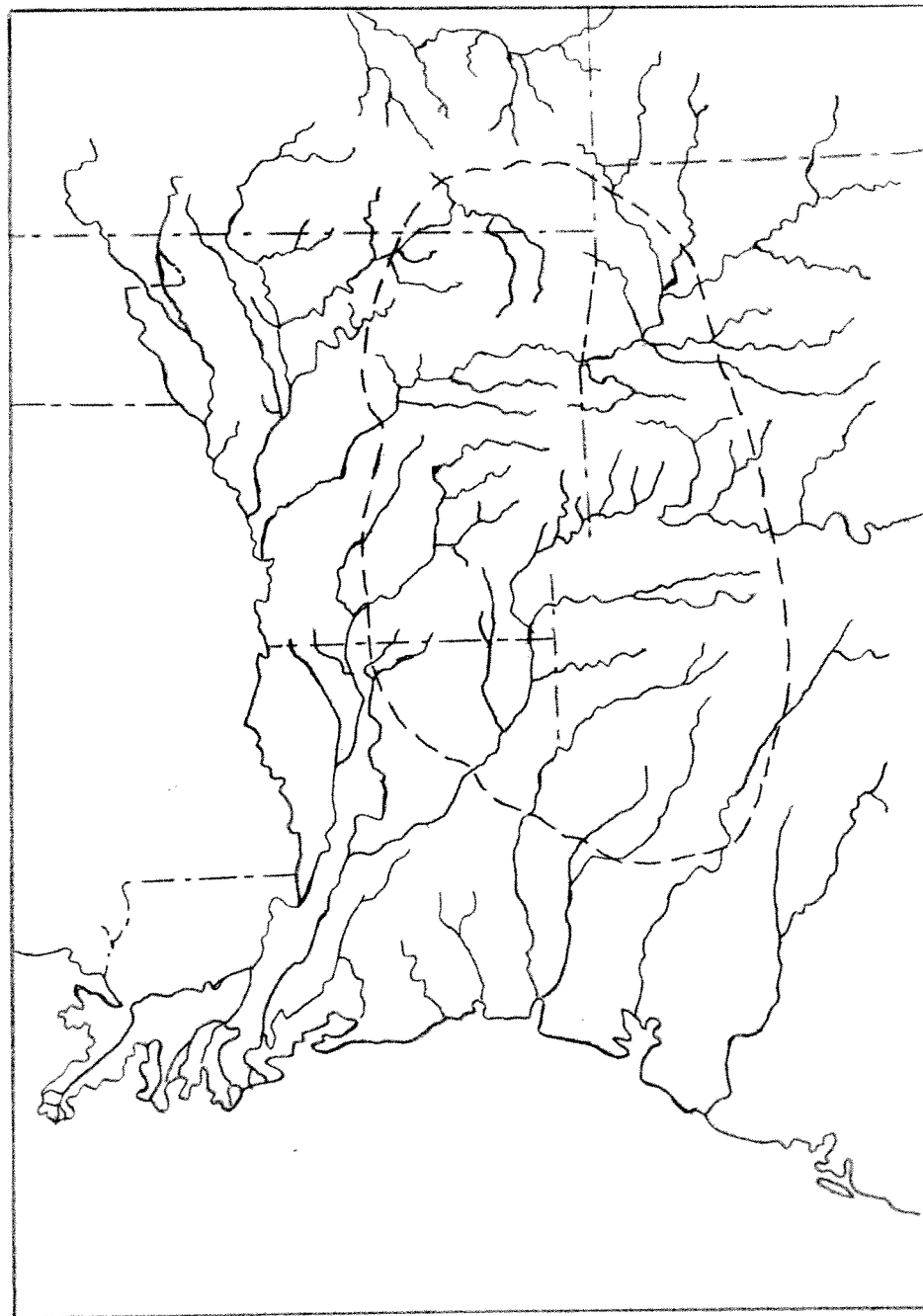


# CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY



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**Volume 10, Number 3**

**October, 1999**

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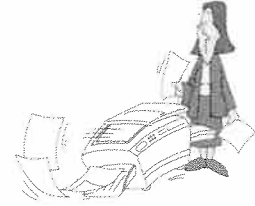
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# ***TABLE OF CONTENTS***

Editor's Page .....	2
Regional News .....	3
Upcoming Meetings and Events .....	4
Y2K Caddo Conference Announcement .....	7
Late Caddoan Occupation along Cowhide Bayou: An Update on the Belcher Mound and Village Sites .....	13
<i>by Jeffrey S. Girard</i>	
Abstracts of the 26 <sup>th</sup> Caddo Conference (1984) .....	29
Renewal Form .....	35
List of Paid Renewals, Volume 10 .....	36



## Editor's Page



I apologize to Jesse Todd for not including his article in this issue. The issue had gotten quite full, and we were running out of time to get the issue ready to go to the printers. I promise that it will be in the next issue.

Included in this issue of CAN is the announcement for the next Caddo Conference, to be held in Natchitoches on February 25 and 26. The way time is flying, the meeting will be here before we know it. This year, abstracts can be submitted by email. Items are needed for the silent auction. If you can donate a craft item, a book, or anything else which would appeal to people with an archeological interest, make a note of this on the call for papers form (page 8).

CALIB 4.1 is now available from the University of Washington Quaternary Isotope Lab (QIL). It is available in PC, Macintosh, or Unix versions, and the manual can be downloaded in English or French. The URL is <http://depts.washington.edu/qil/>.

If you are looking for background information about radiocarbon dating, check out Radiocarbon WEBinfo at <http://c14.sci.waikato.ac.nz/webinfo/>. Between the material on their site, and by following

their links, you should be able to find what you need. If not, there are email addresses available.

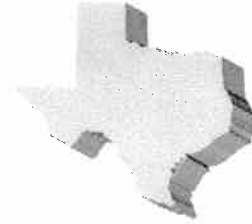
Because my schedule has been so busy this year, I still haven't sent out individual renewal notices for CAN. Therefore, I am including them in this issue. If you do not have a special inserted renewal notice in this volume, your subscription is paid. Also, I have included a list of paid subscribers on page 36 (on back of regular renewal form). The list of paid subscribers was up to date on November 22. If you have paid for volume 10, and your name is not on the list, let me know ASAP.

As usual, I am looking for articles to print in CAN. We do have some material to be printed (such as Jesse Todd's article) in future issues, but much of it is articles from old sources, such as *The Oklahoma Prehistorian*. Although it is important to reprint these, I want to keep a balance between old and new materials. SO ..... please do send in news, research results, research notes, etc.

Happy holidays to everyone. Christmas, Hanukkah, Kwanzaa, and New Year's are rapidly approaching. Let us hope that the transition to Y2K will be gentle for everyone.



## Regional News



### Texas

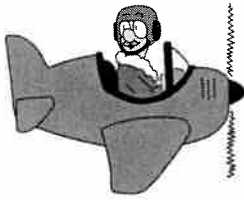
#### Archaeological Survey of Camp Maxey, Lamar County, Texas

Since June 1998, the Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) at the University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) has been conducting pedestrian survey and shovel testing of the approximately 6,000 acre Camp Maxey Texas Army National Guard (TXARNG) training facility near Paris, located in north-central Lamar County, Texas. Results of the first 1,000-acre survey directed by Dave L. Nickels were published in late 1998 (*Archaeological Survey Report* No. 290). The survey area in the southwestern corner of the facility included both floodplain (Visor Creek) and adjacent upland settings. The survey identified 23 sites with prehistoric components, two sites with both prehistoric and historic components, and five sites with only historic components. Late Archaic/Woodland (ca. 500 B.C. to A.D. 800) age components have been identified at nine sites. Four of these sites also contained Early-Middle Caddoan (ca. A.D. 800 to 1400) age components. One site contained both Late Archaic/Woodland and Late Caddoan components.

To date, the on-going project, led by project archaeologist Anthony Lyle of CAR, has surveyed an additional 3,000 acres located mainly in upland settings dissected by small second and third order tributaries of Sanders Creek (Pat Mayse Lake), itself a tributary to the Red River. A total of 62 new archaeological sites have been identified. Although prehistoric sites dominate the sample, both historic and prehistoric-historic component sites have been identified. The survey is expected to conclude in January 2000, and the report of the results is expected in late spring of the year.

For information on *Archaeological Survey Report* No. 290, including ordering information and price, please log onto and consult the Center for Archaeological Research web page at URL: <http://www.csbs.utsa.edu/research/car/index.htm>

Steve Tomka



## Upcoming Meetings and Events



### December

**1** *State and Local Governments as Preservation Partners in Oklahoma Workshop.* 9:30 a.m. to noon. *Introduction to Section 106 Review Process Workshop.* 1:30 - 4:30 p.m. Oklahoma Historical Society Board Room, Wiley Post Historical Building, NW 21<sup>st</sup> and Lincoln Blvd, Oklahoma City. Free. For more information, call (405) 521-6249.

**2** *The Section 106 Review Process: What Happens When There is an Effect? Workshop.* 9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Oklahoma Historical Society Board Room, Wiley Post Historical Building, NW 21<sup>st</sup> and Lincoln Blvd, Oklahoma City. Free.

**3** *Introduction to the National Register of Historic Places Workshop.* 9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Oklahoma Historical Society Board Room, Wiley Post Historical Building, NW 21<sup>st</sup> and Lincoln Blvd, Oklahoma City. Free.

**13** *Tour of historic site on community tour of homes.* Fort Gibson OK. 7 - 9 p.m. Regular tour fee \$5. For more information, call (918) 478-4088.

### 2000

#### February

**25-26** 42<sup>nd</sup> *Caddo Conference,*

Natchitoches LA. This will be early this year because of an early date for SAA and conflicts at Natchitoches during March. For additional information and forms, see the following pages.

### March

**22-24** *Geological Society of America (GSA), southeastern section meeting.* Westin Francis Marion Hotel, Charleston SC. Theme section 6: Petrographic and Chemical Methods in the Analysis and Interpretation of Historic Artifacts. For more information, contact Michael S. Smith, Department of Earth Sciences, University of North Carolina, Wilmington NC 28303-3297; telephone (910) 962-3496; email [smithms@uncwil.edu](mailto:smithms@uncwil.edu); website <http://www.geosociety.org/profdev/sectdiv/southc/00semtg.htm>

**25** 7<sup>th</sup> *East Texas Archeological Conference.* Kilgore Junior College, Kilgore TX. Registration forms and calls for paper will be mailed soon. For more information, contact Mark Walters, Director of Region 4 for Texas Archeological Society; 23703 FM 2767, Kilgore TX 75662; telephone (903) 983-1765; email [walters@tyler.net](mailto:walters@tyler.net).

### April

**5-9** 65<sup>th</sup> *Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology.* Marriott Hotel, Philadelphia PA. For more information,

contact the SAA Headquarters, 900 Second St. NE #12, Washington DC 20002; telephone 202-789-8200; email: [meetings@saa.org](mailto:meetings@saa.org); website <http://www.saa.org>

### May

**15-19** *32<sup>nd</sup> International Symposium on Archaeometry*. Maria Isabel Hotel, Mexico City. One of the topics for the meeting is *Chronology of Early Humans in the Americas*, convened by Gunter Wagner. The main theme session for the symposium will be “*Geophysical Study of Archaeological Remains Under Cities*”. Registration rate is \$220 USD for regular, institutional, or academic; \$85 for currently enrolled students, and \$85 for accompanying person. This fee includes a reception on Sunday evening and guided tours and receptions on three evening at the National Museum of Anthropology and the Museum of the Great Temple. Tickets for the Thursday evening closing banquet will be \$35 USD. A post-conference full-day excursion will visit the archeological site of Teotihuacan and conclude with a banquet/reception; cost will be \$25 USD per person. Other excursions will be announced later. You can register online at the website. For more information, contact Archaeometry 2000, Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas, UNAM, Circuito Exterior s/n, Ciudad Universitaria, Del. Coyoacan, Mexico City, DF 04510; fax 52-5-622-9651 or 52-5-665-2559; email: [archaeom@servidor.unam.mx](mailto:archaeom@servidor.unam.mx); website: <http://www.archaeometry.unam.mx>  
Rates at the hotel will be \$100 USD + tax per room, single or multiple occupancy. There are less expensive hotels in the area

for students. The fact that there are reception/buffets on several evenings will reduce food expenses. The hotel is on the Avenida Reforma, near Chapultepec Park and the National Museum of Anthropology.

**19-21** The Third National Conference on Women and Historic Preservation. Mount Vernon College, Washington DC. Submit proposals for presentations (papers, panels, or workshops) on any aspect of women and historic preservation to: Gail Dubrow, Conference Chair, Conference on Women and Historic Preservation, Preservation Planning and Design Program, University of Washington, PO Box 335740, Seattle WA 98195-5740; email: [womenpres@hotmail.com](mailto:womenpres@hotmail.com); website: [www.caup.washington.edu/WomenPres](http://www.caup.washington.edu/WomenPres)

### June

**18-23** *17<sup>th</sup> International Radiocarbon Conference*. Jerusalem. Website: <http://www.radiocarbon.co.il/>

### July

10-14 50<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the International Congress of Americanists. Warsaw, Poland. The theme is “Praying for Rain: Style and Meaning as a Response to the Environment in Ancient American Art and Architecture”. This symposium will address art and architecture as the most tangible and enduring manifestation of human reaction to the environment in the Americas. Interdisciplinary papers will incorporate ecological, archeological, ethnohistorical, and art historical data. Abstracts are due by December 1, 1999 to E. Michael Whittington, Curator of Pre-Columbian

and African Art, Mint Museum of Art, 2730 Randolph Rd., Charlotte NC 28207; telephone (704) 337-2074; fax (704) 337-2101; email: [mwhittington@mintmuseum.org](mailto:mwhittington@mintmuseum.org), or Virginia E. Miller, Associate Professor, Department of Art History, University of Illinois, 202A Henry Hall, 935 W Harrison St., Chicago IL 60607-

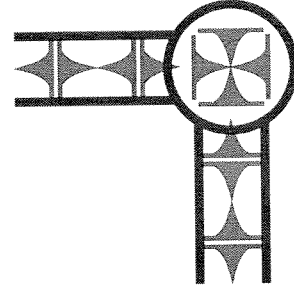
7039; telephone (773) 413-2467; fax (773) 413-2460; email: [vem@uic.edu](mailto:vem@uic.edu).

**12-14** 5<sup>th</sup> International Ancient DNA Conference. Manchester, England. For more information, contact Terry Brown, email [adna5@bi.umist.ac.uk](mailto:adna5@bi.umist.ac.uk)



# 42<sup>nd</sup> Caddo Conference

**February 25 - 26, 2000**



Northwestern State University  
Department of Social Sciences  
Natchitoches LA 71497

## Call for Papers

Conference General Topic:

**Y1K to Y2K -**

**The Caddo and Their Neighbors**

\_\_\_\_\_ Individual paper      \_\_\_\_\_ Session (# of participants \_\_\_\_\_)

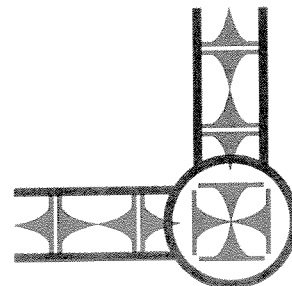
**Name:**

**Paper Title:**

**Abstract (150 words):**

You may email your abstract to [lottw@alpha.nsula.edu](mailto:lottw@alpha.nsula.edu)

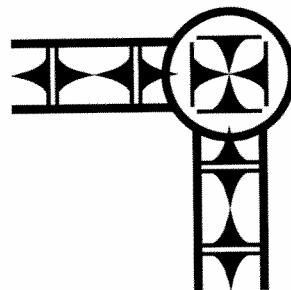
(Please also fill in reverse side of page)



# 42<sup>nd</sup> Caddo Conference

**February 25 - 26, 2000**

Northwestern State University  
Department of Social Sciences  
Natchitoches LA 71497



Equipment needed for presentation, if any:

Do you need a table for book sales?     yes     no

Will you be bringing item(s) for the silent auction?  yes  no  
If yes, please record items below or email your list to  
[lottw@alpha.nsula.edu](mailto:lottw@alpha.nsula.edu)

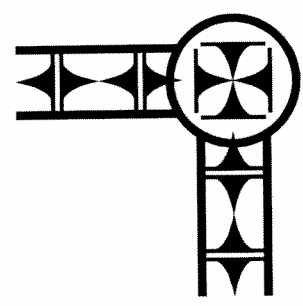
Hotel accommodations:

A block of rooms has been set aside for the Caddo Conference at the Ryder Inn in Natchitoches for February 24, 25, and 26. The price of these rooms will be \$45.00 + tax. To reserve one of these rooms, please call Ryder Inn at (318) 357-8281. A list of motels and bed & breakfasts in Natchitoches is on page 10.



# 42<sup>nd</sup> Caddo Conference

## Registration Form



Pre-registration: \$10.00  
Registration at conference: \$12.00

Please make check payable to:  
The NSU Anthropological Society

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

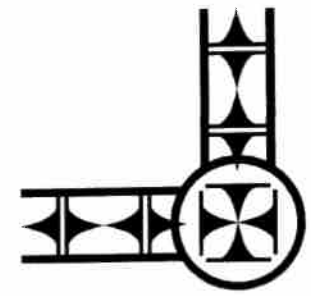
Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_  
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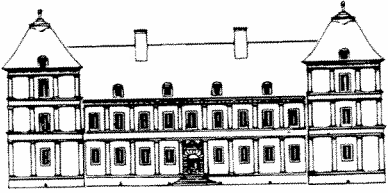
Total # of people: \_\_\_\_\_ Amount enclosed: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Mail completed registration form to:

The NSU Anthropological Society  
Department of Social Sciences  
Northwestern State University  
Natchitoches LA 71497







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### COMFORT INN

5362 Hwy 6 W (at I-49)  
(318) 352-7500  
or 800-221-2222

### HAMPTON INN

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(318) 354-0010  
or 800-426-7866

### RYDER INN

(formerly Holiday Inn)  
Hwy 3110 South ByPass  
(318) 357-8281  
or 888-252-8281

### DAYS INN

1000 College Avenue  
(318) 352-4426  
or 800-329-7466

### HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS

5631 Hwy 6 W (at I-49)  
(318) 354-9911  
or 800-465-4329

### SUPER 8 MOTEL

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(318) 352-1700  
or 800-800-8000

### MICROTEL INN & SUITES

5335 Hwy 6 W (at I-49)  
(318) 214-0700  
or 888-771-7171

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4078 Hwy 494 (Natchez LA)  
(318) 352-5340 or 352-9580

### COTTAGE ON THE CANE

2370 La. Hwy 494  
(318) 352-1951 or 454-1951

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358 Jefferson Street  
(318) 352-0662  
or 800-840-0662

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(318) 352-0989  
or 888-685-1585

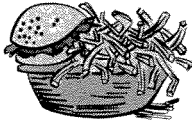
## RV PARKS

### SIBLEY LAKE RV PARK

710 Hwy 3110 N ByPass  
(318) 352-6708

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5428 Hwy 6 (just W of I-49)  
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## NATCHITOCHEs AREA RESTAURANTS



**FRONT STREET CAFÉ**  
558 Front Street  
354-0007

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352-0185

**JUST FRIENDS**  
750 Front Street  
352-3836

**THE PRESS BOX**  
400 Rapides  
357-1630

**THE LANDING**  
530 Front Street  
352-1579

**T R A I L B O S S STEAKHOUSE**  
301 Cane River S/C  
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352-6164

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Albertson's  
354-7777

# LATE CADDOAN OCCUPATION ALONG COWHIDE BAYOU: AN UPDATE ON THE BELCHER MOUND AND VILLAGE SITES

*Jeffrey S. Girard  
Regional Archaeology Program  
Northwestern State University of Louisiana*

## ***Introduction***

In the early 1930s, a northwestern Louisiana farmer cleared an area along Cowhide Bayou near the small town of Belcher. As he attempted to level a rise with a slip, he encountered a human skeleton. Fortunately, although he continued work in the surrounding area, he left the rise alone. Dr. Clarence Webb heard of the find in 1936 and began a project that would continue more than 20 years. It resulted in what remains today as the most completely excavated and reported mound investigation in the Caddoan area (Webb 1959). Webb's work at the Belcher Site (16CD13) not only provided a remarkably detailed picture of the sequence of events relating to construction and use of a prehistoric mound, his analysis of the mound's stratigraphic layers also served to

establish a ceramic chronology for northwestern Louisiana.

Webb's investigations focused on the mound itself. No residential area was identified in the immediate mound vicinity. Structures erected on the mound probably were specialized ceremonial buildings or residences of elite members of the society. Webb (1959:12), however, noted that "...scattered areas of refuse, fire-darkened soil, and sherds were found for one half mile downstream"... and plotted a village area on the aerial photo provided in the monograph (Webb 1959: Figure 3). This area later was recorded as a site (16CD103; Gulf South Research Institute 1975). We now refer to the village area as the Comegys site after the

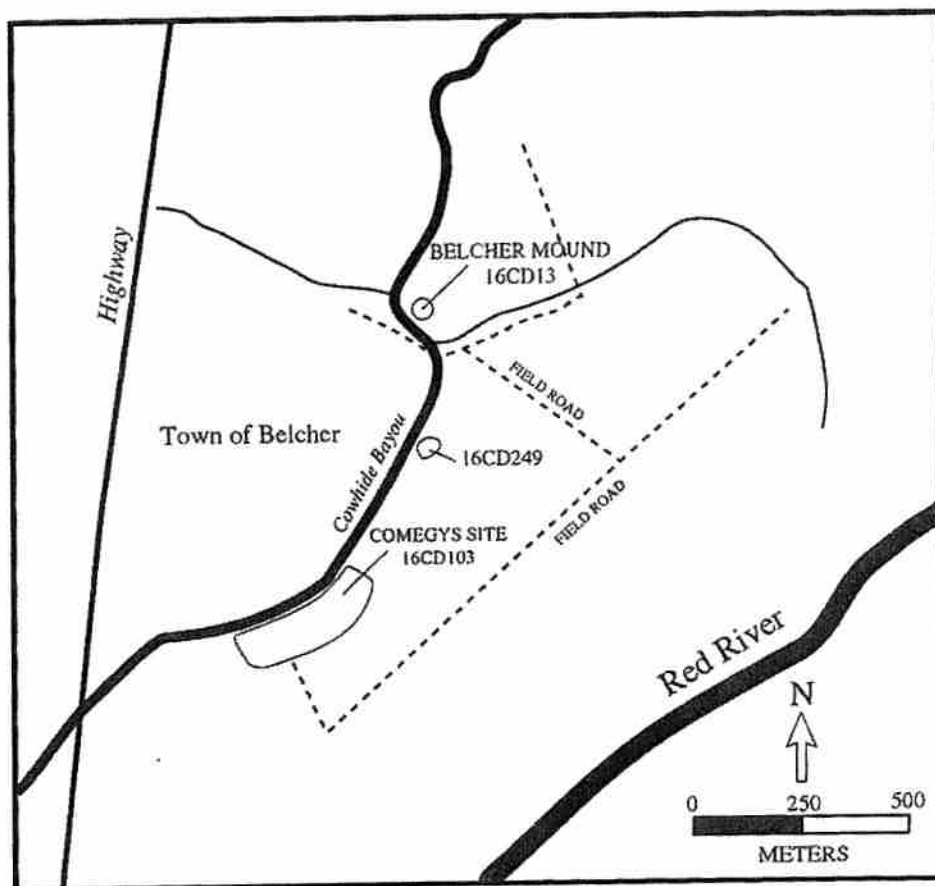


Figure 1. Locations of the Belcher Mound and Village Sites along Cowhide Bayou.

present landowner, William Comegys III. Mr. Comegys' grandfather was John Glassell, the landowner at the time of Webb's investigations and after whom Webb designated the ceramic type Glassell Engraved. In the spring of 1997, I recorded another small artifact scatter (16CD249) between the mound and Comegys site (Figure 1).

During the fall of 1998, Louis Baker of

the Louisiana Archaeological Society and I returned to the area to conduct subsurface tests. The purpose of the project was to: (1) ascertain the nature of, and variation in, the subsurface deposits in both the mound and village areas; (2) find the former location of the mound; (3) search for buried cultural features at the village site; and (4) recover additional materials that would help determine the temporal range of occupation represented.



## *Re-examination of the Belcher Mound Site (16CD13)*

### *Field Investigations*

Webb (1959) presented detailed maps, aerial photographs, and descriptions of the mound location in his monograph. Despite this information, I was unable to find any trace of the former mound or habitation debris in the area during my initial visit in the spring of 1997. Baker and I returned to the area in the fall of 1998, however, and encountered a light scatter of sherds and chipped stone in a plowed field adjacent to Cowhide Bayou. We made a surface collection, then excavated four auger tests (Auger Test 1 - 4) and two 50-x-50 cm test pits (Test Pits 1 and 2). Deposits consisted of yellowish red (5YR4/6) fine sandy loam that extended to a depth of 35 to 50 cm below the surface. At that level an abrupt change occurred to a dark reddish brown to black (5YR3/2 to 5YR2/1) silt loam. The dark deposit obviously is a buried soil and probably is contiguous with the "original midden surface" identified by Webb beneath the mound. Only three small sherds were recovered from the subsurface tests, all from the buried soil.

No evidence of the former mound was visible in the plowed area where the artifacts were found. After careful study of

the photographs and maps in Webb's report, we concluded that the mound was located adjacent to the bayou in an area no longer plowed and now covered in dense vegetation. Two additional auger tests (Auger 5 and 6) were excavated in this area. Stratigraphy was found to be too complex to describe adequately with the auger data. However, a buried dark reddish brown (5YR3/2) stratum was encountered at 90 cm below surface in Auger 5 and 1.35 m below surface in Auger 6. A single incised sherd was recovered from this buried deposit in Auger 6. The complexly stratified overburden likely represents the backfill from Webb's excavations with the buried soil being the underlying midden.

Although the limited testing indicated that few artifacts are associated with the buried surfaces, there is a significant possibility that buried features, including postholes relating to structures, exist in areas surrounding the mound. Webb's work was confined to the mound. It is possible that a situation similar to that around Mound A at the Early Caddoan period George C. Davis site (Newell and Krieger 1949; Story 1998) is present. Fortunately, the site is protected and remains in excellent condition.

### *Investigations at the Comegys Site (16CD103)*

Artifacts are visible on the surface of the Comegys Site for approximately 300 m on the crest and upper slopes of the natural

levee parallel to Cowhide Bayou. The scatter extends almost 50 m back from channel. Surface artifact densities are

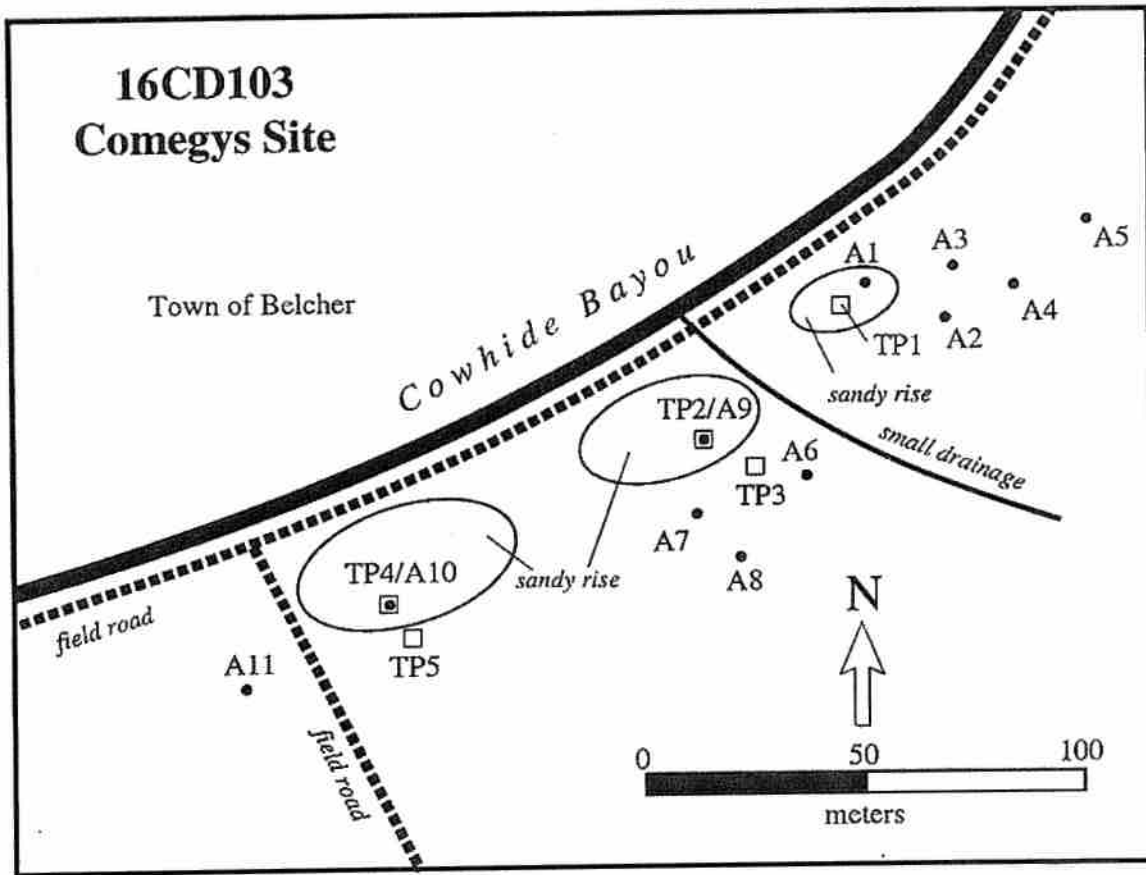


Figure 2. Sketch map of the Comegys Site Showing Locations of Auger Tests and Test Pits.

highest on three distinct sandy rises (Figure 2). The crest of the natural levee is fine sandy loam with silty clay loam on the upper backslope. Soils are mapped as Norwood silty clay loam, an entisol that covers many natural levees and point bars in the modern meander belt of Red River in northwestern Louisiana (Edwards et al. 1980). The site has been plowed and cultivated at least since the 1930s. A local informant told us that people have been collecting artifacts regularly from the site for at least the past 20 years.

#### **Auger Tests**

As an initial step in ascertaining the nature of the subsurface deposits, I excavated 11 auger tests into both the sandy rises and finer-grained deposits on the backslope. The tests indicate that the clay loam on the backslope overlies coarser natural levee sediments. The buried deposits were less than 30 cm deep near the crest of the natural levee, and as deep as 60 cm to the south (A8). No artifacts were recovered in the auger tests on the backslope.

Fine sandy loam was present throughout the profiles on the sandy rises and a small number of artifacts were recovered to depths of 60 cm. We decided to excavate a test pit into each of the rises to obtain a better understanding of the deposits and to test for buried features. Two additional units were placed just off the rises on the upper portion of the backslope.

### ***Test Pit 1***

The first unit was excavated on the smallest rise near the northeast end of the site. This is the only rise from which no artifacts were recovered in the auger test (A1). Deposits consisted of a dark reddish brown (5YR3/4) sandy loam in the upper 20 cm. A few small flakes and sherds were recovered. Plow scars were visible in the third level and more homogeneous, brown (7.5YR4/4) sandy loam was present beneath. No artifacts were recovered beneath the plow zone. Excavation was stopped at 40 cm below surface. Other than the plow scars, no cultural features were encountered.

### ***Test Pit 2***

This unit was excavated on the middle sandy rise. Auger 9 revealed sandy loam deposits containing a small number of artifacts to a depth of 60 cm. A 1-x-1 m unit was placed at the crest of the natural levee. The upper 15 cm consisted of a dark brown to dark reddish brown (5-7.5YR3/4) sandy loam plowzone (Figure 3). Patches of darker deposit (5YR3/2) were encountered at about 15 cm. At approximately 20 cm below the surface an

abrupt change to these darker deposits occurred throughout the unit—apparently a buried A horizon, the upper portion of which had been impacted by plowing. A gradual change to a brown (7.5YR4/4) fine sandy loam occurred by 35 cm below surface. A subtle color change to strong brown (7.5YR5/6) was visible beneath. Excavation was stopped at 75 cm below surface when artifacts no longer were being recovered. Densities were highest in the third level which sampled the top of the buried A horizon. No cultural features were noted.

### ***Test Pit 3***

We then decided to excavate a test unit through the backslope clay into the underlying sandy loam. We only screened a sample of the overlying clay, but this was sufficient to determine that it lacked cultural material. Only the upper 20 to 30 cm appeared disturbed by plowing. The clay extended 35 to 40 cm below the surface at which point there was an abrupt shift to a dark reddish brown (5YR3/4) very fine sandy loam or silt loam. A small number of sherds and flakes were recovered in the next 30 cm. The test confirmed that the clay had been deposited after the site was occupied. The clay appears to thicken away from Cowhide Bayou and toward the modern Red River suggesting that it may have resulted from flooding of the modern river. A thin layer of clay may once have covered the sandy rises near the bayou, but the clay has become mixed with the underlying natural levee deposits in the plow zone.

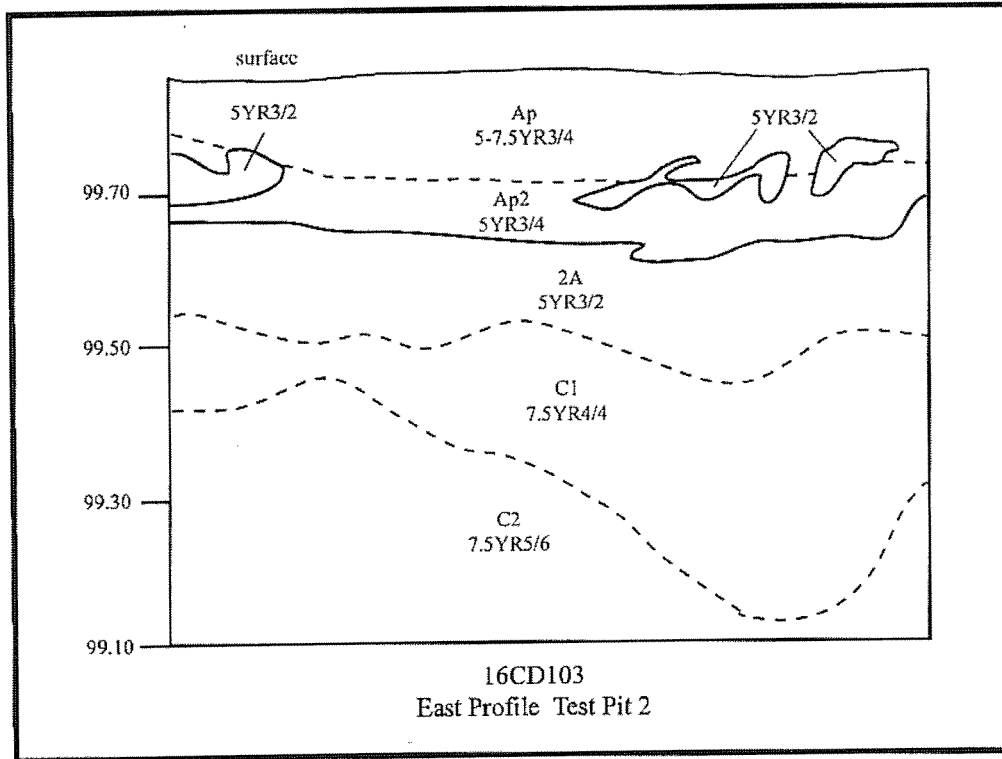


Figure 3. East Profile of Test Pit 2 at the Comegys Site.

#### **Test Pit 4**

Test Pit 4, another 1-x-1 m unit, was excavated on the western rise near the crest of the natural levee. We were interested in finding out whether or not the profile would be similar to that encountered in Test Pit 2, and to look for possible cultural features. The upper 10 - 15 cm was homogenous dark brown (7.5YR3/4) plow zone (or more accurately a disked zone). Underlying this was a zone of plow scars, alternating diagonal bands of dark reddish brown (5YR3/2 and 5YR3/4) fine sandy loam containing artifacts. A very abrupt change to a brown to yellowish red (5-7.5YR5/6) fine sandy loam occurred at about 25 cm below surface. It is apparent that deep plowing has completely gone through the buried A horizon, into the underlying C horizon in this area. Most

artifacts were found within the banded zone; only a few small specimens were recovered in the underlying zone.

#### **Test Pit 5**

Because of the plow disturbances in Test Pit 4, we decided to excavate one more unit off the edge of the sandy rise where a thin layer of clay overlay the midden surface. Two distinct components to the plowzone were noted (Figure 4). The upper deposit is regularly disked and contained coarser sediments, probably dragged over from the sandy rise. The lower portion was clay and had plow scars visible in other units. The dark reddish brown (5YR3/3-4), buried sandy loam surface appeared between 25 and 30 cm below the surface. Artifacts were more

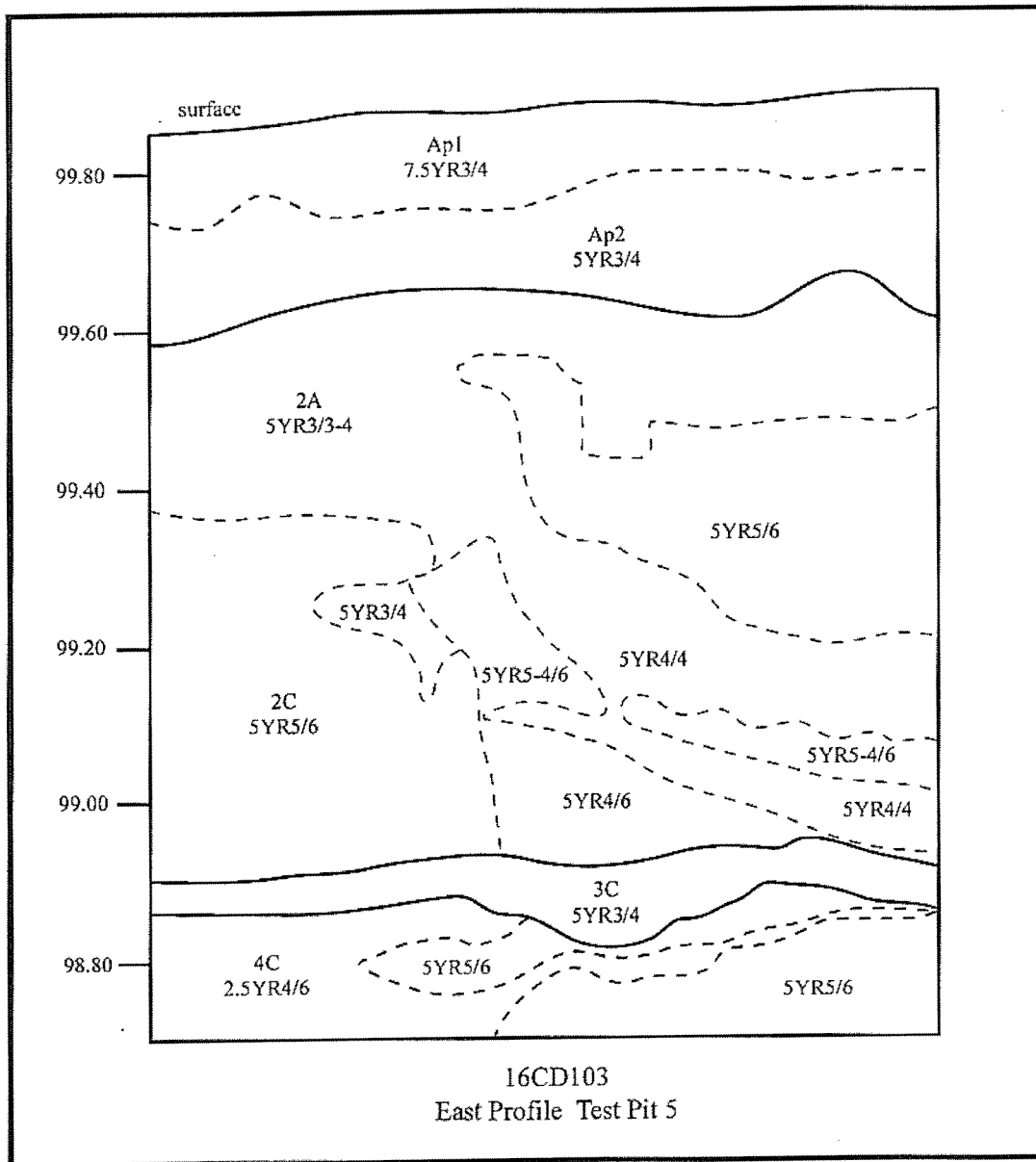


Figure 4. East Profile of Test Pit 5 at the Comegys Site.

numerous than in the other test units in the upper 20 cm of the buried deposit. We began to notice subtle color variation, particularly in the southeastern portion of the unit at about this level. Artifacts continued to be recovered, although in

smaller amounts. Eventually it became clear that a pit had been dug into the deposits and back filled leaving a complex pattern of lenses. Lamella along some of the lens boundaries suggested that some fill washed back in. The lensing appar-

ently is due to the A and C horizon deposits being mixed when the pit was backfilled. Although I cannot be certain, I think it likely that this is a historic feature, perhaps a treasure hunter's excavation. The fill apparently was not screened, however, as it contained artifacts.

At 65 to 70 cm below the top of the buried soil, an abrupt change in the deposits occurred throughout the unit. A dark reddish brown (5YR3/4) sandy loam, similar to the 2A horizon in color and texture, was encountered. This stratum clearly represents a separate depositional event. The dark color suggested that the surface was sufficiently stable for an A horizon to develop. However, rather than

fading gradually, another abrupt transition to lighter alluvial deposits occurred within 5 to 10 cm (thus on Figure 4 I have designated it 3C rather than as another A horizon). The 3C and underlying 4C deposits did not contain artifacts or other evidence of human activity.

The Belcher village area (Comegys Site) has undergone significant disturbances. Plowing has gone through the midden on the crest of the natural levee; historic tenant farm occupations took place on the site; and treasure-hunting activities probably have caused subsurface disturbances. However, intact buried deposits are present and significant research potential remains.

### ***Description of the Recovered Artifacts***

#### ***Sherds from the Belcher Mound Site***

Two of the nine recovered undecorated sherds from the Belcher Mound site have shell temper; the remainder are grog/grit tempered (Table 1). One of the brushed sherds is a rim with a flared lip. Brushing is diagonal and it is likely that the type Karnack Brushed is represented. The ridged specimen is a Belcher Ridged body sherd. Two diagonal incised sherds, both likely to be from necks of jars, were recovered. One body sherd has a single straight incised line. None of the incised sherds can be related to a specific type.

The engraved sherd from Test Pit 1 is an everted rim with shell temper. Surfaces

are eroded but a curvilinear engraved line appears to be present. The design element cannot be ascertained. A shell-tempered engraved sherd also was recovered from the surface. The specimen has curvilinear and straight lines with red pigment. The second engraved sherd from the surface has grog temper and curvilinear lines. All of the engraved sherds are too small to relate to specific types.

The specimens fall within the range of sherds recovered by Webb from the mound excavations. The collection is too small to determine whether or not the entire temporal range of site occupation is represented.

**Table 1. Classification of Sherds from the Belcher Mound Site.**

	Surface	Auger 1	Test Pit 1	Auger 6	Total
Undecorated	8	1	0	0	9
Brushed	3	0	0	0	3
Ridged	1	0	0	0	1
Incised	2	0	0	1	3
Engraved	2	0	1	0	3
<b>Total</b>	16	1	1	1	19

### *Sherds from the Comegys Site*

*Undecorated:* Almost 60% of the sherds recovered in the test pits are undecorated (Tables 2 and 3). Grog and grit temper is present in almost all specimens. Although no shell particles were visible, a few sherds have voids that may have resulted from leached shell. Mean sherd thickness is 6.458 (Std. Dev. = 1.626), well within the range of other Caddoan sites in the Red River floodplain in northwestern Louisiana. Only four undecorated rim sherds were recovered — one apparently from a bowl and another from a small jar with a short, flared rim. The two specimens recovered from the auger tests are too small to infer vessel forms. A 14-mm thick, flat sherd from Test Pit 3 probably represents the base to a jar. As is the case in most plowed sites in the Red River floodplain, sherds tend to be small and little else can be ascertained regarding the forms of represented vessels.

*Incised:* Diagonal incised lines are present on five body sherds and two rim sherds. All of the body sherds are curved in a manner suggesting that they represent the neck area to jars with constricted necks.

The rim sherds (Figure 5F) probably are from similar vessels. Webb (1983:193) referred to similar specimens as a late variant of the type Dunkin Incised. He noted that in Early Caddoan period (ca. AD 1000-1200) contexts, Dunkin vessels tended to be cylindrical jars — the constricted neck, flared rim forms appear during the Middle Caddoan period (ca. AD 1200-1500; Webb's Bossier focus).

Only one horizontal incised sherd was recovered. This specimen also appears to represent the neck of a flared rim jar. Several types could be represented; most likely are Kiam Incised (punctated body) or Hardy Incised (undecorated body). The paucity of horizontal incised sherds probably is an indication that the site relates almost exclusively to the late Middle and Late Caddoan periods. Horizontal incised sherds are common in Early Caddoan period and most Middle Caddoan period contexts in the region (cf. Girard 1994). Curvilinear incising also is rare, represented by one body and one rim sherd. Both sherds are small and it is not possible to ascertain the represented design elements or vessel forms.

**Table 2. Classification of Body Sherds from the Comegys Site.**

	TP1		TP2		TP3		TP4		Auger 9		Auger 10		TP5		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Diagonal Incised	-	-	2	4.0	1	6.7	1	2.7	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	5	2.5
Horizontal Incised	-	-	1	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5
Curvilinear Incised	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5
Miscellaneous Incised	-	-	2	4.0	-	-	2	5.4	1	50.0	-	-	13	14.0	18	9.0
Brushed	-	-	3	6.0	-	-	1	2.7	-	-	1	50.0	2	2.2	7	3.5
Belcher Ridged	1	50.0	4	8.0	2	13.3	7	18.9	-	-	-	-	13	14.0	27	13.4
Zoned Punctated	-	-	1	2.0	-	-	1	2.7	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	3	1.5
Miscellaneous Punctated	-	-	1	2.0	1	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.2	4	2.0
Red Slipped	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5
Engraved	-	-	3	6.0	-	-	3	8.1	-	-	-	-	8	8.6	14	7.0
Undecorated	1	50.0	3	6.0	11	73.3	20	54.1	1	50.0	1	50.0	53	57.0	120	9.7
Total	2		50		15		37		2		2		93		201	

**Table 3. Classification of Rim Sherds from the Comegys Site.**

	TP1	TP2	TP3	TP4	TP5	Auger 9	Auger 10	Total
Diagonal Incised	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Curvilinear Incised	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Belcher Ridged	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Engraved	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	6
Undecorated	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	4
Total	-	-	2	2	10	1	1	16

Eighteen body sherds have straight incised lines, but design elements or even line orientations cannot be ascertained. On most specimens multiple lines are present that are parallel and relatively closely spaced.

*Brushed:* Seven brushed body sherds were recovered. One specimen probably is from a short, flared rim (lip missing) of the form commonly found on Belcher Ridged vessels. The remaining sherds

have brushing in a single direction and probably represent either Bossier Brushed or Karnack Brushed vessels.

*Belcher Ridged:* Thirty sherds can be assigned to the distinctive type Belcher Ridged. Most (27) are body sherds and have the low vertical ridges that are distinctive of the type. Unlike Pease Brushed-Incised sherds, all lack brushing between the ridges. Three rim sherds have vertical to slightly-diagonal, short, incised



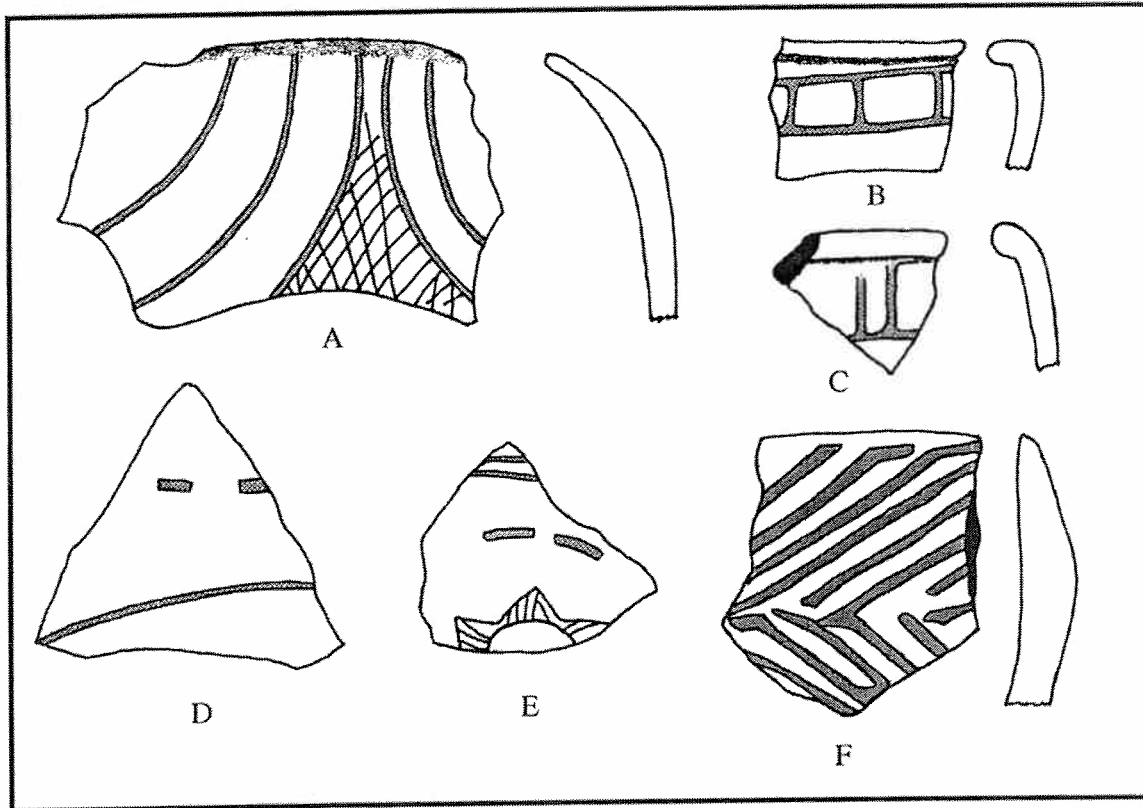


Figure 5. Selected Sherds from the Comegys Site: Avery Engraved (A), probable Glassell Engraved (B,C), Belcher Engraved (D,E), Dunkin Incised (F).

lines. The rims are small and sharply angled. This decoration and rim form is common on Belcher Ridged vessels (cf. Webb 1959:Fig. 113). No examples of the rolled rims found on many Belcher Ridged vessels were found at this site.

*Punctated:* Six sherds have punctations as the dominant decorative element. Three have incised lines enclosing zones filled with punctations. Lines are rectilinear on two (probably Pennington Punctated-Incised) and curvilinear on one (Crockett Curvilinear Incised). The other three sherds have punctations only. One sherd is large enough to ascertain that diagonal

punctations are placed in horizontal rows. It is possible that this sherd represents the rim from a Foster Trailed-Incised vessel. Punctated elements are more commonly associated with Early and Middle Caddoan period contexts but small amounts were recovered by Webb (1959:Table 1) at the Belcher Mound (16CD13).

*Red Slipped:* One body sherd has a thin red slip over the exterior surface. Red slipped sherds are found in small numbers on Caddoan sites in the region. Only a small number of sherds and two vessel from the Belcher Mound (16CD13) had red-slipped surfaces (Webb 1959:157).

Table 4. Classification of Stone Artifacts from the Comegys Site.

	TP1	TP2	TP3	TP4	TP5	Auger 10	Total
Cortical flakes	1	39	8	32	59	2	141
Interior flakes	3	76	11	49	70	1	210
Cores	0	7	0	2	1	0	10
Arrow points	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bifaces and fragments	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
Ground or grooved stone	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Unmodified stone	0	42	6	11	14	0	73
Total	4	166	25	95	146	3	439

*Engraved:* Fourteen body sherds and six rims have engraved decorations. Multiple parallel curvilinear lines are present on one rim and five body sherds. One body sherd appears to represent the shoulder from a Hickory Engraved bottle. Another probably relates to the type Belcher Engraved. Two other probable Belcher Engraved sherds are present. One has a single curved line with an adjacent dashed line (Figure 5D). Another with a dashed line and sun symbol is from a Belcher Engraved bottle (Figure 5E). Two rims and five body sherds have straight parallel lines and appear to be from carinated bowls. Two other rims, probably from carinated bowls, have sufficient remaining design elements to suggest that they relate to the type Glassell Engraved (Figure 5B,C). The largest engraved sherd is a portion of the rim from an Avery Engraved jar (Figure 5A). The specimen is of sufficient size to determine that the rim diameter was 14 cm. Decoration consists of parallel curvilinear lines forming u-shaped elements separated by cross-hatched zones. A vessel with a similar rim is illustrated by Webb (1959:Figure 120b) from the Belcher Mound (16CD13).

#### *Stone Artifacts from the Comegys Site*

All flakes and cores recovered from the excavations are made of local chert and fine-grained quartzite stream pebbles. No silicified wood, coarse-grained quartzite, or novaculite appear to be represented. One core, however, is of a honey-colored chert not common in local gravels.

Of the 351 recovered flakes, 141 (40.2%) have cortex on their dorsal surfaces (Table 4), a relatively high percentage indicating the use of small pebbles. Chipping probably was directed at production of flakes for immediate use and occasional retouch into specific forms. Only one specimen had retouch scars on one edge. Cores tend to be small, fragmented, and are not numerous. All have flake scars struck from multiple platforms with no apparent attempt to thin or shape the outline.

A single arrow point was recovered (Figure 6C). The point, which came from Level 2 of Test Pit 5, is small and crudely chipped. The stem contracts slightly to a rounded base. It is possible that a Bassett form was intended, but the specimen lacks

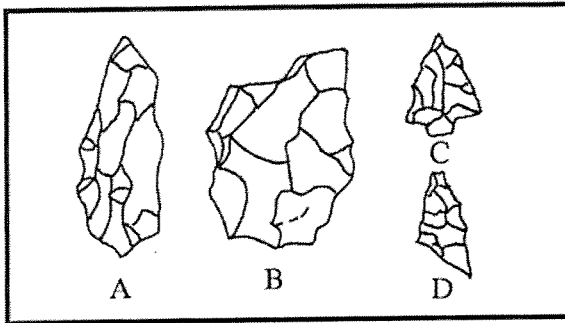


Figure 6. Retouched Stone Artifacts from the Comegys Site: Flake Blanks (A,B), Arrow Point (C), Distal Point Fragment (D).

the pointed stem and barbed shoulders usually associated with the type. Bassett points are the most common form at the Belcher Mound site and in other Late Caddoan period contexts in the region.

Only three other retouched specimens were recovered. One (Figure 6D), recovered from Test Pit 2, is a narrow arrow point tip of local chert. Also recovered from Test Pit 2 is a flake blank,

roughly oval in outline but broken distally (Figure 6B). Finally, recovered just above the 3C horizon in Test Pit 5, was a small lenticular biface (Figure 6A). The specimen is not well thinned and has obvious chipping errors (knot and step scarring). It was chipped either directly from a small chert pebble or from a thick flake. It likely represents a discarded blank, perhaps intended for an arrow point or a small Gary dart point.

One small tabular chunk of ferruginous sandstone recovered from Test Pit 4 has multiple narrow grooves apparently from use as an abrader.

Unmodified stone in the form of small chert gravels and concretions was recovered in all of the units except Test Pit 1. One small chunk of pumice and two chunks of what appears to be limestone were recovered in Test Pit 4. It is possible that these relate to historic use of the area.

### Comments

The primary goal of this project was to ascertain the nature of the subsurface deposits in both the mound and village areas. In the mound area, a buried soil was found 30 to 50 cm below the surface. The limited testing carried out indicated few artifacts are associated with this buried deposit. However, there is a significant possibility that buried features, including postholes relating to structures, exist in areas surrounding the mound.

The village area (Comegys site) has significant disturbances — plowing has gone through the midden on the crest of the natural levee; historic tenant farm occupations took place on the site; and treasure hunting activities probably have caused some subsurface disturbances. However, intact buried deposits are present and significant research potential remains.

The second goal was to find the former location of the Belcher mound. Confirmation of the location will necessitate excavation of deep test pits. However, the auger tests reported here strongly suggest that the mound was located in the now brushy area adjacent to Cowhide Bayou.

The third goal was to search for buried cultural features at the village site. None were found. However, as noted earlier, the testing showed that intact midden deposits are buried on the backslope of the natural levee. This situation is excellent for preservation of features.

The final goal was to recover additional materials that would help determine the temporal range of occupation represented. Most recovered materials appear to relate

to the Late Caddoan period. Particularly interesting is the paucity (three sherds were collected in 1997; none were recovered in the test pits) of Pease Brushed Incised, the major utilitarian type of the Middle Caddoan period in the region (cf. Girard 1997). If significant Middle Caddoan period occupation is represented, we would expect the type to be better represented. Use of the Comegys site appears to coincide primarily with the major construction episodes (Webb's Belcher III and IV) at the Belcher Mound.

Clarence Webb's investigations at the Belcher Mound provided some of the most important data on late prehistoric Caddoan lifeways recovered in northwestern Louisiana. The data will become increasingly important as more is learned about the local archaeological context of the mound.

### ***Acknowledgments***

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## **Abstracts of 1984 Caddo Conference (26<sup>th</sup>)**

*Stephen F. Austin State University  
Nacogdoches TX*

**Banks, Larry D.** *Engineering Considerations of Caddoan Inhabitants in Developing Settlement Patterns in the Flood Plains of a Meandering River*

The reach of the Red River between the Kiamichi and Little River confluences provides an ideal study area for the study of prehistoric adaptations of settlement patterns to geomorphic features. This two hundred thirty-eight kilometer (148 river miles) stretch of the Red River has a lengthy history of rapid flooding and dynamic meandering. This paper presents an hypothesis concerning the practical application of engineering principles practiced by Caddoan people for determining selected village site locations and for providing some degree of flood protection. This hypothesis is based on comparison of site locations with meander patterns; floods of record compared to approximate elevations of archeological sites and particularly Caddoan mound centers; and upon documented usage of the same sites in modern history.

**Ball, Henry F.** *Monk's Cave, a Rock Art Site in Rusk County, Texas*

Rock art in Texas is commonly found west of the Brazos River. Only one site has been reported east of the Brazos, in Henderson County. No sites have been reported in deep East Texas, Louisiana, or

Mississippi. A small rock-shelter in Rusk County, near the Louisiana border, contains incised figures on one wall that are of unknown origin and age. They include figures similar to some found elsewhere in rock art of Indian origin. There is evidence of Caddo use of the shelter for temporary or permanent habitation. There is also evidence that it may have served a far more important function.

**Bennett, Jack** *Recent Archaeological Research in the Ouachita Mountains of Oklahoma and Arkansas*

Archaeological Assessments, Inc. has recently been involved in several archaeological projects pertinent to Woodland and Caddoan utilization of the Ouachita Mountains. They include site testing at 3HS28, the Jones Mill site; the development of a predictive model for site location in the Ouachita National Forest; and the survey and synthesis of site locations on the coal lands of southeastern Oklahoma for the Oklahoma Historical Society.

**Brown, James A.** *Observations of Caddoan Settlement Patterns*

An overview of Caddoan settlement pattern studies is offered that has as its purpose a discussion of the interaction

between what I see as the major factors influencing settlement size, site dispersion, and the presence of platform mounds and other mound types. A key factor of importance to settlement size, site dispersion, and the phenomenon of the “vacant ceremonial center” is the local ratio of population to subsistence resources. The second factor is the effect of denser population aggregates in the Mississippi river valley and the more complexly organized polities they represent on the early and widespread large rise of civic-ceremonial architectural features in the Caddo area.

**Early, Ann M.** *Floral Remains from Caddoan Sites in the Ouachita Drainage*

Over the last decade, floral samples from four Caddoan centers along the Ouachita River and two of its major tributaries have been identified by Dr. Hugh Cutler and Mr. Leonard Blake of the St. Louis Botanical Gardens. A summary of their work, presented here, illustrates the diversity of wild food plants and range of cultigens present in higher echelon settlements between ca. 1100 and 1500 A.C. in this northeastern frontier of the Caddoan area. A review of the depositional context of the analyzed specimens is a reminder of the interpretive problems presented by samples from mound centers.

**Ferring, C. Reid** *Intrasite Structure and Late Holocene Settlement Systems in the Ouachitas: Methodological Considerations at the Dyer Site*

Interdisciplinary investigations at the Dyer

site (34Ps96) resulted in the definition of a series of occupations dated between ca. 2400 and 300 years before present. Detailed geologic, pedogenic, and geochronologic studies of the artifact-bearing alluvial deposits permitted calculation of sedimentation rates and estimation of rates of artifact deposition on paleosurfaces. The analysis of occupation patterns integrated consideration of rates of artifact deposition, spatial patterning of artifacts, and technological analysis of the stratified assemblages. These studies permit rigorous evaluation of intrasite structure and explicitly address occupation periodicity and occupation intensity as key aspects of site forming processes. These intrasite analyses are critical and necessary preludes to intersite evaluation of past settlement-subsistence systems. Analysis of the Dyer site data suggest that Late Archaic/Woodland occupation patterns were characterized by infrequent, intensive periods of site use, while Late Prehistoric occupations were less intensive but much more frequent. These patterns are discussed with respect to possible shifts in the larger settlement-subsistence systems of these groups.

**Fritz, Gayle J.** *Harlan Phase Subsistence at the Spiro Site*

Recovery and analysis of archaeobotanical remains from Copple Mound have generated an interesting data base for interpretations of Harlan phase subsistence. An unexpected find is the abundance and ubiquity of three early season grass seeds — maygrass, little barley, and giant cane, the first two being members of the “cultivated starchy seed complex” of



the Midwest. Maize is well represented in the samples and appears to have been established as a crop. Still, the importance of nuts and other native plant foods points to a generalized system of exploitation that was not focused upon maize husbandry to the extent documented for later prehistoric times.

**Greene, Glen S.** *1983 Excavations at the Deep Six Locality, Poverty Point, Louisiana*

Northeast Louisiana University's Archaeological Field School conducted excavations at the Deep Six Locality at Poverty Point to a maximum depth of 6 meters. Midden deposits IIA, IIIA, and IVA were exposed and tested. Massive sections of basket-loading separated these deposits. Also revealed was a large section of thixotropic soils that may have been the result of gullying in Poverty Point times. In addition, a lakefront hypothesis has been advanced due to the presence of lacustrine soils which is the IVA stratum.

**Galm, Jerry R.** *Southern Woodland Period Settlement in Eastern Oklahoma: A Reassessment of the Fourche Maline Phase in the Ouachita Mountains Province*

Investigations conducted in the Arkansas and Red River basins north and south of the Winding Stair Range have provided the initial descriptions of Fourche Maline phase settlements in eastern Oklahoma. The association of Fourche Maline components with midden mound sites, well documented in the Wister Valley, is poorly represented south of the Ouachita

crest in the Clayton Lake area. The pattern of dispersed occupations emerging from research in the Clayton Lake area during this phase contrasts with a pattern of semipermanent residency and reoccupation of sites in the Wister Valley. Differences in Fourche Maline phase subsistence strategies are explored as a basis for alternative settlement systems in the Arkansas and Red River basins.

**Jeane, David R.** *The Martin Site — a Preliminary Report of the First Two Seasons*

In 1982, under the guidance of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, the Arkansas Archeological Society began excavations at the Martin site (3HE92) in southwest Arkansas. The site consists of an upland Caddo I farmstead with underlying Fourche Maline and Dalton components. Features being exposed include a circular structure 15 meters in diameter with interior post lines and a cemetery area just northeast of the house. Artifacts recovered indicated that even farmsteads were participating in the elaborate ceremonialism of Caddo I times. The Society will return in 1984 to finish the total excavation of the site.

**Kleinschmidt, Ulrich** *The A.C. Saunders Site Revisited: A Hasinai "Fire Temple"?*

Partially excavated in the 1930s, the A.C. Saunders site is known as the possible location of a late prehistoric, Hasinai fire temple. Saunders is also part of the cluster of site from the upper Neches River basin used to define the Frankston Focus. This review updates the analysis of the

Saunders artifacts; such a study has not been presented in detail since 1936. In addition, the features of an ash mound, structure, and nearby hearth will be examined in light of earlier researchers' functional and stratigraphic conclusions. A preliminary chronological placement of the site in relation to nearby cemeteries will be suggested.

**Lisk, Susan V.** *The Whelan Site: A Ceramic Reassessment*

The mound site of the Whelan Cluster most complex in both artifact assemblages and structural features is the Whelan site. Excavated in 1957 and analyzed shortly thereafter in an unpublished preliminary report, a comprehensive analysis of the site is long overdue. This study will conduct an intensive re-examination of the Whelan ceramic artifacts and their contexts. Site use and occupation will be assessed through an analysis of the large and diverse ceramic collection. Previous excavation strategy and site features will be briefly reviewed. Stylistic and functional characteristics of the collection will be discussed as will be various distribution patterns. Specific ceramic assemblages from structure-associated proveniences will be examined in light of their probably cultural contexts. Tentative conclusions concerning Whelan intra-site dynamics will be presented.

**Middlebrook, Tom A.** *Test Excavations at the Jack Walton Site, 41SA135, San Augustine County, Texas*

Test excavations have been conducted at the Jack Walton site, 41SA135, in western

San Augustine County, Texas near the Attoyac Bayou during four brief field seasons since November, 1981. One non-midden area and three midden areas within the site have been sampled with small excavation units. Recovered artifacts include lithic debitage, dartpoints (*Yarborough, Palmillas*, etc.), arrowpoints (*Perdiz, Alba, Basset, Friley*, etc.), pitted stones, smoothed stone artifacts, ceramics, bone, shell, and charred hardwood fragments; artifact densities were quite high in midden areas, ranging from 1350 ceramic sherds/m<sup>3</sup> and 870 lithic fragments/m<sup>3</sup>. Several soil anomalies were shown to be aboriginal cultural features. Two post molds and one small trash pit have been identified. An extended, supine burial of an adult male with one associated ceramic vessel was excavated in May, 1983. Artifact analyses suggest the presence of several cultural components at the site including Paleo (?), Middle/Late Archaic, Early Ceramic, Early and Middle Caddo components. Prospects for future study will be discussed.

**Mires, Ann Marie, David Jeane, and Tommy Cheatham** *Fourche Maline Human Cremation Burial*

In the fall of 1983, a large Fourche Maline vessel was found eroding from an exposed ridge at 3LA46 on Lake Erling, Arkansas. The contents of this vessel consisted of an adult human cremation. The remains represent a single individual that was burned in the flesh, the incinerated remains recollected, and then deposited into the funerary urn for burial. No other crematory urns have been found at this site or in this area. The urn itself is of unusual

shape and unlike typical utilitarian Fourche Maline wares. Associated artifacts come from an exposed Fourche Maline midden deposit on either side of where the urn was found. Cremation burials have been found at the Johnny Ford site, a Field Bayou phase site in Arkansas, as well as further south in Louisiana at Poverty Point and other Late Archaic sites.

**Perttula, Timothy K.** *Woodland and Caddoan Archaeology in the McGee Creek Drainage, Western Ouachita Mountains, Southeast Oklahoma*

Archaeological research in the McGee Creek Project, Atoka County, Oklahoma, has disclosed a long record of occupation in this part of the Ouachita Mountains. In comparison to the Late Archaic archaeological record, Woodland and Caddoan utilization of the area is limited. Reasons why this is so are explored in the paper. Because of certain geomorphological parameters, the Holocene alluvium in the McGee Creek drainage contains many discrete and buried occupation surfaces of these periods. The focus of research on the Woodland and Caddoan archaeology was thus to utilize intrasite spatial variability in features, activity patterning, and assemblage character to evaluate the functional nature and adaptive characteristics of the different kinds of site occupations represented in the project area.

**Rohrbaugh, Charles L.** *Woodland/Caddoan Subsistence Strategies as Seen from Sliding Slab Shelter, 3SB29*

Radiocarbon dates and debris from Sliding Slab Shelter, 3SB29, indicate that the small shelter in west-central Arkansas as a location and field camp in the subsistence/settlement systems of the Archaic and Woodland periods filled it with debris which was mostly removed at the beginning of the Mississippi period. From about A.D. 800 to A.D. 1450, the shelter was used as a field camp and part-year residential base and the activities in the shelter were intensified and specialized. During this period, the shelter was used as a resource extraction and processing station, primarily occupied during the fall and winter, where people collected and processed deer and nuts for the most part. As such, the site is seen as representative of a class of sites which were integral to the Caddoan subsistence/settlement system.

**Schambach, Frank** *A Unique Skull and Mandible Cemetery at the Crenshaw Site (3MI6)*

Salvage work in March through May 1983 gave us the opportunity to excavate a complete "skull and mandible cemetery" in the Plaza of the Skulls at the south end of the Crenshaw site. We obtained a dental-cranial population representing 307 individuals of the Caddo I period. We were able to link this new feature with skull burials found in the Plaza of the Skulls in 1967 and with the Antler Temple excavated in 1969.

**Sherrod, P. Clay, and Martha A, Rolingson** *Celestial Alignments of Mounds at Caddoan and Lower*

*Mississippi Valley Sites*

Recent analysis of Lower Mississippi Valley and Caddoan mound sites has revealed two preconstruction mound engineering concepts. One principle is the placement of mounds in positions aligning with solstitial sunrise and sunset points. The second principle determined the spacing of mounds by a standard unit of measure. Comparison of Caddoan and Lower Mississippi Valley sites reveals a cultural distinction in the two regions — a use of solstitial alignments, but not the unit of measure in the Caddoan sites.

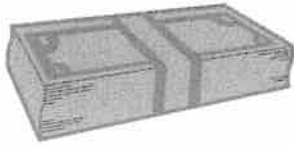
**Webb, Clarence H.** *An Aboriginal Canoe from the Red River*

A cypress dugout canoe, which appears to be aboriginal but is not yet confirmed by radiocarbon dating, was found on and under the bank of Red River, exposed by low water during August and September of 1983, and removed in early September. It has been donated to the State Museum and will be processed and stabilized by the

Museum system. The removal was effected by a group of local citizens and a group of archaeologists, under good control, and photographs of the various stages of removal. The dugout is 30.7 feet long and ca. 2 feet in diameter, showing shaping and elevation of the ends by chopping (which looks like that done with a non-metal tool) and the shaping shows fire usage in hollowing out and in producing the seats at each end, which have not often been found on recovered aboriginal dugouts.

**Wyckoff, Don G.** *Preliminary Report: Packard Complex Knapping Strategies*

Reanalysis of 9400 year-old, pre-Dalton materials from northwest Oklahoma's Packard site has entailed reexamining the chipped stone assemblage in terms of knapping strategies. By focusing attention on manufacture and maintenance, the recovered items are attributable to a lithic reduction system. Details of this system are compared with those reported for the similar Agate Basin complex in Wyoming.



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