



Louisiana Archaeological Society

NEWSLETTER

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COASTAL ENVIRONMENTS, INC.

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FROM THE INTERIM EDITOR

For those of you who might have misplaced them and for those of you who never received them, I have included a copy of the LAS By-Laws in this issue of the newsletter. This newsletter also contains reports on a wide variety of archaeological projects in Louisiana. They include an article by Norman Davis on prehistoric life in the Ponchatoula area, an article by Timothy Pertulla on artifacts from the wreck of Mittie Stephens, and CEI and Earth Search provide summaries on some of their current research in the state. Finally, this issue also contains the call for papers and registration forms for the upcoming 1998 annual meeting in Baton Rouge. One reminder, each chapter of the LAS is entitled to receive up to \$100.00 to pay travel expenses or small honoraria for speakers to their group. If you have any questions, contact David Jeane.

Chris Hays
Interim Newsletter Editor

BY-LAWS OF THE LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

As amended and adopted at the reorganizational meeting held in Jonesville, Louisiana, May 25, 1974, and amended January 28, 1978, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and amended January 18, 1981, in Natchitoches, Louisiana, and amended January 29, 1983 in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and amended January 21, 1984, in Alexandria, Louisiana, and amended January 24, 1987, in New Orleans, Louisiana, and amended January 22, 1990, in Alexandria, Louisiana, and amended January 19, 1991, in Monroe, Louisiana, and amended January 15, 1994, in New Orleans, Louisiana.

ARTICLE I - Membership and Dues

Section 1

The purpose and objectives for which this non-profit corporation is formed are:

1. To unite individuals who are interested in the cultural heritage and prehistory of the area.
2. Preservation and display of cultural remains.
3. The scientific study, investigation, and interpretation of archaeology, ethnological, anthropological, and related subjects.
4. The publication and distribution of information concerning archaeology, ethnology, and anthropology.
5. The development and promotion of a greater public interest in and appreciation of the cultural heritage of the area.
6. To collect and interpret and preserve information on cultural heritage and prehistory for the use and assistance of all persons having a need for the information.
7. To raise and collect funds necessary for the carrying out of any of its purposes by any lawful means and administer these funds as directed in the Articles of Incorporation.

Section 2

The seven classes of membership in the Society are: regular, associate, life, sustaining, student, honorary, and fellow. The annual dues for each class of membership will be established by the Executive Committee and current dues will be published in the newsletter.

Changes in annual dues shall be published in the newsletter 30 days prior to the effective date. An associate membership is available to husband, wife, and child 18 or above of any family, provided said family has at least one regular, life, fellow or sustaining member. An honorary membership may be awarded by nomination of the Executive Committee and approval of the Society to an individual, who is not an archaeologist but who has made outstanding contributions to the Society and its aims. A fellow membership may be awarded by nomination of the Executive Committee and approval of the Society to an archaeologist who has made outstanding contributions to Louisiana Archaeology.

Section 3

Institutions and other organizations may subscribe to the Society's publications upon payment of \$15.00. Such institutions and other organizations shall not be considered members of the Society. Orders for available back issues of the Society's annual publications (bulletin, special releases, and newsletters) shall cost \$20.00 for each year desired. If only the bulletin is desired, the cost shall be \$15.00. Individuals who do not wish to become Society members, may purchase the annual bulletin only for \$15.00 and/or the newsletters for \$5.00 as long as issues are available. Students may obtain full membership in the Society by payment of \$10.00 annual dues and submittal of a valid student identification (ID) card.

Section 4

Regular, associate and student members shall pay annual dues at the beginning of each fiscal year. Life and sustaining members pay once and thereafter retain active membership with all attendant rights and privileges for the remainder of their lives.

ARTICLE II - Publications

Section 1

The Society shall publish a newsletter at regular intervals, to be established by the Executive Committee, and an annual bulletin which shall be called "Louisiana Archaeology."

Section 2

Except for associate members, all classes of membership and subscribing institutions shall receive the annual bulletin. Associate members may receive the bulletin by payment of the difference between their reduced dues and regular member dues.

Section 3

Except for associates, all classes of membership and subscribing institutions shall receive the newsletter of the Society.

ARTICLE III - Officers, Executive Committee, Editor, and Duties

Section 1

The officers of this non-profit organization shall consist of a president, a vice president, who shall also be president-elect, a secretary, an editor or editors, and a treasurer.

Section 2

The vice president, president-elect, and the secretary shall be elected by the Society at the annual meeting or by mail ballot. The editor(s) and the treasurer shall be appointed by the Executive Committee.

Section 3

Terms of office for the various positions shall be as follows: president, two years; vice president, president-elect, two years to immediately advance to presidency upon completion of two years in office, or sooner in case of vacancy; secretary, two years; editor(s) and treasurer, at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

Section 4

The president shall be the presiding officer of the Society and Chairman of the Executive Committee. He/she shall appoint members of the Society to special committees as necessary. With the approval of the Executive Committee, he/she is authorized to sign contracts and agreements in the name of the Society. He/she shall be responsible for calling elections and with the Executive Committee, shall nominate a slate of officers to be voted on by the Society. He/she shall exercise all other duties and responsibilities commonly associated

with the office and as provided by the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws.

Section 5

The vice president or president-elect, shall act as advisor on the Society's business, shall serve in place of the president in the latter's absence, shall serve on the Executive Committee, and shall assist in establishing local chapters.

Section 6

The treasurer shall maintain the Central Office of the Society, shall dispense notices of dues, shall register all applications for membership in the Society, shall issue to the membership a yearly report on membership status, shall receive and administer the finances of the Society at the regulation of the Executive Committee, shall keep adequate records and shall make these records available upon the request of the Executive Committee, shall make an annual report to the membership on the financial status of the Society, and shall maintain a current mailing list for publications. He/she shall be authorized to give bond. He/she shall sign all checks.

Section 7

The secretary shall dispense notices of the times and places of the annual meeting and Executive Committee meetings, shall compile minutes of the annual meeting and Executive Committee meetings, shall mail and receive ballots during elections, and shall tabulate returns, and notify

successful candidates, president, and editor of results.

Section 8

The Executive Committee shall consist of all officers of the Society, the immediate past president, the editor/editors, one representative from each duly incorporated local chapter, and two at-large representatives from the general membership. Affiliated chapters shall choose their representatives through local elections or appointments. At-large representatives shall be appointed by the LAS President from recommendations of the Executive Committee.

Section 9

The Executive Committee shall encourage and assist in the formation of local chapters of the Society; it shall authorize or reject applications of groups to become local chapters and shall have powers of termination in accordance with conditions specified in ARTICLE V of the By-Laws; it shall set the time and place of the annual meeting; it shall nominate candidates for office; it shall approve the budget; it shall hear and rule on cases concerning dismissal of members whose conduct is in noncompliance with the Society's code of ethics (ARTICLE VII, By-Laws); it shall make interim appointments in the event of vacancies in elective offices, other than that of president; and it shall carry out such other duties and responsibilities as are outlined in the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws.

Section 10

The editor/editors shall be appointed by Executive Committee. Notification of appointment shall be given to membership within 30 days. The editor/editors shall have charge of all publications of the Society and shall administer sale and care of bulletin and newsletter surpluses. He/they shall receive and solicit manuscripts, notes and news, current research reports and business reports, and shall dispense this information in the form of an annual bulletin and newsletters. He/they shall be authorized to enter into agreements with publishing outlets, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. He/they may appoint editorial assistants to serve under his/their direction for the duration of his/their term in office. Editor/editors should have demonstrated an ability to perform such duties by prior publication and/or acquired editorial experience.

ARTICLE IV - Elections

Section 1

The Executive Committee shall serve as the nominating committee.

Section 2

The nominating committee, after consultation with local chapters and ascertaining the willingness of persons to serve, shall submit a slate of nominees to the Society to be voted on at the annual meeting or by mail ballot, whichever means to be decided by the Executive Committee. In the

event of mail balloting, members shall address ballots to the Secretary and place them in the mail, not more than thirty days from the date they were mailed out by the Secretary.

Those members, with the exception of honorary members, in good standing as described in ARTICLE VI, Section 2, will have the right to vote on matters connected with the Society and shall be entitled to hold elective or appointive office. The nominating committee shall be responsible for obtaining photographs and brief biographies of each nominee which are to be included in the newsletter prior to the election or with the mail ballot as appropriate. The Secretary, as described in ARTICLE III, Section 7, along with two voting members in good standing appointed by the President will compile the returns. In the event the Secretary is a nominee in the election, he/she will be excused from the actual vote count, and the returns will be compiled by the two appointees. They will report the election results to the Secretary for his/her disposition as described in ARTICLE III, Section 7.

Section 3

The candidate for office who receives the highest number of votes shall be declared elected to that office. In the event of ties, the office-holder will be determined by a coin-flip.

Section 4

Regularly elected officers shall assume their duties on January 1, following their election or immediately after election results are official as directed by the

Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V - Local Chapters

Section 1

Ten or more members of the Society may organize for the purpose of furthering the interests and objects of the Society on a local level and may petition the Executive Committee for the authorization to become a Chapter of the Society.

Section 2

Existent organizations with allied interests and objects coincident with the aims of the Society may apply to the Executive Committee for the authorization to become a Chapter, providing that over one half of the members of said organization shall become and remain members of the Louisiana Archaeological Society.

Section 3

The purposes of the Chapters and the actions of their members shall be consistent with those of the Society as set forth in the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws.

Section 4

A charter shall be issued to each authorized Chapter and will remain in effect until terminated by the Executive Committee.

Section 5

A Chapter may be terminated by action of the Executive Committee when a Chapter's membership falls below ten, when it fails to comply with requirements set forth herein, or when a majority of the chapter's memberships requests disassociation.

ARTICLE VI - Finances

Section 1

The fiscal year of the Society shall begin January 1.

Section 2

Annual dues become due January 1. Members sixty days in arrears shall not receive the publications of the Society until back dues are paid, at which time they will receive back issues for that year. A member will be dropped from the membership roll if he has not paid dues within one year. A member shall not have the right to vote unless dues are paid for the current year.

Section 3

Income from annual dues, Society sponsored activities, gifts, sale of publications, grants, and government funds shall constitute the working capital for operations, publications, and other expenses consistent with the purpose of the Society.

ARTICLE VII - Code of Ethics

Section 1

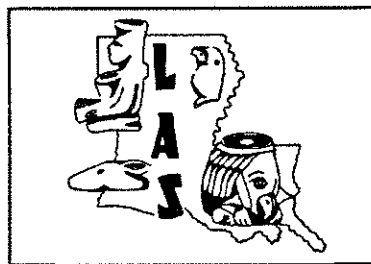
In addition to the aims and objects of the Society, the Society hereby adopts a code of ethics befitting its role as the singular state organization dedicated to the preservation, interpretation, and dispensing of information of Louisiana's archaeological resources. The Society adheres to the view that the archaeological resource is not replaceable and once taken from context must be adequately protected, catalogued, and made accessible, when necessary, to further the aims of the Society in particular and for the good of the public in general. The membership of the Society shall be aware that archaeological materials resulted from the activities of once-living groups of human beings and shall observe proper respect and care for these materials, so as not to demean these extinct peoples nor their contemporary descendants.

Section 2

Nonadherence to the views expressed in Section 1 may constitute grounds for dismissal from the Society. Nonadherence to the above principles shall be judged by the following types of activities: the buying and selling of artifacts for commercial purposes; the disregard of proper archaeological field techniques; and the willful destruction or distortion of archaeological data. Such offenses are censured and may cause the expulsion of any member, proven guilty of such charges, on a two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee. Complaints or charges of breach of ethics shall be fully considered by the Executive Committee. Reprimand, probation, or expulsion may be considered.

Section 3

Before a member is expelled from the Society, he/she shall be given written notice by the Secretary that a complaint has been lodged against him/her. This letter shall summarize the nature of the complaint, shall quote, in full, the specifications of ARTICLE VII of the By-Laws, and shall inform him/her that dismissal will be forthcoming if the complaint is judged valid. This letter shall further inform the member that he/she must file a written defense and appeal for a formal hearing with the Secretary within 30 days from the mailing date of the notice. Failure to comply within the specified time will necessitate the final determination of the Executive Committee without benefit of defense. If the accused member does issue appeal within specified limits, the Executive Committee shall set a hearing date and notify the member in writing of the date, time, and place of the hearing. The full Committee may hear the case, or it may appoint special representatives who shall report back to the full Committee. Upon completion of the hearing, the Committee shall make its final decision within 30 days and shall notify the member in writing of its final action. In the event of expulsion, membership in the Society shall be cancelled and the member's dues considered forfeited. The penalties provided in the Article shall not be exercised ex post facto.



**MINUTES OF THE L.A.S.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MEETING**

**MARCH 17, 1997
MORROW, LOUISIANA**

**Reported by
Maureen Downey
L.A.S. Secretary**

The L.A.S. Executive Committee met Saturday, March 17, 1997 in Morrow, Louisiana. President James Fogleman called the meeting to order at 10:35 a.m. Members present at the meeting were,

James Fogleman-- L.A.S. President,
Morrow

Roger Saucier-- L.A.S. Vice-
President/President Elect,
Vicksburg

Linda Jackson-- L.A.S. Past President,
Delta Chapter

Chris Hays-- L.A.S. Interim Newsletter
Editor, Baton Rouge Chapter

Nancy Affeltranger-- Central LA
Archaeological Chapter
Representative

Mildred Peevy- Central Louisiana
Archaeological Chapter

Maureen Downey-- L.A.S.
Secretary, Delta Chapter

President Jim Fogleman thanked Nancy Affeltranger and the Central Louisiana Archaeological Chapter for the great job they did as host chapter for the 1997 Annual Meeting held in Alexandria, Louisiana. He commented that everyone enjoyed the very informative meeting. He also

commented on a very interesting article recently published in the National Geographic magazine concerning the ongoing excavation by the Texas Historical Commission of La Salle's ship, *La Belle*. Dr. Barto Arnold had reported on this as guest speaker at the Annual Meeting in Alexandria.

Reports

Nancy Affeltranger reported on the 1997 Annual Meeting. There are still a few financial issues to be resolved. She will submit the completed report as soon as it is available. Nancy suggested that perhaps a slight increase in the registration fee would be advisable in the future.

Chris Hays reported that the Baton Rouge Chapter is already working hard on the 1998 Meeting. No definite date has been set yet, but the first weekend in February 1998 is the most likely time.

Copies of the minutes of the last Executive Committee Meeting held January 31, 1997 were distributed among the members. Linda Jackson made a motion to approve the minutes. The motion was seconded by Roger Saucier and passed by the Committee. The minutes were approved as written and will be published in the next Newsletter.

Chris Hays, Interim Newsletter Editor, reported that he has encountered a few unexpected problems publishing his first newsletter, but that they would be ironed out. He hopes to include the L.A.S. Bylaws in the next newsletter. He asked that anyone giving papers at the last

meeting send copies to be published in future newsletters. He also plans to devote a section of future newsletters to current research and to what is going on in Louisiana. Roger Saucier commented that at the Annual Meeting he had taken a photo of Bill Haag receiving his appreciation award from the L.A.S. The photo will be included in a future newsletter.

Treasurer David Jeane was unable to attend the meeting but had previously sent President Fogleman the latest treasurer's report. Jim Fogleman read the report to the Committee, and a copy will be included in the next newsletter. Linda Jackson commented that there was no indication on the report that Brian Duhe had made any payments to the L.A.S. this year. President Fogleman said that he would check with Treasurer David Jeane regarding this matter. If Brian Duhe has made no payments, he and Treasurer David Jeane would see what could be done to correct the situation.

Chris Hays reported that there had been some confusion in the recent mailing of the 1994 Bulletin that would result in a slight increase in the cost of that mailing. He stated that this would be corrected for future mailings.

Secretary Maureen Downey supplied the Committee with a list of Chapter Officers and Representatives. Please inform the secretary of any changes, so that list can be as accurate as possible.

Linda Jackson expressed the concern felt by the Committee regarding the progress of the Archival Committee.

President Fogleman will contact Carl Kuttruff. Carl has volunteered to help in the process whereby L.A.S. archival material will be prepared for placement in the State archives.

President Fogleman announced that the next meeting of the Executive Committee would be on September 20, 1997. He then asked if there was any further business. There was no further business so after a motion to adjourn by Maureen Downey, seconded by Roger Saucier, and passed by the Committee, President Fogleman adjourned the meeting at 11:55 a.m.

Everyone enjoyed a **delicious** lunch at President Fogleman's parents home and then visited some sites in the area. Thanks again to the Fogleman's for their gracious hospitality.

LIFE IN PONCHATOULA A.D. 800-1200

Norman Davis

(this article was originally printed in the NorthLake News June 1995)

Two small earthen mounds, near Ponchatoula, La., are all that remains of a town that preceded its modern counterpart by 800 years. Lost in the mists of time, the story of this "First Ponchatoula" was unknown, even to the Indians who lived in the area, when the Europeans arrived. Today, archaeologists are trying to add its history to the cultural legacy of Tangipahoa Parish. Who built the town? Why was it deserted 1,000 years

ago? Where did the people go? These are some of the questions that amateur and professional archaeologists are attempting to answer.

Although long known to local farmers, the site was not visited by scientists until 1957. Designated 16TA5, and called the Hoover site (after the landowner), no further investigations were conducted until the 1980's. In 1983 the Tangipahoa Tourist Commission contracted Coastal Environments, Inc. (C.E.I.) of Baton Rouge, La. to survey and record prehistoric sites in the parish. During this survey, C.E.I. mapped the Hoover site, and collected artifacts from the ground surface. In 1988, as part of a federally funded project to map all La. mounds, Dennis Jones and Malcolm Shuman of the L.S.U. Museum of Geoscience remapped and resurveyed the site with greater precision. These two investigations established that, between A.D. 400 and 1200, 16TA5 was the largest town in the Florida Parishes, and both recommended further study. In 1994, with the generous permission of the current landowner, ongoing, periodic, systematic excavations began. Many months of excavation and analysis remain for members of the Louisiana Archaeological Society, under the direction of Dr. Rebecca Saunders of the L.S.U. Museum of Natural Science, but some tentative conclusions are possible.

What the Hoover site people called themselves, and their town will never be known. Archaeologists call them the Coles Creek culture (A.D. 400-1200). They were named after the site where this cultural pattern was first recognized

in the 1930s. All over the Lower Miss. Valley Coles Creek sites are remarkably similar. They are characterized by modest, flat-topped, earthen mounds arranged around plazas, which were surrounded by hamlets and villages scattered throughout the countryside. The mounds served as platforms for the pole and thatch houses of the religious and political leaders of the community. The plazas were used for ceremonial gatherings of the dispersed population. The mounds were built one basket load of earth at a time (impressions of individual basket loads are visible in current excavation trench walls). Even though some privileged people lived on and around the mounds, little evidence of social ranking has been found. Everyone lived in the same simple type of home, used similar pottery and tools, and were given the same burial treatment. Once established, this pattern remained practically unchanged for 500 years. Though conservative, Coles Creek people were innovative. They introduced the bow and arrow into the Southeast, were the first people, north of Mexico, to build mounds around plazas, and may have been the first farmers in the region. The Hoover site follows this basic pattern, but is unique in some ways.

16TA5 is twice as large as the average Coles Creek site. The complex consisted of at least five mounds (2 remain). Four of the mounds were aligned to the cardinal directions, and one, in the northwest quadrant, may have been aligned to face the winter solstice sunrise on the shortest day of the year. The site is situated on the first high ground north of Lake Pontchartrain. Hence, the inhabitants

could draw on the resources of both the lake, and the pine uplands. Also, three prehistoric overland trails may have converged near the Hoover site, and the lake would have provided water transportation around the lake, and up and down all the rivers which drain into it. All these factors probably played a part in the location of the town. It is unique in two other ways. More stone tools, and the chips from their manufacture, have been found at the Hoover site than at any other from this time period (almost 3000 so far). Radiocarbon dating, tools, and pottery suggest that the town was occupied over the entire Coles Creek period. If this is correct, it will allow archaeologists to study the beginning, florescence, and decline of the culture at one site. People prospered at the "First Ponchatoula" for centuries, but sometime between A.D. 1000 and 1200 the site was abandoned, and the culture changed so dramatically as to warrant a new name: the Mississippian (A.D. 1200-1700).

No sign of warfare, disease, or natural disaster seems to account for the abandonment, and the radical change in society. All over the Lower Miss. Valley, the people were not displaced-their life-way changed. During Mississippian times, sites moved toward the major rivers of the Southeast, especially the Mississippi (thus, the name). Dozens of large mounds, some 80 ft. tall, were arranged around multiple plazas. Corn, beans, and squash became the staples of life. Society was divided into priests, nobles, commoners, and slaves. Great lords who called themselves, " Sons of the Sun," were buried in the mounds with

copper, beautiful pottery, and exotic stone tools traded from half the continent. The abandonment of the Hoover site at this cultural boundary may help explain the dramatic change.

Population pressure may have made the old ways impossible, and required intensive agriculture to feed increasing numbers. Agriculture would require specialists to regulate the crop cycle, and the disposition of the land. For a people without writing, the rituals of the new religion of the sun, with its priest and nobles, could have codified how and when to plant. All of this could have happened, in little more than a century, in a sort of domino effect. Perhaps, after centuries of use, the people of the Hoover site simply depleted the surrounding resources, and were forced to move. No one knows. Of course, in a general sense, we know who built the "First Ponchatoula," and where they went. They were the Native Americans, and they are still here. In the broadest sense, they were us.

A SMALL COLLECTION OF METAL, GLASS, AND CERAMIC ARTIFACTS FROM THE WRECK OF THE MITTIE STEPHENS ON THE BANKS OF CADDO LAKE

Timothy K. Pertula

In this paper, I discuss a small collection of historic metal, glass, and ceramic artifacts from the February 11, 1869 wreck of the *Mittie Stephens*, a 224 ton side-wheeler built in 1863 for

the Jefferson, Texas, trade in cotton, hides, and other goods (Bagur n.d.; Pearson et al. 1994:59 and Table 6). Its location on the southern shores of Caddo Lake has long been a mystery, even though an 1872 map by E.A. Woodruff of the Corps of Engineers showed its location on the shoreline. Underwater archaeologists failed to find the wreck in 1983 (Garrison 1983), but 1993 historical research and field investigations led by Dennis Nave and Jaques Bagur succeeded in locating the wreck of the *Mittie Stephens* on land, not far east of the Texas-Louisiana state line.

The *Mittie Stephens* artifacts were found on the bank of Caddo Lake, between 170-173 feet above mean sea level (Jaques Bagur, 1994 personal communication). Near the water line (at 170 feet amsl) were large iron pieces, while slightly higher on the bank was a concentration of small nails (probably packing box nails). Above the nail concentration was a dense pile (about 3 meters in diameter and 8 cm thick) of burned ceramics, glass, windowpane glass, pipe fittings, hinges, and boat nails from the wreck (Jacques Bagur, 1994 personal communication); this is the source of the artifacts described herein.

The Wreck of the Mittie Stephens

The *Mittie Stephens* made more than 20 trips from New Orleans to Jefferson, Texas between 1865 and 1869. On her fateful last trip from New Orleans, she left Shreveport late the evening of February 11, 1869, fully loaded (including more than 270 bales of hay for Federal Reconstruction troops

in Jefferson) and carrying 40 passengers and 65 crew members (Bagur n.d.).

As the *Mittie Stephens* moved up Caddo Lake towards Jefferson, being at midnight a few miles below Swanson's Landing, and about 1000 feet from shore, the hay bales caught on fire from sparks blowing from the iron torch baskets on the bow. Within minutes, the ship was a blazing inferno. While the crew attempted to put out the fire, the pilot, William Swain, ran the boat ashore. Passengers ran to the back of the side-wheeler to get away from the burning hay bales, and in the confusion, with few people knowing how to swim, women refusing to abandon their children and jump overboard, and few realizing how close to shore they were, 62 people were lost by drowning or died in the fire (Bagur n.d.)

The *Mittie Stephens* was completely destroyed. It ran aground in three feet of water, with the waters of Caddo lake at that time about 175 feet amsl; the normal high-water level on Caddo Lake during the Raft period was 173 feet amsl (Bagur n.d.).

The Collection

The only metal artifacts in the *Mittie Stephens* collection is a single iron spike or boat nail, 15.5 cm in length. Also present is one hand-made brick fragment, which may be from a nearby 19th century cabin, or perhaps from a fire-box on the side-wheeler.

One small fragment of charred woven fabric was collected from the artifact pile. The fabric may be from an

item of clothing or perhaps a covering for a piece of furniture on the boat.

There are 16 pieces of hand-blown bottle glass in the *Mittie Stephens* collection. Nine of the pieces represent burned, melted, and fused bottle glass masses, three of which were brown in color (probably from beer bottles), one was amber (probably for ale or brandy), and five fused bottle glass masses were aqua-colored, and probably once contained medicines or condiments.

The larger unmelted glass body sherds include one aqua-colored glass bottle base, with air bubbles, from a hand-blown paneled or case bottle, three dark brown snuff-bottle glass sherds that have been slightly melted by fire, one olive-green lip (hand-blown and applied lip) from a champagne bottle, and one sherd from a paneled colorless bottle. The association in the collection of hand-blown bottle lips and paneled bottles, but not bottles blown in a mold or formed with regular lipping tools (which date from ca. 1870-1915, according to Miller and Sullivan [1984]), are completely consistent with a cargo of late 1860s bottles.

One bottle glass base sherd in the collection does not belong with the *Mittie Stephens* wreck. This is a possible base of purpled/amethyst bottle glass. Such solarized bottle glass dates from ca. 1880 to the time of World War I (Newman 1970).

There are two pieces of aqua window glass; the first is 1.78 mm thick, and the other is four glass sherds fused together. The largest of these melted windowpane glass sherds is 2.6 mm in

thickness.

A wide assortment of ceramic plates, bowls, and stoneware vessels have been recovered from the *Mittie Stephens*. All of the different kinds of ceramics found on the bank appear to be of the appropriate age to be associated with the wreck, rather than with any unrelated historic occupation. Among the ceramics are nine pieces of yellowware crock or churn; a body sherd from a Rockingham glaze vessel; parts of six ironstone plates; three sherds from a porcelain plate; portions of two vessels of annular or slip-banded ware; two sherds from a dark blue transfer-printed pitcher; three hand-painted whiteware sherds; 35 rim, body, and base sherds from whiteware flatware and hollowware; and 13 whiteware sherds with relief molding.

The yellowware crock or churn (including two base sherds, six body sherds, and a lid) is decorated with yellow and white bands on the rim and body. Two of the body sherds are burned body, as is the base--burned only on the outside. One of the yellowware body sherds has molten glass fused to the exterior surface. Yellowware was initially produced by English potteries in the late 1820s, but by the 1860s, yellowware was in peak production in the United States (Leibowitz 1985:4). The slip-banded yellowwares first appeared in the 1840s, and were used extensively in the 1860s. The Rockingham stoneware vessel, an American product being commonly produced from about the mid-19th century to 1870 (and later) (Ketchum 1983), is represented by a single unburned body sherd.

The six undecorated base sherds from ironstone plates all have maker's marks: two have "STO.." and "STONEWA..;" two others have black transfer marks of an animal, probably a lion from the British royal arms; and two of the marks are unidentified. The two plates with the "STO.." and "STONEWA.." marks were burned, as one has two sherds fused together by heat, and the other has been partially burned black. These relatively expensive British-made vessels were probably marketed as Stone China or Stone Ware (Godden 1964: 600), and began to be made about 1850 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:133). Royal arms backmarks with a quartered shield, a lion, and a unicorn were used on British refined earthenwares since the early 19th century (Godden 1964:552), but not enough of the backmarks are preserved to offer a more refined date (cf. Majewski and O'Brien 1987:167) for these plates. The plates with the unidentified marks were both burned black. Such ironstones, heavy, semi-vitreous vessels, were widely produced by English potteries between about 1850 and 1880 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:114).

Among the decorated whitewares is the rim and handle segment of a dark blue transfer-printed pitcher; three fine-line (or sprig) hand-painted sherds with light green, red, and green hand-painted flowers and black stems, and two vessels of annular or slip-banded ware. Both bowls have bands (either broad or narrow) of light blue and white color; the two sherds from the annular ware with broad slip bands have been burned on the exterior, and one has glass fused to the surface. Such

decorated English whitewares are common between ca. 1830-1870.

Plain whiteware vessels are quite common in the *Mittie Stephens* ceramic assemblage, based on the large number of plain (except for relief molding) rims. Three of the rims are from brimmed plates, none of which were burned, and six others are from flatware. Five of the vessels have been burned, and two have glass fused to their interior surfaces. Eight other rim sherds are from plates with short impressed flutes; four have been burned gray, and one has fused glass on its exterior surface.

A rim sherd from a tea cup is burned gray, while the rim of a whiteware sugar bowl, has been burned gray with fused glass on its interior. The last plain whiteware rim appears to be from a large platter rim. All eight whiteware body sherds have been burned, with four burned black and the others with gray patches of soot.

In the collection are nine plain whiteware plate and pitcher bases. Five of these have been burned, with one having fused glass on the exterior surface.

The relief molded whiteware plate rims include rims with a single band or rib (n=1), rim bands or ribs and flower body (n=4), and knot or leaf impressions on brimmed plates (n=8). Most of these vessels have also been burned either black or gray, and four have glass fused on their exterior surfaces. Majewski and O'Brien (1987:123-124, 153) suggest that relief-molded whiteware and ironstones began to be produced during the 1840s, but declined in popularity

around 1880. The molded ribs, flower, and leaf motifs were common on otherwise plain whiteware and ironstone vessels from the late 1850s through the 1860s (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:155). In the 1870s, relief molded designs on ceramics began to be dominated by square or rectangular lines, or with only minimal molded decoration (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:155), not at all comparable to the relief molded wares from the *Mittie Stephens*.

There are three sherds of plain porcelain from the *Mittie Stephens*. These include a plate base and two body sherds.

Summary

The February 11, 1869, wreck of the *Mittie Stephens* on the southern shores of Caddo Lake has recently been located by Dennis Nave and Jacques Bagur, not far east of the Texas-Louisiana state line. The most obvious archaeological evidence of the wreck is a dense pile of burned ceramics, glass, windowpane glass, pipe fittings, hinges, and boat nails. The small collection of ceramics and glass from the pile of burned artifacts have been analyzed employing information on bottle manufacturing techniques and the types of decorated and plain whitewares and ironstone ceramics present, and I conclude that they are completely consistent with a late 1860s cargo of glass bottles and ceramic plates, bowls, cups, and pitchers. The extensive burning of the collection, with many of the artifacts being covered with fused and melted glass, indicates that the dense artifact

pile must represent ship goods burned on board the *Mittie Stephens* wreck.

Acknowledgments

I would first like to thank Jeff Girard for the opportunity to study this collection from the *Mittie Stephens* wreck. Jacques Bagur was most helpful in providing me with historical information on the boat, relevant historic maps, and information on the context of the archaeological materials themselves. Finally, I appreciate the assistance of Bo Nelson with the artifact analysis.

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CURRENT RESEARCH IN LOUISIANA

Archaeological Data Recovery at the Birds Creek Site (16CT416), Catahoula Parish, Louisiana

Earth Search, Inc., undertook data
recovery at the Birds Creek site
(16CT416), a non-mound Coles Creek
site in Catahoula Parish, LA. Work was

performed for the Louisiana Department
of Transportation and Development.
Investigations included both hand
excavations and mechanical stripping to
expose features and artifact
concentrations.

The Birds Creek site is located on
a ridge/terrace approximately 91 m west
of Birds Creek. The site is bisected by
LA Highway 8. The site area north of
the highway is densely vegetated with
sweetgum, pine, oak, greenbriar, and
honeysuckle. The central portion of the
site has been destroyed by construction
of LA 8 and the shoulders and ditches
on each side of the highway. To the
south of the highway, the site is located
within pasture. East/west site limits were
determined by shovel tests and the
absence of surface scatter. No
excavations were conducted outside of
the highway rights-of-way, so the
north/south limits of the site have not
been determined.

Eleven 1 x 1 m units were
excavated on the south side of the site.
Five additional 1 x 1 m units were
excavated on the north side of the site.
Although numerous artifacts, primarily
aboriginal ceramics and lithics, were
recovered, no cultural features were
revealed during unit excavations.
Mechanical stripping was performed to
reveal features and artifact
concentrations in areas which had not
been excavated. A total of seven
features were exposed. The features,
mostly refuse pits/concentrations, were
hand excavated. Additional artifacts as
well as botanical remains and a small
faunal assemblage were recovered from
the features and from soil samples
taken from the excavation units.

Ceramic analysis suggests that Birds Creek is a low-density Balmoral phase (A.D. 950-1050 100 years) occupation. This is indicated by the dominance of Coles Creek Incised *var. Coles Creek* and the scarcity of *vars. Mott* and *Hilly Grove*. The presence of small amounts of *var. Greenhouse* and the newly defined *var. Bushley Creek* with *Avoyelles Punctated*, *Beldeau Incised*, and *French Fork Incised*, *var. McNutt* all point to a later Coles Creek date for the site. Additionally, the absence of later Preston phase or early Plaquemine diagnostics is good evidence that the occupation dates no later than ca. A.D. 1100. All of the radiocarbon dates fit comfortably into the early part of the late Coles Creek period (after ca. A.D. 950).

Few finished lithic tools were recovered from the site. The lithic assemblage was composed primarily of flakes and tested cobbles. There are extensive gravel deposits to the north of the site which were likely being exploited by the prehistoric site inhabitants. Pitted stones were also recovered, suggesting that plant processing was occurring at the site.

The majority of botanical remains at the Birds Creek site come from wild species. Thick shell hickory nuts dominate the archaeobotanical assemblage. Acorns were also abundant, as were persimmons. Maize is present, but in such small amounts that it obviously was not a staple. Moreover, there is little evidence for well developed native seed cropping systems.

The faunal assemblage from Birds

Creek is too small and too fragmentary to address detailed questions of subsistence. Individuals identified in the collection include a turtle, a fish, and a small- to medium-sized mammal. A tenuous seasonal marker is the presence of a turtle in the faunal assemblage. Turtles, like most reptiles, are more active during spring and summer (warm weather), than during winter (cold weather) when they tend to lie dormant. Thus a warm weather occupation probably occurred at the site. The best seasonal marker, however, is the abundance of hickory shells and acorns, indicating fall occupations.

It seems likely that the Birds Creek site was occupied for a short period of time. Current evidence suggests that the occupations were probably seasonal in duration, and that the site is the end product of a series of repeated short-term visitations to a favored locality. The artifact assemblage at the site appears to represent an adaptation to a relatively simple lifestyle. Ceramics at the site reflect activities principally devoted to cooking, serving, and storage. Lithics indicate initial processing of raw materials for later tool manufacture. In contrast with the more formalized tools recovered from the nearby Richardson site (16CT409; Hunter et al. 1995), most of the tools from the Birds Creek site could aptly be described as expedient. The near absence of finished tools at the site is evidence that it was occupied briefly for resource extraction purposes. The abundance of jars (often described as storage vessels) at Birds Creek suggests that resource storage was an important aspect of the activities at the

site. The range of artifact types at the site is fairly limited. This kind of monotony in the artifact inventory is probably associated with the specialized nature of the site and its inhabitants, and with the short duration of the occupations.

The Birds Creek site would have been a favored locality because of accessible lithic resources, a stable water source (Birds Creek), and the abundant wild plant and animal resources of the surrounding upland habitat. During one or two generations, individuals (or small groups of individuals) returned to the site for lithic extraction and to gather and process mast. Whether these individuals were part of a larger community from the adjacent region or were primarily nomadic groups engaged in seasonal rounds is unclear. The absence of structural features and the homogeneity of the artifact assemblage indicates that the site structure was simple and undifferentiated.

Data Recovery Excavations at the Westwood Plantation Site

On June 16, Coastal Environments, Inc. (CEI), initiated data recovery excavations at the Westwood Plantation site (16CT490) on the Tensas River in eastern Catahoula Parish, Louisiana. The fieldwork was directed by Don Hunter. Josetta LeBoeuf acted as assistant project archaeologist, while Katie Hunter, Leslie McKay, Franklin Damann, Brad Duplantis, Kitty Roberts, and Jeff Moore served as archaeological technicians.

The Westwood Plantation site was discovered by CEI archaeologists in 1995 during a cultural resources survey conducted for the Sicily Island Levee Project sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District. During that initial investigation, the site was recognized as unusual and potentially significant, primarily because of the abundance of early- to middle-nineteenth-century artifacts, notably more expensive ceramics that are uncommon at sites in that region. At that time, it was believed that the site was important, but there was not sufficient information to determine whether the site met the National Park Service's criteria used in evaluating site significance. CEI recommended that additional work be conducted there to assess Westwood's value as an archaeological resource. Both the Vicksburg District and the Louisiana Division of Archaeology agreed, and more intensive investigations were undertaken in the summer of 1996.

The archaeological testing at Westwood in 1996 employed controlled surface collections, remote sensing (magnetometer) surveys, and test units to evaluate the site's research potential. Although the site was in a plowed cotton field, these investigations indicated that it had a relatively high degree of integrity and met the Federal Government's criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Again, both the Vicksburg District and the Louisiana Division of Archaeology agreed. The proper mitigation alternatives were considered, and it was determined that redesigning the construction to avoid the site was impractical. Therefore, data recovery

excavations were planned for the summer of 1997.

Historical research conducted as a part of the 1996 Phase II investigations indicated that Westwood Plantation was established on the banks of the Tensas River in 1844 by Henry D. Mandeville, Jr., who was originally from Philadelphia. Mandeville's father was a factor in the China trade before moving to Natchez with his family in 1835. The younger Mandeville was an attorney in Natchez, but poor health forced him to abandon that profession. He and his family continued to be plagued by poor health after establishing Westwood, and his cotton plantation did not start to prosper until the 1850s. Julia, his wife, died in 1851 at Westwood and was buried in Natchez before the small plantation really started to flourish in the years before the Civil War. The swampy conditions of the Tensas River bottoms where the Mandevilles built their house surely were not conducive to good health, and annual backwater flooding, which inundated parts of the house at times, added to their hardships. Family papers in the Mandeville Collection at LSU chronicle the 30-year life of Westwood during the developmental years between 1844-1850, its peak of productivity from 1850-1863, and its demise after the Civil War. The plantation was apparently abandoned after the main house burned in February 1873.

The data recovery excavations at Westwood commenced by using heavy earth moving machinery to mechanically strip the plow zone and remaining disturbed midden from the entire site area, which encompassed the main

house site of the plantation and its associated outbuildings. This procedure allowed the identification of some 22 archaeological features that represented structural elements of the main house, the privy (outhouse) pit, and an assortment of related trash pits. Individually, the majority of these features can be associated with one of three specific episodes of site occupancy discussed above. This is rather unusual and will allow examinations of particular areas of research interest including changes in dietary habits, material culture, and, possibly, plant use throughout the relatively short life span of Westwood. The forthcoming report of investigations will chronicle the life of a small cotton plantation on the Tensas and make a significant contribution to the region's history and archaeology.

Data Recovery Excavations at the Big Cash Bayou Site

Between April 1 and May 22 of this year, Coastal Environments, Inc. (CEI), conducted data recovery excavations at the Big Cash Bayou site (16CT451) on the Tensas River in eastern Catahoula Parish, Louisiana. This work was also conducted as a result of the construction of the Sicily Island Levee Project, Item 2A. The excavations were directed by Thurston Hahn assisted by Shelby Duay, Betty Denham, Kali Evans, Brandon Hollenbeck, Tommy Lusk, Jeffrey Moore, and Brad Duplantis.

The Big Cash Bayou site was initially identified by CEI archaeologists in 1994

during an archaeological survey for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District. It was more intensively investigated during the summer of 1996 when testing determined that the site was eligible for nomination in the National Register of Historic Places.

Big Cash Bayou is a multicomponent site with archaeological remains relating to prehistoric Plaquemine (Routh phase), middle-nineteenth-century Euro/American, and late-nineteenth- to middle-twentieth-century occupations. The aboriginal occupation of the site appeared to be small and fairly typical of the Indian sites along the west bank of the Lower Tensas river in this region. Several related small trash pits, post molds, and a small area of intact midden were excavated.

The Euro/American occupation of the site was much more extensive. Historical research indicated that the site was inhabited as early as 1840 and shortly thereafter acquired by one King G. Holstein. By 1843, Holstein had abandoned his wife and moved to Texas. However, his wife and son continued to live on the property, and the son eventually became the sole owner, retaining title to the land until 1871. The property passed through a succession of owners until being acquired by the present owners.

The archaeological remains relating to the Euro/American occupation of the site include a brick fireplace foundation and pier supports that are believed to be from the initial house built at the site in the 1840s, an intact brick below-ground cistern, related brick

sidewalks, an intact sheet midden that contained artifacts spanning the entire Euro/American occupation, trash pits tentatively dated to the middle nineteenth century, and a second fireplace foundation from a smaller house that was moved onto the site during the 1940s.

The materials recovered during the work at Big Cash Bayou will add a significant amount of information relative to the development of small cotton plantations along the lower Tensas, especially in light of recent work done at nearby Westwood and Maitland plantations. Also, the prehistoric occupation is directly comparable to the Routh phase component at Hedgeland located only 13 km to the northeast. The aboriginal materials from Big Cash Bayou should provide a better understanding of the Mississippi period utilization of that region.

NEW PUBLICATIONS ON CADDOAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Recent publications by the Texas Archaeological Society and the Friends of Northeast Texas Archaeology contain a number of articles that may be of interest to Caddoan archaeologists.

Volume 68/1997 of the Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society contains the following articles on Caddoan Archaeology topics:

* "1968-1970 Archaeological Investigations at the George C. Davis

Site, Cherokee County, Texas", by Dee Ann Story

* "Observations of Caddoan Burial Practices at the Sanders Site (41LR2)", by Donny L. Hamilton

* Foreword for Special Papers on "Caddoan Bioarchaeological Research," by Mary Powell

* "Cranial Modeling as an Ethnic Marker among the Prehistoric Caddo", by Sharon McCormick Derrick and Diane Wilson

* "Dental Paleopathology in the Sanders (41LR2) and Mitchell (41BW4) Populations from the Red River Valley, Northeast Texas", by Diane Wilson

* "Paleopathology of the Hatchel-Mitchell-Moores Sites", by Christine Lee

* "Analysis of Dental Abscess Formation in a Texas Hunter-Gatherer and a Texas Agricultural Population", by Gail Colby

This Volume can be ordered from the following address: Secretary, Texas Archaeological Society, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, 6900 N. Loop 1604 West, San Antonio, TX 78249, phone 210-485-4393, or email at txarch@onr.com.

No. 9 of the Journal of Northeast Texas Archaeology contains a series of papers that mainly pertain to the Middle Caddoan period in Northeast Texas.

No. 19 of the JNTA, to be published this December, will contain more papers on this period, as well as the transcribed proceedings of the 1996 Texas Archaeological Society symposium on the Middle Caddoan period. In addition to these papers, No. 9 of JNTA includes an excellent paper by Dr. Frank Schambach entitled "The Development

of the Burial Mound Tradition in the Caddo Area."

This volume, as well as back issues of No. 1-8, can be ordered from Mr. Bo Nelson, Rt. 4, Box 259 B-1, Pittsburg, TX 75686, phone 903-856-5291, or by email at RboNelson@aol.com.

Also of interest:

Two Caddoan Farmsteads in the Red River Valley: The Archaeology of the McLelland and Joe Clark Sites. David B. Kelley, editor. Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series No. 51, 1997. 160 pages, 79 figures. \$15.00 (paper).

This report presents the results of archaeological excavations conducted by Coastal Environments, Inc. at two sites located along the Red River in Southern Bossier Parish, Louisiana. The sites, which were located about 200 m apart, represent late Protohistoric to early Historic Caddoan farmsteads. Radiocarbon dates and ceramic analysis indicate that both were occupied ca. A.D. 1650-1710. One of the sites contained the remains of two large circular houses, a possible ramada, 69 pit features and seven burials. The other site yielded one house, 12 pit features and one burial.

ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK IN LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS

Louisiana Archaeology Week in 1997 will be celebrated statewide September 28- October 4. This tenth annual

Archaeology Week is a project of the state Division of Archaeology, in the Office of Cultural Development, Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism. Activities for this year include exhibits, site tours, Native American craft demonstrations, and artifact identification. Lectures will be given on such diverse topics as archaeology at a Civil War fort, urban archaeology in New Orleans, and prehistoric Indian sites. For additional information, contact: Monica Hopkins, Division of Archaeology, P.O. Box 4427, Baton Rouge, LA 70804, phone 504-342-8170.

Arkansas Archaeology Week will be celebrated October 18 through October 26, 1997. Emphasis this year will be on prehistoric technology- how people made everyday objects from the raw materials in the environment around them. Contact the Arkansas Archaeological Society, P.O. Box 1222, Fayetteville, AR 72702-1222, phone 501-575-3556.

UPCOMING MEETINGS

Southeastern Archaeological Conference Annual Meeting

The 1997 annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held November 5-8, 1997 in Baton Rouge. The keynote address speaker will be by Dr. J. Barto Arnold, who will speak about his discovery of LaSalle's ship La Belle. For more information, contact Dr. Rebecca Saunders (program chair) at

504-388-6562 or Dr. David Kelley (local arrangements chair) at 504-383-7455.

Louisiana Archaeological Society Annual Meeting

The Baton Rouge Chapter invites you to join them in Baton Rouge for the 24th Annual Meeting of the LAS, to be held at the Holiday Inn East in Baton Rouge, January 30-February 1, 1988.

The agenda for the meeting will be as follows:

Friday, January 30, 1998

4:00-7:00- Registration for Conference
5:30 p.m. - Executive Committee Meeting
6:30 p.m. - Archaeological Conservancy
8:00 p.m. - Welcome Reception

Saturday, January 31, 1998

8:00 a.m. - Registration for Conference
8:30 a.m. - President's Welcome
8:45 a.m. - Presentation of Papers Begins
12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. Lunch
1:30 - 2:30 p.m.- Keynote Speaker
2:30 p.m. - Presentation of Papers Resumes
5:30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m. - Annual Business Meeting
8:00 p.m. - Live Music at Sophie's Hotel Bar

Sunday, February 1, 1988

8:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. Presentation of Papers

Our guest speaker this year will be Dr. Jeffrey M. Mitchem of the Arkansas Archaeological Survey. Dr. Mitchem received his Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Florida in 1989. He taught at LSU from 1989-1990, before being hired by the Arkansas Archeological Survey in 1990. He is presently Associate Archeologist with the Survey and Associate Professor at the University of Arkansas. He is also in charge of an ongoing research program at Parkin Archeological State Park which he will discuss at the meeting. A brief description of the site and current research, provided by Dr. Mitchem, follows:

The Parkin site (3CS29) is a 17-acre fortified Mississippian village site in northeast Arkansas. Excavations in recent years have shown that it was first settled during the period A.D. 1000-1250, and was still occupied when the de Soto expedition passed through the area in 1541. Many archaeologists and historians believe that Parkin is the town of Casqui mentioned in the de Soto narratives, based on the site's location and the fact that several de Soto artifacts have been found there. The site and surrounding property have been developed as Parkin Archeological State Park, and it has been open to the public for several years. One feature of the site is ongoing excavations and other research, which visitors can watch in progress. This not only lets them see discoveries being made, but lets them see the process of archeology, which is further explained by park interpreters. The research and interpretative staff are devoted to public archaeology, including the extensive use of volunteers to help

with the field and laboratory work. The result of a collaboration between the Arkansas Archaeological Survey and the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, Parkin is a good example of the value of preserving archaeological sites and getting the results of research out to the general public. Current research has been focused on learning about architecture and about subsistence practices at the site.

At this time, the Baton Rouge chapter is calling for papers for the meeting. Anyone wishing to present a paper should provide a title, short abstract, and any special audiovisual needs to the organizing committee. We would like to encourage anyone interested, especially students, to participate. Papers should be limited to 20 minutes. Please keep to this time frame so that the meeting can stay on schedule. **The deadline for submitting abstracts is January 12, 1998.**

Please note that separate registration forms for both the meeting and the Holiday Inn are included in this newsletter. Meeting pre-registration is \$20.00. After January 23 registration will be \$25.00. Also, in order to obtain the conference rate of \$63.00 per room (single or double), the Holiday Inn has set a cut-off date of January 7. So, please register early and remember to mention the LAS when making reservations.

Julie Doucet, Joesetta LeBoeuf, and
Cherie Schwab Meeting Coordinators

Louisiana Archaeological Society

REGISTRATION FORM

ANNUAL MEETING
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CALL FOR PAPERS

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING
JANUARY 30 - FEBRUARY 1, 1998
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

The Baton Rouge Chapter is now placing a call for papers. These papers may be on prehistoric or historic archaeology pertaining to Louisiana or the southeast region in general.

Presentations will be held to a **20 minute** block, with a few minutes in between papers for questions. If you are interested in presenting a paper, please submit the following information:

TITLE OF PAPER:

ABSTRACT:

NOTE: Slide projector and pointer will be available. Please specify if you require any other audio/visual equipment.

Name:

Address:

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Chapter Affiliation (if applicable):

Deadline for abstracts is January 12, 1998.

Please send to:

Julie Doucet
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Louisiana Archaeological Society

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Information for Contributors

Send all notes, news, and other communications to: Christopher Hays, Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803. If possible, articles should be submitted on computer disk, preferably in Microsoft Word 4.0 or Word Perfect 5.1 or 6.0, although most other word processing programs can be translated. Style should conform to the guidelines published in *American Antiquity*, Vol. 57, No. 4 (Oct. 1992).

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