POINTE PONDER

The Poverty Point site is one of the largest prehistoric mound complexes in the United States. Excavations have revealed a complex of over 1,100 earthen mounds and structures, including a large central plaza. The site is located in western Louisiana, near the Mississippi River. The Poverty Point site is thought to have been a major ceremonial and political center during the Late Prehistoric period. The site is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is managed by the National Park Service.

MOUND PONDER

The Poverty Point site is thought to have been abandoned after 1000 BCE. The complex, trade network associated with the site, is thought to have been broken. The Poverty Point site is a large economic and political center during the Late Prehistoric period. The site is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is managed by the National Park Service.

MARSHVILLE

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TROYVILLE

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MULTIPLICAN

Beginning around 100 BCE, an influential culture called "Multiplican" emerged in the central coast area of coastal Louisiana. The Multiplican culture is associated with a shift from a hunting and gathering lifestyle to a more sedentary agricultural way of life. The Multiplican culture is known for its large-scale earthworks, including rectangular earthworks and circular mounds. The Multiplican culture is thought to have flourished for several centuries, from around 100 BCE to around 300 CE. The Multiplican culture is one of the most important prehistoric cultures in the Gulf Coast region.

PLACEMENDE

Between 500 BCE and 300 BCE, the region experienced a period of cultural change known as the "Placep Medicare." This period is characterized by the emergence of new social and political systems, including the development of chiefdoms and the rise of regional political centers. The Placep Medicare is thought to have lasted for several centuries, from around 500 BCE to around 100 BCE. The Placep Medicare is one of the most important prehistoric cultures in the Gulf Coast region.

Contact

For further information, please contact the National Park Service at 1-800-363-2483. The site is located in western Louisiana, near the Mississippi River. The site is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is managed by the National Park Service.

Louisiana Mounds A.D. 750-1500

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PROJECTILE POINTS

Projectile points changed throughout time and region and by technological cross-cultural influences. Projectile points were once used as cutting tools, and could be classified into Prehistoric period categories that would later be prolonged into projectile points. These points were the most popular in the prehistoric periods and were made with a variety of materials, including bone, stone, and shell. They were typically used in the manufacture of arrow shafts and were used in a variety of ways, from hunting to warfare.

BONE AND SHELL TOOLS

In many areas of Louisiana, particularly in the north, bone and shell tools were the most common and used for a variety of purposes, from cutting and sewing to making jewelry and decorations. Bone and shell tools were also used to make objects such as arrowheads and spear points, which were used in hunting and warfare.

STONE, BONE, AND SHELL ORNAMENTS

Stone, bone, and shell objects were used to create various ornaments, such as jewelry and decorative items. These objects were often used in ceremonies or rituals, and were also used to mark important events or occasions. Stone, bone, and shell objects were also used to create tools, such as arrows and spears, which were used in hunting and warfare.
COOKING TECHNOLOGIES
Long before Native Americans learned pottery, they used clay to cook food. At least as early as 8000 B.C., Louisiana natives favored clay to prepare food, as shown in the #154/160 figurine, a late variant of the cornfigurine, which is shown next to the figurine. These were bent into a U-shape and then glazed, where they were used to cook food. They were early terrestrial ceramic vessels.

Baked clay objects, also called "clay-cooking bowls," were made by Native Americans and used as decorative pottery in later times. These are probably the same type of material as those used for cooking. By some accounts, prehistoric social groups and social behaviors could be identified by pottery styles and other decorations.

THE INTANGIBLES
Archaeological evidence shows the pottery and stone implements used in the domestic life of prehistoric Native Americans. We know these tribes had relationships with one another. They traded with one another—their wares and the labor of their people. They traded with one another long before written history. The evidence for this is clear, and the archaeological evidence for this is clear, and the archaeological evidence for this is clear, and the archaeological evidence for this is clear.
Housing Technology

Palmetto Holuf Model

Housing, General Information-Reference Wattle and Daub (Pintler) Holuf

Wattle and Daub

Around the same time, the native "pintler" (plural) dwellings began to utilize constructed of wattle and daub. This method of construction utilized the native's ability to create unique structures that would still be aesthetically pleasing and structurally sound. The "pintler" holuf, or wattle and daub structure, was a common method of housing in the region and was constructed using materials readily available in the area.

Winter House

"The winter hut orrefitted structures had several windows or ventilation slots, which helped to ventilate the living area. The walls were often made of clay or mud and would be reinforced with wooden beams. The roof was typically made of thatch or grass, and the smoking area would be located at the rear of the structure. The winter huts were used for year-round living and were well insulated against the cold weather.

Artifacts Found on Mound Sites of Different Ages

After the collapse of the early mound-building cultures, artifacts from mound sites were found throughout the region. These artifacts included pottery, tools, and other items that provided insight into the daily lives of the inhabitants. The mound sites were used as religious and ceremonial centers, and the artifacts found there offer a glimpse into the cultural practices of the past.

Terry Teach

Cabin of the Chief, Translation of French Text

"Cabin of the Chief," a structure built by the native chief, was constructed using natural materials available in the area. The cabin was a simple and functional structure, utilizing natural elements to create a shelter that was both practical and aesthetically pleasing. The cabin's construction was a testament to the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the native people.

"Alvaro de la Huerta, de la Huerta, and de la Huerta's cabin were constructed using locally sourced materials. The cabin's design was practical and functional, providing shelter and protection from the elements. The cabin's construction was a reflection of the native people's ability to adapt to their environment and create structures that were both practical and aesthetically pleasing.

Pacinio's small wooden structure sitting atop a small mound. It is the upper right ground in a modern-day photograph. It is the upper right ground in a modern-day photograph.
Native Americans have lived in what is now Louisiana for at least 12,000 years. They adapted to major climatic and social changes with modifications to tools and ceramics made of wood and other plant materials, as well as stone, bone, shell, and clay. Aspects of social life and religion were also captured in the form and decoration of both utilitarian and ceremonial artifacts. The organic artifacts have, therefore, diminished, but the more durable materials remain to reflect the lifestyles—and the artistry—of Louisiana’s first settlers.

Louisiana’s Ancient Mound Trail Trail Guide, available from the Louisiana Division of Archaeology online at http://www.crt.state.la.us/archaeology/homepage/

Louisiana Mounds 6000 B.C. – A.D. 500

Radiocarbon Dating

Anything organic—anything that becomes the naturally occurring radioactive carbon in the air or water—can be carbon dated. There are two types: Libby’s “old” and Libby’s “new.” The “old” type is the range of ages on either side of the time, and the “new” is the number of years before present” which is the standards used when the technique was developed (1949). Since then, scientists have learned that a number of corrections and modifications are necessary to translate these “old” results of thousands of years or more. The “new” results, on the other hand, have never been solely carbon dating. These two approaches are compared and calibrated.

Louisiana’s Prehistoric Cultures

The actual names of prehistoric societies in Louisiana are not known. Therefore, we currently refer to prehistoric cultures by general cultural areas that archaeologists apply. These are the Paleoindian, Archaic, Poverty Point, Woodland, Mississippi, and Mississippian. The Mississippian/Mississippian cultures are the most interesting prehistoric people. Their remains have been found throughout the area.

Palatigian: Life is known of Louisiana’s Palatigian (5000-3000 B.C.) cultures. Stone tools are generally of the remains. No mounds are known for Palatigian cultures.

Archaeological Findings: Excavations have been made in the U.S. and in Europe. These were constructed by archaeologists from around 9000 B.C. The Caddo Mounds, Rough Springs (1150 B.C.), and Forth Worth (1100 B.C.) are most famous of their early mounds.

Archaeological sites include mounds in the form of a wall. The Aztec Ruins Site (900 A.D.) is on a large mound that is about an inch wide. These structures are mostly postmud, possibly used for ceremonial purposes and ceremonial events. For other archaeological mounds, the burials have been found. Artifacts include shells, and the shells used to make them, as well as stone tools and a variety of other objects.