Louisiana Archaeological Society

NEWSLETTER

CHERIE A. SCHWAB, NEWSLETTER EDITOR
COASTAL ENVIRONMENTS, INC. BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70802

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FROM THE EDITOR

As many of you already know, southeastern archaeology lost one of it's founding fathers when William G. Haag passed away this October. Dr. Haag not only left a lasting impression on the on the field of archaeology, but also the people who had the privilege to know him. Jon L. Gibson pays tribute to Dr. Haag and his legacy in this issue of the newsletter. The LAS wishes to express its condolences to the family of Dr. Haag. He will be missed.

This issue begins with a word from LAS President Carl Kuttruff. His statement expands upon some of the topics discussed at the October Executive Committee Meeting and provides information on the status of those ever-so-elusive LAS Bulletins.

Once again there has been an overwhelming response to my request for participation in the newsletter. This is most clearly reflected in the number of article submissions. This issue includes four substantial papers. President-Elect Joe Saunders presents the findings of recent investigations at the Caney Mounds in Catahoula Parish, James Fogleman discusses the debate over the existence of archaic mounds in Louisiana, Norman Davis presents information on features at the Marksville site which may mark important solar and lunar events, and Rich Weinstein's paper offers a list of south Louisiana references for sorting decorated aboriginal ceramics.

A reminder that the Northwestern State University Cultural Resource Office and the NSU Anthropological Society will host the 27th Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Archaeological Society on February 9-11, 2001 at the Ryder Inn at 7624 Hwy 1 Bypass in Natchitoches. Forms for abstracts and registration are in the previous newsletter. For further information, please contact Tommy Ike Hailey (318) 357-4453.

Keep those submissions coming!

Cherie Schwab
Newsletter Editor

Inside this issue. . .

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

The Louisiana Archaeology Society sadly lost one of its founding fathers, a colleague and friend, with the death of William G. Haag on October 19, 2000. He was one of the last remaining "Grand Old Men" of southeastern archaeology. His passing certainly concludes the end of an era for Louisiana archaeology, if not that for the entire Southeast. He left us a great legacy, one that has touched all of us in many ways. We remain with our memories. On behalf of the Louisiana Archaeological Society, I would like to express our deepest sympathy to Toppy and other members of Bill's family.

Several items from the October Executive Board Meeting need to be mentioned. Louis Courville (University of Louisiana Lafayette) was approved by the Board to fill Dan Shipman's place. Louis is perhaps the first student representative on the Board in LAS history. We welcome him and look forward to his contributions.

Because of the need to either locate a copy of the references, or recompile the references for Andrew Albrecht's Ethnographic Survey of Aboriginal Southeast, it is necessary to postpone that as a Special Publication. Instead, the Board voted to publish Chip McGimsey's Louisiana Radiocarbon Database since it is essentially ready to go to a printer. It should be published in time to be sold at the Annual Meeting in February. It is expected that the Database will also be of interest to many archaeologists doing archaeology throughout the southeast, and that should generate many additional sales.

The draft Position/Discussion paper concerning the state of anthropology and archaeology programs in state universities was mailed to appropriate administrators. There has been a good and enthusiastic response from most chairpersons. Additionally I have received a considerable amount of specific information on the programs at several universities. I will be modifying the draft statement to reflect the information that I have gotten, and will prepare a summary to present at the Annual Meeting.

After numerous difficulties, Bulletin 23 has been printed and should be in the mail to everyone by the end of the year. It looks as if Bulletin 24 will be printed and ready for distribution by the Annual Meeting in February. When all of the papers for Bulletin 25 are assembled and edited by the T. R. Kidder, Cherie Schwab will do the technical editing, and submit the formatted manuscript to a commercial press for publication. We expect that this newly adopted procedure will hasten the publication of Bulletin 25, and subsequent issues.

We are all looking forward to the Annual Meeting in Natchitoches, which is being organized by Dr. Tommy Ike Hailey of Northwestern University. I look forward to seeing all of you there. Once again, I would like to urge all of the presenters to have manuscripts and illustrations prepared in advance so they can be submitted to either the Bulletin Editor or the Newsletter Editor. Given the changes that will take place with Bulletin 25, we will be in a much better position for shorter publication times, and to finally get caught up on Bulletins. The critical factor for the next few Bulletins should be the rate of submissions.

I want to wish all of you a Wonderful Holiday Season, and All the Best for the coming New Year.

Carl Kuttruff
December 2000

I HAVE HONESTLY NEVER HAD TO WORK FOR A LIVING: THE LIFE AND TIMES OF PROFESSOR WILLIAM G. HAAG

Jon L. Gibson
Lake Claiborne, Louisiana

On Thursday, October 19, 2000, at the age of 90, William George Haag II departed this life in New Roads, Louisiana, and took up his new home at the Great Stonehenge in the sky. He is survived by his wife, Olinde Smith, a sister, Dorothy Chadwell Henderson, and three sons: William George III, Forrest Kreipke, and Alaric Sullivan. He was preceded in death by his brother, Oscar, two sisters, Lillian Perkins and Bertha Haag, a son, John, and wife, Hope, mother of his four sons. The Department of Geography and Anthropology at Louisiana State University has created a fund in his memory, and donations may be submitted care of the LSU Foundation.

(Photo courtesy of Steve Williams.)

William Haag was born August 15, 1910, in Henderson, Kentucky, on the banks of the Ohio River. His father, W.G., and mother, Lillian Kreipke, were both children of German immigrants, and Bill was always proud of his heritage. He took a college-prep curriculum in high school and played sports: football for a week (in a conversation with Jess Walker, Bill explained: "I weighed 125 pounds at the time and really was not much of an asset to the football team."), but he did letter in tennis. While in high school he developed interests in nature, especially entomology (beetles), astronomy, and hiking, and well as, thank goodness, in collecting arrowheads. He entered the University of Kentucky in 1928 and majored in geology, even though he took more hours in zoology than geology. He even toyed with the notion of majoring in astronomy but gave up that idea when the astronomy professor told him he'd have to become a mathematician instead of star gazer. Haag later admitted it was the right move: "...in Louisiana, you can't see anything, except maybe four nights out of the year" (taped conservation with Jess Walker, 1994). Haag professed that he was a straight-B, not straight-A, student, although he never made an F or a D. While taking a course in comparative anatomy, he took the Columbia pre-med exam with his classmates, and in his words "I, modestly, made the highest score of anybody." Yet, he had no liking for medicine, although he admitted: "I could have been perfectly happy as a dermatologist" (Walker tape, 1994).

He entered graduate school at the University of Michigan in 1932, married, stayed a year, and then was offered a job as archaeologist for the Tennessee Valley Authority. He reported for work in 1934, earning $1,800 a year, the equivalent of an assistant professor position at the University of Kentucky. His first day, he had 91 men at his disposal, none of whom had the least inkling about archaeology, himself included; he told them: "Don't move anything when you discover something. Call me." (Walker tape, 1994). His first archaeological work was in the Norris Basin, in the extreme eastern part of Tennessee.

His Norris Basin work was "a turning point in my life, ...a movement in a direction from which I never retreated. In other words, I was an archaeologist after the works in TVA" (Walker tape, 1994). He stayed with TVA through 1936 and 1937, at which time his University of Kentucky professor, Major Webb, who was heading up the TVA archeology program, decided to make Bill an assistant professor at the University of Kentucky, so he could start up an archaeology field program and an osteology laboratory.

Bill stayed at Kentucky until the advent of WW II, when in 1941, he returned to the University of Michigan to finish his graduate course work. The Draft Board deferred him until after he passed his doctoral exams on June 4, 1942. Four days later he was in uniform. He served in the Signal Corps because, in his words, "I knew one end of the telephone from the other. At first I thought they were going to put me in the Medical Corps, because I had driven a Dr. Pepper truck, but that didn't work out..." (Walker tape, 1994). He returned to the University of Kentucky in 1945, wrote his dissertation—"An Osteometric Analysis of Aboriginal Dogs"—at University of Michigan, and defended, getting the sheepskin in 1948.

That year, he took his leave from the University of Kentucky, accepting a teaching position in the zoology department at the University of Mississippi, where he took charge of the directions he wanted to go. While at Ole Miss, he introduced a beginning anthropology course, as well as other anthropology courses. In his words, "Those were socially the happiest two years I ever spent in the academic world." The main reason— "I got everything I wanted..., but Oxford...was dry, did not even sell beer. It was 44.7 miles from the campus to where you could buy beer...but to buy hard liquor, you had to go to Memphis,...72 miles. Thus, any faculty member who went to Memphis went for one reason, and he always passed the word around, 'Can I bring you anything?' So we never really suffered...." (Walker tape, 1994).

While at Old Miss, he joined forces with old friends James Ford and Philip Phillips in excavations at the Jaketown site in the Mississippi delta, a circumstance that would shortly bring him to Louisiana State University. Most of the write-up for the Jaketown volume took place in Baton Rouge, where Ford resided. Andrew Albrecht was the anthropologist at LSU at the time but when he got sick and went West to recover, LSU hired Bill to replace him in 1952. Thus began his long-term association with the university where he would remain the rest of his academic life.

While at Michigan, Bill took classes with Leslie White, the father of culturology, and culturology shaped Bill's scholarly research and pedagogy at LSU. Bill was attracted to LSU because of its unique geography program, not because he was dissatisfied at Ole Miss. Bill and LSU was a natural joining—his culturology with LSU's man and land approach and Bill's love of life with South Louisiana's *bons temps*. It was fated, a match made in academic heaven.

He began his LSU stint by teaching basic anthropology courses: general, introductory physical, introductory cultural, North American Indians, North American prehistory, and regional courses in peoples of Africa and of the Pacific. He taught introductory cultural geography too. And even vertebrate paleontology! At the end of his academic stint in 1978, he had taught twenty-one different, undergraduate and graduate courses, a monumental feat by any standards, even his own: "Well, nobody, not even I, was that smart. You just can't do that. But...it was necessary" (Walker tape, 1994). Modesty aside, Bill was that smart.

In his first years, he taught four different courses each semester, four different preparations. He told Jess Walker in 1994: "I had no illusions about the fact that I was brought to LSU to teach...I had every encouragement to do field research, ...'we'll help you get money, but you have to get your own time'." In later years, Bill taught archaeology courses mainly but never gave up his basic introductory classes. He explained, "It was my conviction that any department only grows...by putting the best teachers in the elementary courses" (Walker tape, 1994). He continued, "And Fred [Kniffen] shared that conviction, and...when they [the department] had guys like Henry Howe,...Richard Russell, and Fred Kniffen teaching the elementary courses, you're not going to attract but the best students" (Walker tape, 1994). After spending forty years in universities, I can vouch for that logic. Among my favorite moments as a student were those spent in Bill's classroom.

He was the best there ever was or will be in keeping a classroom full of freshman and sophomores mesmerized and engrossed in anthropology. He was always so well prepared, so well read (from astronomy to paleontology), so current (down to the latest TV commercials and favorite beverages), so sharp witted, and, yes, downright funny. Late night comedians would have envied his anecdotes, jokes, and puns, but he did more than entertain. His classroom style put students at ease, made learning fun, and made them want to come to class, a major feat considering these were young people away from home and parents for the first time. He held his own with the Cotton Club, the Pastime, Tiger stadium, and turned-off alarm clocks. His classroom standards were reachable with work, and his fairness was well known. He gave kids the benefit of the doubt, once, but let them fall out where they might. He genuinely liked students, and they loved him in return. He was one of the best advocates anthropology could have had. He was named as one of LSU's first Alumni Professors, an honor reserved for the university's best teachers. When etymologists discover the origin of the word teacher, they will find Bill Haag's name emblazoned on the runes.

Bill carried teaching beyond the classroom too. He was in demand as a speaker for varied state and municipal organizations, companies, public schools, ladies clubs and other common-interest groups, and even church groups. Despite his reputation for public speaking, he confessed that he was always nervous when he got up to talk, but his jitters quickly abated. He once described his public performance thusly: "I'm sure Dr. Kniffen [who also owned up to a bit of stage fright] and I eventually got to the point of where we were so at ease that we become bores" (Walker tape, 1994). No. I don't think so.

Bill did not shirk from professional service responsibilities either. He was one of the founders of the Society for American Archaeology and served as assistant editor of its journal. It was the same for the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. He was active with the Foundation for Historical Louisiana and served as chairman of its awards committee, responsible for recognizing persons important in historic preservation and historical research. He was the first chair of the National Trust committee, charged with placing properties on the National Register of Historic Places. He worked with dozens of other organizations, not the least of which was serving, unpaid, as Louisiana's first state archaeologist. His role as public archaeologist went beyond mere office filling. It included laying the foundation of public archaeology in the state. Bill orchestrated the first legislation, bringing the state into compliance with federal environmental and historical preservation laws. He proposed candidates for Louisiana's first Archaeological Survey and Antiquities commission and for its second state (and first salaried) archaeologist.

Despite the demands on his time, Bill never lost sight of the fact that his primary job was teaching: "I didn't just run off and miss classes...." (Walker tape, 1994). Yet, he did get to "toodle" around the state a lot and liked to recall an encounter he had with a North Louisiana farmer. He asked permission to cross the farmer's field and proceeded to explain what he wanted to do: "I want to...look at the ground and see if there's broken pieces of pottery, and arrowheads, and stuff like that that can tell us what people lived there. We can look at that stuff and tell when they lived there, and when they left. That's all I want to do." Bill continued, "He looked at me and...said: 'You mean to tell me a grown man does that?'....I could have told him that a grown man does that and gets paid for it. There he was out there with his old red neck and sunburn" (Walker tape, 1994).

As committed as Bill was to teaching and service, he still found time for field research. With his Tennessee Valley Authority days and his work at the Jaketown site with friends Jim Ford and Phil Phillips behind him, Bill launched archaeological investigations on the Atlantic Coast of North Carolina, around Baton Rouge at the Centroplex, Magnolia Mound, Monte Sano Mounds, and on St. Lucia and Martinique in the Caribbean. But, it was Poverty Point in northeastern Louisiana that captured his research interests more than a half century ago and never let go. He was instrumental in getting Poverty Point made into a state commemorative area (now state historic site) and spent several field seasons with his LSU students digging in the concentric rings and plaza. He was convinced that two of the aisles radiating through the rings were sight lines to the solstices—that Poverty Point was a gigantic astronomical marker. "You can call that coincidence if you wish, and some otherwise learned archaeologists say that. But it's obviously a solstice earthworks for signaling certain kinds of activities at Poverty Point... (Walker tape, 1994).

He was against efforts to turn Poverty Poin over to the National Park Service. Citing all th hard, trying work—much of it his own—devote to making Poverty Point the state's premier his torical attraction, he stated, "Now to turn it ove to the National Park Service...just doesn't sit wel with me." Noting the Park Service's reluctanc to have anybody dig on national park grounds he opined, "And we don't know enough abou Poverty Point, we need much more controlle excavation" (Walker tape, 1994).

Bill published extensively but not becaus LSU was a publish-or-perish kind of place. H once described his publication record as "mod est, but fairly defensible" (Walker tape, 1994). I is a credit to Bill, the writer, that he could men tion two of his most significant publications ir the same breath—one on the Bering Strait Lanc Bridge, published in *Scientific American*, a majo international magazine, and the other on Louisiana prehistory published in *Louisiana Studies*, a state historical journal with a small circulation He upheld publication as a way for colleague to judge each other, and his professional reputation was sterling. It preceded him at professiona meetings he attended—especially national meetings of archaeologists, the only ones he regularly attended. To Bill, classroom teaching, publishing, giving papers at meetings, and sharing food, drink, and *bons mots* with friends and associates were but different sides of the same scholarly process, of sharing the word with the world.

A man is often measured by his friends, and Bill Haag enjoyed several enduring friendships: Jim Ford, Jimmy Griffin, Phil Phillips, Fred Kniffen, Clarence Webb, Stu Neitzel, and others not quite so long. These were giants in American archaeology, gone but not forgotten. Bill

Haag now walks among them, and you can bet he's got them all guffawing at his newest quips and stories and even some of his old ones like those about his career.

What did he have to say about his long and distinguished career? "I'd say, more or less, in toto, that I have honestly never had to work for a living. I enjoyed every aspect of it, particularly the teaching" (Walker tape, 1994). When asked about the high point of his professional life, he responded with typical Haagian magic:

"I know that nobody else is going to toot my horn, so I'm going to have one more toot. You know, most people...can never recognize what was the highest peak of [their] career. Well, mine was in the army. I went to the induction center and took all kinds of tests. I finally went off to the air corps. I was just a G.I,...and...about the third day, my whole outfit, twenty-two hundred guys, were marched across the parade ground to some barracks, and we were told to fall out, don't move, and we all fell out. First name called, William G. Haag. I said to myself, 'Now golly, what about that. It's not alphabetical. What did I do?' Anyway, I went in, talked to a guy...and he tried to talk me into going into one thing, and I told him I wanted...link-trainer training school, because I was too old to be in anything flying, but I could learn a lot about flying. Anyway, as I got ready to leave, I said to him..., 'Listen, how come that my name was called first in that bunch of people out there?' And he said, 'Well, you made the highest score.' Now that's pretty good....So, as I say, I...can't think of anything I ever did better than that."

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Additional information on William Haag may be found in his festschrift, *Traces of Prehistory, Papers in Honor of William G. Haag* (edited by Frederick Hadleigh West and Robert W. Neuman. Geoscience and Man, Vol. 22. Louisiana State University, 1981) and in a tribute volume, *An' Stuff Like That There* (edited by Jon L. Gibson, Robert W. Neuman, and Richard A. Weinstein. Louisiana Archaeology, No.18. Louisiana Archaeological Society, Lafayette, 1995).

Much of the information from this paper came from a 1994 interview with Jess Walker of the LSU Department of Geography and Dr. Haag in 1994 - ed.

MINUTES OF THE LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

October 14, 2000
University of Louisiana, Lafayette
Lafayette, LA

Reported by
Maureen Downey
LAS Secretary

The Executive Committee of the Louisiana Archaeological Society met Saturday, October 14, 2000 at Room 108, Mouton Hall, University of Louisiana, Lafayette. President Carl Kuttruff called the meeting to order at 10:38 a.m. Members present were:

Carl Kuttruff - LAS President
Joe Saunders - LAS Vice President, President-Elect
James Fogleman - LAS Past President
Maureen Downey - LAS Secretary, Delta Chapter Representative
David Jeane - LAS Treasurer
Cherie Schwab - LAS Newsletter Editor
Nancy Affeltranger - President, Central LA Archaeological Chapter
Mildred Peevy- CLAC Representative
Margarette Cheramie - CLAC Alternate Representative
Virginia and Bill Bommer - Delta Chapter
Louis Courville - ULL

President Carl Kuttruff welcomed everyone and introduced Louis Courville. Carl explained that Dan Shipman had resigned as LAS Representative at Large and that Louis has consented to join the Executive Committee in that capacity. Cherie Schwab made a motion to approve Louis Courville as Representative at Large. David Jeane seconded the motion that was then passed unanimously. Carl also announced that he had received a "thank you" from the Division of Archaeology for LAS' contribution to Archaeology Week.

The minutes of the last Executive Committee Meeting held June 10, 2000 at the Poverty Point State Commemorative Area were approved as published in the Fall 2000 LAS Newsletter Volume 27, No. 2. David Jeane made the motion seconded by Nancy Affeltranger, to approve the minutes.

REPORTS

Treasurer's and Membership Report

Treasurer David Jeane reported that the balance in the checking account was $2,550.00. He told the members that he had received a sustaining membership from Marathon Oil Company David said that they indicated they would like to be a part of any upcoming projects. He also said that the Roger Saucier Memorial Fund now totals $1,515.00. Roger is to be honored at the upcoming Geological Society of America meeting in Las Vegas. At its last meeting, the Executive Committee discussed the possibility of increasing membership dues. After hearing from the treasurer and reviewing future expenditures, the Committee decided increasing dues currently was not necessary. David reported that the LAS has 244 members and 86 lifetime members. Virginia Bommer made a motion, seconded by Joe Saunders, that the LAS purchase patches from Delta Chapter to be placed for sale at the Annual Meetings. The motion passed unanimously.

Newsletter Report

Cherie Schwab reported that 237 newsletters, Volume 27, No. 2, had been mailed. Cherie said there had been a few hitches with the mailing list, but said they had now been worked out. She remarked that overall she was pleased with the

submissions and encouraged everyone to continue to submit. Cherie said, however, that she would like to see more participation from the regional archaeologists in future newsletters. Carl Kuttruff stated that Nancy Hawkins had been asked to work out a schedule of rotation for submission of articles by the regional archaeologists. He would also like to have a summary from the Division of Archaeology of the regional archaeologists' activities for the newsletter and the activities of the Division.

Bulletin Report

Bulletin Editor T.R. Kidder and Bulletin Managing Editor Chip McGimsey were unable to attend the meeting but had previously informed President Kuttruff that there were a few problems with the graphics and illustrations in Bulletins No. 23 (1996) and No. 24 (1997). Nevertheless, Chip said hopefully these problems would be resolved soon. T.R. has five papers in hand for Bulletin No. 25 (1998). President Kuttruff remarked that he would like to have this bulletin published before the next Annual Meeting. It is to be in an 8 1/2 x 11 format to better the quality of the illustrations. Carl has discussed with Tommy Ike Hailey the possibility of a special presentation at the Annual Meeting of four or five publishable versions of papers that could go immediately to the Bulletin Editor for publication. If this is successful, it could be a standard feature at future meetings. As he stated in the last Newsletter, he would also like presenters at the Annual Meetings to provide a brief summary of their presentations to the Newsletter Editor.

CHAPTER REPORTS

Delta Chapter: Virginia Bommer reported that Delta Chapter members have been helping Dr. Scott Simmons of the GNO Archaeology Program at Live Oak in Waggaman.

CLAC: Nancy Affeltranger reported that the Central Louisiana Archaeological Chapter was still working on the artifacts from Tyrone Plantation. Margarette Cheramie and her husband recently helped Jeff Girard with his project at Fishville in Grant Parish. Mr. Cheramie gave a lecture at the last CLAC meeting on the effects of the 1893 hurricane. The CLAC sponsored a day-long event for Archaeology Week that approximately sixty people attended.

Lafayette Area: Louis Courville reported on the progress being made in the formation of a Lafayette chapter.

ONGOING BUSINESS

LAS Volunteer Opportunities

Carl announced that Chip McGimsey was looking for volunteers for a project to be conducted during the Thanksgiving holidays. Chip's plans are to reexamine one of the house rings originally identified at the Marksville site by Gerard Fowke in the 1920s. He plans to reopen the old excavation conducted by Tommy Ryan in 1971 and remap the stratigraphy and collect samples for radiocarbon dating.

Joe Saunders reported that the regional archaeologists had recently met and discussed volunteer opportunities for LAS members on their projects. Joe explained his plan to set up a project at a midden, ca. 3700 B.C., located approximately an hour from Poverty Point. The dorm at Poverty Point could be used as lodging for the volunteers. If this project is successful, he feels it could become a yearly event. Carl would also like for the regional archaeologists to schedule site tours for LAS members. He has had no feedback from graduate students and volunteer opportunities.

LAS Reprints

At the previous meeting, the Executive Committee discussed another special publication that would consist of three unpublished WPA Quarterly Reports written by Andrew Albrecht from the Ethnographic Survey of Aboriginal Southeast. Because of the work necessary to publish these reports, the Committee decided to defer them until 2002. Chip McGimsey's radiocarbon data base resource will be the next special publication and will be available for the 2001 Annual Meeting.

Discussion of Archaeology and Higher Education in Louisiana

President Kuttruff said that the discussion/position paper expressing the concern the Louisiana Archaeological Society has regarding the anthropological and archaeological programs in Louisiana's state-supported universities, has been mailed to all the chairpersons of the appropriate university departments. He has received some favorable response. When all information is received, he will report to the Committee.

NEW BUSINESS

Donald Duncan, longtime member and good friend to all, passed away this September. The LAS expresses its sympathy to Donald's family.

Nominations are being accepted for the Lifetime Contribution Award to be bestowed by the Society of American Archaeologists at their annual meeting to be held April 2001 in New Orleans. Joe Saunders said that Dr. William Haag should be nominated and asked President Kuttruff for help in the process.

The next Executive Committee Meeting will be held Friday, February 9, 2001 in Natchitoches.

There being no further business, Cheri Schwab made a motion to adjourn. Virgini Bommer seconded the motion. Motion passe and President Kuttruff adjourned the meeting a 11:45 a.m.

Chapter News

DELTA CHAPTER

The Delta Chapter of the Louisiana Archaeological Society meets on the last Thursday o every month except November and Decembe No meetings are scheduled for June, July an August. The public is invited to attend our mee ings which are held at:

University of New Orleans
Science Building Room 1001
7:30 PM

Archaeology Week was very successful f Delta Chapter. As a result of presentations w have several new members.

Our last meeting was held November 1 Karen Hart, Museum Director of Southdow Plantation House/The Terrebonne Museum Houma, Louisiana was our speaker. Kare spoke of the history of the Plantation, the ren vation and development of an Archaeology se tion with a fine collection of artifacts and mo We thoroughly enjoyed her presentation.

The results of 2001 election are:

President	Lucretia McBride
Vice-president	William Murphy
Treasurer	Dolores Martin
1 yr. Board member	Deborah Morrissey
2 yr. Board member	Roquey Jobes
3 yr. Board member	Dr. Richard Shenkel
Newsletter editor	Lucretia McBride
Librarian	Helen Piazza
Chapter Historian	Joan Bruder
Parliamentarian	Roy Martin

We at Delta Chapter are looking forward to the LAS Annual Meeting in Natchitoches.

Have a happy Holiday Season.

Virginia Bommer
Delta Chapter
LAS Newsletter Correspondent
504.3949737
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ANNOUNCEMENTS

ARCHAEOLOGISTS, BUILDING EXPERTS EXAMINE 18TH CENTURY ACADIAN SITE

Baton Rouge, LA - What may be one of the few surviving home sites of the Acadians who settled the Mississippi River in the 18th century is now under study by a group of archaeologists.

As part of the Third Annual Conference of the South Central Historical Archaeological Society, the group toured the old home on River Road south of Louisiana State University on September 17.

Local historic building expert Sid Gray led the tour and assisted scientists in collecting samples which suggest the site was occupied at least as early as 1800. The original Acadians, exiled by the British form Nova Scotia in 1755, at the onset of the French and Indian war, were brought to Louisiana by the Spanish Government in 1767.

"Although this is a culture group unique to south Louisiana," Gray noted, "little physical evidence survives of this 18th century community. We are all anxious to learn more about these people."

The group concluded their tour at what is perhaps the most significant symbol of the Acadian people, the Saint Gabriel Catholic Church, which stands in St. Gabriel, LA. Constructed by the Spanish government for these Acadians in 1774, it is the oldest Catholic Church in the Mississippi Valley.

For more information contact Sid Gray (225) 383-8165.

TARL PUBLICATION ON THE SANDERS SITE (41LR2)

TARL has recently (with due deliberation, of course) published a report on the 1931 work done by The University of Texas at the Sanders site (41LR2) in Lamar County. It arrived from the printer in time to go to the 2000 TAS Annual Meeting. However, for those of you who were not there to see/purchase this previously unpublished work from the TARL archives, here is ordering information:

"The 1931 Excavations at the Sanders Site, Lamar County, Texas. Notes on the Fieldwork, Human Osteology, and Ceramics." A.T. Jackson, Marcus S. Goldstein, and Alex D. Krieger, authors. Introduction by Frank F. Schambach, Preface by Darrell G. Creel. Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin, Archival Series 2, 2000. The report is available for $20.00 plus tax (8.25% - $1.65 - in Texas) and shipping/handling (I calculate $3.50 Priority Mail or $2.00 Special Standard Mail/Library Mail for this publication).

We think this report (MANY photographs, numerous drawings and tables of data, 144 plus x pages) will prove most interesting, particularly to east Texas (and further points east) researchers/readers. As TARL Director Darrell Creel notes in the Preface, TARL "is pleased to publish for the first time the original descriptive re-

port on The University of Texas at Austin excavations in 1931 at the T.M. Sanders Farm site (41LR2). In recent years there has been renewed interest in the material recovered at the site in 1931; and the debates about the findings have been lively and not without significant implications for Caddoan archeology in particular and Southeastern archeology in general. As indicated by Frank Schambach in the Introduction, this little-known manuscript contains a wealth of information on one of the more unusual and interesting prehistoric sites in Texas.

Included with this descriptive report on the excavations are two other pertinent manuscripts, one on the physical anthropological analysis by Marcus Goldstein, and one on the ceramics by Alex Krieger. Together, these three manuscripts are, as noted by Schambach, key documents in the story of Sanders."

You may send your request for this publication to the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (checks should be made out to The University of Texas at Austin), UT-Austin, Pickle Research Campus Bldg. 5 [R7500], Austin TX 78712-1100.

Carolyn Spock
Curator of Records
Texas Archeological Research Laboratory
The University of Texas at Austin
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512-471-6006 512-471-5973 fx
c.spock@mail.utexas.edu

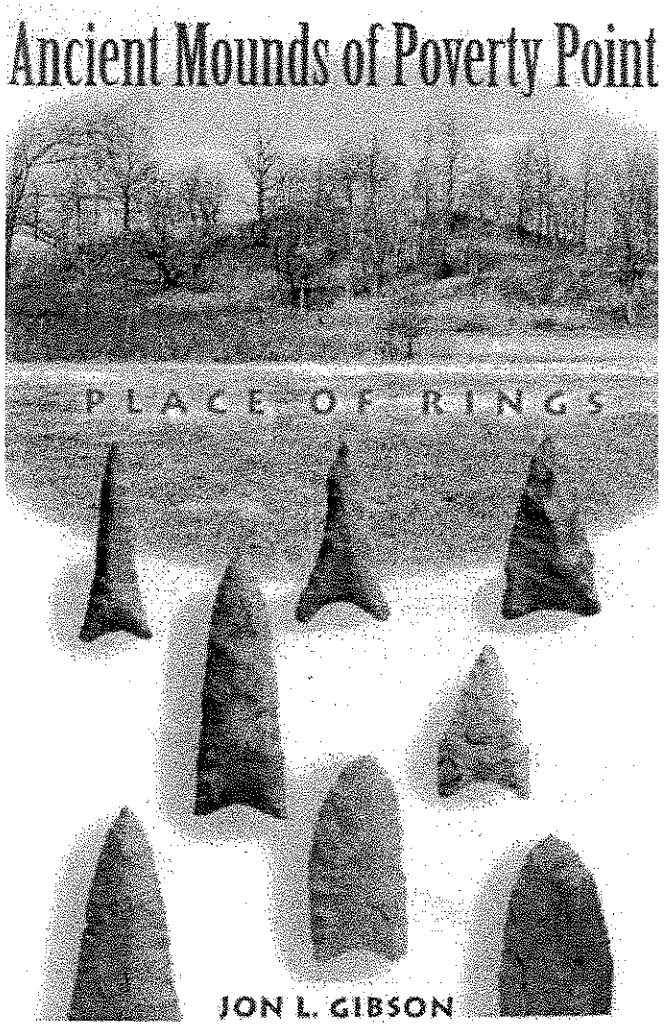
POVERTY POINT BOOK PUBLISHED

The Ancient Mounds of Poverty Point: Place of Rings by Jon Gibson has just been published by the University Press of Florida. the announced price is $55. You may order from University Press of Florida, 15 NW 15th Street, Gainesville, FL 32611-2079 (voice: 352-392-1351; fax: 352-39 3702; www.upf.com).

The dust cover reads:

Jon Gibson confronts the intriguing myste of Poverty Point, the ruins of a large prehistor Indian settlement that was home to one of tl most fascinating ancient cultures in easte North America.

The 3,500-year-old site in northeastern Lou siana is known for its large, elaborate earthwor — a series of concentric, crescent-shaped di rings and bird-shaped mounds. With its impc ing 25-mile core, it is one of the largest archa constructions on American soil. It's also one the most puzzling: perplexing questions hau



Poverty Point, and archaeologists still speculate about life and culture at the site, its age, how it was created, and if it was at the forefront of an emerging complex society.

Gibson, the eminent authority on the site, boldly launches the first full-scale political, economic, and organizational analysis of Poverty Point and nearby affiliated sites. Writing in an informal style, he examines the period's architecture, construction, tools and appliances, economy, exchange, and ceremonies.

Gibson's engaging, well-illustrated account of Poverty Point brings to life one of the oldest earthworks of its size in the Western Hemisphere, the hub of a massive exchange network among native American peoples reaching a third of the way across the present-day United States.

"Gibson, the grand old man of Poverty Point archaeology, has presented his personal reflections on his and others' extensive work at this mysterious and awe-inspiring site. Sit back and take an easy and relaxed journey as he recounts (in his equally mysterious Louisiana voice) the setting, meaning, and history of archaeological thought that surround the site. His more than fair amount of speculation will get archaeologists thinking anew about the place of rings."' — Mike Russo, Southeastern Archeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee, Florida

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

Lithic Analysis

LSUMNS has begun the process of accessioning materials from Ann Ramenofsky's 1988 investigations of Delta Plantation. This collection contains an abundance of archaic lithic materials from Catahoula Parish. Should anyone be interested in analyzing these materials, please contact the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Sciences at (225) 388-6562 or (225) 388-3958. On another note, the Museum would like to introduce the new Collections Manager Steven Fullen who is available to help the public with any questions, concerns or information.

Field Work Opportunity

In April/March of 2001 an opportunity for members of the Louisiana Archaeological Society to assist in the excavation of a Middle Archaic site will be offered by the Regional Archaeology Program out of the University of Louisiana, at Monroe. The work will occur over a weekend (a Saturday and Sunday) and permission to use the Poverty Point dorm Friday and Saturday night is underway. The site is approximately 30-40 minutes from Poverty Point. The site has a buried component (30 cm below surface) approximately 5700 years old. Interested parties can contact Joe Saunders at 318-342-1899, gesaunders@alpha.ulm.edu, or at the next LAS meeting in 2001.

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CANEY MOUNDS (16CT5)

Joe Saunders, Thurman Allen, Reca Jones, and Gloria Swoveland

Caney Mounds is a six-mound complex, located in Catahoula Parish northeast of Catahoula Lake, inside a meander loop of Cypress Bayou and less than 1 km east of the La Salle/Catahoula Parish boundary. Five of the mounds are constructed in a N-SW arc along a terrace escarpment (Figure 1). Today, the mounds vary between approximately 1 and 3 m in height and approximately 30-40 m in diameter. Mound B, the largest mound, is conical while mounds A, C, D, E and F are dome-shaped. Mounds A through E form a N-S arc measuring approximately 220 m, with Mound F placed approximately 150 m to the west, thereby creating the impression of an enclosure or "plaza" at the site.

The site was initially recorded by James Ford in 1933, and since then has been visited by a number of professional archaeologists (state site form). Data from the site primarily consists of surface collections, with the exception of limited excavations in 1970 (Gibson 1991). The numerous surface collections and excavation identified Paleoindian, Archaic, Poverty Point, Tchefuncte, Marksville, Troyville, Coles Creek, and Plaquemine components. Although no direct evidence established the age of the earthworks, Webb (1982) and Gibson (1991) speculated that at least some of the earthworks date to the Poverty Point period. Hunter (1970), argued for a post-Poverty Point origin for the mounds. The recovery of a Marksville vessel from a disturbance in Mound B demonstrated that either the mound existed prior to, or was constructed during, the Marksville occupation of the site.

Until 1998, the mound complex remained intact, through the cooperation of the owner Delta Plantation Corporation. Recent alterations in the irrigation system, however, have severely impacted the site. Earthen ramps on the west and east flanks of Mound B were constructed with Mound B fill causing severe damage to the earthen structure. Plowing and cultivating are gradually encroaching upon the other five mounds and are removing significant portion of the surface middens between mounds on the east side of the site. Consequently, topographic mapping of the extant mounds was conducted to accurately record the morphology of the mound group before further damage occurred. Also, soil cores were recovered from each mound to define their construction sequences, and trys to recover radiometric samples for determining the age(s) of the earthworks. During the various phases of work, surface collecting was conducted in the site area.

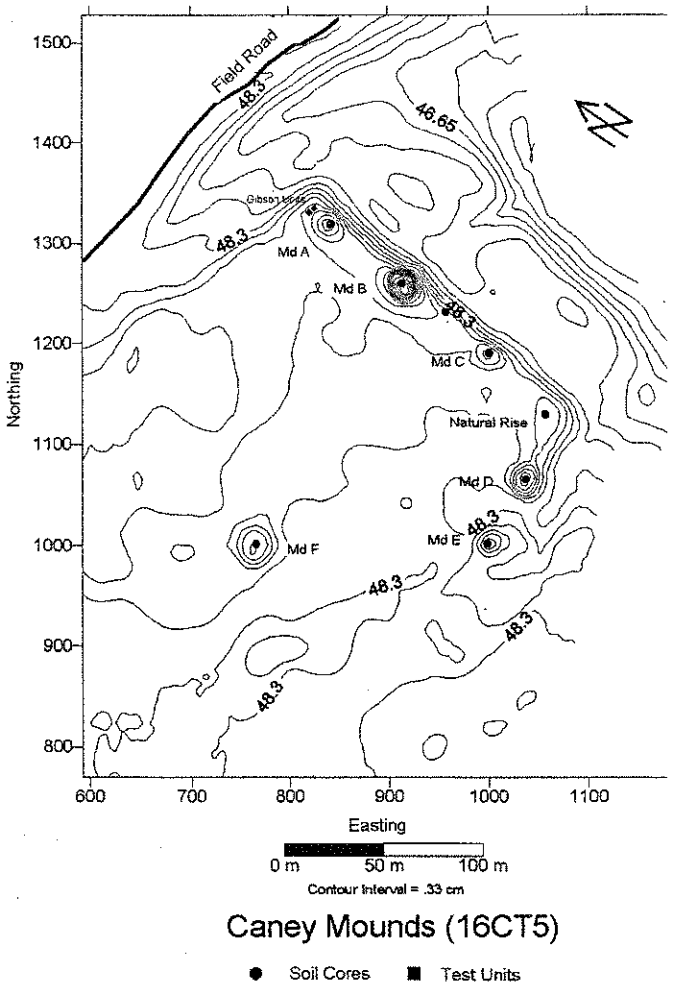

Figure 1. The Caney Mounds in Catahoula Parish.

Setting

Five of the six Caney Mounds are constructed along a terrace escarpment formed in Early Wisconsin Stage valley train deposits. East of the escarpment are three successive paleochannels of the Arkansas River. Saucier defined these paleochannels as Arkansas River Meander 4, which dates between 5800 and 7600 years ago (Saucier 1994). Backswamp deposits of Mississippi origin (Forestdale and Sharkey soil series) cover the lower elevations (<50 foot contour) at the site. Flooding of the Pleistocene terrace (>50 feet) is extremely rare (Boyd 1986).

Past Research

Circa 1968, the site area was cleared by Delta Plantation, prompting a number of archaeologists to visit the site. In 1969 Neuman and Neitzel successfully conferred with the owners of Delta Plantation about preserving the earthworks. In 1970 the site was mapped and tested by Webb, Gibson, Kniffen and Miller (state site form).

A test unit was excavated into a thick midden deposit on the terrace escarpment, east of Mound A. Measuring .6 x 1 m, the unit was excavated to a depth of 1.4 m, "exposing a brick-hard layer of fire-reddened clay" (Gibson 1991:71). Gibson divided the midden into two deposits: an upper midden between 0-50 cm BS and a lower midden between 50-120 cm BS. Ceramics, including Tchefuncte ware, were recovered from the upper midden. The lower midden only contained PPO fragments and lithics, including one Motley projectile point. Gibson speculated that the burnt clay layer in the lower midden may represent a mound base or mantle, thereby indicating that portions of Mound A were contemporaneous with the lower midden cultural horizon—Poverty Point.

Surface collections demonstrate that Archaic and Poverty Point occupations occurred at the site and suggest that the Archaic and Poverty Point artifacts at Caney Mounds are concentrated along the Pleistocene terrace escarpment, particularly around Mounds A and B.

Gibson (1974; 1991) and Webb (1982) both considered a portion of the Caney earthworks to be Poverty Point in origin. Gibson argued that Caney Mounds was roughly contemporaneous with, but not directly part of, the Poverty Point culture; a point he reiterated in his 1991 publication on the Catahoula phase in eastern Louisiana. His position was based largely on the lack of evidence for long-distance trade during Poverty Point times at Caney Mounds and the Catahoula Basin. Lithic raw materials at Caney Mounds were of local origin and obtainable within a 50 km distance of the site. This was in sharp contrast to the long-distance trade network established at the site of Poverty Point. Gibson speculated that Caney Mounds may have served a parallel role to the Poverty Point site, functioning as a regional trade center for the distribution/redistribution of materials within the Catahoula Basin, a view shared by Webb (1982:8).

Although Webb (1982) noted that some of the earthen construction at Caney Mounds (he referred to the site as Caney Island) was attributable to later cultures (perhaps additions to mounds vs. construction of mounds?), he illustrated the configuration of Caney Mounds as an arcuate pattern common to Poverty Point culture mound sites (Webb 1982:Figure 7:10). Webb also listed the semicircular settlement pattern (perhaps a reference to the midden along the terrace edge and not necessarily the mounds) and conical mounds as Poverty Point diagnostics at Caney Mounds. In contrast to Gibson however, Webb considered Caney Mounds to be a regional cen-

ter and part of the Poverty Point culture/interaction sphere.

Current Research

The entire site area within the Cypress Bayou meander loop was under cultivation during the year 2000 field season. Consequently, activities were restricted to topographically mapping the site, surface collecting, and coring the earthworks. A more ambitious program of investigating the site's geomorphology and coring for buried cultural deposits in the plaza and Arkansas River paleochannels was curtailed.

Surface Collections

Surface collections were made before, during, and after mapping. Collections were provenienced by mound and day of collection. Not all observed artifacts were collected, focusing instead on diagnostic artifacts (projectile points, lapidary items, complete PPOs, decorated ceramics), cores, and occasional pieces of fire-cracked rock and debitage. A total of 24 surface collections was made, collectively numbering 614 artifacts.

Mound A area has the highest artifact count (16 percent) and the east edge of the terrace (Mounds A, B, and C, and their intermediate areas) has the highest density of artifacts (86 percent). Mounds E and F have the lowest artifact density.

Poverty Point Objects are concentrated south of Mound B. An eroding midden extends from the southeast base of Mound B to approximately 20 m south along the terrace edge. A multitude of broken Poverty Point Objects was observed but only two complete biconicals and 17 fragments were collected from the area. Ceramics were recovered from all of the mounds but, again, the highest density occurred a Mounds A and B.

Artifacts

The ranking of collected artifacts by abu dance is: lithics 437, pottery 88, fire-cracked roc 55, PPOs/fragments 19, gravel 8, groundstone lapidary 5, and historic 2.

The composition of the lithic assemblag shows that the production of biface/projecti points was a common activity at Caney Mound All stages of lithic reduction are present: teste cobbles, reduction failures, successive stage bifacial reduction on cobbles and flakes, pr forms, projectile points, and hammerstones. A of the raw material appears to be local in origi consisting predominately of tan colored cher with a smattering of banded tan chert, thre pieces of gray chert, two of black chert, and si of grainy quartzite.

Bead production is well represented in pa surface collections from the site (bead blanks, or jasper bead, and drills; [state site form; Gibso 1991]) and indirectly indicated with the curre data. Ten cores used for striking blades we collected at the site; five of which are bladelet cores. Research at Watson Brake (Saunders al. 1997) indicates that bladelettes are drill blank used to make microdrills for drilling beads. Th form of the bladelette cores is similar to thos excavated at Watson Brake (Saunders et al. 199 and the bead manufacturing Highland Site i Mississippi (Jay Johnson, personal communic tion 1999). Interestingly, six of the ten blade an bladelette cores from Caney are on a fine grained chert than any of cores selected for bifac reduction. Additional lapidary artifacts includ one broken drill, two possible bannerstone fra ments, an engraved piece of rhyolite, and a fl pebble that appears to have been snapped in ha

and modified on one edge. One crude plummet (elongated chert gravel grooved on one end) or notched net weight similar to one from an earlier surface collection, was also found.

Artifacts associated with on-site processing of flora/fauna include groundstone, a nutting stone fragment, Poverty Point Objects, ceramics, and fire-cracked rock (43 pieces). One atypical (not a block, not a PPO) fired-earthen object was also recovered—its function is unknown.

Components

As noted, previous research has documented Paleoindian, Archaic, Poverty Point, Tchefuncte, Marksville, Coles Creek, and Plaquemine components at the site. The 2000 data provide further evidence for four of these components (Paleoindian?, Archaic, Poverty Point, and Tchefuncte). Furthermore, the projectile point types listed by Gregory, Pine, and Hunter (state site form) and Gibson (1991), and the 2000 collection show that the Archaic component can be divided into Middle and Late Archaic occupations. Research in northeast Louisiana shows that Evans and Sinner points date to the Middle Archaic (>5000 B.P.; Saunders and Allen 1998). Both types occur at Caney Mounds. Current research in suggests the corner-notched projectile point types date between Middle Archaic and Poverty Point periods in northeast Louisiana. Corner-notched varieties (Marcos, Marshall, Williams) are on the site, as well as Late Archaic/Poverty Point types (Kent, Maçon, Pontchartrain).

Among the 88 ceramics, two notched rims, two engraved sherds, and one footed vessel fragment (Tchefuncte) were recovered. Body sherds numbered 75, consisting of 66 grog-tempered and nine grog-tempered sherds with shell inclusions. The density of shell in the sherds is insufficient to be classified as shell-tempering. Instead, small flecks, and on occasion larger pieces, of shell are visible in the sherds. Within the total sample, 11 Tchefuncte and two Baytown Plain sherds were found.

Coring for Radiometric Samples

Nine continuous soil cores were extracted from the site. Except for Mound A (two cores), one core was collected from each mound. In addition, a core was collected between Mounds B and C and also from a small rise south of Mound C (see Figure 1 for core locations). Their purpose was to define the internal stratigraphy of each mound and to secure charcoal samples for radiometrically dating intermediate stages of mound construction.

Given that Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Poverty Point, Woodland, and Plaquemine components existed at the site, submound radiometric dates would not be very useful in determining the age of the earthworks. Simply, later period mounds could have been constructed over older living surfaces, or even more perplexing, earlier midden deposits (as described by Webb and Gibson's 1970 excavations) may have been used as fill and incorporated into a mound. To guard against this possibility, only charcoal collected from A horizons that formed in the surface of intermediate stages (inorganic mound fill above and below the organic horizon) of mound construction would be suitable for dating. Admittedly the universe of a 2-inch diameter soil core is very limited. Consequently, the definition of a buried A horizon on mound fill is determined more by its vertical boundaries. The lower boundary is diffuse because the A horizon has formed into the unweathered, inorganic mound fill. The upper boundary, in contrast, is sharp and very distinct, because the surface of the A horizon has been covered with inorganic mound fill. In cases where a midden was used as mound fill, the upper and lower boundary of

the organically enriched deposit will be sharp and abrupt—boundaries created by loading/construction and not by the natural formation of a soil. Fortunately, the services of soil scientist Thurman Allen were available to collect and interpret the stratigraphy of the soil cores.

Results

Soil coring established that each feature previously designated as a mound is cultural in origin. The soil core between Mound B and C identified a buried midden deposit covered by slope wash and a possible stage of ridge construction beneath the midden (additional coring in necessary to make a final determination). The rise on the southeast corner of the terrace escarpment is a natural feature.

Mound A is 183 cm in height. It is a single-stage construction made of Pleistocene Terrace fill (0-68 cm BS) covering a thick 115 cm midden (68-183 cm BS) that formed on Pleistocene Terrace fill. Within the thick midden, Allen identified three possible intermediate surfaces (IIA2b, IIA3b, II2A4b) one of which contains charcoal and unidentifiable bone fragments (IIA2b 104-136 cm BS). It is not known if the intermediated horizons are an accretional midden or loaded material. Consequently, charcoal was not submitted for dating given the uncertainty of the origin of the sample.

Mound B was partially cored. Using a JMC rig, coring was conducted to a depth of approximately 2.5 m. Unfortunately the Regional Archaeologist from ULM, forgot to pin the coring bit and tube, resulting in the loss of that piece of equipment (*corus interruptus*). Thus, a core of only 171 cm BS was collected.

Mound B contains at least three construction stages and measures approximately 210 cm to the modern terrace surface. Stage III (the final stage) is 0-88 cm BS and is made of Pleistocer fill and Mississippi alluvium; Stage II is 88-1(cm BS and is made with Pleistocene Terrace fi and Stage I? is 167-171 cm+ BS and also of Plei tocene fill (elevation defined by complete corir would be considerably greater). No charcoal w observed in the intermediate surfaces (IIAb an IIIAb horizons).

Mound C is a two-stage construction measu ing 287 cm in height. A mixture of Arkansas a luvium and Pleistocene sediments was used f mound fill. Stage II is 0-193 cm BS and Stage I 193-281 cm BS. A thin 6 cm level (281-287 c BS) separates the bottom of Stage I from a midde deposit on the surface of the Pleistocene terra (287-294 cm BS). Charcoal flecks are present o the surface of Stage I (IIAb horizon, 193-199 c BS). The boundary between the top of the IIA (10YR3/1 and 4/2) and the superimpose mound fill C2 (7.5YR3/2 and 10YR5/6) is clearl distinguishable, so the IIAb horizon was submi ted for radiometric dating.

Mound D is a two stage construction 307 c in height and constructed with Pleistocene Te race sediments. Stage II is 0-133 cm BS and Stag I measures 133-307 cm BS, beneath which lies a 11 cm thick premound midden. Although n charcoal was observed in the surface of Stage (IIAb), the soil horizon was submitted for AM dating.

Mound E is a single stage construction c Pleistocene Terrace fill measuring 0-265 cm B An 11 cm thick premound midden (IIAb) is o the Pleistocene Terrace.

Mound F is a single stage construction c Pleistocene Terrace fill measuring 0-172 cm B A 15 cm thick premound midden is on the su face of the Prairie Terrace, and it contains a fe fragments of charcoal, but they were not submi ted for dating.

A summary of stages of mound construction, mound fill, and pedogenesis in mound fill is presented in Table 1. Information on B horizons is broken down by Uppermost Stage and Lower Stage because, for example, when Stage I (Lower Stage) of a mound is covered by the construction of Stage II (Uppermost Stage), pedogenesis in Stage I is arrested and no further soil development can occur. An examination of the Uppermost Stage column shows that a Bw/Bt horizon formed only in Mound C, Bw horizons formed in Mounds A, D, E, and F, and a B horizon did not form in Mound B. This suggests that the uppermost stage of Mound C is the oldest, that the uppermost stages of Mounds A, D, E, and F are roughly contemporaneous, and that the final stage (Stage III) of Mound B is youngest. The youngest relative age of Stage III, Mound B is interesting since it is the only stage of mound construction in which Mississippi alluvium was used as mound fill. This may indicate that Mississippi alluvium had yet to be deposited when the other, older mounds were constructed.

An examination of the column Lower Stage reveals that among the multi-stage Mounds C and D there is very little soil development prior to the construction of Stage II. The surface of either mound was not exposed long enough for a B horizon to have formed in the Stage I fill. This short duration of the exposure is supported by the thin A horizons that formed on the Stage I surfaces (C = 6 cm, D = 5 cm).

Returning to Mound B, the circumstance are reversed. There a Bw horizon has formed in Stage II fill, but is absent in the superimposed Stage III fill. This indicates that the Stage II surface of Mound B was exposed for a period of time sufficient for the formation of a Bw horizon. This inference is supported by the formation of an 18 cm thick A horizon on Stage II. Stage II may be contemporaneous with Mounds A, D, E, and F, or even earlier (contemporaneous with Mound C?) because the construction of Stage III arrested the pedogenesis of Stage II as a Bw horizon.

Radiocarbon Dates

Soil core analysis determined that A horizons had formed in the Stage I surfaces of Mounds C and D. The ephemeral nature (thin) of the A horizons and the corresponding A-C horizon sequence (no B horizon formation) in Stage II mound fill suggest a short time-span between the occupation of the Stage I surface and the subsequent construction of Stage II. Therefore, radiometric dates from the surface of Stage I in Mound C and Mound D should provide a reasonably accurate age for the (1) occupation of

Table 1. Mound Construction and Pedogenesis.

Stages of Mound Construction			*B Horizon in Mound Fill*	
Mound	*Stages*	*Fill*	*Uppermost Stage*	*Lower Stage*
A	1	Pleistocene Terrace	Bw	Accumulic midden
B	3+?	Mississippi alluvium Pleistocene Terrace	No	Bw
C	2	Arkansas alluvium Pleistocene Terrace	Bw/Bt	No
D	2	Pleistocene Terrace	Bw	No
E	1	Pleistocene Terrace	Bw	
F	1	Pleistocene Terrace	Bw	

Stage I and (2) construction of Stage II for both mounds. The continuous soil cores recovered sufficient A horizon samples to AMS date the organically enriched sediments. The age of the Mound C sample in corrected radiocarbon years is 4710 ± 40 B.P. (Beta-144864), with a calibrated range and 95 percent probability of 3630–3370 B.P., or 3630–3370 B.C. The age for Mound D is almost identical; in corrected radiocarbon years it is 4690 ± 40 BP (Beta-145434), with a calibrated range and 95 percent probability of 5480–5310 B.P., or 3540–3360 B.C. Needles to say the dates for Mounds C and D exceeded expectations. Not only are the dates Middle Archaic in age (5000-6000 B.C.), but they also fall within the occupational sequence of other Middle Archaic mound sites in northeast Louisiana of 3000–3600 B.C.

Interpretation

Caney Mounds site was occupied during Paleoindian, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Poverty Point, Tchefuncte, Marksville, Coles Creek, and Plaquemine times. Except for the splitting of the Archaic into Middle and Late Archaic components, recognition of the serial occupation of the site has been acknowledged since the 1970s. The issue has been the ages of the associated earthworks. As a consequence of the 2000 field work, it can be asserted with certainty that all of the earthen features previously identified as mounds have cultural origins. Whereas, the small rise on the northeast corner of the terrace escarpment is a natural feature. Furthermore, the terrace stretch between Mounds B and C has a buried midden deposit and the midden may be on constructed ridge fill—but further work is necessary to make a final determination.

Mounds A, E, and F are single-stage earthworks; Mounds C and D have two stages, and Mound B was constructed in at least three stages. Pedogenesis suggests that Mound C may be the oldest earthen feature. Mounds A, D, and F probably are contemporaneous in age. A examination of the pedogenesis in these mul stage Mounds C and D indicate that the seque tial stages of mound construction are not sep rated by extended periods of time, and may ve well have been constructed within the time sp of a single cultural component. The formatic of a Bt horizon in one mound and a Bw horiz in four of the remaining five mounds lead to t inference that these earthworks date to the Po erty Point/Tchefuncte periods. Stage II Mound B appears to also fall within that tin range but Stage I of Mound B is much young and probably dates to the Marksville period, t age of the complete ceramic vessel recover from the final stage of Mound B.

The radiometric dates provide a more acc rate estimate on the age of the earthworks. B even these must be used with caution since t stratigraphic interpretation and sample selectic is based on the profile of single 2-inch diamet cores. Nevertheless, the two C14 dates from mid-mound context strongly indicate that t first phase of mound construction at Cane Mounds began over 5000 years ago—during t Middle Archaic period. A test unit excavatic into Mound C or D is recommended to veri the stratigraphy obtained from the soil cores.

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ARCHAIC MOUNDS OF LOUISIANA OR WHAT A DIFFERENCE A DECADE MAKES

James Fogleman

Ten years ago, if one were to make claims that archaic mounds existed most archaeologists would have replied, "As if". Today the response would more likely be, "So what, we all know that."

In the 1950s work by Clarence Webb and James A. Ford at Poverty Point introduced the archaeological community to the concept that mound building in North America was occurring about 3000 years ago. This was a pretty radical concept, especially when Poverty Point stood almost alone. Where were the antecedent mounds, how could something so large and complex evolve without an existing framework, and why were there no other mounds until Marksville/Hopewell times?

Sherwood Gagliano (Gagliano 1963) published a paper on early mounds in the Florida Parishes. He also did limited excavations at a mound on the south flank of Avery Island. This mound had a carbon date of about 5293 B.P. (Russo 1994). (Although I'm not a south Florida voter, C-14 dates can be confusing. I have taken the easy way out and reduced the number of notations by using the middle Calibrated Date, 2 Sigma C-14 data from Mike Russo's data. I highly recommend this edition of *Southeastern Archaeology*, which was devoted almost exclusively to the archaic mound question).

In 1967 William Haag investigated the Monte Sano Mounds on the east bank of the Mississippi River just south of the U.S. 190 bridge in Baton Rouge. The salvage archaeology of these two mounds revealed artifacts that appeared to be archaic. Among them were large dart points, stone beads (including a zoomorphic piece), and

no ceramics. Radiocarbon dating yielded a date of 7174 B.P. millennia earlier than Poverty Point. A single site with such an apparently outlandish date was easily written off.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s Joe Manual and the Delta Chapter of the LAS, working in the Florida Parishes, got early dates (2482 to 5206 B.P.) from the Hornsby Mounds. While archaic artifacts were being found in the mound, opponents claimed that they were redeposited as part of the mound fill. The discovery of an intact hearth with Poverty Point Objects located in the mound, however, was hard to ignore.

Jon Gibson was an early friend to the existence of archaic mounds. One of his first papers was on the Cad Mound (Gibson 1968) with its extensive stone bead inventory. His work throughout Louisiana offered hints of early mounds, but once again there were problems, especially the lack of good radiocarbon dates.

In south central Louisiana the Stelly and Courtableu mounds appeared to the author to be very early. While both had a very small scatter of ceramics, the dominant groups of artifacts were archaic. As was the case with the Hornsby Mounds, there were no reliable dates and the argument was that the archaic artifacts were simply part of the mound fill used by later peoples to construct the mounds. In the early 1980s a heavy spring rain exposed a fire pit in one of the mounds. The fire pit was full of large potato-shaped clay balls. It was inferred that in order for this pit to have been incorporated into the mound by later post archaic people (as would be argued by of opponents of an archaic presence), the entire fire pit would have had to have been lifted out as one unit and placed about 1 meter up into the mound. Obviously, this was an unlikely scenario and from this point on I was fully convinced that the mounds were preceramic.

Unable to support an earlier archaic theory, I suggested that these mounds were possibly of Poverty Point age. There were two problems with this suggestion. The first was the lack of certain diagnostic Poverty Point dart points. Motley was absent, but Evans points were very common. The second was the scarcity of exotic materials (less than 1 percent). This I attributed to a possible "Wal-Mart effect." Poverty Point had so monopolized trade that backwater areas lost access to prior trade routes as Poverty Point (Wal-Mart) took over everything. I thought this was a great theory, but then the data got in the way.

By the early 1990s the regional archaeology program of the state of Louisiana was in full swing. Finally our state had vision and a means to carry it out. Enter Joe Saunders and Mike Russo. For years Reca Jones had been investigating two unusual circular mound groups near Monroe: Watson Brake and Frenchman's Bend. Joe Saunders began extensive work on these mound groups as well as the Hedgepeth Mounds. These sites yielded large amounts of fired rocks and archaic points including Evans points. There were little or no ceramics with the exception of unusual small brick-like objects. He got several C-14 dates, ranging from 4753 to 7431 B.P. The carbon sources were from good context within or in association with the mounds. He, along with Thurmond Allen, began to develop a means of dating mounds using soil formation. Archaic mounds now had an ardent supporter with good data.

In January 1992, Joe Saunders and I both presented papers at the LAS Annual Meeting in Baton Rouge. He discussed his work on archaic mounds in North Louisiana and I discussed those in South-Central Louisiana. Judging by the reception of the papers, the tide was turning in favor of the acceptance of archaic mounds. That spring Mike Russo, who had recently excavated

early mounds in Florida, directed an excavation at one of the Stelly Mounds. The prime objective was to secure good C-14 dates. The following year, another of the mounds was excavated. Both excavations yielded dates from recognizable features (a hearth and a charred postmold) of 5345 and 6159 B.P. At about the same time, Bob Neuman cored the mounds at LSU. Neuman's results were early dates of 5108 to 6139 B.P. from the paleosols beneath the mounds.

In the fall of 1992, Russo organized a symposium at the SEAC convention in Little Rock. The symposium was well attended. Here at last were a large number of archaic sites with good C-14 dates. Most of the papers were later published in the SEAC Winter, 1994. The crowning event was in September of 1997, when Joe Saunders and others published *Oldest Mound Complex Found at Louisiana Site* in *Science* [Saunders et al. 1997]. With these events, acceptance of archaic mounds appears to have been achieved.

The status of archaic mounds began the 1990s as a radical idea. Ten years later it is approaching dogma. But questions still remain. Is there a continuum from Watson Brake to Poverty Point? As was once asked of Poverty Point, how could Watson Brake develop to such a level of sophistication without antecedents? Are there mounds outside of Louisiana and Florida? Did Evans points cross the Mississippi River? In the absence of a widespread trade network, was there any reason to cross the Mississippi? How could archaic non-agricultural peoples find the time and energy to construct earthworks? Why build them?

Certainly other archaic mounds will be identified. A fairly uniform mound distribution will most likely be identified from near or even into southern Arkansas to coastal Louisiana (adjacent areas in Mississippi also hold promise). Isolated archaic mounds may also be present along the coast all the way to those in Florida. The only way to answer these questions is to study and review artifact inventories of mounds throughout the region. Once potential archaic mounds have been identified, a coring project should be initiated. This method is faster and less destructive than excavations, which could serve as the final word.

The study of archaic mounds has been an excellent example of how amateurs and professional archaeologists can work together. The Louisiana Archaeological Society, its members, and local chapters have played a central role in one of North America's most important archaeological investigations. This success shows what happens when you keep both your eyes and mind open.

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MARKSVILLE (16AV1) OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

Norman Davis
Baton Rouge Chapter LAS

As Chip McGimsey reported in the last newsletter, a new map of the Marksville site has recently been completed. Having assisted Chip with the project, I would like to offer some observations and comments of my own.

Located in Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana, the Marksville site consists of a group of conical and platform mounds, enclosed within a 1,080 m (3,300 feet) long, semicircular, earthen embankment. The site was in use from about 1 A.D. to 500 A.D. Except for Mound 4, which is a burial mound, the exact number of mounds, their functions, and dates of construction are largely unknown. Using the new map, I would like to illustrate a possible function for Mound 5 and the western gateway. These two features seem to mark important solar and lunar events. Mound 5 and the western gateway appear to be positioned to form sightlines, or alignments, that point to the horizon positions of the sun at the equinoxes, and the moon at lunar extreme.

Observations

The following observations are based on map study and ground survey and disregard modern construction and vegetation. They simplify rather complex events. Mound 5 is a small, inconspicuous, conical mound located near the center of the site. As can be seen in Figure 1, dots and the letters A through F define significant alignments. Standing on or near Mound 5 (point A) and looking true north, one sees position B on the north end of the embankment where it joins a curious slight rise in elevation. At night, Polaris, the North Star, can be seen directly above this position. Looking due south, one sees Mound 3 (point C) and position D or the southern embankment. From Mound 5, looking due east at sunrise on March 21, or September 22 (vernal and autumnal equinox), one would see the gleam of the rising sun break the horizon, cross a small body of water (Old River), pass directly over Mounds 5 (point A) and 4 (point E), and exit the site over position F on the western embankment. Looking due west on the same dates 12 hours later, one would see the sun appear to descend into burial Mound 4 (point E) and set at position F on the western embankment where the first gleam passed over 12 hours earlier.

In other words, these positions form sightlines that divide the year into two seasons fall-winter and spring-summer. They mark the day when darkness and light are balanced. They mark the day when the short days of fall-winter and the long days of spring-summer reach an average of 365 days of 12 hours of light and 12 hours of darkness. They also provide a way to map the sky. From a point on Mound 5 these positions, the sun, and Polaris form permanent benchmarks for a true North-South meridian and East-West parallel. Meridians and parallels correspond to longitude and latitude, but are great arcs projected across the sky from north to south and east to west. They quarter the sky. Consequently, Mound 5 can be used as an observation point not only for equinox sightings, but for other celestial events as well. The sun's positions on the horizon change very little over time. What can be seen today is very close to what could have been seen by the original inhabitants. The moon however, is more complex.

Every 18.6 years the moon reaches its maximum rise and set positions on the horizon (lunar extreme). It never rises or sets further north or south; for the rest of this period it rises and sets inside these extremes. It is possible that about A.D. 1, from a position on Mound 5 at lu-

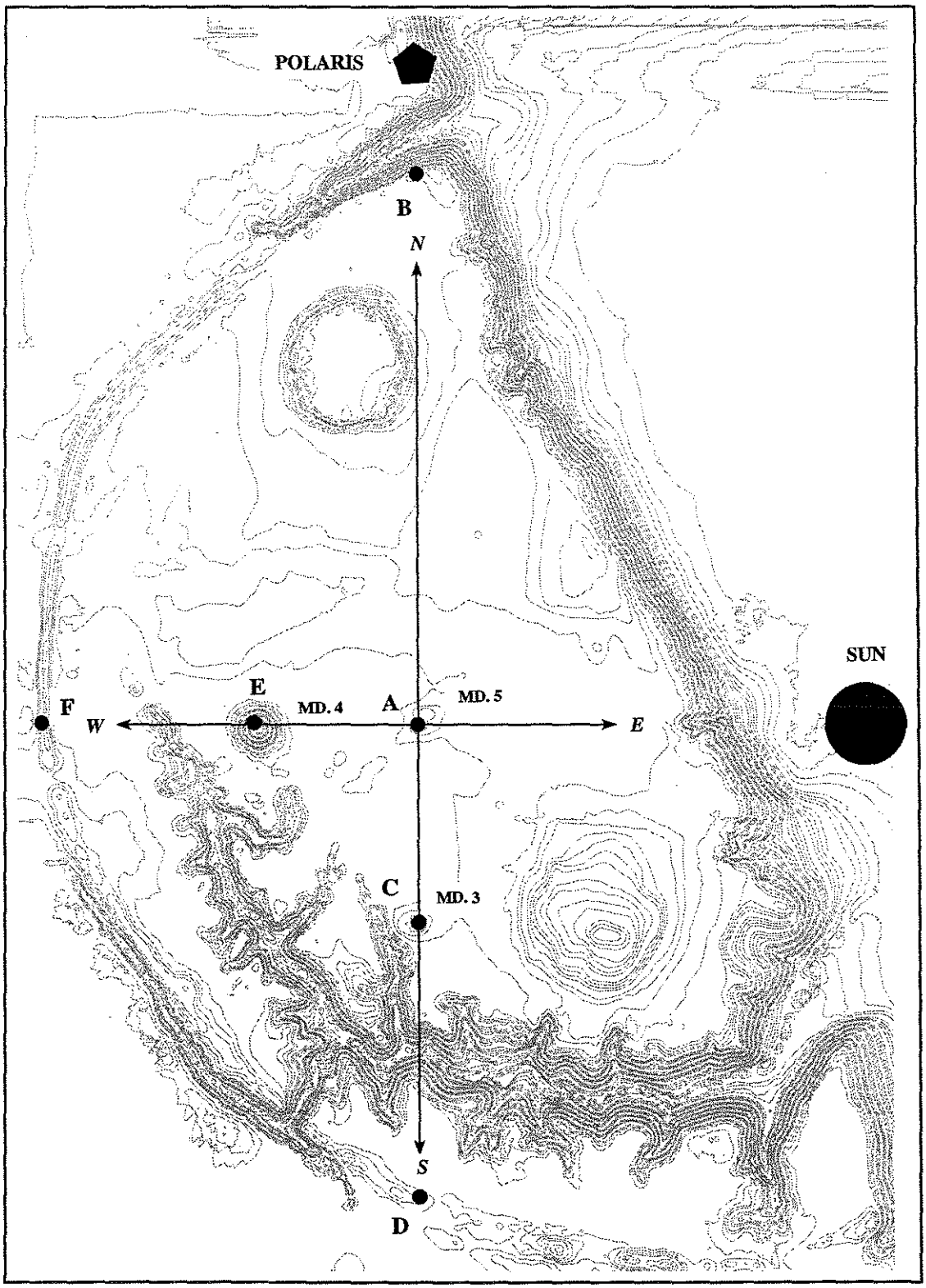

Figure 1. Equinox, March 21 and September 22.

nar extreme, prominent features of the site mark 3 of these 4 lunar azimuths. Azimuths are compass angles measured in a 360-degree circle from true north. Figure 2 indicates these positions as dots and the letters G through K. Lunar maximum north rise crosses position G on the southern slope of Mound X. Lunar maximum south rise falls on position H on the northern slope of

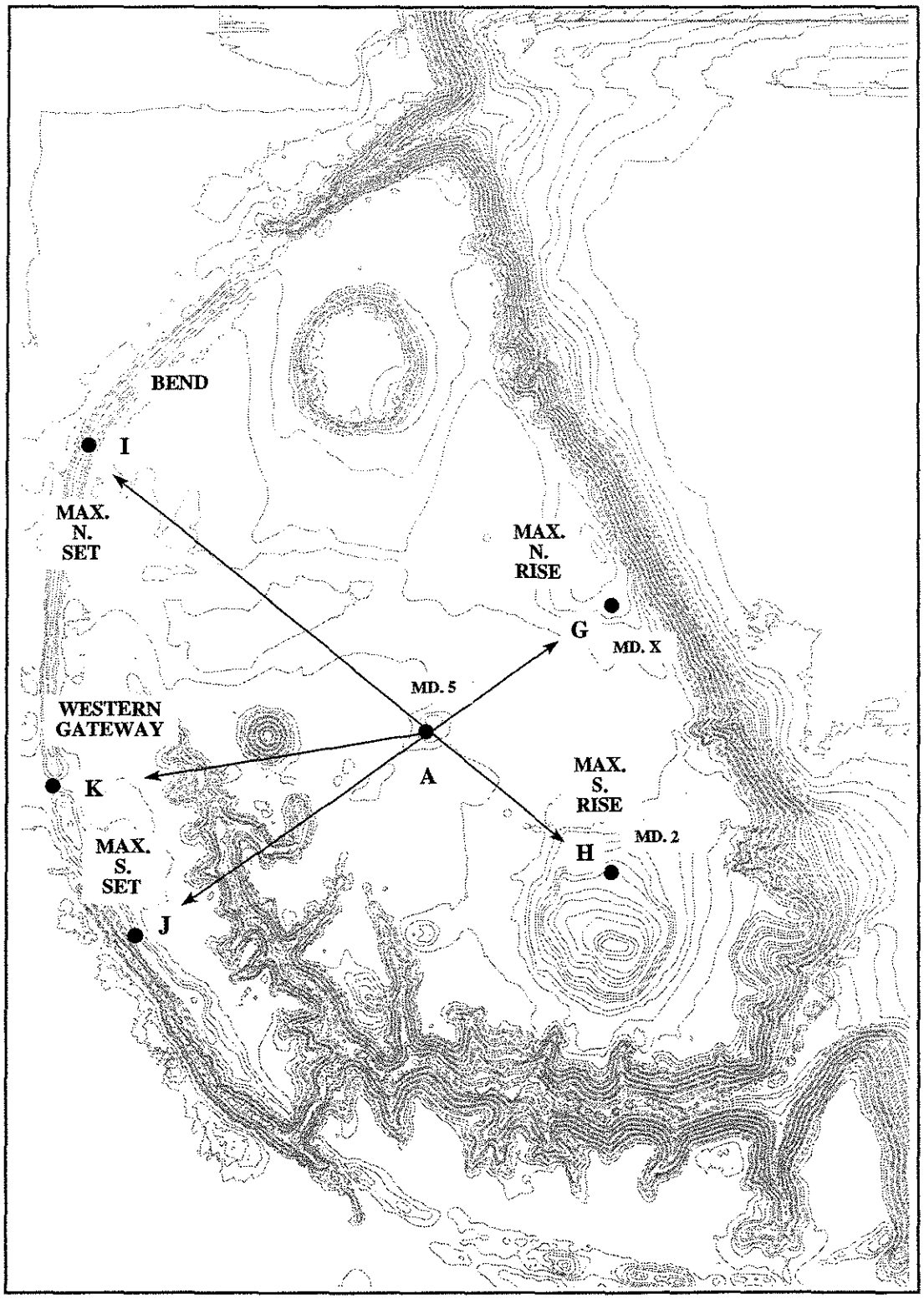

Figure 2. Lunar Extreme, ca. A.D. 1.

Mound 2. Lunar maximum north set passes over a kink, or bend (point I), in the arc of the northwestern embankment. Lunar maximum south set simply crosses the embankment in the southwest at position J, between a platform mound that juts out from the embankment and the western gateway (point K). The western gateway also seems to mark this 18.6- year cycle, and could b

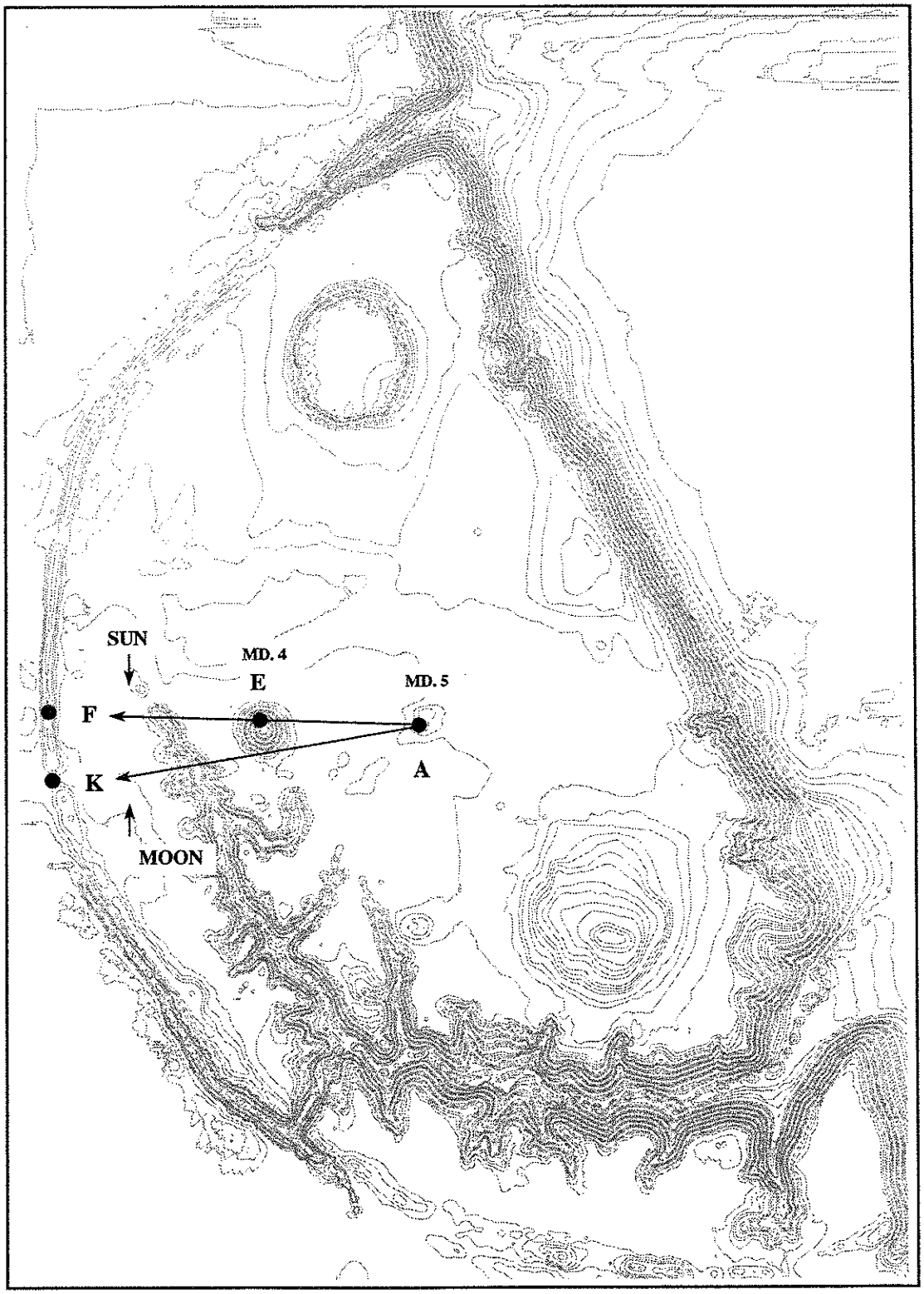

Figure 3. Lunar Extreme, March 21 and September 22.

the fourth prominent feature of the site to do so. How the western gateway alignment points to a lunar extreme position is more difficult to explain.

In September at lunar extreme, as seen from Mound 5, the moon sets farther and farther north until it appears to set through the western gateway (point K), before continuing north to maxi-

mum north set later in the lunar month (see Figure 3, positions A, K, F). During this same period, the sun sets farther and farther south each night until it reaches equinox position F on the western embankment, before continuing to set further south during the month. In March, six months later, the sun's position F and moon's position K would be reversed. The sun would be moving north and the moon would be moving south. The sun and moon only reach these relative positions at lunar extreme. Therefore, these positions also mark the 18.6-year cycle like the horizon azimuths shown in Figure 2.

Simply put, in September only at lunar extreme, as seen from Mound 5, moonsets move north and sunsets move south, until their setting points cross on or near the equinox line behind Mound 4. The event of both the sun and the moon appearing to descend into burial Mound 4 on or near the equinox would be dramatic. As stated earlier, from a position on Mound 5 the sun appears to descend into burial Mound 4 twice a year (see Figure 1). The moon appears to do so occasionally. That they both appear to descend into Mound 4 nearly together, twice in one year only every 18.6 years, and that the positions of Mounds 4, 5, and the western gateway mark this event, seems more than coincidental.

Comments

Tables computed by Anthony Aveni were used for lunar positions in A.D. 1. All azimuths were taken by compass and optical transit, with the assistance of Christie Hardy. They are believed to be within plus or minus 3 degrees. Given my limited knowledge of astronomy, and the conditions under which these observations were made (bugs, bushes, and bluffs), greater error would not come as a surprise. If these alignments work as outlined above, even symbolically, they would not be unique. Marksville is considered to be related to a more elaborate contemporary culture, centered in Ohio, called the Hopewell. In recent years, researchers in Ohio have found many of these same alignments expressed in gigantic earthworks at Newark, Chillicothe, and Marietta, which would dwarf 16AV1. Others have proposed similar alignments for sites throughout the southeastern United States, for example: Crystal River, Florida; Pharr, Mississippi; and the Old Stone Fort site in Tennessee. These cultures are also believed to be related to the Hopewell by shared traits, such as burial practices and ceramics. Should astronomy be added to the list? A shared lunar astronomy in the service of religion, with a shared lunar calendar encoded into that religion, would seem to be an effective way to regulate the interactions that took place between the Hopewell and the rest of the Southeast. It is generally believed these shared traits originated in the Midwest and moved southward. Such may not be the case for the astronomy.

Interestingly, some evidence for equinox and lunar alignments, very similar to those possibly present at Marksville, has been proposed for Poverty Point. I believe some may be present at Watson Brake as well. Based on map study only, as seen from a position near the center of the site, two conical mounds in the southeastern quadrant of the site and the gap between them seem suspiciously near the azimuths for lunar minimum rise, maximum rise, and winter solstice sunrise. If the proposed azimuths at Watson Brake, Poverty Point, and Marksville can be confirmed, then some form of this knowledge of the heavens may have been present in the Lower Mississippi Valley at least 5,500 years ago. This would appear to be at least 2,000 years before the earliest expression of astronomy in the Midwest.

The equinox event of the sun descending into Mound 4 at 16AV1 and the importance of the position of Mound 5 on that azimuth seem

fairly certain to me. But without an accurate archaeoastronomical survey, the possibility of the 18.6-year cycle of the moon being observed at the site and the involvement of the western gateway in this cycle remain little more than speculation. Even with a good map and the best techniques available, many of the mysteries of Marksville may never be solved. This is appropriate for such a fascinating and ancient place.

Having reported to the membership on some observations that are testable, I would like to go back to that curious rise in elevation marked by Polaris, where the North-South meridian crosses the embankment (see Figure 1). This rise may be the remnant of a mound that appears on the earliest map of the site. At the opposite end of the embankment another mounded area exists (although heavily eroded). To me, the total embankment from end to end looks like a giant rattlesnake. The slight rise at the north end of the embankment would be his head wrapped around the North Pole. The embankment would be his body. And the mounded area at the opposite end of the embankment would be his tail. When the setting sun, or a setting full moon descends into the embankment, the whole construction reminds me of a giant snake that has swallowed the sun and moon. Such a giant reptile once existed in Native American mythology - he caused eclipses!

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ADDITIONAL SOUTH LOUISIANA REFERENCES FOR SORTING DECORATED ABORIGINAL CERAMICS

Compiled by
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Coastal Environments, Inc.

Ian Brown (1997) has provided an extremely useful tool for sorting aboriginal ceramics in much of the Lower Mississippi Valley. However, as he freely admits (Brown 1997:4), his sorting manual is designed specifically for ceramics found in regions north of Natchez, Mississippi. Thus, although many of the types and varieties covered by Brown occur in south Louisiana, there are many locally distinct ceramics from the Lower Valley, particularly the Louisiana coastal zone, that are not mentioned in his manual. This reference list represents an initial attempt to rectify that situation. Unfortunately, the list almost certainly is not complete, as there are sure to be a few varieties, perhaps even types, that previously had been defined or discussed in a report, thesis, or dissertation that is unfamiliar to me. Hopefully, as these latter ceramics become familiar, or as new types and varieties are established, they too can be added to the list. Eventually, it should be possible to produce a companion volume to Brown's manual. Lastly, it should be noted that the below list generally provides the reference wherein a specific type or variety was described for the first time. However, in a few instances, where a type or variety has a long and sometimes confused history, such as with Goose Creek Incised and San Jacinto Incised, then the reference with the clearest (and usually most recent) definition is provided.

Types and Varieties by Reference

Altschul 1978
Mazique Incised, *var. Bayou du Large*

Aten 1983
Goose Creek Incised
(no named varieties in south Louisiana)
Goose Creek Red-Filmed
(no named varieties in south Louisiana)
Goose Creek Stamped
(no named varieties in south Louisiana)
San Jacinto Incised, *var. Jamison*
San Jacinto Incised, *var. Spindletop*

Belmont n.d. (cited in numerous references)
Coles Creek Incised, *var. Judd Bayou*
Harrison Bayou Incised, *var. Bunkie*
Marksville Incised, *var. Anglim*
Mazique Incised, *var. Hendrix*
Mazique Incised, *var. Mason*

Bitgood 1989
Coles Creek Incised, *var. Marsden*

Brown 1982
Pontchartrain Check Stamped, *var. Crawford Point*
Pontchartrain Check Stamped, *var. Fire Island*
Pontchartrain Check Stamped, *var. Lambert Ridge*

Brown 1984
Coles Creek Incised, *var. Dozier*
Coles Creek Incised, *var. Pecan*
Gainesville Complicated Stamped, *var. Wauchope*
Larto Red, *var. Vaughn*
Mazique Incised, *var. Back Ridge*
Mazique Incised, *var. Sweet Bay*

Brown n.d. (cited in Fuller and Fuller 1987)
Gainesville Complicated Stamped, *var. Lost Island*

Morgan Black and White, *var. Morgan*

Brown and Lambert-Brown 1979
Owens Punctated, *var. McIlhenny*

Duhe 1979
Pontchartrain Check Stamped, *var. Des Allemands*
(variety no longer recognized)
Pontchartrain Check Stamped, *var. Shellhill*
Pontchartrain Check Stamped, *var. Tabascania*
Pontchartrain Check Stamped, *var. Vacherie*
(variety no longer recognized)

Fuller 1990
Christmas Punctated, *var. Christmas*
(suggested type and variety only)
Barataria Incised, *var. Barataria*
(suggested type and variety only)

Fuller 1996
D'Olive Incised, *var. Shell Banks*
Middle River Incised, *var. Hastie*
Middle River Incised, *var. Middle River*
Mound Place Incised, *var. McMillan*
Moundville Incised, *var. Carrollton*
Moundville Incised, *var. Snows Bend*
Pensacola Incised, *var. Louis Lake*
Port Dauphin Incised, *var. Port Dauphin*

Fuller and Fuller 1987
Pontchartrain Check Stamped, *var. Pecaniere*
Morgan White
(no named varieties in south Louisiana; may be the same as Morgan Black and White)

Fuller and Kelley 1993
Coles Creek Incised, *var. Hilly Grove*
Coles Creek Incised, *var. Serentz*

Fuller and Stowe 1982
D'Olive Incised, *var. Arnica*
D'Olive Incised, *var. Dominic*
D'Olive Incised, *var. Mary Ann*
Mound Place Incised, *var. Waltons Camp*
Moundville Incised, *var. Bottle Creek*
Moundville Incised, *var. Douglas*
Pensacola Incised, *var. Pensacola*
Pensacola Incised, *var. Bear Point*
Pensacola Incised, *var. Gasque*
Pensacola Incised, *var. Holmes*
Pensacola Incised, *var. Jessamine*

Gagliano and Weinstein 1979
Buras Incised, *var. Buras*

Gibson 1976
French Fork Incised, *var. Lafayette*
French Fork Incised, *var. Pousson*
Lake Borgne Incised, *var. Cross Bayou*
Landon Red on Buff, *var. Charlo*
(same as Woodville Zoned Red, *var. Woodville*)
Orleans Punctated, *var. Boothe*
Orleans Punctated, *var. Grand Coteau*
(same as Lake Borgne Incised, *var. Grand Coteau*)
Orleans Punctated, *var. Magenta*
Orleans Punctated, *var. St. Clair*
Tammany Punctated, *var. Ruth Canal*
Tammany Punctated, *var. Tchula*
Tchefuncte Incised, *var. Sanders*
Tchefuncte Stamped, *var. Bayou Tortue*
Tchefuncte Stamped, *var. Russell Landing*
(variety no longer recognized)
Tchefuncte Stamped, *var. Vermilion*

Hally 1972
Mazique Incised, *var. Preston*

Hunter 1990
Old Town Red, *var. Rapides*
Zimmerman Black, *var. Zimmerman*

Hunter 1994
Chickachae Incised, *var. Meeker*
Chickachae Red and Black
(no named varieties in south Louisiana)

Hunter et al. 1994
Chickachae Incised, *var. Collins*
Chickachae Red
(no named varieties in south Louisiana)

Hunter et al. 1995
Coles Creek Incised, *var. Richardson*

Jenkins 1981
Gainesville Simple Stamped
(no named varieties in south Louisiana)

Kelley 1989
Salsbury Engraved
(no named varieties in south Louisiana)

Kidder 1986
Marksville Incised, *var. Vick*

Penman 1977
Chickachae Combed, *var. Souinlovey*

Ryan 1997
Anna Incised, *var. Hedgeland*
French Fork Incised, *var. Hessmer*
French Fork Incised, *var. Pickett*
Plaquemine Brushed, *var. Blackwater*

Schwab 1998
Anna Incised, *var. Little Red*
Anna Incised, *var. Tassin*

Shenkel 1974
Tchefuncte Incised, *var. Marksville*
(same as Tchefuncte Incised, *var. Bayou Braud*)
Tchefuncte Stamped, *var. Big Oak*
(variety no longer recognized)
Tchefuncte Stamped, *var. Gentilly*

Shenkel 1980
Mandeville Incised, *var. Green Point*
(same as Alexander Incised, *var. Green Point*)
Mandeville Incised, *var. Ponchitolawa*
(same as Lake Borgne Incised, *var. Ponchitolawa*)
Mandeville Punctated, *var. Bayou Castine*
(same as Alexander Pinched, *var. Castine Bayou*)
Mandeville Punctated, *var. Chappepeela*
(same as Orleans Punctated, *var. Chappepeela*)
Orleans Punctated, var. *St. Claire*
(same as Orleans Punctated, *var. St. Clair*)
Tchefuncte Bold Check Stamped
(no named varieties in south Louisiana)
Tchefuncte Cord Impressed, *var. Tchefuncte*
Tchefuncte Dentate Stamped, *var. Orleans*
(same as Tchefuncte Stamped, *var. Lake Marseilles*)
Tchefuncte Dentate Stamped, *var. Vermilion*
(same as Tchefuncte Stamped, *var. Ver milion*)
Tchefuncte Incised, *var. Big Oak*

Tanley 1999
Sharp Incised, *var. Sharp*[1]

Weinstein 1974
Evansville Punctated, *var. Amite*
(same as the "Six Mile" treatment)

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[1] Tanley (1999:87) identified all sherds with Chene Blanc paste from the Sharp site (16LV13) as varieties of Chene Blanc Plain (either *var. Chene Blanc* or *var. Fountain*). However, it is clear by her illustrations (Tanley 1999:Figure 5.8) that some of the sherds with paste equivalent to the *Chene Blanc* variety actually are incised. To get this important distinction into the literature, I am herein proposing the type name "Sharp Incised" and the variety name *"Sharp"* for those incised sherds from south Louisiana that have *Chene Blanc* paste.

Weinstein and Rivet 1978
Jaketown Simple Stamped, *var. Sorrento*
Lake Borgne Incised, *var. Ponchitolawa*
Orleans Punctated, *var. Chappepeela*
Tammany Punctated, *var. Brittany*
Tammany Punctated, *var. Cane Bayou*
Tammany Punctated, *var. Duckroost*
Tammany Punctated, *var. Dutch Town*
Tammany Punctated, *var. La Salle*
Tchefuncte Incised, *var. Abita Springs*
Tchefuncte Incised, *var. Bayou Braud*
Tchefuncte Incised, *var. Bogue Falaya*
Tchefuncte Incised, *var. Belle Helene*
Tchefuncte Stamped, *var. Lewisburg*

Weinstein et al. 1978
French Fork Incised, *var. Brashear*
Mazique Incised, *var. Bruly*
Pontchartrain Check Stamped, *var. Tiger Island*

Wells et al. 1995
Buras Incised, *var. Oyster Road*

Wiseman et al. 1979
Beldeau Incised, *var. Treadaway*
Coles Creek Incised, *var. Athanasio*
Coles Creek Incised, *var. Lone Oak*
(now the "Lone Oak" rim mode)

Types and Varieties by Name

Anna Incised, *var. Hedgeland* — Ryan 1997
Anna Incised, *var. Little Red* — Schwab 1998
Anna Incised, *var. Tassin* — Schwab 1998
Barataria Incised, *var. Barataria* — Fuller 1990
Beldeau Incised, *var. Treadaway* — Wiseman et al. 1979
Buras Incised, *var. Buras* — Gagliano and Weinstein 1979
Buras Incised, *var. Oyster Road* — Wells et al. 1995
Chickachae Combed, *var. Souinlovey* — Penman 1977
Chickachae Incised, *var. Collins* — Hunter et al. 1994
Chickachae Incised, *var. Meeker* — Hunter 1994
Chickachae Red — Hunter et al. 1994
Chickachae Red and Black — Hunter 1994
Christmas Punctated, *var. Christmas* — Fuller 1990
Coles Creek Incised, *var. Athanasio* — Wiseman et al. 1979
Coles Creek Incised, *var. Dozier* — Brown 1984
Coles Creek Incised, *var. Hilly Grove* — Fuller and Kelley 1993
Coles Creek Incised, *var. Judd Bayou* — Belmont n.d.
Coles Creek Incised, *var. Lone Oak* — Wiseman et al. 1979
Coles Creek Incised, *var. Marsden* — Bitgood 1989
Coles Creek Incised, *var. Pecan* — Brown 1984
Coles Creek Incised, *var. Richardson* — Hunter et al. 1995
Coles Creek Incised, *var. Serentz* — Fuller and Kelley 1993
D'Olive Incised, *var. Arnica* — Fuller and Stowe 1982
D'Olive Incised, *var. Dominic* — Fuller and Stowe 1982
D'Olive Incised, *var. Mary Ann* — Fuller and Stowe 1982
D'Olive Incised, *var. Shell Banks* — Fuller 1996
Evansville Punctated, *var. Amite* — Weinstein 1974
French Fork Incised, *var. Brashear* — Weinstein et al. 1978
French Fork Incised, *var. Hessmer* — Ryan 1997
French Fork Incised, *var. Lafayette* — Gibson 1976
French Fork Incised, *var. Pickett* — Ryan 1997
French Fork Incised, *var. Pousson* — Gibson 1976
Gainesville Complicated Stamped, *var. Lost Island* — Brown n.d.
Gainesville Complicated Stamped, *var. Wauchope* — Brown 1984
Gainesville Simple Stamped — Jenkins 1981
Goose Creek Incised — Aten 1983
Goose Creek Red-Filmed — Aten 1983
Goose Creek Stamped — Aten 1983

Harrison Bayou Incised, *var. Bunkie* — Belmont n.d.
Jaketown Simple Stamped, *var. Sorrento* — Weinstein and Rivet 1978
Lake Borgne Incised, *var. Ponchitolawa* — Weinstein and Rivet 1978
Lake Borgne Incised, *var. Cross Bayou* — Gibson 1976
Landon Red on Buff, *var. Charlo* — Gibson 1976
Larto Red, *var. Vaughn* — Brown 1984
Mandeville Incised, *var. Green Point* — Shenkel 1980
Mandeville Incised, *var. Ponchitolawa* — Shenkel 1980
Mandeville Punctated, *var. Bayou Castine* — Shenkel 1980
Mandeville Punctated, *var. Chappepeela* — Shenkel 1980
Marksville Incised, *var. Anglim* — Belmont n.d.
Marksville Incised, *var. Vick* — Kidder 1986
Mazique Incised, *var. Back Ridge* — Brown 1984
Mazique Incised, *var. Bayou du Large* — Altschul 1978
Mazique Incised, *var. Bruly* — Weinstein et al. 1978
Mazique Incised, *var. Hendrix* — Belmont n.d.
Mazique Incised, *var. Mason* — Belmont n.d.
Mazique Incised, *var. Preston* — Hally 1972
Mazique Incised, *var. Sweet Bay* — Brown 1984
Middle River Incised, *var. Hastie* — Fuller 1996
Middle River Incised, *var. Middle River* — Fuller 1996
Morgan Black and White, *var. Morgan* — Brown n.d.
Morgan White — Fuller and Fuller 1987
Mound Place Incised, *var. McMillan* — Fuller 1996
Mound Place Incised, *var. Waltons Camp* — Fuller and Stowe 1982
Moundville Incised, *var. Bottle Creek* — Fuller and Stowe 1982
Moundville Incised, *var. Carrollton* — Fuller 1996
Moundville Incised, *var. Douglas* — Fuller and Stowe 1982
Moundville Incised, *var. Snows Bend* — Fuller 1996
Old Town Red, *var. Rapides* — Hunter 1990
Orleans Punctated, *var. Boothe* — Gibson 1976
Orleans Punctated, *var. Chappepeela* — Weinstein and Rivet 1978
Orleans Punctated, *var. Grand Coteau* — Gibson 1976
Orleans Punctated, *var. Magenta* — Gibson 1976
Orleans Punctated, *var. St. Clair* — Gibson 1976
Orleans Punctated, *var. St. Claire* — Shenkel 1980
Owens Punctated, *var. McIlhenny* — Brown and Lambert-Brown 1979
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This paper was originally presented for an archaeological materials workshop series sponsored by the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science and the Department of Geography and Anthropology. It is the author's intention to expand upon this paper and eventually provide descriptions of the ceramic types and varieties along with the reference information – ed.

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