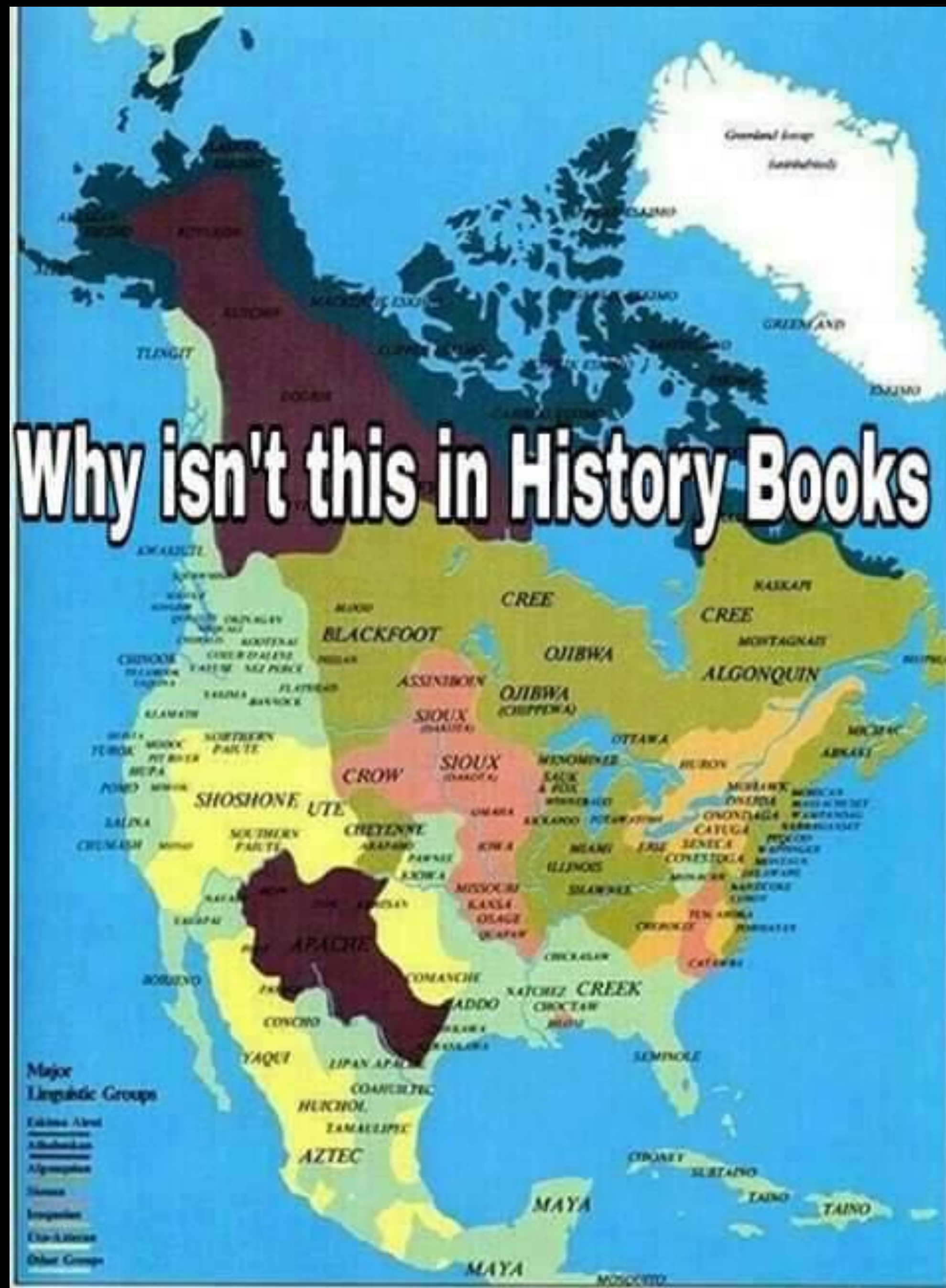


Poverty Point Mounds

West Carroll Parish in northeastern Louisiana

Why isn't this in History Books





LAMAR EUGENE LITTLE
610 Prairie Street
Winnsboro, Louisiana 71295

Lamar Little was born in Winnsboro, Louisiana and finished high school there. He attended Louisiana College in Pineville, La. for his B.A. degree and St. Louis U. School of Dentistry for his D.D.S. He finished Dental School in three years.

He opened his office for Dental Practice in his home town and has kept his office there ever since, except for the time spent in the Navy, and continuing education studies.

Further studies include New York U. 1943-1944, Univ. Miss. 1959, Univ. Ala. 1971, V.A. Hospital 1971 and L.S.U. School of Dentistry 1971.

He is a member of The International Assn. Anaesthesiologists, Staff member of Franklin Parish Hospital, Winnsboro, La. Commander-Chief Dental Officer, Naval Air Station, Atlanta, Ga. 1942-43, Instructor Fleet Marine Force, Camp Elliott, San Diego, Calif. 1944, and Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, Calif. 1944 and Chief Dental Officer USS Riverside 1944-45.

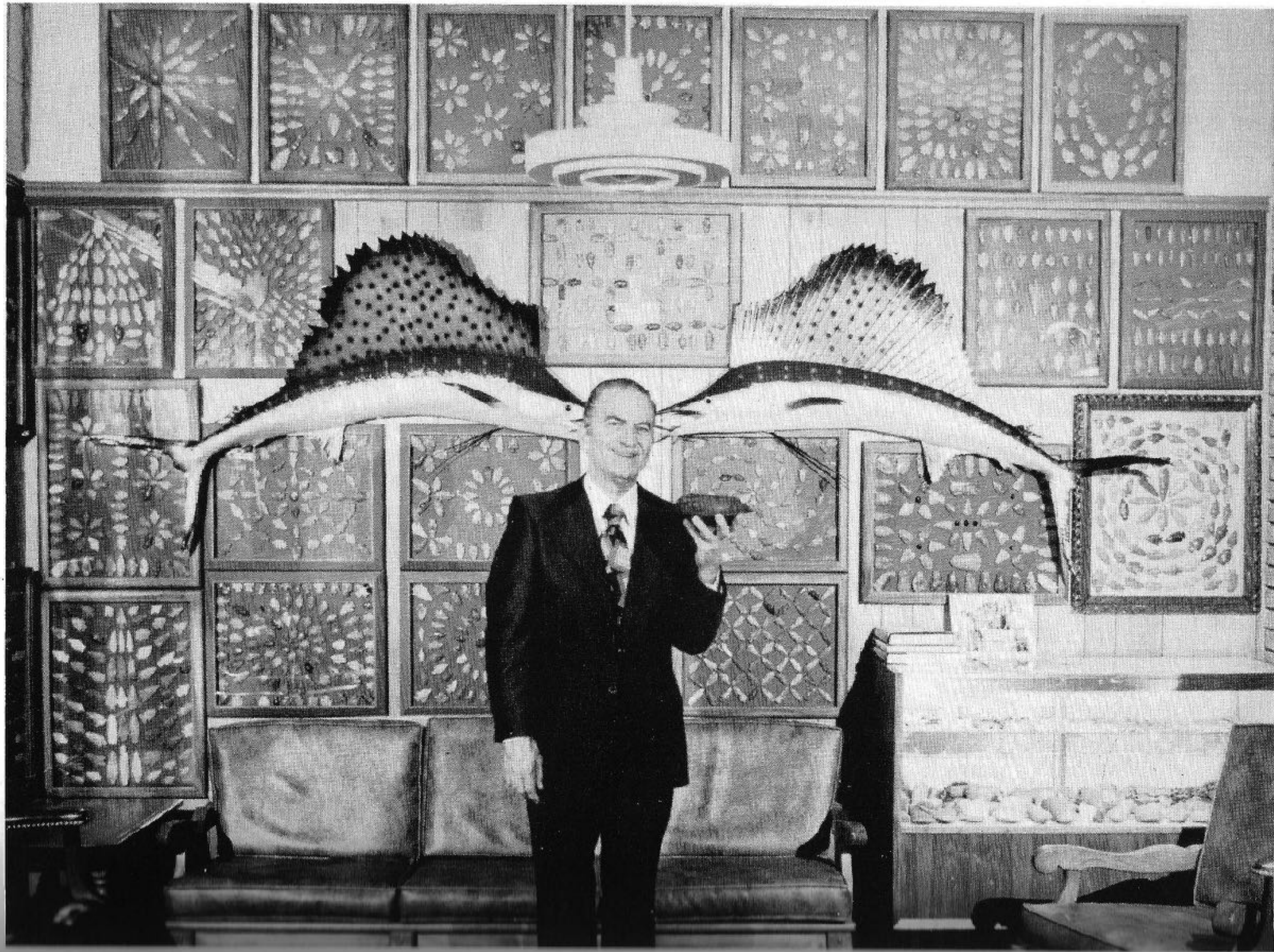
He is a member of the Northeast Louisiana Archaeological Society and The Greater St. Louis Archaeological Society. He belongs to the First Baptist Church, Winnsboro, Louisiana.

After he got out of the Navy in 1946, he was driving through the country near Newellton, La. and stopped at a farm house where he met a 17 year old girl, Darlyn McCarty, bare-footed, in a gingham dress wearing a large straw hat and hoeing potatoes in a garden next to the Tensas River. He talked her into coming to Winnsboro and helping him as an assistant in his dental office. They were married in 1950 and now have three sons, Stephen Eugene, Charles McHenry and John Thomas, all three are football players.

Dr. Little says that some of his fondest memories are of his wife, his three sons, and himself spending an afternoon, in the spring of the year, walking the freshly plowed cotton fields at Poverty Point, which is not far from their home. They would find clay balls and artifacts by the hundreds. This was before this site became a National Park.



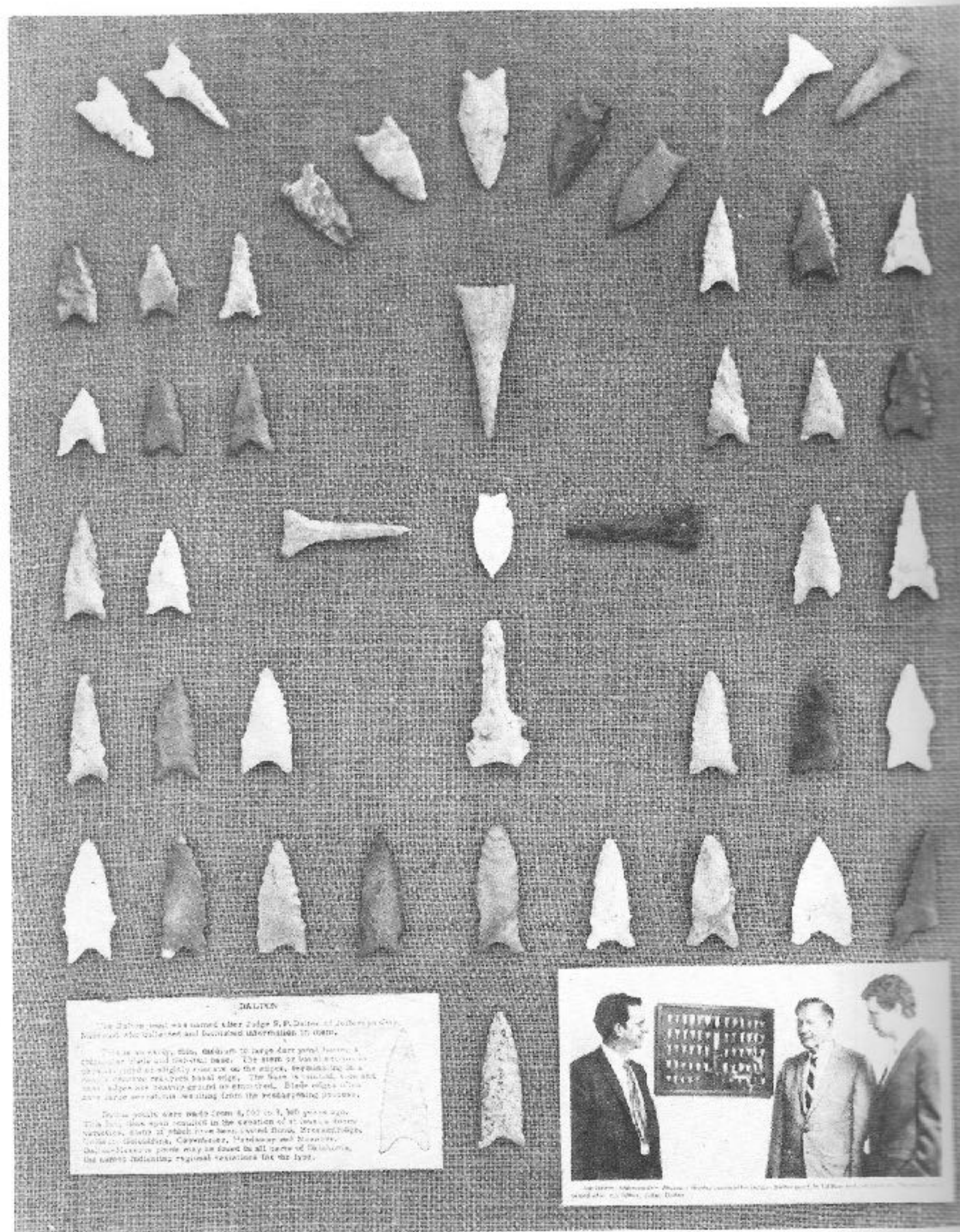
Dr. Lamar Little and wife, Darlyn, are holding the first bowl that she found. This bowl came from a mound near Fort Necessity, Louisiana. Five feet of the mound had been cut off by the farmer for land fill, exposing the burial. In the background you can see some of the fabulous pottery collection of Dr. Little.



Dr. Lamar Little, Winnsboro, Louisiana holding one of his favorite bowls, a beautiful fish effigy, which is shown in an enlarged view on another page. Above Dr. Little's head is a frame of Evans Points found near Poverty Point. All the points in this picture were found surface hunting within 35 miles of his home.



Dr. Lamar Little and part of his bead collection which was found while surface hunting along the Boeff River in cotton and bean fields west of Wisner, Louisiana. In the background are several shelves of his pottery collection.

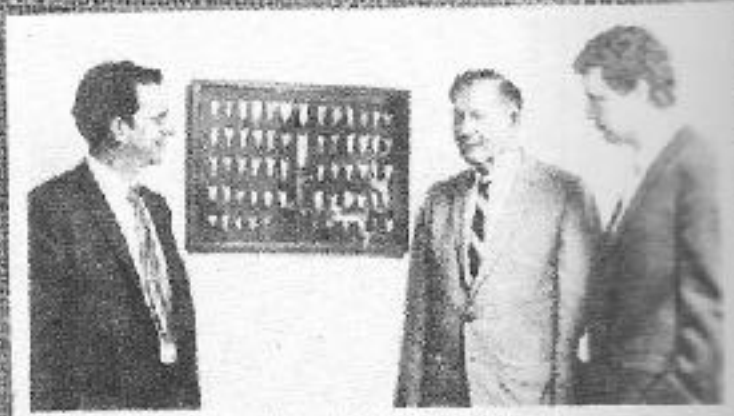


DALTON

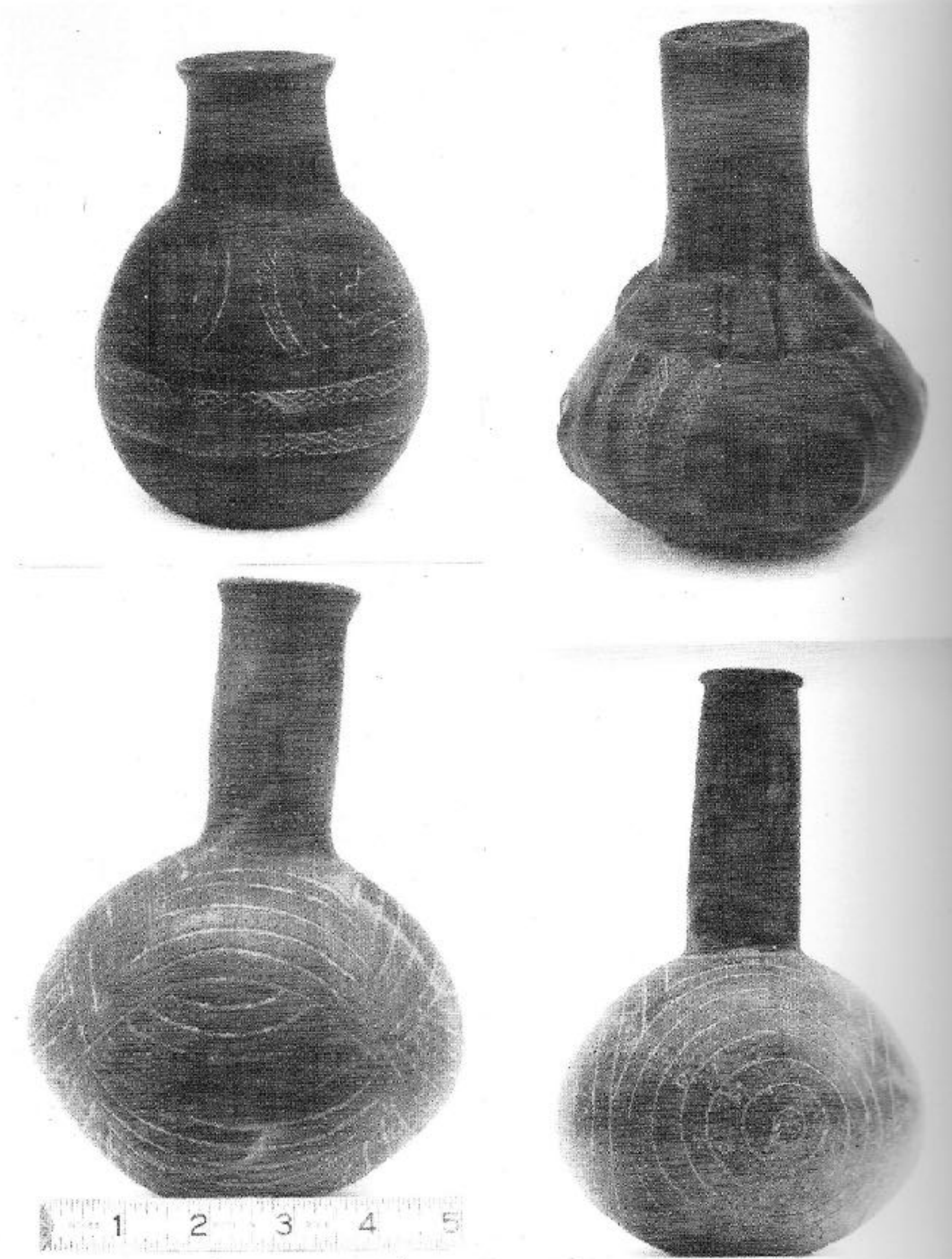
The Dalton point was named after Judge S. P. Dalton of Jackson, Mississippi, who collected and located information on them.

These arrowheads, which measure 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches across, are characterized by their wide, flat, triangular shape and their slightly rounded base. The stem or base of the arrowhead is slightly rounded on the sides, resembling a small, shallow, concave shape. The base of the arrowhead is slightly rounded on the sides, resembling a small, shallow, concave shape. The base of the arrowhead is slightly rounded on the sides, resembling a small, shallow, concave shape.

These points were made from 8,000 to 3,000 years ago. The Dalton points were made in the region of the Mississippi River, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of California, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of California. Dalton points were made in the region of the Mississippi River, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of California, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of California.



Dalton Points found by Dr. Little white surface hunting in cotton and bean fields below Gilbert, Louisiana along the Beauf River. As you can see, Jim Dalton, Ed Buel and Jim Duncan are included in his glassed frame of Daltons which hangs in his reception room.



Caddo bottles from the Dr. Lamar Little Collection, Winnsboro, Louisiana. Upper left, a Hudson engraved from Cass County, Texas. Upper right, a Friendship engraved from the Davis Site, Pike County, Arkansas; lower left, Bailey engraved from the Brewer Site in Pike County, Arkansas; lower right, a Taylor engraved from the Brewer Site in Pike County, Arkansas.



Two vessels from the Hughs Site in Pike County, Arkansas. From the collection of Dr. Lamar Little, Winnsboro, Louisiana.

Poverty Point



Questions:

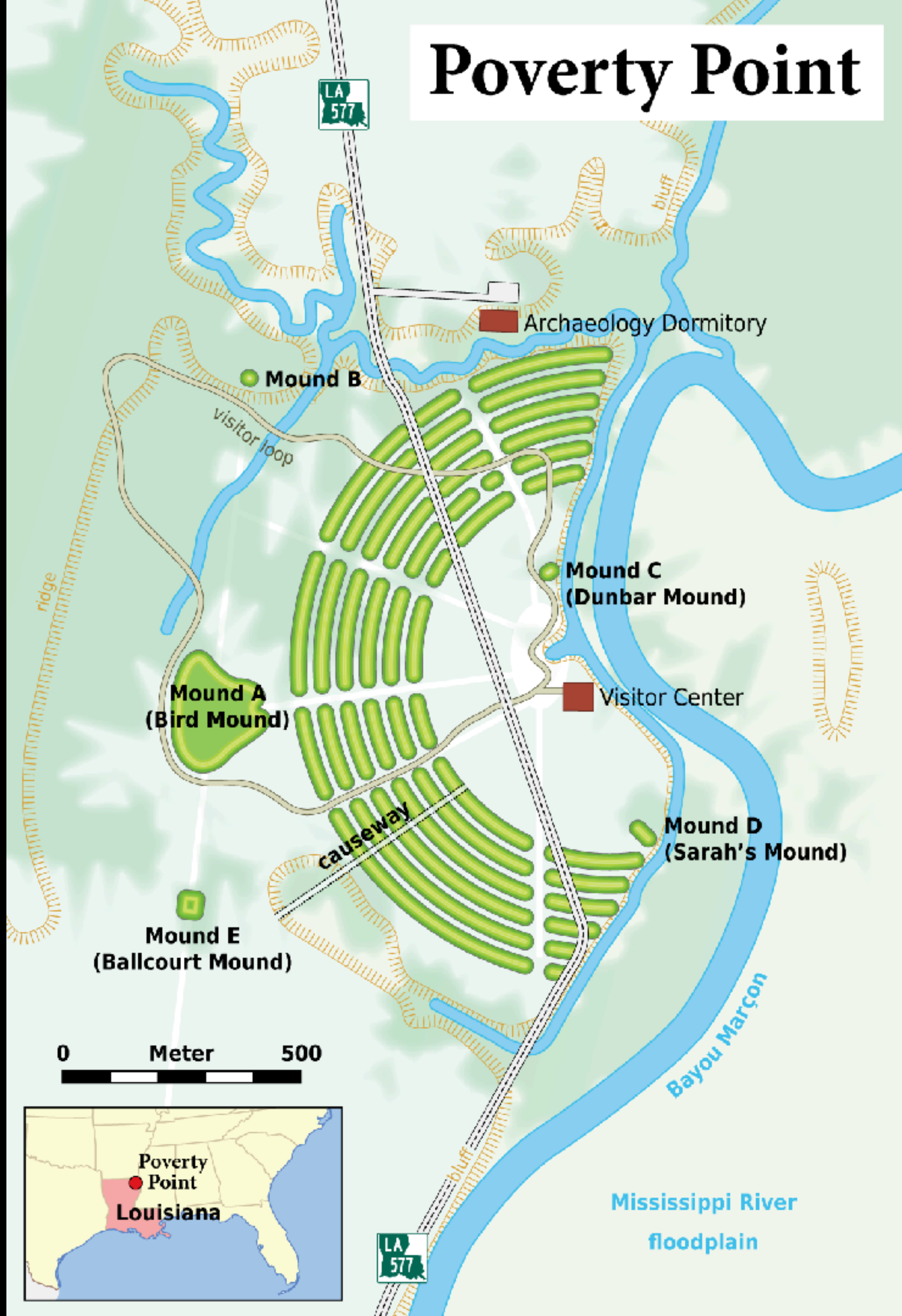
- 1) Use cardinal and intermediate directions to determine where Poverty Point is located in Louisiana?
- 2) In which region is Poverty Point located?

Poverty Point Site





Poverty Point





H. Roe 2013

Explore the Site!

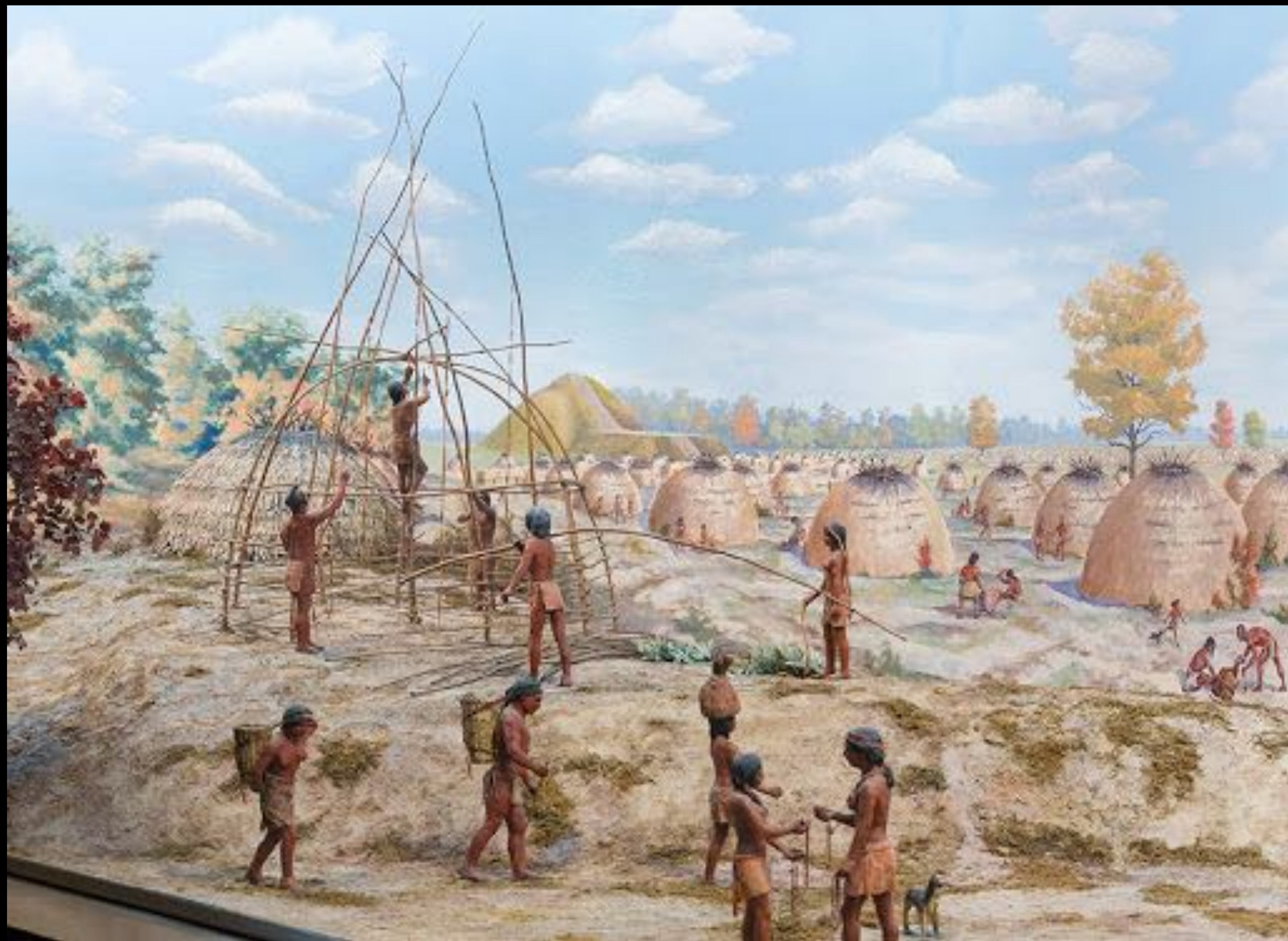
Researchers have been studying Poverty Point for over a century. In that time, they have found clues about life in the past in some unexpected ways. Now it is your turn to explore the site and check out some of the evidence for yourself! Click on each of the site's features to learn more.

Poverty Point Earthworks: Site Layout

Poverty Point Earthworks

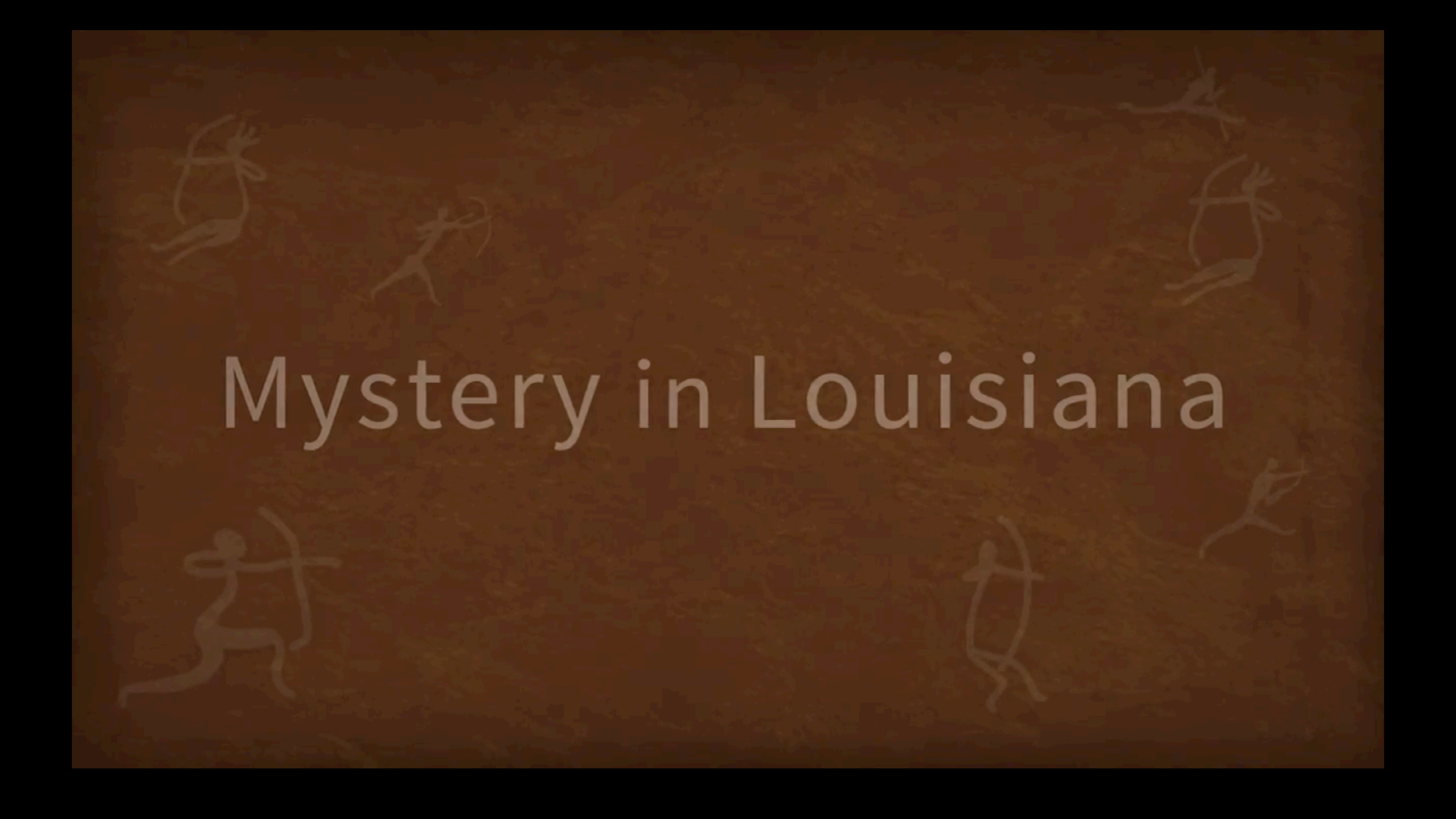


Drawing Courtesy of Jon Gibson



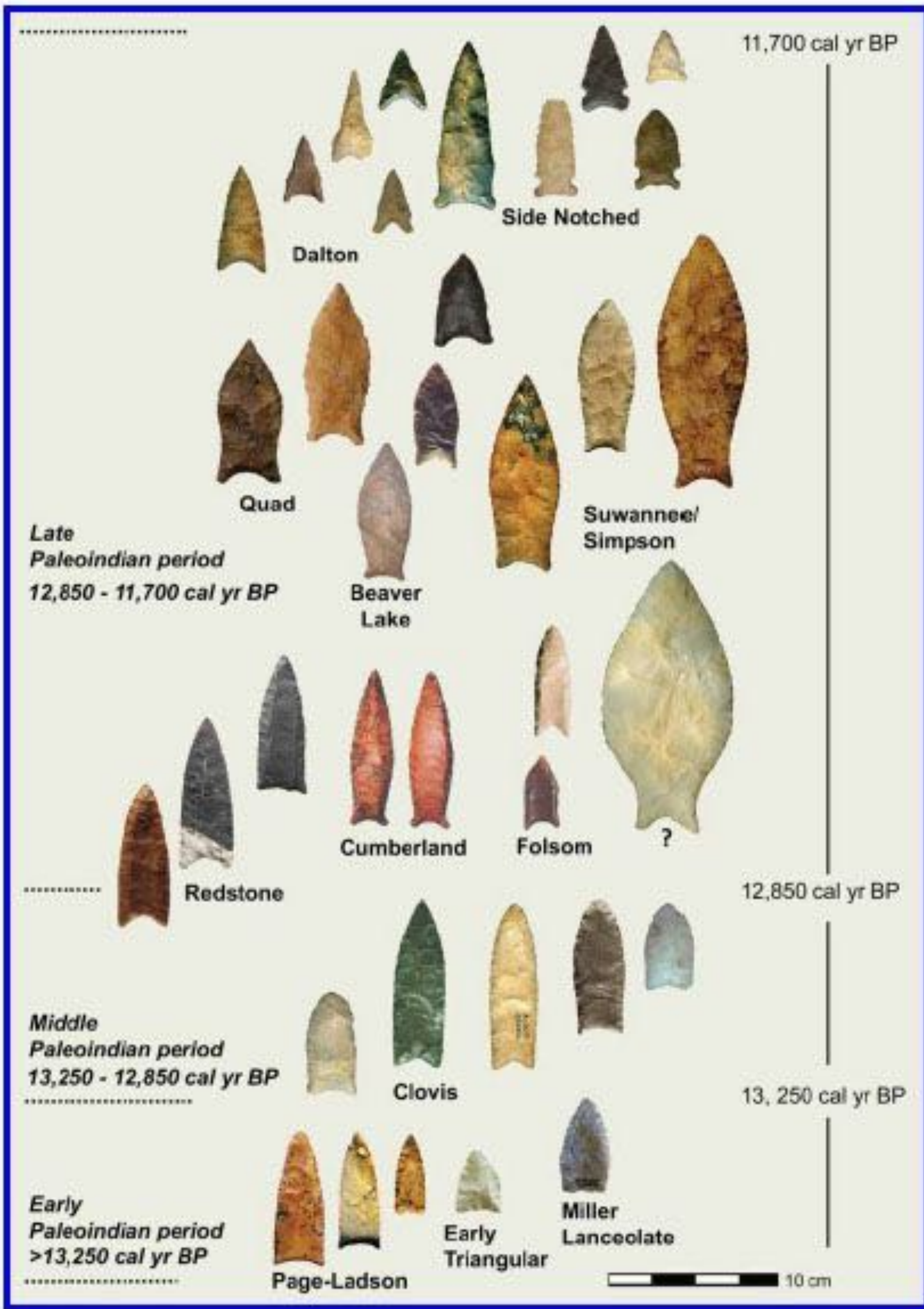




The background of the slide is a dark brown, textured surface featuring several faint, light-colored petroglyphs. These petroglyphs are stylized human figures in various poses, some holding bows and arrows, and others in dynamic, possibly dancing or athletic, stances. The figures are scattered across the slide, with some in the upper corners and others in the lower corners, framing the central text.

Mystery in Louisiana

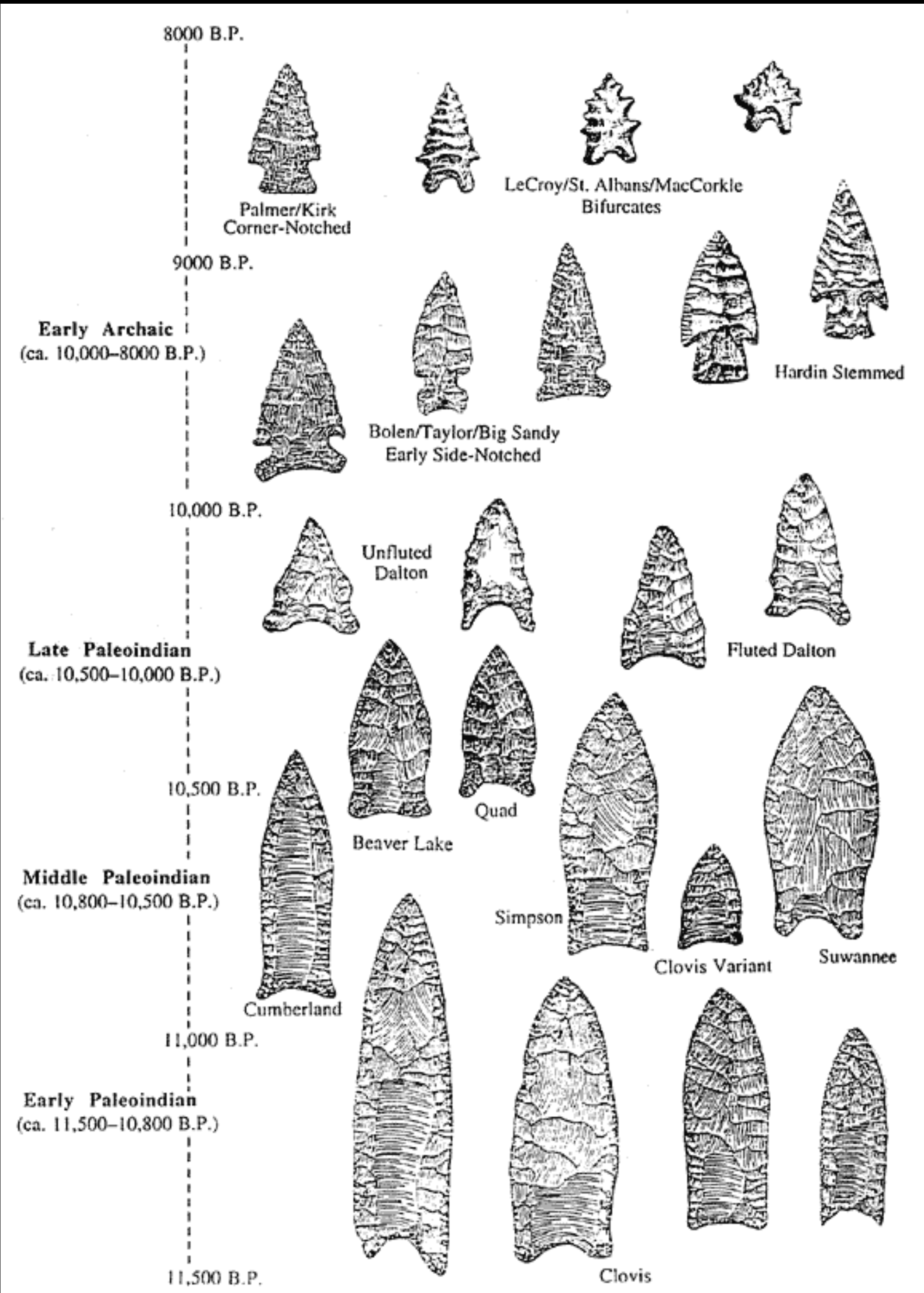


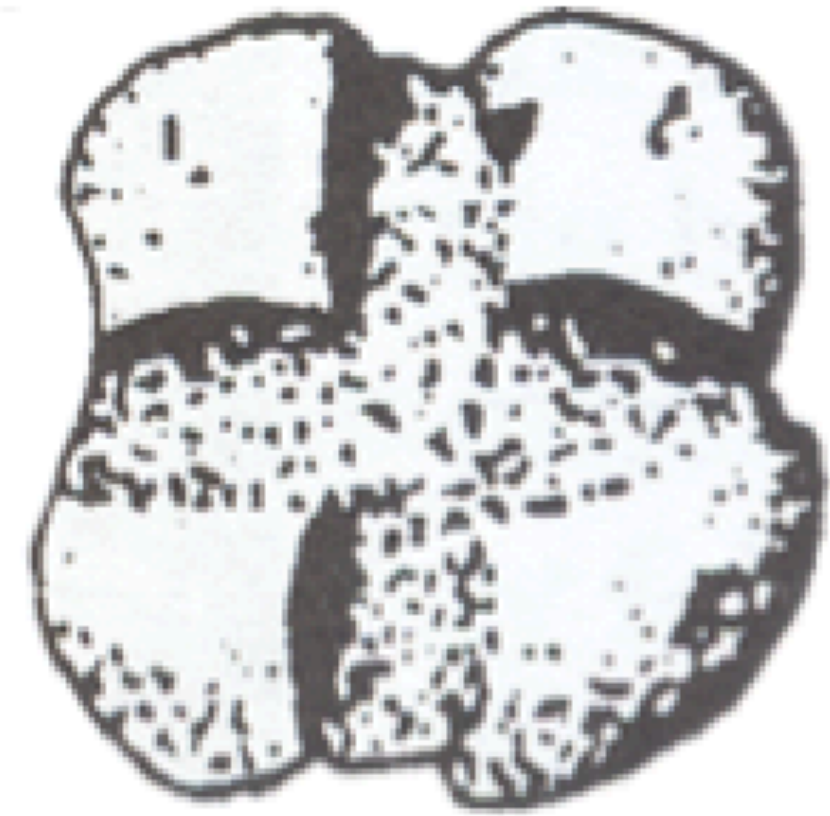


Late
Paleoindian period
12,850 - 11,700 cal yr BP

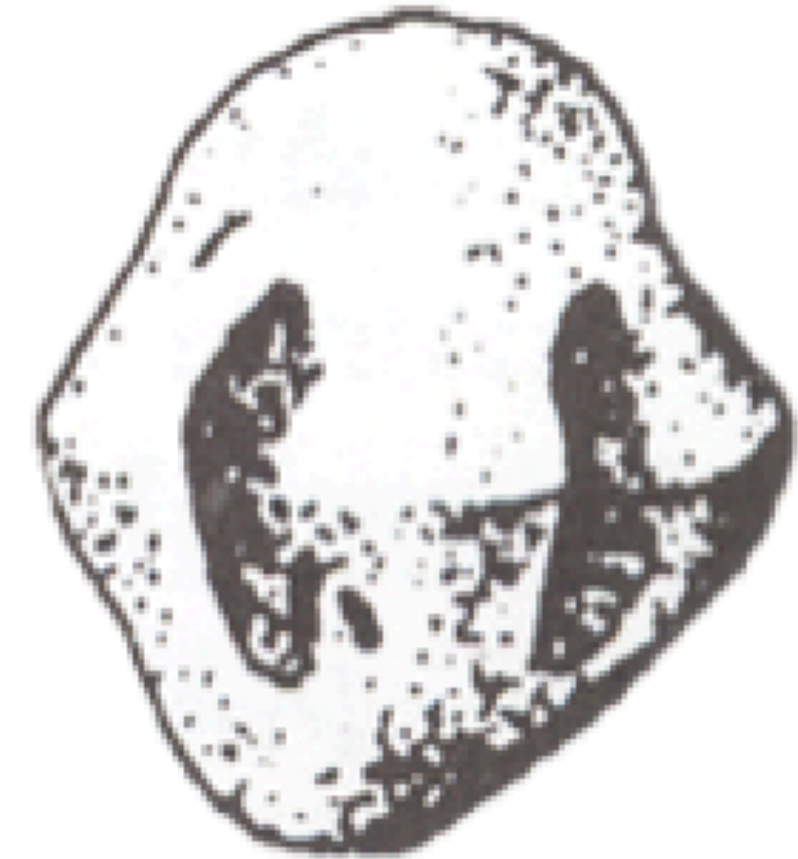
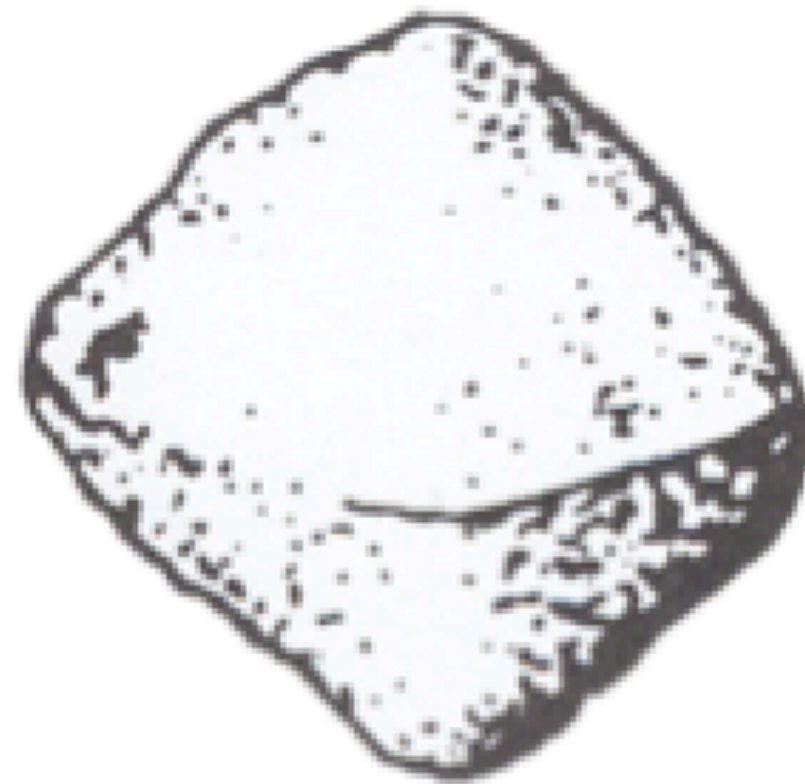
Middle
Paleoindian period
12,850 - 13,250 cal yr BP

Early
Paleoindian period
>13,250 cal yr BP

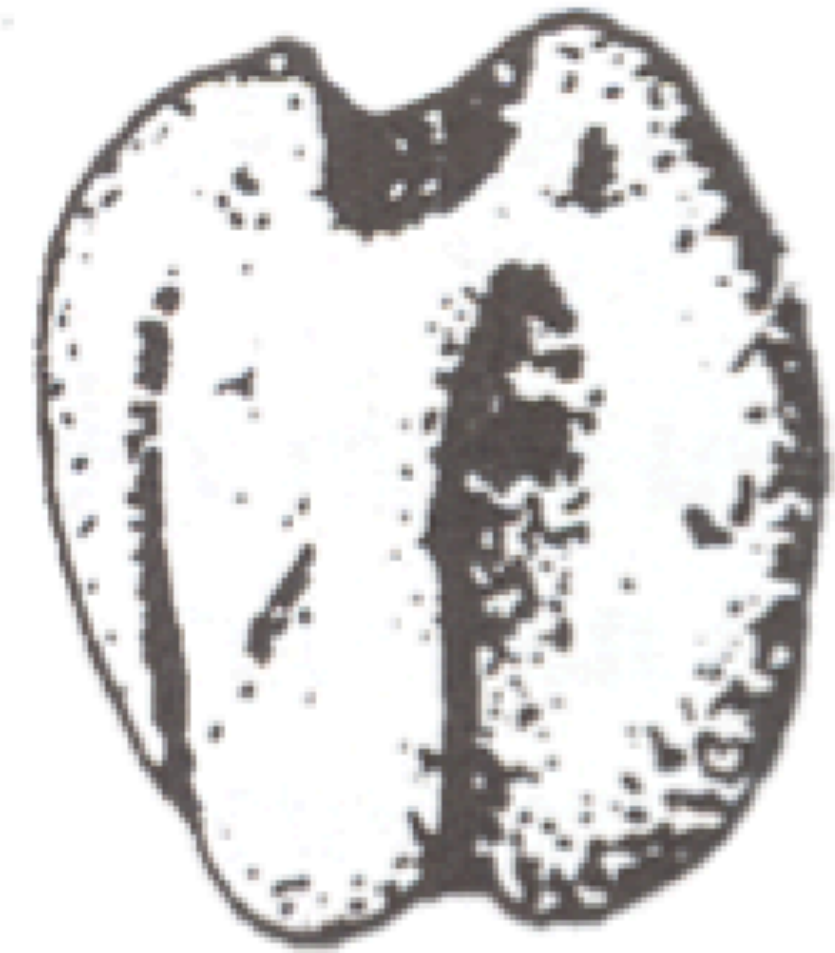
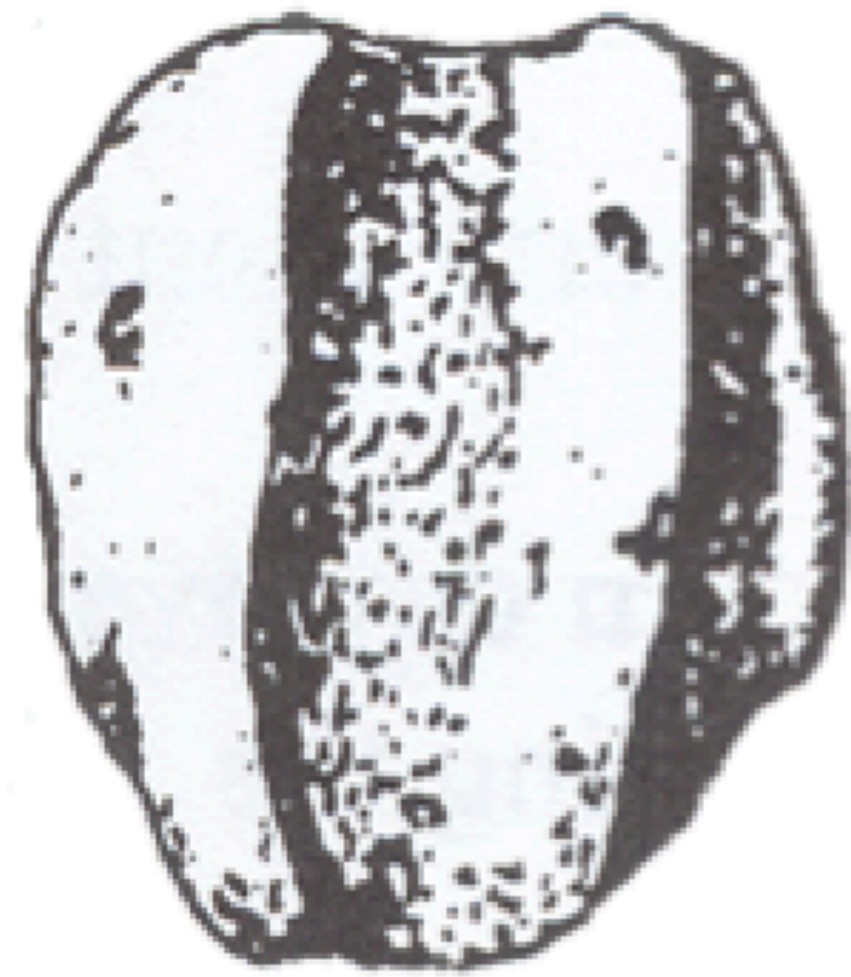




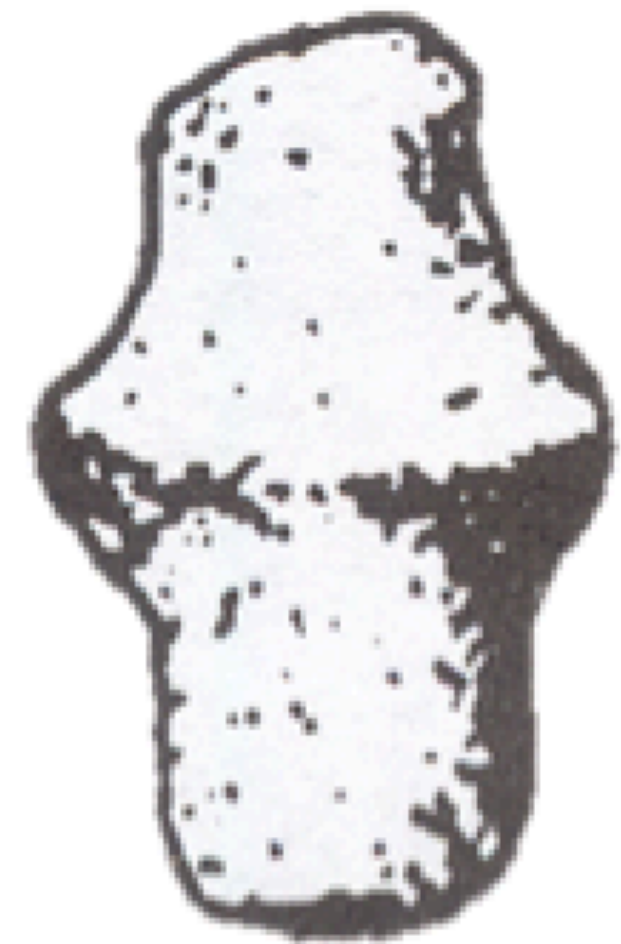
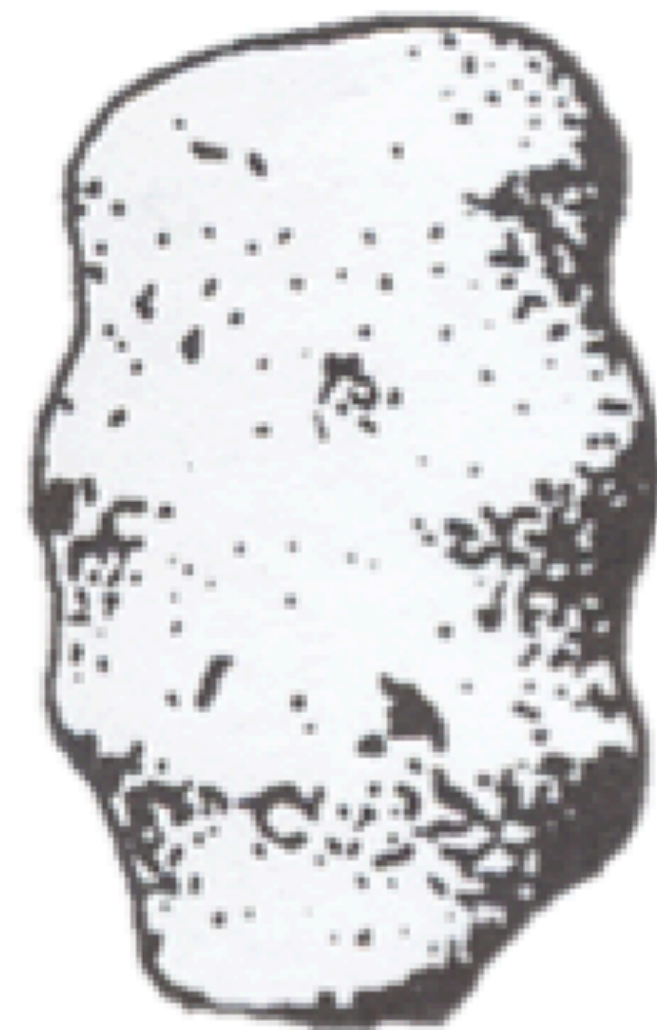
Biconical



Melon Grooved



Cylindrical Grooved





Demonstration and Discussion