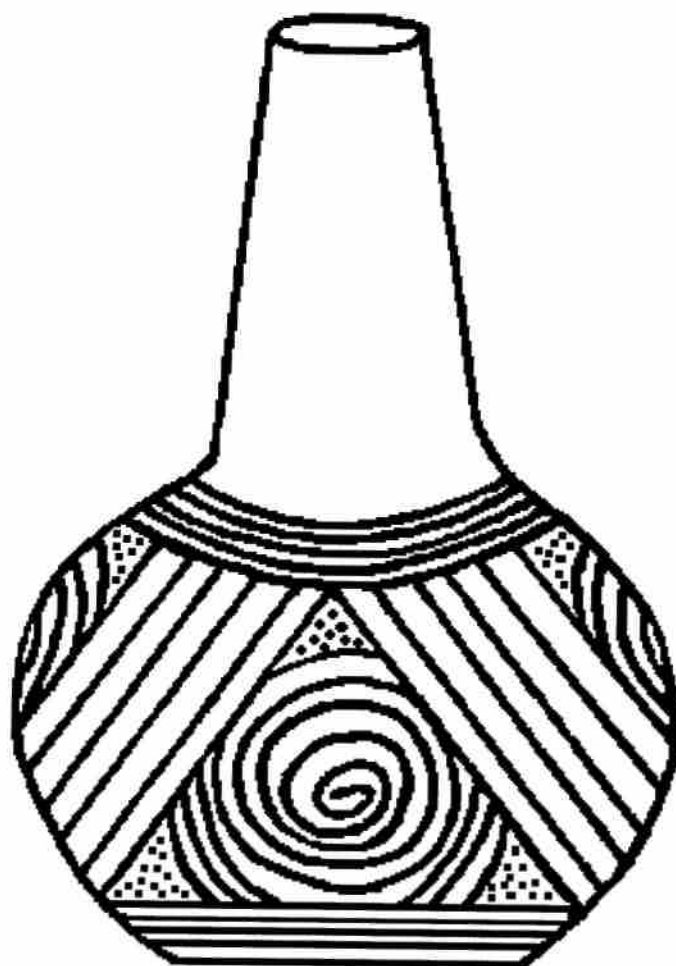


CADDOAN

ARCHEOLOGY



Volume 12, Number 1

April, 2001

EDITOR, DISTRIBUTION, AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

Lois E. Wilson Albert
Oklahoma Archeological Survey
The University of Oklahoma
111 E. Chesapeake
Norman OK 73019-5111
email: lealbert@ou.edu

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

Robert L. Brooks
Oklahoma Archeological Survey
The University of Oklahoma
111 E. Chesapeake
Norman OK 73019-5111
email: rbrooks@ou.edu

Ann M. Early
Arkansas Archeological Survey
Coordinating Office
2475 N Hatch Avenue
Fayetteville AR 72704-5590
email: amearly@comp.uark.edu

H.F. (Pete) Gregory
Department of Social Sciences
Northwestern State University
Natchitoches LA 71457

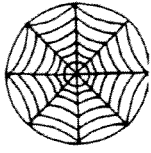
Wilson Daingkau
Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma
PO Box 487
Binger OK 73009
email: nagpra@tanet.net

Timothy Perttula
10101 Woodhaven Drive
Austin TX 78753-4346
email: tkp4747@aol.com

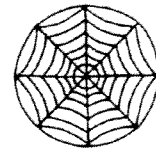
Frank F. Schambach
Arkansas Archeological Survey
PO Box 1381
Magnolia AR 71753
email: ffschambach@saumag.edu

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Editor's Page	2
Meetings and Events	3
Initial Findings from the Archeological Investigations of the Hardin A Site (41GG69), Gregg County, Texas	5
<i>Bryan E. Boyd and Timothy K. Perttula</i>	
Abstracts from the 42 nd Caddo Conference, Natchitoches LA, February 24 - 26, 2000	11
Abstracts from the 43 rd Caddo Conference and 23 rd Flint Hills Conference, Norman OK, March 15 - 18, 2001	16
Index to the First Eleven Volumes of Caddoan Archeology Newsletter and Caddoan Archeology	24
<i>Timothy K. Perttula</i>	
<i>The Oklahoma Prehistorian</i> , Volume 3(1)	35
Preliminary Report on Cherokee County, Oklahoma Archaeology	37
<i>Lynn E. Howard</i>	
Human Effigy Pipes from Spiro Mound, LeFlore County, Oklahoma	48
<i>Sarah White</i>	
Renewal Form for Volume 12	51



EDITOR'S PAGE



As we begin a new volume, let's take a look at the past as well as the future. We now have completed 11 volumes of this publication, which include articles from all four of the states (Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana) containing the major part of the Caddoan area. Tim Perttula has constructed an index for the series, which is in this issue. To keep the publication healthy, we need **MORE MANUSCRIPTS** – as usual. Search your memory for suitable, short to medium length, manuscripts which you have written and filed away, or which are partially completed.

In March, the 43rd Caddo Conference was held in Norman, in conjunction with the 23rd Flint Hill Conference. Members of both the Caddo and Wichita tribes attended, as well as archeologists from several states. Everyone enjoyed the dinner and traditional dances at the Caddo Tribal Center in Bingo on Saturday night. We appreciate their help in making the meeting a success. We did well with the silent auction, and will have donations for both the Caddo and Wichita tribes, as well as money to pass along for next year's conference. I hope that everyone took

time to tour the (almost) new museum.

Next year's Caddo Conference will be in Nacogdoches TX, courtesy of Jim Corbin, his students, and Stephen F. Austin State University (see the Meetings and Events section). We will pass along more details as they become available. If you are not on the conference mailing list, and would like to receive the notices, you can send the contact information to Jim Corbin, Box 13047, SFAU Station, Nacogdoches TX 75962; email: jcorbin@sfasu.edu.

Norman (or Oklahoma City) will be the site of the 60th Plains Conference during the fall of 2002. At this time, a date and place for the conference are being renegotiated. By the next newsletter, we should have more information about this event. If you didn't come to the Caddo Conference, or if you didn't tour the museum, this is a chance to come to Norman before the Caddo Conference returns in 2005.

Meanwhile, back at the ranch But I digress! *Keep those manuscripts coming!*

MEETINGS AND EVENTS

August

26 *15th Iowa Muster Living History*, Fort Gibson Historic Site, Fort Gibson OK. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Regular admission charge. For more information, call (918) 478-4088.

26-30 *10th Archaeological Chemistry Symposium*, American Chemical Society Meeting, Chicago. Papers will be presented in all areas of chemistry applied to the study of archaeological materials, and chemistry used to answer archeological problems. Abstracts may be submitted through April 27, 2001 to the ACS electronic submission system: <http://acs.comfex.com/oasys.htm>. Registration information available through *Chemical and Engineering News* or at www.acs.org/meetings. Contact: Kathryn A. Jakes, 1787 Neil Avenue, Columbus OH 43210-1295; telephone 614-292-5518; email: Jakes.1@osu.edu

September

15 *8th Annual Symposium of the Pre-Columbian Society of Washington DC*, U.S. Navy Memorial and Naval Heritage Center. "Chaco, a 2001 Odyssey: A New Look for the New Millennium". Several scholars will discuss current archeological theories and findings relating to the Chaco phenomenon. For information, contact Registration Coordinator, PCSWDC, 11104 Bucknell Drive, Silver Spring MD 20902; email chaco@ancientamerica.net

October

14 - 15 *Symposium on the Hiscock Site* (Late Pleistocene and Holocene, Western New York), Buffalo Museum of Science, Buffalo NY. This event will include approximately 24 papers and panel discussions on archeology, paleozoology, paleobotany, taphonomy, geology, and paleoenvironments. For information, contact Michelle Rudnicki, telephone 716-896-5200 ext. 312; email rudnicki@sciencebuff.org

November

14 - 18 *34th Annual Chacmool Conference*, University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Theme for this year's conference is: "Chacmool 2001 – An Odyssey of Space". There will be cross-disciplinary discussion of space in many forms (geography, anthropology, GIS, remote sensing). Topics to be covered can include spatial analysis, landscapes, geoarcheology, sacred space, archeoastronomy, etc. Student presenters are eligible for the Bea Loveseth Memorial Prize valued at \$250 for the best paper by an undergraduate or M.A. student. For information, contact Program Committee, Chacmool 2001, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary AB Canada T2N 1N4; fax 403-282-9567; email cjcluney@hotmail.com

26 - 30 *Fall 2001 Meeting of the Materials Research Society*, Hynes Convention Center and Sheraton Boston

Hotel, Boston MA. Theme of the meeting is "Materials Issues in Art and Archaeology VI". Information and registration is at www.mrs.org/meeting/fall2001 by June 19. For more information, contact: Member Services, Materials Research Society, 506 Research Drive, Warrendale PA 15086-7573; email info@mrs.org; telephone 724-799-3003; fax 724-799-8313.

28 - Dec. 2 *100th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association*, Marriott Wardman Park Hotel, Washington DC. Special activities will be presented which explore the history of American anthropology. Submission information can be accessed in the January *Anthropology News* or www.aaanet.org. Contact: AAA Meetings Department, 4350 N Fairfax Drive, Suite 640, Arlington VA 22203-1620; telephone 703-528-1902 ext 2; email: jmeier@aaanet.org.

2002

January

9 - 12 *35th Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology*, The Society for Historical Archaeology and the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology, Adam's Mark Hotel, Mobile AL. The plenary session and meeting theme is "Colonial Origins" in recognition of the 300th anniversary of Mobile's founding by French colonists. For program information contact Amy Young, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, PO Box 5074, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg MS 39406; fax 601-266-6373;

email amy.young@usm.edu. For local arrangement information contact Bonnie Gums, Center for Archaeological Studies, HUMB 34, University of South Alabama, Mobile AL 36688; fax 334-460-6080; email bgums@jaguar1.usouthal.edu

March

14 - 17 *44th Annual Caddo Conference*, Nacogdoches TX. Preliminary plans call for a small reception on Thursday evening (14th), papers on Friday and Saturday (15 and 16th), a party/banquet Friday night, and Caddo dances on Saturday night. If needed, papers will continue on Sunday morning (17th).

20-24 *67th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology*, Denver CO. Deadline for submissions: September 5, 2001; Grace period deadline: September 12, 2001. For more information, see the SAAweb - www.saa.org or email Denver@saa.org

April

22-26 *33rd International Symposium on Archaeometry*, Amsterdam. Deadline for abstracts is November 1, 2001. For more information, contact: E.A.K. Kars, Rikjsdienst voor het, Oudheidkundig, Bodemonderzoek, PO Box 1600, 3800 BP Amersfoort, the Netherlands. Telephone 31 33 422 76 06; fax 31 33 422 77 99; email e.kars@archis.ml; web site www.archaeometry.vu.ml

Fall 2002

60th Plains Conference, Norman OK. Exact date and place to be announced later. Watch here for more information.

INITIAL FINDINGS FROM THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE HARDIN A SITE (41GG69), GREGG COUNTY, TEXAS

Bryan E. Boyd and Timothy K. Perttula

INTRODUCTION

The Hardin A site (41GG69) is a prehistoric Caddo Indian settlement located on a high terrace overlooking the Sabine River flood-plain in Gregg County, Texas. The modern channel of the river is about 650 m to the south, and there is a small, intermittent tributary ca. 180 m to the west. The senior author discovered the Hardin A site in 1997, after he was told about it by informants who were looting a midden and cemetery area, and he formally recorded it in February 2000.

In an effort to better understand the temporal and archeological context of the prehistoric Caddo occupation at the Hardin A site, limited hand excavations (Unit 1, a 1 x 2 m unit) were completed in the midden area (Figure 1) by the senior

author, with the assistance of Mark Walters, Texas Archeological Steward, in the spring of 2000. That work exposed deep (+90 cm) archeological deposits in a sandy loam soil (Figure 2a) with some preserved midden, as well as part of a pit feature in the northern and eastern part of the unit (Figure 2b). The pit feature (Feature 1) extended to approximately 160 cm below surface (bs), and contained dark brown to very dark grayish-brown fill with large amounts of ceramics (including about 50 decorated sherds), animal bone (Schniebs 2000), and charred plant remains (especially hickory nutshells). Analyses are ongoing on these remains. In this paper, we discuss the results of our radiocarbon and oxidizable carbon ratio (OCR) studies in the Hardin A midden.

RADIOCARBON DATES

Two radiocarbon dates have been obtained from the Hardin A site, one from the midden (50 - 70 cm bs) in Zone B of the Unit 1 profile (Figure 3), and the other

from near the base of Feature 1 (140 - 150 cm bs). The calibrated radiocarbon age range (following Stuiver *et al.* [1998] and Talma and Vogel [1993]) from the midden

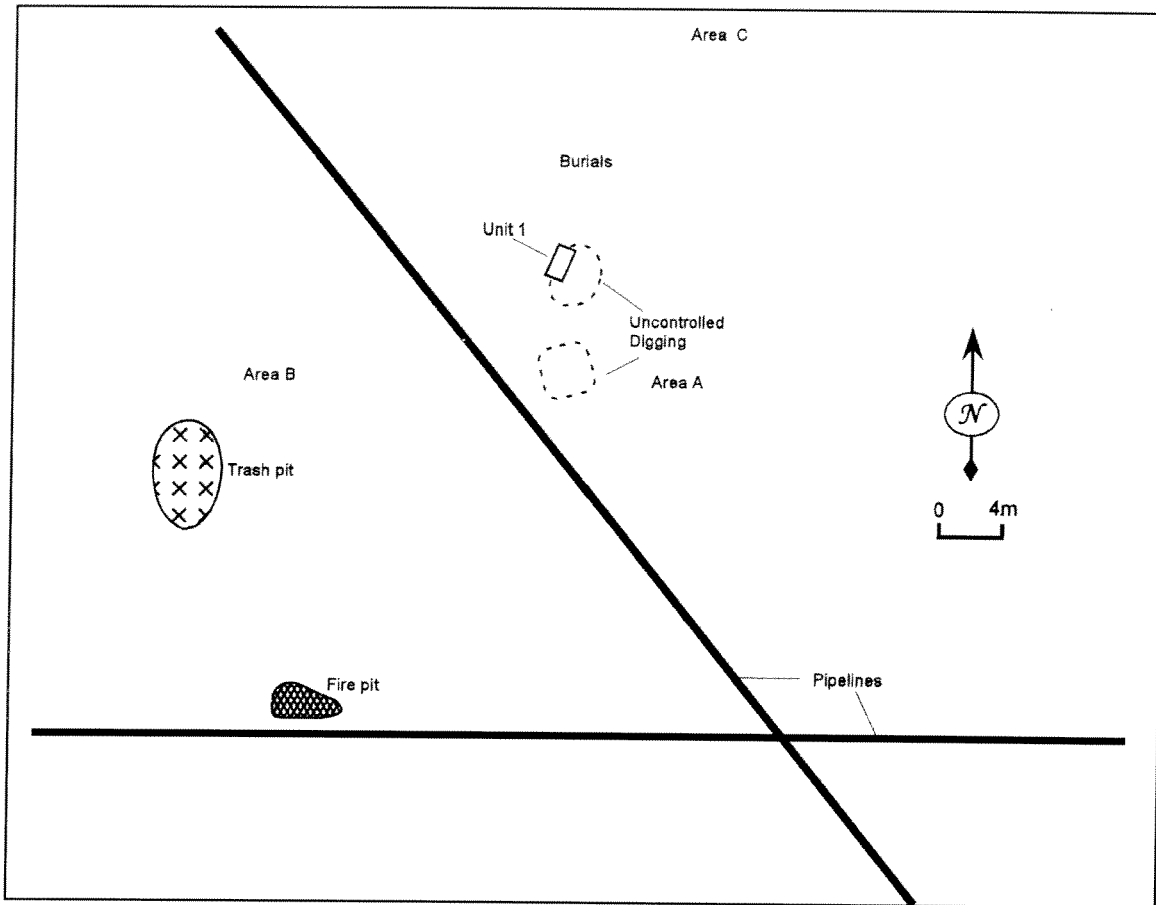


Figure 1. Map of the Hardin A site.

is AD 1285 - 1445 at 2 sigma, with a cal AD 1405 intercept (Beta-143815). The calibrated radiocarbon age of the charred nutshells in Feature 1 is AD 1315 - 1350

and AD 1390 - 1490 (2 sigma), with a cal AD 1425 intercept (Beta-143814). The two calibrated age ranges overlap between AD 1315 - 1445.

OXIDIZABLE CARBON RATIO DATES

Sixteen OCR samples were submitted to OCR Carbon Dating, Inc. (Essex, Vermont) from Unit 1 (Table 1). Six are from the east profile (Figure 1), either in the Zone B midden or in the Feature 1 pit (Figure 3). The other 10 are from the south profile (Figure 3), five in Zone A, three in

the Zone B midden, and the other two from sandy loam deposits below the midden. Zone A appears to be a recent mixture of midden and disturbed sediments, and it is likely the result of modern looting and pothunting activities in this part of the Hardin A site. It overlies



the undisturbed midden and Feature 1 in the east profile, and lies at the same level as the upper part of the midden in the south profile. OCR dates from Zone A range between 134 - 281 years B.P., or A.D. 1669 - 1816. In actuality, these dates are probably a composite of modern pedoturbation activities (associated with the recent pothunting) and older oxidizable carbon from the underlying midden. Either way, the OCR dates from Zone A are not relevant to ascertaining the age of the site's undisturbed archeological deposits.

Four of the five Zone B OCR dates range from 459 - 610 B.P., or A.D. 1340 - 1491 (Table 1), and three fall in a much tighter range of 554 - 610 B.P. (A.D. 1340 - 1396). The four OCR dates from Feature 1 comprise a good cluster of dates that range only from 532 - 605 B.P. (A.D.

Figure 2a. Photo of Unit 1 excavations.



Figure 2b. Pit feature in north and eastern part of Unit 1.

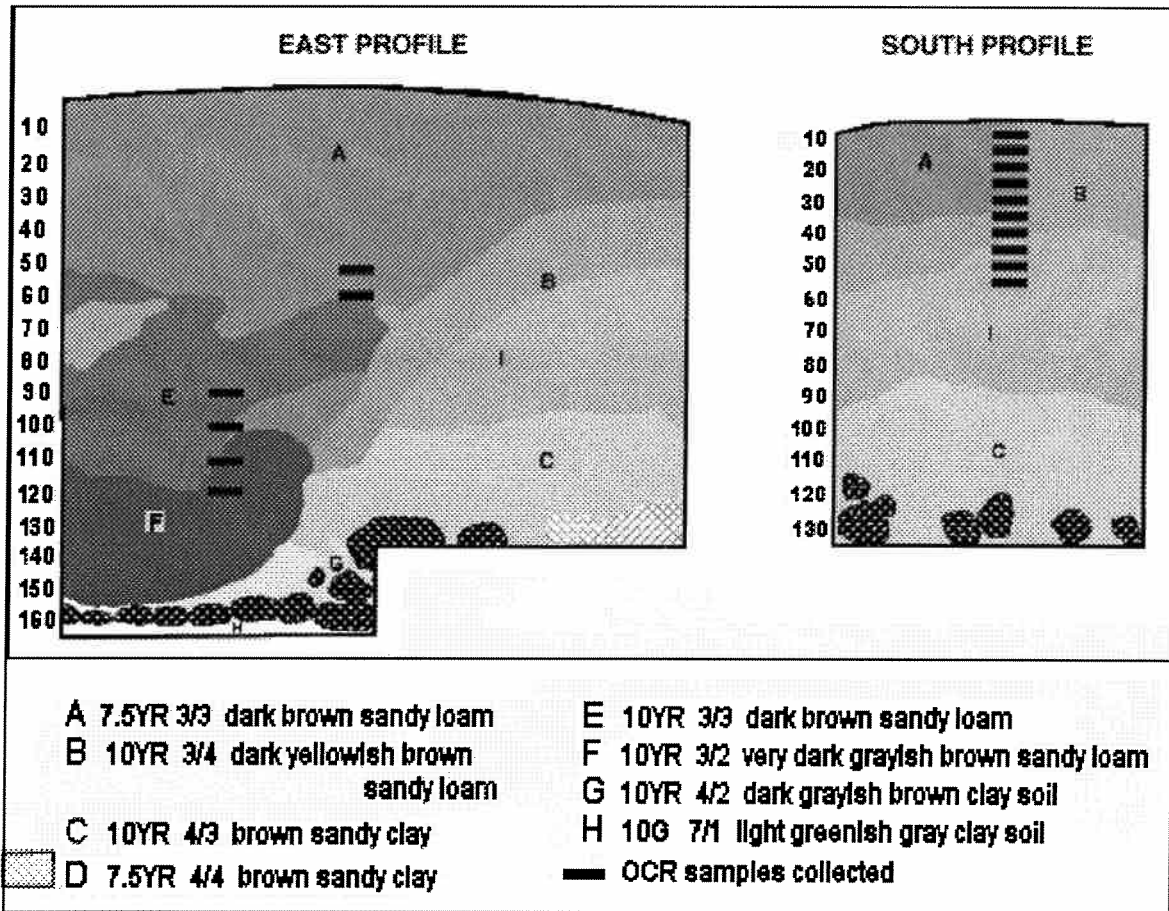


Figure 3. Unit 1 profile.

1345 - 1418). Averaging these dates produces a mean OCR age range of 552 - 585 B.P. or A.D. 1365 - 1398 for Feature 1. The lowermost Zone B date in the south

profile, and the two dates from Zone I below the midden, range from 709 - 1206 B.P. (A.D. 744 - 1241).

CONCLUSIONS

Although much analytical work remains to be completed on the material culture remains from the Hardin A site, particularly the ceramics and the charred plant remains, the limited excavations there in 2000 have produced an interesting set of radiocarbon and OCR dates that provide a

reasonable temporal context for the prehistoric Caddo occupation. The earliest dates from Zone I suggest the possibility of an initial occupation between ca. A.D. 750 - 1250, although it is just as likely that these dates simply reflect the pedogenic age of the soils under the midden. Certain-

Table 1. OCR Dating Results from the Hardin A Site (41GG69).

Unit and Profile Range	Zone	Depth	OCR #	OCR Age (B.P.)
1, South Profile	A	10 cm	4979	134 - 142
		15 cm	4980	146 - 154
		20 cm	4981	134 - 142
		25 cm	4982	144 - 152
		30 cm	4983	265 - 281
1, South Profile	B	35 cm	4984	459 - 487
		40 cm	4985	567 - 601
		45 cm	4986	709 - 749
1, South Profile	I	50 cm	4987	1136 - 1206
		55 cm	4988	749 - 796
1, East Profile	B	50 cm	4989	554 - 588
		60 cm	4990	576 - 610
1, East Profile	Fea. 1	90 cm	4991	538 - 570
		100 cm	4992	571 - 605
		110 cm	4993	532 - 564
		120 cm	4994	567 - 601

ly there are few artifacts from Zone I, and if there was an occupation during this broad interval, it was not extensive.

The Zone B midden and Feature 1 appear to be virtually contemporaneous, with the best cluster of OCR dates from the midden ranging between A.D. 1340 - 1396, with a

calibrated radiocarbon intercept of AD 1405, and the Feature 1 OCR dates averaging A.D. 1365 - 1398. The calibrated intercept for the radiocarbon sample near the base of Feature 1 is AD 1425. Speculating a bit, however, if we look just at the OCR dates from the east profile of Unit 1, they suggest that Feature

1 (A.D. 1365 - 1398) was dug by the prehistoric Caddo into the midden (mean average of A.D. 1351 - 1385), and is slightly younger (ca. 10 - 20 years) in age. The radiocarbon intercept for Feature 1 is also 20 years younger than the radiocarbon

sample from the midden. Nevertheless, the combination of radiocarbon and OCR dates from the Hardin A site indicate that the principal Caddo occupation took place in the late 14th and early 15th centuries.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank the landowner, Mr. Hardin, of Hardin Recyclables (Longview, Texas), for allowing the senior author to work at the site. We are grateful

that Mr. Hardin also prevented a pipeline crew from cutting a pipeline across this part of the site area.

REFERENCES CITED

Schniebs, L.

2000 41GG69 Faunal Analysis. Archaeofaunas, Gallup, New Mexico.

Stuiver, M. et al.

1998 INTCAL98 Radiocarbon Age Calibration. *Radiocarbon* 40(3):1041-1083.

Talma, A. S. and J. C. Vogel

1993 A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates. *Radiocarbon* 35(2):317-322.

**ABSTRACTS FROM
THE 42ND CADDO CONFERENCE,
NATCHITOCHEs LA,
February 24 - 26, 2000**

Barber, J. Grant

Salvage Excavations at the 1804 Site of Mission Guadalupe del Pilar, Nacogdoches, Texas

Preliminary clearing for the construction of an expanded parking lot adjacent to the Nacogdoches County Courthouse exposed portions of a trash pit and other cultural debris associated with the 1804 location of Mission Guadalupe del Pilar (41NA223). The site had been seriously impacted by construction of the courthouses in the early and mid-20th century, and it was believed that the site, including the original mortuaries, had been totally destroyed. The remains of the pit feature revealed by the recent construction activities is believed to be an adobe mixing pit that had been used as a trash pit. The pit contained Spanish Colonial food remains and artifacts in direct association with the sherds of historic Caddoan wares, including Patton engraved.

Bruseth, Jim, Tom Middlebrook, Mark Parsons, and Louis Jones

Excavation of the Morse Mound A at the Calvin Davis Site, Shelby County

The Morse Mound A is one of two mounds present at the Calvin Davis site, located in Shelby County of Eastern Texas. The mound is about 2 m in height and about 20 m in diameter. During the fall of 1999, the current landowner, Mr. Ronald Morse, stated to Mr. Louis Jones, a Texas Historical Commission (THC) Archaeological Steward, that he was going to level the mound. Mr. Jones persuaded the landowner to allow archaeological investigations of the mound prior to removal. During January and early February of 2000, archaeologists from the THC, working with several THC stewards and many other volunteers, excavated the mound. This paper presents the results of the excavation.

Cast, Robert

Activities of the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office

With the rolling over of the New Year, the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma has been very busy with a number of projects. We have been involved in the Native American Historical Initiative Section 106 workshops, training sessions through the Ouachita National Forest Service, along with maintaining and commenting on

requests for work and Public Notices. The Caddo Tribe is prepared for the challenges ahead, and working forward to make their voice heard on preservation issues at large.

Corbin, James E.

Description and Discussion of the Artifacts Recovered from the Trash Pit at 41NA233

Artifacts recovered from the excavations of an early 19th century trashpit associated with the 1904 (sic.) Location of Mission Guadalupe del Pilar reflect the multi-cultural nature of early Nacogdoches, and interaction between the native Caddo and the invading Europeans. The artifacts recovered include sherds from faience/majolica/delft wares, English creamwares, German stoneware, Spanish olive jars, and various historic period Caddoan wares, including Patton Engraved. Other artifacts include wine bottle fragments, beads, a gunflint and horsegear.

Early, Ann M.

The Ceramics from the Helm Site: More on Protohistoric Caddoans in the Ouachita River Valley

The Helm site is on a terrace of the Ouachita River at the north end of the Middle Ouachita Region. Mitigation along a narrow transect to be used for road relocation yielded evidence of many occupations. The latest occupations were Caddoan, and included grave sites and artifact scatters. The ceramics from the burials offer interesting comparisons and contrasts with Hardman site mortuary ceramics uncovered in 1987, 30 km downstream, and expand our under-

standing of protohistoric Ouachita River valley life.

Giardino, Marco J., and George Avery
Archaeological Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR) Survey of the Los Adaes Presidio

In 1999, NASA and personnel from Los Adaes conducted a systematic GPR survey of a large area once occupied by the Presidio. The survey, conducted over two days with GSSI's SIR-2, covered about 350 square meters along transects spaced 1 meter apart. RADAR data clearly showed the outline of the moat along the southern side of the presidio. Other features such as house floors and the remains of wells and a collapsed building were tentatively identified by the GPR signals. Limited testing of the area is planned to validate the RADAR signals. The fieldwork was planned as part of Louisiana Archaeology Week.

Girard, Jeff (discussion chair)

Classification of Caddoan Pottery

The system for classifying Caddoan ceramics was developed more than 40 years ago under research perspectives that differ from those generally employed today (and without the current data base). Although it now is recognized that a single classification will not be useful for all analytical purposes, there continues to be a basic need for communication between researchers working in different portions of the Caddoan region. Understanding temporal and spatial distributions of design elements and other ceramic attributes is necessary to work out broad

patterns of Caddoan social organization and interaction.

The discussion could address questions such as:

1. What should be the basic goals of a classifications? (e.g., chronology, social factors, technology)
2. On what criteria should the classification be based? (e.g., design elements, design organization, technology, form)
3. How should a classification be structured? (Revise the traditional system, use a more formal type-variety approach, new approaches?)
4. How do we make a classification available for use?

Girard, Jeffrey S.

Investigations at a Middle Archaic Period Site in Northwest Louisiana

The Conly site consists of a buried midden exposed for approximately 100 m in the cutbank of Loggy Bayou, a tributary of Red River in Northwest Louisiana. Investigations, conducted during the summer and fall of 1999, revealed the presence of numerous pit features and three human burials. More than 3 m of clay covering the midden helped preserve a large and diverse assemblage of faunal remains, as well as bone and antler tools. A radiocarbon date of 6750 \pm 40 BP (Cal 7635 to 7500 BP) was obtained on charcoal from the midden.

Halfmoon, Stacey

An Overview of the Caddo Tribe's NAGPRA Projects: Past, Present, & Future

With the passage of the Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Act in 1990, came many new challenges for the Caddo Tribe. An overview of accomplishments and descriptions of current and future projects will be presented by the Program Director.

Jurney, David H.

Silica Froth: An Indicator of Thatch Architecture

Archaeological reports of silica froth are noted from Kansas to Texas, and are universally interpreted as evidence of burned grass- or cane-thatched buildings. However, many archaeological excavations in the Caddoan region fail to mention this material. Does this reflect idiosyncratic factors in the formation of silica froth, lack of expertise on the part of excavators, analysts, or differential recovery techniques? Archaeological and experimental data indicate that Caddoan houses frequently left silica froth as a residue when they burned. The implications are that archaeologists may be missing this key architectural item, and that silica froth may be used to infer the presence of a house in the absence (sic.).

Knowlton, Kelly

Georeferencing an Aerial Photograph of an Archaeological Site Using GIS

In March of 1999, a NASA airplane flew over the Los Adaes historical site and took

color infrared photographs of the site. The photographs were then digitized at a resolution of 0.343 meters per pixel. A grid had been laid out over the site for survey purposes, referenced to State Plane Coordinates. A process of trilateration was used to locate the grid points on the digitized image. Grid points were found on the ground and, for each grid point, distances were measured from the grid point to two or three landmarks visible on the image. Using a copy of the image with known scale, a drawing compass was used to trace out arcs corresponding to the distances from each grid point to the landmarks. The intersection of arcs centered at the two or three landmarks for that grid point marked the location of that grid point on the image. Finally, a GIS was used to register the photograph to State Plane Coordinates, and the entire grid was plotted on the image.

Lafferty, Robert H. III, with contributions by M. Cassandra Hill, M.C. Sierzchula, A.M. Early, S.C. Scott, L.S. Cummings, G. Powell, N. Lopinot, and S.C. Nash

Archaeological Excavations at the Helm Site (3HS449)

Mid-Continental Research Associates conducted archaeological excavations at the Helm site for the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department. The purpose of the excavation was to mitigate the impact of a new bridge at Grigsby Ford on the Ouachita River. Eight burials, five post molds, a hearth, five basin shaped pits and midden samples were excavated from the site. These features date to the Social Hill and Deceiper phases and represent sequen-

tial mortuary events, which span the 16th and 17th centuries. The individuals were from a stressed population, and the botanical remains suggest temporary abandonment of the surrounding fields. However, the reuse of the mortuary indicates there was continuing knowledge of the specific location of the graves – probably marked by poles. Pollen and phytolith analyses suggest the presence of different floral associations in the grave accompaniments.

McDonald, Michelle, Dave Terrell, and Kelly Knowlton

Calibrating Remotely Sensed Data Using Hand Held Reflection Spectrometers

In March of 1999, a NASA airplane flew over the Los Adaes historical site and recorded digital spectral data (using an ATLAS sensor) at fifteen bandwidths, six in the visible range, three in the near infrared, and six in the thermal infrared range. The spatial resolution of the data was 2.5 meters per pixel. The intensity values were not calibrated to absolute reflectance. To perform an approximate transformation of the data into reflectance, the actual reflectances of several ground covers in the remotely sensed area are being measured using hand-held reflection spectrometers, which measure reflectance at nine specific wavelengths, seven in the visible range and two in the near infrared. The visible and near infrared bands of the ATLAS data will then be normalized to these reflectances.

Parsons, Mark

Tailriders in the Sky: Can Effigy Vessels Provide a Window into Prehistoric Caddo Ideology?

The late prehistoric and protohistoric Caddo effigy vessels, often called “tailriders”, provide an unusually detailed set of images, which probably refer to traditional beliefs widespread among the Caddos at the time of their manufacture. A complex of three related tales collected from Caddos early in the twentieth century shares important elements with the effigy vessels. It is suggested here that the vessels refer to cosmological aspects of the tales. This paper presents the idea and requests assistance in gathering more data, especially more examples of the “tailrider” pots, to test the hypothesis.

Saunders, Joe

Test Excavations at Watson Brake, a Middle Archaic Mound Complex

Watson Brake is a Middle Archaic, 11 mound complex located in northeast Louisiana. Test unit excavations in 1994 - 1998 produced 17 radiometric samples

that date between ca. 4900 and 5700 B.P. In 1999, charcoal and humate samples collected from continuous cores recovered from four mounds provided eight additional dates that fall between ca. 5000 and 5800 B.P.

Vogele, Louis

Current Status of the Norman Site, 34WG2, Wagoner County, Okla.

Recent archival research and field observations at Mound II of the Norman site, 34WG2, have identified mound construction details that were previously unknown for this site. Both accretional platform mound construction as well as submound structure pit construction has been identified in the mound. Comparisons of the construction details of Mound II to other Caddoan mound sites reveals a similar method of construction and probable use throughout much of the Caddoan area.

**ABSTRACTS FROM
THE 43RD CADDO CONFERENCE AND
23RD FLINT HILLS CONFERENCE,
NORMAN OK
MARCH 15 - 18, 2001**

Bevitt, C. Tod (Kansas State Historical Society)

The Johnson-Zahm Cache: Insight into Great Bend Aspect Lithic Acquisition and Utilization

In November 1971, a collection of approximately 55 medium to large-size flakes and five bifaces was donated to the Kansas State Historical Society after being recovered from a cache exposed by clearing of a terrace on Little Deer Creek north of Iola, Kansas. The cache was part of a larger site (14AN401) which spanned much of the formerly timbered terrace. Artifacts from the terrace indicate a Late Ceramic, Great Bend cultural affiliation. The cache provides a unique opportunity to discuss Great Bend lithic acquisition and utilization due to its peripheral setting in relation to the core distribution of major Great Bend Aspect habitation complexes. This paper will discuss the characteristics of the lithics from the cache as well as offer some comparisons with similar caches and general raw material procurement and utilization practices identified in the complex of sites in the

Marion, Kansas vicinity.

Curtin, James (Haskell Indian Nations University)

Using ArcView GIS to Catalog Archeological Sites on Caddo Homelands

Caddo archeological sites are being catalogued in Arc View GIS to generate maps and organize detailed information on site attributes. Fort Polk and Barksdale Air Force Base provided initial data for this research, but the goal is to consolidate archeological data throughout the four-state area of original homelands of the Caddo Nation. Archeological surveys and historical research at Fort Polk demonstrated that Caddoan people had used the area continually for centuries to hunt and collect resources. Using Arc View GIS will assist cultural preservation and could serve as a model for other Indian Nations to follow.

Fair, Rhonda S. (University of Oklahoma)

The Culture and History of the Kichai

Of all the Caddoan-speaking groups, the Kichai have proven the most elusive. Historically, they attached themselves to other tribes, such as the Caddo and later the Wichita. Then, during the mid-1800s, the Kichai ceased to exist independently from the Wichita. After the Civil War, the number of Kichai was so small and their intermarriage and contact with the Wichita so great that they became an "affiliated tribe". By the time anthropologists began to intensively study Caddoan groups, only a handful of Kichai remained. This paper reviews our current knowledge of the Kichai's culture and history.

Feagins, Jim D. (Grandview, Missouri)
Nonintrusive Documentation of Selected Burial Artifacts by the Use of CAT Scans and X Rays: Example from a NAGPRA/UBS Enhancement and Compliance Study in Kansas

Nine artifacts, from five Native American burial sites, were selected from the collection managed by the Kansas Unmarked Burial Sites Board, to determine the effectiveness of CAT scan and/or X ray documentation. These artifacts include: a can of percussion caps, plant material, a German silver hair tube with a braided hair extender, an iron bit, marine shell beads, tinklers, and stone pipes. With the ongoing repatriation of Native American burial artifacts, it is paramount that these materials be described and documented. In some cases, it is impossible to fully document certain types of artifacts with ordinary light photography. This nonintrusive experiment is part of the ongoing NAGPRA/UBS compliance and enhancement study funded by the state

legislature and administered by the Kansas State Historical Society.

Green, Debra K. (University of Oklahoma)
Geoarchaeology of a Late Archaic Bison Kill Site: Preliminary Results from the Certain Site (34BK46)

Late Archaic Southern Plains bison hunters lived on landscapes that were dynamic and continually changing. Current research at the Certain site (34BK46) in western Oklahoma suggests that the landscape was highly unstable during the Late Archaic period on into the present time. The site has undergone numerous gully cut and fill cycles with the last filling episode occurring 2000 B.P. Soil analyses of the gullies indicate weakly developed A horizons. There are no distinct deposit boundaries, suggesting that sedimentation was continuous with short periods of landscape stability. The use of modern gully analogs downstream from the kill site provides a basis for interpretations of the geomorphological history of the site.

Kay, Marvin (University of Arkansas - Fayetteville)
Norman Site (34WG2) Chronology and Ritual

Four new radiocarbon and two archeomagnetic assays are now available for Mound I-1. These largely are consistent with the existing radiocarbon chronology from (mostly) other Norman site mounds. Viewed as a whole, the site appears to have developed first during the Harlan phase (ca. A.D. 1000 - 1250), with construction continuing during the

subsequent Norman phase (ca. A.D. 1250 - 1400). Mound I-1 may have been built during a relatively brief period early in the Norman phase, or roughly the 13th century. Its conjoined mound I-2 appears to have begun during the Harlan phase. Mound building and remodeling appear to define ritual cycles, perhaps on an annual scale.

Kelin, Zachecee (Cornell College, Iowa)
Native American Self-Determination

An extensive literature review and a series of in-depth interviews were carried out to analyze Native American self-determination. Indian professionals concerned with Native American affairs at a national level and tribal leaders focused on self-determination on a local level were interviewed. Legal relationship that has evolved between Native Americans and the United States government, Native American efforts to enlarge implementation of tribal self-determination, and exercise of self-determination at a tribal level were explored. When Native Americans pursue determination, they are making a political demand. Specifically, they are demanding tribal control over Native American social, economic, and cultural development.

Lafferty, Robert H., III (Mid-Continental Research Associates, Inc.)
Cultural Affiliation Study of the Buffalo National River, Arkansas

Mid-Continental Research Associates, Inc., is currently conducting a cultural affiliation study for the National Park Service. The study area is the Buffalo National River in the south central Ozark

Mountains of Arkansas. This multidisciplinary project involves historians, linguists, ethnohistorians, and archeologists. The team is attempting to determine the tribes potentially affiliated with the park and burials in its collections. The early explorers kept to the river valleys, and it was not until 1850 that the Buffalo River was accurately mapped. While data from the protohistoric period is even scarcer, there are hints of a Caddoan connection in that period.

Lafferty, Robert H., III, and M. Cassandra Hill (Mid-Continental Research Associates, Inc.)
Community Involvement and Bioarcheology at the Helm Site, Hot Spring County, Arkansas

In 1998, the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department contracted with Mid-Continental Research Associates, Inc. to conduct systematic archeological excavations in the right-of-way for a new bridge near Malvern, Arkansas. Previous archeology and the initial survey for the project indicated the probability of excavating human graves. This paper reviews the entire project, from initial survey, excavation, interdisciplinary analysis, to the final report. Community involvement by the Caddo Nation's representatives and consultants were important throughout the project. The project serves as an example of successful cooperation among all concerned parties.

Lancaster, Scott (University of Oklahoma)
Fourche Maline Complexity

This study tests Hayden's (1995) archaeological expectations for types of organization by using Fourche Maline sites and materials in Oklahoma and Arkansas. He proposes a framework to understand sociopolitical change in transegalitarian societies. Hayden's theory classifies communities into different categories, with types of aggrandizing behavior as differentiation between them. Expectations are related to the different behaviors that aggrandizers use to increase debt from individuals. Warfare and possibly public architecture can be seen in Fourche Maline remains. Additionally, the possibility that a feasting assemblage can be identified out of Fourche Maline materials is explored.

Latham, Mark A. (Burns and McDonnell)
Late Plains Woodland in the Middle Little Arkansas River Valley

Archaeological research of Plains Woodland cultures in Kansas has been essentially nonexistent in recent years. The goal of this paper is to give a preliminary overview of a Plains Woodland manifestation in south central Kansas. This paper discusses a portion of an ongoing study that examines the possibility of Plains Woodland migration, as precursors to the Central Plains tradition. During the current investigation, a series of campsites containing similar technology and settlement patterns were identified. These sites are typically small campsites, but large base camps have also been identified. During this overview, the preliminary interpretations of the settlement patterns, lithic technology, raw lithic sources, and

ceramic technology will be discussed.

Levy, Robert Brian (Executive Director, Kiwat Hasinay Foundation)
Kiwat Hasinay Foundation: Helping to Preserve Caddo Language and Oral Traditions

The Kiwat Hasinay Foundation, which received federal 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status earlier this year, has as its mission the preservation and perpetuation of Caddo oral traditions, especially language. This paper will focus on some of the history of our work as well as on the scope of our current activities, followed by a discussion of our need for additional support from more individuals, both in terms of financial contributions to help fund our work, and time spent doing the work needed to prevent so much of this rich culture from disappearing.

Marshall, James (Kansas State Historical Society)
A Review of the Stone Implements of the Lower Walnut Focus

A major archeological salvage project in Cowley County, Kansas, has impacted two of the type sites of the Lower Walnut focus of the Great Bend aspect: the Larcom-Haggard site and the Country Club site. Some 400 midden-filled pits were excavated at the two type sites and at six other newly defined components. A study of the large collection of recovered artifacts is in progress. The stone implements that define the archeological culture is reviewed, along with some examples of pottery, which include Caddoan types, and a few rather exotic artifacts.

Analysis of the collection forces us to think about a new definition of the Lower Walnut focus as a marginal Mississippian phase that is integrated in the Mississippian tradition by a Nodena horizon. Two communities, both devoted to bison hunting, seem to have flourished. The periods of intense occupation were the mid-sixteenth century and the late-seventeenth century.

Neal, Larry (Oklahoma Archeological Survey)

Kubik's Cubes: An Update

The Kubik site (34Ka354) is a deep, somewhat stratified site located near the southern end of the Flint Hills. The site is situated in a bend of Little Beaver Creek where the flow of the water is undercutting the bank during flood episodes, taking as much as 40 - 60 cm of the horizontal extent of the site per year. In 1995, 1998, and 2000, two-meter test units and backhoe trenches were excavated, both near and away from the stream, to test for the extent of the deposits and for stratigraphic studies. Evidence for the use of the site over at least five periods has been recovered, along with features, mid-Holocene radiocarbon dates, and clues to the uses of plants and animals in north central Oklahoma by some of these occupants. Some of our information seems to indicate that the majority of the older occupations are located nearest the stream, and are endangered by the continuing erosion.

Obermeyer, Brice (University of Oklahoma)

The Significance of Historic Roads in

Understanding the Protohistoric Period on the Southern Plains

This presentation will discuss the southern Plains trade system through an investigation of historic documents. I focus on the struggle between the Caddo, Wichita, and Osage groups for control of the eastern prairie-plains margin of Kansas and Oklahoma. I argue, with reference to historic maps and documents, that this area was a crucial position for the control of the east-west trade that flourished along three primary routes – the Santa Fe Trail, the Osage Trail, and the Red River trail – that connected New Spain with the French-British Frontier. This critical “middle-man” position afforded those in control with the political leverage and economic security that is evident in the historic accounts.

O'Brien, Patricia J. (Kansas State University)

The Pawnee's Stoneman Animal Lodge

Pawnee myth indicates the location of a medicine or animal lodge far to the west where hot water pools are found. It is argued that this sacred place is associated with Old Man Mountain just west of Estes Park in Colorado.

Peel, Reeda (Texas Historical Commission Steward)

Griddle Stones

Experimental replication of ancient cooking methods conducted during a recent field school focused attention on some interesting observations. Several archeologists noted that Native American

of the Southwest used stone griddles (piki stones) to cook foods. One archeologist stated, "Despite ethnographic accounts of ash cakes and other toasted food items among Texas Indians, little to no effort has been made to identify such piki stones in Texas sites surely they exist, but we have been so accustomed to tossing all pieces of burned rock without close scrutiny, that we have probably denied ourselves this potentially important piece of information". This paper details information already gathered and a research plan to gather and compile data that will include ceramic as well as stone griddles in Texas and surrounding states.

Ray, Jack H. (Southwest Missouri State University)

Exotic Eastern Plains Cherts at the Dahlman and Big Eddy Sites in Southwest Missouri

Recent excavations at the late prehistoric Dahlman site and early prehistoric Big Eddy site in southwest Missouri have yielded small quantities of various types of exotic chert artifacts from the eastern Plains. The Dahlman site yielded a near-single component late prehistoric Neosho phase assemblage, whereas the Big Eddy site contains multicomponent Paleoindian-Mississippian assemblages. Exotic cherts at both sites derive from the Kansas City area, the Flint Hills area, and central Texas. Implications for direct procurement vs. exchange at each site are addressed.

Roper, Donna C. (Kansas State University)

Guy and Mabel Whiteboard: Early Kansas Avocational Archaeologists

The Whiteboard family of Salina were the excavators of the Salina Burial Pit, the Smoky Hill phase cemetery operated as a tourist attraction for so many years. The Whiteboard's archaeological career goes well beyond this one site, however, and includes the excavation of five Smoky Hill phase houses, extensive photodocumentation of some central Kansas rock art sites, and other miscellaneous investigations. All this work is reviewed and the conclusion is drawn that they, more than anyone else, are responsible for gathering the information Wedel used in recognizing the Smoky Hill phase.

Sabo, George III (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

The Teran Map and the Caddo Sky World (in "Regional Variation and Protohistoric Identity")

The well-known Teran Map, produced in connection with the 1690 - 1691 reconnaissance of Texas by Don Domingo Teran de los Rios, depicts a Caddo settlement along the Great Bend of the Red River. A noteworthy element of the map is a temple mound located at the western end of the community. Caddo temple ceremonies suggest that the mound's "edge" placement served to represent a perceived boundary separating human communities in This World from spirit communities in the Upper World. Extension of ceremonial symbolism linking the sun, temple fires, and the Supreme Being to individual household fires provided a mechanism that conferred a sense of identity upon ceremonial centers and affiliated households in relation to such externalizing boundaries.

Scholes, David (Caddo Nation of Oklahoma)

Deconstructing the Dushdoah and Archaeology*

This paper looks at the meaning and parameters of Science. What is science in its pure form and does the Caddo Conference adhere to its rules? Of course, science is hardly ever performed in real life. We are all caught up with agendas and the needs of everyday life.

The smaller, but more pertinent, question then is what are the conferences about? What are we trying to discover? Do we really want to know who the Caddo of old were? How do site reports add to the big picture, and what is the big picture, anyway?

*The dushdoah is a hair ornament Caddo women wear while performing the Turkey Dance.

Sundermeyer, Scott A., Natalie Neustaedter, and Casey Carmichael (University of Oklahoma)

The Prehistory of Kingfisher County: The Chisholm Trail Museum Make-over

In the fall semester, 1999, graduate students in Dr. Don Wyckoff's Museum Anthropology class were asked to choose a portion of the Chisholm Trail Museum located in Kingfisher, Oklahoma, and modify an exhibit to adhere to current museum standards. Observing the erratic and uninterpretable arrangement of the prehistoric artifacts in the museum, the students chose to construct an exhibit that would maintain the preservation of the

artifacts, interpret the prehistory of Kingfisher County, and stimulate the visitor's interest in the indigenous peoples of Oklahoma. Analysis of over two thousand artifacts revealed a long-term prehistoric occupation of Kingfisher County.

Tanner, Helen H. (The Newberry Library)

Caddo at Nacimiento, 1843

A Mexican document in the archives at Saltillo reports the presence of twelve hundred "Nadaco" and "Ainai" (Hainai) men at arms in the province in 1843. At that time, thousands more Indian allies were expected from the Texas country. The two important villages, associated with the Hasinai group of eighteenth century East Texas, were considered well established in Mexico by 1843. This is rare documentation of ancestors of present day Caddo in the Nacimiento region at that period, an event reported in Caddo oral history. Few records of the turbulent period, 1836 - 1850, in northern Mexico have survived. By 1850, Seminoles were recognized as chief occupants of the Nacimiento area where they were given land in return for guarding the frontier against raids of Comanches and Apaches. Slides show the terrain of Nacimiento, now occupied by Kickapoo and nearby Black Seminoles, identified as "Mascogos".

Vehik, Susan C. (University of Oklahoma)

Very Large Projectile Points in Little River Focus: A Discussion

Within the large council circle houses of

Little River focus, there are sometimes found very large stemmed bifaces. Most of these are side-notched and look very much like Washita points – except for the fact that they are many times larger. Occasionally, one of these points is corner-notched. These points are very similar to some found in Arikara and Omaha sites. This paper discusses these points and their context of occurrence. It is also a request for information on similar items.

Vogel, Gregory (University of Arkansas - Fayetteville)

The Mound I-1 Profiles at the Norman Site (34WG2), August and September 2000

As preparation for Mound I-1 stabilization by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, we used point-specific matrix, radiocarbon, and archeomagnetic sampling and high-resolution digital photography to document an erosion-created, nearly vertical profile through its center. Digital photography proved to be not just a quick and effective way, but the best way to evaluate an exceedingly complex cultural stratigraphy. Prominent among the details are the construction of large structures on flat-topped mound surfaces, cyclical mound building stages, deep pits, intentional burning, and mound fill loading of highly contrasting matrix.

Vogele, Louis (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District) and **Marvin Kay** (University of Arkansas - Fayetteville)

Present and Past Investigation of the Norman Site (34WG2), an Administrative Overview

This Caddoan civic ceremonial center along the Neosho River in eastern Oklahoma has one remaining mound (Mound I-1), now an island in Lake Fort Gibson, a federal impoundment. Changing lake levels and wave action have destroyed about two-thirds of this mound, while exposing basal portions of the conjoined mound I-2. The conjoined mound was originally investigated in the 1930s and in 1948. We briefly review these earlier investigations and present research goals.

Wallis, Charles S., Jr. (Oklahoma Conservation Commission)

The Ashland and Bohannon Sites, Hughes County, Oklahoma

Mitigation work conducted at the nearby Bohannon (34HU61) and Ashland (34HU62) sites, Hughes County, Oklahoma, yielded evidence for a minimum of five components for 34HU62, ranging in age from late Archaic, through Woodland (A.D. 680 ± 70), into Late Prehistoric times (A.D. 980 ± 70 and 1230 ± 70). Dates for the Bohannon site support repeat, intense use during Late Prehistoric times only (A.D. 1047 ± 70 to 1335 ± 80). This location presented evidence of 33 storage pits, seven fire basins, and three burials. Post molds were identified, but due to historic loss of up to 40 cm of topsoil, are under-represented for what would have been present originally.

INDEX TO THE FIRST ELEVEN VOLUMES OF
CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY NEWSLETTER
AND
CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY

Timothy K. Perttula

This index presents a listing of articles, book reviews, reprints from *The Oklahoma Prehistorian*, and abstracts from past Caddo Conferences that have been published in the *Caddoan Archeology Newsletter* (CAN, 1989-1996) and *Caddoan Archeology* (CA, 1996-2001). It expands and supplements the index I prepared in January 1996 for the first six volumes of this publication. Since then, *Caddoan Archeology* provides important information on Caddoan archeological research, and can rightly be considered a preeminent Caddoan archeological publication.

Like the previous index, other newsworthy items to be found in various CAN's and CA's are not included here for space reasons. These include editor's corner and editor's page; recent publications; recent and ongoing projects and regional news; upcoming meetings, conferences, and events; as well as reburial/repatriation and vandalism issues.

I would like to thank Lois E. Albert, *Caddoan Archeology's* editor, for offering me the opportunity to prepare this second publication index.

ARTICLES BY AUTHOR

Albert, Lois E.

1991 Recent Excavations at the Tall Cane Site (34SQ294). *CAN* II(4):2-10.

1992a Excavations to Continue at the Tall Cane Site (34SQ294). *CAN* III(1):13.

1992b Oklahoma Archeological Survey Works with GLO Survey Maps. *CAN* III(1):14.

1992c Archeological Survey in Northeastern Oklahoma. *CAN* III(1):14.

2000 The Norman Site: Descriptions. *CA* 11(1-2):23-59.

Amick, Clyde, Ed Furman, Timothy K. Perttula, James E. Bruseth, and Bonnie C. Yates

1991 ALCOA #1 (41AN87): A Frankston Phase Settlement along Mound Prairie Creek, Anderson County, Texas. *CAN* II(2):11-15.

Bagur, Jacques

1992 The Caddo Indian Village. *CAN* III(3):15-16.

Barnes, Mark R. and Timothy K. Perttula

1999 Caddoan Ceremonial Sites of the Caddoan Cultural Area of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas: Draft Caddo National Historic Landmark Nomination. *CA* 10(1):5-29.

Bartlett, Robert

1998 Archaeological Investigations at 34WG220: A Prehistoric Occupation in the Arkansas River Valley of Eastern Oklahoma. *CA* 9(2):13-25.

Bousman, C. Britt and Michael B. Collins

1989 Quaternary Environmental Change in Northeast Texas. *CAN* I(1):20.

Brooks, Robert L.

1996 The Arkansas River Valley: A New Paradigm, Revisionist Perspectives and the Archaeological Record. *CA* 7(1):17-27.

Bruseth, James E.

1991 Hudnall-Pirtle Site: An Early Caddoan Mound Complex in Northeast Texas. *CAN* II(3):9-15.

Cruse, J. Brett and Timothy K. Perttula

1996 The Caddoan Oak Hill Village. *CAN* 6(4):23-25.

Davis, Hester A.

1993 Flash!!!! We're Back from Shady Lake!!! *CAN* IV(2):5.

Dickson, Don R.

- 1995a Prehistoric Lithic Procurement Sites: A Vanishing Resource. *CAN* V(4):12-13.
- 1995b Recent Work at 34PS341 in the Brushy-Peaceable Watershed. *CAN* V(4):14.
- 1997 Extractive Strategies at Peoria Quarry, Ottawa County, Oklahoma. *CA* 8(1):17-27.
- 1998 Obsidian Artifacts from the Ozark Area. *CA* 8(4):7-10.

Early, Ann M.

- 1991 An Example of Rock Art from the Arkansas Ouachitas. *CAN* II(4):16-18.
- 1995 June 1995 Fieldwork in the Ouachita Mountains. *CAN* 6(2):5-6.

Etchieson, Meeks

- 1997 Ouachita National Forest/Weyerhaeuser Company Land Exchange. *CA* 8(2):17-27.
- 2001 Archeological Investigations on the Weyerhaeuser Land Exchange Sites, McCurtain County, Oklahoma: An Update. *CA* 11(4):7-20.

Ewen, Charles

- 1993 The 1993 Arkansas Archeological Survey/Society Training Program at Shady Lake. *CAN* IV(2):4-5.

Fields, Ross C.

- 1989 Recent Archeological Investigations at the Jewett Mine, East-Central Texas. *CAN* I(1):14-15.
- 1990 Recent Archeological Investigations at the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Webster Parish, Louisiana. *CAN* I(2):3-7.

Finkelstein, J. Joe

- 2000 The Norman Site Excavations near Wagoner, Oklahoma. *CA* 11(1-2):6-22.
(Reprinted from *The Oklahoma Prehistorian*, Volume 3, No. 3, 1940).

Gaither, Steve, Timothy K. Perttula, and Gary Cheatwood

- 1991 The Cheatwood Place (41RR181), a Midden Mound along Little Mustang Creek, Red River County, Texas. *CAN* II(1):21-28.

Girard, Jeffrey S.

- 1991 Notes from the Northwest Louisiana Regional Archaeology Program. *CAN* II(1):1-5.

- 1994 Investigations at the James Pace Site (16DS268), DeSoto Parish, Louisiana. *CAN V*(1):8-16.
- 1995 An Early Ceramic Period Pit Feature at the Swan Lake Site (16BO11), Bossier Parish, Louisiana. *CAN V*(4):6-11.
- 1997 Historic Caddoan Occupation in the Natchitoches Area: Recent Attempts to Locate Residential Sites. *CA* 8(3):19-31.
- 1999 Late Caddoan Occupation along Cowhide Bayou: An Update on the Belcher Mound and Village Sites. *CA* 10(3):13-27.

Gregory, Hiram F.

- 1990 Individual's Generous Gifts are Significant to Caddoan Archeology. *CAN I*(2):22.

Hardey, Jim and Claude McCrocklin

- 1991 Preliminary Report on an Archeological Survey of Stormy Point. *CAN II*(3):16-21.

Hickerson, Daniel A.

- 1992 Early Historic Hasinai Leadership: Toward a Coalition Theory. *CAN III*(2):1-11.
- 1995 Historical Processes and the Political Organization of the Hasinai Caddo Indians. *CAN* 6(3):5-15.

Jobson, Robert W., Jr. and Frank R. Winchell

- 1994 First ARPA Conviction in Oklahoma. *CAN V*(2):2-3.

Jobson, Robert W., Jr., Frank Winchell, A. E. Picarella, and Kevin C. Hill

- 1995 Preliminary Report on a Stratified Late Archaic-Woodland Era Rockshelter in Rogers County, Oklahoma. *CAN* 6(3):16-22.

Journey, David H.

- 1994 The Original Distribution of Bois d'Arc, Part I: Texas. *CAN V*(2):6-13.

Journey, David H. and William Young

- 1995 Southwestern Pottery and Turquoise in Northeastern Texas. *CAN* 6(2):15-28.

Keller, John E.

- 1993 Excavations at the Gray's Pasture Site (41HS524). *CAN III*(4):26-28.

Kenmotsu, Nancy Adele and Timothy K. Perttula

1996 "Historical Processes and the Political Organization of the Hasinai Caddo Indians":
A Reply. *CA* 7(2):9-24.

Limp, W. Fred

1990 New Report Series of Interest to Caddoanists. *CAN* I(2):18-20.

Mallouf, Robert J.

1990 The "Battle of the Bill" in Texas. *CAN* I(2):7-10.

Martin, William A.

1989 Northeast Texas Bibliography. *CAN* I(1):26-27.

McCrocklin, Claude

1992a Report on Test Excavations by the Adais Caddo at a Caddoan Mound in Caddo
Parish. *CAN* III(2):12-13.

1992b An Intermediate Report on the James Bayou Survey, Marion County, Texas: A
Search for Caddo Village. *CAN* III(3):17-20.

1998 Preliminary Report on the James Bayou Survey: A Search for Sha-Childni-Ni (1795-
1840). *CA* 9(1):11-19.

McKee, Bonnie C.

1990a Texas Archeology Preservation Award for Boy Scouts of Texas. *CAN* I(2):11-13.

1990b The Archaeological Conservancy: Ten Years of Preservation Success and the New
Landowner's Preservation Partnership Program. *CAN* I(4):22-23.

Middlebrook, Tom A.

1993 Radiocarbon Dates from the Tyson Site (41SY92). *CAN* III(4):2-8.

Middlebrook, Tom and Ryan Middlebrook

1996 Of Hearths and Houses. *CAN* 6(4):11-22.

Nelson, Bo and Timothy K. Perttula

1993 Site 41UR136, a Titus Phase Site in the Little Cypress Creek Basin. *CAN* III(4):11-
16.

Nelson, Bo, Timothy K. Perttula, and Mike Turner

1994 Caddoan Archeology in the Little Cypress Creek Valley: Recent Investigations at
the Griffin Mound Site (41UR142), Upshur County, Texas. *CAN* V(3):6-17.

Orr, Kenneth G.

- 2001 Field Report on the Excavation of Indian Villages in the Vicinity of the Spiro Mounds, LeFlore County, Oklahoma. *CA* 11(3):5-13. (Reprinted from *The Oklahoma Prehistorian*, Volume 2, Number 2, 1939).

Perttula, Timothy K.

- 1989 Historic Contexts. *CANI*(1):19-21.
- 1990 Northeast Texas Historic Contexts. *CANI*(4):6.
- 1993 The Caddo Lake Scholars Program Seminar and What it Means for the Protection of Caddoan Archeological Resources. *CANIV*(2):2-4.
- 1994a Caddoan Mound Sites in the Sabine River Basin of Northeast Texas. *CANIV*(4):4-19.
- 1994b Additional Information on "Caddoan Mound Sites in the Sabine River Basin of Northeast Texas". *CANV*(1):1-2.
- 1995 Caddoan Archeological and Historical Workshop for the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma in Support of their Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Grant. *CANV*(4):15-18.
- 1996 Index to the First Six Volumes of the Caddoan Archeology Newsletter. *CAN*6(4):37-43.
- 1997 Sabine River and Middle Red River Ceramics: Musings on the Ceramic Data Used in Schambach's "Continuing the Discussion of the Spiroans and Their Entrepreneurs". *CA* 8(3):9-18.
- 1998 Caddo Ceramics from the Middle Caddoan Period Knight's Bluff Site (41CS14), Cass County, Texas. *CA* 8(4):11-19.
- 1999 Current Archeological Investigations at the Pilgrim's Pride Site (41CP304) in Camp County, Texas. *CA* 10(2):7-18.
- 2001 Chemical Analysis of Caddo Pottery: A Request for Assistance in the Study of Prehistoric Caddo Trade and Exchange with their Neighbors, both Near and Far. *CA* 11(4):21-24.

Perttula, Timothy K., and Bo Nelson

2001 Archeological Investigations at the Harrison Bayou Site (41HS240) in Harrison County, Texas. *CA* 11(3):14-32.

Perttula, Timothy K., and Kathryn Reese-Taylor

1995 The Caddoan Ceramics Working Group. *CAN* 6(1):5-6.

Perttula, Timothy K., Mike Turner, and Bo Nelson

1997 Radiocarbon and Oxidizable Carbon Ratio Dates from the Camp Joy Mound (41UR144) in Northeast Texas. *CA* 7(4):10-16.

1997 Corrections to Perttula et al. *CA* 8(1):8-10.

Perttula, Timothy K., Daniel J. Prikryl, Bo Nelson, and Sergio A. Iruegas

1998 Caddo Lake Archaeology: Phase I of Archaeological Investigations along Harrison Bayou, Harrison County, Texas. *CA* 9(1):5-10.

Rogers, J. Daniel

1989 Ozarks/Arkansas Basin Research Group. *CAN* I(1):17-18.

1991 A Perspective on Arkansas Basin and Ozark Highland Prehistory. *CAN* II(1):9-16.

Rogers, J. Daniel, Lois E. Albert, and Frank Winchell

2000 Chronometrics at the Norman Site. *CA* 11(1-2):61-68.

Schambach, Frank

1990 The "Northern Caddoan Area" was not Caddoan. *CAN* I(4):2-6.

1991 Coles Creek Culture and the Trans-Mississippi South. *CAN* II(3):2-8.

1993 Spiroan Entrepots at and Beyond the Western Border of the Trans-Mississippi South. *CAN* IV(2):11-26.

1995 A Probable Spiroan Entrepot in the Red River Valley of Northeast Texas. *CAN* 6(1):9-25.

1996 The Womack, Gilbert, and Pearson Sites: Early Eighteenth Century Tunican Entrepots in Northeast Texas? *CA* 7(3):9-31.

1997 Continuing the Discussion of the Spiroans and Their Entrepots: A Reply to Brooks's Critique of My New Paradigm for the Archeology of the Arkansas Valley. *CA* 7(4):17-46.

1999 Deconstructing the “Sanders Focus” and the “Sanders Phase”: A Reply to Pertulla Regarding the Taxonomy and Significance of the So-called Sanders Focus, or Sanders Phase, Pottery of Northeast Texas and Southeast Oklahoma. *CA* 9(3/4):3-55.

Sollberger, J. B.

1990 Greetings, Caddoan Archeology. *CANI*(2):1-2.

Speir, Thomas E.

1993 Caddoan Reburial. *CAN* IV(2):9-10.

Speir, Thomas E. and David H. Journey

1995 Archaeological Investigations at the Marshall Powdermill and Arsenal (41HS17), Confederate States of America 1864-1865, Harrison County, Texas. *CAN* 6(1):7-8.

Thurmond, J. Peter

1990 Was the Cypress Cluster One of the (Many) Victims of the 1539-1543 De Soto Expedition? *CANI*(3):6-13.

Todd, Jesse

1998 Conch Shell Cups and Black Drink. *CA* 9(2):26-27.

2001 Notes on the Mollusca from Site 41DT59, Cooper Lake, Delta County, Texas. *CA* 11(3):33-37.

2001 Insect Effigy Pendants. *CA* 11(4):25-28.

Vogele, Louis E., Jr.

2000 Current Status of the Norman Site, 34WG2. *CA* 11(1-2):69-71.

Wilson, Diane

1993 The Sexual Division of Labor at the Sanders Site (41LR2), Lamar County, Texas. *CAN* IV(3):6-13.

Wilson, Diane and Diane Cargill

1993 Stable Isotope Analysis from the Sanders Site (41LR2). *CAN* IV(3):3.

Winchell, Frank

1989 Comments on Caddo Settlement Patterns and Culture Identity. *CANI*(1):7-13.

1990 An Assessment of the Fourche Maline Culture and its Place in the Prehistory of Northeast Texas. *CANI*(4):7-19.

1993 A Look at the Relationship between the Spiro and Toltec Centers on the Arkansas River: A View from the Ancient Nile Valley. *CAN* IV(1):6-11.

Winchell, Frank and David H. Journey

1992 Native American Integration in 19th Century Anglo-American Society: An Archaeological Perspective from Northeastern Texas. *CAN* III(3):1-8.

Wyckoff, Don G. and Larry Neal

1994 Some Notes on "Rose Quartz" Artifacts in the Caddoan Area. *CAN* V(1):17-22.

BOOK REVIEWS

Cameron, Catherine M. and Steve A. Tomka (editors), *Abandonment of Settlements and Regions: Ethnoarchaeological and Archaeological Approaches*. Reviewed by Ann M. Early, *CAN* V(3):18-20.

Fiedel, Stuart J., *Prehistory of the Americas*. Reviewed by Timothy K. Perttula, *CAN* IV(4):20-21.

Kenmotsu, Nancy A. and Timothy K. Perttula (editors), *Archeology in the Eastern Planning Region, Texas: A Planning Document*. Reviewed by Robert L. Brooks, *CAN* 6(4):44-46.

Massey, Ellen Gray (editor), *Bittersweet Earth*. Reviewed by Francie Sisson, *CAN* IV(4):19-20.

Nies, Judith, *Native American History: A Chronology of a Culture's Vast Achievements and Their Links to World Events*. Reviewed by Timothy K. Perttula, *CA* 8(1):28-29.

Perttula, Timothy K., "*The Caddo Nation*": *Archaeological and Ethnohistoric Perspectives*. Reviewed by Timothy R. Pauketat, *CAN* IV(4):20.

Peterson, Dennis A., J. Daniel Rogers, Don G. Wyckoff, and Karen Dohm, *An Archeological Survey of the Spiro Vicinity, LeFlore County, Oklahoma*. Reviewed by Ann M. Early, *CAN* IV(3):13-14.

Rafferty, Milton D. and John C. Catau, *The Ouachita Mountains: A Guide for Fishermen, Hunters, and Travelers*. Reviewed by Heidi Vaughn, *CAN* V(3):20.

Rogers, J. Daniel and Samuel M. Wilson (editors), *Ethnohistory and Archaeology: Approaches to Postcontact Change in the Americas*. Reviewed by Richard R. Drass, *CAN* IV(2):27-28.

Stein, Howard F. and Robert F. Hill (editors), *The Culture of Oklahoma*. Reviewed by Timothy K. Perttula, *CAN* IV(3):14-15.

Tomer, John S. and Michael J. Broadhead (editors), *A Naturalist in Indian Territory: The Journals of S. W. Woodhouse, 1849-1850*. Reviewed by Barbara Keener, *CAN* V(2):14.

CADDO CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

Abstracts of the 24th Caddo Conference, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, March 19-20, 1981. *CA* 10(4):28-41.

Abstracts of 1984 Caddo Conference (26th), Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, TX. *CA* 10(3):29-34.

Abstracts of the 27th Caddo Conference (1985), Norman, OK. *CA* 10(2):27-33.

Abstracts of the 28th Caddo Conference (1986), Little Rock, AR. *CA* 10(1):41-45.

Abstracts of Papers from the 29th Caddo Conference, Bossier City, Louisiana, March, 1987. *CA* 9(2):28-34.

Abstracts of Papers from the 30th Caddo Conference, Dallas, Texas, March 1988. *CA* 9(1):20-28.

Abstracts of Papers from the 31st Caddo Conference, Norman, Oklahoma, March 3-5, 1989. *CA* 8(4):29-33.

Abstracts from the 1990 Caddo Conference. *CAN* I(3):14-18.

Abstracts of Papers -- 33rd Annual Caddo Conference. *CAN* II(2):4-6.

Abstracts of Papers presented at the 34th Caddo Conference. *CAN* III(1):2-7.

35th Caddo Conference (1993) Abstracts. *CAN* IV(1):11-15.

36th Caddo Conference Abstracts (1994). *CAN* 6(4):27-31.

37th Caddo Conference Abstracts (1995). *CAN* 6(4):31-36.

38th Caddo Conference (1996) Abstracts. *CA* 7(1):9-10.

Abstracts From the 39th Caddo Conference. *CA* 8(1):12-16.

Abstracts of Papers from the 40th Caddo Conference, Arkadelphia, Arkansas, March 13-14, 1998. *CA* 8(4):20-28.

Abstracts: Papers, Symposia, and Workshops, 41st Caddo Conference (1999). *CA* 10(1):34-40.

REPRINTS FROM THE OKLAHOMA PREHISTORIAN

Volume I, No. 1 (June 1938). *CA* 10(2):19-26.

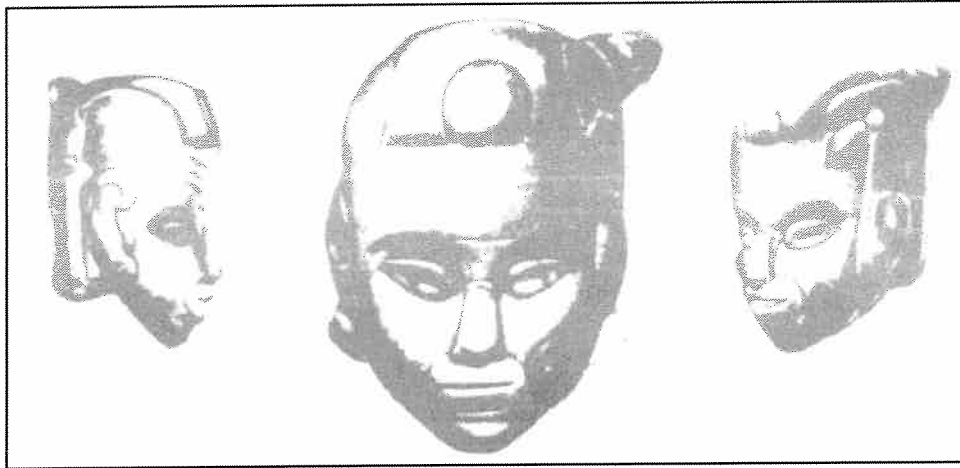
Volume II(1) (March 1939). *CA* 10(4):13-27.

Volume 2(2). *CA* 11(3):4-13.

Volume 3, No. 3 (1940). *CA* 11(1-2):5.

The Oklahoma Prehistorian

Volume 3(1)



Cover: Delaware County Effigy

The head pictured on the front cover of this issue of *Oklahoma Prehistorian* was found in a village site in Delaware County, Okla. near the mouth of Honey Creek.

It is a portion of a figurine which was modeled in clay and then baked. The ears are elongated and contain an ornament similar to an ear spool in the lobe of the ear. The elevated area on the top of the skull resembles the copper head plates which are occasionally found in position on skulls of burials in the Ohio Hopewell mounds. The knob on the rear, right side of the skull may be some type of hair dress or ornament. A lower portion of this figurine, clothed only in breechcloth, was also found. Figurines, somewhat resembling this specimen, have been found in the Turner Mound in Ohio.

Biofile:

Lynn E. Howard The Wynnewood and Pauls Valley sites in Oklahoma stand out as the testing ground for Oklahoma archaeologists. From work on these two sites Oklahoma's archaeologists have

tackled the problems relative to ancient cultures.

Lynn E. Howard, who wrote the "Preliminary Report on Cherokee County, Oklahoma Archaeology" in this issue of *Prehistorian* is another Sooner who had

training at the Wynnewood and Pauls Valley sites. He is a graduate of Oklahoma University and took a year of graduate work under Dr. Forest E. Clements.

In 1937 Lynn Howard worked at the Wynnewood and Pauls Valley sites. From there he saw service in Le Flore County, Okla., working on the main Spiro mound.

After Spiro, Lynn spent 18 months in Muskogee County and in July 1939 was transferred to Tahlequah to piece together archaeological leads in Cherokee County. As supervisor of the Cherokee County project, Lynn is now tracing archaeological leads in that county for any relationship to the highly developed cultures found in adjoining Delaware County

J. Thurman Murdock The Society last month elected J. Thurman Murdock of Tulsa to the presidency for 1940. He was born up in Wisconsin where the folks point with pride to their effigy mounds. The University of Wisconsin, whose campus is dotted with effigy mounds, was his alma mater for two and a half years,

after which he came to the University of Oklahoma for the rest of his college career.

Thurman Murdock's interest in archaeology is founded upon first-hand information picked up on visits to the Pyramids of the Cheops, the Pyramids of the Sun and Moon in Mexico, and Oklahoma's mounds.

The new president's first aim to be accomplished by the Society, he says, "is to organize throughout all of Oklahoma for the promotion of archaeological investigation and research. This can be done by setting up chapters in towns and cities where active groups will take part".

"In working toward this goal", Thurman Murdock said, "I'm asking each and every member of this Society for his suggestions and close cooperation."

He advocates continuance of the Society's archaeological school so members may have proper training for field work.

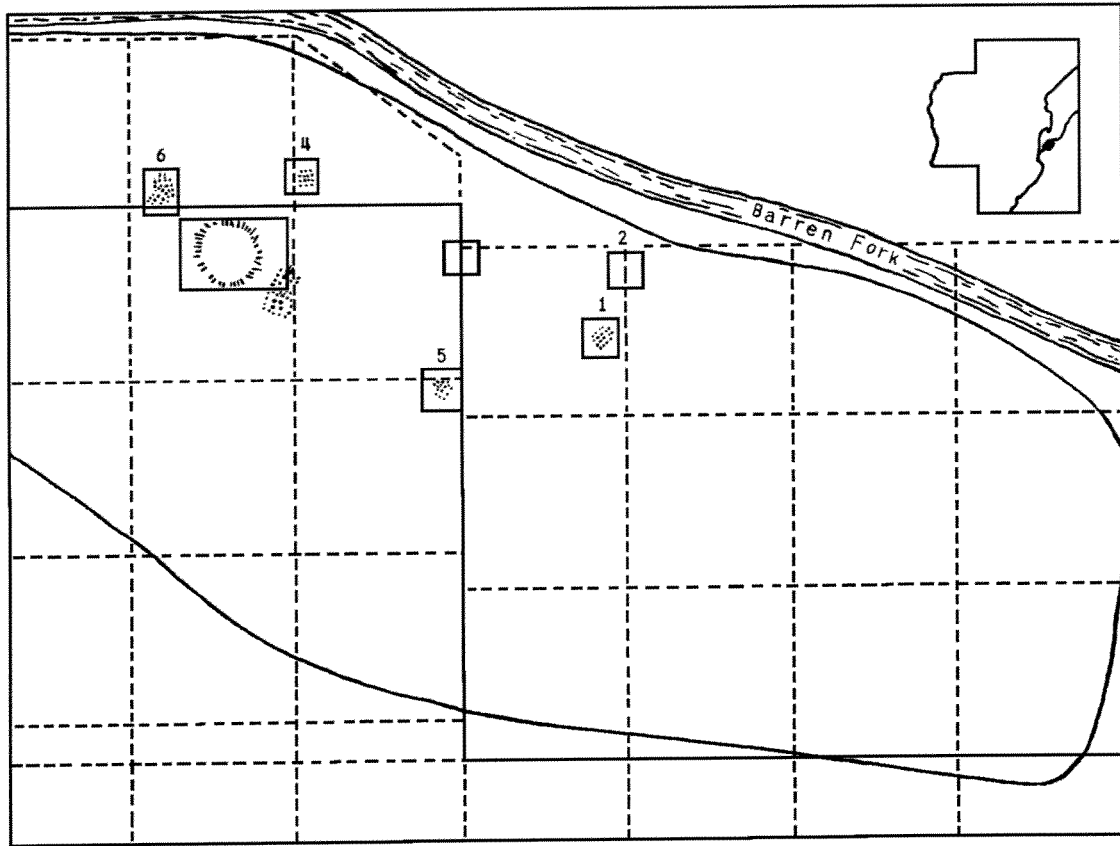
PRELIMINARY REPORT ON CHEROKEE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA ARCHAEOLOGY

Lynn E. Howard

Cherokee County is the latest in the state to have its prehistoric conditions investigated by the Department of Anthropology at the University of Oklahoma, in conjunction with the Federal Works Projects Administration. The preliminary survey located several likely sites. Work was begun in July 1939 on a village site and mound located at the junction of Barren Fork Creek and the Illinois River, on a farm owned by M.L. Brackett. It is located in the southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 16 North, Range 23 East. The symbol for this site is Ck. Bk. 1 (Cherokee County, Brackett site [*Ed. note: This is 34CK43*]).

There were several problems in the excavation of the site. The main difficulty was the size of the site, as it lay in a narrow strip along the river bank. The width was not over 600 feet, but the length was approximately 1500 feet. This would make the usual grid system too voluminous. A base line was run on the cardinal directions. The central stake was driven at the junction of the east-west line and the south-north line of the grid. From this point, quadrants were laid off. From the central point the quadrant could be expanded indefinitely to the Northeast, Southeast, Southwest, Northwest, and

abbreviated in the usual manner. This left the field in very large blocks, which were divided into sections. A section was 250 feet square, and numbered from the central stake of the field in the same manner as sections in a township. The test pits were put in the section at either 10 or 20 foot intervals, depending on the amount of material found. The test pits were placed as a grid over the section to give the maximum coverage. Each test pit into the clay sub-soil was two feet square. This depth was seldom over two feet. The foreman had a map of the site and plotted each test pit in either red or black ink. Red ink was used when material was found in the test pit, and black when the pit was sterile. In this manner it was possible to see at a glance the portion of the field which had been tested, and the pits which had produced material. Next, the test grid method was incorporated. When an area looked as if it might be productive, a small grid was placed over it. The usual rows and alleys were used with five foot intersections. The test grid was located in the section and ran parallel to it. This would locate a specimen in the N.E. Section No. 9, Test No. 1, Stake 3:4 N.3 f. E. 1. 5. f. This method was exact although bulky. The features in the test grids were houses, burials and artifacts (Map 1).



Map 1. Location of test pits at the Brackett site.

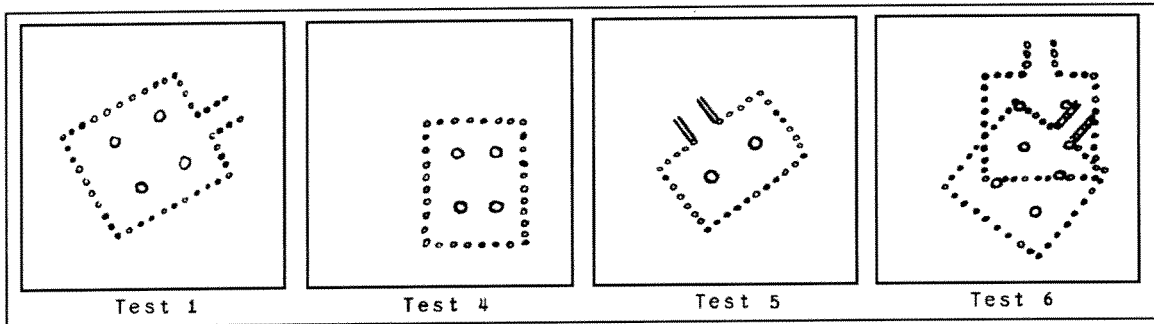
VILLAGE SITE:

The village site is still under excavation and has produced to date seven houses, 15 burial groups, and three artifact groups.

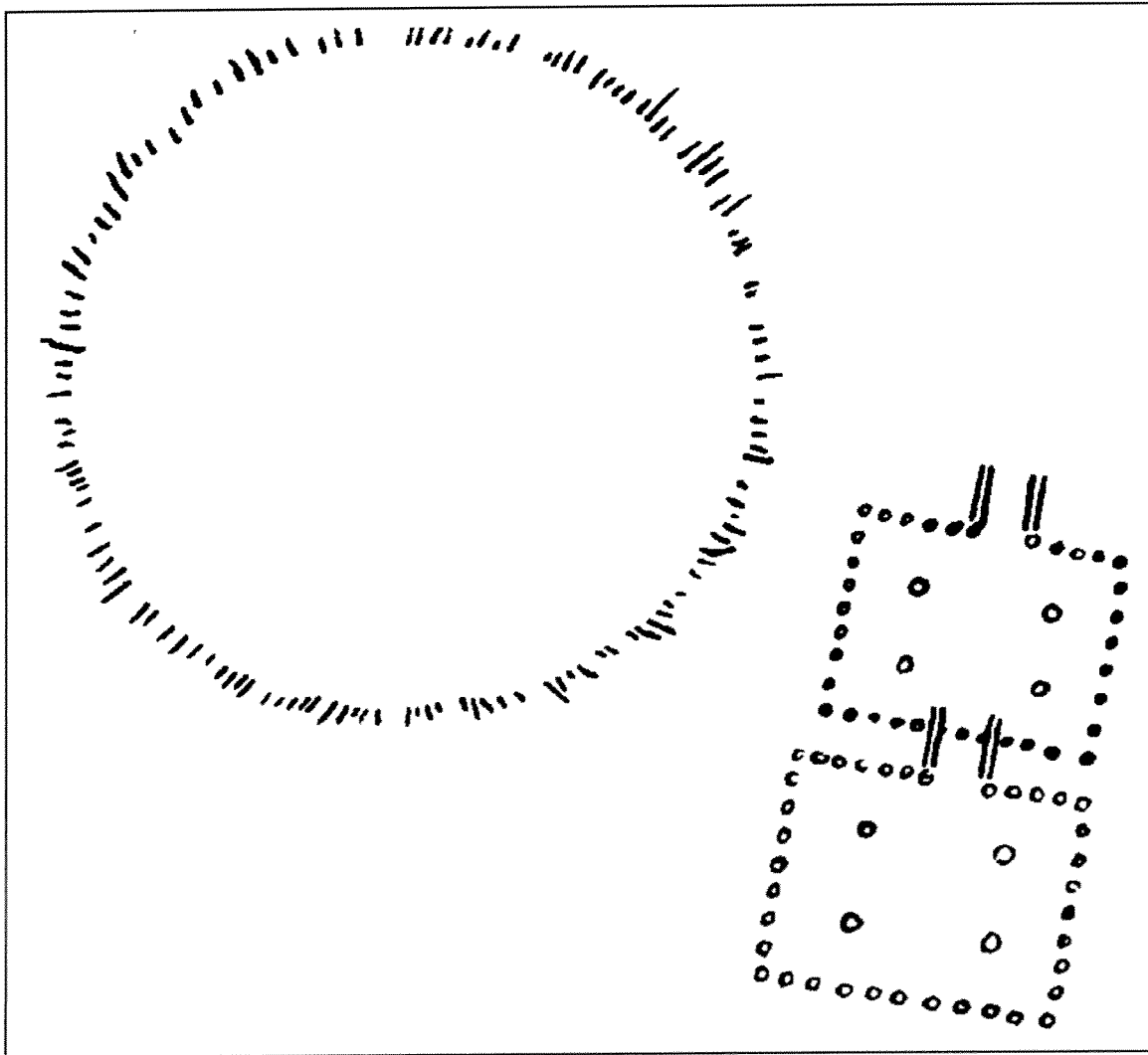
Five of the houses were four center-post, square type with entrance to the East. One was four center-post rectangular. The last was definitely two center-post, rectangular, with an entrance to the East (Maps 2 and 3).

The most common house type was the four center-post square. House No. 1 is a very good example of this type. Except for

the clay pedestal, it is similar to the other four center-post, square houses found. Ck. Bk. 1, H-1 was square with four center posts, and a post entrance at the middle of the east wall. The entrance was 6.8 feet long and 3.1 feet wide. The house mixture, or stratum, contained quantities of charcoal, burnt clay and wattle work with deep groove impressions. The stratum was 0.8 foot thick on an average and occurred 0.4 foot below the surface. A small section of baked clay flooring (2 x 2 feet) remained. The posts were marked as discolored shafts of earth containing charcoal, and extending into the yellow clay sub-soil. The walls of the house were rows of



Map 2. Houses excavated at the Brackett site.

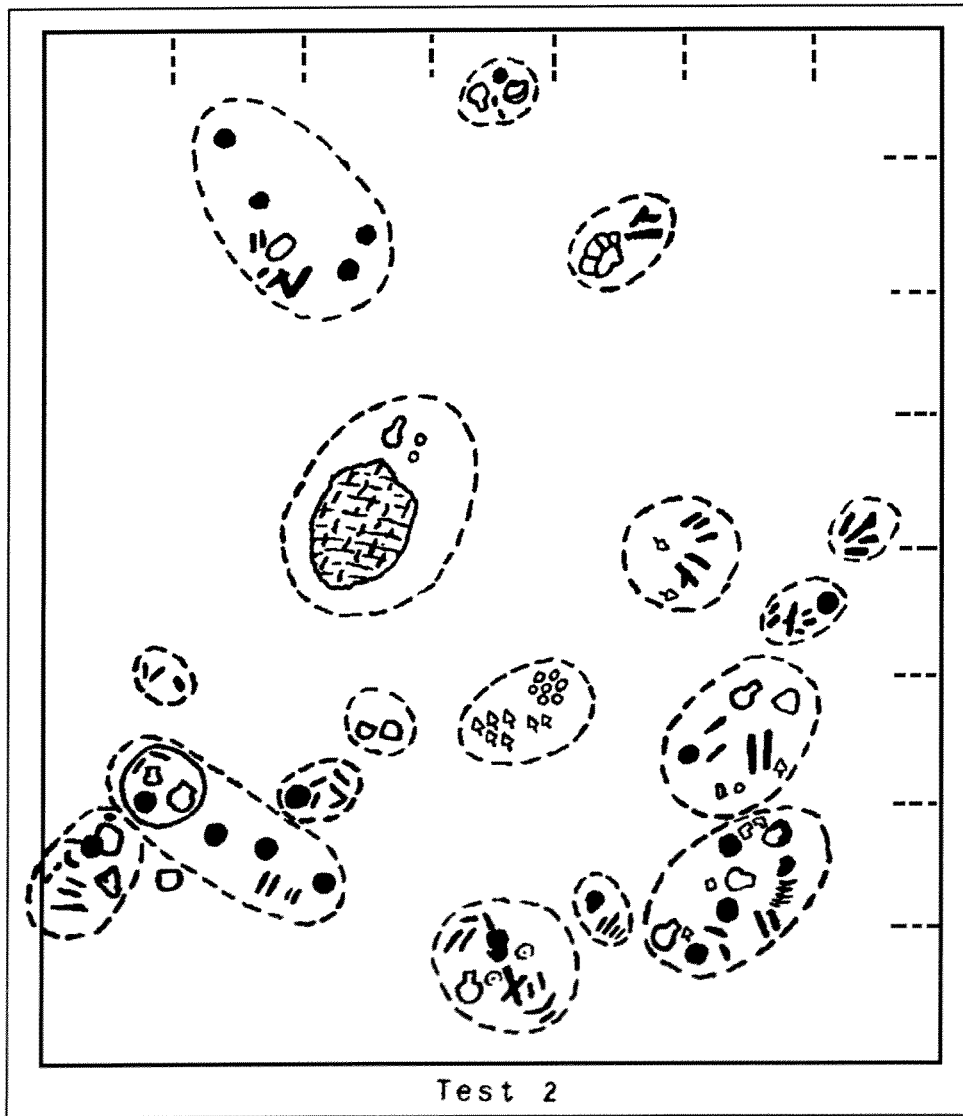


Map 3. Mound and houses at the Brackett site.

outside posts 0.45 foot in diameter situated 0.5 foot apart and 1 foot deep. The four center posts were located 8.6 feet apart in a square arrangement, 1.5 feet in diameter and 3 feet deep. No trace of fireplace was found. There was a clay pedestal found directly in front of the entrance, in the house. The feature had been nicked by a plow. There were no

burials or restorable pottery found with the house. A number of fragments of points and sherds were found in the test.

There are interesting features in the house types that are worthy of note. The entrances were rows of post moulds in two of the four center-post square houses. In the rectangular two center-post house, the

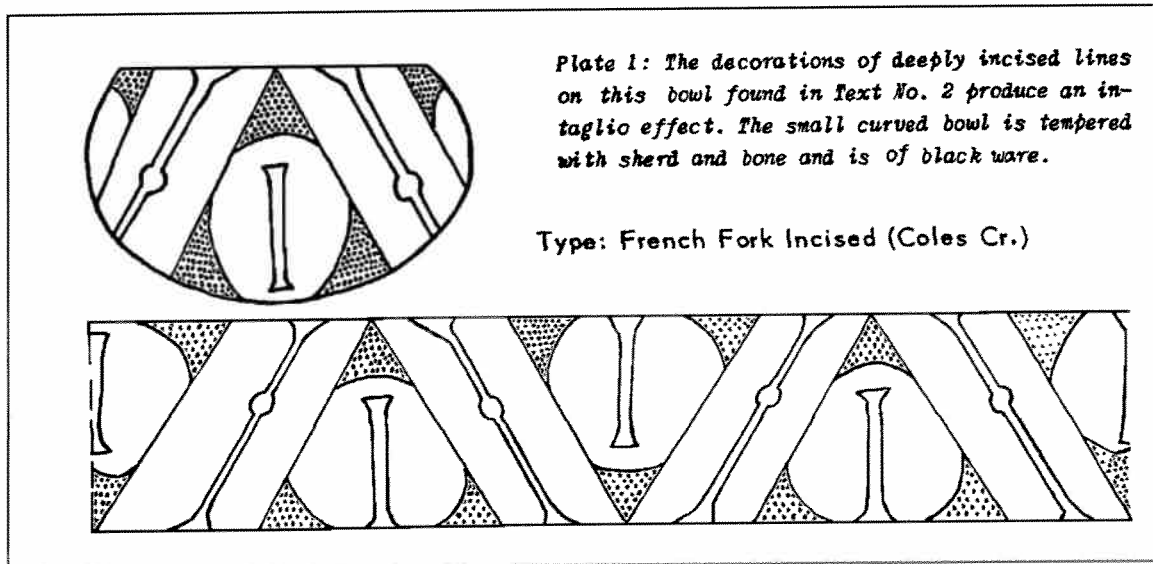


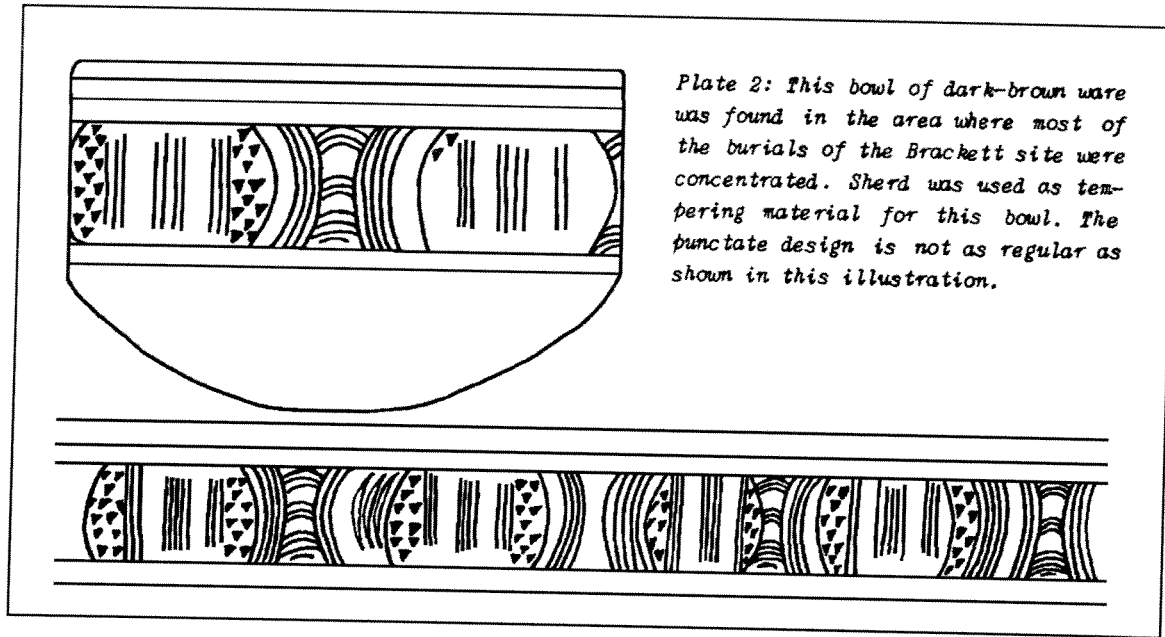
Map 4. Burials at the Brackett site.

entrance was parallel trenches. Two of the four center-post square houses had parallel trench entrances to the East. The rectangular four center-post house had no entrance that could be located, as the house was shallow and had eroded on the East. One of the four center-post square houses had a trench entrance with post moulds in the trenches. The theory has been suggested that the two center-post rectangular house with trench entrance is a later house. The house types show a gradual transitional stage from the four center-post square with post entrance, to rectangular two center-post, with trench entrance. If this is the case, the transitional stage will be evident in the ceramics and flint work. More study of the other traits is necessary to substantiate this theory.

There were 15 group burials in the village, containing 25 individuals. The average burial was a primary semi-flexed type with grave material. The area in which the burials were found was highly mixed with charcoal and fragmentary

material. The burials were all in Test No. 2, an area of not over 40 feet in diameter (Map 4). All were shallow burials of from 0.5 to 1.5 feet in depth. There was one burial superimposed on another. The burial area was flat, but this could be due to erosion and cultivation, and may have been a small burial mound. The grave material consisted of stone copper-covered ear spoons, points, blades, pottery pipes and pottery vessels. The vessel types were water bottles, ollas, curved and carinated bowls. The design elements were incised lines and punctates. The punctates were fingernail imprints, semi-conical and triangular. Secondary features were lip tabs and broad strap handles. The motifs were incised concentric circles, chevrons, scroll, vertical and horizontal lines, and punctate-filled areas. The bases were flat disc shaped, either sharp angle or stilt. There were a few sherds from a square bottomed vessel, and the rims were vertical or flaring. The water bottles were globular in shape, with long tapering necks. Decoration was either on the





shoulder or the body; a few had horizontal incised lines at the top of the neck. Temper was predominately sherd. A complete count was not made on fragmentary vessels. Drawings of vessels used to illustrate this paper are from Test No. 1, where the burials were found. Plate 1 shows a small black curved bowl with sherd and bone temper. This bowl was labeled "A"-3-1. The design is spread out to show the band of triangles with the deep incised line with intaglio effect. The vertical lined bowl shown in Plate 2 was found in the same test. The temper is sherd and the ware light brown. The punctates were smaller and not as regular as shown in the drawing.

The olla-like piece of pottery shown in Plate 3 was found in Test No. 2. The temper is sherd and the ware dark brown. The elements were incised lines and small irregular punctates. The large carinated bowl, with its large strap handles and lip

tabs, illustrated on Plate 3, is of red ware. It has a sherd and bone temper. The design is incised.

Burial No. 1: This burial contained one adult in poor state of preservation. The body was buried in a partly flexed position on the left side. There were two large slabs of fossiliferous limestone, one under the skull and one at the center of the burial. *Grave material:* Three sherds (brown ware, sherd temper), river mussel and two limestone slabs.

Burial No. 5: Due to the fact that the bones in this primary burial were in a bad state of decay, the orientation was impossible. The bone material found was the skull of an adult. There were two ear spools located several feet north of the skull. The ear spools may or may not have been with the burial. *Grave material:* Two copper-covered stone ear spools, with a design of double lines forming a cross.

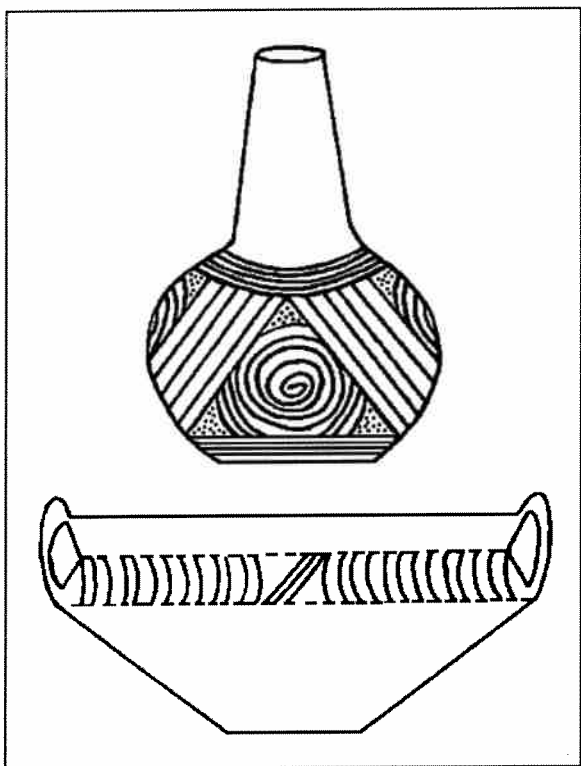


Plate 3. Pottery from Test No. 2.

Burial No. 6: The skull and fragmentary long bones of this burial were in such a state of decay that exact orientation and burial type are unknown. It may be a single partly flexed primary burial. The skull of this burial was only 0.5 foot below the skull of Burial No. 5. *Grave material:* One plain undecorated, globular water bottle, with brown ware, fine sherd temper and flat base; a pair of stone ear spools with traces of copper covering. The decorations on the spools consist of triple lines forming a cross. Both spools are drilled and the back have been roughly squared.

Certain independent artifacts that deserve special attention were found in Test No. 2.

These specimens appeared to have been grave material, but due to the soil action and natural decay, no bone material was found with them. These have been an "A" number and notes taken as if they were a burial, as they were, no doubt, grave material.

"A"-1: This artifact was a restorable olla with a flat disc base and constricting rim with a small mouth. The ware was black to brown, the temper fine sherd. Design is incised scroll with vertical and horizontal lines.

"A"-2: This was a group of artifacts. There was no bone material, but a slight depression as if there had been a pit burial. There were 20 small SB61 type points and four red-slipped sherds of a water bottle, which were sherd tempered.

"A"-3: One fire-blackened human tooth was found, but there was the lack of direct evidence to connect the tooth with other material, which precluded its chances of being a burial. There was a large mass of wattle in with the specimens, which consisted of two galena balls, incised bowl (Plate 1) and a small black curved bowl.

BRACKETT MOUND:

The mound was conical in shape and rose seven feet above the surrounding ground. The diameter was approximately 100 feet. Except for a few feeble attempts to find the inevitable "pot of gold", the mound had not been "pot-holed". Because of the efforts of the land owner to plow down the mound, the diameter was rather vague. A large grid was placed over the

mound, so by a thorough excavation of surrounding soil features associated with the mound might be found. A good house mixture at the west edge of the grid was found as the rows were excavated. Trenching through the area from two directions gave a cross effect and the boundaries of the house, and complete excavation gave the post mould outline of a four center-post square house with entrance to the east. This house and another lying a few feet west were mentioned earlier as part of the village site. The proximity of the house and mound gave the house a mound location as it was within the mound grid, but the mound was in no way superimposed upon the house.

The mound proper began at Row 6. It was a dark soil heavily impregnated with charcoal, ash and village site debris. This rose from the sub-soil and at Row 9 a layer of ash was found beneath. At row 11 the ash had developed into a definite shape. Starting at the sub-soil it rose gradually for 10 feet, then within the next five feet rose abruptly to a height of four feet above the sub-soil base. The bottom of the ash layer was flat, while the top took the curvature of the mound. The top soil below the ash was a pedestal or platform 30 feet long. On the other side the ash dropped abruptly for five feet, then sloped gradually for the next 15 feet. Charcoal chips, points and sherds were scattered through the top stratum, the ash layer and the soil below to the base. It was as if a low, flat-topped mound was built and then covered with a secondary conical mound. All were constructed of top soil well mixed with sherd, bone and flint

fragments. The primary mound is being carefully checked to located post moulds, and if these can be found, then the mound can be called a habitational mound. Twenty feet have been excavated and no post moulds have been located to date. There is a great similarity between this mound and the large mound excavated on the Hughes farm at Muskogee, Okla. The Hughes mound was a flat-topped primary mound with a secondary mound placed over it, and the only material it contained was fragmentary and was inclusive with the top soil when the mound was constructed. Further excavation of the Brackett mound will give a complete picture of the structure and included material.

Fragmentary material from the mound has included a section of a stone "T" shaped pipe. From the sherds so far found, sherd temper predominates. Grit and shell are also found, but do not represent over 30 per cent of the sherds. The ware ranges from light brown to black. One section of a square flat-bottom olla with finger nail prints on the body also was found. Decorated sherds were very scarce due to the fact that the mound was constructed from top soil filled with village debris. The decorated vessels were used more as grave material than for utilitarian purposes.

BLUFF SHELTER:

As work progressed on the Brackett site, survey work was being done along the Illinois and Barren Fork Rivers and their tributaries. There were several bluffs found, but the shelters had no deposit

under the overhang. There was one shelter, however, on State Highway 10 three miles north of Tahlequah known locally as "Lovers Leap". The site is owned by Mrs. Kate Smullens and permission was freely granted the University of Oklahoma to excavate. The symbol for this site is Ck. Sm. 1 (Cherokee County), Smullens I [*Ed. note:* This is 34CK44]). The shelter lies to the southeast and has a 30 foot overhang. The complete extent of the shelter is not yet known, but a grid 90 feet long and 40 feet wide has been placed over the shelter. The soil under the shelter of the bluff is very dry and dusty and a test pit could go no deeper than four feet because after that depth cave-ins were inevitable. At the edge of the shelter the soil is moist and more rocks are mixed with the soil. The grid, that was laid out over the shelter, has five foot intersectional intervals. Due to the declination of the alleys from the north the grid was laid out in relation to the wall of the bluff. The system of profiles that is used in the mound excavation must be modified. Row No. 1 will be excavated to a level of three feet and then the next row brought down to that level. Next, Row No. 1 will be lowered three more feet and Row No. 3 will be lowered to the depth of Row No. 2. The excavation will resemble stair steps with the first row being always the lower. The material will be located vertically in six inch levels. As stratigraphy cannot be located from a profile, an artificial system of strata must be adopted until statistical work can locate the levels of occupancy. There is a top layer of loose rock and Caucasian (*sic.*) picnic debris that must be removed before the layers are begun. This top, or surface, varies from

six inches to a depth of 1.5 feet at the edge. The mixture of soil in the shelter contains charcoal, ash, fragments of animal bones, bone tools, sherds and flint artifacts. The animal bones are deer, terrapin, rodents, and a number of river mussel shells. The bone tools were split bone awls, ground to a sharp point. Sherds were light brown to dark brown ware, grit temper, and a few of the sherds were cord roughened. The grit temper was of two types, fine quartz pebbles and crushed limestone. Several of the sherds were from a flat disc shaped base, wide mouthed bowl. The points were all broad stemmed. The SBz type was most common, with SAa next. Many of the points had a rounded or "blunt" point. The worked flint included large core knives, double bladed chipped axes, scrapers, and small flake knives.

CONCLUSIONS:

The Bluff Shelter on the Smullens' property is little better than in a testing process. Row No. 1 is at a depth of only four feet and Row No. 2 is now being taken down to form the first step. The depth of the deposit is not know, neither is the extent. From this very incomplete picture all conclusions must wait for a more complete excavation.

The Brackett site forms a better basis of comparison. The village site shows a marked similarity to several sites excavated in LeFlore County, Okla. The House Type No. 3, as mentioned by Kenneth G. Orr in *The Oklahoma Prehistorian*, Vol. II, No. 2, is very similar to the Brackett four center-post square

house with a trench entrance. This Type No. 3 has sherd and bone temper, with brown ware. The Brackett site has the same. The rectangular two center-post house with trench entrance was found in close proximity to house Type No. 3 in LeFlore County. The rectangular two center-post house found at the Brackett site had the trench entrance. This all seems to tie in rather closely for casual compari-

son. The pottery designs are also similar. The designs shown in Plates 1, 2 and 3 are typical of the Brackett site and Spiro main mound pottery. The complete statistical analysis has yet to be made, but unless there are factors that have not been considered which alter the picture, the Brackett site can be located in the Lower Mississippi Phase, Spiro Aspect, with the Focus yet to be determined.

Ed. note: I have reproduced the graphics in the same orientation that they were given in the original publication. It is obvious, upon reading the descriptions of the structures, that the tops of the maps are not north.

Some Additional References for the Brackett Site

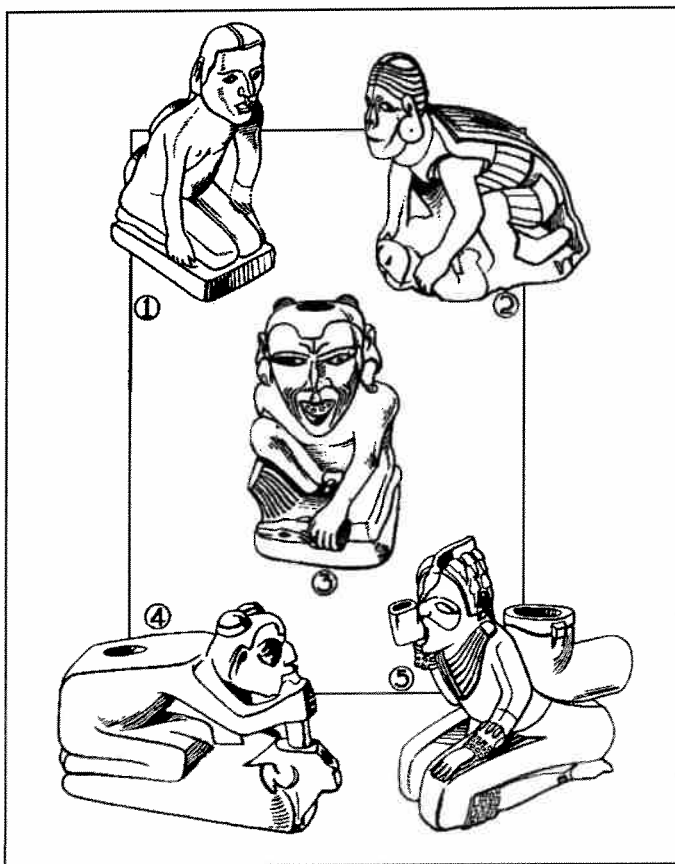
- Bareis, Charles John
1955 The Brackett Site, Ck-43, of Cherokee County, Oklahoma. *Oklahoma Anthropological Society Bulletin* 3:1-53.
- Bell, Robert E.
1973 Some Comments Upon Chipped Double-Bitted Axes. *Oklahoma Anthropological Society Newsletter* 21(1):3-9.
1984 Arkansas Valley Caddoan: The Harlan Phase. In: Bell, Robert E. (editor), *Prehistory of Oklahoma*, pp. 221-240. Academic Press, Inc., New York.
- Brown, James A., Robert E. Bell, and Don G. Wyckoff
1978 Caddoan Settlement Patterns in the Arkansas River Drainage. In: Smith, Bruce (editor), *Mississippian Settlement Patterns*, pp. 169-200. Academic Press, New York.
- Klinger, Timothy C., and Robert F. Cande
1986 *Cultural Resources Evaluation at Tenkiller Ferry Lake, Cherokee and Sequoyah Counties, Oklahoma*. Report 86-9, Historic Preservation Associates, Fayetteville.
- Neal, Larry
1974 *A Resurvey of the Prehistoric Resources of Tenkiller Ferry Lake*. General Survey Report 13, Oklahoma River Basin Survey, University of Oklahoma Research Administration.
- Rogers, Daniel
1978 Federally Sponsored Archaeological Work in Oklahoma Before World War II. Unpublished manuscript on file at the Oklahoma Archeological Survey.
- Wyckoff, Don G.
1980 *Caddoan Adaptive Strategies in the Arkansas Basin, Eastern Oklahoma*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.

HUMAN EFFIGY PIPES FROM SPIRO MOUND, LEFLORE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

*Sarah White**

Animal and human effigy tobacco pipes are not uncommon in Middle and Lower Mississippi culture sites, but are often rather crudely worked. However, the five human figurine pipes found during the University of Oklahoma - Works Project

Administration excavation of the Spiro Mound (*Ed. note: 34LF46*) are unusually perfect specimens of primitive stone sculpture and represent relatively finished examples of prehistoric art. The accompanying pen and ink sketches of these pipes give a general idea of the artistry they represent.



Effigy pipes from Spiro Mound; Figure 1, A9-2; Figure 2, B99-1; Figure 3, B99-3; Figure 4, B99-2; Figure 5, A9-1.

Figures 1 and 5 (A9-1 and A9-2) were found together but were not associated with a burial, while the other three were associations in Burial 99, the richest single feature encountered in the Spiro Mound. These effigy pipes from B99 (Figures 2, 3 and 4) were associated with four equal-stemmed “T” shaped pipes and with a mosaic pattern consisting of scores of finely chipped projectile points.

Figure 1 represents a squatting human figure with both the pipe bowl and stem socket carved in the back. The effigy is cut from white chalk having a hardness of 2.5 and is 24.5 cm. in height. A bit of charred tobacco was packed in the bottom of the bowl. The pipe is now in the collection of Mr. Clark Field, Tulsa. Figure 5 is a

conventionalized kneeling human figure, itself represented as smoking. The pipe is not integrated in the effigy but is carved separately, resting on the back of the sculpture. This specimen is cut from gray silt stone having a hardness of 3.5. Sufficient traces of the original paint remain to reconstruct the color scheme. The body from the waist down was yellow, the torso was brown; but the face, arms and shoulders were black. The wrists and hands were yellow and yellow circles were painted around the eyes. The functional part of the pipe was red and the head dress was red, yellow, white and brown, with a copper sheath along the median crest. This effigy is 22.4 cm. in height.

Figures 2, 3 and 4 were found together and are all carved from a deep red, soft stone which apparently is largely bauxite with an admixture of ferric oxide. It has a hardness of 3 on the standard scale. In all these effigies the functional pipe bowls and stem orifices are integral with the figure itself.

Figure 2 is in a semi-squatting position, bent forward with hands grasping a recumbent figure which is too defaced to be definitely identified. The pipe bowl and stem are in the same positions as those of Figure 4, but the effigy itself is more elaborately decorated and is shown with ear ornaments. Some effigy pipes reported from this region, now in the possession of private collectors or commercial diggers show male and female figures in various

postures of coition and some archaeologists are of the opinion this figure is such a representation. It is 27.2 cm. in height, the largest of the group. Figure 3 is the most perfect specimen and still carries a high polish. The figure is represented crouching with one hand and knee on a fallen deer. The ears are embellished with crescent ornaments, the hair is wound in two "horns" on the head and the teeth are pointed. The pipe bowl is in the top of the head and the stem orifice is at the back of the neck. This figurine is carved with greater anatomical detail than any of the others, the primitive sculptor even representing the vertebrae, together with the heavy muscles of the spine, arms and legs. The statuette is 17.7 cm. in height and 14.5 cm. wide. Figure 4 represents a human figure kneeling forward and smoking through a tube placed in the stem orifice of an animal figure pipe. The hair is dressed in two knots or "horns" very similar to the coiffure of Figure 3. The pipe bowl is excavated in the middle of the spine and the stem opening is placed approximately in the anal position. The figure is 20.5 cm. in height.

In general it may be said that while the style of these effigy pipes does not differ in any important respect from those already known in the Lower Mississippi valley, the artistic craftsmanship which they display is distinctly superior.

*Museum of Anthropology, University of Oklahoma, Norman.

RENEWAL NOTICE FOR VOLUME 12

Yes, please renew my subscription for Volume 12. I have enclosed a check/money order in the amount of \$15.00, made out to Caddoan Archeology/OU. (Sorry, we can't accept credit cards.)

Please send me the following back volumes:

Volume 1 (\$10.00) _____	Volume 5 (10.00) _____	Volume 9 (\$15.00) _____
Volume 2 (\$10.00) _____	Volume 6 (\$15.00) _____	Vol. 10 (\$15.00) _____
Volume 3 (\$10.00) _____	Volume 7 (15.00) _____	Vol. 11 (\$15.00) _____
Volume 4 (\$10.00) _____	Volume 8 (\$15.00) _____	

(Shipping and handling is included.)

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____ Email: _____

Please send this form and payment to:

Caddoan Archeology
Oklahoma Archeological Survey
111 E. Chesapeake
Norman OK 73019-5111

Telephone: (405) 325-7211
Email: lealbert@ou.edu



The University of Oklahoma is an Equal Opportunity Institution.

CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY is issued quarterly by the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, The University of Oklahoma, 111 E. Chesapeake, Norman OK 73019-5111, telephone (405) 325-7211. One hundred copies of this publication were printed by the Oklahoma Geological Survey, Norman OK, at no cost to the taxpayers of Oklahoma. Copies have been DEPOSITED WITH THE PUBLICATIONS CLEARINGHOUSE OF THE OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES.

**Caddoan Archeology Newsletter
Oklahoma Archeological Survey
The University of Oklahoma
111 E. Chesapeake
Norman OK 73019-5111**

127-9318

ISSN 1522-0427