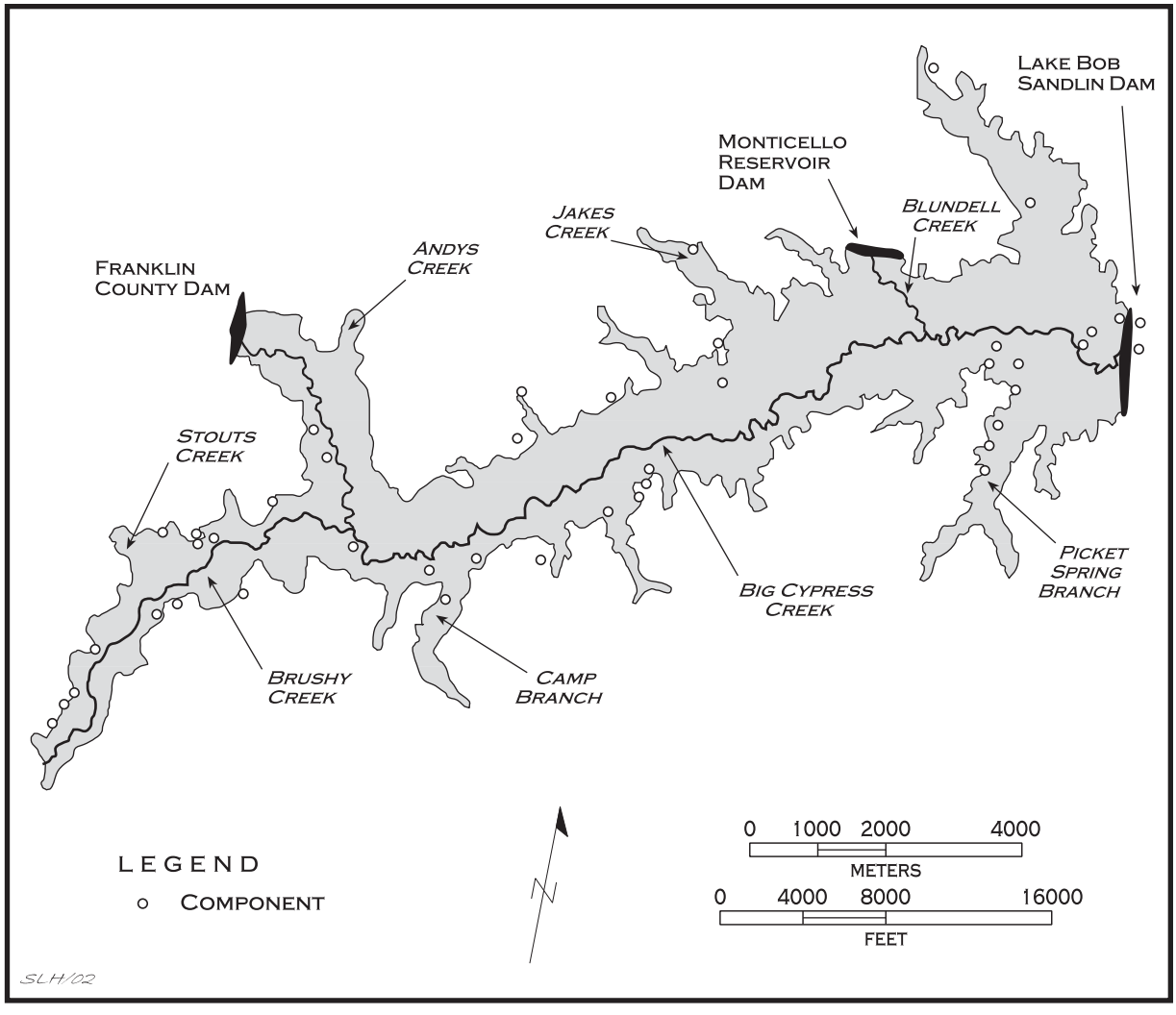
Caddoan Archeology Journal



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LIASON WITH THE CADDO NATION OF OKLAHOMA

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The 45th Annual Caddo Conference
February 21-23, 2003
Henderson State University, Arkadelphia, Arkansas

Schedule of Events

Friday, February 21, 2003

8:30 am–12:00 noon, Goodloe Hall
Pre-conference open house at the Arkansas Archeological Survey's Henderson Research Station, Goodloe Hall, 3rd floor.

1:00–5:00 pm, Garrison Center Lecture Hall

1:00 *Conference registration*

1:45 *Presentation of Colors*—Caddo Nation Youth Color Guard
Introduction and Welcoming Remarks—Mary Beth Trubitt, Arkansas Archeological Survey
President Charles Dunn, Henderson State University
Chairman LaRue Parker, Caddo Nation

Session 1: Recent Archeological Research

2:20 *Woodland Period Sites, Events, and Assemblages in the Arkansas River Basin*, Don G. Wyckoff and Billy Ross

2:40 *Caddo Utilization of the "Uplands" in the Middle Red River Region*, Christopher G. Davies

3:00 *The 2001- 2002 Investigations by the Arkansas Archeological Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society at the Tom Jones site (3HE40), a late 14th, early 15th Caddo Mound Group in Southwest Arkansas*, Frank Schambach and Jami Lockhart

3:20 Refreshment Break

3:40 *A New Look at the Toltec Module with GIS*, Gregory Vogel

4:00 *Three Creeks—A Late Prehistoric Ceremonial Center near the Louisiana-Arkansas Border*, Jeffrey S. Girard

4:20 *Excavations of a Large Treefall in the Area of the Barracks at Los Adaes (16NA16)*, George Avery

4:40 *Rebuilding the Cherokee Nation: A View from Park Hill*, Lois E. Albert

Friday evening: Dinner on your own, followed by informal socializing (7:00 pm–midnight) at Thrio's Coffee House, 515 Main, Arkadelphia.

Saturday, February 22, 2003

8:30 am–12:00 noon, Garrison Center Lecture Hall

8:30 Registration

Session 2: Novaculite Procurement and Use

9:00 *Focusing Research on the Ouachita Mountains Novaculite Quarries*, Mary Beth Trubitt

9:20 *Novaculite Acquisition and Use at Little Missouri Falls (3MN2075), an Early Middle Archaic Site, Montgomery County, Arkansas*, Roger E. Coleman

9:40 *Archeological Testing at Lake Ouachita: A Descriptive Summary of Lithics Recovered*, Kate Wright

10:00 Refreshment Break

Session 3: Louisiana Purchase Discussion Session

10:20 *Discussion Session: Louisiana Purchase and the Caddo*, Chair, Ann Early, Participants, Jeff Girard, Dayna Lee, Pete Gregory, Mary Cecile Carter, Timothy K. Perttula, Bobby Gonzalez

12:00–1:30 pm, Lunch on your own

1:30–4:30 pm, Garrison Center Lecture Hall

1:30 Announcements and News

Session 4: Caddo Culture and Heritage

2:00 *The Caddo Nation NAGPRA Program*, Bobby Konute Gonzalez

2:20 *Choctaw, Chitamacha, Coushatta, or Caddo: Who Made These Baskets?* Dustin Fuqua

2:40 *Preserving the Full Circle of Caddo History*, George Sabo III

3:00 *Maurice M. Bedoka, First Caddo Tribal Chairman: "A Leader of the People, and for the People"* Guyneth Bedoka Cardwell

3:20 Break to conclude the silent auction

4:00 *The Caddo Swing Dance*, Billie Ruth Hoff, with demonstration by members of the Caddo Culture Club

4:30 *Receiving the colors,* Caddo Nation Youth Color Guard

5:00–11:00 pm, Garrison Center Day Gym

5:00 Turkey Dance, Caddo Culture Club

6:30 Banquet–buffet dinner (advance purchase)

7:30 Traditional Songs and Dancing, Caddo Culture Club

Sunday, February 23, 2003

9:00 am–12:00 noon, Field Trip

There will be a tour of two area archeological sites (Barkman Mound outside Arkadelphia, with tour guide Ann Early, and the novaculite quarries at Magnet Cove, with tour guide Meeks Etchieson). Participants should meet outside the east entrance of Garrison Center at 9:00 am to receive directions for carpooling to the sites. Wear walking shoes and bring water, but this will not be a strenuous hike.

Abstracts of Presented Papers

Albert, Lois E. (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), *Rebuilding the Cherokee Nation: A View from Park Hill*

After being forced to leave their southeastern homeland in 1838, the Cherokees found themselves rebuilding their lives with few tools and resources. Although some Cherokees (Old Settlers) had voluntarily moved west earlier, they were forced to move from Arkansas to northeastern Oklahoma in 1828. In Park Hill, a mission and farmsteads were established before Removal, near the site of Illinois Campground, one of the ending points for the newcomers. Chief John Ross's family bought homes from Old Settlers in Park Hill. This area thus became an important administrative and educational center for the Nation. Despite great difficulties, the Cherokees had rebuilt their nation before the onset of the Civil War.

Avery, George (Los Adaes Station Archaeologist), *Excavations of a Large Treefall in the Area of the Barracks at Los Adaes (16NA16)*

Excavations of a very large treefall disturbance in the barracks area at Los Adaes (16NA16) are reported. The floor of the barracks building appears to consist of a sand layer, under which lies a re-deposited midden deposit, dating between 1721-1741. The artifacts from the zone above the floor, the floor itself, and the re-deposited midden zone below the floor will be discussed.

Cardwell, Guyneth Bedoka (Kadohadacho Historical Society), *Maurice M. Bedoka, First Caddo Tribal Chairman: "A Leader of the People, and for the People"*

Maurice Bedoka was the first tribal elected chairman and was involved in the creation of the first constitution of the tribal government in 1936. This paper is a short biography of Maurice Bedoka's life through the memories of his children and secondary materials.

Coleman, Roger E. (Ouachita National Forest, US Forest Service), *Novaculite Acquisition and Use at Little Missouri Falls (3MN2075), an Early Middle Archaic Site, Montgomery County, Arkansas*

Archeological testing was undertaken to establish the eligibility of Site 3MN2075 for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. This small, prehistoric site in southern Montgomery County is an early Middle Archaic novaculite workshop. The artifact assemblage reveals a focus on the production of thick bifacial cores. Substantial emphasis was placed on tool rejuvenation, however, indicating that novaculite acquisition was imbedded within a larger set of economic activities. Formal tool use and curation are recognized, permitting insights into mobility and land use in the early Mid-Holocene era.

Davies, Christopher G. (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Little Rock District), Caddo Utilization of the "Uplands" in the Middle Red River Region

In 1995, R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. conducted Phase III data recovery excavations on two large multi-component sites in Red River Parish, Louisiana. Both sites were excavated for the Louisiana

Department of Transportation and Development due to the impending construction of the Grand Bayou Reservoir. The lithic assemblage of the Caddo I (Alto focus) component of one site is contrasted with the lithic assemblage of the Caddo II/III (Bossier Focus) component of the other. In addition, this long overdue paper explores the differences and similarities of "upland" occupations with those of the Red River Valley proper.

Early, Ann (Arkansas Archeological Survey), chair, *Discussion Session: Louisiana Purchase and the Caddo*, with participants Jeff Girard, Dayna Lee, Pete Gregory, Mary Cecile Carter, Tim Perttula, and Bobby Gonzalez

This discussion on consequences of the Louisiana Purchase for the Caddo will focus on the time frame of AD 1790-1820. Topics to guide conversation include: the status of archeological research for this time period in the Caddo region; our understanding of the regional context for the Caddo and their neighbors during this time (what were the regional social, political, economic conditions?); the larger context for the Caddo and their neighbors (national and international context and potential impact on the Caddo); and the potential for archeology to contribute to our understanding of this geopolitical change as it affected people in the Caddo area. What research questions might guide future archeological, ethnohistoric, and ethnographic research?

Fuqua, Dustin (Cane River Creole National Historical Park, Natchitoches, LA), *Choctaw, Chitamacha, Coushatta, or Caddo: Who Made These Baskets?*

The collections from the Oakland and Magnolia Plantation units of Cane River Creole National Historical Park represent a wide array of artifacts from the late 18th through the mid 20th centuries. Particularly interesting are the collections from under the main house at Oakland Plantation, in what the Prud'homme family called their "museum." For nearly a century seven Native American baskets have hung on the wall in the "museum." This paper will discuss the possible origin of these baskets, as well as provide a description of each. Possibilities about tribal affiliation and miscellaneous information will also be discussed.

Girard, Jeffrey S. (Regional Archaeology Program, Northwestern State University of Louisiana), Three Creeks—A Late Prehistoric Ceremonial Center near the Louisiana-Arkansas Border

Three Creeks (16CL4) is one of the largest and best-preserved mound sites in Louisiana. The site is located along Corney Bayou, a major tributary of the Ouachita River near the Louisiana/Arkansas state line. Four flat-topped mounds and one conical mound encircle a large plaza, and several small rises to the east contain habitation debris. Although known to archaeologists for more than 40 years, the site has received little attention, probably because of its remote setting and its location between the Caddoan and Lower Mississippi Valley cultural areas. Mapping and limited testing were conducted at the site during 2000 and 2002. A small artifact collection was recovered, but no charcoal was obtained for radiometric dating. Ceramics suggest that the site was occupied between about A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1500. Although differences with contemporary sites in the Red River drainage are evident, the pottery appears to relate to Caddoan rather than Late Coles Creek or Plaquemine assemblages.

Gonzalez, Bobby Konute (NAGPRA Representative, Caddo Nation), *The Caddo Nation NAGPRA Program*

This paper will summarize the current activities of the Caddo Nation Historic Preservation Office arising from of the federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Hoff, Billie Ruth (Caddo, Oklahoma City, OK), *The Caddo Swing Dance*

The Caddo Swing Dance Doll exhibit from the Red Earth Museum in Oklahoma City is on loan to

Henderson State University for the occasion of the Caddo Conference. Using this exhibit, Hoff tells the story and history behind the Swing Dance and how the exhibit was created. The song and dance will be demonstrated by members of the Caddo Culture Club.

Sabo, George, III (Arkansas Archeological Survey), *Preserving the Full Circle of Caddo History*

Every society creates history according to its own understanding of the world and every society uses history for its own distinctive purposes. History, therefore, cannot be characterized in terms of universal definitions applicable to all societies; rather, history is manifested in multiple, socially constructed "ways of knowing." The conceptual basis of Caddo history involves recognition of culturally significant events (whether ascribed to everyday chronological time or an alternative "time out of ordinary time") that are associated with special places and often symbolized by emblematic material objects. This paper examines modern Caddo uses of ceremony, story telling, and religious practices to incorporate into everyday circumstances the cultural meanings, values, and themes enshrined in remembered historical events and through which cultural distinctiveness is maintained. Several implications for the analysis, interpretation, and conservation of Caddo archeological materials are discussed.

Schambach, Frank and Jami Lockhart (Arkansas Archeological Survey), *The 2001- 2002 Investigations by the Arkansas Archeological Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society at the Tom Jones site (3HE40), a late 14th , early 15th Caddo Mound Group in Southwest Arkansas*

We used geophysical remote sensing equipment to located the buried remains of burned Caddo buildings, thus determining the probable limits of the site and identifying major activity areas therein. Precisely located excavation units at the sites of five of these buildings have produced a wealth of information on the buildings themselves, their ages and contents, and the manner in which they were destroyed.

Trubitt, Mary Beth (Arkansas Archeological Survey), *Focusing Research on the Ouachita Mountains Novaculite Quarries*

Novaculite, a microcrystalline siliceous rock that outcrops in the Ouachita Mountains of western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma, has been a valued raw material for millennia. It was the prime resource for making the variety of chipped stone tools needed for living and working in this part of the world. For archeologists, understanding the patterns of novaculite procurement, use, and exchange is an important research focus. This paper addresses the problems and potential for research at novaculite quarry sites, and more broadly, into novaculite tool production and exchange systems.

Vogel, Gregory (University of Arkansas), *A New Look at the Toltec Module with GIS*

Distances between the nineteen mounds and enclosing embankment at the Toltec site (3LN42) have been interpreted as expressing a regular measurement of 47.5 meters (the "Toltec module"). GIS analysis reveals that even within very conservative margins of error, distances between mound edges and centers occur at this interval very often simply by chance. Statistical analysis of all possible measurements to and from mound edges and centers reveals a quantitative "signature" of mound spacing that may be useful in comparing the layout of mound centers to one another. Quantitative analyses of mound spacing or layout (such as searches for standard distances or astronomical alignments), must take into account how commonly such measurements or alignments could occur simply by chance if they are to be valid.

Wright, Kate (Arkansas Archeological Survey), *Archeological Testing at Lake Ouachita: A Descriptive Summary of Lithics Recovered*

This paper will present the preliminary results of an analysis of lithic material recovered from the testing of two sites along Lake Ouachita in Garland and Montgomery counties, Arkansas. An overview of test excavations will be presented along with a summary of the research plan and methodology used. Novaculite and other lithic raw material use at the sites will be explored along with indicators of lithic technologies employed at the sites.

Wyckoff, Don G. (Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History) and Billy Ross (Oklahoma Anthropological Society), Woodland Period Sites, Events, and Assemblages in the Arkansas River Basin

Looking across the Arkansas River Basin in Oklahoma, at least four cultural complexes are represented by radiocarbon dates that place them in the period of A.D. 200 to 900. In north-central Oklahoma, sites like Hammons, Vickery, and VonElm bear witness to camps and chert-working stations frequented by people some 1800 to 1400 years ago. These sites yield chipped stone tools of Florence flint (often heated), pottery (including some rims decorated with dentate stamping like Kansas City Hopewell), grinding basins and mullers, and occasional bones of deer and bison. Interaction with bison hunters in western Oklahoma seems implicated by Roger Mills County burials with clues to violent death by Florence flint spearpoints. In central Oklahoma, the Raulston-Rogers site is dated to 1300 years ago and attests to semi-nomadic groups who made cordmarked pottery, Gary points, and Scallorn points. Similar materials occur at other small sites (undated) in central Oklahoma. In the Grand River drainage of northeastern Oklahoma, the poorly defined, undated Cooper Complex appears to be people also influenced from Kansas City Hopewell communities. Perhaps related to this complex are the several blufftop, burned rock mound groups found along Grand River and dated to 1400 years ago. Lastly, in the Fourche Maline Valley and the southern part of the Arkoma Basin occur midden mounds (some with adjacent houses) yielding Williams Plain pottery, Gary points, Scallorn points, chipped stone axes and hoes, and numerous grinding basins. Radiocarbon dates from sites like Scott, Wann, and McCutchan-McLaughlin attest to occupations dating from roughly 1800 to 1300 years ago in the Fourche Maline Valley. Several mass graves are evidence of some kind of conflict with Ozarks residents. By 1300 years ago, sites with Williams Plain pottery and Gary and Scallorn points are present along the Arkansas and lower Grand rivers. We interpret these sites as the spread northward of groups whose ancestral homeland was in the northern Ouachita Mountains.

10th Annual (2002) East Texas Archeological Conference Abstracts, held November 16, 2002, in Texarkana, Texas

Avery, George (Northwestern State University), 18th Century Temper Changes in Native American Pottery recovered from Los Adaes

Temper analysis of midden proveniences from the early and middle occupations at Los Adaes (1721-1773) will be presented. Bone temper dominates the early occupations, with lesser amounts of shell temper, and very little mixed bone and shell temper. A sample from the middle occupation has mostly shell temper, a fair amount of mixed bone and shell temper, and very little bone-only temper. It appears that by 1740, shell is the most common temper found in sherds recovered from Los Adaes. Regional influences will be discussed.

Bergstrom, Velicia (USDA, Forest Service), Eddins Cemtery and Clemens Branch Site

Ground penetrating radar (GPR) has shown many applications in archeological research. Examples of work done in the Caddo area are presented.

Perttula, Timothy K. (Archeological & Environmental Consultants, LLC), Archeological Investigations at the Nawi haia ina Site (41RK170)

Earlier in 2002, we had the opportunity to take a detailed look at a threatened prehistoric Caddo site near Henderson, the Nawi haia ina site (41RK170). This translates as "Our mother dwells below" in the Caddo language. The site contains habitation features and midden deposits from a residential occupation, as well as a small and spatially discrete cemetery, all dating, based on 11 C14 dates and 18 OCR dates, between A.D. 1150-1460. The small cemetery appears to postdate the habitation deposits, and our excavations identified the extended burials of two adult Caddo women.

The excavations in the residential areas at the site documented a large midden, pit features, and post holes from one probable house, along with a large assemblage of utility and fine ware ceramics, stemmed arrow points and preforms, as well as expedient flake tools, and a smattering of lithic debris from tool manufacture. Faunal and floral remains indicate that the Caddo people here had a diverse diet that relied on deer, turtle, and small animals and birds, as well as maize, hickory, and walnut nuts. There was a heavy reliance on forest mast products, but stable isotope analysis of the two burials indicates that maize comprised about 40% of the diet. These Caddo were part of a larger community living in the middle Sabine River basin.

Schambach, Frank (Southern Arkansas University and Arkansas Archeological Survey) The 2002 Investigations by the Arkansas Archeological Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society at the Grandview Wildlife Management Area.

Between June 8 and June 23 we tested three historic sites and two prehistoric sites, all found by Society volunteers during a March 30-April 7 site-survey session. We mapped the Broady Mound (3HE141), one of the three known sites with mounds at Grandview, which Society volunteers had relocated in March along with the much larger, and still uninvestigated, Hayfield Mound (3HE41). At the Tom Jones site we enlarged our 2001 excavations at the house sites in Areas 1, 4, and 7, obtaining much additional information on the houses

themselves and enlarging our collections of artifacts and floral and faunal remains from them. We confirmed that a low rise that Society volunteers relocated in Area D, approximately 200 meters northwest of Mound A, covers the remains of yet another burned house, apparently identical in shape, orientation and age to those in Areas 1 and 7. The discovery of a mounded-over house site at this location practically doubles the known areal extent of the Tom Jones mound group.

Trubitt, Mary Beth D. (Henderson State University and Arkansas Archeological Survey)

A report of 2002 field school activities at 3SA11, a site in the Saline River valley on the eastern edge of Caddo land, and towards the late end of the spectrum (1500s-1600s).

Turner, Robert (Texas Archeological Stewards Network) Hematite axes of Northeast Texas II.

This paper discusses materials used for axe manufacture, fabrication techniques, and axe preforms as well as a few exotic shapes.

Walker, James B. (The Archaeological Conservancy)

The Caddo left behind an incredible legacy buried in thousands of archaeological sites in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Our knowledge of this great culture exists only through oral history and in the archaeological record. Centuries of looting and relic hunting have greatly diminished our ability to recreate their history. The number of intact, undisturbed sites is now one-tenth of what once existed. This paper focuses on the need for protecting Caddo sites and the need for increased emphasis on preserving the sites that are left.

The Caddo Indian Burial Ground (3MN386), Norman, Arkansas

Ann M. Early and Mary Beth Trubitt
Arkansas Archeological Survey

INTRODUCTION

Human burials were exposed accidentally during construction of a city sewer treatment plant in Norman, Arkansas, in October 1988. Archeological salvage excavations in the days following, directed by Ann Early of the Arkansas Archeological Survey's Henderson Research Station, identified two burials, a small cluster of residential features, and artifacts dating from the Archaic through Caddo periods. After discussions between the various agencies and groups involved, a new location was found for the sewer treatment plant. The human bone and associated grave goods were returned to the Caddo Tribe for reburial, and the site was covered up for protection. The site, 3MN386, originally named the Norman Sewer Plant site and now called the Caddo Indian Burial Ground in Norman, is part of a city park. The Southern Montgomery County Development Council has plans to install a series of signs along a walking path at the park to interpret the site.

Site 3MN386 is located on a low terrace next to the confluence of Huddleston Creek and the Caddo River. Based on the distribution of chipped stone debris, the site was at least 1.5 hectares (almost 4 acres) in area, but the full extent of the site was never determined by archeological investigations. The archeological salvage excavations in 1988 were limited to a small area of 25 x 30 m where the burials and other features were uncovered. While artifacts diagnostic of Archaic and Fourche Maline periods were found at the site, the main use of the site was in the Mississippian period. Two Caddoan occupations between about AD 1250-1500 are indicated based on the materials associated with these features: an earlier residential use of the site that left the remains of a large circular house with hearth and a burned ash floor deposit; and a later use of the site as a cemetery.

THE EVENTS OF OCTOBER 1988

When Duane Cox, mayor of Norman, noticed human bone at the construction site of the city's proposed sewer treatment plant on October 25, 1988, he contacted a local medical doctor, the county coroner, and Ann Early of the Arkansas Archeological Survey's Henderson Research Station. Early headed to Norman, and there met Meeks Etchieson, Ouachita National Forest archeologist, and several Forest Service cultural resource technicians (CRT). At this point, nearly all the topsoil had been removed from the construction area and pushed into several backdirt piles, and the yellow clay subsoil was exposed. Cox and other site visitors had retrieved bone from a backdirt pile and had collected artifacts from the backdirt and the scraped surface. This material, and artifacts noted in subsequent visits, included ceramic sherds (undecorated shell, grit, and clay/grog-tempered sherds, and incised clay/grog-tempered sherds), novaculite flakes, preforms, and dart points (including Gary *var. Camden* and *var. Gary*, and large straight stemmed points), sandstone hammerstones and fire-cracked rock, and large pieces of 19th-20th century scrap metal. In addition to the loose bone and artifacts, the archeologists noted indications of dark pit outlines of at least two graves disturbed in the center of the construction tract. Earth moving activities were halted.

The State Archeologist and the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (AHPP) were contacted, and permission from the AHPP was obtained to salvage the disturbed graves and ascertain whether other features remained in the vicinity. Early, assisted by Etchieson and several U.S. Forest Service CRTs, along with Martha Rolingson of the Survey's Toltec Research Station, exposed and excavated the two burials. An additional seven features and 21 post stains were identified and mapped over the course of the next two days. The mapping was done using transit and tape (a permanent datum point was later established south of the feature area). A site form was prepared for the site, now designated 3MN386.

On October 31, 1988, State Historic Preservation Officer Cathy Buford notified the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, one of the federal agencies involved in the construction project, that a significant prehistoric Indian site had been discovered and that a plan was needed to mitigate the adverse effect of the construction. The Farmers Home Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture later became the lead federal agency for the mitigation. In November of 1988, Ann Early (1988a) prepared a draft data recovery plan that summarized the work at the site and proposed a research design in case of future excavations at the site (although no additional archeological excavations took place at 3MN386). In December 1988, a meeting was held with representatives from the AHPP, the Arkansas Archeological Survey, the Caddo Tribe and other American Indian groups, the city of Norman, and the state and federal agencies involved in funding the construction, to decide on a course of action. Three alternatives were considered: (1) to remove the human and archeological material for study and protection, and proceed with construction; (2) to redesign the sewer treatment plant for the remaining portion of the tract, and re-inter the burials and restore/protect the site; or (3) to acquire a new property for construction of the sewer treatment plant, and re-inter the burials and restore/protect the site. In the end, alternative 3 was selected. The city of Norman agreed to find a new location for construction of the sewer treatment plant and remove structures already built, the State Archeologist was to return human remains and burial items to the Caddo Indians for re-interment in a non-public burial ritual at the site, and the site was to be covered with additional dirt, fenced, and lighted for protection.

In January of 1989, the skeletal material from the two burials and miscellaneous bone recovered from disturbed contexts was transferred to bioarcheologist Jerome Rose at the University of Arkansas for analysis. His report (Rose and Barnes 1989) was completed by February 1989. At the end of March 1989, the human skeletal material from 3MN386 and the artifacts associated with the burials were repatriated to the Caddo Tribe. A reburial ceremony was conducted by the Caddo at the site in early April.

A new sewer treatment plant location was found downstream from 3MN386, and a cultural resources survey was conducted in March, 1989, to clear the plant and water lines. The new location had been a low-lying area that was heavily modified in the recent past, and no significant cultural resources were identified (Guendling and Mintz 1989). (There was a cultural resources survey conducted in advance of the original sewer treatment plant construction [Swanda 1980], but the construction location was apparently shifted from the area originally surveyed.)

Restoration of the 3MN386 site following reburial of the disturbed graves was to include removal of a concrete pumping station built as part of the sewer treatment plant, spreading of backdirt and covering the site with an additional 4 inches of gravel and 4 inches of topsoil, and providing a light (the fencing was eliminated from the plan). The restoration work was held up for various reasons, and was not completed until 1991. Prior to this, in April of 1990, a trench for a water line from the lift station was dug across the tract and east of the reburial area, although this part of the site had not been inspected for cultural features either in the October 1988 salvage work or during the March 1989 survey.

There was never any provision for determining the actual boundaries of archeological site 3MN386 beyond the 25 x 30 m area that was examined by archeologists in October 1988. The areas to the north towards Huddleston Creek, to the west towards the Caddo River, to the east towards the highway, and to the south into a wooded lot, were never tested by archeologists to check for the presence of cultural features. Any plans for future use of the city park should include the possibility that subsurface disturbance may impact unknown cultural features in the area of 3MN386.

SITE DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATIONS

The site, 3MN386, is situated on a low alluvial terrace overlooking the confluence of Huddleston Creek and the Caddo River on the south edge of Norman, Arkansas. At this point in its course, within 18 km of the headwaters, the Caddo River is characteristic of many small streams in the southern Ouachita Mountains, flowing shallow and swift over a gravel base. In the vicinity of the site, the alluvial valley is barely 300 m wide, with mountain ridges that form part of the core area of the Ouachitas rising steeply on both sides of the valley. The Caddo continues to run through this narrow valley another 8 km until it enters a wider bottomland in the vicinity of Caddo Gap. The geological formations that surround the river in this vicinity include part of the Novaculite Uplift.

The areal extent of site 3MN386 is unknown but certainly extends beyond the 25 x 30 m area that was the focus of the 1988 salvage excavations. Based on the distribution of lithic debris in the construction area, the portion of the site impacted by construction covered about 125 x 125 m, roughly the area bounded by Huddleston Creek on the north, the Caddo River on the West, the road on the east, and the undeveloped wooded tract on the south (Figure 1).

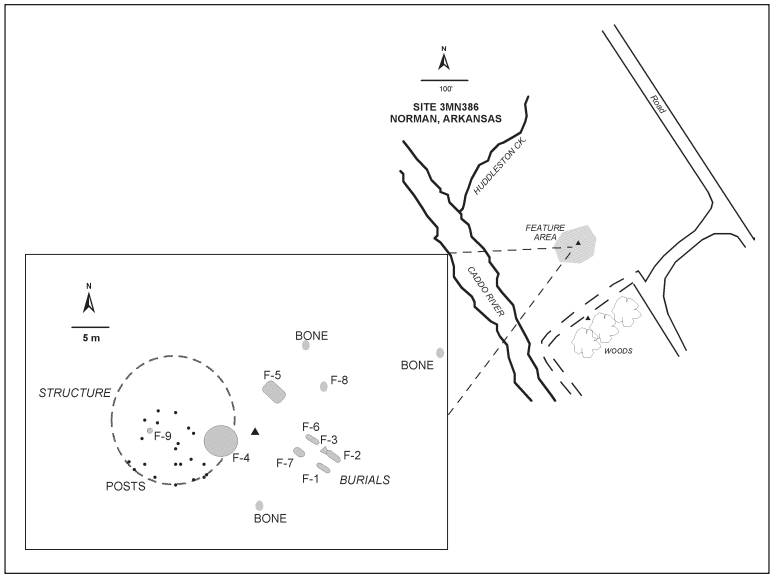

Figure 1. Site plan.

Artifacts exposed by the construction and during salvage excavations indicate that there were site occupations dating to the Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and Historic periods at 3MN386. Large quantities of novaculite flakes and broken sandstone cobbles (hammerstones and/or fire-cracked rock) were seen on the disturbed surface of the site. A relatively small number of dart points and ceramic sherds were observed. The Gary *var. Gary* and straight stemmed dart points indicate one or more Late Archaic occupations, while the Gary *var. Camden* dart points and undecorated clay/grog-tempered and grit-tempered sherds are diagnostic of Woodland Fourche Maline occupations ca. 100-700 A.D. (Figure 2). No identifiable features attributed to these time periods were found. The Archaic and Woodland period occupations of the site were probably small scale encampments that produced mainly lithic debris. Early-mid 20th century metal fragments were noted at the site; local residents report that a lumber yard once stood here.

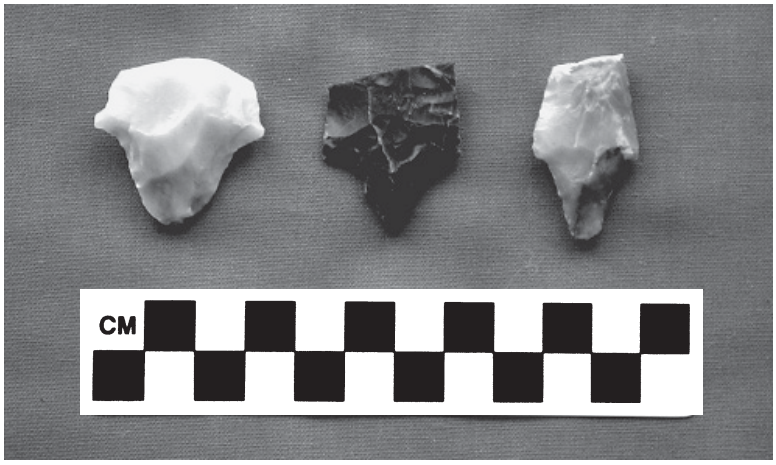

Figure 2. Dart points, Gary type (l-r, 88-366-17, 18, general).

The cultural features (Table 1) that were salvaged and mapped belong to two Mississippian period occupations. Archeologists recovered remains of two burials at 3MN386 during the October 1988, excavations (Early 1988a). Feature 1 (Burial 1) was the base of a faint grave pit and a partial skeleton. The skeleton in Burial 1 had been nearly completely removed from the grave by the construction activity, and much of the bone in the backdirt pile was attributed to this burial. This individual was buried in a supine extended position with head to the northwest, in a grave pit oriented NW-SE. There were no obvious grave offerings, but a single Alba arrowpoint (Figure 3) was found near one elbow, and the freshly broken potsherds recovered from the backdirt pile were assumed to be a vessel associated with this burial. Feature 2 (Burial 2) was a grave pit with a skeleton that had been crushed but not disinterred by the construction activity. The grave was immediately north of Burial 1 and shared the same orientation. This individual was also

Table 1. Features at 3MN386.

Designation	Description	Excavated?
Fea. 1	Burial 1, 2.0 x 0.76 m	yes
Fea. 2	Burial 2, 2.8 x 1.0 m	yes
Fea. 3	Oval stain, probable burial	no
Fea. 4	Ash/charcoal deposit, probable house floor	no
Fea. 5	Rectangular stain, 3.6 x 1.75 m, probable burial	no
Fea. 6	Oval stain, 1.82 x 0.82 m, burial	no
Fea. 7	Oval stain, 1.46 x 0.65 m, probable burial	no
Fea. 8	Cluster of bone and artifacts, displaced by bulldozer	no
Fea. 9	Circular feature, 54 cm dia., burned red outline, probable hearth	no

Table 2. Accession Catalog for 3MN386.

Feature/Area	Accession	Description
Fea. 1, Burial 1	88-366-1	human bone from Burial 1 grave fill.
	88-366-2	1 arrowpoint near L elbow (lt. gray novaculite, minimally retouched, asymmetrical blade, straight base, 2.6 cm long, Alba type, Figure 3), and 1 clay tempered engraved sherd (Friendship Engraved type, Figure 6).
	88-366-4	1 arrowpoint (white novaculite, minimal retouch, expanded stem, straight base, corner notched, 1.7 cm long, Agee type?, Figure 3), 1 shell tempered sherdlet, and 1 quartzite gravel.
Fea. 2, Burial 2	88-366-3	human bone from Burial 2 grave fill; also artifacts from grave fill: 22 sherds (1 plain shell tempered rim, 1 incised shell tempered rim, 1 incised shell tempered, 3 shell tempered sherdlets, 3 plain leached shell tempered, 1 plain leached shell & grit tempered, 1 plain grit tempered, 5 plain clay tempered, 1 plain clay tempered base, 2 incised clay tempered, 3 brushed clay tempered); 47 novaculite debitage (1 core remnant, 16 flakes, 21 flake fragments, 9 shatter); 2 novaculite biface fragments; 1 mussel shell; 4 bone fragments; 13 unmodified rock; 2 pieces novaculite cobble FCR.
	88-366-5	vessel #1: shell tempered jar, circular flat base, flared rim with incised decoration, smudged inside and out, Braden Incised type (soil from vessel was fine screened, includes sherdlets, small novaculite flakes, and small pieces of bone including fish vertebra).
	88-366-6	vessel #2: shell tempered jar, circular flat base, flared rim with incised decoration, smudged inside and out, Braden Incised type (soil from vessel included 4 sherds: 1 plain grit tempered, 1 brushed clay tempered, 2 incised shell tempered), 2 broken quartzite cobbles, 1 sandstone pebble.
	88-366-7	sherds from vessel #1 or #2 (9 incised shell tempered, including 4 rims).
	88-366-8	4 arrowpoints at R hand (8-1: gray novaculite, notched, straight stem, concave base, 2.0 cm long, Washita type; 8-2: white novaculite, notched, concave base, 1.9 cm long, Washita type; 8-3: white novaculite, notched straight stem, concave base, 2.2 cm long, Washita type; 8-4: white novaculite, sl. convex blade, concave base, 2.1 cm long, Maud type).

Table 2. *(Continued)*

Feature/Area	Accession	Description
	88-366-10	biface of Kay Co. chert, 20.4 cm long, platform at proximal end, shallow notches, edges at middle portion of biface worn and ground (Figure 4).
	88-366-21	4 arrowpoints near L hand (21-1: white novaculite, serrated, sl. convex blade, sl. concave base, 2.7 cm long, Fresno type; 21-2: pink novaculite, sl. concave base, 2.3 cm long, Fresno type; 21-3: white novaculite, notched, concave base, 2.0 cm long, Washita type; 21-4: gray novaculite, notched, concave base, 2.5 cm long, Washita type).
Fea. 4	88-366-13	sherd from surface of Fea. 4 ash layer (large rim sherd from tall rim jar, clay tempered, interior sooting, horizontal incised lines, Barnard design?, Figure 5).
	88-366-14	carbon sample #1 (28.6 g dry weight—sent out for radiocarbon dating).
	88-366-15	carbon sample #2 (90.9 g dry weight).
Fea. 5	88-366-16	miscellaneous lithics and ceramics from surface of Fea. 5: 1 eroded grit tempered sherd; 29 novaculite (13 flakes, 9 flake fragments, 4 shatter, 1 utilized flake, 2 biface fragments); 1 sandstone FCR; 1 piece glassy slag?
Fea. 6	88-366-17	miscellaneous lithics and ceramics from surface of Fea. 6: 3 sherds (1 plain leached shell temper, 1 plain grit & clay tempered, 1 incised clay tempered); 3 novaculite shatter; 1 dart point base fragment (white novaculite, wide contracting stem, prominent shoulders, Gary *var. Gary* type, Figure 2); 1 sandstone cobble; 1 sandstone chunk, possibly used as abrader.
	88-366-20	partial pottery vessel: leached shell tempered open bowl, flat circular base, notched lip (Cornell 5 mode), Poteau Plain type. Also miscellaneous artifacts from grave fill: 1 sherd (clay tempered rim, smoothed/polished/slipped? interior and exterior, open bowl form, flat notched lip, Cornell 7 design?); 1 quartz crystal fragment; 2 sandstone cobble/FCR; 1 unmodified sandstone pebble.

Table 2. *(Continued)*

Feature/Area	Accession	Description
Fea. 7	88-366-18	miscellaneous lithics and ceramics from surface of Fea. 7: 14 sherds (1 incised clay tempered, 1 engraved clay tempered rim, Figure 6, 1 plain shell tempered base, 4 plain shell tempered, 3 shell tempered sherdlets, 4 plain grit tempered); 1 dart point base (black novaculite, thin, contracting stemmed, Gary *var. LeFlore* or *Camden* type, Figure 2); 1 novaculite utilized blade; 14 novaculite debitage (2 flakes, 8 flake fragments, 4 shatter); 2 pieces quartzite; 1 piece worked quartz crystal; 4 small pieces bone; 24 small unmodified pebbles/gravels.
Fea. 8	88-366-19	cluster of artifacts and human bone from surface of Fea. 8; includes bone probably displaced from Burial 1 by construction. Artifacts include: 1 plain leached shell tempered sherd; 11 novaculite (6 flakes, 3 flake fragments, 1 utilized flake, 1 biface fragment); 1 quartzite fragment, unmodified; 1 sandstone FCR; 2 historic (1 drainage tile fragment, 1 piece purple glass).
backdirt pile, W	88-366-9	bone—animal scapula—deer?
general surface	88-366-11	miscellaneous lithics and ceramics, human bone associated with Burial 1 individual. Artifacts: 16 sherds (3 plain clay tempered, 1 brushed clay tempered, 2 incised clay tempered, 4 plain grit tempered, 1 plain clay & bone tempered, 5 plain shell tempered); 1 white novaculite core rejuvenation flake or preform fragment; 5 pieces animal bone; 3 pieces sandstone; 2 pieces burned clay.
surface, disturbed area near Burial 1	88-366-12	bone
backdirt, N	88-366-22	human bone area near Burial 1 associated with Burial 1 and 2 individuals & pottery probably from Burial 1. Artifacts: 2 plain shell tempered sherds; 1 novaculite flake; 1 novaculite utilized flake; 3 pieces of mussel shell (partial hoe?).
backdirt, N	88-366-23	artifacts, mixed provenience: 1 quartz crystal fragment; 1 silicified sandstone or quartzite rock.
surface, disturbed area N of backdirt	88-366-24	pieces of human bone associated with Burial 1 individual; 1 arrowpoint (white novaculite, minimal retouched flake, asymmetrical blade, deep corner notches, straight stem base, 3.2 cm long, Alba type?, Figure 3).

Table 2. *(Continued)*

Feature/Area	Accession	Description
surface, area of B-1 and B-2	88-366-25	bone from Burial 2 and possibly displaced from Burial 1; 1 piece of mussel shell; 1 small sandstone pebble; 2 sandstone fragments.
general surface from 10/88, 11/89, 1/90	88-366	10 sherds (1 plain grit tempered, 1 plain clay tempered, 4 brushed clay tempered, 3 incised clay tempered, 1 red slipped incised clay tempered rim, Bates 9 design?); 1 novaculite biface fragment; 1 dart point base fragment (pink novaculite, narrow blade, pointed stem, Gary *var. Camden* type, Figure 2); 1 quartz crystal fragment; 1 silicified sandstone or quartzite unmodified rock.

buried in a supine extended position with the head to the northwest. Burial 2 was associated with several grave goods, including a large chipped biface made of Kay County, Oklahoma, chert (Figure 4) beneath the skull, four novaculite arrowpoints under the right hand and four novaculite arrowpoints in the vicinity of the left hand (the arrowpoints were Washita, Maud, and Fresno types), and two small shell-tempered Braden Incised jars adjacent to the right lower leg (Table 2).

Figure 3. Arrow points, Alba and Agee types (l-r, 88-366-2, 4, 24).

Similar artifacts were found with a burial excavated at Standridge (3MN53), a small Caddoan mound center 8 km downstream from Norman, attributed to the Buckville phase (Early 1988b). In particular, the mode of burial and artifacts found with Burial 2 are similar to the Feature 9 grave excavated at Standridge that included a large Kay County chert biface, Maud arrowpoints, and Poteau Plain and Woodward Plain ceramics. These pottery types, along with Braden Incised, are known as markers of the Fort Coffee phase in the Arkansas River Valley (Rohrbaugh 1982, 1984). At Standridge, Woodward Plain and Poteau Plain ceramics were found with engraved and incised pottery typical of Caddo ceramics from the Ouachita and Red River drainages in southwest Arkansas. This occupation at Standridge, along with Caddoan material at the Poole site in the upper Ouachita River valley (Early, in Wood 1981), was assigned to the Buckville phase. It is not clear to which cultural phase the Norman burials should be attributed, but based on comparisons with the Fort Coffee phase and the Standridge Feature 9 grave, the Norman site burials probably date to ca. A.D. 1500.

Analysis of the human remains was undertaken by Jerome Rose and James Barnes of the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. The skeletal analysis included the bone recovered from Features 1 and 2, and the bone

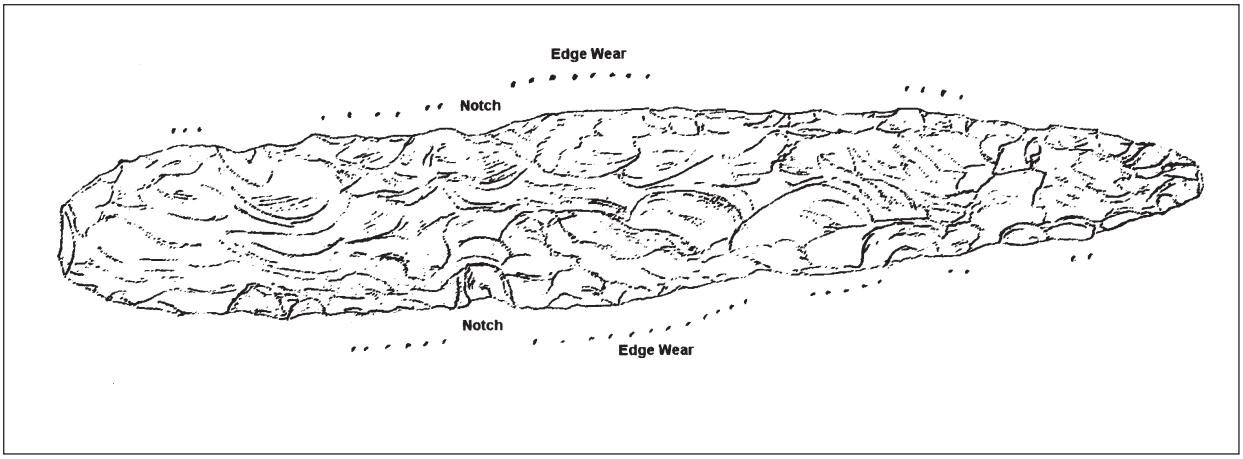

Figure 4. Biface of Kay County chert from Burial 2 (88-366-10).

recovered from backdirt and scattered by construction, all of which was assigned to the individuals identified in Burials 1 and 2. Sex and age estimates were determined using standard bioarcheological methods (Rose and Barnes 1989). The analysis revealed that Burial 1 was a young adult (20-25 years), possibly male, while Burial 2 was a subadult (15-18 years), unknown but with female traits. The identification of the individual in Burial 2 as possibly female is interesting in light of the arrowpoints as grave goods, which are usually interpreted by archeologists as associated with males. Both individuals exhibited characteristics of ancient Native Americans, but the identity of these remains as Caddo Indians was based on the associated cultural material rather than the biological analysis (Rose and Barnes 1989). The Burial 2 individual had several dental caries, indicating (given the young age) the consumption of a high carbohydrate diet (i.e., maize). Neither individual showed skeletal pathologies that would point to a cause of death. There were hypoplasias on the teeth that indicated several periods of stress during childhood. Based on the unusually young age of death, lack of skeletal pathological lesions, and frequent episodes of childhood stress past 3.0-3.5 years, Rose and Barnes (1989) raised the possibility that these individuals died from contact with European diseases. The estimated date of A.D. 1500 for the burials would not be out of line with this hypothesis.

Near the two burial features, archeologists uncovered evidence of additional features that were mapped but not excavated (Early 1988a). While clearing Burial 2, a dark stain in the west end of the grave pit was identified and designated Feature 3, a pit that was possibly a grave that was superimposed by Feature 2. Indications of three possible additional graves were found: a large dark rectangular pit (Feature 5) and two dark oblong stains (Features 6 and 7), located northwest of Burials 1 and 2 (see Figure 1). None of these possible graves were excavated, although a partial pottery vessel was removed from the disturbed surface of Feature 6. Four concentrations of loose bone were mapped in the area, including one designated as Feature 8, but not excavated.

Hand cleaning several locations west of Burials 1 and 2 led to the identification of other cultural features. A partial arc of postmolds was exposed, forming part of the circular outline of a structure approximately 16 meters in diameter, and numerous other post stains were identified nearby. A total of 21 postmolds were mapped, ranging from 15-39 cm diameter. A large post or small pit (54 cm diameter) with a heat-reddened outline was tentatively identified as a hearth (Feature 9) associated with the circular building. A large dark area about 5 m in diameter was tentatively identified as an ash/charcoal deposit on the floor of a house (Feature 4). A clay-tempered incised jar rim (Figure 5) was found in the ash layer. Two charcoal samples were collected from wood charcoal in the ash layer. This ash deposit may represent a second structure. The function of the

Figure 5. Incised jar rim sherd from surface of Feature 4 ash layer (88-366-13).

structure(s) is difficult to interpret based on the scant evidence, but the postmold, hearth, and ash layer are probably the result of domestic activity at the site. Both circular and rectangular houses and special-purpose structures have been found at other Caddo sites in the region (e.g., at Standridge and Winding Stair, see Early 1988b, 2000).

The few artifacts found with these structural features and the radiocarbon sample from Feature 4 indicate another occupation ca. A.D. 1250-1350, earlier in time than the burials. One of the two charcoal samples from Feature 4 was submitted to Beta Analytic, Inc. in February 2001, and was radiocarbon dated (Beta-152953, standard assay) to a calibrated 1 sigma age range of AD 1260-1290 (Table 3). The large clay-tempered rim sherd from the Feature 4 ash bed came from a large utilitarian jar. It is decorated with bold horizontally placed incising. An engraved sherd (from rim area) found in the grave fill of Feature 1 (Burial 1) is clay-tempered, and is Friendship Engraved *var. Antoine* or *var. Trigg* (Figure 6). This pottery type and the Alba projectile point were both recorded in features belonging to the earliest Caddoan occupation at the Standridge site, preceding the Feature 9 burial, which lacked Alba points and Friendship Engraved vessels. It is likely that these artifacts from the Norman site Burial 1 fill, along with the incised rim sherd from the Feature 4 ash bed, represent an earlier Caddoan occupation of 3MN386. This interpretation is strengthened by the 13th century radiocarbon age for Feature 4 charcoal.

Table 3. Radiocarbon Assay from 3MN386.

Sample	Radiocarbon Age	Calibrated Age Intercept	Calibrated Age Ranges
Fea. 4, 88-366-14 Beta-152953	730 ± 50 B.P. (-26.0 ‰ 13C/12C ratio)	AD 1280	AD 1260-1290 (1 sigma) AD 1220-1310, 1370-1380 (2 sigma)

SUMMARY

The Caddo Indian Burial Ground site in Norman (3MN386) is a multi-component site located on the Caddo River in Montgomery County, Arkansas. Archeological investigation of this site was prompted by the unearthing of human bone during construction in October 1988. As a result of a couple of days of salvage excavations, the site had use during the Archaic, Woodland Fourche Maline, Mississippian Caddoan, and

Historic (20th century) periods. The main occupations were affiliated with the Caddoan culture and include several residential features dating to about A.D. 1250-1350 and a cluster of human burials dating to about A.D. 1500. Additional cultural features probably remain in undisturbed portions of the site.

Figure 6. Engraved sherds (l-r, 88-366-2, 18).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This summary of archeological investigations at site 3MN386 is based on field notes and a draft report/research proposal prepared by Ann Early in November of 1988, and on a report by Jerome Rose and James Barnes in February 1989. Because further field work was not done at the site, Ann Early put away the draft proposal to pursue other research in the Ouachita Mountains. Summarizing the results of past fieldwork and submitting a sample for radiocarbon dating in 2001 has been motivated by efforts by the Southern Montgomery County Development Council to create a series of interpretive signs at the park in Norman, and by local interest in nominating the site to the National Register of Historic Places.

CURATION

Human bone and grave goods accessioned as 88-366-1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, and 25 were repatriated to the Caddo Tribe in 1989. The remaining artifacts and field notes are curated at the Henderson Research Station of the Arkansas Archeological Survey in Arkadelphia.

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Hatchel Site and Paul Mitchell Cemetery[1]

A. T. Jackson

HATCHEL SITE

A WPA-University of Texas archaeological unit excavated in the vicinity of Texarkana from November 1, 1938, to August 25, 1939, on the A. J. Hatchel place [41BW3], Bowie County. During that time a large earthen mound and adjacent cemeteries were excavated under the direction of William C. Beatty, Jr.

The mound, 190 x 145 x 30 feet, was located on what seemed to be an old channel of Red River about a mile from the present stream. The site was part of an extensive village, perhaps related to other mound and village groups within a radius of three miles. The entire area, which contains nine or more mounds, shows evidence of long-continued occupation by fairly large numbers. The Hatchel mound had long served as a place of refuge for livestock in periods of overflow.

On top of the mound grew a large burr oak tree which had rings indicating an age of 170 years. There was no evidence of European contact.

The mound was not a burial structure, but a truncated pyramid of the house-mound type. Only four burials were found in the entire mound. Three of these were infants and one was an intrusive adult burial.

Eight floors were found in the upper 13 feet of the mound. The presence of so many floors in a small vertical area suggests that after each period of occupation, and possible burning of the house, more soil was added and another floor prepared for building purposes. Beneath the eighth floor was a primary mound of smaller proportions, at each end of which had been fills to enlarge for the next floor. The primary mound seemed to have a ramp, or slanting approach, at the south center.

The lower part of the mound consisted of two different structural stages. Most of the lower levels were almost sterile as compared with the evidences of material culture found on the upper floors. The original mound was erected on a portion of the large, comparatively level village site, and not on a natural elevation.

Each floor contained from one to three house sites, outlined by post molds. Of twenty houses, fifteen were roughly circular in shape. They ranged in size from 10 to 49 feet, with an average diameter of about thirty feet. A number of houses had protruding entranceways three to four feet wide and about five feet long, as indicated by post molds. Of fourteen definite entranceways, 57% were to the southeast, 22% to the south, 14% to the east, and 7% to the northwest. Wattle, apparently from burned clay roofs, was present in four of the houses. There was no evidence of a large central supporting post in any house.

Seven houses contained fire pits, while three others had deposits of ashes without definite pits. Most of the fire pits were near the centers of the houses. Eight houses had storage pits, some with two or three such pits containing rubbish.

The topmost floor contained a house at the east and west ends, a large storage pit in the northwest corner. Between the two houses was a "compound-like" area that may have contained drying racks or lean-to shelters, as indicated by post molds.

On the sixth floor from the top was a central house with an almost perfect entranceway to the south. It consisted of seventeen well aligned holes, some of which contained the remains of cedar posts.

At the west end of, and beneath, the mound on the old village level was a large circular house site, divided by a partition into two "rooms."

Aside from the grave goods, consisting mostly of pottery vessels and many scattered potsherds, the material culture was scantily represented in the mound. The projectile points, mostly small, were of the stemmed and unstemmed varieties; the former had expanded and contracted stems, the latter had straight and concave bases. A cache of sixteen small triangular points lay in a heap.

Many fragmentary pipes were found, as well as an occasional broken vessel. Two unusually large polished stone celts were on the floor very near each other. Among the ornaments were bear-tooth pendants and a turquoise bead.

In addition to the seemingly significant practice of burying infants in the mound, other facts suggest that this large mound may have been the abode of important individuals and their families. There also remains the possibility of the mound having been the location of a "town house" or so-called temple.

As indicated by Beatty, the mound suggests the division of its growth into five periods. The first represented the occupation of the original village that later was covered by the mound. This consisted of two additions, the lower of which may have been merely a clay base for the next higher addition. The third period, consisting of end additions to the mound and the erection of five additional floors, may be called the period of large occupational levels. The fourth is a period of smaller occupational levels, and includes the last three floors added to the mound. The final period, since abandonment by the Indians, shows the results of floods, erosion and heavy wind deposits.

A few hundred feet to the east of the large mound were exhumed sixteen burials with which were deposited sixteen crude pottery vessels and one clay pipe. The depth of the graves ranged from four to forty inches. There was no evidence of European contact, and the skeletal material was in a very poor state of preservation. These facts, coupled with the crudeness and scarcity of pottery, suggest that the burials may have been early prehistoric.

In a village site to the southeast of the mound three burials were found; and to the southwest of the mound were ten other burials. This made a total of twenty-nine graves adjacent to the mound, with only four in it. There probably are other burials in the nearby field, where no excavation was done due to farm operations.

Among the pottery fragments from the Hatchel site was one rim sherd different from all others. It has a flat rim with two incised lines in the lip of the rim. This is suggestive of a certain ware from Louisiana reported by J. A. Ford.[2]

PAUL MITCHELL CEMETERY

A burial site was discovered a number of years ago on the Paul Mitchell place [41BW4] on McKinney Bayou, one mile south of the Hatchel mound, Bowie County. Many skeletons are said to have been destroyed while building a levee at that place. Considerable digging subsequently was done by local amateurs. A WPA-University of Texas crew excavated the remainder of the cemetery from November 10, 1938 to January 10, 1939. A. M. Woolsey was in charge.

Fifty-seven burials were exhumed. They were in an extended position, and the majority were oriented with the head to the southeast. The graves were about 6 x 3 feet and had an average depth of 30 inches. Most of the skeletal material was in a good state of preservation.

There were more mortuary offerings in the graves, the pottery was of a better workmanship and more ornately decorated than at the nearby Hatchel cemetery. There was, however, no evidence of European contact. These facts indicate that the Mitchell burials are more recent than those at the Hatchel place, but that they are not historic.

In all of the burials at the Mitchell place many small pieces of charcoal were found in the grave fill. This probably resulted from the use of fire in the burial ceremonies.

In one grave was what appeared to be a food offering for the dead. One of the three pottery vessels, a small black jar, had inside—and outside near the mouth—the bones of a squirrel. The grave also contained a clay pipe, two bone needles, a polished stone celt, a flint scraper, and twelve small pieces of deer hoof.

Outstanding specimens recovered from this burial site included an earthenware pipe of the so-called T-shape, with a delicate bowl and a long stem that extended to the rear of the bowl; an ornately worked shell gorget; and five bone arrowpoints with definite stems.

NOTES

1. Reprinted from *Texas Archaeological News* No. 2 (December 1940), an Occasional Report issued by The Council of Texas Archaeologists.

2. Ford, J. A., *Ceramic Decoration Sequence at an Old Indian Village Site Near Sicily Island, Louisiana*, Anthropological Study No. 1, Louisiana Geological Survey, New Orleans, 1935, pp. 15, 25.

Temporal and Spatial Patterns in the Prehistoric Settlement of the Lake Bob Sandlin Area, Big Cypress Creek Basin, Northeastern Texas

Timothy K. Perttula and Bo Nelson

Since many of the archeological sites documented during the course of previous archeological investigations at Lake Bob Sandlin contain temporally diagnostic lithic, ceramic, and/or historic artifacts (Sullivan 1977; Thurmond 1990; Perttula and Nelson 2002; Nelson and Perttula 2003), we have the opportunity to investigate prehistoric temporal and spatial trends in the use of this part of the Big Cypress Creek basin in Northeastern Texas. The discussion of temporal trends in the prehistoric settlement of the Lake Bob Sandlin area is based on the findings from the 108 sites reported by Nelson and Perttula (2003:Table 6), the different components identified by Thurmond (1990) in the 95 sites recorded and investigated in the 1960s and 1970s, and information gained from various prehistoric sites recently recorded at Lake Bob Sandlin State Park (Perttula and Nelson 2002).

From these sites, we have identified 245 prehistoric components in the sample of Lake Bob Sandlin recorded sites. These components testify to the human occupation of this part of the Big Cypress Creek valley since at least 11,500 years ago, when very mobile Clovis hunter-gatherers moved through the area, to the late 17th century A.D. Archeological sites tend to be situated on elevated landforms (including alluvial terraces and uplands) along Big Cypress Creek and its principal tributaries in the lake area, including Brushy Creek, Blundell Creek, Jakes Creek, Andys Creek, Picket Spring Branch, and Camp Branch (Figure 1).

In prehistoric times, the most intensive settlement of the Lake Bob Sandlin area occurred between ca. A.D. 1200-1680 (Table 1), when Caddo Indian farmers lived in numerous farmsteads, hamlets, and villages along many of the streams and sandy landforms in the valley. There were many Late Archaic occupations in the lake area, but these were not permanent settlements, but temporary and seasonal encampments of hunter-gatherers. Nevertheless, foraging activities, and the spatially expansive use of different habitats (see below) during the Late Archaic period clearly contrasts to the much lower use of the Lake Bob Sandlin area during the Paleoindian and Early to Middle Archaic periods (see Table 1).

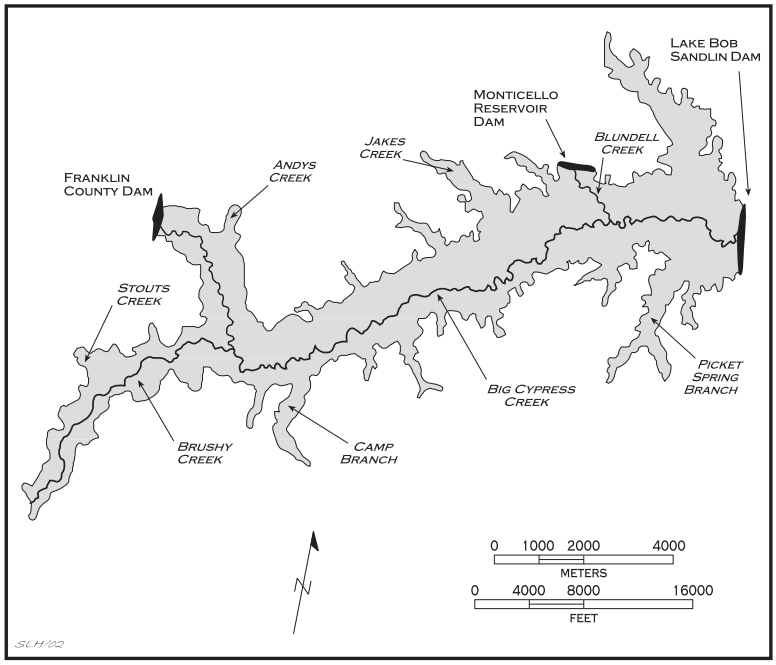

Figure 1. Major dranages at Lake Bob Sandlin.

The temporal interval between the end of the Late Archaic period and the beginning of the Middle Caddo period—from ca. 500 B.C. to A.D. 1200—was one of apparent lesser use,

Table 1. Temporal Differences in Prehistoric Settlement Intensity at Lake Bob Sandlin.

Periods	No. of Identified Components	Components per 100 Years
Paleoindian	16	0.53
Early Archaic	15	0.50
Middle Archaic	25	1.25
Late Archaic	80	5.33
Woodland	29	2.15
Early Caddo	17	4.25
Middle Caddo	22	11.00
Late Caddo	41	14.64

Sources: Thurmond (1990); Perttula and Nelson (2002); Nelson and Perttula (2003)

given the relatively low number of components per 100 years (see Table 1). However, this may be misleading, for two reasons that immediately come to mind. The first is that the archeological recognition of Woodland and Early Caddo components is difficult to make without the recovery of numerous temporal diagnostics (projectile points and/or ceramics) and/or by obtaining absolute radiocarbon dates from these components. Second, if these prehistoric Caddo peoples were becoming more sedentary during these periods, then we would expect fewer components per 100 years then we would when compared to the more mobile Late Archaic groups that inhabited the area before them.

But if we assume, for the purposes of this discussion, that the Woodland and Early Caddo groups living at Lake Bob Sandlin were more sedentary, and probably by the Early Caddo period lived in small dispersed homesteads and hamlets, then the more apt comparisons of temporal trends in settlement intensity are between the Woodland and Early Caddo periods—with 2.15-4.25 components per 100 years—and the immediately following Middle and Late Caddo periods. During these times, the frequency of components per 100 years is at least 2-6 times higher than it was between 500 B.C. and A.D. 1200.

With the archeological information available to us of both prehistoric and historic sites from the Lake Bob Sandlin area, it is apparent that there was a ca. 150 year period from 1680-1830 when this part of the Big Cypress Creek basin was abandoned. Perhaps the major factor that contributed to this abandonment was that the Caddo groups living here were exposed to introduced European epidemic diseases by the late 17th century that they were not immune to, and these groups either died off, or the survivors moved away to join other surviving Caddo groups along the Red River, in the upper Sabine River basin, or in the Neches-Angelina river basin. Small numbers of Caddo Indians probably continued to live in certain parts of the Big Cypress Creek basin in the 18th century—based on a very few number of Caddo Indian sites that have been reported to contain European trade goods—but no such sites have been found or reported in the upper part of the Big Cypress Creek basin.

The prehistoric and historic archeological sites at Lake Bob Sandlin are widely distributed throughout the Big Cypress Creek alluvial valley and the valleys of its several tributaries, the principal tributary being Brushy Creek at the western and upper end of the lake (see Figure 1). The spatial distribution of these sites, in conjunction with the identification of archeological components as well as the temporal trends discussed above, may provide additional insights on the prehistoric settlement of this part of Northeast Texas.

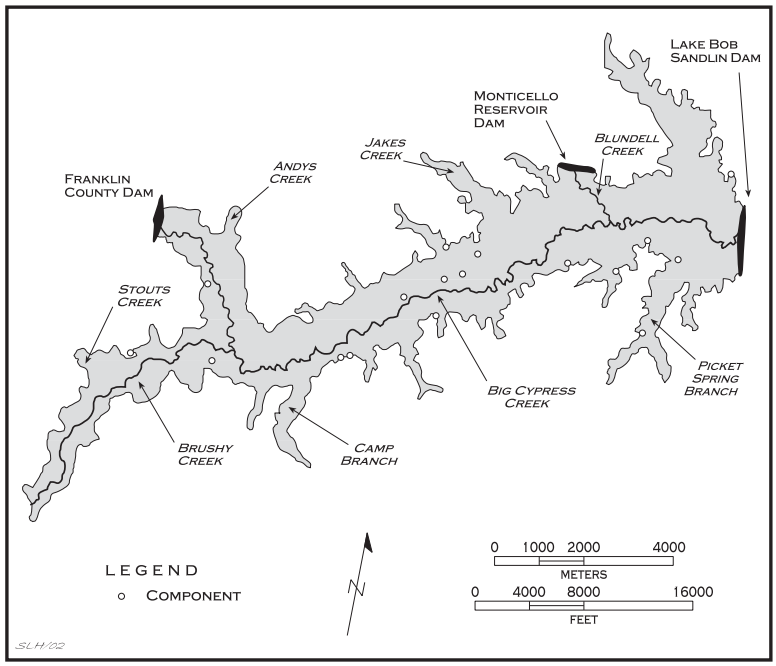

Figure 2. Distribution of Paleoindian components at Lake Bob Sandlin.

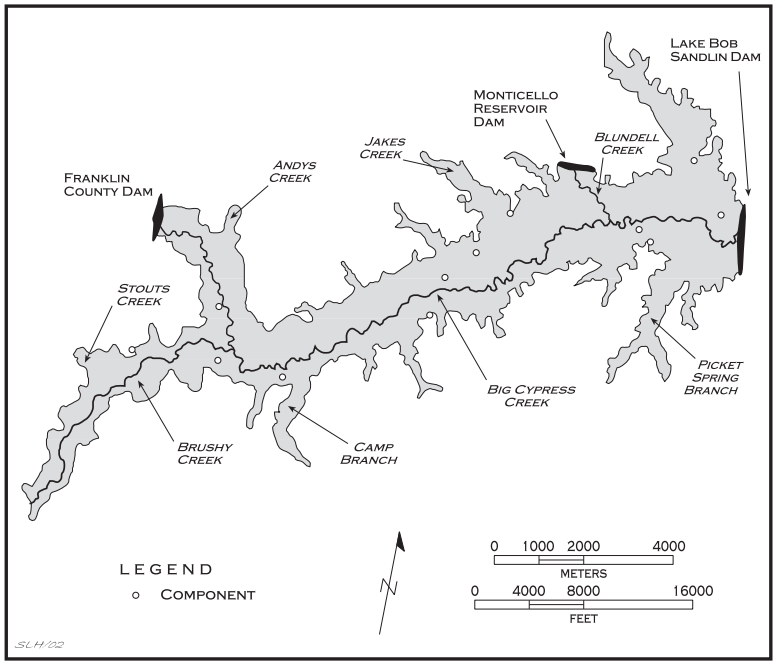

Figure 3. Distribution of Early Archaic components at Lake Bob Sandlin.

Paleoindian, Early Archaic, and Middle Archaic sites are found almost exclusively in the Big Cypress Creek and Brushy Creek valleys, situated either on stable Pleistocene terrace landforms or on upland crests and slopes overlooking the alluvial valleys (Figures 2-4). These are the kinds of stable and elevated landforms that would still preserve today some evidence of these earlier occupations, and there may well be buried Paleoindian-Middle Archaic sites in the basal levels of now-submerged alluvial terraces that were accumulating from the latter part of the Pleistocene period (ca. 11,000 years ago) through the Middle Archaic era. Of course, such sites and landforms are not readily accessible for further study because they are submerged. It is also possible that these earlier prehistoric sites may have been present in some numbers along the smaller tributaries (and in fact, one Middle Archaic component has been identified on Camp Branch, see Figure 4), but more recent erosional episodes would have removed any deposits of Paleoindian to Middle Archaic age.

Given these caveats, it does appear to be the case that settlements during Paleoindian, Early Archaic, and Middle Archaic times focused on the plant and animal-rich resources to be found in higher densities in the Big Cypress Creek and Brushy Creek alluvial valleys than along the smaller streams. The upland habitats that were chosen for settlement usually immediately overlooked the valleys, either because of their suitability for tracking game, and/or because other important resources could be obtained there, including knappable lithics, and plant mast, especially oak and hickory nuts. Only in Middle Archaic times do we begin to detect a clustering of different settlements—in the Big Cypress Creek valley immediately upstream of its confluence with Picket Spring Branch, and near the confluence of Jakes Creek with Big Cypress Creek (see Figure 4)—that hint at the most preferred locations for settlements and encampments by Middle Archaic peoples.

During Late Archaic times, settlements are very widely dispersed across the landscape, with many sites on alluvial landforms near the major streams—which flowed year-round—but just as many Late Archaic sites are in the uplands and along the smaller spring-fed branches (Figure 5). This spatial distribution suggests that during Late Archaic times, seasonal or multi-seasonal encampments were located wherever there were economically viable plant and animal resources to procure, regardless of the season, and that a respectable proportion of those resources could be obtained outside of the environmentally-rich creek valleys. By Late Archaic times, a more or less modern environmental setting had been established in Northeast Texas and the Big Cypress Creek basin (see Perttula 2003), and the uplands would have been forested with a mixture of hardwoods and pine trees, with more pine trees along the southern side of the Big Cypress Creek valley, but hardwood nuts and a variety of animal species would have been present on the floodplain and terrace landforms as well as the wooded slopes and upland crests. Many small springs on both sides of the valley would also have been flowing at this time, and the combination of abundant water, and an equitable climate and temperature regime, means that the overall carrying capacity of local habitats in the Big Cypress Creek basin would have been much higher in the Late Archaic than was the case during the Early and Middle Archaic periods. For a mobile hunting-gathering population that depended upon the plant and animal products of the forest, climatic conditions during the Late Archaic period would have been optimal in the long-term. We think this is reflected in the wide distribution of such sites and the frequency of Late Archaic components at Lake Bob Sandlin.

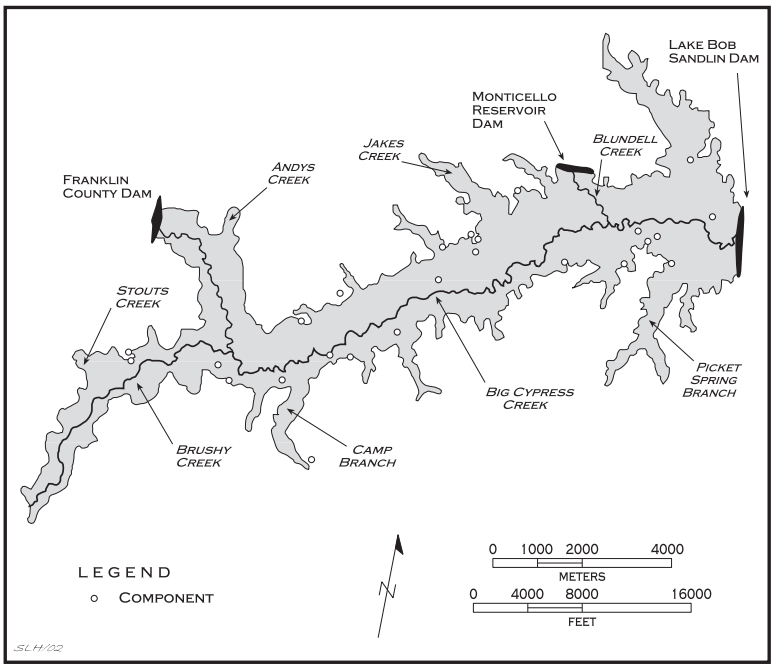

Figure 4. Distribution of Middle Archaic components at Lake Bob Sandlin.

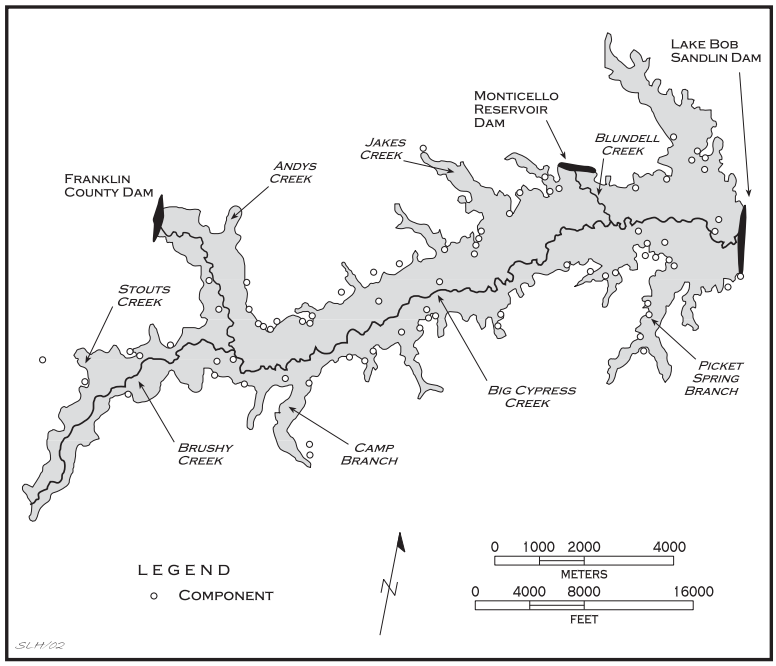

Figure 5. Distribution of Late Archaic components at Lake Bob Sandlin.

Late Archaic components tend to be located on landforms that occur in proximity to—or easy movement between—both floodplain and upland

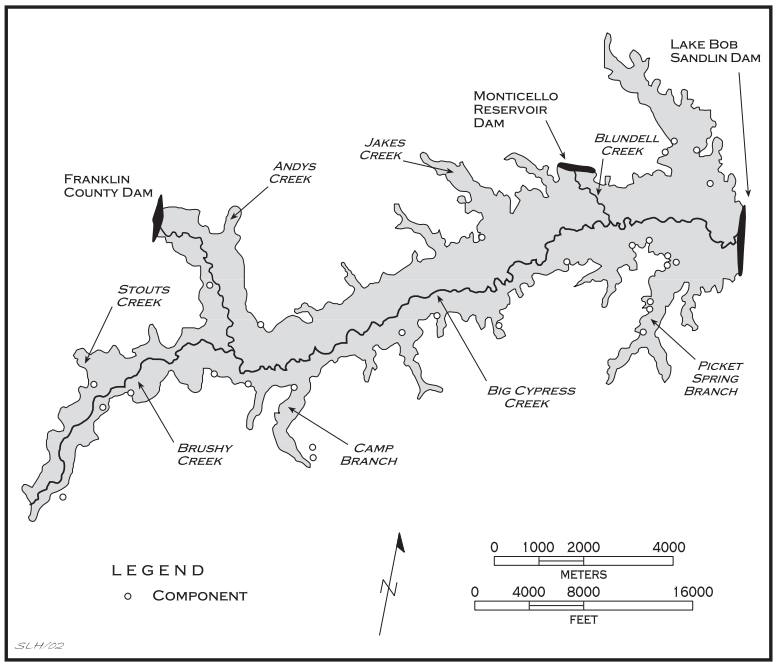

Figure 6. Distribution of Woodland period components at Lake Bob Sandlin.

resources. Such settings seem to be near the confluence of smaller creeks and spring-fed branches with Big Cypress Creek (see Figure 5).

There are not many identifiable Woodland period components at Lake Bob Sandlin (see Table 1). They are found along the valley margin on elevated landforms, particularly upland slopes and toe slopes, and are notably more common along the secondary streams (such as Picket Spring Branch, Camp Branch, and Brushy Creek, as well as intermittent streams) than during the Paleoindian or Archaic eras (Figure 6).

None of the Woodland period sites are especially large in size or have midden deposits, and we think it is unlikely that these settlements were occupied by either a large number of people or for lengthy periods of time. Their distribution suggests that the resources found along the secondary streams were of some particular importance, and such resources could include wild plants and animals as well as arable tracts of soil for the ready manipulation and cultivation of seedy annuals, squash, gourds, and perhaps even a little maize during the latter part of the Woodland period (after ca. A.D. 700). Sources of fresh water may have been more dependable on the smaller streams, and this was attractive for ancestral Caddo populations. There are two notable concentrations of Woodland period sites at Lake Bob Sandlin: (1) along and at the mouth of Picket Spring Branch, and also overlooking the Big Cypress Creek valley; and (2) near the mouth of a larger unnamed tributary on the north side of the Big Cypress Creek valley, directly across from the Picket Spring Branch cluster (see Figure 6).

The Early and Middle Caddo sites and components have comparable spatial distributions across Lake Bob Sandlin (Figures 7 and 8). The components are widely spaced across the lake area, but occur primarily along Big Cypress Creek and Brushy Creek. Components outside of the main stream valley can be found on Camp Branch and Stouts Creek, as well as the unnamed tributary on the north side of the valley near the Lake Bob Sandlin dam. The few such settlement locations principally date to the Middle Caddo period, and may presage the much more significant use of uplands and tributary streams during the Late Caddo period (see below).

Archeological evidence from Lake Bob Sandlin sites, and other sites investigated elsewhere in the Big Cypress Creek basin, indicate that many of the Early and Middle Caddo components here represent permanent, year-round, settlements of horticultural peoples. The locations that they chose to permanently settle and build structures and other facilities at had to be situated in habitats where suitable sandy soils were nearby that could be worked with simple wood and bone digging tools, and that the land they built their homesteads and communities on had to be well-drained and elevated above the annual floods along Big Cypress Creek and its tributaries. They also had to be in areas where wood and grass was plentiful for house construction and

refurbishing, as well as near fresh drinking water. The fact that the Early and Middle Caddo settlements are not found in any notable spatial clusters within the lake area (except perhaps for one cluster of Early Caddo components along the edge of the Big Cypress Creek alluvial valley and west of its confluence with Camp Branch, see Figure 7) suggests that the many resources that were needed by sedentary Caddo populations to successfully live in the Big Cypress Creek valley could best be exploited by dispersing the groups in a variety of settings.

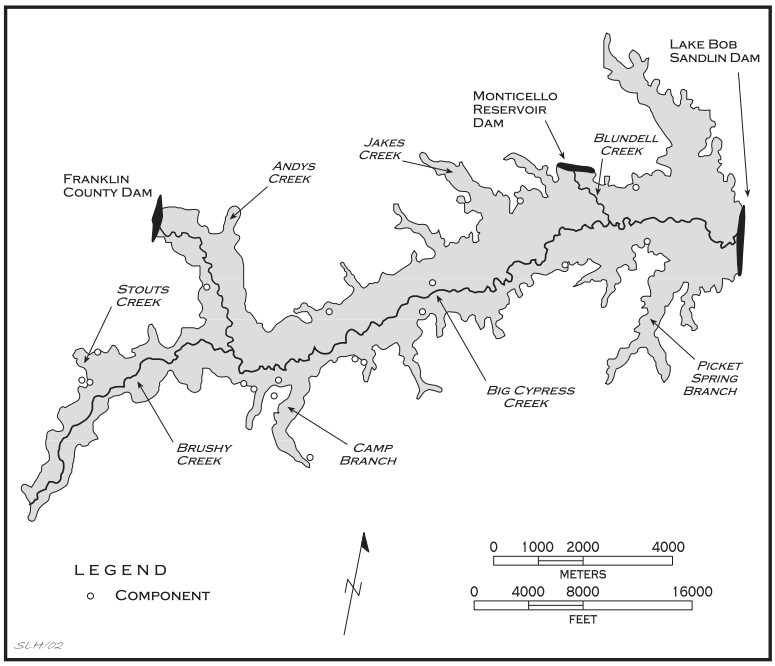

Figure 7. Distribution of Early Caddo period components at Lake Bob Sandlin.

This dispersed settlement arrangement would help lessen the competition for such resources, and not allow for the environmental degradation of suitable habitats by a single large community. It would also permit the Caddo peoples to take advantage of the diversity in habitats to exploit a number of them, thus insuring that the overall community could survive if there were economic difficulties or failures (i.e., local droughts, flooding, fires) in some habitats but not in most of the others.

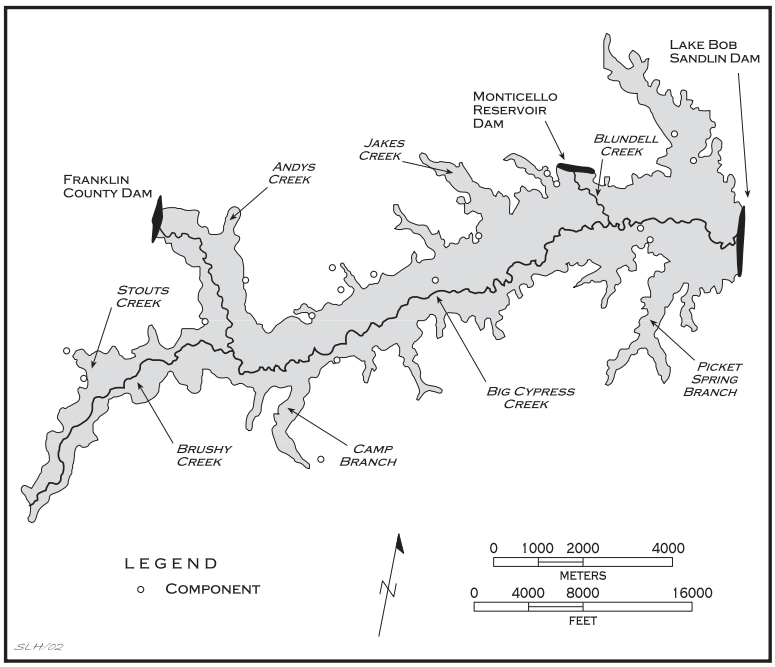

Figure 8. Distribution of Middle Caddo period components at Lake Bob Sandlin.

In Late Caddo times, when the Caddo peoples had a diet that primarily consisted of cultivated plants like maize, beans, and squash, agricultural pursuits must have been of particular importance in determining the location of individual farmsteads and hamlets, more so than they were in the Early or Middle Caddo periods. How are these constraints reflected in the spatial distribution of Late Caddo sites? What we see is that the overall settlement pattern was dispersed (Figure 9), in conjunction with a heightened emphasis on situating sites along the secondary streams and the spring-fed branches. These areas may have had more dependable water, or more accessible water, and it is also likely that fields would have been easier to clear along the more open upland forests than if fields had to be located in the more mesic valleys.

There are more Late Caddo sites than sites found during earlier periods, suggesting that the regional population was quite a bit higher during the Late Caddo period (all things being equal, especially the length of time each settlement was occupied), and there are several clusters of settlements that may represent parts of contemporaneous small communities or villages. One such cluster—and probably the most important one in the valley since one site in the cluster (Lower Peach Orchard, 41CP17) had a number of deep shaft tombs as well as extensive settlement deposits (Thurmond 1990; Perttula 1998)—occurred along Big Cypress Creek and Picket Spring Branch (see Figure 9). Others are noted along Brushy Creek upstream from its confluence with Big Cypress Creek, and in upland/valley margin settings.

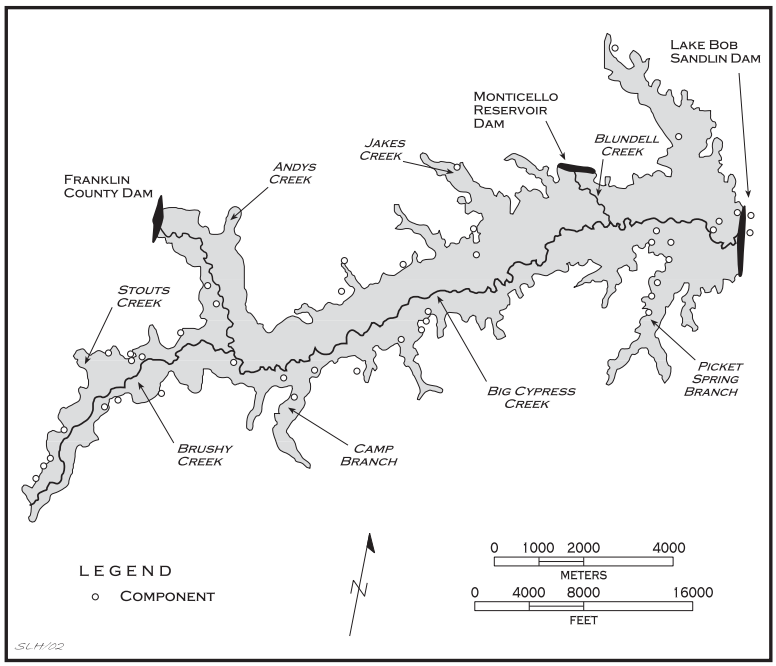

Figure 9. Distribution of Late Caddo period components at Lake Bob Sandlin.

We do note that Late Caddo sites are more common south of Big Cypress Creek than they are on the Titus County or north side of Lake Bob Sandlin. Regional settlement data for the Titus phase does suggest that this pattern in the spatial distribution of sites at the lake may be part of a much broader trend in the density of Late Caddo sites between the Titus phase "heartland" and outlying areas (see Perttula 1998, 2003). That trend indicates that Titus phase sites—as well as Titus phase sites with mounds and large community cemeteries—are more common across the landscape from the Lake Bob Sandlin dam area downstream along Big Cypress Creek than they are in the Post Oak Savannah immediately north and northeast of Big Cypress Creek.

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Book Reviews

The Hasinais: Southern Caddoans As Seen by the Earliest Europeans. Herbert Eugene Bolton. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 2002. xiv + 194 pp. (paperback edition)

Reviewed by Timothy K. Perttula, Archeological & Environmental Consultants, LLC

The writing and eventual publication of *The Hasinais* by Herbert Eugene Bolton, the founder of Spanish borderlands studies, has had a long and storied journey that is well-laid out in an introduction by Russell Magnaghi, the editor of the original 1987 hardback and 2002 paperback editions of the book. Bolton became interested in the Hasinai Caddo peoples of East Texas shortly after he arrived at The University of Texas at Austin in 1901, as he became aware "that American history had always involved the Indians and that, as he began to study southwestern history, he also had to study the ethnology of the region" (p. 5). Through various twists and turns, he had the present book-length manuscript virtually completely written and ready for submittal to the Smithsonian Institution in 1907. Unfortunately, the manuscript was then put aside by Bolton as he moved on to other borderlands historical work on the West Coast and California (p. 13) and he never completed it. Parts of it were used by William J. Griffith, one of Bolton's students, in his 1942 dissertation "The Spanish Occupation of the Hasinai Country, 1690-1737," and then in a later monograph on the Hasinai (Griffith 1954), but it was Russell Magnaghi who took up the task of editing the book manuscript in 1971.

The Hasinai Caddo peoples lived in the Neches and Angelina River basins in East Texas until the late 1830s, and they were a settled and socially complex agricultural folk comprised of at least nine separate groups or tribes linked by kinship ties and shared systems of religion, politics, and ritual. Bolton calls them a confederacy, but that term has little meaning in modern Caddoan studies. Bolton's task in writing the book was to tell the story of what these Caddo people were like at the time of the earliest Europeans, or at least those Europeans (mainly Spanish missionaries) that wrote about the Hasinai groups in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, since Bolton's borderland studies had already impressed upon him that the Hasinai had played an important role (p. 28) in the early history of Texas and Louisiana.

Bolton's book primarily focuses on an ethnographic exploration of the basic character and socio-political organization of the Hasinai groups, emphasizing cultural similarities rather than exploring likely differences in how the nine Hasinai groups lived. He covers in separate chapters their presumed social and political organization; economic life; houses, hardware, and handicrafts; dress and adornment; religious beliefs and customs; and war customs and ceremonials. In so doing, he is able to provide a succinct and readable presentation of the culture of the Hasinai groups as seen through the eyes of various Europeans. As long as the reader realizes that the view provided by Bolton represents a distillation of a mix of reports from the frontier that were written by Europeans with many different agendas—and naturally with little input provided from the Hasinai Caddo themselves—it is still possible to come away from a reading of the book with an important characterization of what the lives and times of the Hasinai Caddo were like some 200-300 years ago. William L. Eakin (1997) provides a more recent historical treatise on the Hasinai in the Bolton tradition; interestingly, Eakin is a student of William J. Griffith, mentioned above.

Occasionally a bit of archeological evidence on the Caddo works its way into *The Hasinais*, but usually not to good effect. Bolton links the George C. Davis mound site (41CE19) with the Neches Indians (p. 33), although there is absolutely no evidence of such an affiliation, and Magnaghi calls it an Hasinai site (p. 44). Bolton also mentions the prehistoric Middle Caddoan mounds at the Washington Square site (41NA49) in the modern community of Nacogdoches, Texas, as evidence that Nacogdoches was where the "main village of the Nacogdoche tribe [lived] at the end of the seventeenth century" (p. 35). The available archeological evidence is simply not sufficient to support such ethnic and tribal affiliations. In a discussion of mortuary customs, he mentions the excavation of a Caddo grave in Atlanta, Texas, that was accompanied by the burial of a horse (p. 153). Unfortunately, he does not identify the archeological site that had this burial, and I am unaware of any Caddo burial sites with horse burials other than the Fish Hatchery site near Natchitoches, Louisiana (Walker 1935).

The book manuscript by Bolton on the Hasinai was written almost 100 years ago, and in places it reads like it. For example he describes a Caddo ritual of hunting as "peculiar" (p. 104), their cooking as "crude" (p. 110), their culture "primitive" (p. 138), and their architecture as representing a "middle grade of Indian culture" (p. 111). In a discussion of ornaments, he actually stated that the Hasinai "showed a childish preference for what would jingle and make a noise…this love for ornament was the key to much of the hold acquired by the Spanish and French over the Hasinai natives" (pp. 134-135), and then goes on to state that "No white man ever understood the psychology of an Indian" (p. 138). Nevertheless, and overlooking such unruly tidbits, however, the book still stands as a classic historical and ethnographic study of this aboriginal group. Historians, anthropologists, and archeologists interested in the Caddo Indian peoples would be well served to read this book by Bolton for the first time, if they have not already done so, or to peruse it once again.

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