

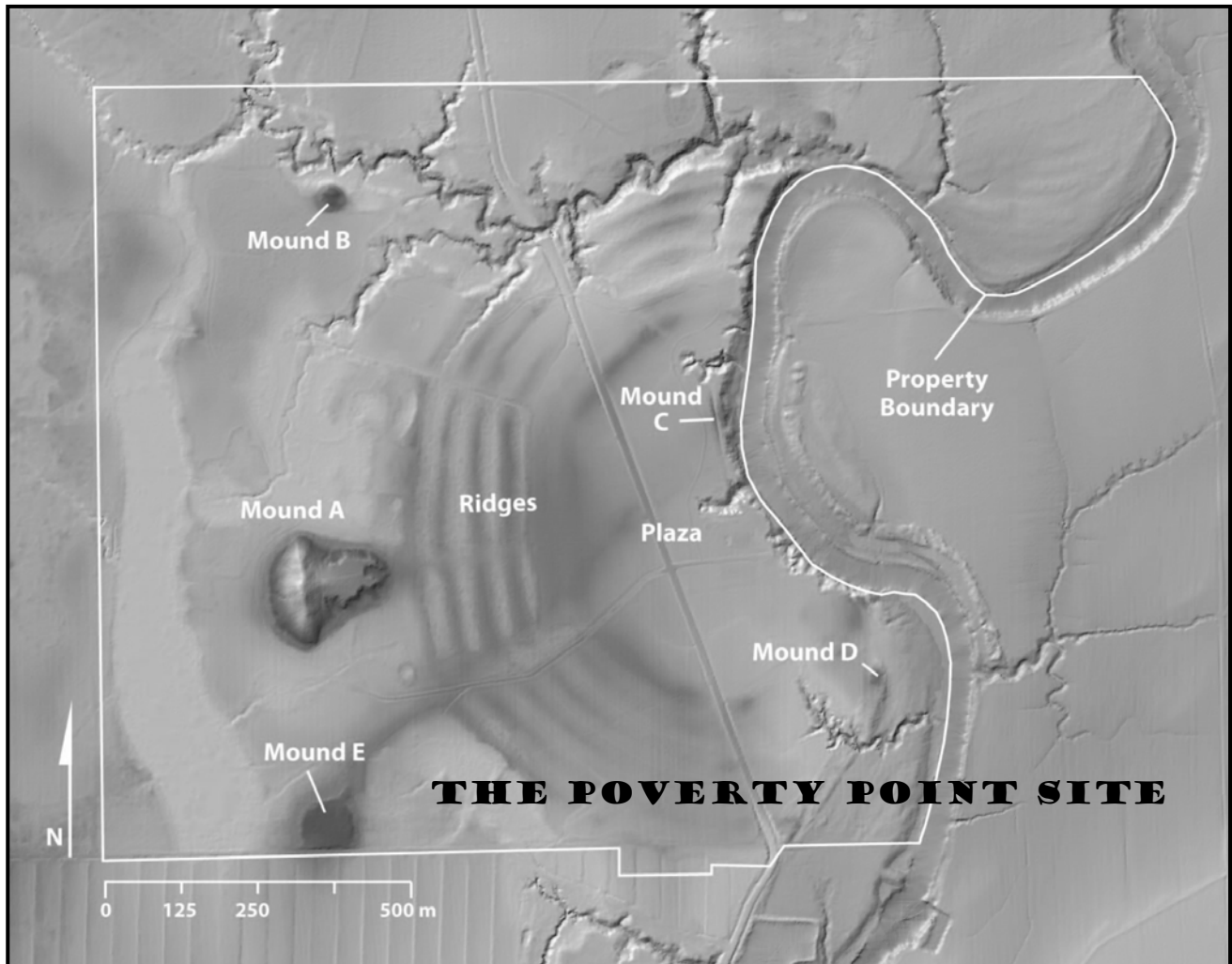


NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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OCTOBER IS LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH INFORMATION INSIDE



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CHAPTER AND MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Nonprofit Formed to Support and Enhance Poverty Point

Sarah Eddington, News-Star.com, Monroe, LA

A new nonprofit organization has been formed to support the scientific and educational aspects of the Poverty Point State Historic Site.

The organization, *Advocates for Poverty Point*, developed as an outgrowth of the nomination of Poverty Point for the World Heritage List, said Gary Stringer, president of the nonprofit and professor emeritus of geology at the University of Louisiana at Monroe.

“If Poverty Point is placed on the World Heritage List, it would be a tremendous accomplishment for this area and the state,” Stringer said. “Here we may have a site in Louisiana that would be the first and only on a list with Stonehenge and the Pyramids and the Great Wall of China, and it doesn’t really have a support organization.”

Stringer said many other sites on the World Heritage List have support organizations, which is where the idea to create one for Poverty Point originated.

Poverty Point was nominated earlier this year to become a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The world list includes 962 sites in 157 countries designated as the most significant cultural and natural sites on the planet. Only 21 sites in the United States are listed as a World Heritage Site. The committee won’t vote on the nomination until summer 2014.


The official mission of *Advocates for Poverty Point* is to raise public awareness, to perform educational outreach and development, to

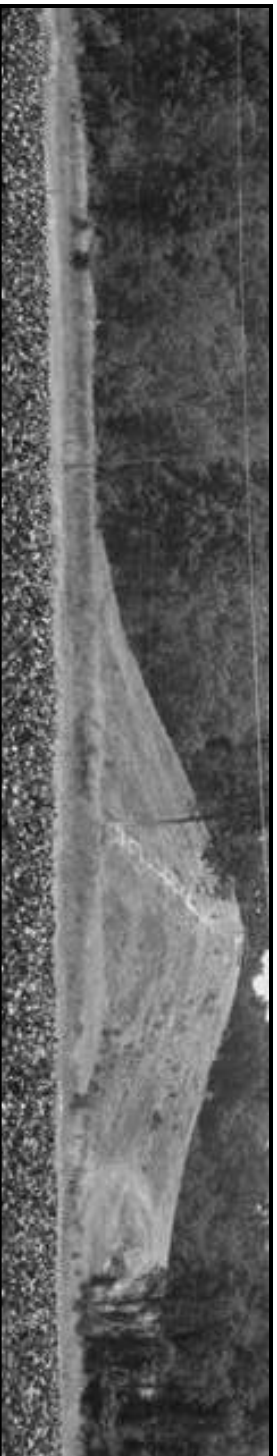
communicate and advocate with governmental branches, and to raise funds for the benefit of the Poverty Point State Historic Site and the archeology program.

Advocates for Poverty Point is a state-approved non-profit corporation, and the group met last week to approve its by-laws and elect interim officers. Officers elected for the Advocates for Poverty Point included president, Stringer; vice-president, Dr. George Riser, retired physician of Covington; and Sean Chenoweth, associate professor of geography at ULM. Ex-officio members of the Board of Directors include David Griffing, site manager of Poverty Point and Diana Greenlee, station archeologist at Poverty Point.

Stringer said the organization will soon begin its membership drive. He said people of all ages, from children to seniors, will be encouraged to participate.

The Office of State Parks, which is under the Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism in the Office of Lt. Governor Jay Dardenne, has been assisting the group in their organization.

The first fundraiser for Advocates for Poverty Point was a golf tournament titled “Rounds for Mounds,” held June 19, at Black Bear Golf Course in Delhi. For more information on Advocates for Poverty Point, contact Stringer at 318-342-1898 or stringer@ulm.edu. 



Mound A, also known as the Bird Mound, at Poverty Point State Historic Site. / News-Star file photo

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH - OCTOBER 2013

October will be Louisiana Archaeology Month again. Many activities and displays are in the planning stages and can be found on the Louisiana Division of Archaeology's website:

www.crt.state.la.us/archaeology/.

Examples of some 2013 Archaeology Month activities planned thus far include:

- Oct. 4-6, 2013 meeting of the South Central Historic Archaeology Conference, (SCHAC) at the LSU Rural Life Museum in Baton Rouge.
- Oct. 5, Poverty Point State Historic Site (SHS): how people at PP adorned themselves
- Oct. 5, Fort St. Jean Baptiste SHS: historic walk around park
- Oct. 6: Public tour of the ongoing excavations of the Quarters Area at the Chatsworth Plantation site (16EBR192) in Baton Rouge
- Oct. 6, Poverty Point SHS: program about ancient tools
- Oct. 12, Poverty Point SHS: program about earth oven cooking
- Oct. 16, Ascension Parish Library: talk about archaeology at Chatsworth Plantation
- Oct. 26, Marksville SHS: walking tour of mounds at the site
- Oct. 26, Longfellow-Evangeline SHS: program of crafts and skills of Native Americans & pioneers
- 2013 Louisiana Book Festival, November 2, Louisiana State Capitol, Baton Rouge, LA

GREENLEE RECEIVES HIGHEST ARCHAEOLOGY AWARD

Dr. Diana Greenlee is Louisiana's 2013 Archaeologist of the Year. Lt. Governor Jay Dardenne presented the award to Greenlee for outstanding contributions to Louisiana archaeology. Also conferring the honor, on behalf of the Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission, was Dr. George Riser. The recognition was at the Louisiana Culture Awards ceremony on April 23 in Baton Rouge.

In addition to her scholarly work at the University of Louisiana at Monroe, Greenlee has been the station archaeologist at Poverty Point State Historic Site since 2006. Poverty Point is a massive earthworks site in West Carroll Parish built nearly 3,500 years ago. In the capacity of station archaeologist, Greenlee oversees and facilitates all archaeological research at the property.

Greenlee also led a, multi-year project preparing Poverty Point's World Heritage Site application. The U.S. submitted the nomination in January 2013, and the site is likely to be inscribed in 2014. The World Heritage List recognizes natural and cultural sites that are important to all of humanity. Poverty Point would be the first property in Louisiana to earn that honor, and only the 22nd in the U.S. Greenlee holds a doctorate in anthropology from the University of Washington. She lives with her family in Goodwill, LA.



Diana Greenlee receives Archaeologist of the Year award from George Riser (center) and Lt. Governor Jay Dardenne (right) at the Louisiana Culture Awards ceremony on April 23 at the Louisiana State Museum in Baton Rouge.

Tunica-Biloxi Tribe Chairman Passes Away

United Southeastern Tribes (USET)

August 1, 2013

ALEXANDRIA, La. – Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana Chairman Earl J. Barbry Sr. passed away on Wednesday, July 31 at CHRISTUS Saint Frances Cabrini Hospital in Alexandria, Louisiana.

Chairman Barbry was elected Tribal Chairman in 1978 and was appointed as Tribal Administrator that same year. He had served in these capacities to this day. Under his leadership, amazing changes took place. Where once there were barren fields and wooded areas with a few shanties scattered about, one may now see a unique and modern housing development, Tribal Administrative Office, a Health Department and Social Services Office, Gaming Board and Gaming Commission Office, and Tribal Police and Court Building.

Tribal landholdings also significantly increased during Barbry's tenure as Chairman. During his leadership, the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana received federal recognition in September of 1981.

Chairman Barbry was a nationally known American Indian leader, serving on the board of the United South and Eastern Tribes, representing federally acknowledged Tribes from Louisiana to Maine.

He also had a leadership role in the Louisiana Inter-Tribal Council, an organization that serves federal and state-recognized Indian communities. He is descended from a long, unbroken line of Tunica-Biloxi chiefs. His grandfather, Elijah Barbry, was the first activist chief in Louisiana to attempt to get a federal response to the needs of the Louisiana Indian people.


Under Chairman Barbry's leadership, the Tunica-Biloxi repatriated artifacts (*the so-called Tunica Treasure*) looted from their 18th century cemetery near St. Francisville. A court action initiated from Tunica-Biloxi helped build the foundation for the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Chairman Barbry oversaw the construction of major housing developments, paved roads, tribal center, court complex, welfare office, a hotel-casino recreation complex, and a new multi-million dollar cultural and education center.



He was named the recipient of the Avoyelllean (A-VOY-EL-E-UHN) of the Year Award in 1993 by the Avoyelles Journal, the highest award given in the parish. In 1996, the Marksville Chamber of Commerce named him Minority Businessman of the Year. He received the 2005 Leadership Award of the National Indian Gaming Association. In 2006, he was named a Louisiana Legend by Louisiana Public Broadcasting in recognition of his cultural, educational, and economic contributions to the region and the state. He was the first American Indian to receive this honor.

In December 2011, Chairman Barbry was awarded an honorary doctorate of humane letters by Northwestern State University during its fall commencement exercises.

Chairman Barbry is survived by his wife; Gail Kelone Barbry, two sons; Earl, Jr. and Joey; along with two grandchildren Alexis and Annabelle. 



SCHAC 15: October 4-6, 2013

**LSU Rural Life Museum
Baton Rouge, Louisiana**

2013 SCHAC Annual Meeting: Call for Papers and Posters

The 15th annual meeting of the South Central Historical Archeology Conference (SCHAC) will be held Fri-Sun, October 4-6, 2013, at LSU Rural Life Museum in Baton Rouge. We plan to have a Friday night reception, Saturday paper and poster presentations, and a site tour on Sunday.

Accommodations will be at the Spring Hill Suites, 7979 Essen Park across from the entrance of LSU Rural Life Museum. A block of 12 rooms has been reserved, to make a reservation call (225)-766-0797 and mention LSU Rural Life Museum for a rate of \$96/night King or Queen Suite, and includes a complimentary breakfast buffet.

To make a reservation online, go to <http://www.marriott.com/hotels/travel/btrsh-springhill-suites-baton-rouge-south/> and be sure to mention LSU Rural Life Museum to get the discounted rate.

Please submit a title and an abstract of 150 words (maximum) if you are interested in presenting a paper or poster at the conference. Any research relating to historical archeology in the South Central region is welcome, and students and new presenters are encouraged to participate. Submissions should include the author, affiliation, title and abstract, and need to be received by Friday September 6, 2013. Send abstracts to: Dennis Jones archaeoman.jones@gmail.com, or Julie Doucet jdouce6@tigers.lsu.edu, or Sara Hahn shahn@coastalenv.com. A computer, digital projector, screen, and podium with microphone will be provided, but if you have other AV needs or questions, please contact Dennis Jones or Julie Doucet.

A Mound by Any Other Name is Still a Mound

James Fogleman, LAS Foreign Correspondent
(Based on a true story, I swear)

My family recently made an end of summer outing to Poverty Point. It had been too long since I had made a visit to that incredible site. It was also my first chance to see it since the trees had been removed from the mounds. Although my wife, Agnes, lamented the loss of trees, it is now possible to see the mounds as they would have looked right after construction halted.

The effect of selective tree removal at the site is spectacular. The big mound seems even more massive. Having only seen the Ball Court [Mound E] covered in dense overgrowth, its true size and shape are now easily apparent. It is hard to imagine that for a long time it was considered natural, but the large southern profile exposed by a road cut gave no hint of basket loading and looked like a regular loess profile. Sarah's Mound was, as always, serene. Even Dunbar's Mound [Mound C] looks larger.

While Poverty Point has never looked more impressive or been under better stewardship, I do have some problems related to the renaming of the mounds & their relegation to letters. At most multi mound sites there is generally no reason to give a specific mound a name, although it has happened. Look at Monks Mound at Cahokia.

In a way letter names force us to look at the creative genius of Poverty Point as a sterile occurrence rather than as an organic accomplishment of dynamic people. The best example of this is the changing of Dunbar's Mound to Mound C. If perchance we could summon one of its inhabitants and mention that this construction was named the letter C. Their first question would most likely be, "what is a letter?" The concept of an alphabet to a non-writing people would be meaningless, and possibly offensive that a momentous name was not used.

Enter Dunbar

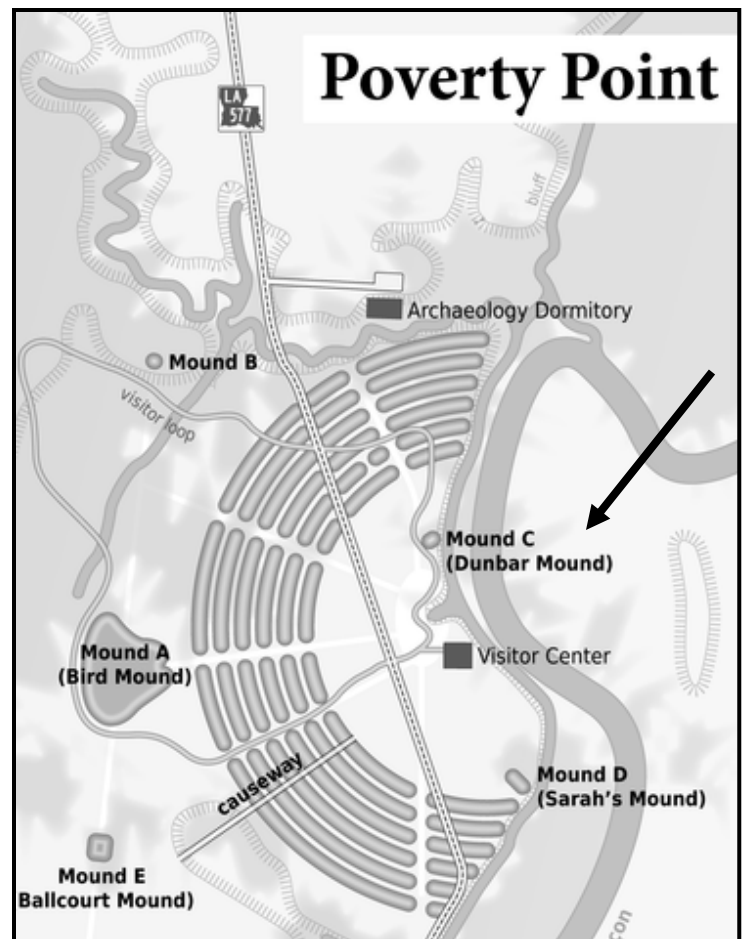
To name the mound after a turtle would be something ancient Poverty Point residents could relate to. Turtles were important at Poverty Point as shown in Figures 1 & 2. While the mound's original shape has certainly seen some changes in the last 3 millennia, it has more in common with a turtle than the letter C.

In 1983, I hired on as a field worker with Jon Gibson for setting up a grid of monuments for the Poverty Point site as well as limited excavations in various areas of the park. The crew also featured Ed Jackson who was completing his doctoral work and Wade Carr, an archaeological fellow traveler who like Dunbar in *Catch 22* seems to have disappeared.

At the same time, what is now UL-Monroe was having a field school at Poverty Point so that in many ways that summer was like a month long sleepover with girls, beer, and arrowheads. That was when the phrase "I thought I found love but it was only bioturbation" was born. In spite of these distractions, we did lots of work.

For some long forgotten reason, Wade and I left Poverty Point in the general direction of Epps. Southeast of the site we took a westward gravel road. Almost immediately, we saw a large alligator snapping turtle in the road. Even though it is said that if a snapping turtle bites you, he won't let go "until it thunders or you stick him in the eye with a needle" [Blackie Franks personal communication] we put him in the back of Wade's hulk of a truck. At about 10 kg. he was a gourmet meal in the rough.

We never seemed to find the time to clean him so he became our riding companion. To keep Dunbar in good health, he was given food and lots of water, and the truck was kept in the shade. During his stay with us, he escaped a number of times, but always at the small mound on the banks of Bayou Macon. Most likely it was the smell of the bayou which kindled his intense desire to return to a realm that his ancestors had roamed since Poverty Point times and before.



Wade had just finished reading one of my all-time favorite books, *Catch-22* by Joseph Heller. One of the characters had the same ability as our turtle, to crash but always safely. In the book his name was Orr, but somehow we got him confused with his partner, Dunbar.

At the time, we were calling everything but the ridges by specific names. There was the Bird Mound, Mound B, because these were used by Ford and Webb in 1956. Motley Mound, Sarah's Mount [named for one of the ladies buried there], Ball court [because its surface reminded Michel Hillman of a dirt basketball court], and the causeway. The mound by the bayou became *Dunbar's Mound* after the misnamed, but safely crashing turtle.

Exit Dunbar

As the field season came to an end, we returned to back fill our excavations into Dunbar's Mound. As part of the ceremony, we buried an unopened six pack of Red, White, and Blue Beer and a deck of cards. The climax of the ceremony was releasing Dunbar onto the slope of the mound leading into the Macon. Dunbar needed no encouragement. This time he crashed down the side of his mound on his way to turtle paradise.

With visions of Dunbar on my mind, we happened to meet Dr. Diana Greenlee, the station archaeologist at Poverty Point. I told her about my issue with changing Dunbar's mound to Mound C. She told me an interesting story. She had received a Facebook message concerning Dunbar's Mound which asked when William Dunbar [famous 18th-early 19th century Scottish naturalist who settled in Natchez] had visited the site. It just goes to show that anything can cause confusion.

Dr. Greenlee is continuing her dedicated efforts to have Poverty Point named a World Heritage Site, a recognition it certainly warrants. In any case, I strongly recommend that anyone who has not visited Poverty Point since the tree removal to plan another visit to Louisiana's premier archaeological site. 🇺🇸

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Ford, James A. and Clarence H. Webb

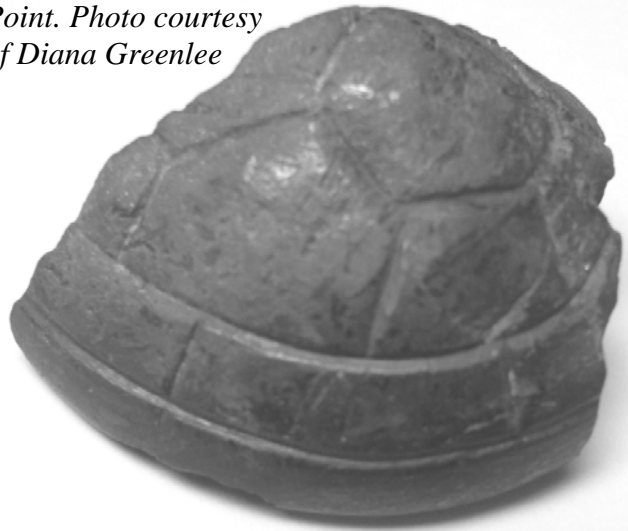
1956 *Poverty Point, A Late Archaic Site in Louisiana*. Anthropology Papers Vol. 46, Pt. 1 American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Blackie Franks [personal communication] Parking lot, Callie's Bar, Morrow, La.

Heller, Joseph

1955 *Catch-22* Simon & Schuster, New York.

Fragment of turtle shell gorget from Poverty Point. Photo courtesy of Diana Greenlee



Designs by Jon Gibson showing turtle shell

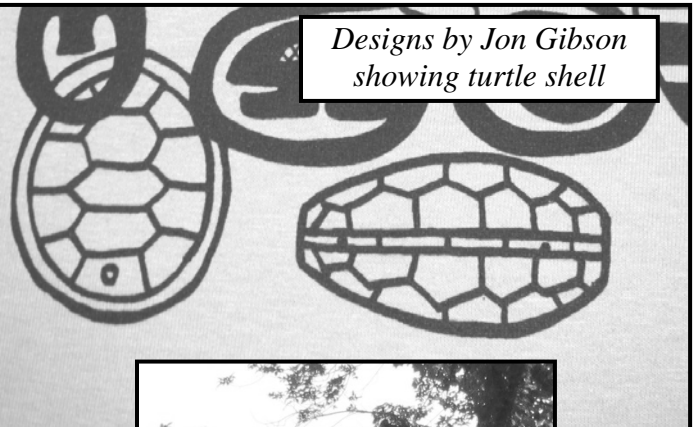
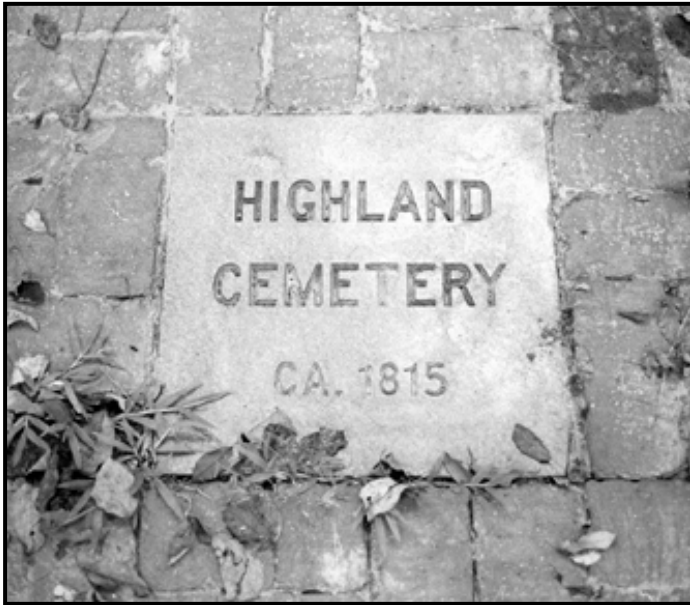


Photo of James A. & James E. Fogleman on Dunbar's Mound

LA ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE MEDIA

Collaboration produces upgrade to College Town Park and new entrance for historic cemetery

Carol Anne Blitzer, Baton Rouge Morning Advocate, April 23, 2013



College Town has a newly restored park with a new entrance to Historic Highland Cemetery thanks to a collaboration among College Town, BREC and Historic Highland Cemetery Inc. The restoration of the park was a partnership between BREC and College Town as a result of the 2004 ballot initiative to improve the local park system. College Town Park was one of the parks scheduled for improvement under BREC's Imagine Your Parks program.

"We do public input," said Cheryl Michelet, director of communications for BREC. "As part of the public input, the neighbors in College Town came back and said we'd like to raise funds to help with the project."

The original plan was to raise \$60,000 to be matched by BREC. The neighborhood exceeded its goal and raised \$85,000. With those funds and money from BREC, the park has a new playground, a picnic pavilion and sidewalks that run thorough the park and connect the cemetery at the park's southwest corner.

To create the new entrance through the park, Historic Highland Cemetery Inc. purchased 400 square feet that separated the cemetery from the BREC park.

Cemetery sexton Kenny Kleinpeter and a friend welded together an iron arch to mark the new entrance. The longtime entrance on Oxford Avenue is permanently closed. Kleinpeter said that by partnering with BREC, Baton Rouge's oldest surviving cemetery will be more carefully monitored.

He has dedicated the last 15 years to restoring the tiny cemetery that dates to 1813. It contains the graves of some of Baton Rouge's earliest settlers, including Armand Allard Duplantier, a French cavalry officer who served as aide-de-camp to General Lafayette in the American Revolution; and Pierre Joseph de Favrot, commandant of the Spanish fort at Baton Rouge. It was an overgrown eyesore when it was "discovered" in the 1960s by the late Evelyn Thom, one of the city's early preservationists.

"The tombs were encased in a forest of young trees and a network of vines and underbrush that was almost impenetrable," Thom wrote in 1976. She described fallen trees on old cast-iron fences; poison ivy covering shrubs, tombs and trees; broken gravestones; and piles of bricks.

"I brought my clippers out to get to this stone and that stone," Thom said in an Advocate interview in 2003. "What I found was a resurrection of history, the history of Baton Rouge, the pioneers." Every weekend, Thom and her husband, the late Dr. James A. Thom III, and their children worked to clean the cemetery just beyond the south gates of LSU.

Shortly after they began the project, Evelyn Thom made a sad discovery. Someone had taken many of the gravestones and pushed them in a pile in the back of the cemetery. Thom did what she could to preserve the cemetery that was originally a tiny piece of a plantation owned by George Garig. Apparently, with Garig's consent, people began using the tract for burials.

Because Garig was a practicing Catholic, he wanted the burial land consecrated as a cemetery. On June 9, 1819, he donated one arpent, about five-sixths of an acre, to the congregation of the Roman Catholic Church of Baton Rouge. “It was the first active donation in East Baton Rouge Parish,” Kleinpeter said.

After Garig’s death in 1825, his plantation was divided. The half on which the cemetery is located came into possession of Robert Penny, a Protestant who it is thought could not be buried in the Catholic cemetery. The Pennys enlarged the cemetery to create an area where Robert Penny’s wife and two children were buried.

In 1849, in a property swap, Penny’s neighbor, Denis Daigre, acquired a 16-acre tract on which the cemetery is located. After Daigre’s death in 1875, the property was divided among his heirs. A portion with the cemetery tract came to a daughter, Virginia Daigre Allain. In 1912, she sold her share of the property to a buyer who sold to Pelican Realty Co. in 1923.

Pelican hired civil engineer A.C. Mundinger to survey the property and lay out College Town subdivision. Mundinger drew his plan around the cemetery and 2 acres designated as College Town Park.

But there was a problem. When the map of College Town was officially filed before the subdivision was laid out, the measurements for the cemetery accidentally were omitted. This led to later encroachments on the cemetery property.

“What we call Highland Cemetery is a half acre survivor of what was said to be a two-acre cemetery,” Kleinpeter said. “We have evidence of at least 280 burials in Highland Cemetery. There are at least 100 burials at the house on the corner.”

Kleinpeter began working with Thom in the 1990s. His third great-grandfather is buried in the cemetery along with other ancestors. For 10 years, he and Ron Seidemann, an attorney who runs the Lands and Natural Resources section in the Attorney General’s Office, have been doing archaeological digs in the cemetery. “Cemeteries come under my jurisdiction,” Seidemann said. “I can work out here because this cemetery is no longer operational.”

Kleinpeter said he believes that there have only been two burials in Highland Cemetery since the turn of the last century. “The last burial was in 1939,” he said.

Every Sunday, Kleinpeter and Seidemann carefully dig in the cemetery. Their goal is to locate graves and match them to gravestones found in the cemetery and to locate other graves that may not have been marked with stones.

“A newspaper article from the ’30s describes how the cemetery had many iron crosses with no text whatsoever,” Kleinpeter said. The men keep detailed records of their finds. “We don’t expect to find nonrelated cemetery stuff out here,” Seidemann said. “Just brick, mortar, gravel and the occasional bone. It’s not exactly Indiana Jones out here.”

Kleinpeter said he has located about 180 burial shafts. “One hundred and fifty years later, I can take my probe and put it in the ground, and where it stops I know where a burial shaft ends,” he said.

Burial shafts are easy to locate because soil that has been dug is less dense than soil that has not been dug. “We are very confident that our probe data is very accurate,” he said.

Michelet sees the partnership between BREC, which acquired the park in the 1970s, and College Town as an example of what can happen when neighborhoods and BREC work together.

“It’s neat to have a neighborhood work with us,” she said. “In our recent partnerships, neighborhoods are getting more active.”



Kenny Kleinpeter screening excavation fill at the Historic Highland Cemetery

Archaeologists Probe Mystery Structure at Magnolia Mound

Faimon A. Roberts III, Baton Rouge Morning Advocate, June 10, 2013

When construction workers at BREC's Magnolia Mound uncovered what appeared to be an old brick foundation, they stopped digging because they didn't know what it was.

Now, after several days of excavating by an archaeologist, much about the possibly pre-Civil War building remains unknown.

"I don't have the faintest idea what it might be," said Malcolm Shuman, the owner of Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, a contract archaeology firm hired by BREC to help consult on the construction of a new visitors center at the two-century-old site.

Shuman and his team uncovered the brick foundation to a 15-foot-by-15-foot building, he said. Though the foundation had been dug into the ground, he said, the builders appeared to lack experience.

"The bricks are a haphazard collection," he said. "It looks like they grabbed whatever kind of brick they could find and put it up." There was no mortar between the bricks, Shuman said.

One of the first ideas considered by Shuman and his team was that the building might have been a kitchen.

"I would expect to find a layer of ash or charcoal, but instead we find some chunks of coal," he said. "Some animal bones, but they are not charred." Small bits of pottery have been found on the inside as well, he said. "The pottery is without exception antebellum pottery," Shuman said. "It spans from about 1780 until 1830, but people held on to stuff then, so it may have lasted longer."

Having so few clues to the building's function makes it nearly impossible to judge when it might have been built, Shuman said.

Shuman has been digging at the building since early this week. He plans to return Monday and try to excavate the north and south walls in hopes of finding a door or some other architectural clue to what the building was used for. Even if they find something, Shuman said, it may not tell them anything. "The key may not be in the archaeology, but in the archival records," he said.

"We have lists of buildings from early inventories with no maps," Sykes said. The best map, which dates to 1880, does not show the building, he said. Some clues may be divined by going through the letters and other written records, he said.

"I don't have the faintest idea what it might be," said Malcolm Shuman, the owner of Surveys Unlimited Research Associates


Rob Mann, an LSU archaeologist, said the building's importance could depend on its age. "It's an undocumented structure," he said. "If it does date to the antebellum period, it could be extremely significant."

Mann cautioned that the presence of china from before the Civil War does not necessarily mean the building came from that era. "They have to determine if those artifacts are from later fill episodes," he said. "We have artifacts that we can date, but can we discern their context?"

Mann praised BREC and the team building the new visitors center for exercising care in digging around potential archaeological finds.

Before the crews even started digging out the space for the visitor's center, they studied maps of the site to find a location where they would be unlikely to encounter any undiscovered structures, said John Sykes, Magnolia Mound's executive director.

The current site on Magnolia Mound's northern side was selected because, according to an 1880 map of property, two roads intersected there. Shuman surveyed the area, a process that included sinking test holes into the mound, to detect any obstructions. Workers then used a tractor to carefully remove topsoil from the site and Shuman checked it again.

The brick foundation that Shuman and his team are studying now was only found after workers began digging outside the original area to put in additional drainage, Sykes said. The visitors center is expected to open in 2014 and was funded by BREC and private donations. 



Photograph of Magnolia Mound Plantation House built in 1791 by Armand Duplantier and now owned and operated by the Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge (BREC).

Archaeologists solve mystery at Magnolia Mound

Baton Rouge Morning Advocate staff report

June 27, 2013

Archaeologists say they believe they have solved the mystery of the unknown brick structure discovered by a construction crew at BREC's Magnolia Mound Plantation.

They say it was likely a storage building that burned down.

Early this month, a construction crew building the new Turner Visitor Center at Magnolia Mound found a brick foundation underground while digging to add drainage to the project.

The building does not appear on any historical map of Magnolia Mound.

On Thursday, BREC officials announced that archaeologists with Surveys Unlimited Research Associates Inc. had excavated portions of the structure and determined it most likely was a building used for storage that burned down.


The building was approximately 11 feet by 13 feet and made of wood, with a slate roof and glass windows. The foundation was a mixture of "plantation-style site-made bricks" from the 1800s and other more modern, machine-built bricks, according to a BREC news release.

Archaeologists believe the structure was built around 1900 because of the age of the bricks and because the building is not on an 1880s map of the property. The excavation uncovered large amounts of ceramic pieces dating back to the Civil War, as well as artifacts from the 20th century.

"One of the most rewarding aspects of working at a site like Magnolia Mound is that anytime we make improvements to the property, we learn more about our past," said John Sykes, Magnolia Mound director.

The structure is covered for now with a tarp during construction, and Sykes will decide whether to fill the site back up with dirt or leave some of it exposed as an exhibit once the construction is complete.

"While the building doesn't appear to have great historical significance, its discovery gives us another glimpse into life in Baton Rouge more than 100 years ago," Sykes said

Friends of Magnolia Mound, a donor group associated with the BREC facility, paid for the additional costs of the excavation and investigation of the brick structure to determine its historical significance. Magnolia Mound, a nationally accredited museum, dates back to the 1790s and includes early outbuildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places, 



Archaeologists from Survey's Unlimited Research Associates dig for clues to solve the mystery at Magnolia Mound exposed during the construction of the new Visitors Center.

Another view of the structure that consisted of two stretcher rows of plantation brick. Excavation being filmed by WBRZ, a Baton Rouge television station.



Geopolitics threaten Poverty Point's fate

US in arrears to UNESCO, which decides World Heritage Sites

Greg Hilburn, Monroe News-Star



Visitors climb the stairs to Mound A at Poverty Point State Historic Site. The earthwork is the last of the Late Archaic mounds at the site. / Dacia Idom/The News-Star

State and federal officials fear Poverty Point's selection as a World Heritage Site could be jeopardized because the United States continues to withhold annual dues from the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

"Politics can be an ugly business," said 5th District U.S. Rep. Rodney Alexander, R-Quitman, who is working with U.S. Sen. Mary Landrieu, D-La., to seek a solution. Both lawmakers are members of their respective chamber's appropriations committees. "My understanding is UNESCO is looking favorably at the application regardless," Alexander said. "I hope that it will."

The U.S. withdrew its funding from UNESCO — about \$77 million per year — in 2011 after the Palestinian Authority was accepted as a full member of the cultural agency. Current law prevents the U.S. from paying dues to any United Nations body that accepts Palestine as a member. But Landrieu and Alexander hope to convince colleagues in Congress to support a waiver to pay this year's dues, a move the White House supports.

"I have been working with (state) Sen. Francis Thompson (D-Delhi) and Lt. Gov. Jay Dardenne to find a solution to this problem," Landrieu said in a statement to *The News-Star*. "Poverty Point is a treasure and deserves to be protected, preserved and recognized on the world stage." Landrieu didn't expand on her strategy, but a member of her staff said the senator hoped to craft a solution within a matter of weeks. "This isn't just a local or even state issue; it's of international importance," Thompson said. "The prestige of having a World Heritage Site in our region and state would be of great significance both culturally and economically."

Poverty Point State Historical Site in West Carroll Parish is the next U.S. application up for consideration as a World Historical Site nominated by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Its application was presented this year and will likely be voted on next summer. The site is a vast complex of earthen mounds and

ridges in North America. It was built by inhabitants more than 3,500 years ago, considered the oldest such known site selected. Poverty Point would be Louisiana's first on the world list, which includes 962 sites in 157 countries. Only 21 sites in the United States have made the list.

The designation would put Poverty Point on par with iconic cultural landmarks such as Stonehenge in England, the Pyramids at Giza in Egypt and the Great Wall of China.


Last week, Dardenne sent assistant secretaries Pam Breau and Stuart Johnson to Washington to meet with Landrieu, Alexander and other lawmakers about the issue.

"Our hope is the applications are based on merit, but I certainly recognize the political reality of the situation," Dardenne said. "I'm sympathetic relative to our position on Palestine, but I'd hate for something like this to get caught up in political turmoil. It's definitely a concern for everyone." Dardenne said his team was joined in Washington by officials from other states with potential World

Heritage Sites in the pipeline like Texas, where the Alamo is being considered for inclusion in 2015. Those states, as evidenced by an editorial in the *San Antonio Express-News*, are carefully watching Poverty Point's fate.

"Before the missions (Alamo), UNESCO is to consider Poverty Point, an archaeological site in northeastern Louisiana built 3,500 years ago by hunter-gatherers," the editorial read. "This notion of no pay, no play will be put to the test."

"In an ideal world, the missions' nomination would depend entirely on its merits, a country's UNESCO membership notwithstanding," the editorial continued. "It isn't an ideal world. And opting out of UNESCO will not make it any more so."

Dardenne said he's offered the state's support and emphasized the importance of Poverty Point's inclusion, but admitted his hands are otherwise tied on the federal issue. "I'm just hoping (Landrieu and Alexander) can find a creative way to make certain the U.S. nominations like Poverty Point are still in good stead," Dardenne said. 



Landrieu Amends Bill to Help Poverty Point World Heritage List

By Jordan Blum, Baton Rouge Morning Advocate Washington bureau, July 26, 2013



WASHINGTON — Language was written Thursday into a U.S. Senate appropriations bill to boost the prospects of Louisiana’s Poverty Point State Historic Site making it to the World Heritage List with other such famous sites as the Taj Mahal, Stonehenge and the Grand Canyon.

Sen. Mary Landrieu, D-La., said she hopes the language could get around problems with Poverty Point’s nomination created by Middle East politics. Back in 2011, the U.S. cut funding to UNESCO after Palestine was allowed to join the organization. Congress has banned U.S. funding to U.N. bodies that recognize Palestine as a state before an Israeli-Palestinian peace deal is reached.

Consequently, the U.S. has not paid dues to the World Heritage Centre in Paris that is run by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, more commonly known as UNESCO.

Landrieu successfully inserted narrowly tailored language into the appropriations bill that added \$700,000 only to the World Heritage Program to keep Poverty Point’s nomination from being unfairly punished. The amendment is in the state, foreign operations and related programs appropriations bill approved Thursday by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

“Poverty Point is a historical treasure for Louisiana and our entire country, and this special place deserves to be protected and preserved as a World Heritage site,” Landrieu said after the committee meeting.

“By giving Poverty Point the recognition it deserves, it will no doubt bring increased tourism to the region, helping to lift up the local economy.”

The world list includes 962 sites in 157 countries, but only 21 in the U.S.

Poverty Point’s ancient Native American mounds were built more than 3,000 years ago around 1500 B.C. or even before that. It would take about 50 versions of Stonehenge put together to recreate the size of the Poverty Point mounds, according to T.R. Kidder, a Washington University in St. Louis archaeologist and anthropologist who has extensively studied the northeastern Louisiana site.


The Poverty Point site consists of six enormous, concentric earthen ridges with an outer diameter of more than a half mile, and several large mounds, including one of the largest in North America, according to the U.S. Interior Department. This constructed landscape was the largest and most elaborate of its time on the continent. The particular form of the complex is not duplicated anywhere else in the world.

Lt. Gov. Jay Dardenne said Thursday’s progress gives Poverty Point a critical path forward that should prove “narrowly tailored” enough to avoid stirring up geopolitical debates about the Middle East.

Dardenne said the concern is that U.S. nominations could be rejected unless the nation is paying its dues to the program. “It was her (Landrieu’s) understanding the U.S. sites wouldn’t be considered at all absent some sort of funding,” Dardenne said.


The House version of the funding bill does not yet contain any such funding, but La Rep. Rodney Alexander, R-Quitman, who sits on the House Appropriations Committee, is working on the issue in that chamber.

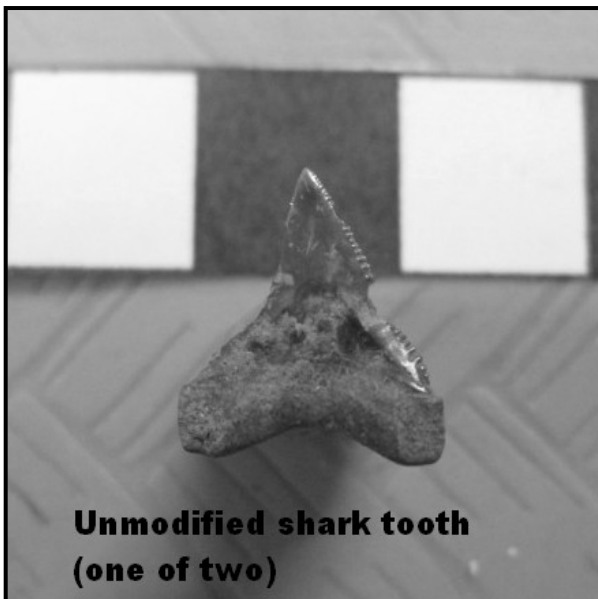
Dardenne said Poverty Point’s inscription would mean potentially huge economic development and global tourism benefits in northeastern Louisiana. He said an economic study is being finalized to project the benefits.

Dardenne compared the potential boosts to northeastern Louisiana to the inclusion of the relatively remote Chaco Culture National Historic Park in New Mexico on the World Heritage List. “They saw a very dramatic increase in their visitation,” he said. 

RESEARCH NEWS

**Bone Tools Recovered from the Patterson site
(16SMY10)****Antler tine****Shark vertebra bead****Shaped mammal
metapodial (lower
leg) fragment**

Here are modified bones (and one not) from the Patterson site. Not many, but interesting. The shark vertebra bead is compared here to a pic from the internet, a pretty good match, I think. The shark tooth is a good match to one earlier found in this sample and identified as a bull shark *Carcharhinus leucus*, , by James Albert, a colleague in the Biology Dept. at ULL. So we have two pieces of evidence of sharks being harvested in the lower Atchafalaya Basin 10+ centuries ago. The finely crafted bone fish hook has not been correlated with any SE bone fish hooks so far, but more work on this to come. A fragment of one other probable fish hook of a similar type was found also. The antler tine and the shaped long-bone (metapodial?) fragment also need further investigation to determine possible function. Anyway, fun times continue. - Jim Delahoussaye 


**Unmodified shark tooth
(one of two)****Bone fish hook**

Geophysical Survey at Los Adaes (16NA16)

By George Avery, Jami Lockhart, and Jeff Williams

A geophysical survey was conducted in the area of the mission at Los Adaes (16NA16) during the week of March 18, 2013. The survey was funded by a grant from the Cane River Heritage Area to Stephen F. Austin State University (SFA). Jami Lockhart of the Arkansas Archeological Survey was hired to survey the area known as “Mission Hill” with ground penetrating radar, resistivity, magnetometry, and magnetic conductivity/susceptibility.

Jami was involved in the 2009 geophysical survey of the presidio area of Los Adaes, which was very successful. The area to be surveyed was covered in closely spaced pole-sized pine trees and underbrush—staff from Fort St. Jean Baptiste State Historic Site did a great job clearing the area. A large, rectangular anomaly was documented in the area where the mission church may have been located and a smaller rectangular anomaly was also documented. These and other anomalies will be tested next spring as part of the Northwestern State University archaeology field school conducted by Tommy Hailey and Pete Gregory.

Jeff Girard and Pete Gregory of Northwestern State University were very generous with their time and their participation was much appreciated. Volunteers from the LAS Northwest Chapter included “Boogie” and Rovena Windsor. Boogie became quite proficient with the resistivity meter. Input from Ray Berthelot, Justin French, Rhonda Gauthier, and Tommy Adkins of the Louisiana Office of State Parks was also much appreciated. The SFA team consisted of Jeff Williams (GIS Specialist), Charles Ashton (GIS Specialist), and George Avery (Principal Investigator). 

Dueling GPRs. Charles Ashton (left) is learning how to use SFA's GPR and Jami Lockhart was very generous in giving Charles instruction and advice.

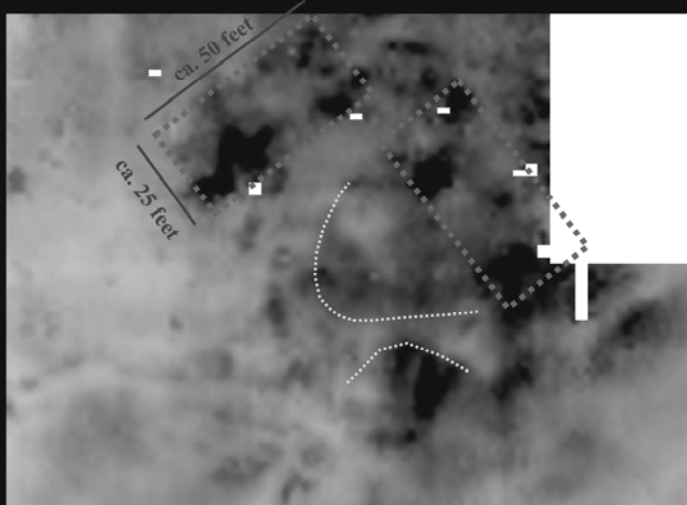


Jami Lockhart is surveying with the EM-38, which measures both magnetic susceptibility and conductivity. As with the magnetometer, bystanders have to stand back while the survey is being conducted so that any metal worn by onlookers will not be sensed by the machines.



Above- Everyone helped with the resistivity survey since it is the most time-consuming of all the geophysical survey techniques. Readings are taken every meter by poking the probes into the ground and pushing a button. (left to right, Rhonda Gauthier, Charles Aston, Jeff Girard, and Jami Lockhart). Right- Jeff Williams and Boogie Windsor take their turn with the resistivity meter. Below- The resistivity meter gave the best results. A large rectangular anomaly might be the mission church.

Electrical Resistance (3/23/2013)
Los Adaes Mission (possible location)



Urrutia Map (ca.1767)
Los Adaes Mission




Darker shades represent increased electrical resistance

The New Acadia Project (*Projet Nouvelle Acadie*)

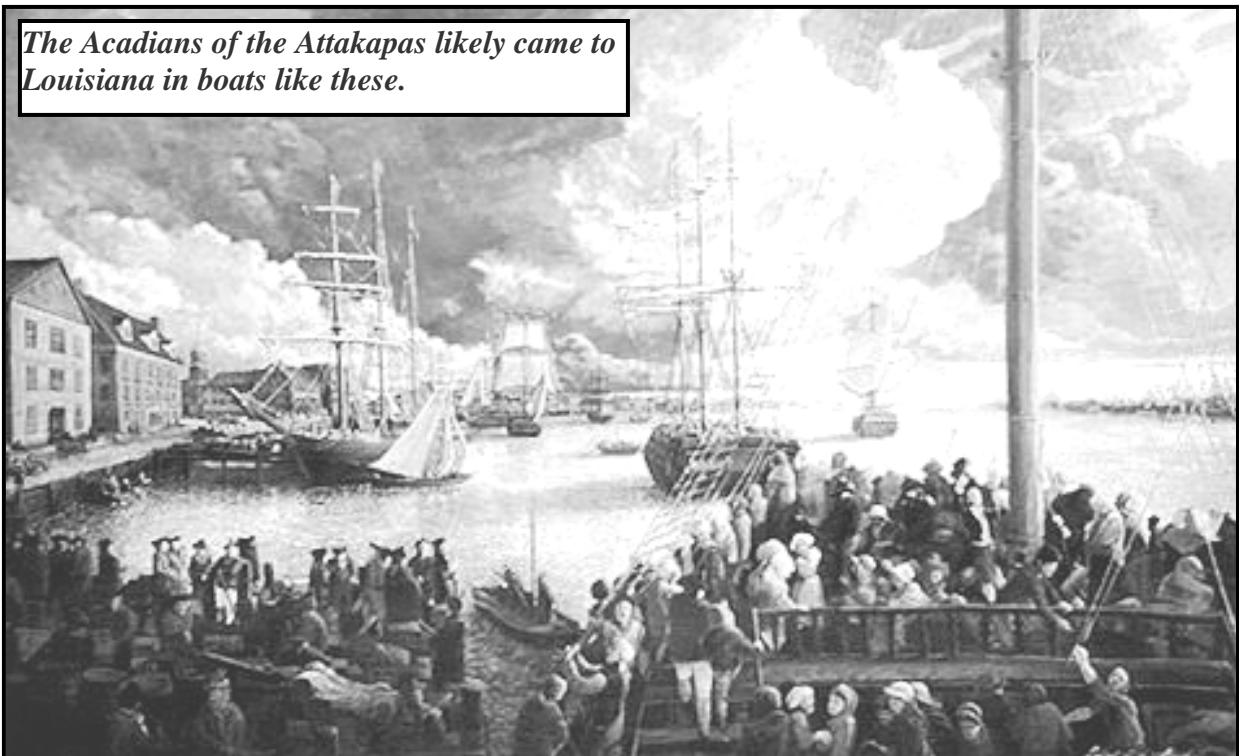
The New Acadia Project is a multidisciplinary research effort designed to systematically locate, identify, and investigate the eighteenth-century homesteads and unmarked gravesites of Acadian exiles in south-central Louisiana.

In 1765 Joseph Broussard, also known as *Beausoleil*, led a group of 193 Acadians to New Orleans. The colonial government of Louisiana provisioned the Acadian families and directed them to settle in the Attakapas District along the banks of the Bayou Teche. Within months of their arrival they were afflicted with a virulent epidemic, possibly yellow fever. As many as 34 died between the summer and winter of 1765, including *Beausoleil* and his brother, Alexandre Broussard. These pioneers and founders of *Nouvelle Acadie* were buried at the places they had initially settled, known as *le dernier camp d'en bas*, *premier camp d'en bas*, and *camp Beausoleil*.

The Acadian camps and gravesites are thought to be located on the Teche Ridge, between St. Martinville and New Iberia, in the vicinity of the present-day village of Loreauville. The historical and cultural significance of this project is made increasingly urgent by continued residential and commercial development in the region. The irreplaceable archaeological record and unique information it might provide on early Acadian history and culture in Louisiana may be destroyed. The unknown gravesites and places where Cajun culture and Acadiana were sown two and a half centuries ago may be inadvertently obliterated and as a result, unparalleled opportunities for heritage conservation, cultural tourism and economic development will be irretrievably lost.

The New Acadia Project is a long-term, collaborative undertaking in public archaeology, public history, and cultural resource management planning. The first phase of the project will involve public outreach and consultation, historical and archival research, oral history, and archaeological survey. Individuals and organizations interested in supporting this research can contact the New Acadia Project Steering Committee at the Acadian Heritage & Culture Foundation, Inc. 203 South Broadway, Erath, Louisiana 70533, ph. 337-233-5832. The Acadian Heritage & Culture Foundation is a non-profit corporation based at The Acadian Museum in Erath. For additional information on this research and the archaeological expedition to discover *Nouvelle Acadie*, contact Mark A. Rees in the Department of Sociology, Anthropology & Child and Family Studies at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette. There is also information on line at Facebook at “New Acadia Project/Projet Nouvelle-Acadie.” 

The Acadians of the Attakapas likely came to Louisiana in boats like these.



Lower Mississippi Valley Landscape Archaeology Project, Tulane University, New Orleans

Dr. Chris Rodning and students from the Anthropology Department at Tulane University have begun a project to study the Native American cultural landscape in the Lower Mississippi Valley. There will be an emphasis on the role of monumental earthworks as permanent and persistent places within the dynamic environment of the river valley and the wetlands and waterways of coastal Louisiana.

One recent product of this project is a paper published in *Louisiana Archaeology* in 2013 about the Lac St. Agnes site in Avoyelles Parish, and about recent geophysical surveys at the site by Jayur Mehta, Bryan Haley, David Chatelain, and Erlend Johnson. Analyses of the locations of mound sites in southeastern Louisiana are ongoing (see map). With help from Lee Bretan, an anthropology student at Tulane, Jayur has been repackaging artifact collections from the Sims site, in St. Charles Parish, and from the Bowie site, in Lafourche Parish, as part of an effort to make Louisiana archaeology collections at Tulane more amenable to research and more accessible to researchers.

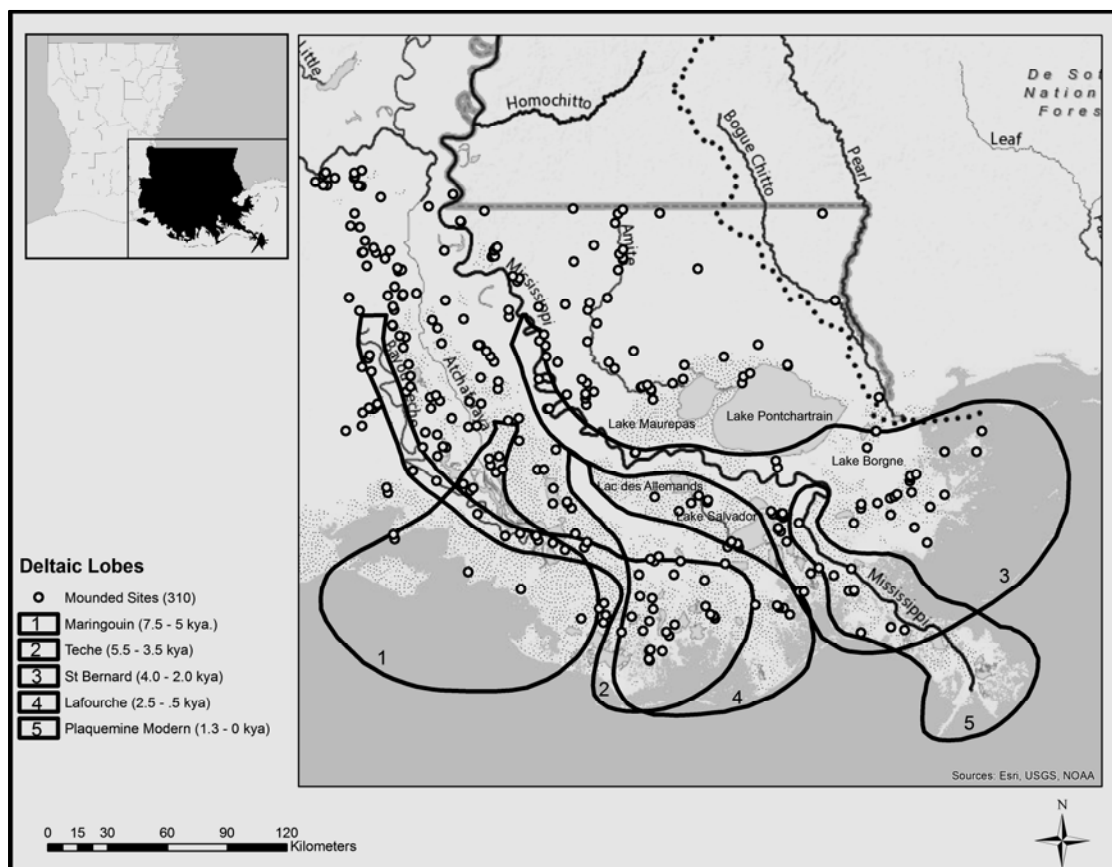
Along with Jayur and Lee, other Tulane students—William Marshak and Corey Stefan—have been helping to sort and to catalog pottery from the Carson Mounds site in the Yazoo Basin of Mississippi. Meanwhile, undergraduate anthropology major, Benjamin Davis, is analyzing a surface collection of chipped

stone projectile points from a site in West Feliciana Parish for his honors thesis at Tulane during the 2013–2014 academic year.

Papers about these efforts were presented at the 2013 annual conference of the Louisiana Archaeological Society, and at the biannual conference of the Archaeological Sciences of the Americas Symposium, at Vanderbilt University in October 2012.

Jayur Mehta presented another paper at the Visiting Scholars Conference at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale in March 2013. The Carbondale conference, organized by Tulane alum Ronald Faulseit and entitled “Beyond Collapse: Archaeological Perspectives on Resilience, Revitalization, and Reorganization in Complex Societies,” generated interest from archaeologists around the world, and papers are currently in preparation for an edited volume based on the conference. Other papers are in preparation for the upcoming annual conference of the American Society for Ethnohistory, which will take place in New Orleans in September 2013.

This project is supported by the New Orleans Center for the Gulf South, the Center for Archaeology, and the Department of Anthropology at Tulane University, and by a grant from the Louisiana Board of Regents.



Mounded sites in southeastern Louisiana (map by Jayur Mehta, site location data courtesy of the Louisiana Office of Tourism, Recreation, and Culture, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge).

Kisatchie Ranger District, Natchitoches Parish Kisatchie National Forest

Geoffrey R. Lehmann, glehmann@fs.fed.us

August 2013: this year Ethan Dunham and Jacob Warner from LSU, along with Natasha Overell and Christian Sheumaker from UL Lafayette, joined me for a 10-week season of archeological field survey on the Kisatchie Ranger District (KRD).

Participating agreements between the KRD, Louisiana State University, and the University of Louisiana at Lafayette continued to fulfill the District's need for a field crew and to provide students the opportunity for field experience. Phase I archeological survey of both area and linear projects make up the primary field work, though students are exposed to the broad range of activities conducted on a Forest Service Ranger District.

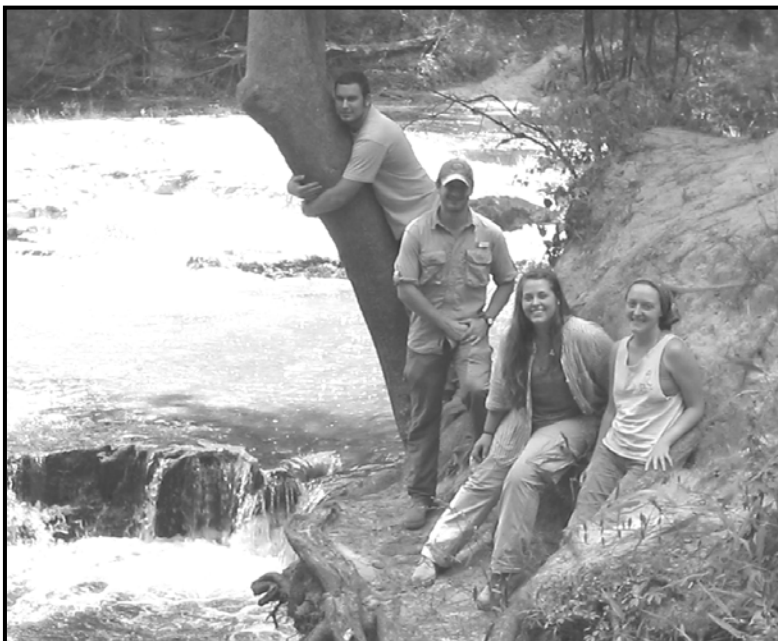
Our first task this year was surveying 614 acres for a larger, multi-year project area within the Sheard Branch drainage. Although the District had recently completed a growing season controlled burn in part of the survey area, it still contained portions of thick understory. We recorded 9 historic sites and isolated finds along with 1 prehistoric site associated with an outcrop of Catahoula sedimentary quartzite. Systematic and judgmental shovel testing failed to relocate another prehistoric site just north of the project area that was discovered by a previous KRD technician, but never formally recorded.

Three of these historic sites are probably part of what a local informant refers to as the "Ikey Radom" (sp?) community along Wolf Branch. He had little information other than the name. The sites consist of linear scatters of early 20th century material along an abandoned logging railroad bed that deadheads at the Wolf Branch drainage.

The preliminary indication is that the community was a part of the industrial logging operations in the first quarter of the 20th century, and likely a railroad-mobile community at that, but whether directly related to the timber harvest, railroad construction, turpentine production or some other function is not known.

Our second task was an evaluation of over 16 miles (25.8 km) of user-created trails within the Steep Hill Creek drainage. These had been inventoried several years ago as part of an analysis of motor vehicle usage and were now up for rehabilitation, if necessary. We walked all of the trails, but only surveyed by shovel-test those where on-going erosion is an issue. We reconnoitered 7.3 miles (11.8 km) and surveyed 8.9 miles (14.3 km), locating one Woodland Period prehistoric site along the way.

Our final task was to delineate and conduct a damage assessment of a previously unknown looted site brought to the attention of District Law Enforcement Officer Jason LaMons by a neighboring landowner. We were assisted in mapping over 80 separate looting pits by District




Ethan Dunham, Jacob Warner, Christian Sheumaker and Natasha Overell contemplate a headlong plunge over Kisatchie Falls.



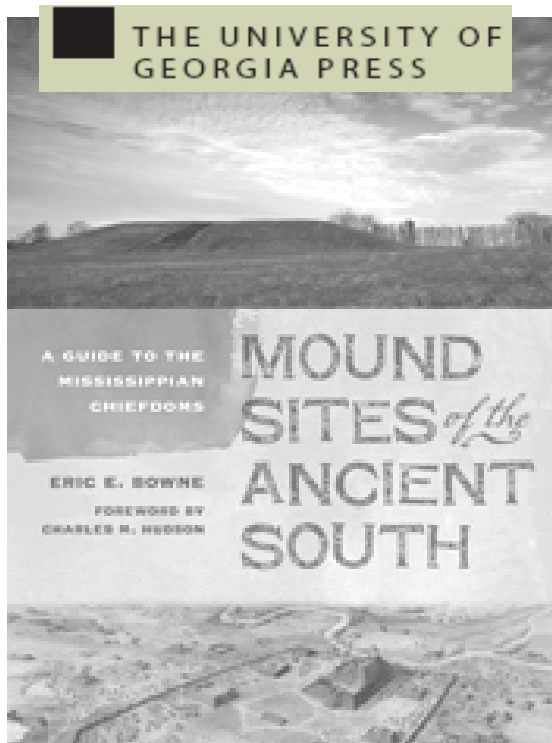
Natasha Overell puts in a shovel test adjacent to washtubs and buckets flanking an abandoned railroad bed.

engineering technician Darrell Mills. Our delineation revealed an occupation beginning at least 10,000 years ago and which continued through the Late Woodland. The crew recovered Late Paleo San Patrice, side-notched Middle Archaic and corner-notched Late Archaic projectile points, and gave us an indication of what kept the looters so busy.

Along the way we re-delineated an early 20th century historic site at which a local informant had discovered a previously undetected cistern. We also visited a local portable saw mill for insights on what we might encounter when we delineated near a large sawdust pile which we presumed indicated the former location of such a mill. The answer on both counts: not much. Thanks to Christian, Ethan, Jacob and Natasha for pulling together to get a tough job done. 



BOOKS OF INTEREST TO LA ARCHAEOLOGY

**Mound Sites of the Ancient South***A Guide to the Mississippian Chiefdoms***Eric E. Bowne, Foreword by Charles M. Hudson**

A guide to over twenty mound sites and archaeological museums spanning fourteen states

From approximately AD 900 to 1600, ancient Mississippian culture dominated today's southeastern United States. These Native American societies, known more popularly as moundbuilders, had populations that numbered in the thousands, produced vast surpluses of food, engaged in longdistance trading, and were ruled by powerful leaders who raised large armies. Mississippian chiefdoms built fortified towns with massive earthen structures used as astrological monuments and burial grounds. The remnants of these cities—scattered throughout the Southeast from Florida north to Wisconsin and as far west as Texas—are still visible and awe-inspiring today.

This heavily illustrated guide brings these settlements to life with maps, artists' reconstructions, photos of artifacts, and historic and modern photos of sites, connecting our archaeological knowledge with what is visible when visiting the sites today. Anthropologist Eric E. Bowne discusses specific structures at each location and highlights noteworthy museums, artifacts, and cultural features. He also provides an introduction to Mississippian culture, offering background on subsistence and settlement practices, political and social organization, warfare, and belief systems that will help readers better understand these complex and remarkable places. Sites include Cahokia, Moundville, Etowah, and many more. 🇺🇸

Eric E. Bowne is an assistant professor of anthropology at Arkansas Tech University. He is the author of *The Westo Indians: Slave Traders of the Early Colonial South*.

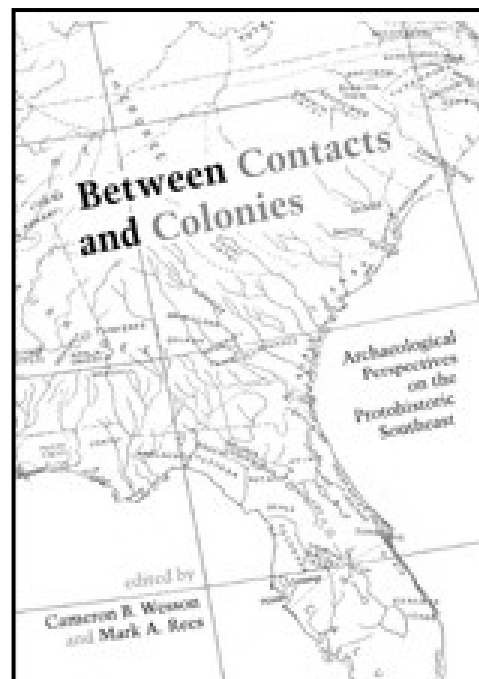
Between Contacts and Colonies*Archaeological Perspectives on the Protohistoric Southeast*

Edited by Cameron B. Wesson and Mark A. Rees

This collection of essays brings together diverse approaches to the analysis of Native American culture in the protohistoric period. For most Native American peoples of the Southeast, almost two centuries passed between first contact with European explorers in the 16th century and colonization by whites in the 18th century—a temporal span commonly referred to as the Protohistoric period. A recent flurry of interest in this period by archaeologists armed with an improved understanding of the complexity of culture contact situations and important new theoretical paradigms has illuminated a formerly dark time frame.

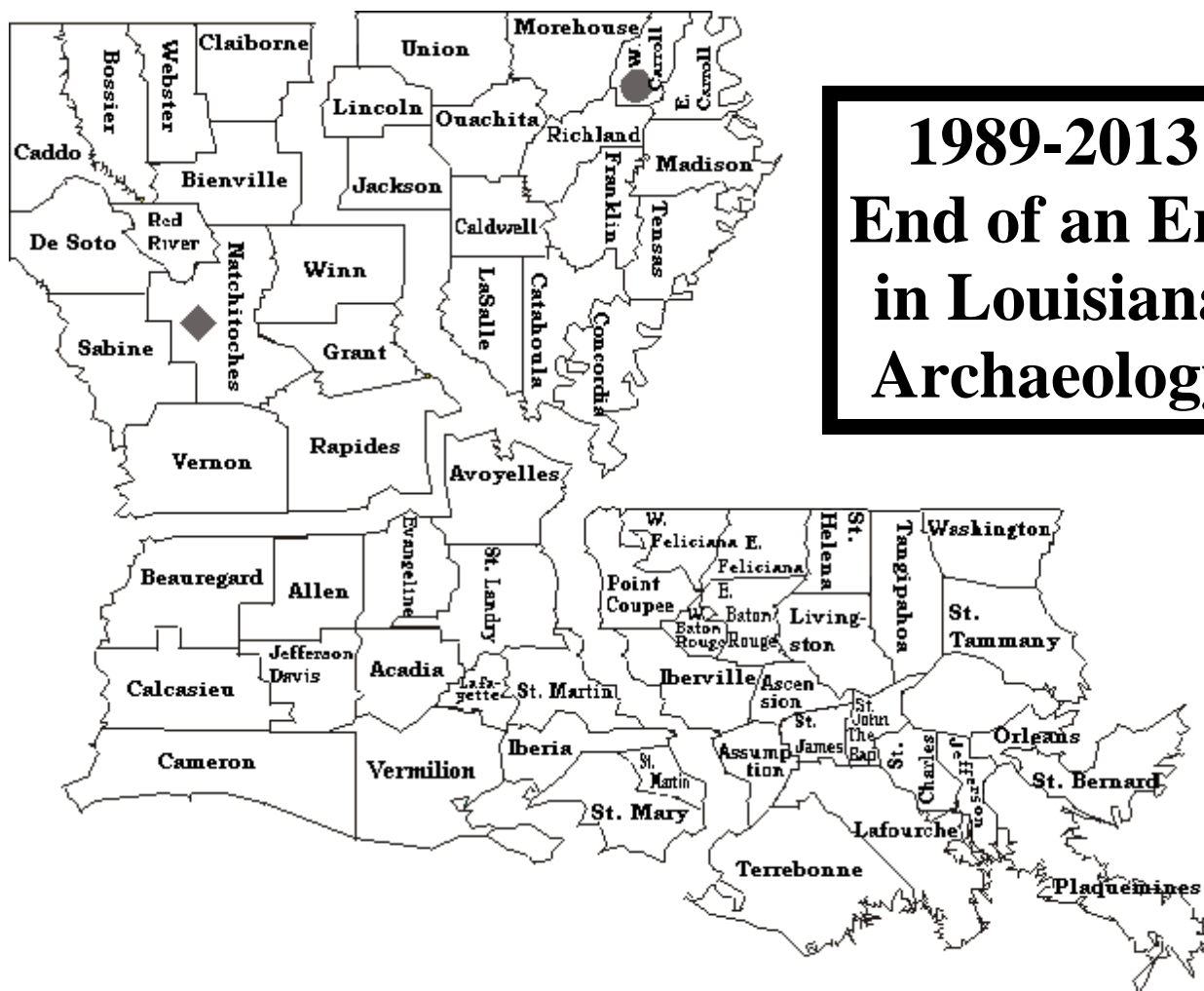
This volume pulls together the current work of archaeologists, historians, and anthropologists to demonstrate a diversity of approaches to studying protohistory. Contributors address different aspects of political economy, cultural warfare, architecture, sedentism, subsistence, foods, prestige goods, disease, and trade. From examination of early documents by René Laudonnière and William Bartram to a study of burial goods distribution patterns; and from an analysis of Caddoan research in Arkansas and Louisiana to an interesting comparison of Apalachee and Powhatan elites, this volume ranges broadly in subject matter. What emerges is a tantalizingly clear view of the protohistoric period in North America.

Cameron B. Wesson is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Illinois at Chicago. **Mark A. Rees** is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette. 🇺🇸



University of Alabama Press
www.uapress.ua.edu

REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWS



**1989-2013
End of an Era
in Louisiana
Archaeology**

Northwest Region
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The Louisiana Regional Archaeology Program, Then and Now

Nancy Hawkins, Louisiana, Division of Archaeology

June 30, 2013 marked the end of an era in the life of the Louisiana Regional Archaeology Program. On that date, three of the four regional archaeology programs ended, because of shrinking budgets. The programs had been funded through a combination of grants from the state Division of Archaeology and financial support from host universities. Several years of state budget cuts led to the closure of the programs for the Southeast, Southwest and Northeast regions of the state. The Northwest regional archaeology program at Northwestern State University (NSU) in Natchitoches continues, with Jeff Girard remaining in his position.

Southeast archaeologist Rob Mann has joined the faculty at St. Cloud State University in St. Cloud, Minnesota. Southwest archaeologist David Palmer is teaching at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette and is the Deputy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana. Former interim Northeast regional archaeologist Fran Hamilton is now working and living in Naples, Florida.

Regional Program Origins

The Regional Archaeology Program began in 1989 as a way to provide direct and efficient archaeological advice and assistance throughout

Louisiana. The state was divided into four regions, and a public university in each region provided an office, administrative support, and a cash match. In 1989, the Northeast and Northwest regional archaeology programs were initiated at Northeast Louisiana University (now the University of Louisiana at Monroe) and NSU. In 1991, the Southeast Regional Archaeology Program was added at Louisiana State University, and in 1992, the Southwest Regional Archaeology Program was started at the University of Southwestern Louisiana (now the University of Louisiana at Lafayette).

The need for a fifth regional archaeology program to serve the greater New Orleans area was recognized as a priority as early as the 1980s, but establishing and sustaining the program proved difficult. In 1995-96, the University of New Orleans (UNO) conducted a one-year New Orleans archaeology planning project with Division of Archaeology support. At that time, the university initiated the Greater New Orleans Archaeology Program, which continued for several years with self-generated funds. Later, from 2008 through 2012 the Greater New Orleans Archaeology Program at UNO was revived, when federal Hurricane Recovery, and later, Road Home funds, became available,



SW Regional Archaeologist, Dr. David Palmer (left) and Dr. Rob Mann (center), SE Regional Archaeologist, are given recognition for their service to the Louisiana Regional Archaeology Program at the most recent meeting of the Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission chaired by Dr. George Riser (right).

The archaeologists who served in these five programs have been:

Northwest Region

Jeff Girard 1989—present

Northeast Region

Joe Saunders 1989—2011

Fran Hamilton 2011—2013

Southeast Region

Susan Wurtzberg 1991—1992

Rebecca Saunders 1993—1994

Chris Hays 1995—2000

Rob Mann 2001—2013

Southwest Region

Mike Russo 1992—1993

Chip McGimsey 1995—2007

David Palmer 2008—2013

Greater New Orleans

Shannon Dawdy 1995—1998

Chris Matthews 1998—2000

Scott Simmons 2000—2001

Andrea White 2008—2012

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, outlines the responsibilities of each State Historic Preservation Program. Congress established the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) to provide annual matching grants to States so they can carry out these responsibilities. A portion of that money is devoted to subgrants, such as those funding the regional archaeology program.

Two other sources of federal funds have been awarded as subgrants for the past few years. First, after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, Louisiana received a Historic Preservation Fund Hurricane Recovery grant. Part of this funding was used to enter into an agreement with the University of New Orleans to identify and record archaeological sites in the greater New Orleans area that were affected by the hurricanes of 2005. As an alternative mitigation measure, in 2010 federal Housing and Urban Development money was provided to the Office of Cultural Development for specific archaeological planning activities.

The state entered into a multi-year subgrant agreement with the University of New Orleans to

compile historic maps and to develop a predictive model about the historic occupation of New Orleans. The state also funded three regional archaeologists for six months each to compile information for the Comprehensive Archaeological Plan.

In addition to federal funds, state funds were available for archaeology grants in the early 1980s. From the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s, however, all grants were federal. In the latter half of the 1990s, the state legislature added money specifically for the regional archaeology. Beginning in 2009, a series of state budget cuts eliminated all state grant funds in the Division of Archaeology's budget. These changes led to the cutbacks in the regional archaeology program.

Station Archaeology Program

In 1994, the state legislature added funding for the initiation of the Los Adaes Station Archaeology Program at NSU. The following year, the state legislature provided money for the establishment of the Poverty Point Station Archaeology Program at ULM. The Los Adaes Station Archaeology Program was a cooperative program with NSU and the Office of State Parks. It was funded with state general funds provided through grants to NSU. The Office of State Parks provided office and lab space and related costs at Los Adaes State Historic Site. The station was closed in 2005 due to a lack of funds.

The Poverty Point Station Archaeology Program is a cooperative program with ULM and the Office of State Parks. The program is supported through grant funds to ULM and by the contribution of office and lab space by the Office of State Parks, which houses the program. The grant costs were covered by state general funds through June of 2009. This support for Poverty Point was decreased in the budget beginning in July 2009 and was further reduced through a mid-year budget cut in the spring of 2010. No state general fund resources currently are included in the grant to ULM. The archaeologists who served in the station archaeology programs are:

Los Adaes Station Archaeology Program

George Avery 1995—2005

Poverty Point Station Archaeology Program

Robert Connolly 1996—2003

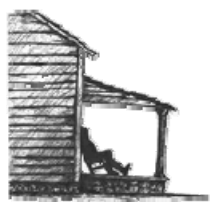
Diana Greenlee 2006—present



MEETINGS, FIELDWORK, EXHIBITS, WEBSITES, ETC.

Confab in Conway!

Arkansas Archeological Society (AAS)
2013 Annual Meeting, September 27-29, Conway, AR
Go to www.arkarch.org for more information



South Central Historical Archeology Conference

The 15th meeting of the South Central Historical Archaeology Conference (SCHAC: affectionately known as “shack”) will be held October 4-6 in Baton Rouge at the LSU Rural Life Museum. See page 5 for information.

Paleoamerican Odyssey: A Conference Focused on First Americans Archaeology

October 17-19, 2013
Santa Fe, New Mexico

www.paleoamericanodyssey.com



40th Annual Meeting Louisiana Archaeological Society Natchitoches, LA February 7-9 2014

SAA 79th Annual Meeting
Austin, Texas
April 23-27, 2014
www.saa.org



Society for American Archaeology

Information for Subscribers

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

Information for Contributors

Send all notes, news, graphics and other communication to:

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archaeoman.jones@gmail.com

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

LAS Web Site

www.laarchaeology.org

LAS Officers

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Vice President: Mark Richard, Lafayette, LA

Secretary: Rachel Watson, Baton Rouge, LA

Treasurer: Julie Doucet, Baton Rouge, LA

Editor: Dennis Jones, Baton Rouge, LA

Webmaster: Carlos Perez, Baton Rouge, LA

All officers can be contacted through the LAS website



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