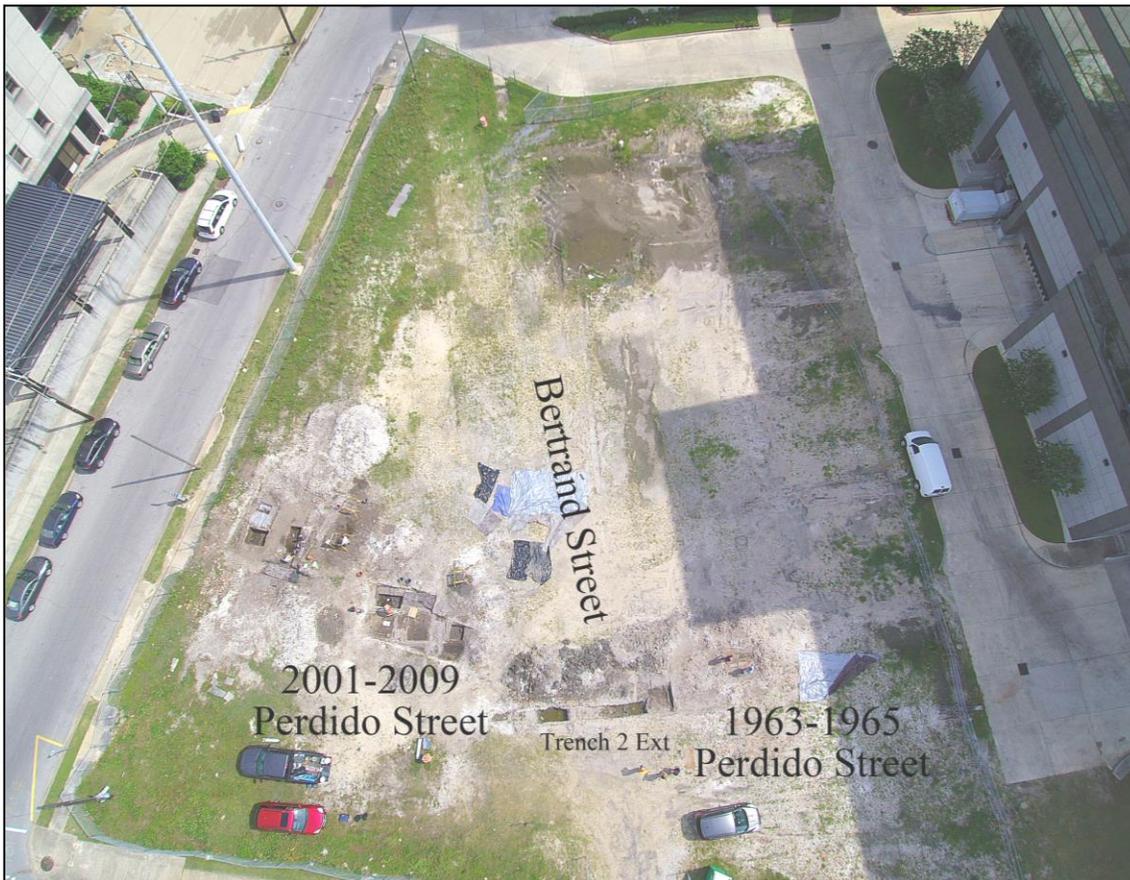
Part of the research design for the project was to investigate Bertrand Street to examine road architecture and use of a public thoroughfare during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Furthermore, this work was designed to inform SHPO and the federal agencies on the archeological potential of historic roadways to guide planning for future road improvement projects in and around New Orleans.

A series of Sanborn Insurance maps between 1890 and 1940 shows the changes along the street and the structures along this part of Bertrand Street. Starting

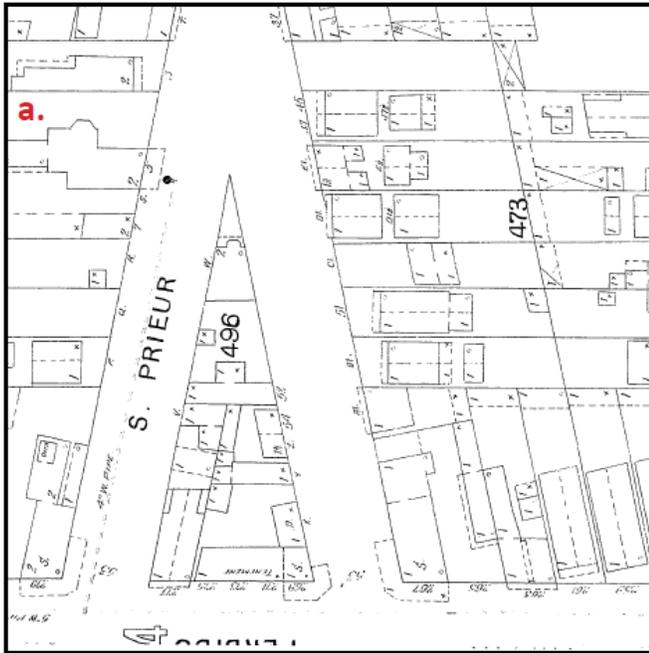
as an unpaved thoroughfare with no municipal utilities, it eventually became a serviceable paved thoroughfare with buried utility lines.

RCG&A used mechanical trenching across portions of Site 16OR720 to expose archeological remains preserved beneath a modern fill of compact shell and gravel. The former location of Bertrand Street still could be discerned beneath the fill, and the goal of the trenching at that time was to investigate the remains of residences and businesses that formerly lined Bertrand, Perdido, and South Prieur streets within the site area. Two of the properties examined – 2001-2009 Perdido Street and 1963-1965 Perdido Street – were formerly situated at the corner of Bertrand and Perdido streets. Trenches excavated through those two properties were extended to the former edges of the road, and exposed features related to the public roadway.

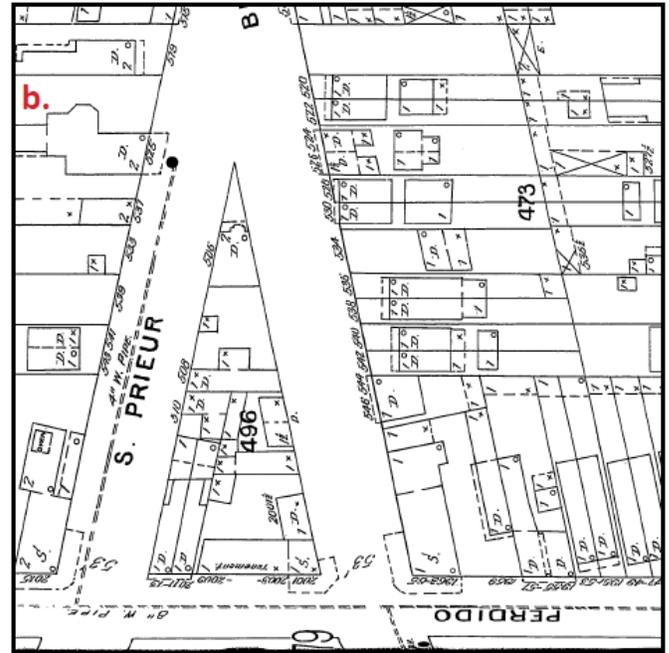
An artist's reconstruction of the 500 block of Bertrand Street ca. 1908 is based on the archeological evidence from Trenches 1, 2 and 2 Ext, as well as from the results of Sanborn map research conducted for this project. A more thorough description of the project will be in a future issue of *Louisiana Archaeology*.



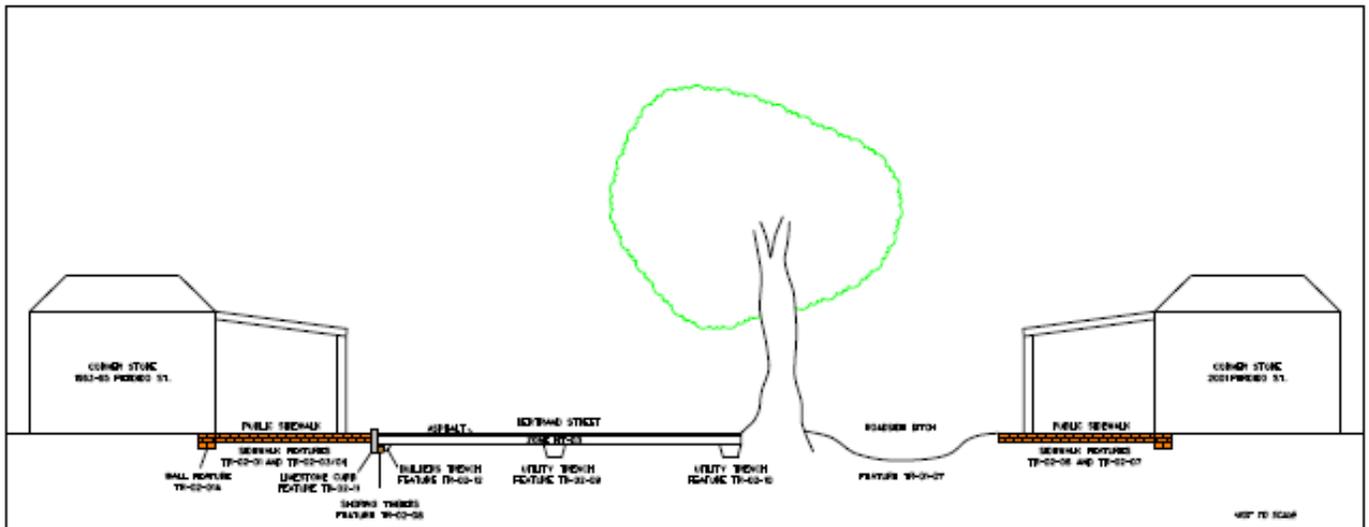
Aerial view of excavations across Bertrand St. as exposed during investigations by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates in 2016 and 2017.



1893



1895



Top: Two 19th century Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of the intersection of Bertrand, Prieur, and Perdido Streets

Middle: Artist reconstruction of the profile across Bertrand St. showing structures and roadway.

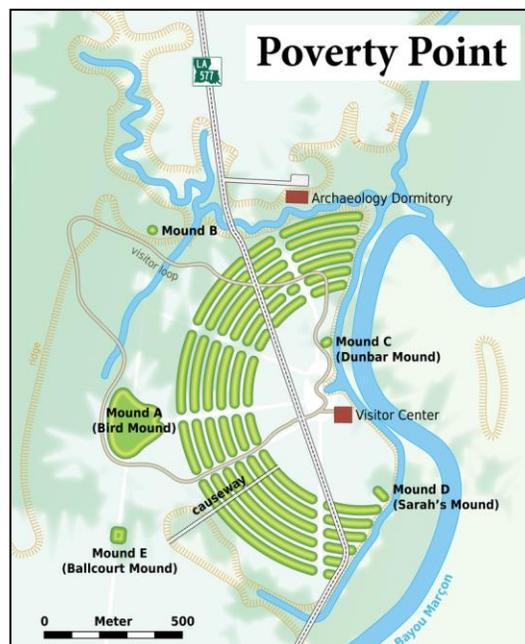
Bottom: Detail of cast iron catch basin cover by East Jordan Ironworks in East Jordan, Michigan that likely dates to the 1920s.

Poverty Point Station Archaeology Program Update

Diana M. Greenlee, Station Archaeologist at The Poverty Point World Heritage Site

This spring, students from Minnesota State University Moorhead (MSUM) accompanied Drs. Rinita Dalan and George Holley to Poverty Point WHS for a week of field and collections work. The fieldwork entailed extraction of several wet soil cores and downhole magnetic susceptibility analysis from the plaza area of the site. The students also examined artifacts collected during Dr. William Haag's 1975 "XU4" excavations in the same area of the plaza.

Faculty from Binghamton University and incoming graduate students also worked at Poverty Point WHS for a week this spring. Their focus was on geophysical survey (magnetic gradiometry and ground penetrating radar) on Mounds A and B and adjacent areas (see front cover). They plan to return for a month at the end of May to expand their survey and carry out a controlled surface collection in Mound B Field. If the weather cooperates and enough volunteers are available, they would like to conduct a targeted excavation of a previously documented geophysical anomaly there, as well. Please contact Tiffany Raymond (traymon2@binghamton.edu) if you are interested in participating in this exciting research!



Members of UPPA provided kitchen support for the Binghamton crew during their semi-annual Equinox visit. They also assisted the Station Archaeology Program in our continuing effort to systematically survey properties around Poverty Point WHS. A short break in the weather allowed soils to dry out enough for a few days of pedestrian survey in a field southeast of Poverty Point. With their help, a variety of prehistoric and historic artifacts were mapped and collected for analysis.



MSUM students working on William Haag's XU4 (1975) artifacts (left to right): Christine Lidenberg, DaKanya Roach, and Carly DeSanto.

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE MEDIA

Opinion: LSU must preserve Indian Mounds, Native American history

By Elli Korn | @kornstellation
LSU Daily Reveille

The LSU Indian Mounds are about 6,100 years old, older than the Egyptian pyramids, but you wouldn't know from how we treat them.

In 2010, the University decided to restrict access to the Indian Mounds on large game days due to the weak nature of the mounds, a decision they worried could upset alumni and fans that had a tradition of celebrating on the hills. But the mounds were dangerously close to collapsing and something had to be done, game traditions be damned.

“The problem is that heavy usage, such as what the mounds experience during a typical home football game, is causing damage to the structures, both internally and externally,” Professor Brooks Ellwood said on the matter in 2010. Ellwood, who has done considerable research on the mounds, added, “On the outside, you can see scarring, but on the inside, the whole thing is basically collapsing. It's like a glacier calving – huge chunks of its support system are chipping off from undue pressure.”

And so, a barricade was used to prevent the public from crawling up the sides. Nine years later, it's clear that the mounds are still here and intact. However, it's imperative the University restores the barricade around the mounds as a permanent fixture.

I go past the Indian mounds every day, and if I had a nickel for every time I saw someone standing on the mounds, I'd have enough money to solve the student debt crisis. If you visit the Indian mounds, you will see an official University sign that clearly tells people not to walk on the mounds, and yet, there they are.

A sign asking people to politely not stand on a 6,000-year-old archaeology site is just simply not enough of a deterrent. Although archaeologists familiar with the mounds back in 2010 said the weight of a few people would not be enough for it to collapse, why risk it?

You don't see people sitting on Stonehenge or creeping up the Pyramids of Giza, and the mounds should be no different. They should be respected like the valuable piece of history they are. Moreover, the lack of a barricade or any real supervision of the mounds in juxtaposition to how



Students sled down the Indian Mounds on Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2014 on campus. Photo by Lauren Duhon.

often the University mentions them as a distinguishing part of our campus is, quite frankly, disrespectful. There are pieces of art in Howe Russell that are better protected than the 6,000-year-old historical site that we have out on campus. The mounds are just one part of a bigger issue. The University seems happy to benefit from the reputation of the mounds and those that built it without making any big efforts to preserve native tribes around Louisiana.

In 2001, Miami University partnered with the Miami tribe of Oklahoma to create the Myaamia Center. The partnership helped revive the Myaamia language, a language which had died out in the 1960s.

The Chitimacha tribe is a Native Louisiana tribe, with a reserve about two hours south of the University. In 2008, the Chitimacha partnered with Rosetta Stone to revive their lost language, a mission which they have achieved.

Our University could easily take inspiration from Miami University and partner with the Chitimacha to create language and culture classes to show it cares about preserving Native American history.

From basket weaving to traditional language classes, the University could create numerous ways for students to engage with Native American culture, rather than just stepping on it.

Elli Korn is a 19-year-old mass communication sophomore from Dallas, Texas.

HEART OF LOUISIANA: NATIVE AMERICAN MOUNDS

Broadcast February 19, 2019 at 11:01 PM CST -

Updated February 21 at 5:11 PM

NEW ORLEANS (WVUE) - Sometimes they appear as a distant rise in the Earth, jutting about the flat Louisiana farmland. There are dozen of these mounds scattered across the state -- some built more than a thousand years ago.

The town of Jonesville in northeast Louisiana sits on top of the site of an ancient Native American City known as Troyville. Its mounds were built 1,500 years ago.

The Great Mound was once over 80 feet tall -- as high as the crossbeam on the town's water tower. It was partially destroyed during the Civil War, and then the dirt was used for a bridge embankment in the 1930s.

Local historian Bill Atkins can point out what's left of mounds. "Of course, the first base was 30 feet high," Atkins said.

One sits under a Catholic church. A cemetery next to a Methodist church sits atop another. And, at the edge of town, a mound overlooks the point where the Ouachita River, the Tensas, Little and Black rivers intersect.

"It's where four rivers come together, which was their highway. Their super highway at the time," Atkins said. To promote its historical past, the town has reconstructed a half-sized replica of the ancient mounds.

While the purpose of some of the mounds remain a mystery, the one in the center of Marks-ville, Louisiana was a burial mound. Don Fontenot, a state park ranger, said the area holds a unique historical significance. "Between 40 and 50 bodies were found, or partial remains, and some artifacts," Fontenot said. "We know this was a place of respect

for the people that lived here." The burials in this 30-foot-high mound began at the same time that Christ was born a half-world away, 2,000 years ago.

According to State Archaeologist Chip McGimsey, most of the mounds were strategically placed in nature. "A lot of these sites that we think of as really being ceremonial sites, particularly at that time period, between zero and 400 A.D. often have embankments that are open to the East, so they're typically on the bluff or a piece of high ground overlooking a stream," McGimsey said. Other mounds align perfectly with the summer and winter solstice. "I just cannot accept that that's coincidence," McGimsey said

The oldest known mound in the state sits in the middle of LSU's Baton Rouge campus. As technology has improved, experts have learned the mounds are older than originally thought, according to anthropology professor and curator Rebecca Saunders.

Louisiana's are among the oldest known man-made structures in North America. "With all of the voodoo we do with radiocarbon dates these days, in terms of calibration, the 5,000-year-old date has now, is now a 6,000-year-date," Saunders said.

The most impressive mound in the state -- and now a world heritage site -- is located in extreme Northeastern Louisiana at Poverty Point. Archeologist Diana Greenlee said the site is like no other. It's this monumental earthworks site that was built about 3,400 years ago by people who were hunters and gatherers," Greenlee said. "It's got this complex of mounds and ridges that is just not seen anywhere else."

It's an amazing history that you can see across much of the state -- ancient cities that were thriving thousands of years ago. The State Division of Archaeology has prepared a driving tour guide to some of the sites. For more information, visit their website for *Indian Mounds of Northeast Louisiana trail*.



Image from FOX8 WVUE broadcast of scaled replica of mound at Jonesville, LA.

**Here's How Louisiana Is Using Oyster Shells to Preserve a Sacred Piece of Shoreline:
400,000 pounds of oyster shells have been gathered from New Orleans-area restaurants.**

By Meghan Overdeep, April 19, 2019, Southern Living Magazine



*Oyster shells being deposited on Louisiana coast.
Facebook photo from Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana.*

This week, 200 tons of shells gathered from New Orleans-area restaurants were transformed into a living shoreline that will protect historical Native American mounds from erosion and sea level rise.

The Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana (CRCL), the Pointe-au-Chien Indian Tribe, and more than 100 volunteers spent weeks hauling and placing the salvaged oyster shells on a partially-submerged wall near Montegut, Louisiana, that will act as an artificial reef.

“We have collected a mountain of oyster shells from New Orleans' restaurants that would have ended up in landfills to build our second reef,” CRCL executive director Kimberly Reyher said in a news release.

“This is important because oyster reefs act as speed bumps for storms—they provide an important line of defense for our coastal communities.”

In addition to serving as a buffer for rising water levels, the reef will also foster the growth of local marine life, all while helping protect a collection of mounds valued by members of the Pointe-au-Chien Indian Tribe.

“Our ancestors made these mounds, so we won't just stand by while they are washed away,” Pointe-au-Chien member Donald Dardar said in a statement.

According to The Times-Picayune, returning shells to the Gulf of Mexico's waters fosters the growth of more oysters, as young oysters prefer to latch onto old shells to start their final stages of development.

CRCL's Oyster Shell Recycling Program has collected more than 4,115 tons of oyster shells from New Orleans-area restaurants since it began in 2014. CRCL constructed its first oyster reef—a half-mile long reef located in St. Bernard Parish's Biloxi Marsh—in the fall of 2016.

One death reported after tornado strikes Caddo Mounds State Historic Site in Alto

By The Associated Press Apr 13, 2019, Tyler Morning Telegraph

Powerful storms swept across the South on Sunday after unleashing suspected tornadoes and flooding that killed at least eight people, injured dozens and flattened much of a Texas town. Three children were among the dead.

Nearly 90,000 customers were without electricity in Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Georgia as of midday Sunday, according to www.poweroutage.us as the severe weather left a trail of destruction.

Two children were killed on a back road in East Texas when a pine tree fell onto the car in which they were riding in a severe thunderstorm Saturday near Pollok, about 150 miles southeast of Dallas.

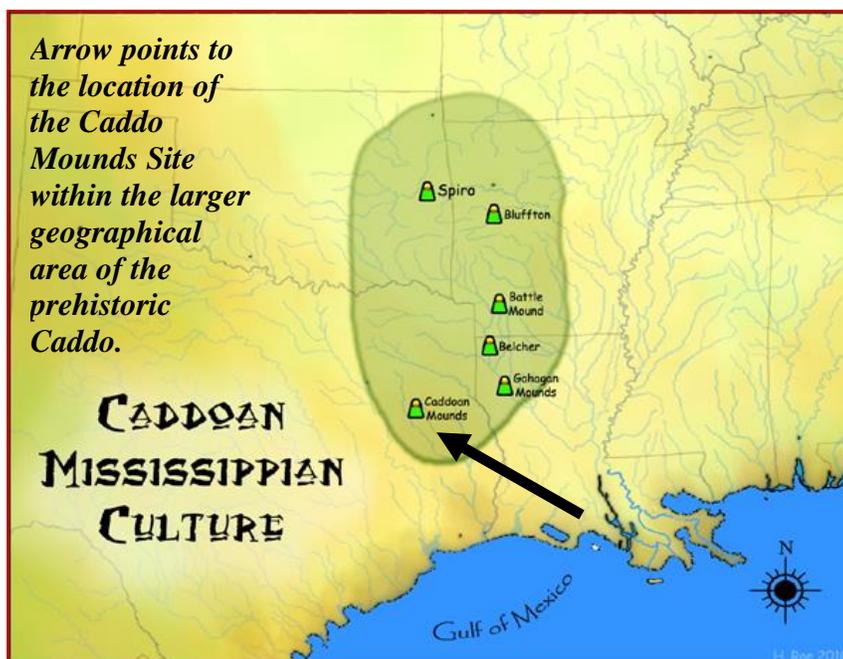
The tree "flattened the car like a pancake," said Capt. Alton Lenderman of the Angelina County Sheriff's Office. The children, ages 8 and 3, were dead at the scene, while both parents, who were in the front seat, escaped injury, he said.

At least one person was killed and about two dozen others were injured after a suspected tornado struck the Caddo Mounds State Historic Site in East Texas during a Native American cultural event in Alto, about 130 miles southeast of Dallas. Cherokee County Judge Chris Davis said the fatality that was reported was of a woman who died of her critical injuries.

In neighboring Houston County, the sheriff's office said one person was killed in Weches, 6 miles southwest of Caddo Mound. There was widespread damage in Alto, a town of about 1,200, and the school district canceled classes until its buildings can be deemed safe.

A tornado flattened much of the south side of Franklin, Texas, overturning mobile homes and damaging other residences, said Robertson County Sheriff Gerald Yezak. Franklin is about 125 miles south of Dallas.

The weather service said preliminary information showed an EF-3 tornado touched down with winds of 140 mph. It destroyed 55 homes, a church, four businesses, a duplex, and part of the local housing authority building, authorities said. Two people were hospitalized for injuries that were not thought to be life-threatening, while others were treated at the scene, Yezak said. Some people had to be extricated from damaged dwellings.



The Caddo Nation is heartbroken about the tornado destruction at Caddo Mounds State Historic Site in Texas this past Saturday. Many Caddo Tribal members were in attendance at Caddo Culture Day during this time. If you were in attendance at the event, please call the tribal complex to let us know you are okay or if you are in need of assistance. The Caddo Nation only has record of those that signed up through the website and not those that went on their own. We would like to have a count of those affected and help where help is needed.

There have been fake accounts set up to allegedly donate to the Tribal survivors. Please do not donate to these as the Caddo Nation does not recognize these accounts.

We have set up a GoFundMe account for those who wish to help out. Donations can also be made in person at the tribal complex in Binger or online through GoFundMe. 100% of the donations will be dispersed to the Tribal survivors. Our thoughts and prayers go out to those affected by this tragedy.

Chairman Tamara Francis



Scenes of tornado damage to the Caddo Mounds Site in Cherokee County, Texas, near the town of Alto. The damage shown is to the museum and visitor center at the site.

SITE PRESERVATION NEWS

The Archaeological Conservancy Nears Purchase of the Filhiol Mound Site

By Dennis Jones

Jessica Crawford, Southeast Director for The Archaeological Conservancy, reports that the Conservancy has nearly completed the process of acquiring ownership of the Filhiol Mound site (16OU2) near Highway 165 in Ouachita Parish, south of Monroe.

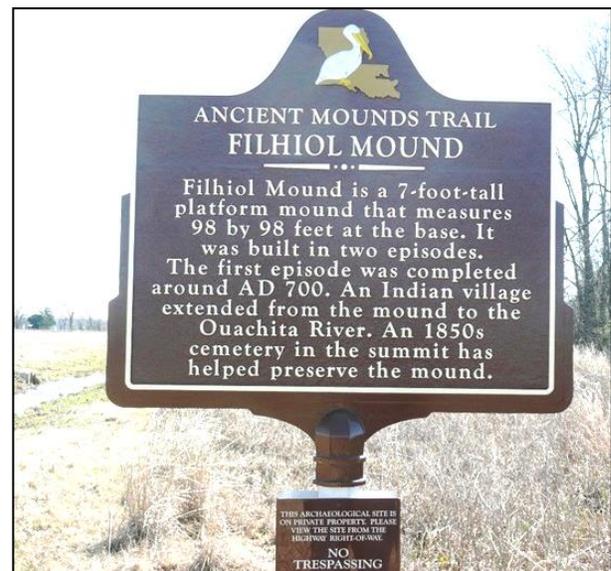
This site is on Indian Mounds Trail of Northeast Louisiana and the marker for it reports that the first episode of construction occurred around A.D. 700. Archaeological investigations at the site conducted by Coastal Environments, Inc. (CEI) and Surveys Unlimited Research Associates (SURA) found evidence that the site was most heavily occupied during the Coles Creek Period (ca. A.D. 700-1200).

Both of these investigations were cultural resource management projects that were limited to the area between the mound and Hwy 165 before the expansion of that highway to four lanes. The area between the mound and the Ouachita River has not been investigated and likely this portion of the site contains considerable evidence of the prehistoric occupation at the site.

The summit of the seven foot high pyramidal platform mound also serves as a historical cemetery with a wrought iron fence around some of the graves. Among the graves are the descendants of Don Juan Filhiol, the founder of what is now Monroe, La., that had lived near the mound on the antebellum Perseverance Plantation.

During the excavations of the portion of the site off the mound that was to be incorporated into highway right-of-way, 16 unmarked historic burials were also detected. Because there was no alternative route for the highway, these burials were excavated, analyzed, and eventually reburied in a cemetery in Monroe.

The borrow pit that served as fill for the mound at the site and the remains of prehistoric house were also investigated within this right-of-way. Two radiocarbon samples from charred material within the borrow pit returned calibrated median dates of AD 1160 and AD 1010. The 60 post hole pattern for the prehistoric house within the right-of-way measured 6.3 m in diameter provided evidence how the site's occupants lived.



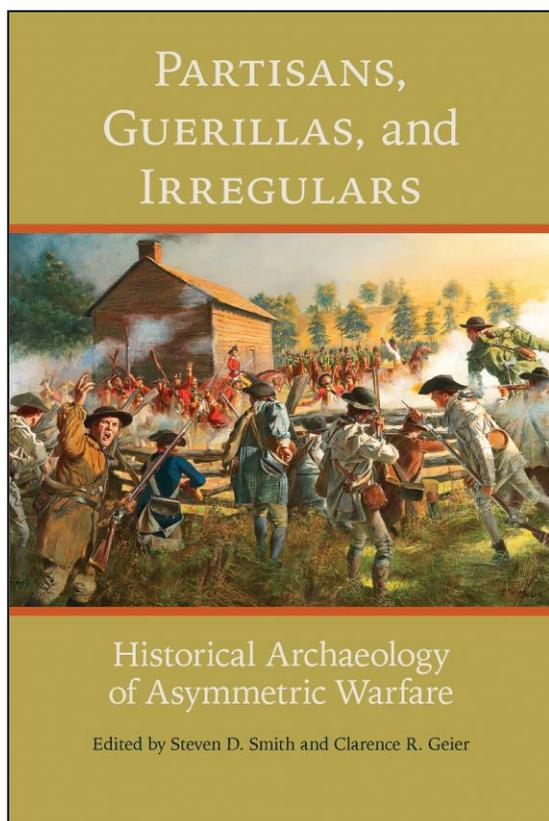
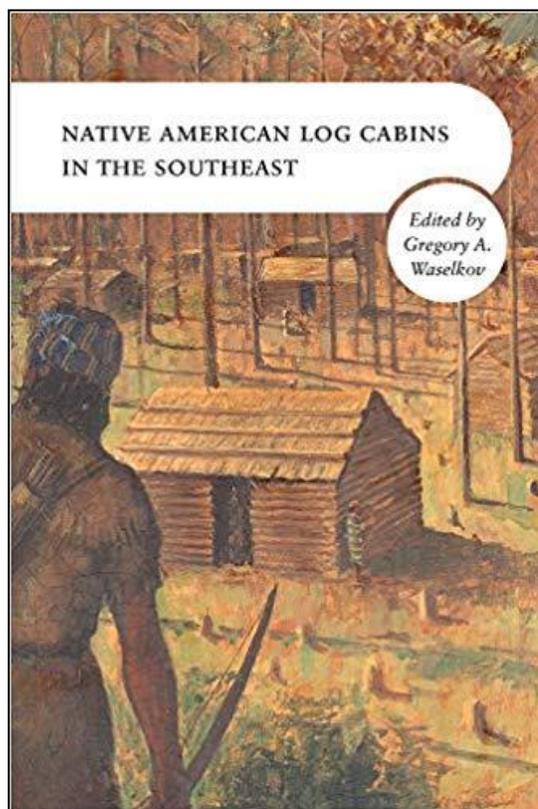
SURA archaeologist inspects the wrought iron enclosure around some of the burials on the summit of the mound

BOOKS OF INTEREST FOR LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGY

Native American Log Cabins in the Southeast.

Edited by Gregory A. Waselkov
University of Tennessee Press,
Available June 2019

Southeastern Native American forms of domestic architecture underwent multiple transitions between the mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth centuries. In *Native American Log Cabins in the Southeast*, Gregory A. Waselkov and ten colleagues track the origins of Native American cabins, structures that incorporated a range of features borrowed from indigenous post in ground building traditions, Euroamerican horizontal notched-log construction, and elements introduced by Africans and African Americans. Grounded in archaeological investigation, their essays illuminate the distinctive cabin forms developed by various southeastern Native groups, including the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, and Catawba peoples.



Partisans, Guerillas, and Irregulars: Historical Archaeology of Asymmetric Warfare

Edited by Steven D. Smith and Clarence R. Geier
University of Alabama Press, Available 6/25/2019

Within the last twenty years, the archaeology of conflict has emerged as a valuable subdiscipline within anthropology, contributing greatly to our knowledge and understanding of human conflict on a global scale. Although archaeologists have clearly demonstrated their utility in the study of large-scale battles and sites of conventional warfare, such as camps and forts, conflicts involving asymmetric, guerilla, or irregular warfare are largely missing from the historical record.

This volume presents recent examples of how historical archaeology can contribute to a better understanding of asymmetric warfare. Contributors illustrate how the wide range of traditional and new methods and techniques of historiography and archaeology can be applied to expose critical actions, sacrifices, and accomplishments of competing groups representing opposing philosophies and ways of life, which are otherwise lost in time.

The case studies offered cover significant events in American and world history, including the French and Indian War, the American Revolution, Indian wars in the Southeast and Southwest, the Civil War, Reconstruction, Prohibition, and World War II. Furthermore, these conflicts took place between groups of significantly different cultural and military traditions and capabilities, most taking on a “David vs. Goliath” character, further shaping the definition of asymmetric warfare.

BIOARCHAEOLOGY of the AMERICAN SOUTHEAST

APPROACHES TO BRIDGING HEALTH AND
IDENTITY IN THE PAST



Edited by Shannon Chappell Hodge
and Kristrina A. Shuler

Bioarchaeology of the American Southeast: Approaches to Bridging Health and Identity in the Past

Edited by Shannon Chappell Hodge and
Kristrina A. Shuler

University of Alabama Press.

Hardcover, 2018. 328 pp.

58 B&W figures / 7 maps / 32 tables

Price: \$74.95

More Louisiana sites are considered in
this volume than any other
Southeastern state. They are:

Crooks (16LA3)

Greenhouse (16AV2)

Lafayette Mounds (16SM17)

Lake St. Agnes (16AV26)

Little Woods (16OR1-5)

Morton Shell Mounds (16IB3)

Mount Nebo (16MA18).

Building on the 1991 publication *What Mean These Bones? Studies in Southeastern Bioarchaeology*, this new edited collection from Shannon Chappell Hodge and Kristrina A. Shuler marks steady advances over the past three decades in the theory, methodology, and purpose of bioarchaeology in the southeastern United States and across the discipline. With a geographic scope that ranges from Louisiana to South Carolina and a temporal span from early prehistory through the nineteenth century, the coverage aims to be holistic.

Bioarchaeology of the American Southeast: Approaches to Bridging Health and Identity in the Past is organized into two main parts. The first, “Context and Culture History in Bioarchaeology,” focuses on the fundamentals of archaeology—figuring out who lived at an archaeological site, when they lived there, what they did, and how they lived their lives.

This builds the framework that allows archaeologists to answer deeper questions, such as the ones addressed in the second part, “Social Identities in Bioarchaeology.” Here contributors explore questions of identity, ethnicity, gender and the status of women, social status, class, power and exploitation, migration, and conflict. These chapters implement and contribute to anthropological theory and showcase improved methods, such as innovative statistical analyses, and incorporate newer technology, including a DNA and geographic information system applications.

Shannon Chappell Hodge is an associate professor of anthropology at Middle Tennessee State University.

Kristrina A. Shuler is an associate professor and director of anthropology at Auburn University

MEETINGS, FIELDWORK, EXHIBITS, WEBSITES, ETC.

NAGPRA for Archeologists Methods, Dialogue, and Technologies

May 6 - May 9, 2019 Durant, OK \$500

The objectives of the workshop are to introduce participants to the purpose and requirements of **Native Americans Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)**. Classroom instruction will include discussions with NAGPRA representatives from Indian tribes who will share their responsibilities and experiences. The workshop will conclude with demonstrations of innovative technologies that can be used for documenting artifacts prior to repatriation as well as for current and future research. The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, the National Center for Technology and Training, the Friends of NCPTT, and the National NAGPRA Program, will partner to offer a four-day course on the statute, regulations, requirements, and compliance aspects of NAGPRA.

Point of Contact: Tad Britt, Tad.Britt@nps.gov, mobile: (318) 521-5641, office: (318) 356-7444



SCHAC 2019 is in the works! We will hold our annual meeting the weekend of September 13-15 at Camp Shelby in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. For more info on Camp Shelby see:

<https://armedforcesmuseum.us/camp-shelby-history-1>.

Lodging details are still in the works. In the meantime, put on your thinking caps and start coming up with abstracts. Business meeting follows the conclusion of papers and poster presentations. Best Paper Title winner receives the much-coveted crown jewels (including a beautiful, sparkly tiara!) and Most Number of Slides winner receives the squeaky goose.

-Liz Davoli, SCHAC President-for-Life



Southeastern Archaeological Conference

76th ANNUAL SEAC MEETING November 6-9, 2019 Jackson, Mississippi

The 2019 annual meeting will bring SEAC back to the Magnolia State for a third time, with this being its second time in Jackson (1991 was the first). The meeting hotel is the Jackson Marriott (200 E. Amite Street). For single and double occupancy, the nightly room rate is \$139 (plus 11% local and state tax, plus \$0.75 occupancy tax). The cutoff date for this rate is October 16. Room reservations can be made by phone (601-969-5100). Be sure to let them know that you are with the Southeastern Archaeological Conference when placing reservations. If you have any questions, please contact any one of the conference organizers; Jay Johnson, Maureen Meyers, or Tony Boudreaux at the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677.



The 2020 annual meeting of the LAS will be a joint meeting with the Mississippi Archaeological Association (MAA). This meeting will be held in Natchez, Ms. Plans are still in development. Watch for information on the LAS website and Facebook page.



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Back Issues of LAS Bulletins are \$8.00, but discounts are available for large orders. Out of print bulletins are available at the LAS website for free download.

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- #1 Stone Points of NW LA \$4 ()
- #3 Radiocarbon Dates \$4 ()
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archaeoman.jones@gmail.com

Articles should be submitted by email, preferably in Microsoft Word. Digital images are encouraged. Please send in TIF, JPG, or Word format. Contact editor via email with all questions.

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