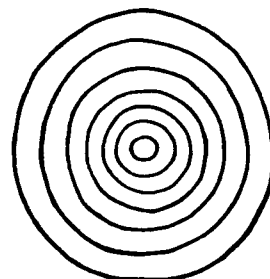
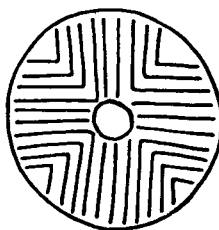
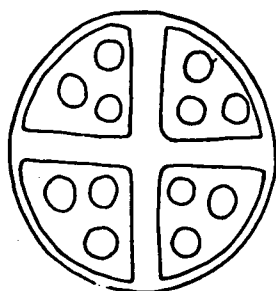
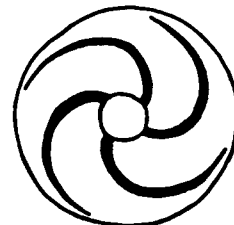
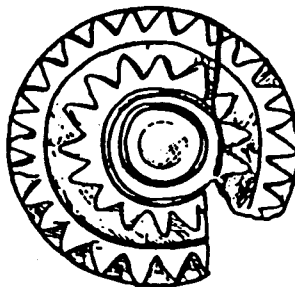
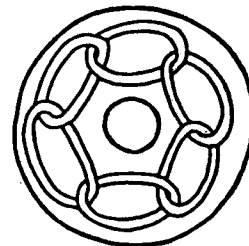
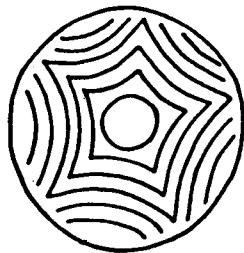
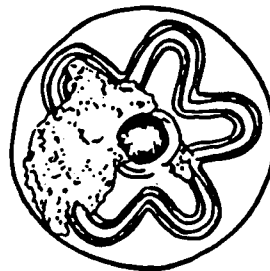


C A D D O A N A R C H E O L O G Y

VOLUME I, NUMBER 2

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CORRECTION

In the first issue of the *CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY* newsletter, the editor stated that the bibliography edited by W. Fredrick Limp, Ellen Zahn, and James P. Harcourt (1988) was accessible for downloading through on-line computer services at the Arkansas Archeological Survey. This gave the impression that these services were accessible to all researchers, when in fact, as Dr. Charles Mc Gimsey pointed out to the editor, the downloading through on-line computer services is available only to Corps of Engineers Districts in the Southwestern Division.

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The following illustrations were borrowed from the *Handbook of Texas Archeology: Type Descriptions*. Edited by Dee Ann Shum and Edward B. Jelks. Texas Archeological Society and Texas Memorial Museum. Limited Edition Reprint, 1989.

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The following illustration was borrowed from the *Memoir*. Missouri Archaeological Society. Number 11. 1974.

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(Please be aware that these illustrations were selected to merely add some decoration to empty spaces and were selected randomly. Except for the illustration of the Texas Archeology Preservation Award patch, the illustrations were not intended to serve as enhancements for the papers submitted and herewith published.)

GREETINGS, CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY!

J. B. SOLLBERGER

I was a great reader of Alex Krieger because he wrote and spoke after gathering his data and had very carefully analyzed it. When Alex wrote or spoke, it was always worth listening to. Now that the Caddoan history is in a reasonably accurate time frame and their ceramics lack only minor adjustments, how do we walk a mile in their shoes to better understand them as people? Well, there is replication of pots, weaving, and flint work.

Learning to be a flintnapper is both frustrating and a delight. Frustrating because it's work. The Caddo did not tell us the secrets in their tool kits. The delight comes when you make a better replication than last year's. But go to the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory down in Austin. Look over the superb craftsmanship on those Alto site Gahagan bifaces. So thin and straight, and, oh, so much better than mine! Well, back to the old drawing board. Hunt bigger and better flint. Heat treat it and try some more!

Instead of chipping flint, I sit here writing for good reason. My callouses from pressure flaking irritate their neighboring blisters, and tendonitis in my elbow from swinging billets, all say, "Rest awhile, old man, tomorrow is another day." Resting gives time to see where you have been. Dodo birds fly backwards - always. They care not where they are going -- they just must see where they have been.

Has knapping taught me anything? I think yes, and the story goes like this. Around A.D. 1000, a Caddo knapper wanted some flint to make Gahagan bifaces. He made a journey to just west of Belton, Texas. There he made some bifaces to take back to Alto. Perry Newell later dug them up and Krieger described them (Newell and Krieger 1949). A few generations later, that Caddo knapper's great grandson went to do the same thing on the San Gabriel River near Georgetown. Over 700 years later, Dr. Story dug them up (Story 1972).

Well, now about 1970, I wanted to make Gahagan bifaces. I, too, had to make a journey for stone. I found the chert source described by Krieger. Later, I found the flint source of the Gahagan bifaces that Dr. Story dug up. Had I made my journey some centuries earlier and found the Caddo knapper, he could have told me about the Caddo techniques. I would have been glad to drive him home in my Ford.

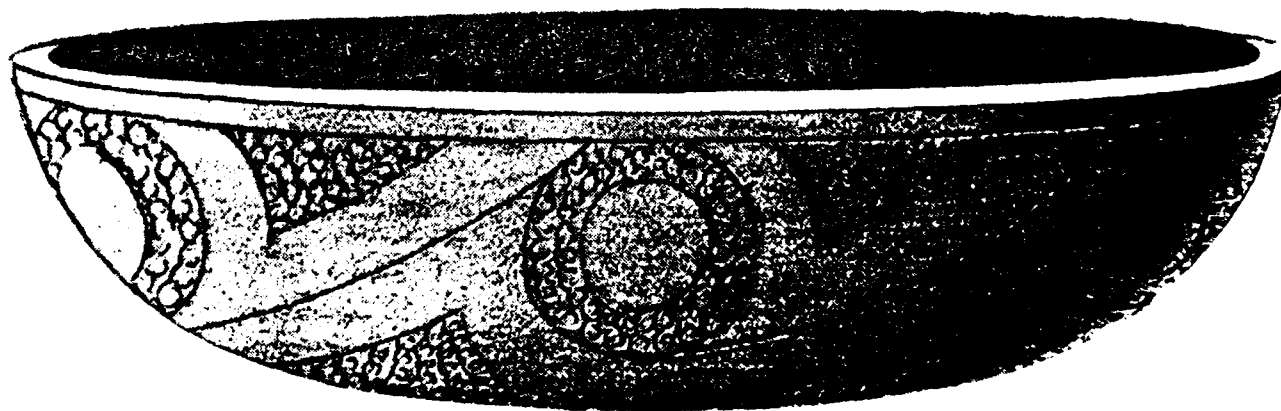
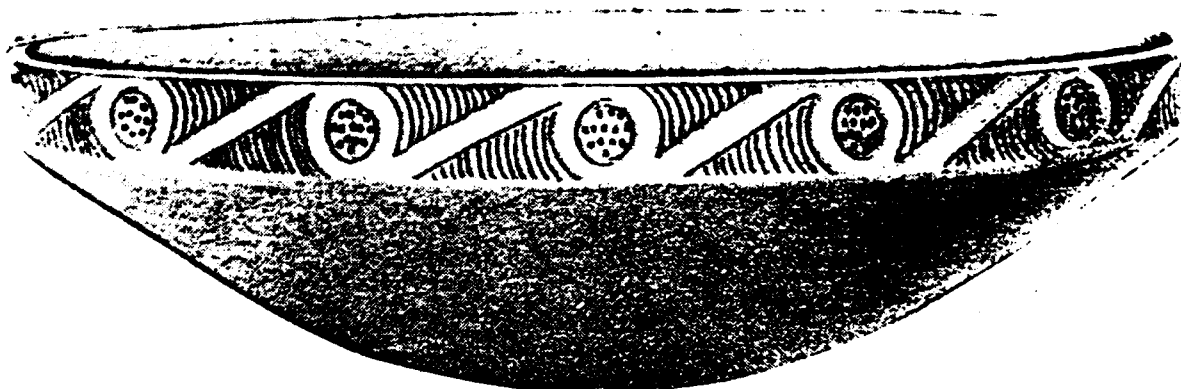
Does the Caddo Conference meet to study Caddo per se or is it a study of never changing human nature? We differ from them only in minor aspects like technological progress. They

had their aesthetic world, so do we. The making of a better mouse trap has been the name of the game ever since a hominid of two million years ago made his first tool type. I would say we are no better than they - until someone proves that we are happier than they.

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Newell, H. P. and A. D. Krieger
1949 *The George C. Davis Site, Cherokee County, Texas.* Society for American Archeology, Memoirs No. 5.

Story, D. A.
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, Washington, D.C.



RECENT ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
AT THE
ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, WEBSTER PARISH, LOUISIANA

ROSS C. FIELDS

In 1987, personnel from Prewitt and Associates of Austin, Texas, under contract to the Fort Worth District of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, conducted a series of survey and testing projects at the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant in Webster Parish, Louisiana, ca. 30 km. east of the Red River and the City of Shreveport. The areas investigated lie along Boone Creek, a small tributary of Bayou Dorcheat which borders the Plant on the east. Given the location of the project area, these investigations are relevant to Caddoan archeology, although the sparseness of the archeological record imposed some limitations on interpreting the data.

The most substantive of the projects entailed National Register testing at 18 prehistoric sites. Testing was accomplished through the excavation of 290 0.5x0.5-m test pits situated to define the horizontal and vertical limits of each site and to evaluate the contents of the sites. The number of test pits per site ranged from a low of 8 units at two sites to a high of 37 units at one site; the average number of test pits per site was 16 (s = 12). Where feasible, these small pits were excavated to the compact subsoil. The mean test pit depth per site ranged from 45 to 77 cm, with the average mean depth being 60 cm (s = 12).

These investigations suggest that all but one of the sites are contained in a variable-thickness mantle of Holocene colluvium; a single site occurs in fluvial deposits adjacent to a tributary to Boone Creek. The cultural deposits vary in maximum extent below the modern ground surface from 40 to 120 cm, with the average maximum extent being 79 cm (s = 23). The mean maximum depth per site ranges from 21 to 5 cm, with the average being 44 cm (s = 12). While the current sizes of the sites are in part the result of postoccupational geomorphic processes, the data do suggest that most of these sites are of limited size. The range in size is 40 to 5,370 m², and the average size is 2,037 m² (s = 1,540).

These excavations yielded a modest collection of artifacts and other cultural materials. No cultural features were identified, although middenlike deposits were encountered at two sites. The artifacts recovered consist of 42 ceramic sherds, 9 dart points, 19 bifaces, 2 shaped unifaces, 47 pieces of edge-modified debitage, 15 cores, 628 pieces of unmodified debitage, and 4 ground, battered or striated stones. The nonartifactual materials found consist of 5 manuports and 73 fire-cracked rocks that appear to have

been humanly transported onto the sites. All of the ceramics have a clayey or sandy clay paste and fit comfortably within the Caddoan ceramic tradition; most (n = 35) are plain, while the remainder show decoration by incising, brushing, engraving, or punctating. The only projectile points recovered are dart points. Of the eight complete or nearly complete points, five have expanding stems, two have contracting stems, and one has a straight stem; five of the dart points are of chert, three are of chalcedony, and one is of a silicified conglomerate. The other chipped stone tools consist predominantly of edge-modified debitage. Most of the bifaces are fragmentary and appear to be manufacturing failures, some of which were subsequently utilized; the more distinctive of the two shaped unifaces is a reworked early Archaic dart point. The small collection of cores consists entirely of specimens that retain some cortex and that clearly are stream-rolled pebbles or cobbles; all but one are of chert or quartzite, and none are of chalcedony. The unmodified debitage consists predominantly of flakes, with chips and angular chunks occurring in smaller percentages; almost one-half is of chert, and the bulk of the remainder consists of comparable percentages of chalcedony and quartzite. Most of the debitage lacks cortex, and most is quite small. The only nonflaked lithic artifacts recovered from the tested sites are two battered pebbles, one pitted stone, and a piece of striated hematite.

Based on the small number of artifacts found at the 18 prehistoric sites, it is clear that all of these sites have diffuse cultural deposits. The density of the cultural items varies from 5 to 31/m², or 12 to 80/m³. The mean density of the cultural materials is 17 items/m² (s = 8), or 38 items/m³ (s = 18). These low overall densities and the apparent lack of features suggest that these sites were used in a nonintensive fashion. The occupations surely were short-lived, by small groups of people, and involved limited ranges of activities. Such an interpretation is supported by the fact that, at most of the sites, most of the cultural remains occur in areas of limited size.

The thickness of the cultural deposits at most sites and the fact that most appear to occur in colluvial depositional settings suggest that many of the tested sites are multi-component. Temporal assessment of these ephemeral occupations is problematical, however, because of the number and nature of the diagnostic artifacts they produced. Most of the sites yielded few time-diagnostic items, and most of the artifacts that can be considered diagnostic, such as the dart points and the ceramics, either exhibit attributes that do not fit neatly into existing types or are too small to be typed confidently. In addition, there is some reason to suspect that small, limited-function sites such as these may not contain the full range of artifact types commonly considered to be time diagnostic.

Of the tested sites, 9 produced ceramics either during this project or during the preceding survey. Two sites produced only plain Caddoan ceramics, and thus these can be dated in part to the Caddo Period, A.D. 800-1700. The other seven sites produced decorated ceramics that bear similarities to established types. Specifically, four sites yielded sherds reminiscent of such Alto-Haley foci (A.D. 1200-1600) types as Pennington Punctated-Incised, Davis Incised, Holly Engraved, and Hickory Engraved; two of these sites also produced sherds attributable to the Bossier-Belcher foci (A.D. 1200-1600). These late ceramics consist of the types Maddox Brushed and Maddox Engraved. In addition, three other sites produced ceramics suggestive of such Bossier-Belcher types as Pease Brushed-Incised, Sinner Linear Punctated, and Belcher Ridged-Pinched or Karnack Brushed-Incised. While some of the Alto sherds may have affinities to Coles Creek types, other early ceramic cultures such as Tchefuncte, Marksville, or Troyville do not appear to be represented within the ceramic sample of tested sites. Also, no historic Caddoan ceramic types are represented in the sample.

Ten dart points were recovered from nine of the sites during testing or survey. Unfortunately, only one can be placed within an existing type with much confidence. That one specimen is typed as Ellis and is suggestive of a late Archaic or Pre-Caddoan Ceramic occupation. While the remaining nine dart points are untypeable, it is felt, based on their stratigraphic positions and geomorphic settings in which the sites occur, that most of these points may reflect occupations during the late Archaic and/or Pre-Caddoan ceramic periods. However, the absence of Gary dart points, which are typically abundant during these periods, from the tested sites may contradict this notion. A cautionary note is inserted here concerning the possible curation of dart points by late prehistoric peoples; it may be that some of these points reflect just such an activity in Caddoan contexts. Also, it is possible that some of the points reflect occupations predating the late Archaic; of note in this regard is the recovery of an early Archaic dart point reworked into a scraper.

Putting time aside for a moment and considering the sites as cultural units, some indication of similarities and dissimilarities in site activities can be gained by examining the material culture assemblages; however, the small number of items recovered limits the recognition of many general patterns. In particular, seven sites yield such small samples of artifacts that quantitative analyses of them only serve to point out the biases inherent in small samples. These sites are not included in the following discussion.

Ceramics were recovered from testing at only seven

sites, but at two sites ceramics constitute 10% or more of the total assemblages; clearly, activities involving the use of ceramic containers, such as cooking and other camp maintenance tasks, were relatively important at these sites. Interestingly, dart points and bifaces do not exhibit highly variable percentages in the sites in which they occur, suggesting a measure of similarity between these sites in terms of the production and use of bifacial tools. Edge-modified debitage is evenly distributed among the sites, with the exception of one where 13% of the assemblage consists of this type of artifact; this suggests that some differences may exist in the nature of the site activities. Fire-cracked rocks constitute a significant part, 11% or more, of the collections at only four of the sites, suggesting that some sites may have seen more processing of animal or vegetal foods than others.

The ratio of unmodified debitage to formal tools -- dart points, bifaces, and unifaces -- for the entire collection is 21:1. This figure seems low relative to other sites in the region, supporting the notion that, as group, these sites represent specialized activities. Nine of the sites yielded tools and sufficient sample sizes to calculate individual debitage to tool ratios. Although these ratios are generally low, there is a considerable range in ratios among these sites. For eight sites, the ratios are 37:1 or lower. Two sites have the lowest debitage to tool ratios at 10:1, suggesting a very limited range of activities. In contrast, one site has ratio of 109:1, considerably higher than any of the other eight sites. This supports other indications that this site was the locale of more-generalized occupations involving a broader range of activities.

The distribution of the unmodified debitage categories among the sites also shows some interesting patterns. Three sites have relatively high percentages of chalcedony and low percentages of corticate debitage, suggesting that lithic reduction at these sites focused on the final stages of tool production and/or tool rejuvenation using nonlocal materials that had been initially reduced elsewhere. Conversely, two sites have low percentages of chalcedony and high percentages of corticate debitage, indicating a technology focusing on the full reduction sequence using local raw materials. At only one site were low percentages of both chalcedony and corticate debitage found.

In conclusion, the testing of the 18 prehistoric sites at the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant yielded sparse but tantalizing information on the aboriginal use of the uplands east of the Red River. While the testing data alone do not allow much in the way of substantive interpretation, they do point out that, if sufficient artifactual and other information can be recovered, these sites will contribute significantly to a better understanding of the prehistory of

the Plant are. It is through the study of such resources, including comparisons to less ephemerally used sites located along the major watercourses, that Caddoan settlement strategies in northwestern Louisiana can be documented.

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THE "BATTLE OF THE BILL" IN TEXAS

ROBERT J. MALLOUF

On June 18, 1989, Governor Bill Clements of Texas vetoed the proposed Texas Human Burials Protection Act (H.B. 2434/S.B. 1327). In so doing, Governor Clements abruptly negated a cooperative six year effort on the part of numerous organizations, agencies, institutions, and individuals to enact legislation that would effectively address the rampant looting of unmarked human burials in the state. Even more significantly, the Governor's veto eliminated sorely needed procedures for the disposition of human remains and associated burial objects, procedures that were derived from long-standing cooperative negotiations between the Native American, scientific, and reservation communities in Texas. The veto culminated two grueling attempts at passage -- the first in 1987, which ended with a deadlock in the Calendars Committee of the House, and an attempt this year (1989), during which the bill was successfully maneuvered (with modifications) through the House and Senate. Thinking all obstacles had finally been overcome, the veto came as quite a shock to the bill's legion of supporters.

Why the veto? The Governor officially gave two reasons for his action, the more pointed being that "current law provides sufficient regulation and protection against the interference with burial sites." Secondly, he cited the elimination (through a Sunset Commission recommendation) of the Texas Indian Commission, a major player along with the Texas Historical Commission in the development of the legislation, and a named member of the standing advisory group on human remains. The advisory group was to have been created by the Act for dealing with the complex and emotional issues surrounding the disposition of human remains and associated burial objects. This latter justification could have been easily addressed through the appointment to the advisory group of a substitute representative of another Native American organization. The first explanation is, of course, inaccurate, because in Texas -- as in most other states having pre-existing burial statutes -- protection is extended only to "designated cemeteries", or those burials marked with headstones and/or contained within enclosures or

otherwise maintained. H.B. 2434 would have amended and strengthened the existing statutes, and made them applicable to both marked and unmarked burials. The existing Texas statutes were not written with unmarked burials in mind, thus leaving the interments of entire racial groups, such as those of the Native Americans, in a state of legal nonexistence -- disenfranchised game for anyone to exploit as they please, whether it be in the name of free enterprise or weekend fun. This unfortunate state of affairs is, of course, a poignant issue with Native Americans, who see it as further proof of their ostracism as a people, and their relegation to nonhuman status by the forces that be.

In the light of such thin justifications for the veto, we are left grappling for a real explanation of the bill's ultimate defeat. The answer, unfortunately, is really quite simple, and it points out the naivete of the average citizen --whether he or she be a butcher or a baker, a preacher or a scientist -- in dealing with the legislative process. While we all would like to think that government is subject to the will of the majority, there are always powerful forces in the hands of a few that must be overcome in order to achieve positive change. In truth, the Texas Human Remains Protection Act was defeated by a tiny group of adversaries. Taken as a group, this miniscule percentage of our general population presents a formidable obstacle to the passage of any legislation that they suspect -- rightly or wrongly -- of hindering the flow of burial artifacts from Native American cemeteries to their store showcases and private living rooms.

It is not my intention here to dwell upon the critical need for protective legislation (the readers of this newsletter are well aware of that), nor upon the reasons for this most recent setback. It is important, however, to set the stage for our next legislative undertaking by clearly identifying what and who we must overcome in order to succeed. This is not a battle that can be won through the education of our opponents, for they are well aware of the detrimental effects of their activities on our state's heritage.

The veto of the human remains bill has unfortunately left Texas in a vulnerable position with respect to unbridled site looting. The recent passage of protective legislation in Oklahoma, New Mexico, and numerous other states has already resulted in documented cases of non-resident looters opting for Texas sites, where they can ply their trade or hobby without fear of legal prosecution. Cases of trespass on private land for the purpose of looting sites is also growing by leaps and bounds. This latter problem is particularly severe in Central and Northeast Texas. In one recent case near Austin, trespassing commercial looters tapped into a resident's water line and used high pressure nozzles to wash artifacts out of a buried site exposed in a

cut bank. The alarming rate of destruction to our state's unmarked cemeteries is but the tip of the iceberg, and the destruction will not abate of its own accord, but rather will only grow in scale as the demands and ever-increasing prices for burial objects and other artifacts escalate.

The veto also leaves Texas susceptible to the unreasoning demands of some Pan-Indian organizations that want the reburial of all scientifically derived collections of human remains and burial objects, along with the elimination of all related scientific inquiry. With Pan-Indian groups winning aspects of the reburial issue on the federal level, the states, including Texas will be faced with increasing pressure to follow the federal government's policy lead, however ill-conceived. Those states that have already implemented statutes that protect unmarked human burials, while allowing for legitimate scientific investigation, have a much better chance of weathering demands by lawmakers looking to enhance their personal image by promoting a populist, if irrational, cause. Regrettably, by stressing reburial issues instead of site looting, and by targeting archeologists and physical anthropologists (who, by the way, make easy targets) instead of relic collectors and antiquities dealers, the Pan-Indian groups are blindly winning the battle while losing the war. Archeologists as a group, when attempting to convey the differences in objectives, methods, and scale between professional scientific inquiry and site looting, have been consummately ignored by Pan-Indian groups and the Native American community at-large. Native Americans tend to be skeptical or unimpressed when informed that thousands of their ancestor's burials are ripped out nation-wide by looters for each one painstakingly removed -- usually in front of bulldozers -- by professional archeologists. Minimally, in the process of winning their demands, they stand to alienate the demonstrated support of the scientific community for their many legitimate causes, including the preservation of their burial grounds. Moreover, in the process of eliminating the scientist's ability to study and work with human remains, they will have unthinkingly opened the door to greatly accelerated and uncompromising destruction of their ancestral cemeteries by looters, over whom they have no control. Realistically speaking, it is through the scientific process that the intrinsic aesthetic and scientific values of ancient cemeteries are made tangible to a technologically and materialistically entrenched society. By eliminating the scientists, the Indians are throwing the baby out with the bath water.

Where do we go from here? We must press forward with our attempt to enact legislation that protects against the looting of unmarked cemeteries and burials for personal gain, that allows for legitimate scientific inquiry, and that creates mechanisms for the enlightened disposition of human

remains and associated burial objects. As in the past, our approach should be based upon a cooperative spirit with Native American leaders in Texas. Our primary focus should be on the problem of site looting rather than reburial, since it is the former that poses a very real threat to all remaining unmarked cemeteries and burials. As feasible, we should press forward with our programs of acquisition for major sites. With respect to the burial issue, we should proceed with the establishment of guidelines through a permanent advisory group having a membership that cross-cuts Native American, scientific, educational, and legal interests. In the areas of the state such as northeast Texas, where the destruction of human burials by looters has reached epidemic proportions, we must increase our efforts to reach landowners with a practical and nonthreatening preservation message, thereby enlisting their support. A pronounced effort should be made to involve the media, but we must impress upon reporters the need to accurately depict the distinction between scientist and looter. Successful efforts to blur this all-important distinction continue to be made by looters, as well as by some of the more militant Pan-Indians who unwittingly play into their hands. If ever there was a need for the term "professional archeologist" to convey meaning to the public, the time is now.



**TEXAS ARCHEOLOGY PRESERVATION AWARD
FOR
BOY SCOUTS OF TEXAS**

BONNIE M. MC KEE

The South Central Region Office of the Boy Scouts of America recently approved a new program, the Texas Archeology Preservation Award for Boy Scouts of Texas. Co-sponsored by the Texas Archeological Society and the Texas Historical Commission, the program is most likely the first state-wide program of this kind. In mid-1990, all Texas council offices will have a copy of the requirements, a related materials packet, and the Counselor's Manual so that scouts may begin work to qualify for the patch.

The Texas Archeology Preservation Award (TAPA) is designed to focus on individual responsibility and stewardship of our cultural resources by creating an awareness of our archeological sites and developing a better understanding and appreciation of our archeological heritage. Through a broad range of options from which scouts can select activities, the boys will have the opportunity to explore and experience many facets of archeology, including the roles of preservationists, government agencies, museums, academic institutions, and national and state monuments and parks. Each scout will learn about relevant federal and state laws, careers in archeology, preservation and protection of archeological sites, how and why a 'find' should be recorded and reported, and generally accepted procedures and techniques for archeological research.

Scouts can qualify for the patch under two different plans: the Researcher Plan or the Investigator Plan. The Researcher Plan is designed for those scouts who will not have the opportunity to participate in field work. The Investigator Plan requires participation in an active field project. Texas Scouts may participate in a field project outside the state by requesting permission prior to their attendance and may visit museums, parks, interpretative centers and active archeological projects in other states. However, the remaining requirements needed to qualify for the patch under either plan must be completed in 'Texas context'.

The first step towards qualifying for the patch is to obtain a copy of the requirements from the TAS Committee for Scouting Programs (address below). Counselors and interested scouts should review the requirements to decide which plan is most feasible for each individual prior to beginning work on the patch program. When scouts have completed the requirements necessary for the plan selected, an application form, signed by the scout, scoutmaster and counselor, must be sent to the TAS Committee for Scouting Programs. When the application is approved, a patch which may be worn on the

uniform, and a certificate, will be sent to the scoutmaster for presentation during the troop's Court of Honor.

The TAPA program does not encourage scouts to undertake archeological investigations on their own! The emphasis is on education and conveying to Scouts information about organizations and agencies to whom they should report discoveries and site impacts, and with whom they can receive proper training in basic field techniques and procedures. By bringing the scouting community into active partnership with archeologists and preservationists, the program can be very beneficial to archeology in numerous ways.

The scouts will learn about archeology and will help us locate, protect, and preserve sites, and archeologists will have yet another source for information and assistance. As an example, in the Caddoan area, where many sites are in need of stabilization and planting of ground cover, the scouts could volunteer and, in turn, gain service hours for rank advancement. Additionally, the TAPA program can be used in existing programs such as the National Parks' volunteer program where needed projects would benefit by the labor scouts could provide. There are many other ways scouts could assist archeologists in the preservation and conservation of archeological sites, including organizing a group to correctly fill the holes made by looters.

All local and regional societies in Texas are encouraged to support the TAPA by including scouts in the planning of their activities for the coming year. Scouts will be invited to attend the annual TAS Field School where they can participate in excavations as well as benefit from special programs developed to meet the requirement options.

The Texas Archeology Preservation Award program will be administered by the TAS Committee for Scouting Programs, but the committee will depend upon volunteers from the archeological community to serve as counselors for scouts in their respective areas. The TAS committee has developed a Counselor's Manual for adults who volunteer to assist boys, but the information can be easily used and understood by scouts. The Counselor's Manual provides resource lists of federal and state agencies; national, local and regional organizations; museums; academic institutions; federal and state parks and monuments; and books and videos. An overview of archeology and preservation, investigation procedures, relevant legislation, and a glossary of defined archeological terms is also included in the notebook.

It is hoped that some scouts who qualify for the patch will then select an archeological project as an Eagle project. Toward this goal, the Committee for Scouting Programs has begun a network within the archeological community to identify activities in which scouts may

participate for service hours as well as those projects that would meet Eagle requirements. Professional archeologists and archeological organizations are encouraged to think of ways to incorporate the TAPA program into their regular activities and projects, and to advise the TAS committee of projects that would be appropriate for scouts.

Since the TAPA was established by Texas sponsors, it was felt that scouts in other states would not want a Texas patch, however, the program could be approved in the other states under the direction of the South Central Region Office of the Boy Scouts of America (Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, southwest Colorado, southeastern Utah, and the Navajo Reservation in northeast Arizona). Each state would need to have a sponsoring organization and/or agency. One goal of this program is to provide sufficient proof of scout interest to the national office so that an archeology merit badge would be developed in the future. While the scouting program has traditionally included different kinds of preservation, conservation and management issues, their relation to archeology has never been directly a part of the program. If other states will adopt a similar program, perhaps the future will bring a new awareness and appreciation of our archeological heritage.

The success of the Texas Archeology Preservation Award program will be dependent upon the active participation of professional and avocational archeologists. Interested persons can volunteer to serve as counselors, present programs at troop meetings, and organize field work and field trips for scouts.



CURRENT RESEARCH

NORTHWEST LOUISIANA

Pete Gregory and Clint Pine are finishing a survey of the lower Dugdemona River Valley in Winn Parish. They have located about 102 prehistoric sites, 24 of which are Bossier-Belcher phase camps and helmets, along 12 miles of the river. Future survey efforts will concentrate on locating at least one associated ceremonial center; in Jackson Parish, north of the survey area there are reports of mounds, and there is a wider floodplain. The distribution of Bossier-Bucher phase sites is now known to extend somewhere in the latitude of Winnfield, Louisiana, but they do not extend to the Little River Valley or into the Catahoula Basin as the Ouachita River proto-Koroa phases do.

Gregory and Pine are supervising Daryll Pleasant and Loamie Hill in their survey of the Spanish Lake-Jim River areas north and west of Natchitoches. The sites found to date range from San Patrice to historic Hispanic-era occupations. As Clarence H. Webb had projected, the Caddo I (A.D.800-1200) sites are along the major alluvial valleys, and the Bossier-Belcher phase sites extend back up to the tributary creeks.

At Toledo Bend Reservoir, many Early and Middle Archaic sites are being reported by collectors. Apparently, the pool stage of the reservoir is eroding the terrace landforms where most of these occupations were situated.

Gregory completed a survey of the Tunica-Biloxi Reservation, which was funded by the National Park Service through the Louisiana Division of Archaeology. One house site found on the reservation yielded Emory Punctated-Incised sherds, Cornaline d'Aleppo beads, and cut silver. It was also associated with early French faience ceramics. The presence of Emory ceramics at this site suggests a Caddoan connection as late as ca. 1780.

Claude McCrockin, Donald Duncan, and D. McCoy of the Northwest Chapter of the Louisiana Archaeological Society have located and salvaged an historic Native American burial on Chamarre in DeSoto Parish. This burial, apparently a child, was accompanied by miniature ceramic vessels, an eighteenth century French gun escutcheon, and glass beads. This burial is apparently associated with one of the several Yatasi hamlets in this area.

H. F. Gregory

ABSTRACTS

ARKANSAS REPORTS

SIGNIFICANCE TESTING OF PREHISTORIC COMPONENTS AT THE EDGMON (3NW661), THE LUALLEN (3NW662), AND THE SATTTLER SITES (3NW663) IN BOXLEY VALLEY, BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER, NEWTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS by Carol S. Spears, Robert A. Taylor and Margaret J. Guccione. FINAL REPORT, July 1989, for the NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, Southwest Region (Purchase Order PX 7150-8-0112), SPEARS Report Number 89-6.

ABSTRACT

Spears Professional Environmental and Archeological Research Service (SPEARS) tested the Edgmon (3NW661), the Luallen (3NW662), and the Sattler (3NW663) Sites for their significance and eligibility for nomination to the National Register. The National Park Service intends to sell the tracts containing these sites to the public.

The Edgmon Site (3NW661) has low artifact densities and shallow disturbed deposits. It is not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

The Luallen Site (3NW662) contains a 40 cm thick Woodland and Mississippian midden, high densities of artifacts, and recognizable features. The Sattler Site (3NW663) has a 20 cm thick Middle Archaic stratum. Two storage/refuse pits, which originated in the intact stratum, were excavated and dated by radiocarbon methods. Geomorphic studies at the Luallen (3NW662) and Sattler (3NW663) Sites verified the origin and antiquity of the landforms.

The Luallen (3NW662) and the Sattler (3NW663) Sites are two of the best preserved open sites on record in the Ozark Mountain region and are eligible for nomination to the National Register. They should be considered as excellent locations for a long term program of archeological research. Until that time, these sites must be protected.

LIMITED TESTING OF DRY FORD (3NW507): A BLUFFTOP SITE ON THE BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER, NEWTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS by Carol S. Spears with contributions from Robert A. Taylor. FINAL REPORT, July 1989, for the NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, Southwest Region (Purchase Order PX 729-8-0831), SPEARS Report Number 89-7.

ABSTRACT

Limited testing was conducted at the Dry Ford Site (3NW507) by Spears Professional Environments and Archeological Research Service for the Southwest Region of the National Park Service. The purpose of the project was to

investigate areas which would be disturbed by proposed construction of the South Erbie Access Road Realignment and related parking lot, access trail, picnic, and overlook.

High densities of surface artifacts, intact deposits, and one pit-like feature were documented in the picnic, overlook, access trail, or parking areas. Diagnostic artifacts date to the Woodland or Mississippi periods at the east end of the site and to the Archaic at the west end. The Dry Ford Site (3NW507) is significant and eligible for nomination to the National Register. Data recovery is recommended in areas to be disturbed. Deeply buried deposits were found on the terrace below the bluff. This and other areas which will not be adversely affected by the proposed project are recommended for preservation.

Shallow deposits and low artifact densities were found in the South Erbie Road Realignment. Artifacts represent tool manufacture, use, and maintenance related to an Archaic campsite or limited activity area. Since the majority of the deposits to be destroyed by the roadwork were excavated, no further archeological work is recommended in the road realignment portion of the Dry Ford Site (3NW507).

AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 663 ACRES IN THE CADDO RANGER DISTRICT OF THE OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST, GARLAND AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES, ARKANSAS by Carol S. Spears, October 1989, FINAL REPORT, for USDA Forest Service, Ouachita National Forest, P. O. Box 1270. Hot Springs, Arkansas 71902 (Purchase Order Number 43-7A86-8-1153), SPEARS Report No. 89-3 (60 pages).

ABSTRACT

Spears Professional Environmental and Archeological Research Service (SPEARS) conducted an archeological survey of 663 acres within the Caddo Unit of the Ouachita National Forest. A total of 36 new archeological sites were recorded in 13 parcels which had been clearcut and burned. Site densities and types are examined. Thirteen sites need additional investigations to determine if they are potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Other reports available from SPEARS of interest to Caddoan archeologists include:

- Spears, Carol S., Robert A. Taylor, John C. Dixon, and Suzanne D. Rogers
1986 *Archeological Testing, Geomorphic Interpretations and History of the Rush Development Area in the Buffalo National River, Marion County, Arkansas.* SPEARS

Report 86-3. On file with the National Park Service, Southwest Region, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Spears, Carol S., Robert A. Taylor, Kenneth L. Smith, and Ellen Mullen Morris

1988 *Ouachita National Forest: Archeological Survey and Predictive Model Evaluation.* SPEARS Report 88-1. On file with the USDA Forest Service, Ouachita National Forest, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Carol S. Spears

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PUBLICATIONS

Sharples, Frances E. and Martha S. Salk

1988 *The American Indian Religious Freedom Act: Guidance for Compliance by Federal Agencies.* Available from Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831. ORNL-6166/R1. ix + 90pp.

Milanich, Jerald T. and Susan Milbreath (editors)

1989 *First Encounters: Spanish Exploration in the Caribbean and the United States, 1492-1570.* University of Florida Press, Ripley P. Bullen Monographs in Anthropology and History, No. 9, Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville. 222 pp. Noteworthy articles in this edited volume include "Another World" by Jerald Milanich and Susan Milbreath, "Hernando DeSoto's Expedition through the Southern United States" by Charles Hudson, Chester B. DePratter, and Marvin T. Smith, and Marvin T. Smith's "Indian Responses to European Contact: The Coosa Example".

Nabokov, Peter and Robert Easton

1989 *Native American Architecture.* Oxford University Press, New York. 431 pp. The house architecture of the Caddo, Hasinai, and Wichita is discussed by Nabokov and Easton in a chapter on "Earthlodge, Grass House, and Tipi".

Lamberg-Karlovsky, C. C. (editor)

1989 *Archaeological Thought in America.* Cambridge University Press, New York. viii + 357 pp.

Hurt, R. Douglas

1988 *Indian Agriculture in America: Prehistory to the Present.* University Press of Kansas, Lawrence. xiii + 290 pp.

Galloway, Patricia (editor)
1989 *The Southeastern Ceremonial Complex: Artifacts and Analysis.* xvii + 389 pp. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.

Wood, Peter H., Gregory A. Waselkov, and M. Thomas Hatley (editors)
1989 *Powhatan's Mantle: Indians in the Colonial Southeast.* xviii + 355 pp. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.

SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

Arkansas Archeologist, Bulletin 27/28. Arkansas Archeological Society, P. O. Box 72702-1222, \$10. Of particular interest to Caddo archeologists is Frank F. Schambach's article entitled "The End of the Trail: The Route of Hernando DeSoto's Army Through Southwest Arkansas and East Texas".

MAGAZINES

Historic Preservation, November/December 1989. This issue contains an article by Robert B. Rackleff entitled "On DeSoto's Trail". The article discusses the 1539-1540 DeSoto encampment recently discovered in Tallahassee, Florida, and the role Buddy Calvin Jones, native East Texas archeologist, played in the discovery and excavation.

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NEW REPORT SERIES OF INTEREST TO CADDOANISTS

W. FRED LIMP

Publication of the results of a major effort to synthesize the archeology and bioarcheology of one-fifth of the continental U. S. will be of interest to researchers in the Caddoan area. The multi-institutional, multi-disciplinary study was initiated by the Southwestern Division of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1985 and has just been completed. The entire area extends east-west from the Mississippi River to the eastern boundary of Arizona and north-south from central Kansas to the Gulf of Mexico. Major institutions cooperating on the project were the Universities of Colorado, Texas-Austin, Texas-San Antonio, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Nevada; the Smithsonian Institution; Louisiana State University; and Texas A and M University. In addition to state SHPOs, historical societies, and State Archeologists, contributors of time and data also included a large number of museums and many professional and amateur archeologists. The project was coordinated by the Arkansas

Archeological Survey. Of particular interest is the inclusion with the archeological synthesis of the first comprehensive bioarcheological synthesis conducted on such a vast geographical area. That area has been divided into six physiographic regions for purposes of the study, four of which are of direct interest to the Caddoanist. The six reports are:

1. *Human Adaptation in the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains*, by George Sabo III, Ann M. Early, Jerome C. Rose, Barbara A. Burnett, Louis Vogeles, Jr., and James P. Harcourt.
2. *From the Gulf to the Rio Grande: Human Adaptation in Central, South, and Lower Pecos Texas*, by Thomas R. Hester, Stephen L. Black, D. Gentry Steele, Ben W. Olive, Anne A. Foxe, Karl J. Reinhard, and Leland C. Bement.
3. *Human Adaptations and Cultural Change in the Greater Southwest: An Overview of Archeological Resources in the Basin and Range Province*, by Alan H. Simmons, Ann L. Weiner Stodder, Douglas D. Dykeman, and Patricia A. Hicks.
4. *Archeology and Bioarcheology of the Lower Mississippi Valley and Trans-Mississippi South in Arkansas and Louisiana*, by Marvin D. Jeter, Jerome C. Rose, G. Ishmael Williams, Jr., and Ann M. Harmon.
5. *From Clovis to Comanchero: Archeological Overview of the Southern Great Plains*, by Jack L. Hofman, Robert L. Brooks, Joe S. Hays, Douglas W. Owsley, Richard L. Jantz, Murray K. Marks, and Mary H. Manhein.
6. *Archeology and Bioarcheology of the Gulf Coastal Plains*, by Dr. Dee Ann Story, Jan Guy, Barbara A. Burnett, Martha D. Freeman, Jerome C. Rose, D. Gentry Steele, Ben W. Olive, and Karl J. Reinhard.

An extensive indexed bibliography was prepared to accompany the overview, and it is available in both hardcopy and on-line versions. The bibliography has more than 7,000 entries indexed by categories such as cultural affiliation, location (county, state), type of work, research question(s) addressed, author(s), date, site name, site number, etc. The hardcopy version of the bibliography is in four volumes and amounts to more than 1,500 pages.

Another component of the project is a comprehensive review and evaluation of the use and potential of remote sensing in archeology. The results of this survey are

documented in "The Role of Multispectral Digital Imagery in Archeological Investigations", by W. Fredrick Limp.

A summary overview of the area's past environmental conditions, "Archeological Paleoenvironment of the Southwestern Division, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers", was prepared by Jonathan Davis.

A report on the location and characteristics of the entire area's lithic resources has been prepared by Larry Banks and is available from the Oklahoma Anthropological Survey.

Some 150 complimentary copies of the reports are being sent by the Southwestern Division to area SHPOs, State Archeologists, university libraries, and others. The studies have been published separately by the Arkansas Archeological Survey. For information concerning the project, contact Mr. Larry Banks, Southwestern Division Archeologist, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1114 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas 75242. To purchase copies of the reports, contact Ms. Darleen Beeler. Publication Sales, Arkansas Archeological Survey, P. O. Box 1249, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701.

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VIDEOS

QUIMBY AND HAAG REMINISCENCES

The Department of Geography and Anthropology at the Louisiana State University has available a two-hour VHS tape entitled "Bringing the Past Alive: Conversations with George Quimby and William Haag". The focus of the tape is the archaeological experiences of Quimby and Haag during the 1930s and 1940s. The tape can be obtained from Geosciences Publications, Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, P. O. Box 16010, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70893-6010.



PRESERVATION ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY
TEXAS OFFICE

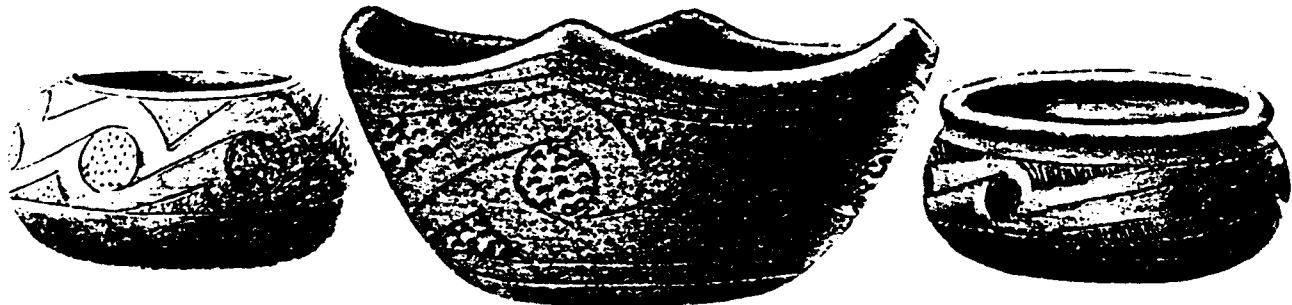
With the completion of the acquisition of four Caddoan mound complexes and an easement agreement on another Caddo site, new exciting projects are in process for the Texas Office of The Archaeological Conservancy. In addition to assisting with the development of *CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY*, a new program, the Landowner's Preservation Partnership, is being introduced in Texas (more about this program in a future issue). Other activities of the Conservancy include continued investigations of additional Caddo and early Spanish archeological sites for acquisition and the development of a Texas Archeological Society 1991 Field School at the threatened Kaufman Site (41RR16) in cooperation with the Texas Historical Commission. For additional information about how to become a member of the only national nonprofit organization dedicated solely to acquisition of sites for preservation and future research, contact Bonnie McKee, Texas Office, The Archaeological Conservancy, P. O. Box 12500, Dallas, Texas 75225-0500.

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LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY

The Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy, Inc. is dedicated to the preservation of Louisiana's rich archaeological heritage by acquiring important archaeological sites to preserve for the future, awarding grants to investigate important sites and learn about the past, and to act in an advocacy role for archaeological preservation. For information on how to join this nonprofit organization, contact Marc Dupuy, Jr., President, Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy, Inc., P. O. Box 1642, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 70821.

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INDIVIDUALS' GENEROUS GIFTS ARE SIGNIFICANT
TO CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY

Dr. Clarence H. Webb has donated his entire site artifact collection to the Williamson Museum and the Louisiana State Division of Archaeology. The stored and catalogued collections are now at Northwest Louisiana State University where diagnostic artifacts are available for study. The Williamson Museum also intends to make Dr. Webb's extensive site collections available for research. Dr. Webb's collections currently reside at the State Exhibit Building in Shreveport, the Museum of Geoscience at Louisiana State University, and the bulk of the collections at the Williamson Museum in Natchitoches.

Claude Medford, Jr., Choctaw ethnologist and basketmaker, has willed his extensive collection of Southeastern Indian cultural materials to the Williamson Museum in Natchitoches. A catalogue will be published with a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts - Folk Art Division. The Medford collection contains Caddoan beadwork, carvings, silverwork, and woodwork. These items range from traditional Southeastern forms to contemporary Caddo Native American church paraphenalia; related Delaware and Wichita materials are also in the Collection. All these artifacts are on exhibit at the Williamson Museum.

H. F. Gregory

Mrs. Sam Whiteside, Tyler, Texas, has donated the library of the late Mr. Sam Whiteside to the Texas Office of The Archaeological Conservancy. The intent of this contribution was to have the library accessible for students and researchers. The extensive library includes an almost complete set of the Texas Archeological Society's *The Bulletin* and numerous other publications which include reports related to the Caddoan area.

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IN THE PAST

"ARCHAEOLOGICAL ETHICS AND THE TREATMENT OF THE DEAD" FIRST INTER-CONGRESS OF THE WORLD ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONGRESS

An important meeting on the issue of reburial/repatriation was held August 7-10, 1989 at the University of South Dakota in Vermillion, South Dakota. The meeting, entitled "Archaeological Ethics and the Treatment of the Dead", was the First Inter-Congress of the World Archaeological Congress, and was held in association with the International Indian Treaty Council, World Council of Indigenous Peoples, and American Indians Against Desecration. Relevant to Caddoan archeologists, were papers presented by Charles Gord, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on "Oklahoma Tribal Perspectives on Reburial", and one by Timothy K. Perttula entitled "Caddoan Archaeology and Issues of Reburial/Repatriation". In attendance were a number of Native American representatives, Australian aborigines and archaeologists, African and Indian archaeologists, English archeologists and physical anthropologists, American archaeologists (mainly representing Federal agencies), and a few American physical anthropologists. Information about the Reburial Accord adopted by the Executive Committee of the World Archaeological Congress was published in the November /December issue of *Archaeology*. Additional information may be obtained by contacting Dr. Larry Zimmerman, Archaeology Laboratory, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota 57069.

"SPANISH EXPLORERS AND INDIAN CHIEFDOMS: THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES" CENTER FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES - UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

The Center for Latin American Studies of the University of Georgia hosted a month long summer program on "Spanish Explores and Indian Chiefdoms: The Southeastern United States in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries". The director of the program, Dr. Charles M. Hudson, and the faculty of archaeologists and ethnohistorians, focused on the period between 1526 and 1670, and examined four connected questions:

1. Where, precisely, did the 16th-century Spanish explorers go in the Southeast?
2. What was the nature of native societies in the 16th-century Southeast?
3. What were the locations and domains of these societies?
4. How were the societies transformed into the very different native societies which Europeans

encountered in the interior of the Southeast in the late 17th and early 18th centuries?

George Sabo of the University of Arkansas was one of the scholars in attendance at the program. For more information about the program, contact Ms. Teresa Smotherman, Center for Latin American Studies, University of Georgia, 215 Moore College, Athens, Georgia 30602.

FLINT KNAPPING SEMINAR

The Poverty Point State Commemorative Area sponsored the First Flint Knapping Seminar at the park February 16-18, 1990. Carl Doney, Northeast Louisiana University was the instructor for the seminar. For additional information, contact Poverty Point Flint Knapping Seminar, Poverty Point State Commemorative Area, HC 60, Box 208A, Epps, Louisiana 71237-9019.

CADDO CONFERENCE

The annual Caddo Conference was held February 23-25, 1990, on the campus of Northwest State University in Natchitoches, Louisiana. H. F. "Pete" Gregory was the organizer. Abstracts of papers which were presented at the Conference will be published in Volume I, Number 3 of *CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY*. Selected papers from the Conference are to be published in future issues of the newsletter. The 1991 Caddo Conference will be held in Nacogdoches.

TEXAS STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The 1990 Annual Meeting of the Texas State Historical Association was held March 1-2, 1990, in Austin, Texas. A session entitled "Mission and Presidio Site Identification" was chaired by Thomas N. Campbell. The following papers were concerned with Caddoan archeology: "Principles of Historical Site Identification - Texas Colonial Sites" by Dr. Kathleen Gilmore and "Locating the East Texas Spanish Missions and Presidios: A Study in History, Archeology, and Frustration" by Dr. James E. Corbin.

EVENTS IN ARCHEOLOGY AWARENESS

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK

Louisiana Archaeology Week 1989 was held throughout the state between September 25 and October 1. The events associated with the week included lectures, artifact displays, site tours, videos, and films. Pete Gregory presented lectures entitled "Caddoan Indian Prehistory in Central Louisiana" and "Caddoan Archaeology in Northwest Louisiana", George Shannon presented a lecture on "New Evidence of the Southern Cult in Louisiana", David Jean

discussed "Indians and Archeology of Northwest Louisiana", and Frank Schambach lectured on "The End of the Trail: The Route of DeSoto Through Southern Arkansas and Texas". The Louisiana Archaeology Week was sponsored by the Louisiana Archaeological Society, the Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy, Inc., and the Division of Archaeology, Office of Cultural Development, Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, State of Louisiana.

TEXAS ARCHEOLOGY AWARENESS WEEK

"Be a Guardian of the Past" was the theme of the second annual Texas Archeology Awareness Week, held April 8-14. A variety of events, sponsored by agencies, local and regional societies, and museums, were presented around the state. Programs about the early inhabitants of Texas were presented in schools, libraries, and to civic and cultural groups. In the Caddoan area, all county commissions and many mayors received requests for proclamations, and a number of TAS members accepted these proclamations during commission and council meetings. The sponsors of the awareness week included the Texas Archeological Society, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, Texas Historical Commission, Texas Historical Foundation, Council of Texas Archeologists, Texas Antiquities Committee, The Archaeological Conservancy, Texas Memorial Museum, and Texas Historical Commission\ Archeological Planning and Review.

SHERDS

BITS AND PIECES TO INFORM, QUESTION AND PROVOKE

BONNIE M. MC KEE

We hear there are now two more archaeologists working in Northwest Louisiana: George Shannon at the State Exhibit Building Museum, State Fair Grounds, Shreveport, and Jeff Girard, Station Archaeologist for the Louisiana State Division of Archaeology, stationed at Northwest Louisiana State University in Natchitoches. Hurray! A step in the right direction for Caddoan archeology - the race against time and pothunters needs more Caddoanites.

The preservation message has been received by at least one Texarkana citizen! Having known about a site for 20+ years, but not having the time or knowledge to investigate properly, he can stand it no longer. After feverishly reading as much as possible and cornering some respected stalwarts at the recent Caddo Conference, he's ready to begin, but all you Caddoanites in that area are needed. Although the site is probably one that will be considered "not important" by the old hands, who knows? And, don't we need to do our job - teach and preach preservation? If you

can help, contact Bonnie Mc Kee, P. O. 12500, Dallas, Texas, 75225-0500, and your offer will be passed along.

We hear (and we saw!) that the Bentsen-Clark Site has long since taken a permanent trip down the Red to the Gulf! When this information was checked for accuracy, seems only the natives of the area knew. Doesn't this tell all of us Caddoanites something???

We hear (and we saw) that the west mound of the Sam Kaufman Site (41RR16) has just recently been lost to the clutches of ole Red. Communication with the landowner will continue for much stronger preservation of the less endangered portion of the site. Could we be dreaming of a field school?

We hear the MISSIONS OF THE WEST CONFERENCE, an organizational and multi-purpose event, held April 1-3, was to "join together all those involved in Old Spanish Missions; their history, restoration, preservation, landscaping, gift shops, fund raising, tourism and related interests." Do you think we've been overlooked here - well, after all, we are east of San Antonio, and we have no originals standing!

We hear, consistently, that the 'archeological people keep to their own tents'! We must admit, for good reason, we've been guilty in the past. But, times are changing; keeping to our own camp hasn't prevented loss of irreplaceable sites and data - in fact, has probably promoted these impacts because of the ole 'mystery element' and lack of general public education. We all need to make more community contacts such as presenting programs to schools, civic and cultural groups, museums, and libraries. We need to develop traveling-type exhibits and hound our local newspapers to publish articles. A state-wide awareness program is a must! If your state has this annual event, support it. If it doesn't, get one going!

We hear that several landowners of Caddoan sites have physically removed pothunters from their property. Ah, 'twas music to the ears!. But, there's guarded satisfaction here - the preservation message is getting to some intended destinations, yet the need is overwhelming and miles to go!

We hear there's a dream floating over Caddoanland. A Caddoan Culture Research Center! Can you imagine -- four states forgetting the impositions of those silly ole boundaries and working together for the mutual benefit of all!

And, we read in a Smithsonian World ad: "A daub of paint. A carved stone. A pound of clay. A pile of sand. Man tries to capture the human essence with whatever materials are at hand." So, we wonder: A clay slip. A stone

pipe bowl. A sherd. Can we capture the essence of a long ago people?

We know we need to hear more and we anticipate little notes from all you Caddoanites out there! Send items for *Sherds* to *CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY*, P. O. Box 12500, Dallas, Texas 75225-0500.



NATIONAL LEGISLATION REPORT

Bills signed into law during the 1989 Congressional session include the National Museum for the American Indian Act, which established a National Museum of the American Indian within the Smithsonian Institution. The law requires the inventory of Indian human remains and funerary objects in Smithsonian collections. Upon identification of tribal origin, the remains may be returned at the request of individual tribes.

Bills introduced but not passed include the National Historic Preservation Policy Act, which strengthens existing efforts to identify and protect historical, archeological, and cultural resources, and the Historic Preservation Administration Act, which establishes an independent Historic Preservation Agency, and a National Center for Preservation Technology. It is expected that both bills will be reintroduced this session.

An effort to enhance the use of federal rehabilitation tax credits died when Congress adjourned without taking final action. The proposed revision, included in the Community Revitalization Tax Act, would have permitted a taxpayer to take \$7,000 worth of rehab credits per year; the use of tax credits has declined markedly since 1986 tax reform legislation.

(The above information courtesy *THE MEDALLION*, March 1990, newsletter of the Texas Historical Commission.)

