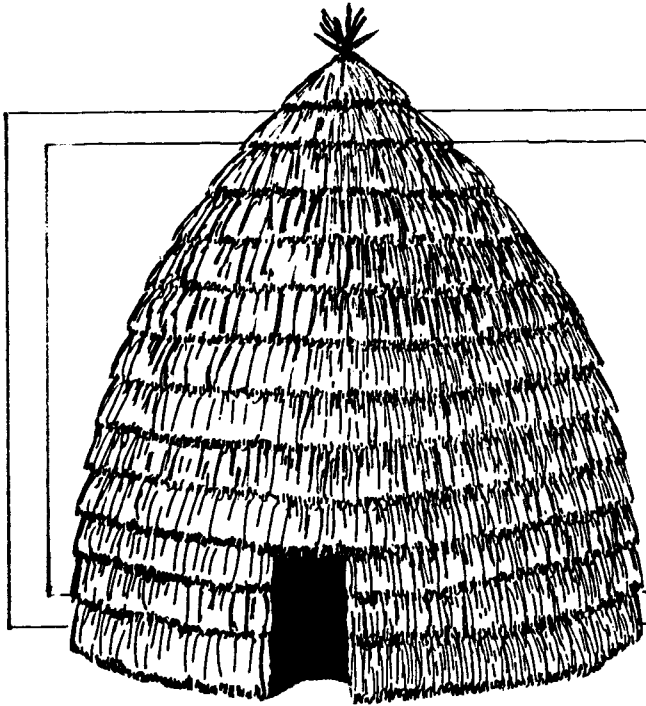


T PerMa



C A D D O

ARCHEOLOGY

VOLUME I, NUMBER 1

FALL 1989

From the Editor

The Caddoan Archaeology Newsletter's time has been long overdue. Many of us working in the Caddoan Archaeological Area have felt that although the Caddo Conference is an interesting and informative meeting to attend, there is a need for a distinct regional forum beyond that of the Conference to advance information exchange, research perspectives, preservation and education goals, and develop a regional outlook on Caddoan archaeology. Problems that are faced by archaeologists in the Caddoan Area, including Northeast Texas, Southwest Arkansas, Northwest Louisiana, and Eastern Oklahoma, such as implementing State Historic Preservation Plans and Historic Contexts, reburial/repatriation questions in light of a spate of Federal burial legislation, the role of avocational and professionals, and expanding our mutual understanding of the Caddoan people, all demand a regional knowledge and perspective.

This newsletter, which is intended to be issued quarterly, is designed to provide that regional forum. Its success in that regard is strongly dependent upon your contributions (professionally and monetary) and participation in its development, so comments to the editor on the content, format, and overall goals of the newsletter are urged. Information we would like to have in the newsletter include: (1) summaries of recent, pending, and future research projects in the Caddoan Area, (2) abstracts of research and CRM technical reports, (3) book notices and reviews of significant publications relevant to Caddoan archaeology, (4) short, substantive articles on research projects or research problems, and (5) an editorial forum designed to explore problems and themes of common interest (i.e., cemetery vandalism).

Contributions should be sent to the editor c/o Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Western Office of Project Review, 730 Simms St., Room 401, Golden, Colorado 80401. The editor would like to thank Bonnie McKee, Texas office of the Archaeological Conservancy, for considerable assistance in promoting the newsletter, and for mailing and reproduction costs.

Reburial/Repatriation Issue

The USDA-Forest Service is developing an action plan for the treatment of human remains on National Forests and National Grasslands in Texas, following the 1988 policy statement on the treatment of human remains signed by the Regional Foresters for Region 8 (Southern Region: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia) and Region 9 (Eastern Region: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin). Action plans for the Forest Service are designed to address both existing collections from Forest Service lands and future procedures for treatment of human remains and associated grave goods. Action plans are to provide for consultation, analysis, and reburial procedures, and to consider the interests of both genetic descendants and persons having cultural or religious relationships.

If you have comments on the draft Action plan reprinted below, contact Mr. John Ippolito, Forest Archeologist, USDA-Forest Service, 701 N. 1st Street, Lufkin, Texas, 75901.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE TREATMENT OF HUMAN REMAINS ON THE NATIONAL FORESTS AND GRASSLANDS IN TEXAS

Introduction

In January of 1988, the Regional Foresters for the Southern and Eastern Regions of the USDA, Forest Service signed a policy statement on the Treatment of Human Remains and associated grave goods located on National Forest system lands. This policy statement directs the National Forests within the two regions to develop action plans for the equitable treatment of remains, should they be encountered through an authorized project, natural forces, and/or vandalism. Further, these action plans will be developed through consultation with interested parties including the scientific community and ethnic groups with historical ties to the land. Finally, it is the stated objective of the regional Policy to leave known burial sites undisturbed, unless disinterment is the only solution available.

As designed, this Action Plan primarily addresses accidental finds of human remains on the Forests, discovered through natural forces, vandalism, or authorized projects.

THE ACTION PLAN

It is the objective of the National Forests and Grasslands in Texas to preserve in place known human remains which reside on lands which they manage. In instances where previously unknown human remains are discovered through authorized project work, natural forces, or vandalism, the Forest Supervisor will consult with an advisory group comprised of interested parties and constituents with an interest in the area. Consultation will take place prior to undertaking any action or treatment. In order to

expedite the consultation process, consultation may take place via the telephone. Depending upon the particular situation, interested constituency groups may include:

Genetic/Cultural Descendants of the Deceased
 Texas Indian Commission
 Council of Texas Archeologists
 Texas Archeological Society
 Appropriate County Historical Commission
 State Historic Preservation Office
 Office of the State Archaeologist
 Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Through the consultation process, the Forest Supervisor will determine appropriate treatment of remains. The treatment decision shall be documented and all consulting parties will be notified.

Treatment Alternatives

The following list of alternatives is meant to serve only as an example of the variety of options available for the treatment of human remains. The advisory group may elect to choose one of these alternatives, or to develop a completely new alternative specific to the situation encountered. In all cases, the remains will be treated with utmost dignity and respect, and the wishes of the genetic and/or cultural descendants will be paramount in the final decision. Under no circumstances will public display of human remains be permitted.

Alternative 1: In-place preservation and reburial with minimal disturbance, where the project can be modified to prevent further disturbance.

In accidental discovery of portions of burials, in-place preservation of the remains and grave goods will be the primary goal. This would involve expeditious reburial of whichever portions were disturbed, in the original, or as near original position as possible, with no scientific analysis.

Alternative 2: Disinterment of disturbed remains, in-place scientific analysis, and reburial in or near the original grave location on the National Forest.

With this alternative, scientific analysis would include only baseline protocol, such as: ethnic identification, age, sex, stature, general health and pathologies. Other forensic and pathological tests as may be deemed appropriate shall be considered in the analysis design.

A standard report of findings will be submitted to the Forest Supervisor within 30-45 working days following completion of analysis.

If exposure of the remains is the product of natural forces or vandalism, reinterment of remains at an alternate location may be more feasible. If an alternate location is selected, places in

proximity to the original burial site will be given greater consideration. Again, consultation with genetic or cultural descendants can indicate preferences for locations on or off the National Forests.

Alternative 3: Disinterment of accidental find, detailed scientific analysis, and reinterment either near the original location or elsewhere, as designated through consultation.

If this alternative is selected, all excavation and analysis will be governed through a formal research design. The research design will be developed by the Forest Archaeologist through consultation with members of the advisory group. The research design must be approved by the Forest Supervisor, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Costs of preparation of the research design, removal of remains, analysis, and report preparation will be paid for by the proponent of the undertaking, as defined in the Region's policy statement.

The research design shall include sections relating to personnel and institutions conducting the excavation and analysis; excavation procedures; specific research questions; nature and type of analysis planned, and how they relate to the research questions; reinterment specifications, including dates, locations and organizations or individuals to receive and reinter the remains; and standard reporting procedures, with report submitted to the Forest Supervisor within a year of the discovery.

Alternative 4: Disinterment of accidental find, detailed scientific analysis, and curation of the remains for a specified period of time.

As with Alternative 3, all excavation and analysis will be governed by a formal research design, approved by the Forest Supervisor in consultation with applicable individuals and organizations. The research design shall contain a discussion of all items included in the research design under Alternative 3. In addition, the design will include a section on curation, addressing need for curation, nature and types of additional scientific analysis required, length of time needed, and detailed description of curation facilities. Reports are to be submitted to the Forest Supervisor within one year of discovery, and at the end of each succeeding year, if a multi-year project.

Alternative 5: Planned scientific mortuary research projects on otherwise protected sites, including disinterment, detailed scientific analysis, curation, and reburial.

As with Alternative 3, all excavation and analysis will be governed by a formal research design, approved on a case-by-case basis, by the Forest Supervisor through the consultation process.

The research design shall contain a discussion of all items included in the research design described in Alternative 3. In addition, a detailed justification for use of human remains on the Forests must be provided in lay terms.

Reinterment

Reinterment of the remains will take place upon completion of the analysis protocol specified in the research design.

In the case of Native American Indian remains, the Forest Supervisor will deliver the remains to the Executive Director of the Texas Indian Commission [abolished by the Governor in June 1989, ed.] for proper disposition to the appropriate parties. Reinterment may take place as near the original location as practical on the National Forest, or elsewhere off the Forest, as the recipients shall designate. The recipients of the remains will be responsible for making appropriate arrangements for the reinterment including consultation with direct descendants and spiritual leaders. Appropriate reburial ceremonies will be specified by the recipients and reasonable costs for such ceremonies, including, but not limited to, the travel and services of religious practitioners and political leaders and necessary traditional goods, e.g., tobacco, etc., to accompany the dead will be born by the proponent of the undertaking.

In the case of non-Indian remains, the Forest Supervisor will deliver the remains to the descendants of the deceased, or local officials when descendants are not known. The descendants of the deceased, or local officials will be responsible for making appropriate arrangements for reinterment. Reasonable costs associated with reinterment will be born by the proponent.

In all cases, jewelry and other associated grave goods will accompany reinterment of the deceased.

Texas Burial Bill

The Texas Human Burials Protection Bill (H.B. 2434/S.B. 1327) passed both the House and Senate, but was vetoed by Governor Bill Clements on the last day of the current legislative session. According to a story in the June 19, 1989 *Austin American-Statesman*, the Governor vetoed the bill because "current law provides sufficient regulation and protection against the interference with burial sites". Robert J. Mallouf, Texas State Archaeologist, will prepare an item concerning the human remains problem in Texas for the next issue of the Newsletter.

Arkansas Reburial Case

A planned sewer treatment plant financed by Farmers Home Administration (FMHA) in Norman, Arkansas encountered in late 1988 several Caddoan burials during initial construction at site 3MN386. After consultation between FMHA, the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, the Arkansas State Archeologist, the American Indian Center of Arkansas, Inc., and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, it was agreed that the burials and grave goods would be reinterred, as originally found, by the Caddo Indians, construction would stop at the existing site and a new location for the sewer treatment plant would be selected. The site would be restored to its original condition, with additional dirt spread over it for protection, along with fencing and additional lighting. The Caddo Indian Tribe, and Elmo Clark, their Chief, performed a non-public burial ritual at the time of reinterment.

THE CADDO ARCHEOLOGY NEWSLETTER NEEDS YOUR ARTICLES!

DEADLINE

FOR

WINTER 1990

DECEMBER 15, 1989

Comments on Caddo Settlement Pattern
and Culture Identity

Frank Winchell, Southern Methodist University

This discussion will be based primarily upon Schambach's work and observations on Caddo habitation settlements in the Great Bend area of Southwestern Arkansas (Schambach 1982a:1-11; 1982b:132-197). Schambach believes that the basic Caddo settlement pattern is that of a dispersed hamlet configuration clustered around a specific civic-ceremonial center (Schambach 1982a:7). This settlement configuration is based upon archaeological work in the Great Bend area which conforms to a stylized but highly accurate map (the Teran Map of 1691-1692) drawn from an inhabited historic Caddo village compound presumably near the Hatchel Mound site (41BW3) on the west bank of the Red River in Texas (Schambach 1982a:7; Wedel 1978:10).

In order to incorporate the total spatial arrangement of settlements in the Caddo culture area of the Trans-Mississippi South, which encompasses a broad geographic region ranging from lowland forests to mountains and prairies (Schambach 1982b), it may be profitable to expand Schambach's model to include a composite settlement system which involves civic-ceremonial centers and their related hamlet settlements, with more remote hamlet clusters which are not directly associated with civic-ceremonial centers. The latter type of settlement, referred to herein as hinterland hamlet clusters, would tend to be located outside the prime riverine environments such as the Great Bend area. These hinterland hamlet clusters would be situated along smaller, upper river drainages, or on the outer fringes of the Caddo culture area. Some of these hamlets may consist of single household units analogous to historic pioneer homesteads of the Anglo-American frontier. Examples of hinterland hamlets are numerous, and some of the best documented archaeological examples are situated on the western fringes of the Caddo culture area in Northeast Texas (Hyatt and Doehner 1975; Skinner and Connors 1979; Bruseth and Perttula 1981; Bruseth and Martin 1987; Raab 1982; McGregor and Bruseth 1987; Peter and McGregor 1988).

The Dispersed Settlement Pattern

The Teran Map shows a basic settlement configuration of approximately 25 contiguous "small farmsteads" (Schambach 1982a:7) divided by makeshift fences or possible hedge rows composed of bushes or trees. These particular homesteads consist of one to two thatched huts (presumed to be households) with one or more storage platforms which appear to be elevated open air structures with a thatched roof overhead. Each dwelling and associated out building are within the fenced area, creating an open yard between structures.

This kind of village compound arrangement is also shown in two photographs of the Caddo "long Hats Camp" in Eastern Oklahoma taken between 1862 and 1872 (Schambach 1982a:7-8). These particular photos show several round or square thatched huts (either with grass or bark roofs) with associated storage structures.

It is quite uncanny to see very similar thatched huts and elevated storage structures in both the Soule photos and the Teran Map. It is even more remarkable that the overall settlement pattern of the Caddo village compound has changed very little from 1692 to 1872, a 180 year span of history marked by tremendous social and political change (Story 1978:46-59) which seriously affected the Caddo culture (Schambach 1982a:7). Nonetheless, a good case can be made for the dispersed Caddo village compound settlement pattern during the historic period based on the Teran Map and Soule photos (Schambach 1982a:7-10).

Based on this data, it would not be too adventurous to extrapolate back into the past and speculate that the settlement pattern of the prehistoric Caddo was similar to the Caddo of the historic period. This can be further supported by archaeological data which has been recovered from the earliest to latest Caddo occupations in the Great Bend region (Schambach 1982a:7) and a number of sites in the overall Caddo culture area. What is clear is that there were no (or at best, very few - such as the George C. Davis Site; see Newell and Krieger 1949; Story 1972, 1981) nucleated village settlements at any of the mound centers in the Caddo culture area either during the prehistoric or historic period (Schambach 1982a:7).

Therefore, the dispersed hamlet configuration, consisting of one to two habitation huts with one or more associated out-buildings, was the primary Caddoan pattern of settlement. In the archaeological record, this kind of nonnucleated settlement pattern would be very ephemeral and in many cases could be easily written off as "minor camps" or "minor refuse areas" (Schambach 1982a:8).

The Question of Caddo Culture Identity in Conjunction with the Dispersed Settlement Pattern

Unlike archaeological data recovered from mounds or cemeteries, these primary Caddo occupation components (the dispersed hamlet compound) would lack a fundamental and characteristic Caddoan culture element - elaborate burials associated with diagnostic Caddo artifacts. Thus, the hallmarks of the Caddo culture milieu would be profoundly absent from much of the archaeological record concerning the dispersed hamlet configuration. It is perhaps more disconcerting to realize that what is known about Caddoan material culture is based primarily on burials and associated grave paraphernalia. This fact (the lack of diagnostic Caddoan artifacts recovered from the archaeological record) is further

exacerbated when Caddo habitation sites (i.e., hamlets) are situated farther away from the civic-ceremonial center.

Upon excavating the isolated Caddo hamlet occupations, several latent misconceptions may be brought to light. One is that these settlements may be looked upon as minor, separate Caddo hamlets removed from the major civic-ceremonial center. This would probably be the logical explanation for hamlets situated more than several kilometers from the center of any mound site. Given the dispersed settlement pattern configuration, it is more probable that these isolated hamlets are actually part of the Caddo settlement "metroplex" related to a particular mound site in a given area.

In cases involving clusters of Caddo hamlets without a primary civic ceremonial center (such as hinterland settlements), the misconception of them being a minor settlement would be further compounded by the possibility of them being ethnically non-Caddo, especially with groups of settlements on the periphery of the Caddo culture area.

In reference to these more remote Caddo occupations, some archaeologists may become hard pressed to define an isolated hamlet occupation as truly "Caddoan" in the absence of characteristic burials and lack of any good sample of decorated Caddo ceramics, marine shells, characteristic pipes, etc. Of course, this would not be a problem with small hamlet sites situated well within the Caddo culture area. However, small hamlets located some distance away from any known Caddo center (especially those in the peripheral areas) would become more problematic as to whether they were truly Caddoan.

In the western reaches of the Caddo area, one could probably construct a model based on the inverse relationship of diminishing Caddo "ethnicity" as the distance between hamlets and the civic-ceremonial center increased. However, if the dispersed settlement pattern of the Caddo is invoked, including both the civic-ceremonial center/farmstead arrangement and the hinterland hamlet cluster, this model may fail to accurately reflect the true distribution of Caddo occupations.

One might argue that in addition to the fact that these hinterland hamlets lacked many of the Caddo cultural essentials such as "Caddo burials" and other diagnostics, other factors such as the lack of cultigens, or proof of sedentism, coupled with the situation that they were located in environmental zones different from the Caddo area, would reasonably support the contention that the occupiers of these hamlets were non-Caddo. On the other hand, this assumption begs several questions concerning whether the Caddo peoples were (1) of one social order, (2) practiced the same economic strategy, and (3) lived exclusively in the woodland environments of the Trans-Mississippi South.

The question of whether the Caddo were of one social order, such

as the presence of paramount individuals in a chieftain society, is flawed. In reality, elites were probably always associated in close proximity with the civic-ceremonial center. Outside the immediate confines of the civic-ceremonial center, the chances of demonstrating class or status differences (high status burials, household/settlement hierarchies, etc.) in the archaeological record may be next to impossible. It is quite conceivable that many of the Caddo settlements (including some centers) were of an egalitarian nature (without institutional elites) of a trader-middlemen society, which was very different from a chieftain-redistribution type of system.

Concerning the economic base, it is very probable that the Caddo did not have a maize based economy until sometime after A.D. 1250 (Rose et al. 1984; Rose and Hoffman 1989). It can be further argued that some Caddo peoples never did adopt fully to a sedentary horticultural system. Furthermore, there may be a disproportionate amount of maize at the civic-ceremonial centers, especially if the centers were used as foci of tribute and redistribution.

Environmentally, it is conceivable that the Caddo did not restrict themselves solely to a woodland niche, especially when the forest fringe areas were reduced to more xeric types of habitats during extended dry spells (Lynott 1979). On the western fringes of the Caddo area, there is evidence that bison and other types of non-woodland resources were being actively exploited, either being imported as products from other plains tribes, or hunted by particular Caddo groups venturing out into the prairies. The Sanders Site in northcentral Texas is a prime example (Krieger 1946). In addition to bison, the use of shell tempered ceramics in these western areas by the latter part of the prehistoric Caddo sequence certainly points to some kind of interaction with contemporary Plains Village tribes (Peter and McGregor 1988).

Thus, the pure Caddo culture milieu of the Southern Cult/Civic-Ceremonial Center Complex breaks down into a more intricate amalgamation of different aspects of an active society, presumably sharing a common language, interacting not only among themselves and with tribes to the Southeast, but with other groups from the Plains to the Rio Grande, incorporating non-Caddoan traits which in the archaeological record would reflect very different kinds of components with varying social, economic, and environmental characteristics. Looking at the Caddo in this way, a composite settlement pattern system involving a dispersed hamlet configuration clustered around a civic-ceremonial center, in addition to a hinterland hamlet settlement sub-system, may be a more heuristic way to depict the entire Caddo culture milieu.

Conclusion

In the end, we are left with the humble abode of the Caddo village compound settlement pattern which in all intents and

11

purposes was the mainstay of the Caddo culture and economy, whether it be near a civic-ceremonial center or in the Caddo hinterlands. The Caddo village compound represents a complex arrangement of varying culture components which requires the researcher to be ever cognizant of a number of different combinations which confounds the traditional Burial Complex Caddo cultural configuration.

In the domain of CRM archaeology, these kinds of sites are increasingly becoming more visible, requiring a need for more systematic examination. As these sites become more a part of the Caddo archaeological data base, a multitude of new issues must be addressed. For example, existing ceramic classificatory schemes must be tailored to the more mundane and utilitarian nature of these hamlet pottery assemblages. Furthermore, a model based on a single economic base for the Caddo (such as a maize based mode of production) will simply not work. Finally, more research needs to be done in terms of how Caddo people adapted to the multitude of different environments which existed within the Caddo culture area, especially those which interfaced with the prairies in the west.

References Cited

- Bruseh, James E. and Timothy K. Perttula
1981 **Prehistoric Settlement Patterns at Lake Fork Reservoir.** Southern Methodist University and Texas Antiquities Committee. Texas Antiquities Permit Series, Report No. 2. Archaeology Research Program Press, SMU, Dallas.
- Bruseh, James E. and William A. Martin (editors)
1987 **The Bird Point Island and Adams Ranch Sites: Methodological and Theoretical Contributions to North Central Texas Archaeology.** Richland Creek Technical Series, Volume II. Archaeology Research Program, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
- Hyatt, Robert D. and Karen Doehner
1975 **Archaeological Research at Cooper Lake, Northeast Texas, 1973.** Southern Methodist University, Institute for the Study of Earth and Man, Dallas.
- Krieger, Alex D.
1946 **Culture Complexes and Chronology in Northern Texas with Extension of Puebloan Dating to the Mississippi Valley.** University of Texas Publication No. 4640, Austin.
- Lynott, Mark J.
1979 **Prehistoric Bison Population of Northcentral Texas.** Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society 50:89-101.

- McGregor, Daniel E. and James E. Bruseth (editors)
1987 **Hunter-Gatherer Adaptations Along the Prairie Margin: Site Excavations and Synthesis of Prehistoric Archaeology.** Richland Creek Technical Series, Volume III. Archaeology Research Program, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
- Newell, H. Perry and Alex D. Krieger
1949 **The George C. Davis Site, Cherokee County, Texas.** Society for American Archaeology Memoirs No. 4.
- Peter, Duane E. and Daniel E. McGregor (editors)
1988 **Late Holocene Prehistory of the Mountain Creek Drainage.** Joe Pool Lake Archaeology Project, Volume 1. Archaeology Research Program, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
- Raab, L. Mark (editor)
1982 **Settlement of the Prairie Margin: Archaeology of the Richland Creek Reservoir, Navarro and Freestone Counties, Texas 1980-1981: A Research Synopsis.** Archaeology Research Program, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
- Rose, Jerome C. and Michael P. Hoffman
1989 **Maize Dependency in the Trans-Mississippi South.** MS on file at the Department of Anthropology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.
- Rose, Jerome C., Barbara A. Burnett, Michael S. Nassaney, and Mark W. Blauer
1984 **Paleopathology and the Origins of Maize Agriculture in the Lower Mississippi Valley and Caddoan Culture Areas.** In **Paleopathology at the Origins of Agriculture**, edited by Mark N. Cohen and George J. Armelagos, pp. 393-425. Academic Press, New York.
- Schambach, Frank F.
1982a **The Archeology of the Great Bend Region in Arkansas.** In **Contributions to the Archeology of the Great Bend Region**, edited by Frank F. Schambach and Frank Rackerby, pp. 1-11. Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Series No. 22, Fayetteville.
- 1982b **An Outline of Fourche Maline Culture in Southwest Arkansas.** In **Arkansas Archeology in Review**, edited by Neal L. Trubowitz and Marvin D. Jeter, pp. 132-197. Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Series No. 15, Fayetteville.

Skinner, S. Alan and Deborah T. Connors

1979 **Archaeological Investigations at Lakeview Lake.** Archaeology Research Program, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

Story, Dee Ann

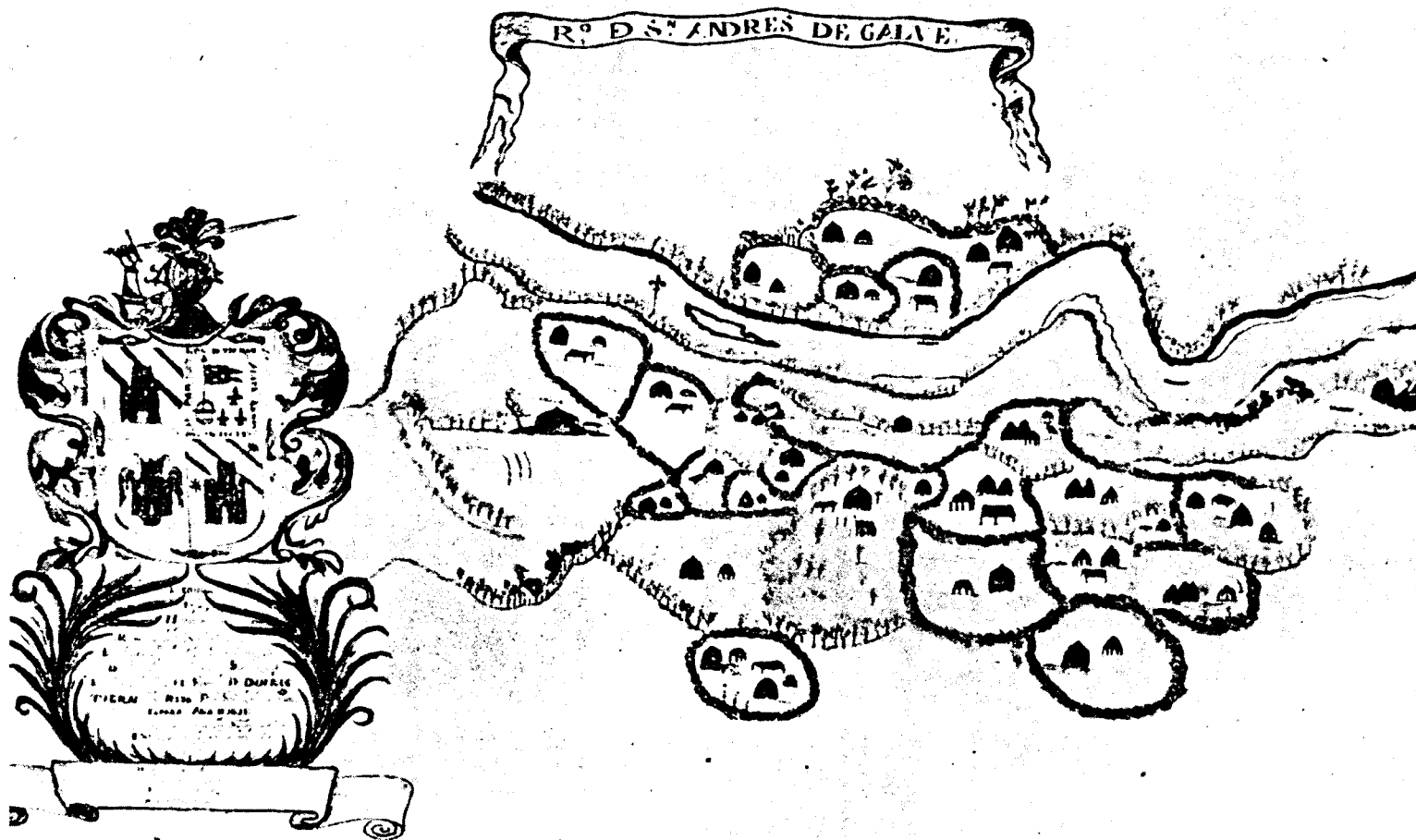
1972 A Preliminary Report of the 1968, 1969, and 1970 Excavations at the George C. Davis Site, Cherokee County, Texas. University of Texas at Austin. Submitted to the National Science Foundation.

1978 Some Comments on Anthropological Studies Concerning the Caddo. In **Texas Archeology: Essays Honoring R. King Harris**, edited by Kurt D. House, pp. 46-68. Institute for the Study of Earth and Man, Reports of Investigations, No. 3, Southern Methodist University Press, Dallas.

1981 An Overview of the Archeology of East Texas. *Plains Anthropologist* 26:139-156.

Wedel, Mildred Mott

1978 La Harpe's 1719 Post on the Red River and nearby Caddo Settlements. *Texas Memorial Museum Bulletin* 30, Austin.



Taran map of 1691-1691 shows example of Caddo hamlet configuration.

RECENT ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE JEWETT MINE,
EAST-CENTRAL TEXAS

Ross C. Fields

The Jewett Mine is a ca. 21,000-acre lignite mine in the post oak savannah of Freestone, Leon, and Limestone counties, Texas. The project area straddles the divide between the Navasota River valley on the west and the Trinity River valley on the east and lies at the western margin of the Caddoan area. Although residential use of the area by the Caddo has not been documented, many sites have yielded small quantities of Caddoan pottery, and it is likely that cultures indigenous to the region were affected by the development of Caddoan culture not far to the east. For reference, the George C. Davis Site (41CE19) lies only 95 km to the east-northeast. In addition to contributing information about the interaction between Caddoan and neighboring groups in the central part of East Texas, the Jewett Mine sites, by virtue of their location in the Eastern Woodlands but outside of the Caddoan area proper, have the potential to shed light on such topics as regional Caddoan settlement systems and the origins of Caddo culture.

The operators of the Mine, Northwestern Resources Co., and its customer, Utility Fuels, Inc. have undertaken 17 cultural resources projects since 1979 in the process of supplying lignite to Houston Power and Light's Limestone Station. As a result of these efforts, some 20,000 acres have been surveyed, 180 sites with prehistoric components and 126 sites with historic components have been recorded, 26 prehistoric and 22 historic sites have been tested or otherwise assessed for National Register eligibility, and 5 prehistoric and 2 historic sites have seen mitigative excavations. A project currently in progress entails data recovery excavations at three additional prehistoric sites and one historic site, as well as testing at one prehistoric and five historic sites. These projects have been done by four organizations: Prewitt and Associates, Inc., the Archaeology Research Program at Southern Methodist University, Texas A&M University, and Espey, Huston and Associates, Inc. Prewitt and Associates, Inc. has preformed all of the work at prehistoric sites and some of the historical investigations since 1984. Since 1987, the bulk of the work at historic sites has been undertaken by Southern Methodist University.

Of greatest relevance to Caddoan archeology are recently completed excavations and analyses of three prehistoric sites-- Charles Cox (41LN29A), Lambs Creek Knoll (41LN106), and Buffalo Branch (41FT311) -- accompanied by limited reanalysis of the two previously excavated sites at the Mine. The excavations at the three sites consisted chiefly of block excavations covering some 170 m² and containing ca. 215 m³ of sediment. Approximately 34,000 artifacts were recovered, and 41 cultural features were recorded. As a result of the work at these and other sites in the project area, 70 radiocarbon assays have been obtained, all but 5 of which date to the last 4,000 years.

15

The Charles Cox Site was occupied repeatedly during much of the Archaic period, as well as during the Woodland and Late Prehistoric periods. The Lambs Creek Knoll Site was used predominantly during the late Archaic, Woodland, and Late Prehistoric periods, although a late Paleoindian/early Archaic component is also present. The occupations of the Buffalo Branch Site date chiefly to the late Archaic, Woodland, and early Late Prehistoric periods. Analyses of the data from the five excavated sites at the Jewett Mine indicate that the archeological record of the region reflects occupations by mobile hunter-gatherers adapted to woodland environments.

The bulk of the record dates to the late Holocene Epoch, and it appears that aboriginal groups operated primarily within forager-oriented settlement and subsistence systems for most of this time period. Late Archaic and Woodland groups followed a pattern of high intraregional residential mobility, and the settlement system appears to have incorporated an important logistical component involving procurement of nonlocal lithic materials, probably from central Texas. While this particular logistical component did not change much during later occupations, it does appear that the Jewett Mine region came to be used less for residential purposes and more for resource procurement/processing during the Late Prehistoric period. This shift to a collector-oriented strategy among local groups may reflect increased pressures on land use or increased intergroup conflict brought on by the development of Caddoan cultures to the east.

Hunter-gatherer settlement systems prior to the late Holocene are more poorly understood, apparently because mid-Holocene erosion removed such early deposits over much of the area. The little evidence that does exist, however, suggests that the project area saw limited use for residential purposes during the early to middle Archaic period, perhaps representing increased use of nearby riverine settings where subsistence resources were relatively less affected by Altithermal climatic changes. In contrast, use of the area by late Paleoindian/early Archaic hunter-gatherers may have been more for residential purposes within forager-oriented systems, and there is some evidence that these early groups were more highly mobile on an extraregional scale than later groups. The existing data from the Mine suggest that, regardless of these changes in settlement strategies, population densities increased consistently and/or group territories decreased in size through time in east-central Texas.

Recent and Ongoing Projects

Texas

News & Views, Volume 1, No. 2, issued by the Department of Archeological Planning & Review at the Texas Historical Commission, contains five short articles on current research projects in Northeast Texas. They are:

Red River Army Depot and Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, by Dr. Maynard Cliff (Geo-Marine, Inc.)

TUMCO Monticello Lignite Mines, by Clell Bond (Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.)

Southern Interconnect Pipeline, by Dr. Timothy Perttula (University of North Texas)

South Hallsville Lignite Mine, by Leonard La Vardera (North American Consultants, Inc.)

Cooper Lake, by David Journey (Southern Methodist University)

For more information on **News & Views** contact William A. Martin, Editor, APR News & Views, Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711.

Encapsulated summaries of the Northeast Texas projects the editor is familiar with are provided below:

Recent projects in Northeast Texas include the following: (1) An intensive survey of a 94 mile natural gas pipeline for the Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America, conducted between July 1988-April 1989 by the University of North Texas. The project, under the direction of Dr. Timothy K. Perttula and Randy Nathan, recorded 70 prehistoric and historic sites along the right-of-way, particularly prehistoric components adjacent to the Sulphur River and White Oak Creek floodplains. Additional work along the pipeline by Geo-Marine, Inc. is scheduled for later this summer; (2) Approximately 8200 acres of the Red River Army Depot/Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant was surveyed recently for the Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District by crews from Geo-Marine, Inc. and the University of North Texas, under the direction of Duane Peter, Dr. Timothy K. Perttula, and Dr. Maynard Cliff. A wide variety of historic and prehistoric resources were recorded on the survey, and the final report is due for completion in November 1989; and (3) Southern Methodist University, Archaeology Research Program has returned to Cooper Lake to conduct additional survey and testing efforts in lands adjacent to the lake scheduled to be developed as parks. As part of the continuing Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District program at Cooper Lake, a nineteenth century cemetery was also relocated by SMU.

Arkansas

In October-November 1988 George Sabo III and Randy Guendling directed excavations at 3MR80, a multi-component site along the Buffalo River in Marion County, Arkansas. The project, by the Sponsored Research Program of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, was conducted under a cooperative agreement between the Survey and the National Park Service (Southwest Region, Santa Fe). The site has deposits in excess of 2 m containing artifacts representing Dalton through Mississippi Period occupations. The excavations were in Area D of the site, to be affected by planned campground expansions, and materials from several stratified contexts from Dalton to Late Woodland/Early Mississippian in age were collected. Most of the material, however, came from a very thick midden layer representing a Late Woodland/Early Mississippian component. Analyses of the materials are currently in progress, with a final report to the National Park Service in the fall of 1989.

George Sabo III

University of Arkansas Field School

Marvin Kay will be continuing the University of Arkansas field school excavations this summer at the Huntsville Mound site (3MA22). A recent summary of the Huntsville civic-ceremonial center has been published by Marvin Kay, George Sabo III, and Ralph Merletti in *Contributions to Spiro Archeology: Mound Excavations and Regional Perspectives* (1989), published by the Oklahoma Archeological Survey.

Arkansas Data Recovery Projects

Data recovery sponsored by the Federal Highways Administration is scheduled soon at Browns Bluff (3WA10) and Craddock Shelter (3CW2) as part of the U.S. Highway 71 Relocation and construction of I-40 from Alma to Fayetteville, Arkansas.

The Lee Creek Reservoir construction funded by the City of Ft. Smith, Arkansas will necessitate data recovery efforts at three Caddoan tradition sites (3CW93, 3CW221, 3CW234) and one Archaic period site (3CW280). This work is scheduled to start in the near future by Archeological Assessments, Inc., of Nashville, Arkansas.

Ozarks/Arkansas Basin Research Group

March 2, 1989, the day before the Caddo Conference in Norman, Oklahoma, an informal group of researchers currently working in the Ozarks and Arkansas Basin area met at the Oklahoma Archeological Survey to discuss a variety of issues of mutual concern. The primary objective of the meeting was to establish lines of communication and to provide an informal opportunity for

the exchange of ideas. The meeting was attended by approximately 15 individuals. The discussion centered around three major themes: first, issues relating to systematics in the region, especially strategies for obtaining more useable radiocarbon dates; second, research themes of mutual interest; and three, the ways that might be employed to improve communications about research activities in the region.

Communications regarding the activities of the research group can be addressed to J. Daniel Rogers, Dept. of Anthropology, MRC NHB 112, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560.

J. Daniel Rogers and Gayle Fritz (Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan) are organizing a symposium for the 1990 Society for American Archaeology meetings in Las Vegas, Nevada. The symposium is entitled **Reevaluating Social and Adaptive Developments in the Northern Caddoan Area.**

Louisiana

Geo-Marine, Inc. conducted test excavations in the fall of 1988 at two multi-component Archaic and Caddoan sites (16WE233 and 16WE236) at the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant east of Minden, Louisiana. Both sites were in an area scheduled for timber harvest, but because of the significance of the properties, the timber harvesting activities were modified to avoid the sites.

Historic Contexts

The Texas Historical Commission, Department of Archeological Planning and Review is proceeding with the development of the State Plan for Northeast Texas by providing grants to prepare a series of Historic Contexts (see the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation Planning published in 1983 in the Federal Register [48 FR44716-44720]) covering the prehistory of Northeast Texas. The first context, on **The Emergence of Sedentism in Northeast Texas**, was completed in final draft stage in June 1989, and three other grants have been funded for fiscal year 1990.

The theme to the historic context **The Emergence of Sedentism**, as prepared by Timothy K. Perttula, Ross C. Fields, and James E. Corbin is reprinted below. Any comments should be directed to Nancy Kenmotsu of the Texas Historical Commission:

The term **sedentism** refers to cultural systems in which at least part of the population resides at the same location for the entire year (Hitchcock 1987:374). Understanding the emergence of sedentism in prehistoric societies is an important issue for many areas of North America, including several regions of Texas, because increasing sedentism usually accompanied an increase in cultural complexity and the rise of food production, two notable characteristics in the evolution of prehistoric aboriginal societies in North America. As such, understanding the development of sedentary settlement systems must be part of a broader concern with cultural change and continuity in human adaptations over many millenia.

Factors or causes that have long been recognized as evolutionarily significant in the change to settled life include population growth, territorial constriction, environmental change, technological change, and changes in social organization (e.g., Rafferty 1985:122). Any and all of these factors have been argued by archaeologists and anthropologists to have been critical in bringing about the evolution of more complex aboriginal cultural systems. However, the interplay of these types of factors likely must have varied regionally because of differences in general environmental character, the cultural setting, and the types of responses selected for in given situations by prehistoric cultural systems. Therefore, to gain an adequate understanding of sedentism it is essential that peoples of both mobile and sedentary natures, preferably in similar environments, be studied in the archaeological record to gain insights into processes of mobility reduction.

The emergence of sedentism in Northeast Texas is poorly understood at present, largely because up to now research has not been actively directed toward this topic. The available archaeological evidence does seem to indicate, however, that sedentary settlement systems emerged in Northeast Texas from a long tradition of mobile hunting and gathering sometime between 500 B.C. and A.D. 1000.

Understanding this transformation from mobile to sedentary lifestyles is essential to the study of Northeast Texas prehistory because it bridges the gap between non-sedentary hunter-gatherers and the evolution of sedentary horticulturists in the region, and provides evidence to elucidate processes of organizational change in mobility, site structure, and economic systems as reflected in the archaeological record.

Archaeologists and ethnohistorians refer to these sedentary horticulturists as the Caddo culture, the southwesternmost expression of the Late Prehistoric Mississippian tradition in North America (Smith 1986; Steponaitis 1986). The transformation to sedentary, horticultural communities and settlements in the Caddoan Area was apparently a relatively rapid one by comparison with many other areas of the Eastern United States, and perhaps even to other regions within the state of Texas, because it occurred on something of the order of 1000-1500 years (e.g., Price and Brown 1985).

One of the contexts funded for this year is on the topic of environmental change:

Quaternary Environmental Change in Northeast Texas

A review and synthesis of Late Pleistocene and Holocene paleoenvironmental evidence for Northeast Texas is planned. We will summarize methodologies and sampling strategies, identify research problems and goals, and suggest new research directions aimed at solving a number of outstanding problems. At present, few rigorous hypotheses concerning past environmental change in Northeast Texas exist, but Dr. John Kutzbach (University of Wisconsin-Madison and the Cooperative Holocene Mapping Project) has provided a temporal series of computer simulations spanning the Late Pleistocene and Holocene. These simulations, as well as other hypotheses, can be tested by proxy paleoenvironmental evidence accumulated through archaeological research.

Northeast Texas lacks an unbiased paleoenvironmental record for the Late Pleistocene and Holocene, but great potential exists because favorable depositional catchments abound. Most sediment repositories are natural, such as alluvial valley fills and bogs, but man-made sediment traps, for example Caddoan mound borrow pits, may be significant new sources of important data. To date paleoecological research has been sporadic and not a major focus of archaeological research. Nevertheless, paleoenvironmental data from archaeological sites should be used cautiously. In fact, a primary record should not come from an archaeological context. However, the identification of unbiased paleoenvironmental indicators from archaeological sites is a major goal. Stable isotopes, from soil humates or archaeological faunas, may provide one reliable avenue for correlation between a paleoenvironmental record and the archaeological record. General models integrating climatic, biotic, and sedimentary parameters with prehistoric human behavior are poorly developed, but future archaeological research can fill the lacuna and provide a much fuller understanding of prehistoric human behavior in Northeast Texas.

C. Britt Bousman and Michael B. Collins

Perttula and Bonnie C. Yates (University of North Texas) will pursue the development of the Historic Context on **The Evolution of Agricultural Societies in Northeast Texas**. The theme of the context is a general, region-wide one, and will focus on (1) the cultural and biological processes that influenced the intensification of agricultural production in Northeast Texas among Caddoan and non-Caddoan groups, and (2) concomitant changes in settlement, subsistence, social systems, population, exchange, health, and technology. Addressed in the Historic Context will be discussions of the following items: theme, geographic and chronological limits, overview of the regional data base, major problems or constraints, property types (among both agricultural and non-agricultural groups), treatment goals and objectives, a regional synthesis, suggested study units, and an overall summary. These elements of the Historic Context are key aspects in organizing a uniform Preservation Planning Process, and in fostering research activities that focus on the significant issues identified in Northeast Texas for the period ca. A.D. 800-1600.

Other Historic Contexts that remain to be developed for Northeast Texas include **Implementation Guidelines, Changes in Hunter-Gatherer Mobility, and Effects of European Contact on Native and Immigrant Indians**.

Timothy K. Perttula, Ross C. Fields (Prewitt and Associates, Inc.), and James E. Corbin (Stephen F. Austin State University) are developing study units for the Historic Context **The Emergence of Sedentism in Northeast Texas**. The study units to be developed are regional or basin-wide in specificity. The basin-wide or subregional study units are designed to explore in detail themes or problems best pursued at the local level. Regional study units proposed for development include research questions on household studies, community organization, settlement patterns and systems, and the distribution of different site types which pertain to the explication of this Historic Context.

Recent Publications

Early, Ann M.

1988 Standridge: Caddoan Settlement in a Mountain Environment. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Research Series No. 29. xiv + 195 pp. Available from the Survey, P.O. Box 1249, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72702.

Heard, J. Norman

1988 Handbook of the American Frontier: Four Centuries of Indian-White Relationships. Volume I: Southeastern Woodlands. The Scarecrow Press, Inc., Metuchen, New Jersey. xi + 407 pp.

This Handbook provides briefs in dictionary arrangement about American Indian tribes and leaders, explorers, traders, missionaries, battles, treaties, and other topics dealing with Southeastern Woodland Indian and White relationships. Numerous entries on Caddoan tribes, leaders, and important European explorers and events are found in this reference handbook.

Johnson, Leroy, Jr.

1989 Great Plains Interlopers in the Eastern Woodlands during Late Paleo-Indian Times: The Evidence from Oklahoma, Texas, and Areas Close By. Texas Historical Commission, Office of the State Archeologist Report 36. x + 68 pp.

Judge, W. James and Lynne Sebastian (editors)

1988 Quantifying the Present and Predicting the Past: Theory, Method, and Application of Archaeological Predictive Modeling. Bureau of Land Management, Denver. xx + 690 pp.

Limp, W. Frederick, Ellen Zahn, and James P. Harcourt (editors)

1988 The Archeological Literature of the Southwestern Division: Annotated Bibliography. Vol. 1 & 2. Submitted as part of the Southwestern Division Archeological Synthesis and Overview to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Southwestern Division, by the Arkansas Archeological Survey.

This bibliography includes more than 7,000 individual citations, many pertaining to the Caddoan Area, and because it is an automated system, it is accessible for downloading through on-line computer services through the Arkansas Archeological Survey.

Newkumet, Vynola Beaver and Howard L. Meredith

1988 Hasinai: A Traditional History of the Caddo Confederacy. Texas A&M University Press, College Station. xvi + 144 pp.

Powell, Mary Lucas

1988 Status and Health in Prehistory: A Case Study of the Moundville Chiefdom. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. xxii + 242 pp.

Although the primary focus of the monograph is on Moundville, Powell discusses Caddoan samples from Southwestern Arkansas and Fourche Maline samples from Eastern Oklahoma in her chapter "Moundville in Perspective".

Rogers, J. Daniel, Don G. Wyckoff, and Dennis A. Peterson (editors)

1989 Contributions to Spiro Archeology: Mound Excavations and Regional Perspectives. Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Studies in Oklahoma's Past, No. 16. xvi + 285 pp. Available from the Survey, 1808 Newton Drive, Room 116, Norman, Oklahoma 73019

Sabo, George III, Ann M. Early, Jerome C. Rose, Barbara A. Burnett, Louis Vogeley, Jr., and James P. Harcourt

1988 Human Adaptation in the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains. Final report prepared by the Arkansas Archeological Survey submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Southwestern Division. Study Unit 1 of the Southwestern Division Archeological Overview. ix + 296 pp.

Tate, Michael L.

1986 The Indians of Texas: An Annotated Research Bibliography. The Scarecrow Press, Inc., Metuchen, New Jersey. xix + 514 pp.

This volume contains approximately 130 general archaeological sources on Texas, 278 bibliographic references to Caddoan groups, and over 460 references on Indian-White relations in Texas between 1529-1846. Over 3790 references to Texas Indians are included in this useful compendium.

Washburn, Wilcomb E. (editor)

1989 Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 4: History of Indian-White Relations. The Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. xiii + 838 pp.

Important articles of interest to Caddoan archaeologists include Mason Wade's "French Indian Policies", Charles Gibson's "Spanish Indian Policies", "Indian Trade in the Trans-Mississippi West to 1870" by William R. Swagerty, Daniel H. Usner's "Economic Relations in the Southeast Until 1783", and William Cronon and Richard White's "Ecological Change and Indian-White Relations".

Cultural Resource Management Technical Reports

Arkansas

Lafferty, Robert H. III, Lawrence G. Santeford, Margaret Guccione, Neal Lopinot, Michael C. Sierzchula, Kathryn A. King, Jody O. Holmes, and Kathleen Hess

1988 The Mitchell Site: 3WA58: Archaeological Investigations at a Prehistoric Open-Field Site in Washington County, Arkansas. Report submitted by Mid-Continental Research Associates to McClelland Engineers and the City of Fayetteville.

1988 Tracks in Time: Archeology at the Elk Track and Webb Branch Sites, Buffalo National River, Arkansas. Submitted to National Park Service-Santa Fe by Mid-Continental Research Associates, Contract No. CX7029-6-0018.

Louisiana

Anderson, David G., J.W. Joseph, and Mary Beth Reed

1988 Fort Polk Historic Preservation Plan: Technical Synthesis of Cultural Resource Investigations, Fort Polk, Louisiana. xiv + 351 pp. National Park Service, Atlanta, Interagency Archeological Services.

Cliff, Maynard B., Duane E. Peter, Randy Nathan, Timothy K. Perttula, and Cecily A. Pegues

1988 Cultural Resources Survey within Seven Timber Cutting Areas, Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Webster Parish, Louisiana. LAAP Technical Series, Report of Investigations No. 1. Geo-Marine, Inc. vii + 108 pp.

Cliff, Maynard B. and Duane Peter

1989 Test Excavations at Sites 16WE233 and 16WE236, Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Webster Parish, Louisiana. LAAP Technical Series, Report of Investigations No. 2. Geo-Marine, Inc. xiii + 169 pp.

Dorian, Alan W.

1988 Cultural Resources Management Summary and Evaluation Report of 16WN140, Winn Ranger District, Winn Parish, Louisiana. USDA-Forest Service, Kisatchie National Forest. ii + 35 pp.

Fields, Ross C. (editor)

1989 Archeological Survey and Testing along Boone Creek, Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Webster Parish,

Louisiana. Prewitt & Associates, Inc., reports of Investigations, Number 64. xvi + 260 pp.

Peter, Duane E. and Maynard B. Cliff
1989 Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant--Preparation of Cultural Resources Management Plan: Research Design. Geo-Marine, Inc.

Peter, Duane E., Maynard B. Cliff, Steven M. Hunt, and Cynthia Stiles
1989 Cultural Resource Management Plan for Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant. Submitted by Geo-Marine, Inc. to the Corps of Engineers-Fort Worth District on Contract No. DACA63-88-D-0046. 160 pp.

Wilson, James R., David G. Anderson, and J.W. Joseph
1988 Fort Polk Historic Preservation Plan: Cultural Resources Planning Manual. xi + 201 pp.

Texas

Cliff, Maynard B. and Duane E. Peter (editors)
1988 Test Excavations at Sites 41BW182 and 41BW183, Red River Army Depot, Bowie County, Texas. RRAD/LSAAP Archeological Technical Series, Report of Investigations, Number 1. Geo-Marine, Inc. xi + 100 pp.

Cliff, Maynard B. and Duane E. Peter (editors)
1989 Intensive Archeological Survey and Archival Investigations at the Red River Army Depot and Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Bowie County, Texas. RRAD/LSAAP Archeological Technical Series, Report of Investigations No. 2. Geo-Marine, Inc.

Moir, Randy W., Daniel E. McGregor, and David H. Journey (editors)
1989 Archaeological Investigations at Cooper Lake: 1987 Season Report. Archaeology Research Program, Southern Methodist University.

Perttula, Timothy K.
1989 A Study of Mound Sites in the Sabine River Basin, Northeast Texas and Northwest Louisiana. University of North Texas, submitted to the Texas Historical Commission.

Perttula, Timothy K. (editor)
1989 The James Franks Site (41DT97): Excavations at a Mid-Nineteenth Century Farmstead in the Sulphur River Valley, Cooper Lake Project, Texas. Contributions in Archaeology No. 7, Institute of Applied Sciences, University of North Texas. xiii + 276 pp.

Perttula, Timothy K. and Kathleen K. Gilmore
 1988 Archaeological Survey along Mill Race Creek and
 Tributaries, Wood County, Texas: 1987-1988.
 Contributions in Archaeology No. 6, Institute of
 Applied Sciences, University of North Texas. xiv + 346
 pp.

Perttula, Timothy K. and Randy Nathan
 1989 Cultural Resources Survey of the Natural Gas Pipeline
 Company of America Southern Interconnect Pipeline,
 Lamar, Red River, Franklin, Titus, Morris, and Cass
 Counties, Texas. Institute of Applied Sciences,
 University of North Texas. ix + 265 pp.

Peter, Duane E., Timothy K. Perttula, and Maynard B. Cliff
 1989 Red River Army Depot/Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant--
 Preparation of Cultural Resources Management Plan:
 Research Design. i + 50 pp. Geo-Marine, Inc.

Peter, Duane E., Timothy K. Perttula, Maynard B. Cliff, Steven M.
 Hunt, Cynthia Stiles-Hanson, and Nancy G. Reese
 1989 Cultural Resource Management Plan for Red River Army
 Depot and Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant. Geo-Marine,
 Inc.

Recent Theses and Dissertations

Janice A. Guy 1988 A History of Archaeological Research
 within the West Gulf Coastal Plain. Thesis, Master of Arts, The
 University of Texas at Austin. vii + 458 pp.

Timothy K. Perttula 1989 Contact and Interaction between
 Caddoan and European Peoples: The Historic Archaeological and
 Ethnohistorical Records. Ph.D. dissertation, The University of
 Washington. ix + 419 pp.

Northeast Texas Bibliography

Bill Martin of the Department of Archeological Planning and
 Review (APR) at the Texas Historical Commission (THC) has been
 compiling a bibliography of all reports produced on the
 archeology of Northeast Texas. The Northeast Texas region as
 defined in the RP3 (Brown et al. 1982) includes the following
 counties: Lamar, Delta, Hopkins, Rains, Van Zandt, Henderson,
 Anderson, Houston, Trinity, Red River, Franklin, Titus, Camp,
 Morris, Upshur, Wood, Smith, Cherokee, Angelina, Nacogdoches,
 Rusk, Gregg, Bowie, Cass, Marion, Harrison, Panola, Shelby, San
 Augustine, and Sabine. All reports from these counties will be
 included in the bibliography, as well as pertinent reports from
 adjacent counties and portions of Arkansas, Louisiana, and
 Oklahoma. Many entries were compiled by Dr. Dee Ann Story and Jan

Guy as part of their effort to produce a bibliography for the Southwest Region of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Dr. Story, with permission from the Corps of Engineers, graciously provided copies of these entries on computer disks. Several hundred additional entries were included from reports in the libraries of APR, the Texas Antiquities Committee, and the Office of the State Archeologist. In addition, Dr. Timothy Perttula provided a very useful regional bibliography which he compiled as part of his research. The entries in the bibliography will be indexed by county and a key word index will also be included. The manuscript is currently being edited by Martin with assistance from Deborah Smith, also of APR.

William A. Martin

CRM Volume in Preparation

Dr. James E. Bruseth and Dr. Timothy K. Perttula are assembling a volume on CRM Archaeology and Texas Prehistory that will be published by the Texas Historical Commission in 1990. Contributions to the volume will include, among others, articles on Choke Canyon, Fort Bliss, Cooper Lake, Jewett Mine, Joe Pool Lake, Keystone Dam, Aquilla Reservoir, the Loeve-Fox Site, Lake Ray Roberts, Richland Creek Reservoir, San Gabriel, Stacy Reservoir, and White Oak Bayou. For further information contact Dr. James E. Bruseth, Texas Historical Commission, Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711.

Newsletter Contributors

C. Britt Bousman, Prewitt and Associates, Inc., Austin, Texas
 Michael B. Collins, Texas Archeological Survey, Austin, Texas
 James E. Corbin, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Texas
 Ross C. Fields, Prewitt and Associates, Inc., Austin, Texas
 William A. Martin, Texas Historical Commission, Austin, Texas
 Timothy K. Perttula, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Golden, Colorado
 J. Daniel Rogers, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
 George Sabo III, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, Arkansas
 Frank Winchell, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.