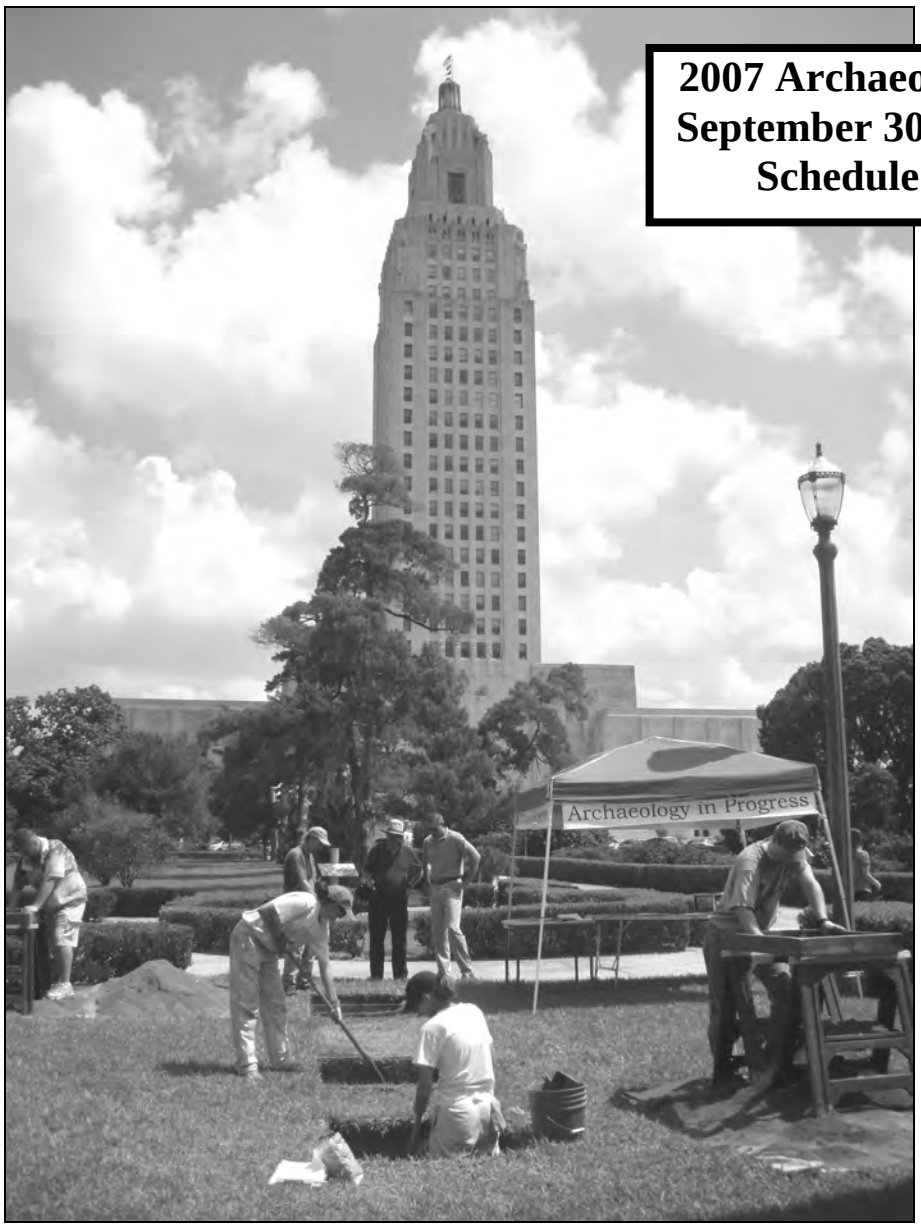
NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Fall 2007 **Vol. 35, No.2**



2007 Archaeology Week
September 30-October 6
Schedule Inside

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

Chip McGimsey Is State Archaeologist

Submitted by Nancy Hawkins
Louisiana Division of Archaeology

Dr. Charles (Chip) R. McGimsey has been selected as the new director of the Division of Archaeology, Office of Cultural Development. Dr. McGimsey, who also will have the title of State Archaeologist, began his new position on June 4, 2007.

Dr. McGimsey has been involved in archaeology since 1972 and has been a full-time archaeologist for 30 years. He has worked for academic institutions, private non-profit organizations, private for-profit companies, and federal and state governments.

Much of his early career was spent in the contract archaeology environment, working primarily for state or non-profit organizations in Arkansas and Illinois. He served a short stint as an assistant to the State Historic Preservation Officer in Illinois, where he was responsible for making the initial determination as to which construction/development projects required an archaeological field assessment, as well as reviewing reports for compliance.

For the last 11 years, he has served as the Regional Archaeologist for Southwest Louisiana, based at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette. That position provided a diversity of experiences and many opportunities for research and public outreach. During his time in the state, Dr. McGimsey has become knowledgeable about Louisiana's geological history, as well as the cultural history from the earliest occupations through the recent historic period.

He has conducted archaeological investigations at a wide variety of sites, including upland scatters of stone tools, shell middens, Indian mounds, Civil War earthworks, and Acadian farmsteads. In much of this work, volunteers have assisted Dr. McGimsey, contributing hundreds of hours to helping survey and excavate sites in the southwest part of the state. In addition, Dr. McGimsey has helped archaeologists working in other regions around the state, becoming one of the most knowledgeable field archaeologists in Louisiana.

Dr. McGimsey is especially known for his research at the Marksville site in Avoyelles Parish. He recently applied for, and received, a small grant from the Southeastern Archaeological Conference Public Education Committee to upgrade the displays at the Marksville State Historic Site museum. Working closely with the Office of State Parks, Dr. McGimsey designed, prepared, and installed a series of new and revised exhibits that enhance the public interpretation of the Marksville site.

The staff members of Division of Archaeology are pleased to have a new director with such a diverse and broad background. Dr. McGimsey's experience will enable him to act as strong advocate for Louisiana's cultural heritage and resources and will help the Division of Archaeology fulfill its mission and develop new strategies for the future.

Please join the Office of Cultural Development in welcoming Dr. McGimsey to Baton Rouge.

Chip McGimsey in Lake Anacoco, Vernon Parish, Louisiana.

LAS Chapter and Membership News

LAS Chapter starting in NW Louisiana

In May of this year, The Northwest Louisiana Archaeology Society Chapter met for the first time in several years. This "kick-off" meeting was the result of an initial inquiry to Jeff Girard, the Regional State Archaeologist stationed at Northwest State University, by Jameel Damlouji, who had spent time with the Society in Arkansas at their summer training digs. As it turned out, Mr. Damlouji discovered there was no active chapter in the Shreveport area and, as these things sometime work out, a plan was conceived to try and get the now inactive chapter reorganized.

With Jeff's guidance, we assembled the old chapter records in an effort to see how many of those people were still in the area and were interested in a new start. Realizing this list may not produce enough people to create a new active group, we produced flyers and posted or delivered them to local libraries, high schools, and collages. We sent press releases to local media outlets and followed up with direct calls to people on the old list and anyone who responded to our initial inquires. These actions led to recommendations on other people who may be interested and a visit to the Louisiana Exhibit Museum produced even more possible members we could contact.

There was a real need for a new local group, not only for those interested in the science and preservation of our local history, but also to enlist people who could be an asset base for Jeff in his work in the area. In particular, there is a backlog of materials and data that need sorting, conservation, and cataloging so additional field research can move forward. Our most effective strategy was to create opportunities for "hands on" activities to build continuing interest in the group and assure an active and interested membership.

The first meeting in May was attended by over twenty people and was based on an overview of the need for the chapter, activities we could in which we could participate that would make difference in learning and local preservation, and an excellent PowerPoint presentation by Jeff on the historical legacy of the area. We committed to monthly meetings with initial training activities and future fieldwork to keep up the interest level**.**

In our two subsequent meetings, we were honored to have David Jeane from the Magnolia Research Station in Arkansas give a class on ceramic reconstruction in preparation for our own need to preserve collected pottery from local sites, a presentation by Nita Cole of the Louisiana Exhibit Museum on conservation projects at that facility of Caddo and Mississippian artifacts, and planning for field activities as cooler weather approaches.

NW Chapter (continued)

We now have 27 paid-up members, another 15-20 people who have attended meetings with commitments to join, and more public recognition of our efforts from newspaper articles and a radio interview. At our upcoming August 15th meeting, we plan to work on the use of survey instrumentation in preparation for a field project at The Mansfield Female College, the first female college west of the Mississippi, in existence from 1857 to 1930. Existing structures and grounds were recently donated to the state to develop a museum. This site needs to be mapped and recorded as well as some excavation to determine the original boundaries, walls, cistern locations, and other information as the site is developed over time. The museum board is interested in assessing the archaeological remains for their potential to place the site on the National Register of Historic Places.

Anyone in our local area is invited to our future meetings and participation in our project work. We meet the third Wednesday of each month. Please Contact Jameel Damlouji at 318-573-6335 for more information.

Baton Rouge LAS Report
Stephanie Perrault (perraults@cox.net)

The Baton Rouge Chapter of LAS has continued to meet the last Wednesday of every month. All meetings are free and open to the public. At each meeting we've had good fortune with a variety of presentations and demonstrations.

April Meeting - Mr. Steven Fullen of the LSU Museum of Natural Science presented a paper entitled "The Tangible and Intangible of Louisiana Prehistory."

May Meeting - Rob Mann, Southeastern Regional Archaeologist, presented a paper entitled "Coffin Hardware and Human Remains from the Polly Creek Cemetery, West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana."

June Meeting - Two collections were washed. One collection was from several prehistoric sites along the Amite River in Louisiana. The other was from several historic sites at the Spindletop salt dome in Texas. These sites are associated with the first oil gusher and started the oil industry (and our dependence on oil).

July Meeting - Stephanie Perrault, Senior archaeologist for Panamerican Consultants, gave a paper entitled "Survey in the Uplands of Louisiana in East Feliciana and St. Helena Parishes."

August Meeting-Members had the chance to help sort a collection of projectile points and other lithic artifacts donated by the late Rupert Thompson to the LSU Museum of Natural Science. The collection of projectile points and other tools was sorted and typed with the help of Dr. Rebecca Saunders.

LAS Chapter and Membership News (continued)

West Louisiana Archaeology Club
By John Guy

The West Louisiana Archaeology Club is open and available to the general public. In keeping with the spirit of the Louisiana Archaeological Society's mission, this local chapter hosts educational lectures to the general public, assists local regional archaeologists, investigates local archaeological sites for the Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy and offers educational lectures to local area schools. For more informational about the West Louisiana Archaeology Club you may contact the club president, John Guy, (337) 238 – 3277. The WLAC meets in Leesville the Third Thursday of every month, at 6 PM at the Museum in Leesville.

Our Club in Leesville went to Poverty Point to help Dr. Diana Greenlee out with some lab work on the 24, 25, and 26 of August. The first below picture shows Dick Rockhold and Barbara Nolde (who are members of the LAS) climbing the south face of the Bird Mound. The second picture is Dick Rockhold, Dr Greenlee, and Barbara Nolde water screening part of the DOD project that was done at Poverty Point and the third photo is John Guy and Dick Rockhold sorting boxes from Dr Gibson's 1985 Field School at Poverty Point in the Curator's building.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For a listing of all the chapters of the Louisiana Archaeological Society, check the LAS web site for meeting days, times, and places. Contact information is also provided at the site:
www.laarchaeology.org

DON'T FORGET !!!
LAS gets a commission from the $$ for every order to Barnes and Nobles when accessed from the LAS website. Click on the Barnes and Nobles icon at the bottom of the home page to order books, CDs, DVDs and other products. The website is www.laarchaeology.org

Mapping the Mott Mounds - May 2007

Timothy Schilling
Washington University in St. Louis

The Mott Mounds site (16FR11) is one of the largest prehistoric constructions in the Lower Mississippi Valley, however, little is known about the site. Philip Phillips of the Lower Mississippi Survey (LMS) created the most complete graphic representation of the site (Figure 1) in 1954. Phillips' (1970) map and field notes have been used as the definitive source about the architecture at Mott, but the 1954 map was made using simple techniques and presents an idealized picture of the site. The 2007 mapping project was designed to improve upon our knowledge of the mound site by creating a high-definition map of the existing earthen architecture. The project also provides a replicable spatial framework by locating the observations within a standardized geographic system. This work is intended to supersede earlier maps and serve as the standard for both research and management purposes.

The Mott Mounds site lies on the Macon Ridge, overlooking the Tensas Basin along the banks of Bayou Macon in northeast Louisiana. Presently, Mott consists of eight earthen mounds arranged in an ellipse around a central plaza. In the past, however, there certainly were more mounds, possibly as many as fourteen. Preliminary work suggests Mott was constructed and occupied most intensely during the Balmoral and Preston phases (ca. 1000A.D.-1200A.D.) of the Coles Creek Period (Hally 1972; Weinstein et al. 2003).

The Archaeological Conservancy currently owns The Mott Mounds site. The Conservancy, whose mission is to acquire and preserve archaeological sites, was able to purchase the entire mound site. Ownership by the Archaeological Conservancy represents an important step in the history of the Mott site as the site is now protected from development. This ensures that the site can be properly studied and that future generations will have access to this impressive archaeological site.

During May 2007, field workers began topographic mapping at the Mott Mounds (Figure 2). Topographic shots were made using a TDS model 236W electronic total station. This machine is designed to be accurate to within one inch. Point locations were recorded with an integrated PDA computer using TDS Survey Pro software. A crew of three workers performed the mapping: one operating the total survey station, and two placing reflector rods for survey shots around the site. Reflector rod workers included Dr. Joe Saunders, Dr. John Norris (ret.), Annie Way and Viki Dekle. Crews mapped for a twelve days, with total of 1911 shots taken. An arbitrary grid, based on the Universal Transmercator projection (WGS1984) was used for mapping. In addition, three permanent datum, consisting of 18" long iron pipes, were set.

In addition to the total station mapping, the GPS unit was used to delineate the large borrow pit to the west of Mound A. Although Phillips noted the presence of the pit, its scale has been previously unrecognized. The pit is at least 1.5 meters deep and covers an area of 13,000m^2. The volume calculates to almost 20,000m^3, enough to account for about 50% of the volume of Mound A. The borrow pit is presumably prehistoric in origin, but there is no specific information to confirm or refute this assumption at this time. Due to the wet conditions, sampling sediments from the borrow pit may provide an unusual chance to recover paleo-climatological data. Additionally, if the pit has remained filled with water since prehistoric times, there may the possibility to recover artifacts, such as whole pots or plant and fiber remains rarely recovered from the Coles Creek period. Such materials may provide a unique window into the activities that occurred on top of Mound A.

The present work is preliminary and is focused on the existing architecture, with wider coverage and more closely spaced readings needed to create a finer scale picture of the site. Although the map is incomplete compared to Phillips' map, several changes in the mound site can be seen. Most notably, the present work confirms the existence of eight earthworks, while Phillips' map shows up to 13 mounds. In particular, Phillips indicates Mound G along the eastern edge of the site overlooking the Tensas Basin lowlands, but workers were unable to locate Mound G during the 2007 season. It may be proper to speculate that Mound G was destroyed sometime after 1954. To add more speculation, Mound G may have been used as fill for the plaza and resulted in the high number of sherds found by LMS workers in the plaza during later fieldwork.

Other notable absences include Mound J, which Phillips showed as a small mound between Mound A and the line of mounds along the northern edge of the site. Confirming its existence, LMS workers excavated at the base of Mound J during the 1964 field season. Current attempts to relocate Mound J were hampered by heavy brush and were unsuccessful. It is possible that remnants of Mound J may still exist, but it is believed Mound J was leveled or severely reduced sometime after 1964, likely when the land was converted from cropland to forest.

Two other possible earthworks noted by Phillips are Mound K and Mound M. Workers were unable to relocate either the entire structures or remains of them. The existence of Mound K is debatable. As noted by Phillips, Mound K may not have been a mound, but rather a patch of soil that resisted plowing. On the other hand, Mound M, located about 50 meters south of the mound complex may have suffered the same fate as Mound J. Pedestrian survey of the presumed location had negative results; the topography there is flat and covered in pine trees. Conditions were less than ideal and the vast amount of pine straw littering the ground concealed subtle aspects of the landscape.

Mott Mounds (continued)

Although work initiated in May 2007 is partial, we now have an accurate representation of the earthworks based on precision measurements. These measurements are tied into a greater geographic system and the measurements are replicable because fixed datums were set. More readings can now be incorporated into the existing database and this database can be shared with other researchers. By comparing past maps with the 2007 version, it is apparent the mound site has undergone dramatic changes in the recent past. However, the degree and extent of these change is uncertain. Improving the database of topographic readings and understanding these changes should form the basis of future research. Future work may also consider the borrow pit as a profitable avenue of research.

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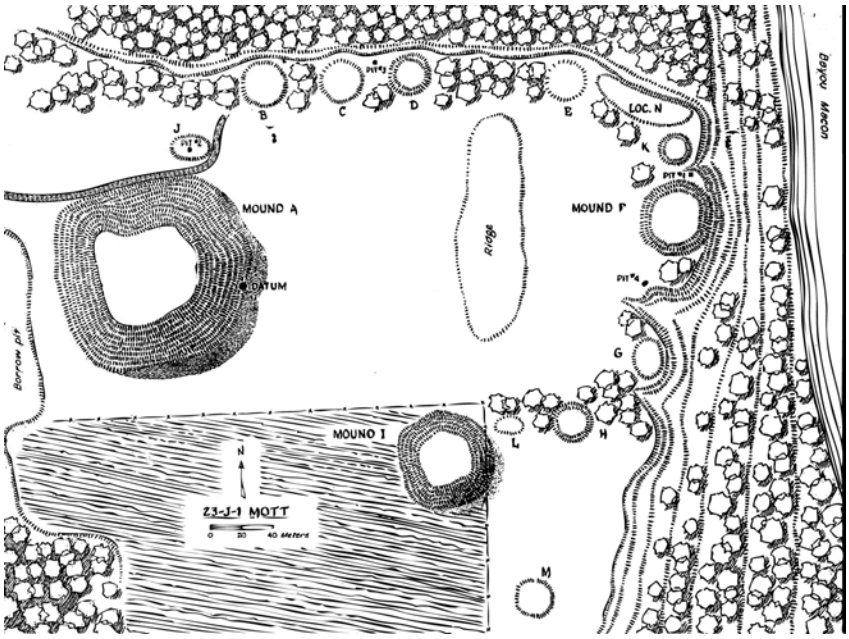


Figure 1. Phillips 1954 map of the Mott Mound site (16FR11)

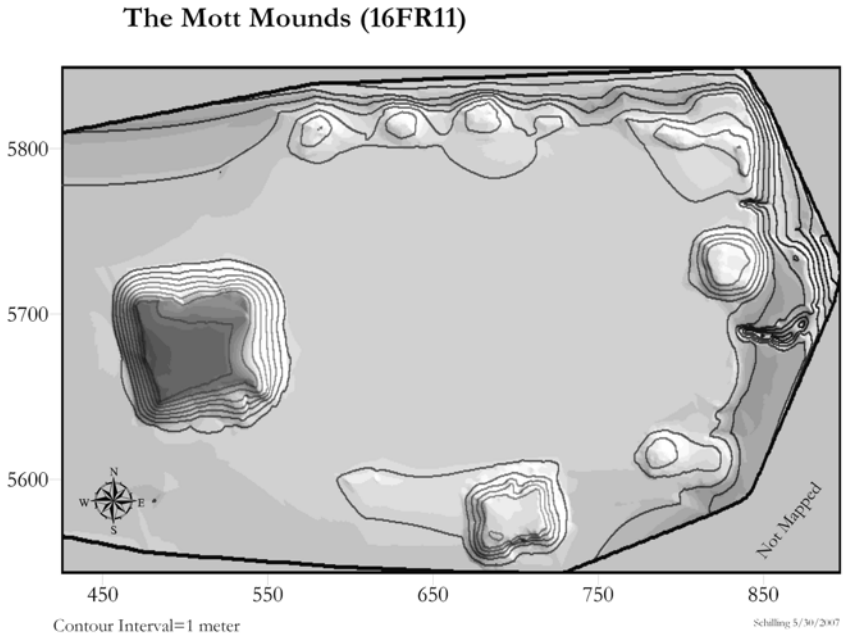


Figure 2. Current map of the Mott Mounds site (16FR11).

Prehistoric Ceramics from the Woodard Branch Site (16BE57)
James A. Green, Jr

John Guy, Sr. and I visited a previously unrecorded prehistoric site (16BE57) near Bundick Creek in Beauregard Parish in the 1980s. Impetus for the trip came from an informant who told us that relic hunters were digging up a site that contained numerous pottery sherds. Several of these relic hunters were present on site at the time of our visit. John and I collected samples of the lithic and ceramic artifacts that were discarded along the edges of the potholes and viewed some of the "finds" that people on site had made that day.

Prehistoric ceramic sherds collected from the site were comprised almost entirely of plainwares (Table 1). We did not note if any of the relic hunters were keeping decorated sherds. However, this practice is not the normal *modus operandi* of relic hunters in the area, who instead primarily seek whole projectile points, beads, mortars, hammerstones, and the like.

Most of the decorated sherds are too small to positively identify as to type. One body sherd exhibits what appears to be a drag-and-jab design reminiscent of Lake Borgne Incised or Mabin Stamped *var. Cassidy Bayou*. The grog and sand temper precludes it from actually being Lake Borgne Incised. The lack of zoning lines and the design motif in general argues against Mabin Stamped *var. Cassidy Bayou*. Another body sherd has a chalky paste containing some fired clay and sand. The decoration consists of a triangular punctation perpendicular to and touching the start of a broad, shallow incision. This sherd has been assigned to Marksville Incised *var. Unspecified.* Based on the paste, this sherd most likely fits within the early part of the Marksville period. A small, sandy, clay tempered body sherd contains two square punctuations applied at an angle. The sherd is too small to tell if this is another drag-and-jab decoration. The last decorated sherd, a rounded rim on a compact clay/grog paste, has a broad U-shaped incised line parallel the lip. While Marksville ceramics can have a line paralleling the lip, other non-Marksville types also exhibit this trait and it is considered non-diagnostic.

A total of six rims were noted in the collection. Except for the rounded rim with the incised line, all of the others are tapered rims with rounded lips. One of the rims has a minor amount of excess clay that was folded over the lip and incompletely smoothed.

Identified aplastic inclusions (temper and incidental material) consist of six categories; bone/fine sand, clay/sand, sand/grit, sand, grog/sand, and clay/grog. As used here, clay temper is defined as rounded to sub-angular lumps of fired clay that do not resemble grog. As seen in the Table 2, sherds with bone temper and slightly sandy pastes comprise 61.7 percent of the collected ceramics. The small bone fragments are not minor inclusions to the paste, but instead are in abundance comparable to Turkey Paw ceramics found in southern Mississippi (Green et. al 1995). While bone temper is not unknown to the area, Anderson and Smith (2003: 302) note that of the major paste groupings of ceramics recovered from the Fort Polk Military Reservation only 75 sherds contained bone, as compared to 2,747 clay/grog and 2,031 sand tempered sherds. Patterson (1993: 267 - 268) lists a total of 180 bone-tempered sherds from six sites in the eastern portion of Inland Southeast Texas. The bone/sand tempered sherds from the Woodard Branch Site (16BS57) are thin, well made, and have compact pastes. Surfaces are smooth and dark brown in color. Several neck sherds from a vessel indicate that it had a flared rim. The single bone/sand tempered rim sherd was a straight rim with a tapered profile ending in a narrow, rounded lip.

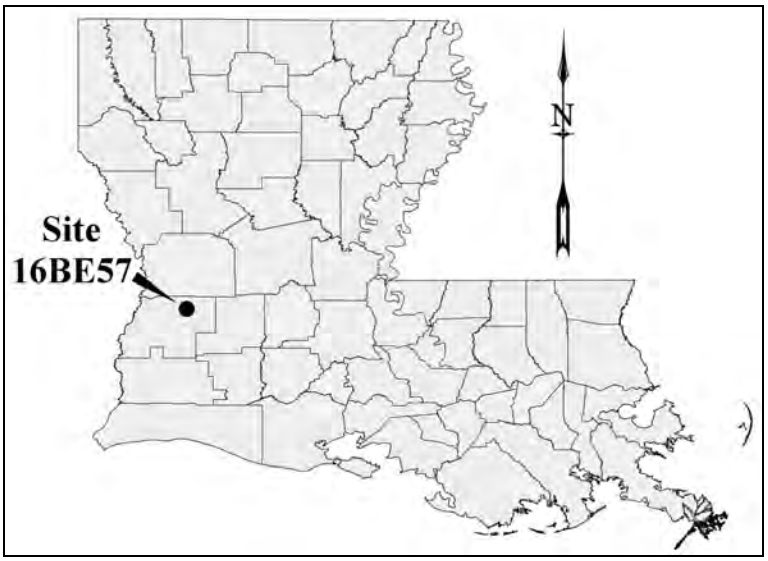
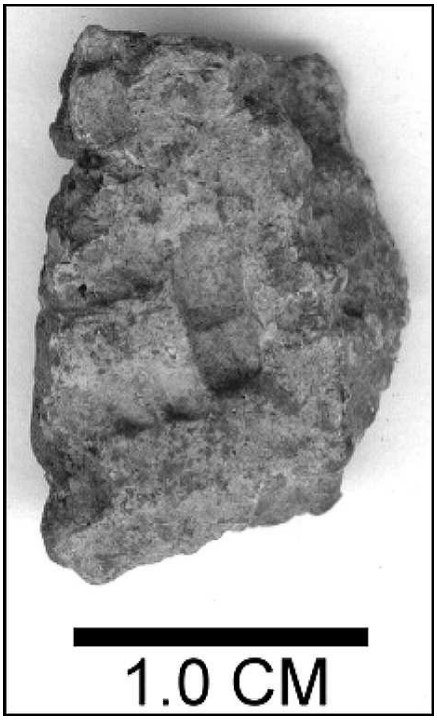


TABLE 1: CERAMIC SHERDS COLLECTED FROM THE WOODARD BRANCH SITE (16BE57)

Decoration	Type/Variety	Temper	Portion	Ct	Comment
Drag & Jab	Unidentified	Grog/Sand	Body	1	Hard compact paste
Incised & Punctated	Marksville Incised *var. Unspecified*	Clay/Sand	Body	1	Poorly fired, chalky. Large triangular punctation perpendicular to start of line
Plain	Unidentified	Clay/Sand	Body	1	Large stick impression on interior
Incised	Unidentified	Clay/Grog	Rim	1	U-shaped line under and parallel rounded rim
Punctated	Unidentified	Clay/Sand	Body	1	
Plain	Unidentified	Grog/Sand	Body	4	
Plain	Unidentified	Bone/Fine Sand	Body	98	Occasional fired clay lumps in paste
Plain	Unidentified	Bone/Fine Sand	Rim	1	Tapered rim with rounded lip
Plain	Unidentified	Bone/Fine Sand	Base	1	
Plain	Unidentified	Bone/Fine Sand	Neck	5	Same vessel
Plain	Unidentified	Clay/Sand	Body	31	Some fine to medium sand
Plain	Unidentified	Clay/Sand	Base	2	Some fine to medium sand
Plain	Unidentified	Sand/Grit	Body	13	Fine sand with coarse sand/grit
Plain	Unidentified	Sand/Grit	Rim	3	Fine sand with coarse sand/grit; tapered rim with rounded lip
Plain	Unidentified	Sand	Body	6	
Plain	Unidentified	Sand	Rim	1	Tapered rim with rounded lip

TABLE 2: TEMPER TYPES FOR CERAMICS FROM 16BE57

Temper Type	Total	Percent
Bone/Fine Sand	105	61.7647
Clay/Grog	1	0.5882
Clay/Sand	36	21.1765
Grog/Sand	5	2.9412
Sand	7	4.1176
Sand/Grit	16	9.4118
Grand Total	**170**	**100%**



DRAG AND JAB DECORATION ON SHERD FROM 16BE57

Woodard Branch Site (continued)

Most of the clay/sand, grog/sand, and clay/grog sherds from the site can be fit within the broad categories of Baytown Plain to the east and/or San Jacinto Plain to the west. San Jacinto ceramics are considered more of a coastal ceramic type, with limited numbers found in the uplands. However, San Jacinto Plain is the second most common type in the eastern portion of Inland Southeast Texas (Patterson 1993: 267). On the other hand, decorated Lower Mississippi Valley ceramic types in this area have been found to have a wide range of pastes that generally don't conform to established definitions. As numerous authors have stated, so little is known about the interactions of prehistoric peoples in this area with those to the north, east, and west, that applying types to these plain ceramics could be misleading unless a sufficient amount of decorated sherds exist within the sample.

The same could be said for the sand and sand/grit tempered sherds. These fit the description of Goose Creek Plain, a Southeast Texas type. Whether they are Goose Creek Plain or a local equivalent is unknown. However, there is no precedence for sand tempered ceramics in quantities to the north or east in Louisiana. The shear dominance of Goose Creek Plain, which accounts for 90 percent of the identified ceramics in the eastern portion of Inland Southeast Texas (Patterson 1993: 267), would argue that this type should be extended into Southwest Louisiana. In addition, Aten and Bollich (1969) found that through time sand temper decreased in frequency and grog temper increased in frequency in the Sabine Lake Area of Southeast Texas and Southwest Louisiana. One possible explanation given for this change was an increased interaction with the Lower Mississippi Valley groups.

The ceramic assemblage from the Woodard Branch Site (16BE57) is unusual in several aspects. First, the dearth of decorated ceramics prevents the assignment of cultural periods to the site. Projectile points from the site do not help in the interpretation. These consist of Alba, Friley, Clifton, Perdiz, and Wells. Several other point types could be present, but were not represented in the fragments collected from the site. There is a Marksville component to the site, but whether this is a minor or major component is yet to be seen. Additional ceramic sherds could clarify the chronology of the site. Second, there were more bone-tempered ceramic sherds collected from the site than probably all of Southwest Louisiana combined. Bone is an unusual tempering agent in this area and this site could yield answers to where similar bone-tempered ceramics fit in the region's chronology. Unit investigations and additional surface collection at the site could answer these questions and provide important information about the archaeology of a little understood area of Louisiana.

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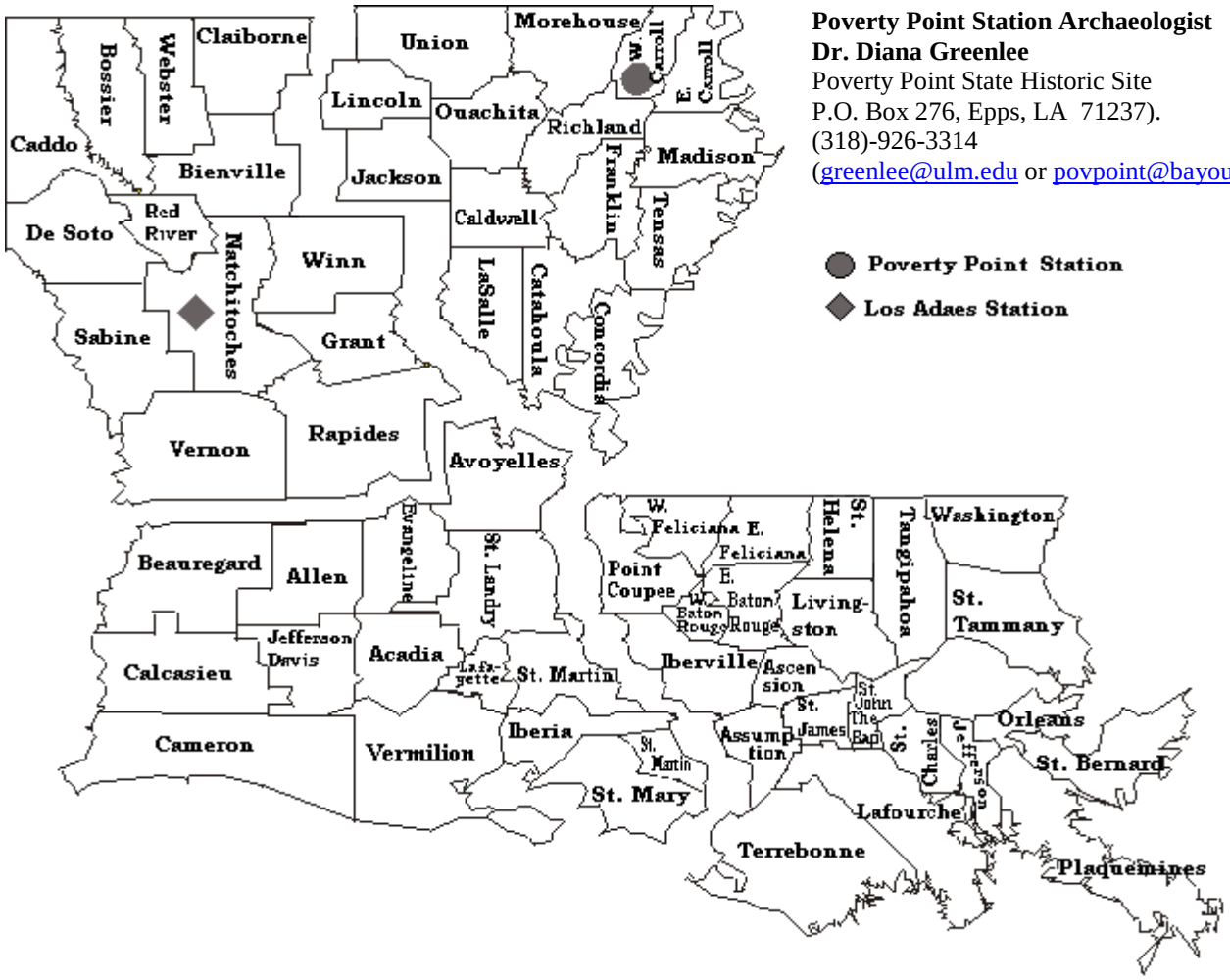
Kisatchie Ranger District, Kisatchie National Forest, Natchitoches Parish
Geoffrey R. Lehmann, Kisatchie Ranger, 229 Dogwood Park Rd., Provencal, LA 71468. 318.472.1840

August 2007. This month marks one year since my requested transfer to the Kisatchie Ranger District took effect. This District lies just south of Natchitoches and includes the Kisatchie Wold, giving this area the distinction, for Louisiana, of rugged terrain and rock outcrops. I worked on the district in past years, but always from a Zone position where I was headquartered elsewhere. I expect to gain a much greater familiarity now that I can concentrate on the Kisatchie District itself.

This summer the District hired 4 archeological aides to assist in a dedicated field survey season. Savanah Creaghan and Cynthia Speer from LSU and Meredith Johnson from ULL spent 60 calendar days shovel testing at 30 meter intervals on parallel transects 30 meters apart. Preston Guidry, also from ULL, was able to accompany us for 3 weeks. We covered about 930 acres in Compartment 33, on the west side of the District, where we enjoyed the clearing effects of a recent growing season controlled burn, and surveyed an additional 390 acres scattered about in 4 nearby compartments. Our rate of site discovery was rather low; attributable, I think, mostly to our position in the uppermost headwaters of a tributary of Kisatchie Bayou, and to the exclusion of the area along the one decent-sized creek from the project (and survey) area as a streamside protection zone. We experienced a rainy summer, but made good use of the down time in building and organizing archeological files for the District, something achieved prior only in piecemeal fashion as a result of quick turnover of personnel. Thanks to all for these important accomplishments in the field and office. Please check us out at http://www.fs.fed.us/r8/kisatchie/kisatchie-rd/index.htm

Regional Archaeology News



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Bank Stabilization at the Poverty Point Site

By Diana M. Greenlee
Station Archaeology Program
Poverty Point State Historic Site

The banks of Harlin Bayou (on the north end of Poverty Point State Historic Site) have experienced significant erosion in recent years due to increased run-off from nearby agricultural fields. Although LA Office of State Parks (OSP) and National Guard personnel were successful in slowing the rate of erosion along one critical segment of the channel, a permanent solution is required. Mound B, a section of Ridge 5 North and the dormitory facility are threatened currently. Figure 1 shows the eroding bank of Harlin Bayou with Mound B in the background.

Figure 1: Eroding bank of Harlin Bayou with Mound B in the background. Flags visible along the bank edge mark grids for remote sensing and/or excavation.

To deal with the threat, OSP and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District, are collaborating on an emergency stream bank protection project. The project involves the construction of three longitudinal peaked stone toe dikes (LPSTDs) in the threatened areas; in all, the dikes require some 2,800 tons of stone be laid in the bottom of Harlin Bayou. A completed LPSTD in the bottom of the channel running between the dormitory and the north ridges is shown in Figures 2 and 3. Work is beginning on the two LPSTDs in the segment north of Mound B.

Figure 2: View looking down on the longitudinal peaked stone toe dike in the bottom of Harlin Bayou south of the dormitory.

In the late spring and early summer, John Peukert, Corps archeologist, conducted archaeological investigations in the impact areas prior to construction. His investigations included a pedestrian survey of the streambed; shovel auger surveys of the staging areas and access road, and remote sensing and excavation where the ground was to be disturbed. Thurman Allen, Lara Anderson, Jim Barnes, Diana Greenlee, Kathryn Locantro, Joe Saunders, Amy Williams and Alisha Wright assisted with various aspects of the work. It was somewhat surprising that, in the area immediately north of Mound B, but south of Harlin Bayou, no features and few artifacts were encountered. Very little evidence of cultural activity was found north of Harlin Bayou in the areas of either Mound B or the dormitory.

As part of the LA Archaeology Week festivities, John Peukert will present a talk about and a tour of the project at Poverty Point State Historic Site on Sunday, 30 September 2007 at 2 pm.

Figure 3: Close-up of longitudinal peaked stone toe dike.

Northeast Regional Report

By Joe Saunders
Northeast Regional Archaeological Program
University of Louisiana-Monroe

The northeast regional archaeology program continued its quest for identifying mound sites that date to the Late Archaic. Four mound sites were investigated: Hill Bayou (16WC13), Galloway Place (16WC2), Easterling/Zimmerman Mound (16WC72) and Alexander Mound (16CT10).

Hill Bayou (16WC13) had been almost completely destroyed since it was last visited in 1996. No further work was done at the site.

Galloway Place (16WC2) is a single-stage mound possibly dating to Poverty Point times. A core was recovered from the mound and an AMS date on organically enriched sediments is pending.

Easterling/Zimmerman Mound (16WC72) is a single mound site. Two cores were collected from the mound, but neither core encountered material suitable for radiometric dating. The degree of pedogenesis in the mound fill indicates it is an early Woodland period mound.

Alexander Mound (16CT10) is a conical mound and may be part of King Place (16CT16). Jon Gibson and his associates have been conducting limited excavations at the site for about a year. One core was removed from Alexander Mound. Thurman Allen described a single-stage mound with a moderate degree of soil development in the mound fill. This suggested an early Woodland age for the mound. A radiocarbon date from a submound midden confirmed the inferred age of the mound.

Two more single conical mound sites are scheduled for work in the fall in an attempt to identify mound sites that post-date the Middle Archaic and predate Poverty Point. Kathryn Locantro and John Norris assisted with the coring and mapping of Galloway Place and Easterllng/Zimmerman mounds. Alexander Mound was cored and described by Thurman Allen and John Gibson.

Thurman Allen, Jon Gibson and others coring the Alexander Mound.

Archaeogeophysical Survey of Mounds Plantation (16CD12)

By Jeffrey S. Girard
Northwest Regional Archaeology Program
Northwestern State University

Despite its status as the largest and most complex Caddo ceremonial center in Louisiana, relatively little research has been conducted at the Mounds Plantation site (16CD12) in northern Caddo Parish. Most information about the site was obtained from excavations in Mound 3 and Mound 5 that took place in the early 1960s (Webb and McKinney 1975). Members of the Louisiana Archaeological Society collected artifacts from many portions of the site surface in 1985 (McCrocklin 1985), but these remain unanalyzed. As a means for locating possible subsurface features, an archaeogeophysical survey was carried out in January 2007. The project was headed by Dr. Jami Lockhart of the Arkansas Archaeological Survey (AAS) with funds provided by the Louisiana Division of Archaeology through the Northwest Regional Archaeology Program. Assisting Jami in the field were the author and AAS personnel Michael Evans, David Jeane, and Jamie Brandon.

Three technologies were used. Gradiometry, a form of magnetometry, measures small variations in the earth's natural magnetic properties. Electrical resistance (Figure 1) measures variation in an electrical current initiated from two probes placed in the ground. Ground penetrating radar (GPR) emits continuous pulses of radar energy into the ground that may be reflected by buried features.

Four areas were selected for study (Figure 2). The largest area consisted of nine 20-x-20 meter grids on and around Mound 2, one of the two largest remaining mounds. Mound 2 apparently was quadrilateral and flat topped in the early 20th century. It may be the mound known as Arick's Mound, described by Veatch (1899) as 40 x 50 ft and 12 ft tall. C.B. Moore (1912) described it as square with the summit 70 ft in diameter and base 150 ft in diameter, but provided no estimate of its height. The mound now is roughly conical in shape with the base considerably larger than reported by Moore (73x60 m or 240x197 ft), probably due to erosion or scraping deposits from its summit. Clarence Webb reported that more than half of the mound was cut down when a tenant house was removed from its summit, presumably in the late 1960s.

A block of six 20-x-20 meter units investigated most of Mound 6. Mound 6 is large, about 80 m x 60 m, but only a little more than 50 cm high. When described by Webb it was 60 cm tall and 45-50 m in diameter. A barn, garden, and windmill were on its summit. Although spread out by plowing, Mound 6 does not appear to have been cut down significantly since described by Webb.

A block of four 20-x-20 meter units was placed on Mound 7. The mound is visible only as a subtle rise in a plowed field. An auger test placed in the area in 2004 did not encounter a distinct buried soil horizon, nor obvious moundfill leaving the status of Mound 7 as a cultural feature in doubt. Numerous artifacts are present on the plowed surface, however, suggesting that habitation may have taken place there.

Figure 1: Michael Evans using electrical resistance meter in pecan grove; Mound 2 is in the background.

Finally, we examined four 20-x-20 meter units in the western portion of the plaza in an area that is now a pecan grove. The sampled area lies immediately south of Mound 3, much of which was excavated by Ralph McKinney in 1959 after the former landowner removed a tenant farmhouse from its summit. Mound 3 contained at least two human burials that relate to the Late Caddo period (ca. A.D. 1500-1700). The burials were placed in the upper moundfill. Underlying the mound were two layers of midden containing ceramics that appear to date early in the occupation of the site (ca. A.D. 900-1050) (Webb and McKinney 1975).

The ridges and furrows of the plowed fields in the Mounds 6 and 7 units prevented use of the GPR and electrical resistance meter, but we were able to identify several possible features with the gradiometer. The instruments showed few anomalies in the plaza area. However, numerous possible features were identified beneath and adjacent to Mound 2. We cannot interpret the nature of the anomalies at this time, but the archaeogeophysical data provide exact locations for carrying out future excavations. We hope to do limited subsurface testing in the upcoming year with the assistance of the recently revitalized Northwest Chapter of the LAS. *(see page 3-editor's note)*

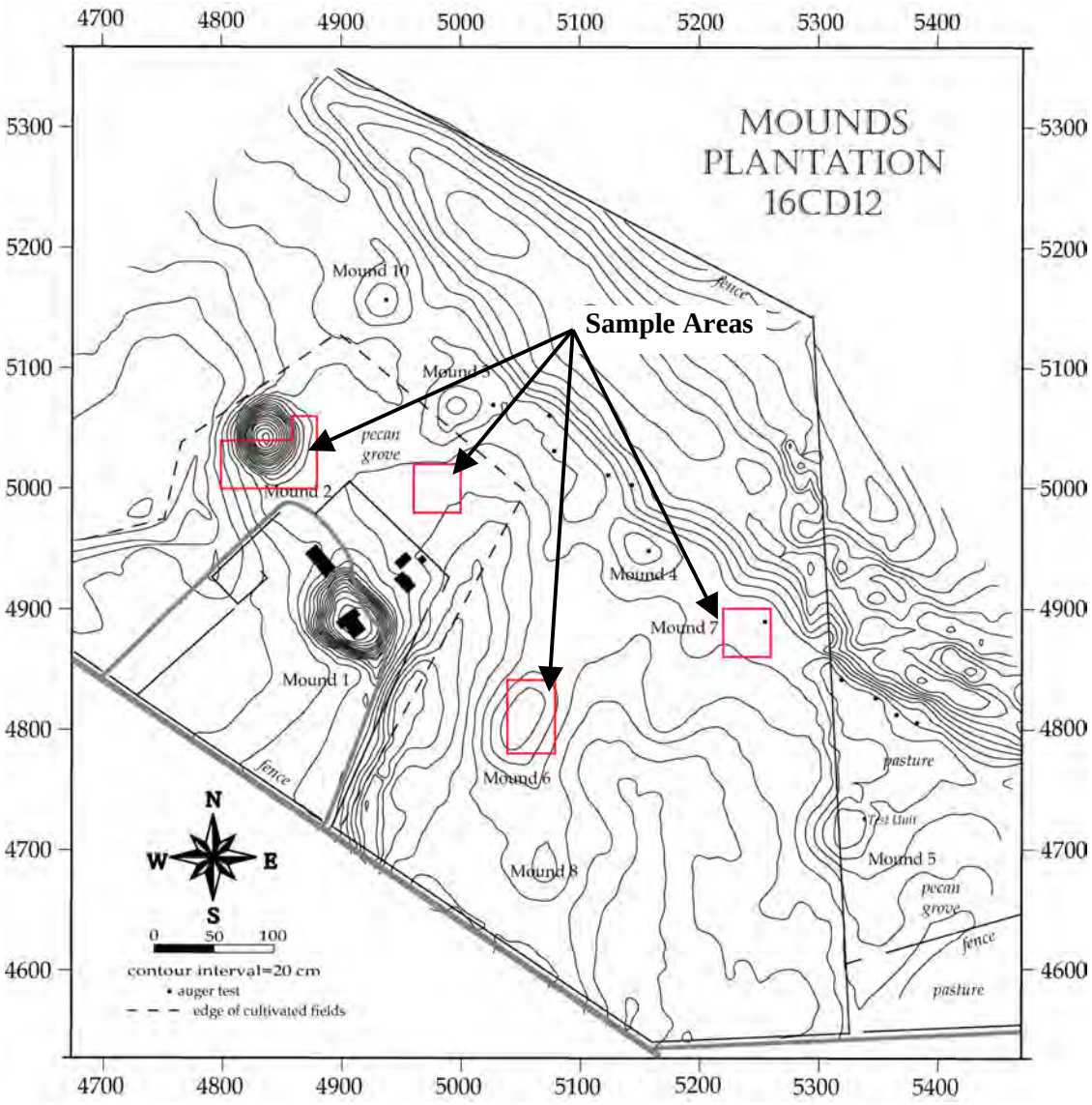

Figure 2: Contour Map of Mounds Plantation showing sample areas.

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Morganza Elementary School Shovel Test Project (16PC86)

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Southeast Regional Archaeological Program
Louisiana State University-Baton Rouge

Introduction

The archaeological site of Morganza Elementary School is located in the village of Morganza, on the west bank of the Mississippi River in Pointe Coupee Parish. The site is bounded on the north by the Starlight Baptist Church, to the east by the Mississippi River, to the south by Thomas Street and to the west by First Avenue. The site is currently owned by the Pointe Coupee Parish School Board and the Starlight Baptist Church. All excavations were completed on land owned by the Pointe Coupee Parish School Board. While the site is predominately an open field, a children's playground including swings, a slide, and monkey bars occupy a small portion of the site.

Under the supervision of Dr. Rob Mann and Dena Struchtemeyer, a metal detector and shovel test survey was undertaken on February 7, 2007 and February 16, 2007. The field crew for the preliminary excavations included Lucinda Freeman, Benny Tilbury, Linda Wiggins and Buck Tucker. The initial objective of the project was to determine if deposits relating to the Civil War era Fort Morganza could be discovered archaeologically. While no information regarding the Civil War occupation of the site was found, artifacts indicating the presence of an early twentieth century African American school were abundant. Information from these preliminary excavations determined that further investigation was warranted. In June and July 2007, the site was excavated as part of the LSU Department of Geography and Anthropology field school.

Historic Background

After fleeing the disastrous Red River Campaign in the spring of 1864, Union General Nathanial Banks and his troops encamped in Morganza on their way back to New Orleans, eventually constructing Fort Morganza on the banks of the Mississippi River (Figure 1). As seen in Figure 1, much of Fort Morganza is believed to have been destroyed by Mississippi River. However, local knowledge suggests that some earthworks can still be seen on the batture.

Following the war, the area around the fort apparently remained undeveloped until the early twentieth century. According to parcel listings found at the Pointe Coupee Parish Courthouse, two lots were sold to the "School Board of the Parish of Pointe Coupee" in expectation of the construction of a school. On May 20, 1918, Georgie Fields sold Lot 8 (the most southerly lot) to the school board for $100 for "the purpose of building a colored school house." On November 13, 1919, George LeBlanc sold Lot 9 (the most northerly lot) to the school board for $150. However, this transaction included a memo from the school board stating that, "…the Negroes of Morganza expect to buy a lot in the village of Morganza and to transfer same to the Pointe Coupee Parish School Board to be used as a site for the colored school in said village." This corroborates accounts that the local African American population actually purchased the land and then donated it to the school board for the construction of a school. These

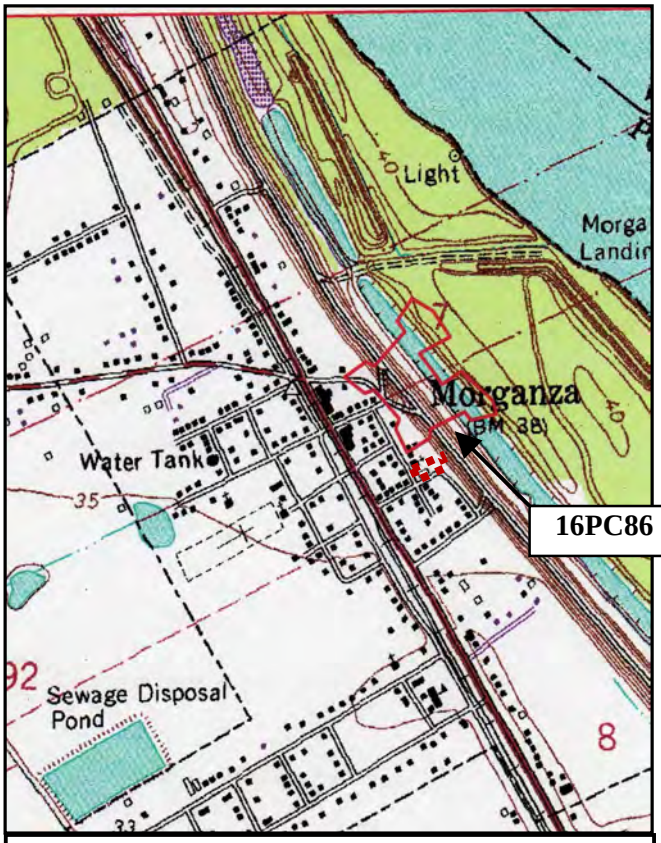

Figure 1. USGS Morganza Quad map showing Fort Morganza overlay. 16PC86 is outlined in gray.

transactions did not involve legal procedures, thus resulting in the omission of the contribution of the African American community in the official documentation (Palmer 1992).

Morganza Elementary is believed to have been built in 1920 and subsequently torn down during desegregation. According to local residents, the cypress boards used to construct the school were recycled and used to build a house on the other side of Thomas Street. As for the design of the school, a 1938 memo from the Division of Negro Schools of the Pointe Coupee Parish School Board states that Morganza Elementary held three classrooms (Foote 1938: 9). The school building also served as a meeting house and a place of social gathering. In interviews with former students, the schoolhouse grounds are remembered as hosting plentiful potluck dinners and lively community discussions.

Field Investigations

The site was divided into four separate transects labeled A, B, C and D (Figure 2). Transects A, B and C were subsequently metal detected in hopes of uncovering Civil War-era artifacts. Transect D was located on land owned by the Starlight Baptist Church and was not metal detected. A separate metal detector was assigned to each transect to maximize the coverage. Positive "hits" which contained diagnostic artifacts were flagged and numbered by transect. A total of 151 artifacts were recovered including rubber, plastic, shell, coal, metal school desks

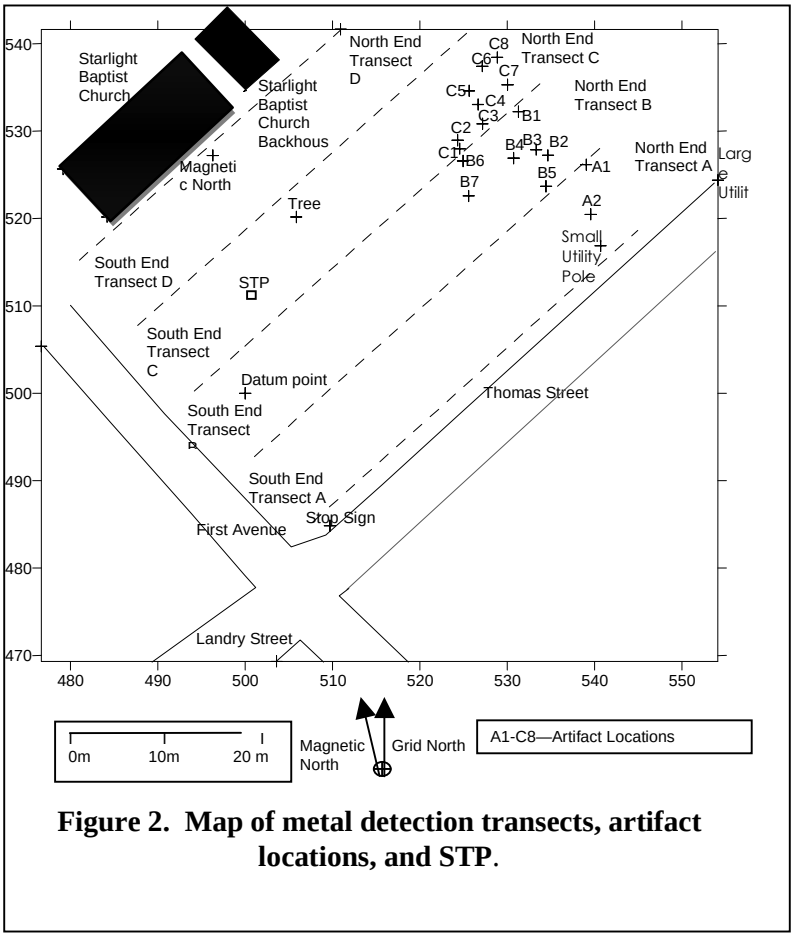

Figure 2. Map of metal detection transects, artifact locations, and STP.

In Transect A, two 'hits' were made and subsequently excavated. In A-1 at 18 cmbs, a 1975-penny, milk glass and clear glass were discovered. At 38 cmbs, various types of glass, a thimble and a tin Derringer-type toy gun were discovered. At A-2, a cast-iron grate possibly used in a stove and large pieces of clear glass were discovered at 4 cmbs. Within Transect B, there was a decidedly higher concentration of artifacts. A door lock was discovered at B-1 at 25 cmbs. B-2 yielded a 1982-penny at 16 cmbs while a decorative porch bracket and amber glass were excavated from B-3 at 22 cmbs. A hoe blade, brick and mortar were found in B-4 at 25 cmbs. In B-5, a cast iron toy school bus was discovered at 15 cmbs. In B-6, porcelain, iron fragments and clear glass were found at 28 cmbs. Finally, in B-7 fragments of an iron stove, ceramics and amber glass were found. Transect C also yielded a high concentration of artifacts. In C-1, a cast iron stove leg and clear glass was located at 18 cmbs. In C-2 and C-3, two pieces of cast iron objects were found along with various pieces of clear and milk glass at 23 and 24 cmbs, respectively. In C-4, a cast-iron school desk frame was uncovered at 24 cmbs. A second and third partial school desk frame was found at 25 cmbs from C-5 while a fourth desk frame was excavated from C-6 at 15 cmbs. In C-7, an iron hoe blade was found at 18 cmbs. C-8 was determined to be a possible trash pit feature and no artifacts were recovered. A toy "Smoky" pistol was uncovered from C-9 at 15 cmbs. A fifth school desk frame was discovered at 23 cmbs from C-10.

Each of the desk frames found contained manufacturer's marks. The desk frame found at C-4 possessed a manufacturer's mark of, "4L Economic No. 163" on the body and "3. & 4 L-608" on the top (Figure 3). The desk frames found at C-5 and C-10 both had manufacturer's marks that read, "ECLIPSE" in a wave pattern. The partial desk frame found at C-6 read, "1 &2 RB". The second desk frame found at C-5 reads, "Superior Automatic" within an intricate design on the side. All desks found were of the same folding adjoined-seat-and-desk construction. This particular design starts to appear within the patent records in 1869 and is replaced by 1917 by non-folding individual seat and desk designs. Despite disappearing from the patent record, desks of this variety could very easily have been passed down to the African American school when newer varieties became available to white students.

The three artifacts classified as 'toys', specifically the toy "Smoky" pistol found at C-9, the "Banana Bus" found at B-5 and the toy Derringer pistol found at A-2, are perhaps the artifacts most closely associated with the children of Morganza Elementary (Figure 4). The bottom of the toy bus found at B-5 reads "Banana Bus© Hallmark Card Company© Made in Hong Kong." The toy Derringer cap-gun pistol was produced by the Hubley Company, as evidenced by the small 'H' embossed into the diamond on the grip of the gun. It is a die cast gun made of a zinc alloy.

Figure 3. School desk frame found at C-4. Contains marks that read, "4L Economic No. 163" and "3. & 4 L- 608."

Figure 4. (left to right) Toy "Banana Bus," "Smoky" toy pistol and a toy Derringer pistol.

A four-leaf clover design is also embossed onto the body of the gun as well as "Derringer" on the barrel. The toy gun found at C-9 is made of die-cast zinc alloy with "Smoky" embossed onto the barrel of the gun and the head of a longhorn cow embossed onto the grip. The Hubley Company, which produced the gun, manufactured their guns out of cast iron after the end of World War II. After the war, Hubley switched to producing toys out of a zinc alloy. The Hubley Company was sold to Gabriel Industries in 1965, which changed the design of many of the guns and quickly disappeared from the market (Black 2007). Therefore, both toy guns were produced somewhere between 1945 and 1965.

On February 16, 2007 one 0.5 x 0.5 meter shovel test pit (STP) was excavated on a small rise in Transect B (Figure 2). The purpose of the STP was to get a better look at the stratigraphy at the site and to obtain a screened sample of artifacts. The STP was excavated to 49 cmbs, upon which the water table began to rise. Level 1 (0-15 cmbs) yielded plastic, rubber and glass. In level 2 (15-18 cmbs), a layer of pea gravel was discovered as well as plastic, shell, glass and one aboriginal Baytown Plain, *var. unspecified* sherd. Due to the proximity of the school and church, this layer of pea gravel could be the remains of a road/path or a parking lot. In level 3 (18-26 cmbs), wire nails, glass, metal, plastic, aluminum, shell and a layer of coal were discovered. Since the metal detectors discovered pieces of a stove, the layer of coal is believed to have been related to the use of a stove within the school or church. Layer 4 (26-49 cm) was culturally sterile except for remnants of charcoal and one wire nail, which was believed to have been re-deposited through bioturbation.

Conclusions

While preliminary investigations at 16PC86 were unsuccessful in finding the possible Civil War occupation of the site, it was quite successful in uncovering remnants of the early twentieth-century African American schoolhouse that occupied the site. These preliminary findings were used to guide the LSU field school at the site this past summer. Artifacts uncovered during the field school are currently being processed and analyzed.

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Editor's Note – As announced on page 2, Chip McGimsey has become the State Archaeologist. Before doing that, however, he was of course the Regional Archaeologist for Southwest Louisiana working out of University of Louisiana-Lafayette. He was very prolific in that position, actually building up a backlog of submissions to the LAS newsletter. Below, I have printed two of his submissions, and will continue to do so until all have "seen the light of day." The new Regional Archaeologist for this part of the state will have a quite a legacy to live up to!!!

The Lost Burial of Lake Charles

Chip McGimsey
Southwest Regional Archaeologist
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

In June 2006, Mrs. Barbara Lindell of New York contacted Sherry Wagener of the Division of Archaeology about some materials her father had collected in the Lake Charles area in 1942. After some discussion, the collection was provided to the author for analysis.

Between March and May 1942, Mrs. Lindell's father, Charles H. Libby, was an accountant at Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc. This plant was constructed in 1933 to produce caustic soda and soda ash, with production beginning in 1935. Lake Charles was chosen as the plant site because of the availability of oyster shell used as a raw material. It seems possible that Rangia shell piles (shell middens) might also have been used as a raw material source. The Mathiesen plant later became the Lyondell Plant and was recently closed. It is situated just south of I-10 west of the lake on an old channel of the Calcasieu River.

We have not been able to ascertain the location where the materials in the Lindell collection came from. At least some of the materials (described below) are from burial contexts, and it seems likely that a shell midden was being destroyed at some point during those three months in 1942 that Mr. Lindell was present. The most likely guess would be that the Mathieson plant was being expanded in light of the new demands caused by World War II, and that this expansion impacted a site. Most of the Lyondell plant site is visible from I-10 and it is clear that no evidence of site will be visible today – the entire area is covered by the plant, roads or parking areas. With Joe Toups, we have also inspected the river bank in the area of the plant, but it has been severely modified and is completely covered in spoil, rip-rap and docking facilities. Given that there is no possibility of determining if site remnants might be present at the plant location, we have searched in historical records for notice of an Indian burial site. The author reviewed all of the Lake Charles American Press papers for the period March – May 1942, but could find no record of an Indian site being discovered. Joe Toups (personal communication 2006) remembers an article in the American Press sometime in the 1980s or early 1990s that describe artifacts similar to those in the Lindell collection. A search of the newspaper's electronic archives (which only go back to 1995) was conducted for the author by Donna Price of the paper, but did not yield any results. Joe Frank (personal communication) has provided information that a possible site once laid on Verdine Gully in this area, but this location has not yet been checked. If there are any Society members in the Lake Charles area who might have any information relevant to this search, please contact the author.

The materials in the Lindell collection include six items or sets of items. They include one human adult mandible, two sets of beads, a ground stone axe, a deer bone awl, and a cow mandible. The cow mandible shows no evidence of use or other modification and it is assumed to be a modern inclusion in this collection. It is not clear why Mr. Libby collected the mandible, but it is not considered part of the American Indian assemblage from the site and is not further discussed.

The first artifact is a set of 21 large shell beads (Figure 1). The shells are identified as *Oliva (Ispidula) sayana* Ravanel (Lettered Olive) (Abbott 1974; Andrews 1977). This species is found in shallow marine waters from North Carolina across the Gulf Coast. It is identified primarily by its size and coloration, although all of these examples have lost their color. The specimens in the Lindell collection range in length from 37 to 48 mm (mean=42.04 mm), and in width from 15 to 20 mm (mean=17.62 mm). They range in weight from 4.7 to 10.8 g (mean=7.35 g). The spire has been cut off generally one whorl above the main body whorl; from that hole a string can be fed directly down the spiral to the distal end of the opening. Although they are faded and worn, many of the shells exhibit a slight to moderately polished exterior surface, suggesting they may have been worn so that they rubbed against cloth. Several of the shells have modern red enamel paint on them.

The second set of artifacts is a string of 580 crinoid stem beads (Figure 2). The beads form a necklace approximately 66 cm long, with a total weight of 11.9 g (including the modern string). The beads are small, ranging in diameter from 2.5 to 4.5 mm, and in thickness between 0.5 and 4.5 mm. Each appears to represent a single crinoid stem segment that has been cut from the original fossil. There are several instances where the individual bead includes two, or even three segments, and in each case the segments are discrete circular units rather than coiled as would occur in a small snail or shell. Nearly all of the visible striations on each bead run circular as in a crinoid stem. A few beads exhibit vertical stria and possible worm holes; they may represent shell that has been cut, ground and drilled, but their small size makes it difficult to determine their origin. These possible shell beads are the same average size as the clearly crinoid stem beads.

The third artifact is a ground stone axe made of an unidentified igneous stone (Figure 3). The axe is 111 mm long, 71 mm wide at the flared bit, 46 mm wide at the rounded poll, and 24 mm thick at its thickest point. It weighs 290.7 g. It is a fairly typical ground stone axe with a contracting poll and moderately flaring bit; the working end is biconvex in cross-section. The bit end is very worn but the poll end still retains the pecking manufacture marks.

Figure 1. *Oliva* shell beads in the Lindell collection.

Figure 2. Crinoid stem bead necklace in the Lindell collection.

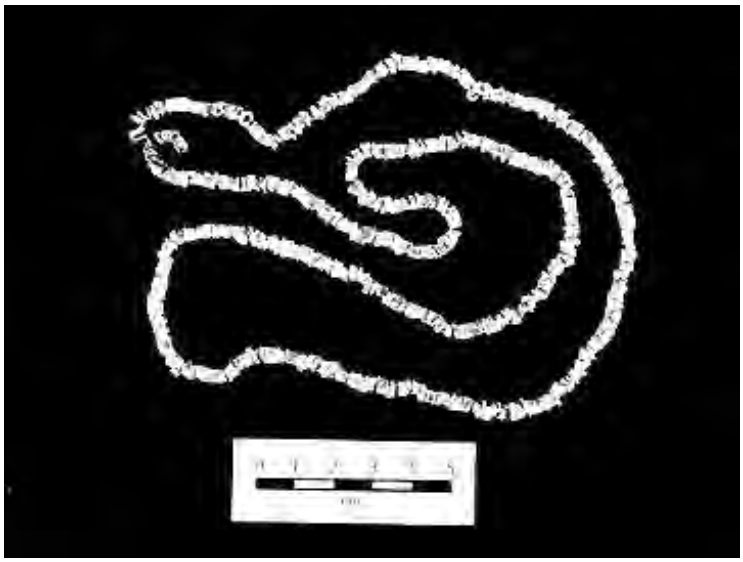

Figure 3: A ground stone axe made of an unidentified igneous stone.

The fourth artifact is a worked bone awl made from the metatarsal (cannon) bone of a white-tailed deer. The distal end of the bone was snapped off and the proximal end was split in half. The split mid-bone shaft was then ground down to form a point. This specimen has the distal working tip broken off. The remaining portion of the tool is 109 mm long and a maximum of 22 mm wide. It weighs 14.1 g.

The Lindell collection also includes an adult male human mandible. It is intact except for the left crinoid process, which is broken off. The mandible has been painted with a resin, giving it a light brown color. All of the teeth are present and are erupted. There is heavy wear on the incisors, canines, and premolars exposing the dentine on each tooth. The amount of wear decreases along the molars, with the 2nd molar on each side exhibiting light wear and the 3rd molar having little to no wear. The left 2nd molar has a massive cavity that has eaten away most of the central part of the tooth. There also appears to be a large cavity on the surface of the right 1st molar – the interior side of the tooth has been broken off post-excavation. Dan Cring (physical anthropologist at the University of Louisiana) suggests there is evidence for periodontal disease around the base of the 3rd molars as the bone has clearly subsided and exposed the upper portion of the tooth root. Dan also suggests this individual may have suffered from problems with his temporal-mandibular joint as there is considerable wear on those surfaces.

The Lindell collection represents a very interesting set of human remains and artifacts. It is not known whether all of these materials were found together, or if they were collected from separate sites; at present their only association is being part of the Lindell collection. However, it does seem likely that most, if not all, of the materials were obtained from an American Indian burial. Obviously the human mandible represents a burial and its excellent condition suggests it was not collected from an eroding shoreline or other locale where it had been exposed for some time. It was most likely collected from a shell midden where the shell deposits protected it from normal decomposition. Similarly, the shell and crinoid beads are almost always found in burial contexts. In particular, the small size of the crinoid stem beads would have made it almost impossible to find this many specimens while surface collecting. The ground stone axe and deer bone awl could have been found in habitation contexts, but their inclusion with the other materials certainly suggests they may have been part of the same find. It seems reasonable to infer that all of these materials represent remains from a single American Indian burial recovered from a shell midden.

None of these artifacts provide much information about the historical context of the burial. The beads, axe and awl are not diagnostic of a particular time period. Dan Cring suggests that the presence of the cavities and the extensive tooth wear on the human mandible might indicate a post-contact date for this individual. There is little evidence of a maize-based diet in southwestern Louisiana at any time before the contact period and skeletons from non-agricultural societies typically exhibit few cavities, although individuals from non-agricultural societies do exhibit heavy tooth wear. This is very slim evidence for assigning a cultural age to the person. There are several recorded shell middens around Lake Prien in Lake Charles that have historic Native American components, and there are documented Attakapas occupations in this region (Dyer 1917; Kniffen et al. 1987; Swanton 1979), so a post-contact age for this individual is a reasonable possibility. In the end, however, there is no reliable evidence as to the cultural age of this individual, nor can we be certain where this individual was buried. Although it seems probable that Mr. Libby collected the remains from or near the Mathiesen Plant site in 1942, it is also possible he visited other sites on his days off and obtained these materials at that time. Upon completion of this analysis, the Lindell collection was repatriated to the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana.

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Dating the Theriot Pirogue

Chip McGimsey and Tommy Johnson

In the Fall 2006 LAS newsletter, I described a dugout canoe found on Grande Isle by Mr. Walter Theriot (McGimsey 2006). This canoe was lying in the Highway 1 drainage ditch after Hurricane Cindy (August 2004) had passed over. It is 6.33 m long with a rounded bottom and flat platforms at each end. There was some uncertainty as to its age due to holes in its floor. Although it appeared to be of Native American manufacture, with burn marks still evident on the floor, the regularly spaced floor holes were unusual. The article indicated that a radiometric assay would be run when the funds became available.

Although that comment was not intended as a plea for funds, Tommy Johnson, a long-time LAS member from Arnaudville, saw it as an opportunity to help and offered to pay for the date. He has a long interest in boats and had often worked in the Grande Isle area. A sample of the wood submitted to Beta Analytic for analysis returned a calibrated median age of AD 1220, with a 2-sigma calibrated range of AD 1050 – AD 1280 (Beta-229224; measured radiocarbon age – 810±50 BP; $13^C/12^C$ = -23.8).

This result clearly identifies the Theriot pirogue as Native American in origin. It leaves the nature and origin of the holes in the floor uncertain, however. The Theriot pirogue is similar in style to the Little Lake pirogue found about 10 miles north in Bay L'ours in 2000 (16LF87), although slightly smaller in most dimensions. That one provided a calibrated age range of AD 1440 – 1660, indicating these two examples may reflect the general morphological style of dugout canoe in this area of coastal Louisiana during the late prehistoric period.

The Latest on Poverty Point as a World Heritage Site
By Nancy Hawkins, LA Division of Archaeology

Diana Greenlee shared the good news that Poverty Point SHS has passed another hurdle in the process of being included on the World Heritage Tentative List. Several steps remain between now and January 2008, when the US tentative list will be announced officially, but the process is moving along very smoothly.

Poverty Point is one of 13 cultural properties (only 4 of which are prehistoric archaeological sites) in the US that were recommended for inclusion on the tentative list. Of the 830 currently inscribed World Heritage Sites, 20 are located in the US; 8 of those are cultural, and only 3 of the cultural properties are prehistoric archaeological sites. I think it's fair to conclude that Poverty Point is one of the 7 most important prehistoric archaeological sites in the country! Only half of the nominations that were submitted for the US tentative list have made it this far.

The World Heritage Convention was initiated in 1973 to organize international cooperation for the recognition and protection of the world's natural and cultural heritage. The World Heritage Convention today has 182 countries. The U.S. is among the top 10 countries in terms of the number of sites on the World Heritage List.

A Tentative List is a national list of natural and cultural properties that a country believes appear to meet the eligibility criteria for nomination to the World Heritage List.

In addition to the Poverty Point site, the Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks in Ohio, the Pipestone National Monument in Minnesota, and the Serpent Mound in Ohio have been recommended for inclusion on the Tentative List for the World Heritage Program.

Archaeology at the State Capitol
By Meta Pike, LA Division of Archaeology

Archaeologists recently discovered the remnants of the Old Louisiana State University's president's house and possibly an early nineteenth century U.S. military post on the Capitol grounds (16EBR79). From June 26 through July 6, archaeologists from the Division of Archaeology and the Regional Archaeology Program at LSU conducted excavations in the Capitol Gardens. More than 400 visitors observed archaeologists and volunteers excavating in an area where remains of the Old LSU campus and a U.S. Military post are known to be present.

The original goals of the project were to locate the foundation ruins of the Old LSU president's house and to recover debris left behind by the occupants. Archaeologists use such information to interpret the daily activities of the people who lived and worked at the house. During the excavation project, archaeologists were successful at uncovering a foundation remnant of the Old LSU president's home. In addition, smaller items were recovered, such as trash remains, food remains, nails, and a button made of bone. Archaeologists also discovered at least two brick foundations that were positioned below the surface upon which the president's residence stood. It is possible that these structures are related to the U.S. military occupation of the site, which dates back to at least 1811.

The archaeological excavation captured the attention of The Morning Advocate newspaper http://www.2theadvocate.com/news/8197762.html), WBRZ News 2, WAFB News 9, *LSU Today*, Louisiana Network, and *The Daily Reveille*. The Division of Archaeology and the LSU Regional Archaeology Program are excited about the future of this joint project. There is still much to learn about the Old LSU campus, the U.S. military occupation of the area, and whether the historic maps of the Capitol grounds are completely accurate.

Dr. Robb Mann (right), the Regional Archaeologist for Southeast Louisiana, discussing the project at the Louisiana State Capitol with the next generation. The photograph on the cover of this issue of the LAS newsletter is from the same project

Official Business

The Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission

The Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission met in regular session on Tuesday, June 12, 2007, at 1:30 p.m. in the Capitol Annex Building, 1051 North Third Street, Conference Room 238A, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Members Present:

Dr. Heather McKillop, Ms. Paige Ashby, Mr. Gregory DuCote, Mr. Marc Dupuy, Jr., Mr. James Fogleman, Dr. Chip McGimsey Dr. Mark Rees, Dr. George Riser, LTC Michael Tarpley

Others Present:

Ms. Shannon Ascher, Mr. Ray Berthelot, Mr. Roger Corley, Mr. Robert Collins, Ms. Jessica Dixon, Mr. Jeff Girard, Dr. Diana Greenlee, Ms. Nancy Hawkins, Mr. Jason Hutter, Mr. Brad Laffitte, Dr. Rob Mann, Ms. Kathleen Mocklin, Ms. Karen Richardson, Mr. Duke Rivet, Dr. Joe Saunders, Ms. Cory Sills, Ms. Sherry Wagener, Ms. Rachel Watson, Ms. Cheraki Williams

Dr. Heather McKillop called the meeting to order at 1:30 pm. Ms. Pam Breaux was unable to attend.

Introduction of the New State Archaeologist

Dr. McKillop introduced Dr. Charles "Chip" McGimsey to the Commission as the new State Archaeologist. Dr. McGimsey received his doctorate from the University of Southern Illinois and was the Southwestern Regional Archaeologist for the State of Louisiana for the past twelve years.

Introduction of the Commission Appointees

Mr. Duke Rivet introduced Dr. Mark Rees and LTC Michael Tarpley as new members of the Louisiana Archaeological Survey & Antiquities Commission. Dr. Rees is an Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette. LTC Tarpley is the Cultural Resources Manager for the Louisiana Army National Guard.

The first order of business was the approval of the minutes from the Commission Meeting held March 13, 2006.

MOTION: *A motion was made by Dr. George Riser and seconded by Mr. Marc Dupuy, to accept the minutes of the March 13, 2006, Antiquities Commission Meeting as written. The motion carried unanimously.*

Old Business

Update on Filling Remaining Commission Vacancy

Mr. Duke Rivet spoke to the commission on the need to select two individuals for nomination to fill the last remaining vacancy. Dr. Riser suggested that nominating individuals engaged in contract archaeology might best serve the public.

GIS Demonstration

Ms. Rachel Watson gave a presentation on the Division of Archaeology's new web-based GIS system. The system was designed for research and Section 106 use. The guidelines for sharing the information with researchers and other agencies are still under review.

Staffing Update

Ms. Nancy Hawkins reported on the vacancies in the Southwestern Regional Archaeologist position in Lafayette and the temporary Regional New Orleans Archaeologist position. Applications for both positions were being accepted until July 1, 2007. Two temporary Archaeologist 2 positions and two temporary Archaeologist 1 positions in the Division of Archaeology were advertised to the public. Applications were being accepted through June 15, 2007. Ms. Hawkins announced that the Division's new Outreach Archaeologist is Ms. Meta Pike. Ms. Pike is completing her master's degree from the University of Tennessee.

New Business

Nomination of Dr. Chip McGimsey as an Adjunct Faculty Member in the Department of Geography and Anthropology at LSU.

Dr. McKillop nominated Dr. McGimsey as an Adjunct Faculty member at the last Faculty meeting held in the spring semester at LSU. Dr. McKillop said that having the State Archaeologist as an adjunct professor will enhance the reputation of the department at LSU.

MOTION: *A motion was made by Mr. Marc Dupuy and seconded by Dr. Heather McKillop, to formally recognize Dr. McGimsey as an adjunct professor at LSU*

SECTION 106 UPDATE

Ms. Rachel Watson reported to the commission on the Poverty Point Bank Stabilization Project at Harlan Bayou. The Vicksburg Corps of Engineers will set up two staging areas, one behind Mound B and another by the dormitory to prevent further erosion of the site. The staging areas will be built up with gravel to minimize damage by heavy equipment. Remote sensing and coring will be performed in the areas affected by the project. A state permit is needed before work can begin.

LASAC Meeting (continued)

MOTION: *A motion was made by Mr. Marc Dupuy and seconded by Dr. George Riser, to approve the permit on the condition that Dr. Joe Saunders and Dr. Diana Greenlee are to oversee the stabilization project at Poverty Point and are to be in consultation with the Vicksburg Corps of Engineers. The motion carried unanimously.* (see p. 11, editor's note)

Annual Update

Northeastern Regional Program

Dr. Joe Saunders discussed his fieldwork from the past year. The first was at the Hedgepeth Mounds (16LI7). He has mapped the site, identified four new mounds, pulled 30 soil cores and obtained three radiocarbon dates from two mounds (B and E). The dates provide further evidence for a cessation of mound construction around 2900 B.C. Second, three conical mounds were cored in search of Late Archaic mounds: Alexander Mound (16CT501), Galloway Place (16WC2), and Easterling Mound (16WC72). Each appears to be early Woodland in age. A third project was the mapping and coring of the Crawford Mounds (16CT13). The owners want the site placed on the mounds trail. Coring verified the inferred Coles Creek age for the mounds. Fourth, five days of survey work were conducted near Watson Brake. Two new upland sites were recorded, bringing the total to 92. Five sediment samples from the Watson Brake swamp were examined for ostracod/paleoenvironmental data. All five were negative.

Northwestern Regional Program

Mr. Jeff Girard summarized three projects that were conducted during the past year. The first project was a survey of lands exposed along the western margin of Toledo Bend Reservoir in the fall of 2006 during record low lake levels. Nineteen new archaeological sites were recorded. The sites included small lithic scatters, larger camp or village sites that date to the Woodland and Caddo periods, and late 19th to early 20th century homesteads. There was much artifact collecting when lake levels were down, but Girard saw no evidence of substantial digging. The Sabine River Authority now has plans to maintain higher lake levels, even when precipitation is sparse.

The second project was an archaeogeophysical survey of four sample blocks at the Mounds Plantation site (16CD12) in Caddo Parish. Mounds Plantation is one of the largest known Early Caddo period habitation and ceremonial centers. Excavations have been confined primarily to work conducted in two of the ten identified mounds during the 1960's. Little information is available concerning possible subsurface features at the site. The survey was conducted using a gradiometer, an electrical resistance meter, and ground penetrating radar. Several possible features were identified, particularly adjacent to Mound 2. *(see p.13, editor's note)*

The third project was the recording of the remains of a sugar mill and an early 19th century home site on the Chaseland Plantation along Bayou Boeuf in Rapides Parish. Two large chimneys and a domed brick cistern remain standing at the sugar mill, which reportedly was burned during the Union army retreat in the 1864 Red River campaign. The home site belonged to Capt. William Chase and his wife in the early 1800's. An extensive scatter of artifacts is present in a plowed field. The landowner has collected many items including copper bracelets and a concho that likely were in the Indian trade with nearby villages including Biloxi, Pascagoula, and Chatot groups.

Other Business

Dr. McGimsey reported to the commission that the owner of the land on the north side of the Marksville site (16AV1), Mr. Peter Roy, had contacted him in February of this year. Mr. Roy had a buyer for the property and offered Dr. McGimsey right of first refusal. The National Archaeological Conservancy was able to purchase the 15.6 acres on which includes the only remaining examples of the small earthwork ring features of the Marksville site. Dr. McGimsey recommended that the commission issue a certificate of appreciation to Mr. Roy.

MOTION: *A motion was made by Mr. Marc Dupuy and seconded by Mr. James Fogleman, that a certificate of appreciation be issued by the commission to Mr. Peter Roy. The motion carried unanimously.*

MOTION: *A motion was made by Mr. Greg DuCote and seconded by Dr. Chip McGimsey, that a certificate of appreciation be issued by the commission to the owner of the Hedgepeth property for his donation of land to the State. The motion carried unanimously.*

MOTION: *A motion to adjourn was made by Mr. Greg DuCote and seconded by*

Mr. James Fogleman. The motion carried unanimously and the meeting adjourned at 4:15 p.m.

LAS Executive Committee Meeting
Kisatchie National Forest, Supervisors Office
Pineville, Louisiana
May 19, 2007

President Ellen Ibert called a meeting to order at 12:32.
Members present were:
Ellen Ibert~President
Reca Jones~Northeast Chapter Representative
Velicia Bergstrom~Pineville
Scott Wehner
Ann Wehner
Josetta LeBoeuf~Treasurer
Rogers Serpas
John Guy~LAS Representative at Large
Junior Doughty~Web Site Editor
George Risner~Vice President/President Elect
Margarette Cheramier~CLAC Representative

Minutes: Rogers Serpas made a motion, seconded by John Guy to accept the Executive Board Meeting minutes from February 9, 2007. The motion passed unanimously.

LAS Executive Committee Meeting (continued)

REPORTS

President: Ellen has the 68 videos made from the LAS conferences since 1990 from John Polk that we want to put on DVD and curate with the Division. The Division has agreed to curate the videos. It will cost around $3000.00 to transfer to DVD and catalogue. Ellen asked Ann to get a grant for LAS for this archive. John Guy also has the last two years conferences on tape that can be added to the archive. John Guy motioned that LAS get a grant for this archive, seconded by Reca and Junior, and unanimously passed.

LAS future conferences: Several members have been approached about hosting joint meeting with our neighboring states. The LAS meeting will be held in New Orleans for 2008. A motion was made by Josetta that George will negotiate with Mississippi for 2009, was second by John, Junior and Reca, and passed unanimously.
Discussion on working with Arkansas and ETAC were tabled. Ellen would like to have input from the Louisiana chapters. John made a motion that the VP to be the point of contact for coordinating conferences with other organizations, second by Reca and unanimously passed.

The State requested that LAS award Ft Polk for Cultural Resource Management. A motion was made by Josetta, second by George and passed unanimously.
Ellen also asked that LAS award Maureen for all her years as secretary. Josetta motioned to present Maureen with a plaque. Rogers second and it passed. Josetta will arrange to have Maureen's plaque and the Ft Polk plaque presentations at the next LAS meeting.

Ellen announced that Dr. Charles McGimsey is our new State Archaeologist.

Vice President: George said that the best date for 2008 LAS conference is February 15. *(now changed to Feb. 8-10, ed.)*

Treasurer and Membership: Josetta is bonded for $10,000.00. If the CD and the checking account are both considered for the bond, then the bond needs to be increased. LAS needs joint signature and on-line banking. Josetta agreed to work on that this summer.

We currently have 185 members. Josetta has printed up postcards for those who have not renewed since 2003. Ellen suggested adding universities to the mailing list.

Newsletter Report: (Report *in absentia* by Dennis Jones) I will not be able to attend the LAS executive committee mtg. on 5/19. I will be on a trip to the Pacific Northwest. The following is my report on the newsletter.

I mailed the LAS newsletter 1st class on April 21. My intention was to have the membership receive a brochure in a timely fashion for the conference of the Louisiana Trust for Historic Preservation that was held in Monroe on May 4-6. I hope everyone received his or her newsletter. I also hope some of you attended the conference as well. I did not make it.

The biggest development concerning the newsletter is that it is and will continue to be printed *gratis* by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates in New Orleans. This generosity grew out of a conversation I had with Jim Eberwine who works there at RCG. In the future I will email or snail mail an electronic layout of the newsletter to their offices in NO. They will print it and I will pick it up to mail it to the membership. The only recompense RCG wants is recognition that they are printing it for us. That seems very reasonable to me considering the $$ LAS will be saving. The only expense for this past issue was the postage and money for tabs to seal the newsletters. Total was $166.84. As of today, 5/9/07, I have not been reimbursed for these out of pocket expenses.

Bulletin Editor: LAS will need a new bulletin editor. This has been tabled until the next meeting.

Web Site: The web site is averaging 98 hits a day. The Newsletter .pdf is over the bandwidth allotment. Dennis said he would look into converting it to a smaller size (.html). Ellen said she would call Nancy Hawkins with the Division to see if the Division could post the newsletter on their web page. We need to increaser the bandwidth or make convert the newsletter. Tabled until next meeting.

Old Business: Grant Committee.
George made a motion that the nominating committee be in charge of the award committee. Second by Josetta and unanimously passed. The nominating committee will post in the newsletter a point contact for the nominating committee and the awards committee. Josetta said she would do this. The VP seat needs to be filled for 2008.

Chapter Reports

Central Louisiana Archaeological Chapter: Have a speaker scheduled for each month.
West Louisiana Archaeological Club: They still have meetings on the 3rd Thursday of the month and are currently preparing for summer.
Delta Chapter: Rogers Serpas reporting. They have cautiously scheduled the 3rd Saturday of the month to have a meeting with some of the old membership. They will have an election of officers in August and do have eight life members so they are financially solvent.
Baton Rouge Chapter: Still host a meeting the last Wednesday of every month. Josetta would like to see LAS participation and help with Earth Day. Ellen suggested putting this in the LAS newsletter as well as posting it to the web.
Southwest Chapter: Meetings on the 3rd Thursdays of the month. They have 19 members. They are working on the Port of Lake Charles and trying to get it defined.

NEW BUSINESS

Ellen suggested a grant to set up each Chapter with a laptop and power point projector. Not all Chapters have access to these expensive items.
Reca made a motioned to adjourn and John seconded with a unanimous passing!

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY
Kisatchie National Forest
Pineville, Louisiana
May 19, 2007

A meeting of the LAC was held Saturday, May 19, 2007 at the Supervisors Office of the Kisatchie National Forest, Pineville, Louisiana. The meeting was called to order at 10:45 A.M. by past president, Ellen Ibert. Persons present were:

Velicia Bergstrom, Secretary
Ellen Ibert, Past President
Rogers Serpas
Marc Dupuy
Scott Wehner

A motion was made to table approval of the February 9, 2007 meeting until clarification was made on the status of the Vice President by Scott Wehner and seconded by Rogers Serpas. It was also moved that we approve the minutes via e-mail by Velicia Bergstrom and seconded by Marc Dupuy.

The treasury report was submitted by Scott Wehner and is as follows:

Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy
Treasurer's Report-19 May 2007
For the Year Ending 30 April 2007

Ending Balance First Federal Bank-$9011.60
Acct 505937****
Lake Charles, La 70601
The Information contained here is correct and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. Signed Scott Wehner 19 May 2007.

Discussion: Led by Scott and Ellen to setting up the account to be accessed online and for both the secretary and the treasurer to have access to the online banking. This is an important issue for the conservancy's creditability. Scott made a motion that the secretary and the treasured have access to the LAC online banking. A second was made by Rogers and passed. A resolution to the by-laws will be made to reflect this change.

Discussion: Membership

There is a need to locate an old membership list. Suggestions were made to contact Louisiana Historical Preservation folks and ask to put LAC on their web site. Ellen will attempt to contact Carl Kuttruff to see if he may have list of past members. Marc suggested writing letters to historical groups to become involved with LAC. Ellen suggested having standard packets for just that and perhaps contacting an officer of that organization so that they may share LAC information with their members. Scott volunteered to do this. Ellen suggested using letter size information page until Dennis finishes the brochure. Scott asked if LAC has a website. Ellen responded no, however Jr. will post anything that we would want on the LAS web site. Benefits to members: tax deduction, meeting participation, mentally and physically involved in preservation of Louisiana's past. Concern with private property Marc patterned LAC after Crime stoppers in offering a fee for reporting unauthorized activities on private lands. A suggestion was made to approach Boise and other land holding companies to become members.

Marc made a motion, the Secretary will write a letter reflecting the above discussion to be signed by the president and then given to Scott to send out. Rogers seconded and it was passed. Marc handed over a copy of a letter that had been used in the past addressed to potential LAC members.

Ellen announced that the LAS newsletter will be out late August and LAC should have something in it. We will submit information to Dennis. *(no information sent-ed.)*

Velicia announced for the record that the Domestic Corporate Annual Report had been submitted to the Secretary of State.

New Discussion:

Scott asked what is the historic information for tax benefit to land owners. It was explained that it is typically the appraised valued. What documentation is necessary? Ellen explained the need to have professional archaeological oversight, either a regional archaeologist or some other professional archaeologist to work with landowners. Marc directed us to look at the servitude, second paragraph. Marc said he was still waiting on a report from Robert Mann. Ellen said that LAS web site offers a list of volunteers.

Scott referenced the McFadden Beach Report from Texas. It discusses the diversity of collections from Toledo Bend and suggested an effort be made to document/record these collections. This can be seen as a future project for LAC and would help encourage new members. The LAC has some money for small grants for projects such as this.

Ellen discussed that an NSU student had requested a grant and this information had been sent to the President. This was tabled until the next LAC meeting.

Scott mad a motion that we adjourn, and second was made and so moved at 12:10

LAS Annual Meeting - 2008

The Louisiana Archaeological Society will hold its 2008 annual meeting over the weekend of Feb 8-10 in Metairie, west of New Orleans. The meeting will take place the weekend immediately following Mardi Gras (Feb 5) and the first weekend after the Super Bowl (Feb 3). Easily reached from both I-10 and I-12, the location will be the Marriott Lakeway at the foot of the Causeway that crosses Lake Pontchartrain. The hotel is a high rise that overlooks the vast expanse of the lake to its north and provides a view of the New Orleans skyline to its east. The hotel has an attached garage that makes parking easy and is offering reduced rates because of the slow weekend after Mardi Gras.

On Sunday, we hope to offer an opportunity to visit parts of New Orleans that were impacted by the flooding that occurred following Katrina. The theme of the meeting will be related to effect of floods on the archaeological record, but papers will not be limited to this subject.

Mark your calendars now and plan to participate in a meeting that should be both interesting and informative. Come a few days early or stay a few days afterward to explore New Orleans on your own. Use this meeting as an opportunity to revisit a city that has been drastically changed.

Meetings, Fieldwork, Exhibits, Etc.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (LAS)

February 8-10, 2008, Metairie, LA at the Marriott Lakeway Hotel. Details will be forthcoming the next issue of the LAS newsletter and at the LAS web site: www.laarchaeology.org. Check the announcement on page 25.

RED RIVER CAMPAIGN SYMPOSIUM

September 22, 2007, Young-Sanders Center For the Study of the War Between the States in Louisiana 701 Teche Drive, Franklin, Louisiana 70538. Pre-registration for this one-day event is $30.00 per person. Registration at the door will be $40.00 per person. Lunch is included in the registration fee. Your attendance and support will be greatly appreciated. Partial program for the symposium includes:
Importance of the Red River Campaign: Gary D. Joiner, Ph.D., (Louisiana State University; Shreveport-Bossier)
Henry Gray's Louisiana brigade at Mansfield: Arthur W. Bergeron, Jr., PhD (United States Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.)
Archaeology & History of the Union ironclad USS Eastport: Charles Pearson, Ph.D. is a senior Archaeologist with Coastal Environments, Inc.
History of Fort DeRussy: Steve Mayeux is the President of the Friends of Fort DeRussy, Inc.

2007 ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING

September 28-30, 2007, at the Ozark Folk Center in Mountain View, Arkansas. A block of rooms has been reserved at the newly remodeled Ozark Folk Center Lodge. Rooms will be $65.00 per night single or double occupancy, which can be booked at that rate until **September 23** by calling 1-800-264-3655, or 1-870-269-3851. Also check the Arkansas Archeological Society web site at www.arkarch.org for details.

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE (SEAC) 64TH ANNUAL MEETING

October 31st - November 3, 2007, Knoxville, Tennessee
The Archaeological Research Laboratory and Department of Anthropology at the University of Tennessee are pleased to host the 2007 Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Knoxville.
Conference Hotel: Holiday Inn Select Downtown
525 Henley St.
Knoxville, TN 37902
865-522-2800
865-523-0738(fax) http://www.hiselect.com/tys-downtown
Also, check SEAC web site at www.southeasternarchaeology.org

HOUSTON MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCE HOSTING LUCY FOSSIL EXHIBIT

Dig those old bones? Lucy, one of the oldest fossils of a hominid, will be on display at the Houston Museum of Natural Science from Friday to April 20, 2008.
"Lucy's Legacy: The Hidden Treasures of Ethiopia" will include more than 100 artifacts from museums and private collections from the African nation considered to be the cradle of humankind. Among them: tools, baskets, vessels, and illuminated manuscripts from early Islam and Christianity used in the 1st millennium and earlier. But the exhibit's showcase piece is Lucy, the 3.2-million-year-old skeleton of a woman discovered in Ethiopia in the 1970s. Tickets are $12 to $20. Info: (713) 639-4629, www.hmns.org.

LAS MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION AND DUES RENEWAL

Regular Membership	Annually $20.00
Associate Membership	Annually $5.00
Life Membership	$200.00
Sustaining Membership	$300.00
Student Membership	Annually $12.00
Libraries & Institutions	Annually $20.00

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

Name _____

Organization (optional)_____

Address_____

City_____State_____Zip_____

Email Address_____

Names of Associate Members_____

All memberships are for the calendar year, January 1 through December 31. Regardless of the time of year during which you join the society, you will receive all publications for the year specified.

Back Issues of LAS Bulletins, $15.00 each. Orders of 10 to 14 copies, $13.50 each;

orders of 15 or more copies, $12.75 each. Available Bulletins are:

#1(1974), #3(1976), #7(1980), #8 (1981), #9 (1982), #10 (1983), #11 (1984), #12 (1985), #13 (1986), #14 (1987),#15 (1988), #16 (1989), #17(1990), #18(1991), #19(1992), #20(1993), #21(1994), #22(1995), #23(1996), #24(1997), #25(1998), #26 (1999).

Back Issues of LAS Special Publications:

SP #1 Stone Points and Tools of Northwestern Louisiana (1981, Reprinted 2000)	$4.00
SP #2 LAS 1Oth Anniversary Issue (1984)	(out of print)
SP #3 Louisiana's Archaeological Radiometric Database	$4.00

Optional Donation: Roger T Saucier Memorial Fund $_____-

Make checks payable to:
Louisiana Archaeological Society

Send payment to:
Josetta LeBoeuf, LAS Treasurer
9364 Rainford
Baton Rouge, LA 70810

WWW.laarchaeology.org

Information for Subscribers

The Newsletter of the Louisiana Archeological Society is published three times a year for the society. Subscription is by membership in the Louisiana Archaeological Society (LAS). Annual membership dues are $20 for individuals, libraries, and institutions. $5.00 for associates (relatives of individual members) and $12 for students. Life membership dues are $200 for individuals. Sustaining membership dues for individuals or institutions are $300. In addition to the newsletter, members receive one issue per year of the bulletin Louisiana Archaeology. Membership requests, subscription dues, changes of address, and back issue orders should be directed to the Treasurer. Unless otherwise indicated, opinions stated herein are those of the Newsletter Editor and do not necessarily reflect society policy

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If possible articles should be submitted on computer disk or by email, preferably in Microsoft Word. Digital images are encouraged. Please send graphics in Word or if separate, in JPG format. Contact editor via email with all questions.

LAS Web Site

www.laarchaeology.org

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NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY