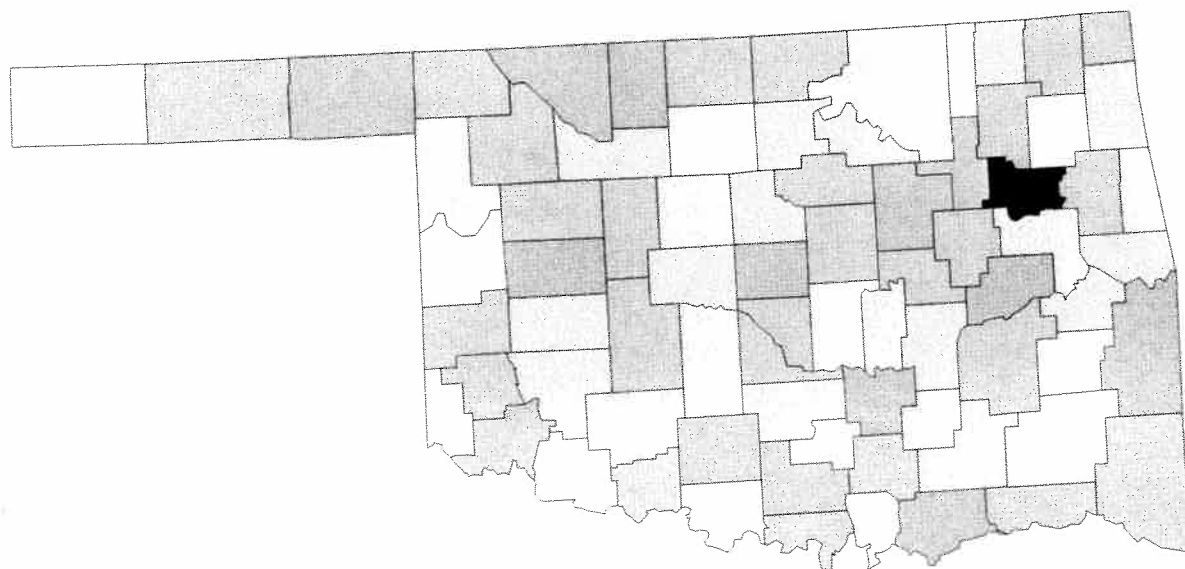


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EDITOR'S PAGE



With this issue, you will notice a change in the contributing editors to more accurately reflect those who are contributing to this newsletter/journal. We are very happy to have Stacey Halfmoon, the NAGPRA coordinator for the Caddo Tribe, join the team. Her first official effort in this publication is in the Regional News section. (Thanks for your suggestion on this, Tim Perttula.)

The latest issue of *NMAI Runner* (National Museum of the American Indian) has a short article on a film which will be making its way into theaters around the country (it was supposed to start in June). The film is "Smoke Signals" and was produced, written and directed by Native Americans. It won rave reviews at the Sundance Film Festival, and was picked up by Miramax for distribution. The film is an adaptation of a short story, "This Is What It Means to Say Phoenix, AZ" by Sherman Alexie (Spokane Cour D'Alene).

As usual, we need articles for this publication. I may be calling YOU soon. I will continue to put in abstracts from past meetings so that they will be accessible to those who didn't attend during that time period. Stacey Halfmoon is reviewing the set of articles from *The Oklahoma Prehistorian*; she will also get input from some of the other Caddos. Because many

of these articles deal to some extent with burial material, this is something which should be done. We already have clearance from the OU Legal Counsel's office to reprint these. Because of their age, because the Oklahoma State Archaeological Society has been defunct for well over 50 years, and because there was no copyright notice on the publications, there shouldn't be any copyright problem with reprinting these. You may be able to read the original, preliminary reports on some of the well known, but poorly published, sites from Oklahoma. If you know of similar material from your state, please bring it to my attention, and we will look into the possibility of reprinting it, also.

I will be in the field (Northeastern Oklahoma, again) for a good portion of the fall, so the next issue (or two) may also run a bit late. For the last few months (at least), it has a classical case of "the faster I go, the behinder I get". At least I have the consolation of knowing that most of the other people around feel the same way.

Contributing editors, I NEED REGIONAL NEWS!!! (If you're not a contributing editor, send news anyway.) We haven't had anything recently from most of the states. I know everyone is busy, but this is one of the best ways of getting up to date news around to Caddoan area specialists. Please! Send some news!



REGIONAL NEWS



CADDO TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA *from Stacey Halfmoon*

As usual, the cultural preservation “department” has been busy with several projects. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Program is continuing with endeavors to acquire reburial cemeteries in the four state area of the Caddo homeland for the reinterment of our Caddo ancestors. The cemeteries are approved for northeastern Texas and northwestern Louisiana, thanks to the United States Department of the Army Corps of Engineers. We are still working toward finalizing cemeteries in Oklahoma and Arkansas and hope that arrangements can be made soon. The NAGPRA Program is also continuing with making claims for Caddo objects stored in museums and federal agencies.

The Repatriation Committee was established in 1996 and has been meeting monthly to guide and direct the NAGPRA Program regarding culturally sensitive issues. The seven member committee consists of: Elton Parton, Sr. (recently deceased), Brien Haumpo, Fred Parton, Roscoe Shemayne, Johnny Smith, Genevieve Edmonds, and Stacey Halfmoon. The committee is planning to conduct consultation visits with museums in Texas and Louisiana which have Caddo collections this coming fall. The com-

mittee will also be involved in the coordination of reburial ceremonies.

Another area of cultural preservation that we are working on is language preservation. During the month of June, Mr. Brian Levy volunteered four weeks of his time working with the tribe and our programs to document and record the language. Brian is a very talented young man from Louisiana who is interested in helping the Caddo Tribe to perpetuate their language. We certainly appreciate his dedication and he served to motivate many of us into thinking about the language and how it is still used today. After completing his undergraduate degree, he began graduate studies under Dr. Wallace Chafe at University of California - Santa Barbara, then decided to do applied work in languages. Brian will continue compiling the Caddo Language Dictionary, and he has already entered over 1000 Caddo words in the database. He will visit the Tribal Center every three to four months to do more work. We would like to continue with language preservation efforts and hope that tribal members care enough about preserving the language so that we can keep it alive.

The Cultural Preservation Department

would like to announce the approval of a grant from the National Park Service entitled *Caddo Tribe Historic Preservation Office Implementation Project*. This grant has allowed the Caddo Tribe to hire a full-time Historic Preservation Officer, Mr. Robert Cast, who will direct all activities relating to the National Historic Preservation Act and involving ancestral or allotted Caddo lands. He has an undergraduate degree from North Texas State University in Denton, and has been working in archaeology since 1980, much of that time under Dr. Timothy Perttula and Bob Skiles in northeastern

Texas. We are please to have the addition of Mr. Cast in the department and know that he will help our programs to continue moving forward.

Renovations on the Caddo Cultural Center are scheduled to begin within two to three weeks. The indoor dance arena will be completely remodeled along with the other much needed repairs to the old building. In addition, a wing for the tribal museum will supplement the renovated building. We are all looking forward to these long-anticipated changes.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED!

The Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma is seeking motivated individuals with time on their hands to volunteer in a variety of positions including newsletter distribution, museum docents, office help, foodshare program,

etc. If you re interested in donating time to helping the Caddo Tribe, please contact the Caddo Tribe Business Manager, Andrea Douglas, to sign up. Ho-way!

BENEFIT DANCE SCHEDULED

An exciting event is currently in the works! A Caddo Cultural Preservation Benefit Dance and Encampment is scheduled for October 8, 10 and 11th, 1998. This benefit dance will honor and showcase the beautiful culture of the Caddo people. Some of the activities scheduled are: archery tournament; Caddo dances Friday and Saturday nights; horseshoe tournament; presentation on traditional Caddo Bois D'arc bow and arrow making; raffles, raffles, raffles for great prizes; arts and crafts booths; traditional Caddo dinner served Saturday evening; primitive camp-

ing available; rations for campers; and much more! All are welcome to come and participate.

Items for the raffle are needed; those who can donate items are urged to do so.

Arts and crafts booths will be set up; there will be no charge for these, but a donation would be appreciated.

Non-Caddos are especially invited to attend. Come on, archeologists both professional and avocational, let's visit the

Caddos and learn from them more about traditional Caddo culture. For more information contact Shirley Howery [(405)

858-2944] or Stacey Halfmoon [(405) 858-2801] at the Caddo Tribe.

NEW COUNCIL MEMBERS INSTALLED

The results of the 1998 election are in and area as follows:

Vice Chairman: LaRue Parker
Secretary: Sue Ann Longhorn Koskella
Anadarko Representative: Bobby Joe Kionut Gonzalez
Fort Cobb Representative: Richard Subia

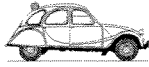
Council seats remaining from last year are as follows:

Chairman: Vernon Hunter
Treasurer: Marion R. Beaver Howell
Oklahoma City Representative: Billie Ruth Hoff
Binger Representative: Buntin Williams

OKLAHOMA

Spiro Mounds Archaeological Center Dennis Peterson, Historic Property Manager, sends word that the new wing of the visitors' center is nearly complete. They are now working on the exhibits. If anyone has any suggestions on what they

would like to see included and discussed, there is still a bit of leeway in the design. Contact Dennis at: Spiro Mounds Archaeological Center, Rt. 2, Box 339AA, Spiro OK 74959; telephone: (918) 962-2062; email: Craigmound@aol.com.



UPCOMING MEETINGS AND EVENTS



October

1-3 *Mountain-Plains Museums Association Annual Meeting*, Lubbock TX. For more information, contact MPMA at (970) 259-7866.

1-4 *10th 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

3 *Mexican War Living History Encampment with 7th U.S. Infantry Living History Association and Duncan's Battery*. Fort Gibson Historic Site, Fort Gibson OK. For more information, call (918) 478-4088.

9-10 *5th Gender and Archaeology Conference: From the Ground Up — Beyond Gender Theory in Archaeology*. Milwaukee WI. For information, contact: Bettina Arnold, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee, PO Box 4112 Bolton Hall, Milwaukee WI 53201; email: barnold@csd/uwm.edu; website: <http://www.uwm.edu/~barnold/>

9-10 *Chouteau Days Rendezvous*. Chouteau Memorial, Salina. Indian dances, parade, encampment. 1 p.m. - 5 p.m., Oct 9; 9 a.m. - 4 p.m., Oct. 10. Free. For more information, call (918) 434-2224.

9-11 *Caddo Cultural Preservation Benefit Dance and Encampment*. Caddo Tribal Center, Binger OK. (See Regional News section.) For more information, call Shirley Howery at (405) 858-2944, or Stacey Halfmoon at (405) 858-2801.

14-17 *56th 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

20-25 *The 52nd National Preservation Conference*, Savannah GA. Contact the National Trust for Historic Preservation at (800) 944-6847 or visit the web site at <http://www.nationaltrust.org>.

30-31 *Ghost Stories*. George Murrell House, Park Hill OK. 6 p.m., 7 p.m., and 8 p.m. each evening. Fee \$2.00. For more information, call (918) 456-2751.

31 *Ghost Stories*. Fort Gibson Historic Site, Fort Gibson OK. 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. Fee \$5.00. For more information, call (918) 478-4088.

November

7-11 *2nd International Climate and History Conference*. Climatic Research Unit, Norwich, United Kingdom. For information, contact: Trevor D. Davies, Climatic Research Unit, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, United Kingdom; telephone: 44-1603-592721; fax: 44-1603-507784.

11-14 *55th 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

12-15 *31st 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

14-16 *Biennial Festival International du Film Archeologique*. Brussels, Belgium. For information contact: Dider Dehon, President, Brussels Asbl Kineon, Chaussee

de la Hulpe 579, B-1170 Brussels, Belgium; tel/fax: 322-675-9029; email: frederic.andre@skynet.be; website: <http://www.arkham.be/pragma/kineon/index.htm>.

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: 19th 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

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; web site: www.globalconf.co.za/wac4.

March

20 *12th Annual Family Kite Flite Day.* Spiro Mounds Archaeological Center, northeast of Spiro OK. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Family fun and demonstration kiting. Free admission, \$1.00 per car parking. For more information, contact Dennis Peterson, Historic Property Manager, Spiro Mounds Archaeological Center, Rt. 2, Box 339AA, Spiro OK 74959; telephone (918) 962-2062; email Craigmound@aol.com.

20-21 *Vernal Equinox Walks,* Spiro Mounds Archaeological Center, northeast of Spiro OK. 11 a.m., 2 p.m., and 7 p.m. Each walk lasts about 2 hours and includes 1 miles of walking with discussions of the mounds, alignments, history, and mystery. Admission \$2.00 per adult, \$1.00 per child.

24-28 *64th 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

May

?? *1999 International Rock Art Conference.* Ripon College, Ripon WI. For information, contact: Deborah Morse-Kahn, Regional Research Consortium, Minneapolis MN; telephone: 612-925-0749; email: deborah@pclink.com; website: <http://www.pclink.com/cbailey>.

June

20 - 21 *Summer Solstice Walks.* Spiro Mounds Archaeological Center, northeast of Spiro OK. 11 a.m., 2 p.m., and 7 p.m. (See information for Vernal Equinox Walks.)

September

23 - 24 *Autumnal Equinox Walks,* Spiro Mounds Archaeological Center, northeast of Spiro OK. 11 a.m., 2 p.m., and 7 p.m. (See information for Vernal Equinox Walks.)

December

22 *Winter Solstice Walks.* Spiro Mounds Archeological Center, northeast of Spiro OK. 11 a.m., 2 p.m., and 7 p.m. (See information for Vernal Equinox Walks.)

***Publication Announcement from the
Arkansas Archeological Survey***

Many records of the extensive fieldwork by WPA archeologists in the Southeast have lain fallow in museum archives for the past 60 years, awaiting analysis, writing, and publication. Over the years, some of these collections were gleaned by master and doctoral students for research opportunities as excavation possibilities decreased and the array of analyses increased. One of these students was Frank F. Schambach, who in the late 1960s used the records and collections on two Arkansas sites to discern the archeological cultures of the Caddoan area before it was inhabited by the Caddo. His Harvard University dissertation (1970) has been widely used and remains the definitive volume on pre-Caddoan cultures in the Trans-Mississippi South. Providing basic descriptions of the artifacts, detailed artifact distribution maps and defining new cultural phases, he also developed the concept of the Trans-Mississippi South and flushed out the sequence of archeological history in the area. His distinctive and lively writing style makes this seminal research a pleasure to read.

The Survey is proud to announce that this important work is now available for sale in a single volume with the text, artifact figures, and maps intact. *Pre-Caddoan Cultures in the Trans-Mississippi South: A Beginning Sequence* (Research Series No. 53; ISBN 1-56349-084-6; 1998; 142 pages., 95 figures, Index) sells for \$20.00 plus \$3.00 shipping and handling and can be obtained from the:

Arkansas Archeological Survey
P. O. Box 1249
Fayetteville AR 72702-1249.

***New Publication Available from
Texas Archeological Research Laboratory***

The Texas Archeological Research Laboratory recently published (1998) a new volume on the history of the Caddo, edited by Timothy K. Perttula and James E. Bruseth. It is comprised of three sections, each including papers on topics dealing with Caddoan archeology and history, as follows:

The Native History of the Caddo and Their Place in Southeastern Archeology and Ethnohistory, by Timothy K. Perttula and James E. Bruseth

Part One: Early Developments

The George C. Davis Site: Glimpses into Early Caddoan Symbolism and Ideology, by Dee Ann Story

Part Two: Regional Diversity

The Development of Caddoan Polities Along the Middle Red River Valley of Eastern Texas and Oklahoma, by James E. Bruseth

Late Caddoan Societies in the Northeast Texas Pineywoods, by Timothy K. Perttula

Protohistoric and Historic Caddoan Occupation of the Red River Valley in Northwest Louisiana, by David B. Kelley

Skeletal Biology of the Prehistoric Caddo, by Jerome C. Rose, Michael P. Hoffman, Barbara A. Burnett, Anna M. Harmon, and James E. Barnes

Part Three: Cultural Interactions with Other Native Americans and with Europeans

Rethinking Caddoan-Lower Mississippi Valley Interaction, by Tristram R. Kidder

Regional Polities and Socioeconomic Exchange: Caddoan and Puebloan Interaction, by Timothy G. Baugh

The Structure of Caddo Leadership in the Colonial Era, by George Sabo III

The Political History of the Caddo Indians, 1686 - 1874, by F. Todd Smith

.....

The cost is \$12.00 plus \$3.50 shipping and handling. It can be ordered from:

Texas Archeological Research Laboratory

The University of Texas at Austin

J.J. Pickle Research Campus 5

Austin TX 78712-1100

*New Publications of Interest
from AltaMira Press*

AltaMira has a couple of new publications which will be of interest to archeologists. These are:

Ground-Penetrating Radar: An Introduction for Archaeologists

by Lawrence B. Conyers (University of Denver)
and Dean Goodman (University of Miami, Japan Division)

This book aims to make the technology of ground-penetrating radar more easily understood by archeologists. It contains abundant illustrations and easy-to-understand tables. If you are interested in going deeper into the theory of the technique, there are also more complex equations and theory for the more technically oriented reader. Instructions and case examples are also given which show the strengths and weaknesses of this increasingly used technique. \$54.00 (hardback; code # 89277)/\$26.95 (paperback; code # 89285)

Clash of Cultures (second edition)

by Brian Fagan (University of California, Santa Barbara)

This book covers the period known as the Age of Discovery in Europe. What happened when Europe first came in contact with the rest of world, launching a period of slavery, epidemic disease, cultural genocide, and wholesale social and economic changes? A series of cases cover the impact of cultural contact for groups including the Huron fur traders, the South African Khoi Khoi, the Tahitians, the Japanese, and the Aztecs. Each case provides a description of the pre-European culture, the short-term impacts of European culture, and long-term changes caused by the clash of cultures. The author also comments on the advances in the general literature on this period.

\$42.00 (hardback; code # 9145X)/\$19.95 (paperback; code # 91468)

.....

The shipping costs (by UPS) are \$3.50 for the first book plus \$1.00 for each additional book. For purchases over \$50.00, there is a 10% discount. These books may be ordered from AltaMira Press, 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks CA 91320; telephone (805) 499-9774; fax (805) 499-0871; email: order@sagepub.com; website: <http://www.altamirapress.com>

*Available from
Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.*

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Mortuary Assemblage at the
Mockingbird Site “Kahbakayammaahin”
(41TT550)**

Cost \$40.00 [+ \$2.50 tax]

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\$9.00 Federal Express 2-day

To order, send check or money order payable to:

Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.

PO Box 519

Austin TX 78767-0519

Attention: Wayne Glander

***Archaeological Investigations at 34WG220:
A Prehistoric Occupation in the Arkansas River Valley
of Eastern Oklahoma***

by
Robert Bartlett,
Oklahoma Highway Archaeological Program

Introduction

In January and February of 1997, the Oklahoma Department of Transportation (ODOT) conducted archaeological work at site 34WG220 within right-of-way for a project involving realignment of SH-72 just south of Coweta, Wagoner County, Oklahoma. The site investigation consisted of the monitoring of trench excavation

as well as controlled machine stripping. A few prehistoric artifacts, none of which are diagnostic, were found during the investigation. However, two cultural features were discovered during the monitoring of the trench excavation. The features were investigated by hand excavation of a 1 x 2 test unit.

Site Setting

Environment Site 34WG220 occurs on an upper terrace about 1.04 km north of the present channel of the Arkansas River. Coweta Creek, flowing southward toward the river, passes about 100 m east of the site. The creek is deeply entrenched adjacent to the site, exposing shales and sandstones of the Pennsylvanian age Senora and Boggy Formations (Marcher 1969).

Several small drainages occur in the vicinity, many of which are spring fed. The landowners report that a spring once

flowed just north of the site and a that considerable amount of subsurface water was observed flowing toward Coweta Creek at the base of the trench adjacent to the county road south of the site. The terrace deposits on which the site occurs are considered as very favorable for groundwater supplies (Marcher 1969).

The terrace is presently covered in a mixture of hardwood timber and grasses. The area is part of the Cherokee Prairie biotic district (Blair and Hubbell 1938:

431-433). The district is characterized by tall grasses including bluejoint (*Andropogon furcatus*), prairie beardgrass (*Andropogon scoparius*), and switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*), which become mixed with short grasses including side-oats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), buffalo grass (*Buchloe dactyloides*), and silver beardgrass (*Andropogon saccharioides*) on thinner soils. Floodplain, stream margins, and sheltered ravines support forest, including a variety of oaks (*Quercus stellata*, *Q. marilandica*, *Q. shumardii* and *Q. muhlenbergii*), hickory (*Carya buckleyi*), elm (*Ulmus americana*, *U. fulva*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis* and *C. laevigata*), willow (*Salix nigra*), cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), and silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*). Small trees such as persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*) and sumac (*Rhus glabra* and *R. copallina*) are also common.

The combination of forest and prairie habitat has been known historically to support a diversity of faunal resources. Historical accounts by early explorers to the region such as Colonel A. P. Chouteau note the presence of deer, elk, bear and buffalo (Foreman 1934:148). The faunal assemblage recovered at the Lasley Vore site (34TU65), a Protohistoric period village site along the Arkansas River near Jenks, Oklahoma, attests to the variety of game available in the area just prior to the intensive 19th and 20th century settlement of the area (Odell 1989). Remains of large mammals such as bison (*Bison bison*), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), bear, (*Ursus americanus*), and cougar

(*Felis concolor*) were recovered, as well as smaller animals such as bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), opossum (*Didelphis virginianus*), turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), and box turtle (*Terrapene sp.*; Yates and Brown 1989: 111).

Soils The site occurs on soils within the Kamie-Newtonia-Okay association. These soils developed in loamy and sandy sediments under grasses and hardwood forest (Polone 1976:4). The soil series occurring on the site area is Kamie fine sandy loam (Polone 1976:Sheet 28). This soil developed from remnant dune material deposited on the terrace from the nearby Arkansas River. The basic soil profile observed along the trench appears to be typical of that described for Kamie series soils (Polone 1976:14-15). The soil profile examined in the excavated trench consists of an upper horizon of about 60 cm of homogeneous unconsolidated brown sandy loam with a clear smooth boundary, above about 10-15 cm of reddish sandy clay loam, which transitions into a reddish clay loam with some sand present to the bottom of the trench about 180 cm below the surface. A slight change in the profile occurs in the northern portion of the trench as it bisects the higher elevation closer to the top of the hill (approximately the northern 1/3 of the trench). Through this area a darker brown sandy loam is visible in the upper 20 cm. This horizon diffusely transitions into the general homogeneous unconsolidated brownish sandy loam described earlier. The sandy loam extends to about 60 cm

below the surface; however the lower 10-15 cm of this material becomes lighter and more loamy. In addition the reddish clay

underlying the sandy loam becomes less sandy and in places is underlain by a yellow clay.

Archaeological and Historical Background

Information regarding prehistoric occupations within this particular portion of the Arkansas River valley is scanty. However, there is evidence of occupations in the general area spanning an expansive time frame. Archaeological investigations at the Day site (34WG171), located on uplands adjacent to the Arkansas River about 4 km west of 34WG220, documented the occurrence of Dalton-like bifaces and drills (Odell and Vereecken-Odell 1989). Similar bifaces have been recovered from the Packard site (34MY66) located on the west edge of the Ozark Plateau about 55 km east of the site (Wyckoff 1985). The stratum from which they were recovered has been radiocarbon dated to about 9600 years ago (Wyckoff 1989). This stratum is just above one containing and hearth dated to 9800 years ago around which a side-notched and several lanceolate bifaces were recovered (*ibid*).

The Brandon site (34TU82), located about 35 km northwest of 34WG220, has produced evidence of Middle Archaic occupations on uplands within 3.5 km of the Arkansas River (Neal 1994). Here, basally-notched bifaces attributable to the Calf Creek horizon have been found. The makers of these bifaces are thought to have occupied the region between 5000 and 6000 years ago (Wyckoff 1995).

Several sites along the western margin of the Ozark Plateau about 35 to 45 km east of 34WG220 are known to contain artifacts evidencing Late Archaic occupations (Wyckoff *et al.* 1963); however, sites investigated in the vicinity of 34WG220 attributable to this age are few. The diagnostic bifaces recovered suggest Late Archaic occupations may be manifest at 34WG108 in the Kadashan bottoms about 8 km west of 34WG220 (Wallis 1984). Several burned sandstone features were excavated at this site, some of which may date to Late Archaic occupations (*ibid*). Excavations at the W. W. Works site (34WG117) revealed a similar burned sandstone feature (Mclung 1980). Diagnostic bifaces recovered from the surface of this site suggest the feature may relate to a Late Archaic occupation.

The previously discussed excavations at the Day site (34WG171) also produced evidence of Late Archaic/Woodland occupations. The recovery of contracting stemmed and corner-notched bifaces, corner-notched arrow points and cord-marked pottery sherds suggest that people with Late Archaic/Woodland adaptations visited the site (Odell and Vereecken-Odell 1989:42).

Late prehistoric sites also are not well

documented in the area. A radiocarbon date obtained from Feature 2, associated with Component 6 at the previously discussed Kadashan Bottoms site (34WG108), suggests that in addition to a Late Archaic component, occupation of this site also occurred around AD 1415 (Wallis 1984:94). Several late prehistoric sites are known to occur in the Arkansas River drainage to the southeast. Important sites relating to the Harlan and Spiro phase occupations are located along the Neosho River 50 km east of 34WG220 (Bell 1984; Brown 1984). Several mound centers, villages and small hamlets of both phases have been investigated and attest to an intense occupation within the eastern Arkansas River basin of Oklahoma by Caddoan groups between AD 900-1450 (*ibid*).

The Lasley-Vore site (34TU65) represents a Protohistoric village on the Arkansas River about 25 km northwest of 34WG220 (Odell 1989). Extensive arch-

aeological work revealed a large village likely visited and occupied by indigenous groups with wide ranging contacts. The site may possibly be the location of or at least contemporary with a Tawakoni (Wichita) village visited by Jean-Baptiste Benard, Sieur de la Harpe in 1719 (Odell 1989:88).

As part of the area for removal of indigenous population from the southeastern United States about 1834, this area became part of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation. The town of Coweta was established by members of the nation around this time. The town's ceremonial center and ball ground were located north of 34WG220. The Koweta mission and school was established by Reverend R. M. Loughridge in 1842 about 1.5 km to the west of 34WG220 (Foreman 1948). The mission and school operated until the onset of the Civil War. A cemetery associated with the mission is still visible today.

Excavation of Cultural Features at 34WG220

Two cultural features were identified during the monitoring of a sewer line trench excavation. The features were identified on the north wall of the area excavated for the manhole in which a sewer line terminates. The larger feature (Feature 1) was observable in profile at about 50 cm below the surface as an approximately 10 cm thick lens of charcoal stained soil about 90 cm in length east/west (Figure 1). The lens contained sev-

eral fragments of burned sandstone. A few pieces of sandstone occurred outside of, but in the general vicinity of, the lens. The feature occurs near the base of the upper soil zone consisting of a medium brown fine sandy loam. Immediately below the feature is light-brown silty loam which occurs upon a reddish yellow sandy clay. Seven pieces of fire cracked sandstone were collected during initial examination and cleaning of the feature's profile.

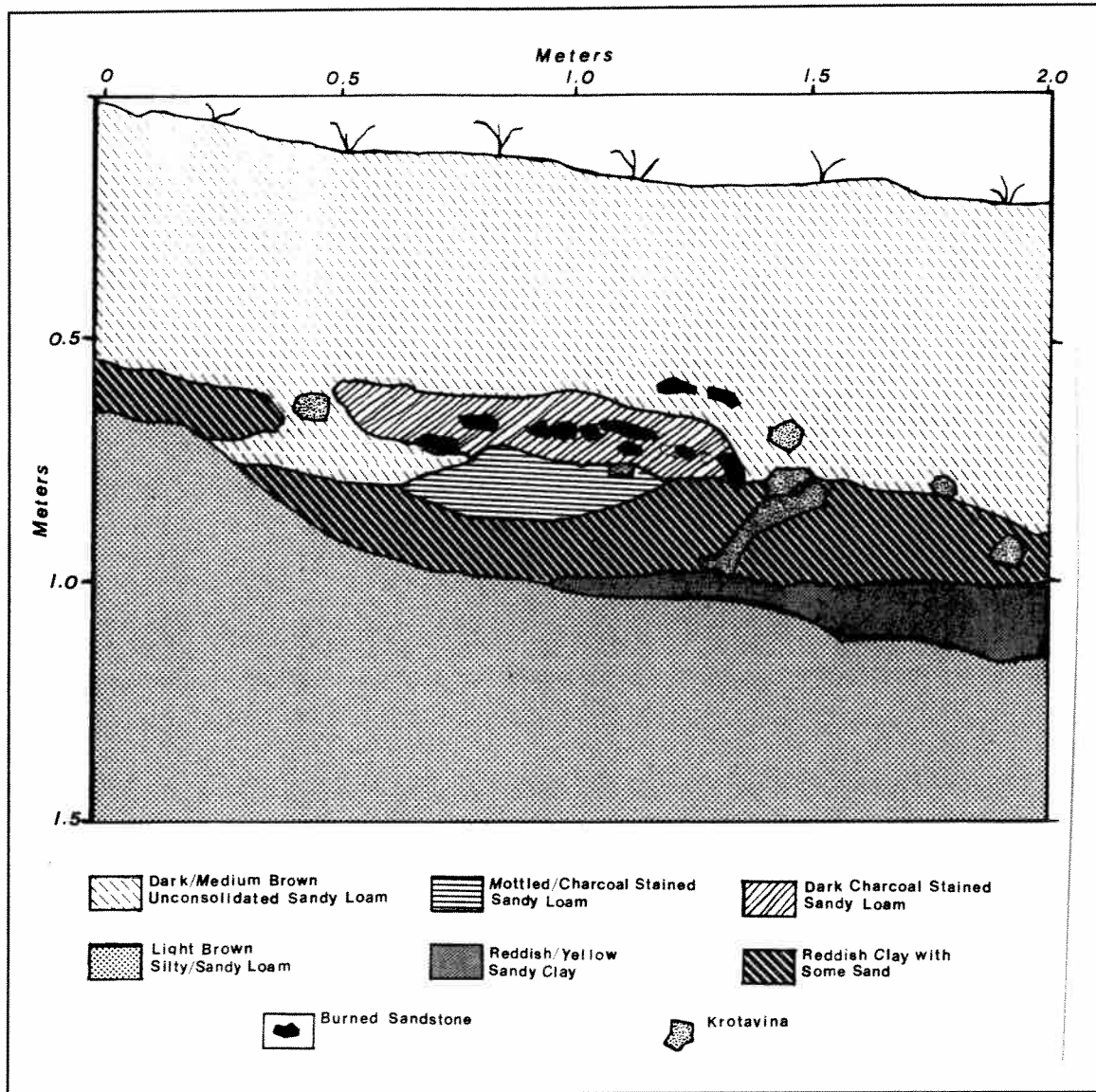


Figure 1. Feature 1 Profile in North Trench in Relation to Test Unit A and Vertical Control Datum (Level String Line from Northwestern Corner of Unit).

A second feature (Feature 2) was identified on a ledge just above the floor of the trench immediately south of and below the feature described above. This feature was observed in plan view at about 90 cm

below the surface. In relation to the east/west profile of the feature previously described, it occurs about midway along its length, in an area 10-20 cm to the south and about 30 cm below the base of Feature

1. The feature is distinguishable as an oval area of brown sandy loam extending into reddish yellow sandy clay. The feature is oval in outline and about 25 cm x 17 cm. An *in situ* cobble of Boone chert (Keokuk variety), from which two flakes have been removed, is positioned on its edge within and against the west edge of the feature. In addition, three cobbles of Boone chert (Keokuk variety), one of which is broken and the other two unmodified, were recovered while cleaning off loose dirt just above the feature (Table 1).

Excavation of Features A 1 x 2 m test unit (Test Unit A) was opened to uncover and investigate the features. The unit was excavated in three levels. A level string line was established east to west on the north wall of Test Unit A to serve as a vertical control datum. All levels evidenced a high degree of rodent disturbance. Level 1 was excavated to 40 cm below the datum (BLD) and, with the exception of one small flake of thermally altered Boone chert recovered from a rodent burrow at the base of the unit, only historic/modern artifacts were recovered from this level (Table 1). These items include fragments of clear glass (n=7), brown glass (n=1) and light green (n=2) glass jar and bottle fragments, seven fragments of window pane glass (one of which has raised decorations), a light bulb fragment, a marble, three round wire nails, a wire fragment, three fragments of whiteware, seven pieces of coal and eight unidentifiable burned/slag items. Other items recovered include unmodified sandstone (n=12) and gravel (n=7).

Level 2 was excavated from 40 cm to 53 cm BLD, ending when the top of the feature was encountered. Artifacts recovered from this level include three clear glass bottle/jar fragments, one fragment of window glass, five round wire nails, a wire fragment, and four unidentified burned/slag items (Table 1). In addition, unmodified gravel (n=3), sandstone (n=3), and black walnut shell were recovered. The walnut shell recovered from a rodent burrow is unburned, and appears to be very modern.

Level 3 was excavated from 53 cm to 80 cm BLD and included all of Feature 1. Although the feature was relatively intact, the area surrounding the feature had been heavily disturbed by rodent activity. The disturbance was active, and it was necessary to clean dirt mounded on and around the feature every morning prior to excavation and at times during excavation. Likely as a result of such disturbance, one clear glass bottle/jar fragment, a wire fragment, two pieces of slag and three pieces of asphalt shingle were recovered from this level (Table 1). However, this level also produced the greatest number of prehistoric artifacts. These items are described below in the discussion of Feature 1.

Feature 1 The feature was revealed to be a circular stone hearth/oven about 1 m in circumference east/west and about 70 cm north/south (Figure 2). A small portion of the feature in the latter direction was affected by trench excavation. The hearth was constructed of tabular sandstone

Table 1. Artifacts recovered during investigations at 34WG220.

Artifacts	Monitor		Test Unit A			Feature 2		Total
	Trench	Blading	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3 (Feat. 1)	Cleaning	Excavation	
Historic								
Glass jar/bottle fragments			10	3	1			14
Window glass fragments			7	1				8
Light bulb fragments			1					
Ceramic fragments		3	3					6
Nails			3	5				8
Wire			1	1	1			3
Marble			1					1
Coal	1	7						8
Unidentified burned/ slag items			8	4	2			14
Prehistoric								
Flakes	2	2	1		3			8
Biface fragment					1			1
Hammerstone fragment	1							1
Anvil stone	1							1
Chert cobbles Unmodified	2					3		5
Modified							1	1
Total	7	5	42	14	8	3	1	80

placed within a shallow basin the base of which is about 77 cm BLD. With the exception of an area encompassing the approximate center of the hearth, tabular pieces of sandstone were present throughout the feature, becoming less numerous toward the base. Some stones have been removed from the center of the feature and

apparently piled on the west edge of the feature. Although some stones were encountered in the central area, the soil is mottled and contains less charcoal than the surrounding fill. The apparent removal of stones and the mottled soil/hearth fill in this area may be an indication that the feature served as an oven with the center



Figure 2. Feature 1 as Uncovered at 53 cm BLD (Note Rodent Disturbance).

stones removed as a result of activity related to cooking. Among the stones throughout most of the feature is a dark soil containing a dense concentration of charcoal. Larger pieces of charcoal derived from small logs were encountered toward the base of the feature. Samples of the dark stained soil comprising the hearth fill were collected for flotation analysis in hopes of recovering charred plant remains.

Hearthstone A total of 312 pieces of sandstone weighing approximately 35.43

kg was recovered from Feature 1. The stones are mostly tabular and likely collected from local sandstone exposures, several of which occur along nearby Coweta Creek. All stones over 10 cm in length were selected for thickness measurements. A total of 65 stones were measured and range from 8.6 to 0.6 cm in thickness with a mean of 2.4 cm and standard deviation of 1.31. These numbers indicate a fair consistency in thickness. This consistency may be due to several factors, including natural size of stone at

local outcrops, selection of stones of consistent size for specific purpose, or fracturing along structural planes within the stone as a result of exposure to heat.

Artifacts A total of four prehistoric artifacts was recovered during excavation of Feature 1 (Table 1). A flake of Ogallala quartzite was recovered from the hearth fill; two flakes and an edge of a thick biface, all of which are of Boone chert (Reed Springs variety), were recovered in areas adjacent to the hearth. Although the artifacts were recovered at the same level as (Level 3) and adjacent to Feature 1, the area around the feature has been heavily disturbed by rodent activity and their direct association is questionable.

Floral and Flotation Analysis Among the larger pieces of charcoal recovered from Feature 1, elm (*Ulmus* sp.), maple (*Acer* sp.) and oak (*Quercus* sp.) were identified. A total of eight, two liter samples of fill from Feature 1 were subjected to flotation, one of which was selected for analysis by a full sort. The samples were weighed, and both light and heavy fractions were processed through nested geological screens of 2 mm, 1 mm 0.5 mm and 0.25 mm. All material from each screen of the sample selected for a full sort was examined under a binocular microscope at 10-25 x magnification. Selected portions of the remaining samples were scanned under magnification. Each sample contained large amounts of charcoal fragments, and contamination by volume of each sample is less than 25%, most of which is rootlets. No charred

seeds, bone or artifacts were observed in the fully sorted or scanned samples.

Radiocarbon Date A considerable amount of charcoal was recovered from the hearth fill, including several large pieces. A 9.5 gm charcoal sample derived from a small maple log from an undisturbed portion of Feature 1 was submitted for radiometric dating. The resulting date, adjusted according to measured C13/C12 ratios, is 630 ± 60 radiocarbon years BP (Beta-102887). Calibrated dates of AD 1310, 1353, 1385 with a two sigma range of AD 1280-1427 were calculated (Stuiver and Pearson 1993).

Feature 2 Excavation of Feature 2 revealed very little additional information beyond that derived from its initial discovery. The base of the feature was encountered about 5 cm below the level (117 cm BLD) at which it was identified. Since little of the feature remained, it is difficult to interpret. However, two possibilities are plausible. One is that the feature is the base of a post mold with the *in situ* chert cobble, and the others recovered while cleaning the area above the feature, serving to secure the post in the hole. Although it is doubtful that a historic/modern fence post would extend to 117 cm (46 inches) in depth, the possibility does exist. However, the fact that the *in situ* chert cobble exhibits two flake scars typical of prehistoric technology lends doubt to this interpretation, and suggests a prehistoric origin for the post mold. Another possibility is that the feature is a cache pit containing the chert

cobbles. Since stream transport of the cobbles upstream from outcrops 35 km east of the site is not possible, the cobbles could only be transported to the site by people. Thus storage of these items on site for use as a ready source of tool stone by the sites' occupants is plausible. One problem with this interpretation is that although the one cobble recovered from the feature has been flaked, the remaining ones are un-

modified and all are of low quality chert poorly suited for production of stone tools. However, it is possible the material was intended for heat treatment to enhance its knappability. The recovery of a small flake derived from thermally altered Boone chert in Level 1 of Test Unit A attests to the occurrence of heat-treated material on the site.

Interpretations and Conclusions

Lacking the recovery of diagnostic prehistoric artifacts in association with the features, the radiometric date obtained from Feature 1 provides the only means of temporal assessment. The sample was derived from a single piece of charcoal and due to very little disturbance of the feature itself, the possibility of contamination is minimal. Therefore, the calibrated date of ca. AD 1350 derived from the sample is not unreasonable. However, a collection of artifacts found in the vicinity over many years by the landowners is more typical of earlier occupations, possibly Late Archaic or Woodland. Although exact provenience of these items is unknown, many of the artifacts reportedly were found west of the area investigated. Thus there is the likelihood of more than one occupation on the site.

The lack of artifacts recovered from the features during the investigation suggests that they are not the result of an intensive occupation within the area examined. In addition, Feature 1 does not evidence re-

peated use and is more likely to be the result a single use event. Such a function would be more expected to be associated with a temporary camp. Although the feature appears to have served in some way as a cooking feature, the lack of charred seeds or nut hull in the flotation samples suggests the feature may not have been used in processing such items. Based on the minimal amount of data recovered by this investigation, the most feasible interpretation is that the hearth/oven feature is the result of activity associated with a temporary camp occupied around AD 1350. Wallis(1984:94,106) suggests a similar pattern of occupation for all components at 34WG108 in the nearby Kadashan Bottom. Although the lithic assemblage recovered from 34WG220 is small, all but one of the items are Boone chert, the closest sources of which occur about 35 km east of the site on the western edge of the Ozark Plateau. If the items are associated with the use of the hearth/oven feature, this would suggest the site's inhabitants responsible for Feature 1

arrived on the site from areas to the east. However, due to the high degree of soil disturbance revealed by the excavations, their association with the feature is questionable.

The floral analysis provides limited but useful information. The identification of elm, oak and maple among the charcoal recovered from the hearth indicates that a diverse forest, very similar to that which exists today, was present along the Arkansas River valley in this area around AD 1350. The presence of diverse forest along this portion of the Arkansas River provides evidence that the local environment may have been little affected by drier

conditions thought to have predominated in the region during this time (Hall 1988:208-209).

The majority of historic/modern items recovered, including clear glass bottle/jar fragments, round wire nails, light bulb fragment and a glass marble, appear to be relatively late in age and likely relate to ongoing occupations on the site over the last 40 years. The coal and few ceramic fragments recovered may derive from these or slightly earlier occupations. However, none bear distinctive makers marks or manufacturing techniques allowing more definitive date ranges.

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Research Notes

Conch Shell Cups and Black Drink

Jesse Todd
Dallas, Texas

Conch shell cups appear during Caddoan times as part of trade with other Mississippian groups. Approximately one thousand engraved conch shell cups and at least two to three thousand unengraved cups were found in the Great Mortuary at Spiro (Brown 1975:15). It is assumed that Black Drink (made from *Ilex vomitoria*) was drunk from the conch shell cups because two shell cups were found that contained possible tea residue (Milanich 1979:83). Adair (1968:22-23) relates how the Muskogee (Creeks) honored a wooden statue of an ancestral warrior by drinking tea from a conch shell cup. It appears there is some question that conch shell cups were used because Fairbanks (1979:132) states that both Adair's and Swanton's informants swore that the conch shell cups

were held sacred by the Muskogee. Fairbanks adds that there is enough ethnographic as well as archeological evidence to associate conch shell drinking cups with the Black Drink Ceremony. What Fairbanks doesn't appear to do is to discuss the ethnographic evidence to support his contention. He is correct, however. William Bartram, in his discussion of the Black Drink Ceremony among the Creeks, states that two middle-aged men came in together at the door carrying large conch shells full of black drink and that the person who drank the tea from the shell must do so as long as the middle-aged person sings two notes for as long as the singer's breath could hold out (Van Doren 1928:358-359).

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***Abstracts of Papers from the 29th Caddo Conference,
Bossier City, Louisiana,
March, 1987***

Ferring, C. Reid, and Timothy Perttula (Institute of Applied Sciences, North Texas State University) *Defining the Provenance of Red-Slipped Pottery from Caddoan and Plains Village Sites by Petrographic Methods*

Red-slipped pottery from Plains Village sites in the Southern Plains has traditionally been interpreted as evidence for trade with contemporary Caddoan settlements in East Texas and Oklahoma. To evaluate this presumed exchange pattern, we analyzed 28 thin sections of red-slipped pottery from 14 Caddoan and Plains Village sites that date to ca. A.D. 950-1400. Using methods developed by sedimentary petrographers, we focused on sand and rock fragment tempering agents that were likely to yield information on the source of the ceramic raw materials. Counts of the various types of quartz, feldspars, and rock fragments were used to calculate modal frequencies of the tempering agents. Triangular diagrams were used to express relationships among the study sherds with respect to chosen mineral-rock types of temper. The results of this preliminary study suggest that sherds from Plains Village sites were locally produced, and at best were imitations of red-slipped Caddoan wares. For both technological description and provenance determination,

petrographic analysis of the thin sections is the most effective means to study ceramic tempering agents. This approach has broad application potentials to a number of archeological problems in the Caddoan area and adjacent regions.

Gilmore, Kathleen (Institute of Applied Sciences, North Texas State University) *Was It Murder? An Archeological Vignette to History*

Analysis of historical documents and a restudy of the skeletal remains excavated by A.T. Jackson in 1932 at the Eli Moore site indicates that one of the burials is a Frenchman who was a member of the La Salle colony. This individual was buried in 1687. Since the skeletal remains contained 2 lead balls in the abdominal cavity, the question of murder is explored.

Limp, W. Fred (Arkansas Archeological Survey) *Recent Developments in the Search for Natural Intelligence: Computers as if Archeology Mattered*

This paper discusses the design and use of a comprehensive integrated approach to the use of computer data processing in archeology. The approach integrates database management of archeological sites, citation, project, and artifact data with

geographic information systems, remote sensing, and a variety of quantitative analysis methods.

Hoffman, Michael P. (University of Arkansas - Fayetteville) *Who's Wearing the White Hats?; The Arkansas Act to Prohibit Burial Desecration and Its Implications for Caddoan Archeology*

The Winter 1987 session of the Arkansas Legislature includes consideration of an act to prohibit desecration of unregistered cemeteries and sale of human skeletal material and grave goods. The bill was initiated by American Indians and is supported by Caddo people. Others interested in the legislation include artifact collectors and dealers, diggers, bioarcheologists, and farmers, all of whom appeal to sacred or American values to justify their views. An attempt is made to discuss these views dispassionately. Mortuary archeology has traditionally been important in the study of the prehistory of the Caddoan people and would be affected by the proposed legislation.

Brooks, Robert L., organizer (Oklahoma State Archeologist) *Pothunting in the Caddoan Area: A Roundtable Discussion*

Pothunting has been a problem in the Caddoan area for at least the past 50 years (and perhaps longer). However, because of depressed economic conditions in the region and increased market values for pots and other grave goods, the intensity of pothunting is probably at an all time high. To counteract this destruction, a

concentrated effort is required of professional and amateur archeologists, Native Americans, and concerned citizens. An initial step is a forum where the level of damage and destruction from pothunting is extensively documented, the types of pothunters and the pothunter's network are identified, and potential courses of action designed to obstruct pothunter's activities are explored.

Participants were: Hester Davis, Robert Malouf, Kathleen Byrd, Robert Brooks, Frank Schambach, Ann Early, Dee Ann Story, Don Wyckoff, Skipper Scott, Clarence Webb, Robert Bell, C.R. McGimsey, E. Mott Davis, and representatives from the Caddo, Choctaw, Coushatta, and other tribes.

Gregory, Pete, organizer (Northwestern State University) *Non-Caddoan Indian Archeology on the Red River* (symposium) A symposium concerning Appalachee, Choctaw, and Coushatta. Papers in the symposium marked by **.

** *Historic Burials at Colfax Feerry & Coulee des Grues* — Pete Gregory

** *Appalache Village at Zimmerman* — Don Hunter

** *Coushatta Ceramics* — Frank Schambach

** *Early Historic Choctaw Settlement in Southeast Oklahoma* — Larry Neal

** *Coushatta Village, Bossier Parish,*

Louisiana — Claude McCrocklin

Hunter, David G. (Libuse LA) *Appalachees and 16RA335: A Summary of the History of the Appalache on Red River and of the Preliminary Archeological Investigations at Their Principal Village Site*

The Appalaches were one of the many bands of American Indians immigrating to Louisiana during the middle and late 18th century. This paper summarizes their history while on Red River and gives a preliminary report on test excavations made at the Appalache Village above Alexandria, Louisiana.

Kidder, Tristram R. (Harvard University) *Protohistoric Ceramics from Bayou Bartholomew and Ouachita River, Louisiana: A Reevaluation of the Glendora*

Clarence B. Moore excavated a number of late prehistoric, protohistoric and historic cemeteries on Bayou Bartholomew and the Ouachita River in Louisiana. These data were published in 1909 and have since stood as the primary means by which the Glendora phase has been defined. Many researchers have accepted the evaluation that the Glendora phase (or focus) is a manifestation of Caddoan culture. It is evident that this assumption followed from a review of Moore's 1909 publication, in which many spectacular Caddoan vessels were illustrated. Recent analysis of protohistoric and early historic assemblages in northeast Louisiana and

southeast Arkansas have revealed a different, significantly more complex ethnic situation. As a result it is no longer possible to identify the Glendora phase as part of the Caddoan culture. This conclusion is a result of analysis of over 150 ceramic vessels excavated by Moore from the sites of Keno, Glendora, Sycamore Landing, Seven Pines Landing, Ward, and Bray and deposited at the Peabody Museum, Harvard University. The bulk of this collection is unpublished. This paper will present the data from the Moore collection and will discuss recent findings that pertain to the ethnic identification of the Glendora phase peoples. I will suggest that the Glendora phase concept be significantly modified in the light of the new data from the unpublished Moore collection.

Neal, Larry (Oklahoma Archeological Survey) *Early Historic Choctaw Settlement in Southeast Oklahoma***

Recent studies in the Choctaw homeland of Mississippi and western Alabama have identified specific sites with ethnohistoric Choctaw occupations. The information about settlement patterns and artifacts presented in these studies is compared to a limited inventory of recorded and recently identified Choctaw sites from southern McCurtain County, Oklahoma. These sites are believed to date between 1836 and 1850. Native ceramics and European ceramics and tools associated with the trash pits at one of these sites are described and depicted. The separation of these sites from later acculturated

Choctaw and European sites and from the earlier Caddoan occupants of the area is made more simple by the identification of the range of native made ceramics that can be expected on early Choctaw sites in Oklahoma. Tentative conclusions concerning the persistence of settlement choices are tendered.

Perttula, Timothy K., Arlan Kalina, C. Pat Neel, and C. Reid Ferring (Institute of Applied Sciences, North Texas State University) *The Hurricane Hill Site (41HP106): An Early Ceramic-Early Caddoan Period Settlement at Cooper Lake, Northeast Texas*

The Hurricane Hill site (41HP106) is a 20 acre Early Ceramic-Early Caddoan period (ca. 200 B.C. - A.D. 1400) settlement located on the South Sulphur River at the dam axis of the proposed Cooper Lake in Northeast Texas. Excavations here are being funded by the Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, to mitigate the effects of dam construction upon the site, which is slated for total destruction. Excavations at Hurricane Hill are focused on five sandy upland knolls containing midden deposits, numerous features, and house patterns dating to ca. A.D. 1000-1400. The Early Ceramic period component occurs in possibly stratified midden "mound" deposits in one locality, and in other contexts underlying the Early Caddoan occupation. Aspects of chronology, cultural affiliation, subsistence evidence, utilization and importation of non-local lithic resources, and changes in site function are discussed and then related to regional patterns of prehis-

toric settlement in the Sulphur River Valley.

Ensor, H. Blaine (Texas A&M University) *An Interpretation of Archaic and Post-Archaic Adaptations at the Crawford Site, Southeastern Texas*

Archeological excavations at the Crawford site (41PK69), an upland camp in Polk County, Texas, were carried out by Texas A&M University, Archeological Research Laboratory, under the auspices of the Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation, from November 1984 thru January 1985. Research strategies emphasized excavation of large horizontal blocks and systematic removal of site layers to detect cultural and chronological patterning.

The results of the project indicate that deeply stratified upland sites exist in the Trinity River drainage. The analysis of soils and sediments suggest that the source of the sandy mantle which encapsulates the artifactual remains may be primarily eolian. A long cultural sequence is hypothesized which spans much of the Holocene. Early, Middle, and Late Archaic components are suggested followed by Early and Late Ceramic period components. The latest aboriginal remains are Caddo related and some artifacts may have resulted from a protohistoric Bidai encampment(s). A gradual population increase, possibly beginning in the Early Archaic, may peak during Caddo related occupation.

Wyckoff, Don G. (Oklahoma Archeological Survey) *Late Paleo-Early Archaic Manifestations in Eastern Oklahoma's Arkansas Basin*

Accumulating finds from the Arkansas and North Canadian rivers attest to the presence of intriguing late Paleoindian and Early Archaic assemblages. Dalton and Plainview-like projectiles are prevalent, and their respective lithic materials can be traced to Ozark, Ouachita, and local sources. Differences between watersheds may be clues to territoriality some 9000 to 10,000 years ago.

Albert, Lois E. (Oklahoma Archeological Survey) *Continuing Studies in the Lee Creek Watershed, Oklahoma: 1986-1987*

After a hiatus of about eight years, the Oklahoma Archeological Survey began working again in the Lee Creek area around Parris Mound. Six previously known sites were tested during the fall of 1986 under a grant from the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society. Two of the sites (34SQ80 and 34SQ81) were located about 0.5 mile downstream from the Parris Mound, another (34SQ74) was about 1.75 miles downstream from the mound, one (34SQ76) was on Little Lee Creek about 1.75 miles upstream from its junction with Lee Creek, and the other two (34SQ85 and 34SQ92) were on Lee Creek about 2.0 and 3.0 miles upstream from the mound. These sites were chosen for their potential to yield information about the Lee Creek Valley's prehistoric occupations and for

their probably eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Upon excavation, each site was found to have at least some intact deposits, or even buried midden deposits or features (hearths and prehistoric posthole patterns). Some charcoal from the hearth found at 34SQ81 dated to 1440 ± 70 B.P. (Beta-18903; A.D. 550 ± 70). The site was thus occupied during the latter part of the Woodland period. It may thus be quite important to our understanding of the events leading up to the beginning of mound building in the region. Few Woodland period sites have been studied in the southern Ozarks. We plan to do further work at 34SQ81 (as well as the other sites) so we can begin to define the Woodland period assemblage(s) for the area.

Schambach, Frank (Arkansas Archeological Survey) *The Mud Creek Site: Parts of a Mastodon Skeleton Found In Situ in the Red River Valley*

After many years of exploration of the Red River banks and gravel bars, Dot and Herschel Kitchens of Lewisville, Arkansas have discovered parts of a mastodon skeleton *in situ*. The bones were found in what appears to be the relic bed of a late Pleistocene oxbow lake of the Red River. A few well preserved bones of other terrestrial species and some fish bones and gar scales have also been found so far. There are some hints of a nearby Paleo Indian occupation.

Rohrbaugh, Charles L. (Illinois State

University, Norman IL) *Dimensions of Population Distribution During Spiro and Harlan Phases*

Rogers has recently asserted, among other things, that of the phases of the Arkansas River trajectory of the Caddoan tradition, Harlan phase populations were greatest and most dense (1986); I disagree. I believe his interpretation springs from two errors. First, there is a mistaken conclusion that Harlan and Spiro phase structures in the Spiro locality, and elsewhere, are functionally equivalent; that both were domestic houses. It is more reasonable to suspect that the square, four-center-post structure of Harlan phase is a public facility than that it is a house. Second, there is a lack of appreciation of the number of Spiro phase houses in the area. If Harlan phase houses are seen as special purpose buildings, the resulting picture of Harlan and Spiro phase populations can be reconciled with what we know from burial complexes about Harlan and Spiro phase social complexity.

Day, William E. (Pineville LA) *Jesus and the Caddo*

Caddo ethnographic material and its possible reference to specific archeological knowledge. An examination of a newly shared oral tradition which concerns "Jesus" and the Caddo before white man, the acquisition of corn, ceremonial birds, and a religious hierarchy. It is suggested that a correlation exists between this tradition and revelations of the Mounds Plantation complex.

Day, William E. (Pineville LA) *A Traditional Caddo Potter*

Caddo ceramic technology carried out in accordance to remembered oral tradition. An audio tape presentation, in which a Caddo elder describes how she and her sister made pots when they were children.

Keller, John E. (Southern Archeological Consultants, Inc.) *Investigations at the Hallsville Site: A Preliminary Report*

During the late summer and fall of 1986 Heartfield, Price and Greene, Inc. conducted archeological investigations at 41HS74 on property managed by the Sabine Mining Company. While severe bioturbation and agricultural activity had reduced much of the site's structural integrity, we were able to recover a total of nine burials and a vast array of occupation debris. Analysis of these materials is still in progress, but most appear to date between 1000 and 1300 A.D. Both the ceramic assemblage and a single radiocarbon date appear to confirm this.

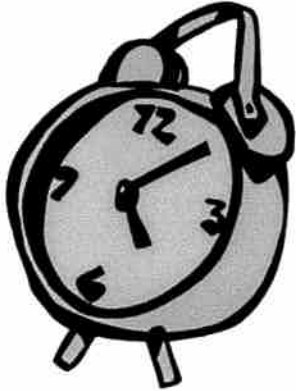
The investigation also allowed us to test the utility of a proton magnetometer as a remote sensing device and to experiment with large scale mechanical stripping as an adjunct to more conventional archeological techniques. While results were not entirely satisfactory, a combination of these two techniques did allow us to locate the very few *in situ* features that were recovered during the course of the project and to demonstrate with some certainty that other such features were unlikely to

occur in the project area.

Brewerton, M.T. (Shreveport LA)
*Excavations at the Hood Site (3HE54) -
Hempstead County, Arkansas*

Preliminary excavations conducted at the
Hood site (3HE54) in Hempstead County,

Arkansas indicate a significant period of
Fourche Maline occupation. This paper
presents a record of the artifacts and
burials excavated at the site. The site is
described so as to put it in context with the
other Fourche Maline occupations in the
area. An analysis by Mary Powell of the
osteology of the material found in each
burial is appended.



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