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## EDITOR'S PAGE



Sorry that this issue is so late, but everyone has quite busy. Many of the Oklahoma archeologists were at the Oklahoma Anthropological Society's Spring Dig and Field School at the end of May. Additional work was done at the Calf Creek period Kubik site in north-central Oklahoma. Several features were exposed, and more charcoal samples which will provide radiocarbon dates were collected. In addition, numerous soil samples for flotation were brought back, which will hopefully contain charred plant materials, giving some insight into what resources these prehistoric people were utilizing.

Here are a few more web sites which may be of archeological interest. The first is the site for the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC) at <http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/aic/>. There are sections on the basics of caring for various classes of materials which should be of interest both to archeologists and people who own any art works, artifact or other collections. Several publications on conservation are listed for purchase. There are also links to other related organizations.

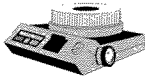
This site (<http://hanksville.phast.umass.edu/misc/indices/NAarch.html>) is a personal home page with links to many sites of American (North, Central, and South) archeological relevance. It can be an additional tool to finding information

about sites, although like others, it is not all-inclusive.

The web site for the Society for Archaeological Sciences has a new URL. This new address is <http://www.wisc.edu/larch/sas/sas.htm>.

There is also a web site for Oxford University's Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art (<http://units.ox.ac.uk/departments/rlaha>). There are sections for Oxford's radiocarbon accelerator dating section, thermoluminescence research section, trace isotope section, and archaeometallurgy section. You can also download a beta version of their radiocarbon calibration program, or go to the links to other archeology web sites. Loading was very slow the morning I looked at this.

I recently received an announcement about a new, popular, bimonthly, archeology journal which begins publication in January 1999. Its name is *Discover Archaeology*, and it has a web site whose URL is <http://www.discoverarchaeology.com>. Its aim is to provide the latest breaking news in the archeological sciences. If the web site is a gauge for the publication, it has possibilities. The site has short abstracts and photos for some upcoming articles. The cost is \$15.95/year. The publisher has asked that we print a subscription form (see back of this issue).



## UPCOMING MEETINGS AND EVENTS



**August 23-29** *Eighth International Congress of the International Council for Archaeozoology (ICAZ '98)*, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia. For information, contact: Conference Management, Division of Continuing Studies, PO Box 3030, Victoria BC, V8W 3N6; email: [morourke@uvic.ca](mailto:morourke@uvic.ca); website: <http://www.uvcs.uvic.ca/conference/admin.htm>.

**September 5-7** *15<sup>th</sup> Biennial Meeting of the American Quaternary Association*. Hotel Krystal Vallarta, Puerto Vallarta, Mexico. The theme will be *Northern Hemisphere - Southern Hemisphere Interconnections*. Papers to be presented in the Archeology/Anthropology session are "Peopling of the Americas: Northern Hemisphere Perspective" (Dennis Stanford); "Peopling of the Americas: Southern Hemisphere Perspective" (Tom Dillehay); "Cultural Interactions Between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres" (Linda Manzanilla), and "Development of Agriculture" (Dolores Piperno). Other sessions are: Ocean-Atmosphere, Geological Records, Biota, and Quaternary Environments of Mexico. Only a single session will run at a time. All meeting attendees are invited to participate in the poster session, which will have its own time slot. Posters do not have to be related to the meeting

theme. Registration fees (before June 30, 1998): \$90, students \$50; after June 30, 1998: \$120, students \$50. A full slate of eight field trips is scheduled before and after the conference. Information on the field trips is posted on the AMQUA WWW site at <http://www.usu.edu/~amqua/>. For more information, contact the local organizing committee: email [AMQUAMEX@servidor.unam.mx](mailto:AMQUAMEX@servidor.unam.mx). Margarita Caballero Miranda is in charge of field trips; 10 are planned. Her email is [maga@tonatiuh.igeofcu.unam.mx](mailto:maga@tonatiuh.igeofcu.unam.mx)

### October

**1-4** *10<sup>th</sup> Mogollon Archaeology Conference*. Western New Mexico University Museum, Silver City NM. For additional information, contact Cynthia Ann Bettison, Western New Mexico University Museum, PO Box 680, Silver City NM 88061-0680; telephone (505) 538-6386; email [bettisonc@iron.wnmu.edu](mailto:bettisonc@iron.wnmu.edu)

**14-17** *56<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Plains Anthropological Conference*. Radisson Inn, Bismarck ND. For more information, contact Fern Swenson, State Historical Society of North Dakota, 612 E Blvd Ave, Bismarck NM 58505; telephone (701) 328-3675; email [ccmail.fswenson@ranch.state.nd.us](mailto:ccmail.fswenson@ranch.state.nd.us)

**November**

**11-14** *55<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference*, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Greenville SC. For more information contact Ken Sassaman, SRARP, PO Box 600, New Ellenton SC 29809; telephone (803) 725-1130; email [sassamank@garnet.cla.sc.edu](mailto:sassamank@garnet.cla.sc.edu)

**12-15** *31<sup>st</sup> Annual Chacmool Conference*. University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada. The theme will be "On Being First: Cultural Innovation and Environmental Consequences of First Peoplings". The deadline for abstracts has passed. For further information, contact 1998 Chacmool Conference Committee, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary AB T1N2N4, Canada. Fax: 28820-9567; email: [nicholls@acs.ucalgary.ca](mailto:nicholls@acs.ucalgary.ca)

**1999**

**January 5-10** *Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology*, Hilton Hotel, Salt Lake City. The theme is "Crossroads of the West: 19<sup>th</sup> Century Transportation, Mining, and Commercial Development in the Inter-Mountain West"; includes immigrant trails, stage-coach routes, the Pony Express, the Transcontinental Railroad, telegraph lines,

and highways. Contact Don Southworth, Program coordinator, or Michael R. Polk, Conference Chair, Sagebrush Consultants, L.L.C., 3670 Quincy Ave., Suite 203, Ogden UT 84403; telephone (801) 394-0013; fax (801) 394-0032; email: [sageb@aol.com](mailto:sageb@aol.com)

**10-14** *World Archaeology Congress*, Cape Town, South Africa. The theme is "Global Archaeology at the Turn of the Millennium". One of the symposia to be held is "The Origins, Spread, and Significance of Maize Agriculture in the New World". For general information about the conference, contact Carolyn Ackermann, WAC4 Congress Secretariat, PO Box 44503, Claremont, 7735, South Africa. Telephone: +27 (21)762-8600; fax: +27 (21) 762-8606; email: [wac4@globalconf.co.za](mailto:wac4@globalconf.co.za); web site: [www.globalconf.co.za/wac4](http://www.globalconf.co.za/wac4).

**March**

**24-28** 64<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Sheraton Chicago Hotel and Towers, Chicago IL. For information, contact the Society for American Archaeology, 900 Second St NE #12, Washington DC 20002-3557. Telephone: (202) 789-8200; fax: (202) 789-0284; email: [meetings@saa.org](mailto:meetings@saa.org)

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**CADDO LAKE ARCHAEOLOGY:  
PHASE I OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS  
ALONG HARRISON BAYOU, HARRISON COUNTY, TEXAS**

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

**Introduction**

An important part of the mission of the Caddo Lake Institute, Inc. and its Caddo Lake Scholars Program is the preservation and protection of the unique and irreplaceable cultural heritage of Caddo Lake and its bioregion, the Big Cypress Bayou watershed (Perttula 1993; Shellman 1993, 1995). The archaeology team of the Scholars Program is meeting these objectives with the initiation of the Harrison Bayou project by:

- (a) offering archaeological education and training of teachers, students, and potential mentors,
- (b) through fieldwork and research, identifying, assessing, and designating archaeological, historical, and cultural resources of the Caddo Lake bioregion, and
- (c) formulating and implementing strategies for protecting the bioregion's significant cultural resources.

Archaeological investigations between 1993 and 1995 at Caddo Lake State Park (Skiles et al. 1995) represented the initial efforts of the Caddo Lake Institute's archaeology team to conduct an education/training program, as well as to begin the

process of identifying important archaeological and historical resources in the Caddo Lake Basin. The archaeology team also completed several archaeological projects in 1995-1996 in the Caddo Lake bioregion, particularly in the Ramsar Treaty lands (Caddo Lake Wildlife Management Area) and adjoining private land tracts, and now the Harrison Bayou project at Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant beckons. Students and mentors from the consortium of Caddo Lake Scholars Program universities and schools are being invited to participate in our archaeological efforts, which will represent the first concerted and long-term study of the bioregion's cultural environment.

The purposes of this work are three-fold: foremost is for our archaeological team to provide archaeological education and training of students and potential mentors in the Caddo Lake Institute, Inc.'s projects in the Harrison Bayou lease lands at Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, near the border of Texas and Louisiana. A second purpose is to identify important archaeological sites and archaeologically sensitive areas on the Harrison Bayou lands. This information is critical to identifying sites

that are worthy of federal protection and designation efforts, and in insuring that future activities on lease lands have no effect on important archaeological sites. Finally, the study of the sites and material culture remains from sites identified on the Harrison Bayou lease lands, as well as the publication of the results of the investigations, will make available to the inter-

ested public accurate information on the archaeological and historical resources in Caddo Lake wetlands and bottomland hardwood areas. This study effort also hopes to make evident why archaeological research is important on the Harrison Bayou lease lands, and why significant archaeological resources on these lands should be protected.

### **Arrangements**

Arrangements and field schedules for the project are being coordinated by the Caddo Lake Institute, Inc., specifically Sara Kneipp of the Institute, and with the appropriate representatives of Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant. In addition to the authors (Archeological and Environ-

mental Consultants team members), participants during the Phase I and II investigations will include Caddo Lake Scholar's Program participating teachers and students, Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma members (during our March 1998 field effort), and archaeology team leaders and mentors.

### **Archaeological Reconnaissance along Harrison Bayou at Caddo Lake: Expectations and Methods**

We view the conduct of archaeological research along Harrison Bayou at Caddo Lake as a unique opportunity to learn about the past use of the Caddo Lake and Harrison Bayou wetland ecosystem. Because the Caddo Indian peoples lived in this bioregion from at least A.D. 800 to 1842, knowledge gained on how they lived can contribute significant insights into how they achieved a sustainable use of wetlands and their associated flora and fauna.

Limited archaeological survey work has been conducted recently along Harrison Bayou as part of the inventory of cultural resources at the Longhorn Army Ammu-

nition Plant (Cliff and Peter 1994; Cliff et al. 1995; Gadus et al. 1997), and at least 14 prehistoric and historic sites had been recorded within the 1400 acre lease area. Six of the sites have prehistoric Caddoan archaeological remains (41HS240, 404, 407, 753, 754, and 755), and we proposed to relocate these sites as part of the work to obtain additional information on the use of the bioregion by the Caddo peoples.

Based on the archaeological investigations previously conducted in the Caddo Lake bioregion, there was every reason to expect evidence to be uncovered along Harrison Bayou that will demonstrate a lengthy use of the land, perhaps over a



period of several thousand years. Prehistoric and historic sites were considered likely to occur on the following landforms along Harrison Bayou: alluvial terraces, floodplain knolls, flat pine-covered ridge crests overlooking the floodplain, ridge toe slopes and ridge landforms that extend into the floodplain, and elevated ground adjacent to Caddo Lake. Based on historically recorded high water levels of Caddo Lake of 173.09 feet amsl in 1812 and 1839 (Department of the Interior 1914), and the topographic setting, generally flat, moderately to well-drained, and elevated lands above 175-200 feet amsl have a high potential of containing archaeological resources.

Our archeological survey efforts in Phase I concentrated in these particular Harrison Bayou lease area settings. The methods employed in the archaeological survey consisted of a surface reconnaissance or walk-over of the area by the teams, supplemented by shovel tests (30 cm in diameter and a maximum of 60 - 80 cm in

depth) in high probability areas to locate buried sites and sites obscured by vegetation. The soil from the 84 shovel tests excavated to date was carefully screened through 1/4-inch hardware screen, looking for prehistoric and historic archaeological materials. When artifacts were found in shovel tests, additional shovel tests (up to 10) at two relocated sites (41HS240, the Harrison Bayou site, and 41HS407) were excavated in proximity to define the vertical and horizontal extent of the discovered archaeological site. Furthermore, when sites appeared to have the potential to contain middens, buried soils, features, or intact occupational deposits, 50 x 50 cm units were excavated in 20 cm levels on sites to gather more specific information on their archaeological character and integrity, and obtain controlled samples of artifacts. Chronometric samples (radio-carbon and oxidizable carbon ratio dates) were to be obtained if middens, features, buried soils, or intact occupational deposits were recognized during the investigations, and submitted for dating.

### **Preliminary Findings of the Phase I Archaeological Investigations**

During the week-long effort in February 1998, 12 new prehistoric archaeological sites were located on the Harrison Bayou lease lands. Additionally, two previously recorded sites--41HS240 and 41HS407--were successfully relocated, and a number of shovel tests and 50 x 50 cm units were excavated at the two sites to investigate possible midden areas and features. With the addition of the 12 previously undis-

covered archaeological sites, there are now 26 historic and prehistoric sites identified in the Harrison Bayou lease lands, a relatively high density of one site per 53.8 acres; additional survey in Phase II of the project will certainly add additional archaeological sites to the lease land inventory. Salient aspects of the 14 prehistoric archaeological sites are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1. Phase I Archaeological Sites, Harrison Bayou Lease Lands**

Site	# of ST	# of 50 x 50	Midden Deposits/ Other Features	Ceramics	Lithics	Bone	Artifact Density (m) <sup>3</sup>
HS240	6	3	X	X	X		347
HS407	17	1	X	X	X	X	155*
#1 **	3		?	X	X	X	231
#2	2			X		X	63
#3	2				X		29
#4	2				X		17
#5	1				X		25
#6	1				X		41
#7	3				X		48
#8	1				X		22
#9	2				X		20
#10	1				X		11
#11	1				X		20
#12	1				X		45

X=present

\* Does not include 3 historic artifacts (1 square nail, 1 wire nail, 1 plain whiteware sherd)

\*\* State of Texas trinomial have not yet been assigned

Two of the 14 sites, and possibly a third, contain prehistoric Caddoan midden deposits and features (Table 1): 41HS240, 41HS407, and Site #1. Site 41HS240 is located on a high ridge along the east side of Harrison Bayou, while the other two sites are ideally situated on a distinctive ridge (or island) surrounded by swamp near where Harrison Bayou enters the now-drowned valley of Big Cypress Bayou.

These three sites have high densities (ca. 100-200 sherds per cubic meter) of Middle to Late Caddoan ceramics, mainly brushed, ridged, and parallel incised sherds from utility vessels, lithic debris and tools (including a contracting stem arrowpoint from 41HS240 and a small Gary dart point from Site #1), burned and unburned animal bone, burned clay and daub, and small amounts of fire-cracked rock. A burned rock feature was

encountered between 20-33 cm bs in the shovel testing at 41HS407. All of these attributes suggest that these three sites are habitation sites (small hamlets and/or farmsteads) with preserved Caddoan structures (houses, arbors, and ramadas), associated trash midden deposits, and outdoor cooking and heating features. These archaeological sites clearly have the potential to contribute new and important information on a variety of research issues developed by the Texas State Historic Preservation Office (Kenmotsu and Perttula 1993:69-187) concerning the prehistoric Caddoan settlement of the Caddo Lake bioregion.

One other site (Site #2) contains Caddoan ceramics and bone, but in low densities, and no midden deposits were identified at it during limited shovel testing (Table 1).

The preservation of ceramics and bone does suggest that features and trash deposits are likely preserved at the site. Additional shovel testing is planned at Site #2 during the Phase II investigations to further assess its research potential.

The remaining 10 prehistoric sites have only prehistoric lithic artifacts, including low densities of lithic debris (the remains of stone tool knapping) and a ground stone mano from Site #7 along Harrison Bayou. These sites occur on a variety of ridge and terrace landforms, usually in areas of deeper sand, and they may represent limited activity foraging and hunting camps occupied during Archaic, Woodland, and Caddoan times. Further investigations are planned at a sample of these sites to clarify their age and archaeological character.

### **Concluding Remarks**

From this long-term research effort, we hope to achieve the following: (1) the identification of historic and prehistoric Native American sites and historic 19th and 20th century Anglo-American sites; (2) the completion and publication of a final report of findings; and (3) the development of recommendations to the Caddo Lake Institute, Inc. and the Department of Army concerning sites worthy of federal protective designations on the Harrison Bayou lease area on Longhorn AAP lands, on archeological management needs for the lease area, as well as recommendations for future phases

of work over the course of the 30 year lease by the Institute. From the work completed to date, we have already identified 41HS240 and 41HS407 as significant Caddo Indian archaeological resources that are worthy of inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and warrant designation as State Archeological Landmarks. Site #1 appears to also possess research potential, but further work will be needed to determine if it is worthy of inclusion in the NRHP. The research potential of the other 11 prehistoric archaeological sites also remains to be established.

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***Preliminary Report on the James Bayou Survey:  
A Search for Sha-Childn-Ni (1795-1840)***

*Claude McCrocklin,  
Shreveport LA*

**Foreword**

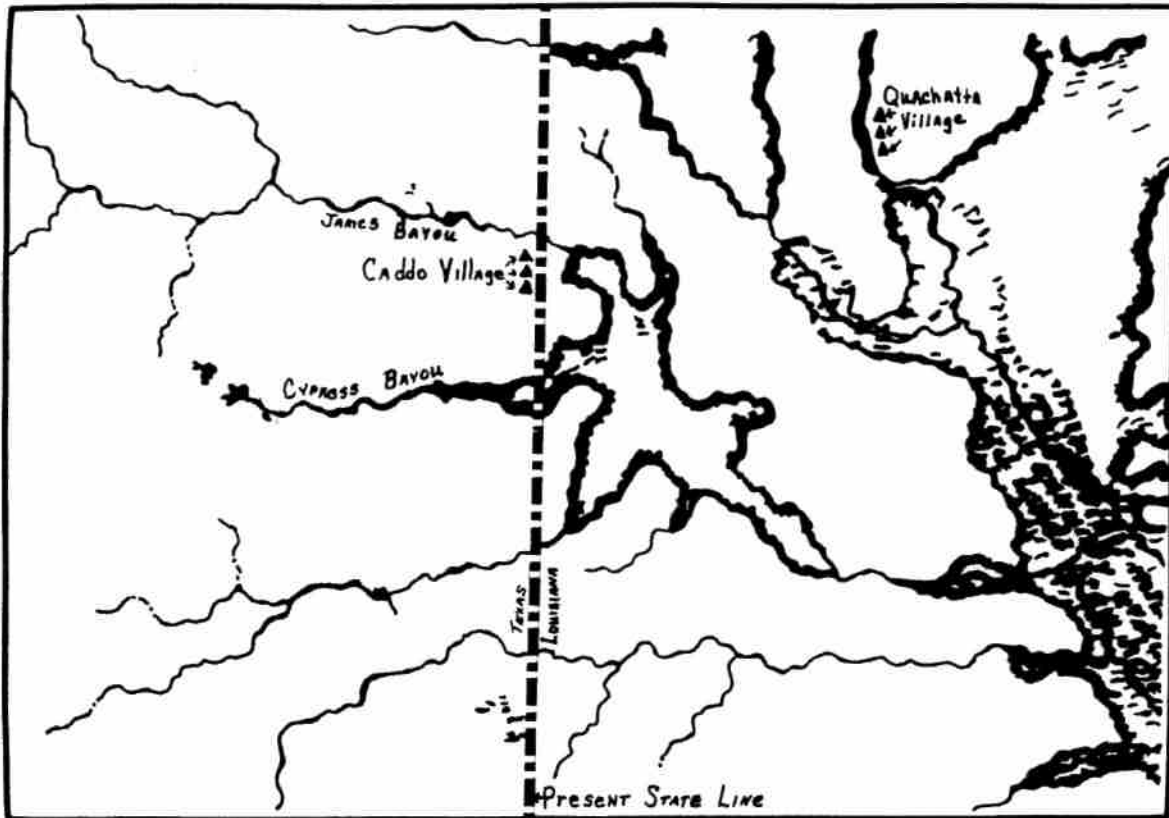
This is a preliminary report on an archaeological survey of the James Bayou area of Marion County, Texas that started in February, 1998 and is still continuing. The primary goal of the survey was to find the location of the large 1795-1840 Caddo Indian village called by them *Sha-Childn-Ni* (Timber Hill). Historical research and two early maps of 1811 and 1841 clearly show the village on the south side of James Bayou (Figures 1 and 2). The sites found prove that both maps are right. This is a report on Sites 2 and 3 of the four sites found to date. [*Ed. note: A fifth site has*

*been found since this report was completed.*] When the survey is complete, all sites found will be plotted on a map so that we can see *Sha-Childn-Ni* emerge from the hills and woods along both sides of James Bayou. Thereby, the site of the last Caddo Indian village in their native homeland will be preserved for all to see and appreciate. If this survey can contribute to Caddo heritage in this way, it will have accomplished its purpose. [*Ed. note: These sites (or site complex) have not yet been assigned site numbers.*]

**Introduction**

Three of the four sites found and identified on James Bayou are single component with no material later than the 1840s. The fourth site has an Anglo component that dates past the Civil War period. Artifacts from the single component sites are consistent with those recovered from other

historic Indian sites in the area and with those from Sulphur Ford Trading Post from which they probably came. This not only helps identify the sites, but also shows that there was interaction with other Indian tribes such as the Coushatta along Red River and Caddo Lake.



*Figure 1. 1811 Map Showing the Location of the Caddo Village on James Bayou (Adapted from Darby).*

### **Topography**

Most of the southern side of James Bayou is high hills with ridge points extending into the flood plain. These are interspersed with small streams and valleys, all of which are densely wooded. The exception is large, cut over areas now grown up into thickets and brush. Before this, the land was plowed farmland for 100

or more years. We found plow points all over the area surveyed. The combination of years of plowing has disturbed sites, and dense woods reduce surface visibility, making the 200 year old sites hard to find. Fortunately, these are large sites and can be found with persistence and know how.

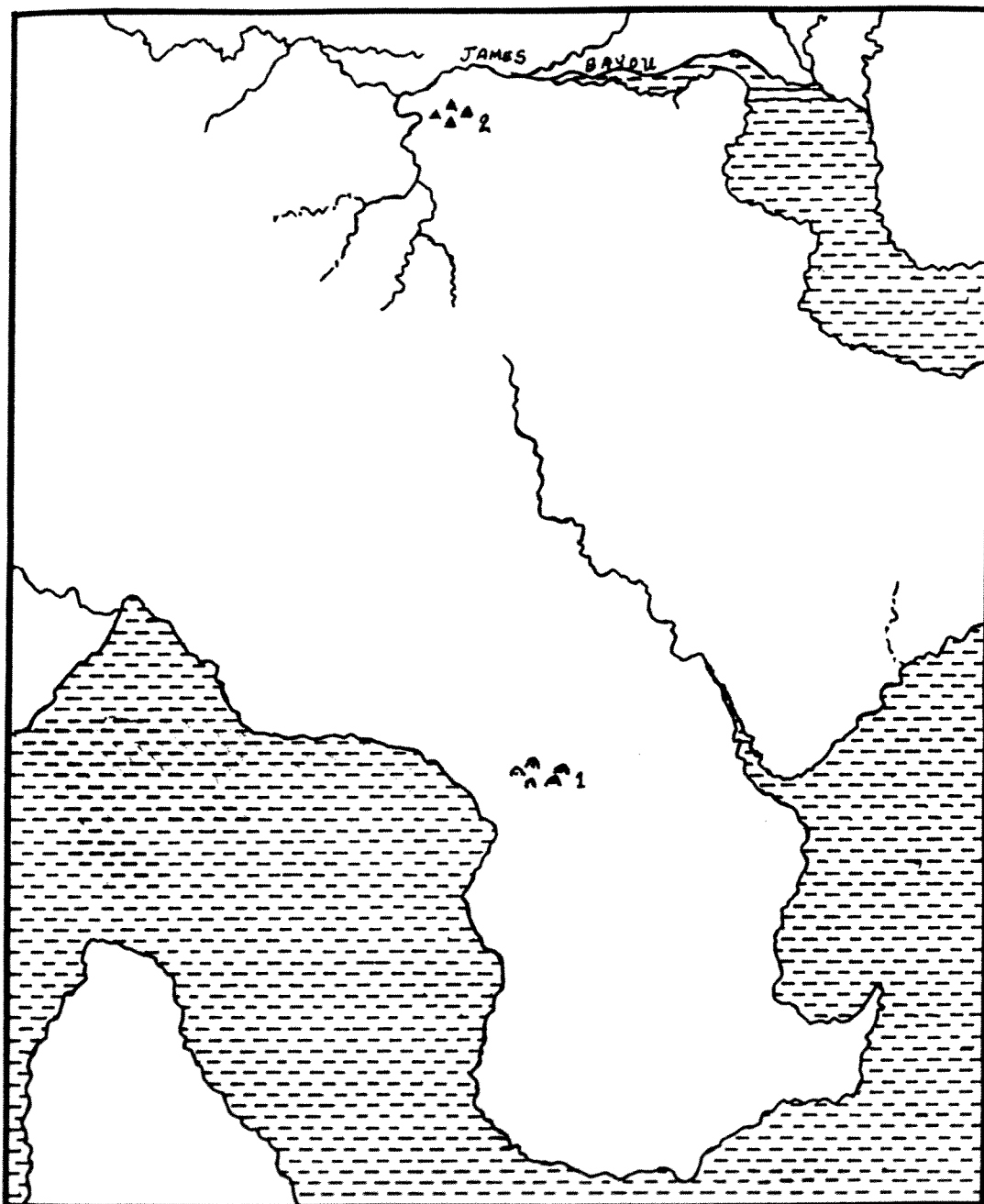


Figure 2. 1841 Map Showing the Location of the Caddo (1) and Coushatta (2) Villages.

## Methods

Shovel tests (1 x 1 m) and metal detector scans (in transects, then in a grid pattern) were the principal methods used. The area previously has been timbered and plowed, but is currently covered by dense woods, thickets, and swamps. Once a site was

located, light shovels and trowels were used to excavate 5 cm levels to sterile clay (about 20 cm) in the thin top soil of the ridge points. Screening was not possible due to the wet conditions during February and March.

## Site Descriptions

The four sites found to date are located in varied terrain with one in flatland, two on ridge points, and one on a hill top (Figure 3). All are near a spring or stream that flows into James Bayou. We have not found any sites on James Bayou itself. Also, the ridge point sites are well back from the point itself and uphill. Why this is so is unknown. The exact size of the sites, although they are large, is not known because we only tested them. We did measure the artifact scatter on sites 2 and 3 by pacing. They were approximately 90 x 40 paces (about one meter/pace).

The presence or number of features such as house floors and high activity areas was not determined because we only tested them. These are large, but fragile, sites with an average depth of only 0-20 cm. Thus, stratigraphy is problematical in the thin top soil that covers the ridge points where the sites are located.

The presumed function of the sites is that they are complexes of family dwellings with thatched roofs and upright pole walls such as pictured in the 1860 Soule photograph of a Caddo hamlet in Oklahoma. We found evidence of this on Site 1, the only site that we extensively tested. This is based upon post molds, daub imprinted with twigs and sticks, absence of a chimney or hearth, and a sparse square nail scatter. Instead of a hearth or chimney, there were small fire pits in the house floors. These contained charred bone bits, ash and charcoal, and were presumed to be for cooking and heating.

Near and on all of the sites were “out of place” patches of swamp grass. Because “swamp” grass, as the name implies, grows in swamps or wetland in its natural state, we think this swamp grass is descended from that brought by the Caddos to thatch their houses on the 200-foot high hills.



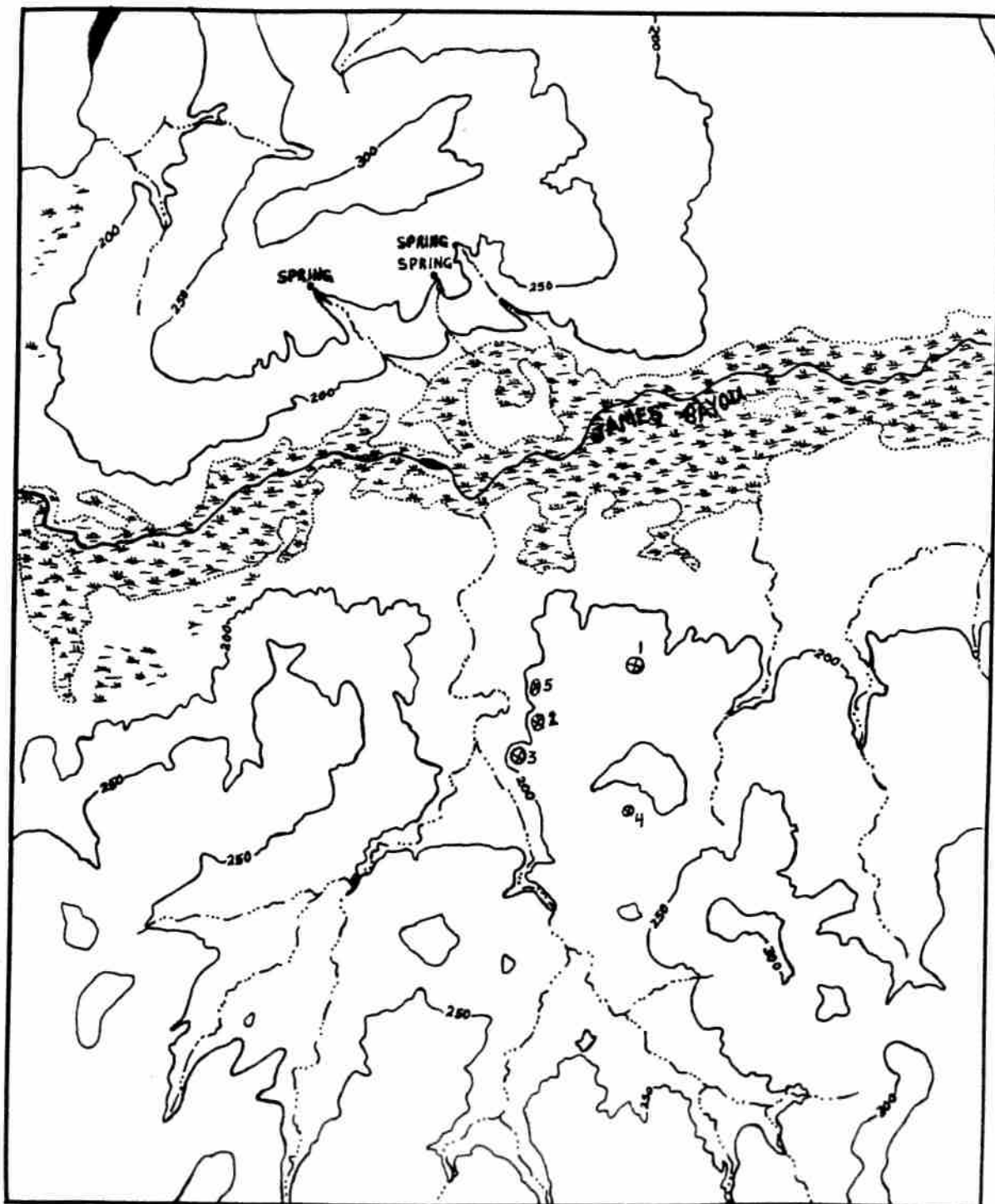


Figure 3. Location of Sites Above James Bayou.

## Artifacts Found

At the time of this report, no professional analysis of the artifacts has been made, so they simply will be listed with a brief description.

### **Native American Artifacts**

*Pot sherds:* All are small sherds found in and around house floors. Most are plain red color with some in some buff and black. The temper is varied, with shell, bone, or grog. Some sherds have both shell and bone temper.

*Metal arrowpoints:* We have found two to date (Figure 4). One is iron with long barbs and a triangular point. The other is rolled copper, cone shaped. This type has also been found on Coushatta sites along Red River and Caddo Lake.

*Copper cutouts:* Only fragments were found. They are made from the same sheet copper as the arrowpoints.

*Chipped European ceramics and glass:* These were made by chipping one or two sides of a sherd. Some are pressure flaked.

*Tools made from nails:* An assortment of small chisels, punches, and hooks.

### **Trade Goods**

*Flintlock gun parts:* A lock plate, tumbler, part of a gun barrel, a brass ramrod tip with wood still inside, and a “worm” screw used to clean the bore or extract a stuck bullet.

*Lead bullets:* These are round lead musket or rifle balls of various calibers. Some have been shot and flattened, probably reflecting extraction from a target, game, etc.

*Gun flints:* Two were found, one English and one French.

*Bells:* Two were found, one a small “goat” bell type, the other a 4 cm sized, conventional bell shape.

*European ceramics:* These are English made green and blue shell edge, polychrome, banded, mocha, transfer print, and dendritic wares. European ceramics and glass were not plentiful on Sites 2 and 3.

*Bottle glass:* Of the sparse amount found, most fragments were dark green wine bottle, blue-green molded brandy bottle, amber bottle, and pale blue medicine vial types.

*Earthenware:* Gray salt glazed and reddish brown glazed with red interior sherds were found.

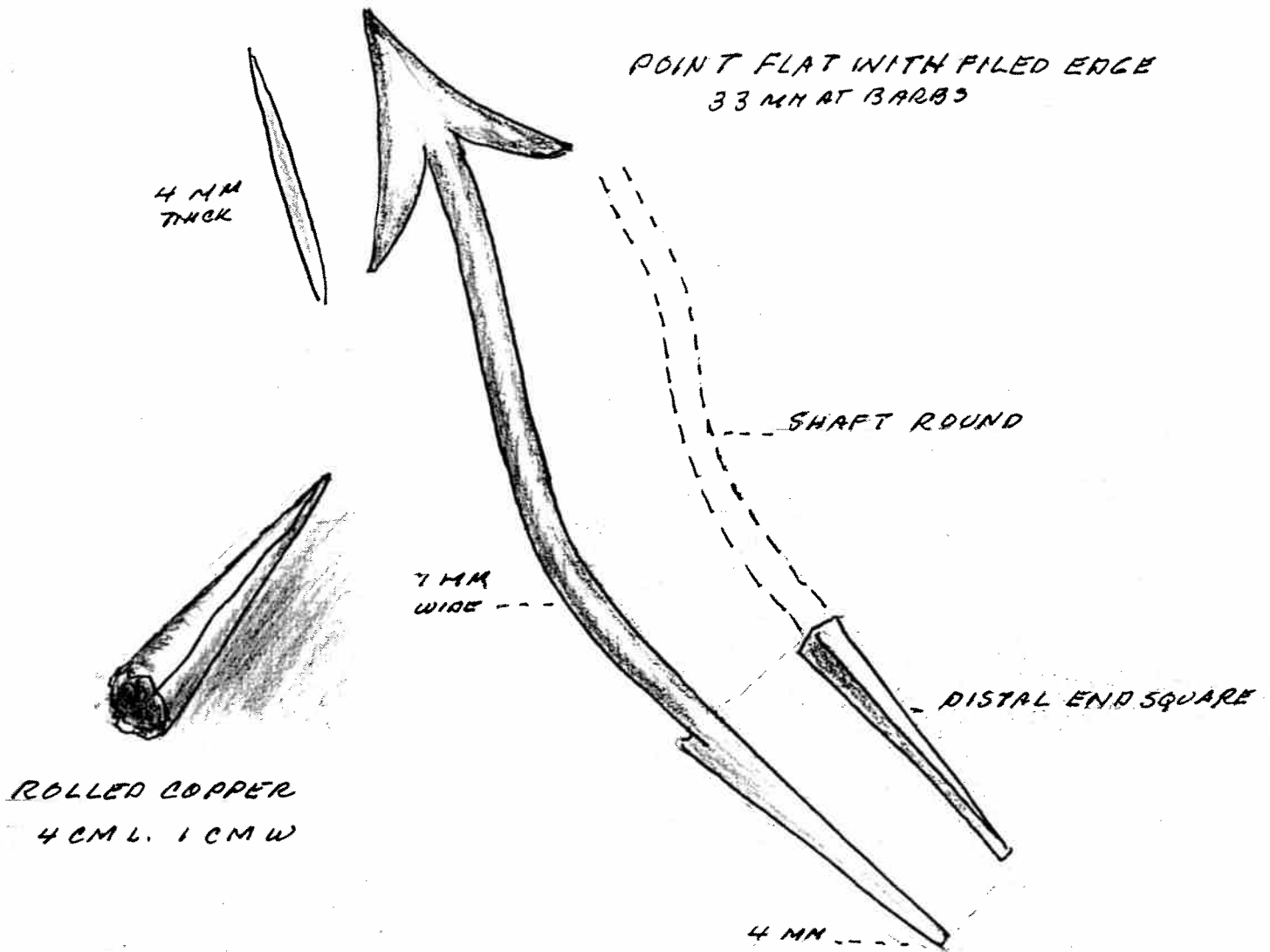
*Utensils:* Two-tine forks, case knives, iron spoons; only fragments found.

*Kettles:* These were three legged iron French type with pointed ears; parts of three sizes were found.

SHA-CHILDNI-NI SITE NO. 3

JAMES BAYOU

ARROWHEADS



EXACT SIZE

IRON

HAND MADE ARROW OR SMALL SPEAR POINT  
(BENT LENGTH 17 CM EST. 18 CM STRAIGHT)

C.M.C. 98

*Horse gear:* Three Spanish type bridle bits, buckles, and cinches were found.

*Tobacco pipes:* These were parts of elbow pipes. One had "X" marks; this was the same as some found at Sulphur Fort

Trading Post and at Coushatta Village.

*Miscellaneous items:* Brass thimble, brass spigot, brass button with back mark, numerous copper cuttings and scraps, lead spillage, and unidentified iron object.

## Summary

Our goal was to find the James Bayou Kadohadacho village of 1795-1840. As of this report, we know that we have found a significant part of it --- just how much of it remains to be seen. We have paused looking for new sites until we can get a handle on the ones already found, especially sites 2 and 3 of this report. When we think we have done this, someone finds artifacts 15 or 20 meters away, and we have another component. It should be noted that we are only testing for an artifact sample and to determine site

size. We have not found, nor looked for, a major feature. Finding those will be left to whoever excavates the sites. Also, since no Caddo sites that we know of have been found and reported on from this period, we have nothing to compare with. Everything that we find is a first, particularly the site layout, and must be puzzled out. We cannot help but feel that the data and artifacts from this survey will contribute significantly to the understanding of the late historical Caddo Indians in northeastern Texas.

## Acknowledgment

First, thanks to *Jacques Bagur* for his research and abiding interest in Caddo Village, to *Bill Hughes* to International Paper Company who gave permission to survey their land, and to *Jess M. DeWare IV* of the Cypress Valley Alliance of Jefferson, Texas, who sponsored the project.

Next, I acknowledge the Louisiana Archaeological Society survey crew who went into the field and did the work. They are: *Roger Hooper*, president of the LAS chapter in Shreveport (Field Secretary), *Ruth Rainey*, *Charles Shankles* of Potters Point and Dallas, *Pam Stanfield*, *Danny Stanfield*, *David Hartzo*, and *Craig Kennedy*.

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***Abstracts of Papers from the 30<sup>th</sup> Caddo Conference,  
Dallas, Texas, March 1988***

**Albert, Lois E.** (Oklahoma Archeological Survey, University of Oklahoma) *Continuing Research in the Lee Creek Watershed of Oklahoma*

The 1987 Oklahoma Anthropological Society spring dig/field school was held at the Falling Cat site (34SQ81) last May. Preliminary testing had been done here in the fall of 1986. At that time, charcoal had been collected from a hearth. The sample yielded a date of  $1440 \pm 70$  B.P. (A.D.  $550 \pm 70$ ; Beta-18903). Although the 1987 work was limited by heavy rains, some further information was obtained. A fist-sized chunk of daub provided further evidence for the presence of a structure in this area. Soil samples from the first testing phase have also been processed and analyzed by Leslie Raymer for ethnobotanical remains. The resulting charred seeds included representatives of the eastern "starchy-seed complex". A test unit excavated on the northeastern part of the site contained deposits potentially dating to the Early/Middle Archaic period.

In addition to materials from the 1987 dig, large private surface collections from sites in the area are being studied. Both siltstone and chert artifacts are represented. Most of the siltstone implements exhibit use polish. Many of the chert artifacts, including "projectile points", also showed patterns of wear on their edges. Because most of the sites are multi-component, the collections

must be interpreted cautiously, but they do provide clues to information potentially available in the deposits.

**Brooks, Dr. Robert** (Oklahoma State Archeologist) *Behold a Pale Horse: An Evaluation of Caddoan Archaeology in Oklahoma and Perspectives for the Future*

In some 50 years of research, over 600 Caddoan sites have been recorded and/or investigated in the Arkansas and Red River drainages of Oklahoma. An evaluation of this work focuses on knowledge gained concerning chronological frameworks, technological systems, settlement and subsistence structure, religion, and symbolic behavior. Perspectives on the future address issues ranging from critical gaps in our knowledge to the potential death of Caddoan archaeological research.

**Brown, Kenneth L.** (Institute of Applied Sciences, North Texas State University) *1986 - 1987 Field Investigations of Prehistoric Cultural Resources at Lake Ray Roberts, North Central Texas*

Sponsored by the Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, North Texas State University recently conducted survey, testing, and excavations of cultural resources within the Lake Ray Roberts project, North Central Texas. The project area is along the upper reaches of the Elm Fork of the Trinity River. Field

investigations of prehistoric cultural resources included the recording of several previously unreported sites, test excavations (backhoe and manual) at 17 sites, and excavations at 10 sites. Based on recovered ceramics and projectile point styles, the above sites represent human occupation in the area from approximately 3,000 B.P. to the historic contact. Intensive excavations addressed stratified Late Archaic and also Late Prehistoric sites. These sites, with well preserved records of activities, subsistence patterns, and artifact assemblages, promise to yield important new interpretations of Late Holocene adaptive strategies and patterns of cultural variability in this region.

**Cliff, Maynard B.** (Archaeology Research Program, Southern Methodist University) *Preliminary Analysis of Ceramics from Two Sites in the Cooper Lake Area, East Texas*

The 1987 season of the SMU Cooper Lake Archaeological Project recovered a sample of approximately 1940 pot sherds from testing and excavation at 16 sites. Of this material, 1361 sherds have been analyzed, most of which can be dated to the Early Caddoan I period, between ca. A.D. 950 and 1150. Analysis of this material has involved the use of a type-variety model to define both preliminary wares (based on temper and paste distinctions) and preliminary types (based largely on surface treatment). Using this methodology, six preliminary wares have been defined: small grog, grog, coarse grog, bone, grit, and shell. Stratigraphic studies at the Thomas site (41DT80) in the proposed

Cooper Lake area suggest that grog, small grog, and coarse grog tempered ware belong to the Early Caddoan period, while grit and shell tempered wares may date to the Late Caddoan period.

**Corbin, James E.** (Stephen F. Austin State University) *The Late Archaic-Woodland/Caddo Transition (Or Will the Real Caddo Please Stand Up)*

Recent excavations at the Mast site in western Nacogdoches County, Texas recovered data which suggest that our view of the Late Archaic/Caddo transition and the origins/development of the Late Caddo cultural tradition in the southern portion of the Caddoan archaeological area may have to be re-evaluated. Traditionally, sites containing (so called) Late Archaic and Caddoan material have been viewed as multi-component sites in which the artifacts suggest different-time occupations at the same locality. Indeed, some of these sites may in fact reflect that supposition, but the Mast site and other archaeological sites and materials in the same general area could reflect culture contact between the encroaching Caddoan settlers and the indigenous Late Archaic-Woodland inhabitants. This paper will address those possibilities and the implications that model might have for the development of Late Caddoan Complexes in the southern Caddo area.

**Corbin, James E.** (Stephen F. Austin State University) *Preliminary Report on 1985 - 1987 Excavations at the Henry Mast Site (41NA60), Nacogdoches Co., Texas*

The Henry Mast site is a small late Caddoan site located on a pimple mound in the western floodplain of Bayou Loco some six kilometers south of the well studied Allen focus Deshazo site. Excavations during 1985 to 1987 concentrated on a midden which is 15 meters in diameter. The postmold pattern suggests the presence of a circular house 4.4 meters in radius with an interesting conch shell implement (offering) resting in the central postmold. There may have been two or more overlapping houses at the site. Ceramic artifacts recovered at Henry Mast are predominantly brushed sherds, but there are examples of Poynor and Patton Engraved. Lithics are scarce; inhabitants of the site apparently used an exotic flint to make Talco and Perdiz points. A large amount of diverse faunal remains and charred hardwood nuts indicates extensive exploitation of local natural resources for subsistence.

**Day, William E.** (Science Department, Louisiana State University at Alexandria) *Caddo Ethnoastronomy - A Lunar Perspective*

In deference to the more obvious Sun, the Earth's natural satellite has been neglected in its potential as a powerful source of cultural instruction. A recently shared Caddo lunar belief which ascribes an anthropomorphic explanation to certain surface features of the moon may be evincive. This myth not only incorporates and defines social values, it provides a symbolic location of the Caddo genesis. Further, there is revealed a unique cosmological concept and configuration

which makes possible an understanding of related celestial beliefs, not only of the Caddo, but other Southeastern people as well. This prime example of abstract thought, while similar in some respects to a myth reported by Dorsey in 1905, is more inclusive and complex, and it apparently is not a product of diffusion or other acculturative process.

**Early, Ann M.** (Arkansas Archeological Survey) *Future Directions for Caddoan Archeology*

Many of the issues raised in the State Plan for Arkansas concerning critical needs in Caddoan research are still pertinent today. I think two areas in particular deserve more attention. The first is delineation of community plans rather than the sampling of features that may exist at a site. Broad horizontal excavations are needed to increase our understanding of community structure. Second, I think we need to begin emphasizing technological studies to understand artifact distribution and use patterns. Information in this area will contribute to answering many future research questions.

**Early, Ann M.** (Arkansas Archeological Survey) *Recent Research in the Ouachita Valley of South Arkansas*

Two field projects conducted in the summer of 1987 in the Ouachita River valley between Arkadelphia and Camden offer an opportunity to increase our understanding of Caddoan occupation in this region. The annual Arkansas Archaeological Survey/Society Dig was



held at the Georgia Lake site in the alluvial bottoms between Sparkman and Camden, in an area close to the boundary between the Middle Ouachita Region and the Felsenthal Region. The site was multiple component, but contained a major occupation reflecting the habitation during the Caddo II period. Abundant floral and faunal remains offer the opportunity to expand our understanding of the local habitat and domestic Caddoan activities. The second site, near Arkadelphia, was a portion of a large salt making area inhabited by members of the Mid-Ouachita phase and used as a cemetery by a late prehistoric-protohistoric population. Broad exposure of the site documented part of a community plan and recovered cultural and organic remains that will help delineate the range of activities associated with prehistoric salt making. Analysis of both data sets has only just begun.

**Ferring, C. Reid** (Institute of Applied Sciences, North Texas State University)  
*Late Holocene Geoarchaeology in the Sulphur River Basin, Texas*

Late Holocene sedimentary and pedogenic environments in the Sulfur River Basin, northeast Texas, constitute fundamental aspects of archaeological records in this area. The primary and post-depositional contexts of late Archaic, early ceramic and Caddoan sites should be considered in each phase of archaeological research: survey, site evaluation and site excavation. At present, almost all known late Holocene sites are exposed at the surface - either on terraces or terrace remnants. Preservation among these sites is dependent on age, but

is also conditioned by the character of the deposits. Midden sites, dating to the early ceramic and Caddoan periods, exhibit exceptional preservation owing to anthropogenically introduced bone and shell. Buried sites have not been the focus of work in this region, in deference to denser deposits in shallow sites. These sites, and their sedimentary-pedogenic contexts, remain the most promising means to address paleoenvironments, adaptive strategies and patterns of culture change during late Holocene time.

**Jeane, David R.** (Springhill, Louisiana) *A View from the Hill: What We Know About What We Don't*

The Caddoan area of Louisiana is probably the most diverse area of the state. This brief overview of our research into the history of this region will show what areas we have concentrated on and what little we actually know. Northwest Louisiana contains some of the oldest geological deposits and one of the most active river systems in the state, yet, after 50 years of pioneering archeological work by Dr. Clarence Webb and others, we still have only bits and pieces put together.

A brief review of the published data suggests that only an extremely biased 1-5% survey of the area has been accomplished. One encouraging note is the very active participation of the local chapter of the Louisiana Archeological Society in locating and recording new archeological sites. This has increased our data base some 300 plus sites in the last eight years.

One of our main concerns should be definition of the cultural boundaries that exist in this area.

**Jurney, David H.** (Archaeology Research Program, Southern Methodist University) *Hinterland Settlement Systems of the Historic Caddo*

The ethnohistorical (or direct historical) approach has great interpretive value in the development of a regional model of Caddoan settlement/subsistence systems. Accounts of historic explorers, traders, and travelers during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries allow the delineation of regional centers and hinterland territories. Data relevant to bear oil rendering and trade, the salt-horse-bow trade, and the post-DeSoto emphasis on bison hunting on the east-central Texas prairies are discussed. These studies relate to prehistoric and historic artifact assemblages from the Sulphur River, the Red River, East Texas, and Louisiana.

**Kidder, Tristram R.** (Department of Anthropology, Harvard University) *The Ouachita Indians of Louisiana: An Ethnohistorical and Archaeological Investigation*

The Ouachita Indians of Louisiana are an enigmatic group who appear very briefly in the ethnohistoric record in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century. Despite the fact that they are known almost solely by name alone, they have played an important role in discussions of the culture history of northeast and north-central Louisiana. In the past, the Ouachita Indians

were considered to have been a resident group living on the southern reaches of the Ouachita River in northeast Louisiana. However, recent ethnohistorical and archaeological research indicates that the Ouachita were probably not indigenous to the lower Ouachita River, but were more likely residents of the Red River, presumably around Natchitoches. This paper will discuss the documentary and archaeological evidence for such a conclusion, and suggests, as a result, further modifications to the culture history on the eastern margin of the Caddoan culture area during the protohistoric and early historic periods.

**Lee, Dayna Bowker** (Northwestern State University) *Francois Grappe; Problems in Interpretation Associated with Louisiana Colonial Sites*

The Grappe family of colonial Louisiana represents an ethnic “mixed-bag” that, within four generations, contained members of Chitimacha, Caddo, French, Spanish, and African origin. This paper focuses on the life of Francois Grappe, interpreter for the Caddo Indians, and addresses some of the problems associated with assigning ethnic affiliations to sites from the colonial period based primarily on artifacts collected from those sites. Using various colonial sites in the Red River Valley as examples, the difficulty of determining site-associated ethnicity and the need for less restrictive archaeological models will be discussed.

**Martin, William A.** (Archaeology Research Program, Southern Methodist

University) *Early Caddoan I Occupation Along the South Sulphur River at Cooper Lake, East Texas*

Three of the prehistoric sites mitigated by SMU during the 1987 excavations at Cooper Lake contained substantial midden deposits dating to the Early Caddoan I period. This paper discusses the preliminary results of ongoing research conducted at the Doctors Creek site (41DT124), the Thomas site (41DT80), and the Lawton site (41HP78). Although all of these sites contained evidence of earlier and later components, most radiocarbon dates from the midden deposits ranged between A.D. 900 and A.D. 1150, indicating that the most intensive occupation of all three sites occurred during the Early Caddoan I period. A brief discussion of the cultural features, lithic artifacts, ceramic artifacts, and subsistence remains is presented. This is one of the first studies to provide detailed dietary information for South Sulphur River populations, and the implications of these data for assessing group health status, group mobility, and seasonality of site occupation are discussed.

**McGregor, Daniel E.** (Archaeology Research Program, Southern Methodist University) *Overview of the 1987 Investigations at Cooper Lake, Delta and Hopkins Counties, Texas*

The results of survey, testing, and excavation within a 4,700 acre area surrounding the dam embankment are reported. Within this area, 32 previously

unrecorded prehistoric sites were discovered, and 10 sites known from earlier work were relocated and reevaluated. Information collected during survey and subsequent test excavations provided evidence for prehistoric occupation dating from the late Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic through the Late Caddoan periods. However, as with earlier investigations at Cooper Lake, sites dating to the Late Archaic, Early Ceramic, and Early Caddoan periods were the most common. One of the most consistent aspects of prehistoric site location was their association with particular soil types within the survey area.

Mitigation phase excavations were conducted at four prehistoric sites that, in combination, contained artifact assemblages and cultural features dated to Early Ceramic and Early Caddoan I periods (ca. 200 B.C. - A.D. 1150). Some preliminary results of these excavations are presented, with an emphasis on new data concerning the Early Ceramic period occupations at Cooper Lake. Evidence of settlement diversity, assemblage composition, subsistence, and chronology are considered.

**Mintz, John** (University of Arkansas, Fayetteville) *Bluff Shelter Ceramics from Northwest Arkansas*

Very little work has been done in recent years with existing ceramic collections from northwest Arkansas. This paper is based on an analysis and comparison of ceramic assemblages from northwest Arkansas bluff shelter sites excavated by

Dr. S.C. Dellinger in 1932 and more recent excavators.

Analysis and description of each ceramic sample began with sorting the sample into a set of predetermined categories. Following the initial sorting, the ceramics in each sample were, whenever possible, compared with regional types and varieties using appropriate sources. Questions of time-space relations and function are also addressed in this paper.

This research provides the first modern exhaustive analysis of the ceramic assemblages from the bluff shelters of northwest Arkansas. The ceramic evidence indicates that the shelters contain strong Mississippian period components related to those of the Arkansas River Valley.

**Neal, Larry** (Oklahoma Archeological Survey, University of Oklahoma) *We Shoulda Been Here Yesterday*

A 1984 survey of Weyerhaeuser Co. clearcuts in the southern Ouachita Mountains of Oklahoma revealed the effects of this timber harvest practice on 51 shallow upland sites. Seven environmental variables were evaluated as aids in locating sites in forested areas. This information was used as a basis for selecting locales to search for undisturbed sites. Steadily decreasing availability of suitable uncut forest will drastically modify future research goals.

**Perttula, Timothy K.** (Institute of Applied Sciences, North Texas State University) and Gary Cheatwood *Caddoan Archae-*

*ology on the Sulphur River and Tributaries, Red River County, Texas*

Although Caddoan archaeological research in the Sulphur River Basin extends back to the early 1930s, substantial portions of the basin remain virtually unknown or poorly studied at the present time. The stretch between the upper end of Lake Wright Patman and the dam at Cooper Lake, approximately 70 km from east to west, is one part of the Sulphur River basin that clearly needs additional intensive study, since it has been more than 50 years since a Caddoan site has been professionally investigated in the area. It is argued that research on the middle stretch of the Sulphur will be of critical importance in understanding changes in the character of Caddoan lifeways from the core of Caddoan culture on the Red River to its hinterlands adjacent to the Blackland Prairie. In this paper we first summarize the nature of the Caddoan archaeological record in the middle Sulphur basin as it is currently understood. This is followed by a more detailed examination of the record from a series of sites on the Sulphur River and tributaries in Red River County.

**Perttula, Timothy K.** (NTSU) and **Daniel E. McGregor** (SMU) *Sulphur River Archaeology: Introduction to the Symposium*

The Sulphur River, a major eastward flowing tributary to the Red River in the northeastern part of Texas, bisects Blackland Prairie, Post Oak Savannah, and Pineywoods biotic communities. From these communities, a variety of resources

could be collected by fishing-hunting-gathering strategies, and agricultural crops could be grown in the arable soils by the aboriginal inhabitants who lived on the Sulphur Fork of the Red River. While the occupation of the Sulphur River began about 11,000 years ago, in this symposium our focus is foremost a concern with the late prehistory, specifically the last 2000 years, of the area, and the explication of the nature of the Caddoan archaeological record documented from several selected locales within the basin. Geoarchaeological and zooarchaeological studies are also discussed because of their importance in providing a sense of geological, paleoenvironmental, and economic context for understanding past adaptations in the region. A synoptic history of archaeological research in the Sulphur River basin provides the framework to review past and present contributions, as well as the means to discuss future research needs and directions.

**Peter, Duane** (Geo-Marine, Inc.) *Caddoan Archeology - Its Present Status and Future Directions*

This symposium is designed to stimulate discussion concerning the present status of Caddoan archaeology, its strengths and weaknesses, potential solutions to problem areas, and the delineation of research priorities for the future. Primary topic areas will be: (1) chronological framework, (2) settlement patterns - intra and intersite, (3) subsistence resource base and seasonality, (4) technology, (5) typology, (6) recognition of cultural boundaries and interaction spheres, (7) paleoenviron-

mental reconstruction, and (8) population fluctuations.

Dr. Dee Ann Story, who will be the keynote speaker, will present the initial assessment of Caddoan archeology. She emphasizes the continuities within the Caddoan tradition and outlines her perception of the necessary direction of Caddoan archeology. The remaining participants will focus on their particular areas of expertise. The discussants include regional specialists (Frank Schambach, Ann Early, Peter Thurmond, David Jeane, and Duane Peter) and state (Hester David, Robert Brooks, and James Bruseth) and federal (Larry Banks) archeologists.

**Thurmond, Peter** (Leedey, Oklahoma) *An East Texas Perspective*

The origins, character and analytical utility of the present data base for the Texas Caddoan area south of the Red River Valley will be reviewed. In particular, the basis for and the validity of the chronological constructs currently in use will be assessed, as a solid chronological framework is an essential precursor to all other studies. The impact of artifact collector activity and the information potential therein will be discussed.

**Wormser, Alan J.** (Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation) *Investigations at 41MX5: A Small Caddo Cemetery in Morris County, Texas*

A prehistoric cemetery was discovered during construction along U.S. 259 north

of Omaha, Texas. Archaeological personnel from the Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation excavated the site during the summer of 1987. Three burials were identified and one adult skeleton was recovered. This paper addressed our preliminary findings with emphasis on regional comparisons to sites dating from the Caddo III and Caddo IV periods.

**Yates, Bonnie C.** (Institute of Applied Sciences, North Texas State University) Faunal Remains from Four Caddoan Sites in the Cooper Lake Area: Preliminary Report

Preliminary analysis of faunal remains recovered from sites in a variety of settings in present day Hopkins and Delta counties indicates a rich and diverse ecosystem from the region in prehistoric times. Many species identified in the samples no longer occur there or are greatly diminished in abundance. The importance of edge-type habitats for animals such as beaver and pronghorn is exemplified in the diversity of animals in each assemblage. Another important aspect of faunal exploitation is the uses to which certain animal products were put. The bone tool collections from these sites point to extensive hide preparation, fishing with bone hooks, and use of turtle shell vessels.

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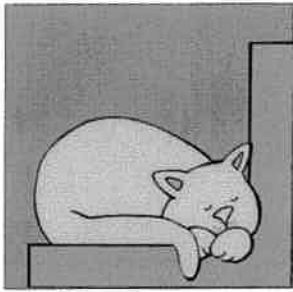
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