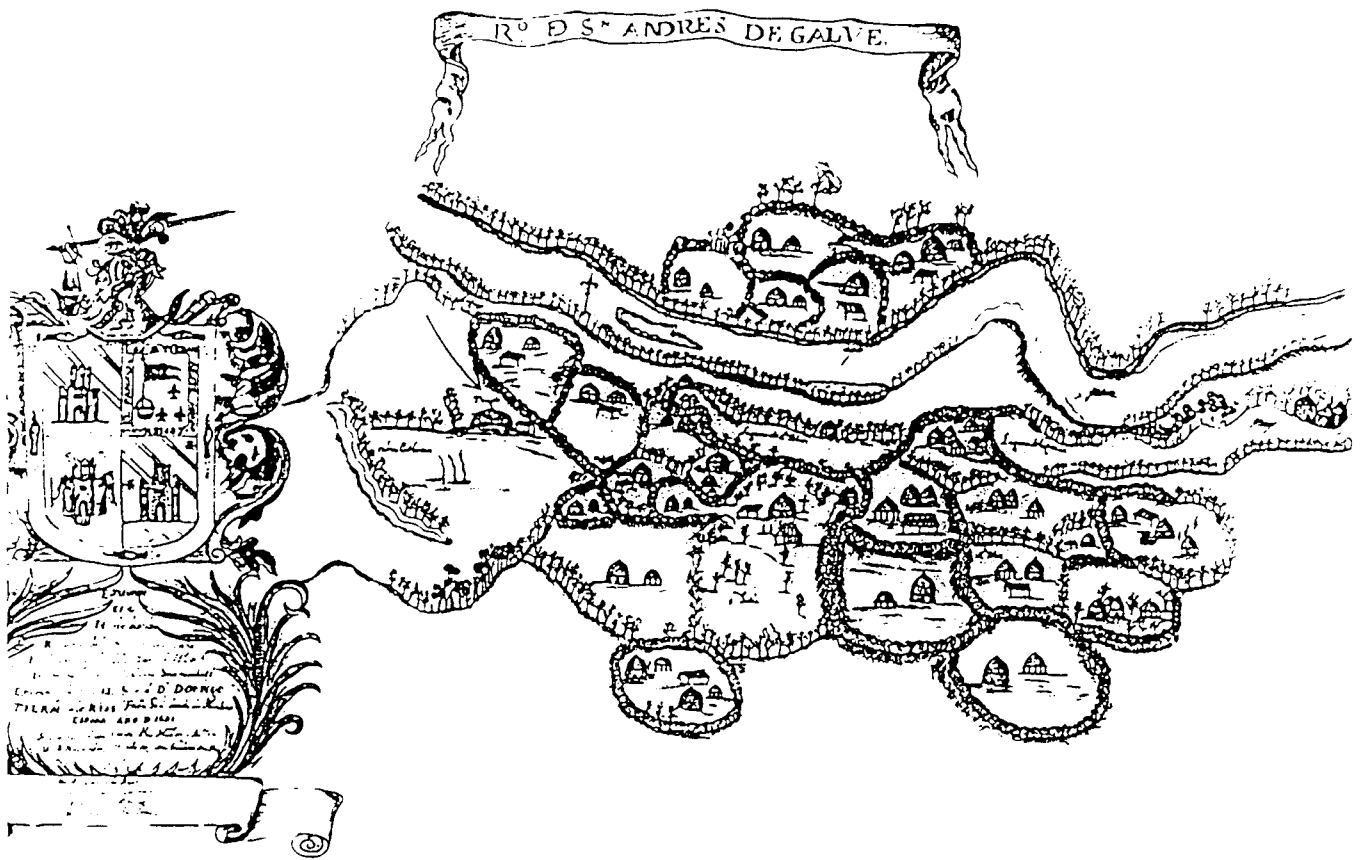


CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY
NEWSLETTER

VOLUME II, NO. 2
SUMMER 1991



Teran Map of 1691

CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY NEWSLETTER
VOLUME II, No. 2, Summer 1991

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Caddoan Archeology

In Memoriam

Clarence H. Webb
1902-1991

Alex D. Krieger
1912-1991

Caddoan Archeology

FROM THE EDITOR

We are sad to note the recent passing of two men who meant so much to Caddoan archaeology-- Dr. Clarence H. Webb on January 18, 1991 and Dr. Alex D. Krieger on April 3, 1991. These men were the fathers of Caddoan archaeology, and between them they more or less single-handedly created the framework and structure to better understand the archaeology of the Caddoan Area. They were authors of seminal monographs and articles that still enrich us today, and Caddoan archaeology will not be the same without them.

The Creation of the Clarence Webb Memorial Botanical Garden

To honor the memory of Dr. Clarence Hungerford Webb, the friends of the Louisiana State Museum-Shreveport will donate \$1,000.00 to establish a memorial fund. Monies received will help create a botanical garden located on the grounds of the Louisiana State Museum-Shreveport.

The garden will be incorporated into a program about the lifeways of the Caddo Indians and will be used as an interpretive tool to educate the residents of our state about indigineous plants of Louisiana and how they were used by the Caddo Indians as food, herbs, and medicine.

Dr. Webb, a Friends of the Louisiana State Museum-Shreveport board member and volunteer for 50 years, is a widely acclaimed authority on Caddoan Indians. Anyone who would like to honor Dr. Clarence Hungerford Webb by contributing to the garden fund is invited to send a donation to:

Dr. Clarence Hungerford Webb Garden Fund
Friends of the Louisiana State Museum-Shreveport
P.O. Box 9067
Shreveport, Louisiana 71139

This item originally occurred in Archaeology News, Volume 8, No. 1 (1991). State of Louisiana, Division of Archaeology.

NEXT YEAR'S CADDO CONFERENCE

The 34th Annual Caddo Conference will be in Shreveport, Louisiana, in the latter part of March, 1992. David Jeane will be responsible as Caddo Conference Chairman for the local arrangements, and the Arkansas Archeological Survey (Frank Schambach and Ann Early) will take care of the program arrangements. Stay tuned to the newsletter for further details.

Caddoan Archeology

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS--33rd ANNUAL CADDO CONFERENCE

- Lois E. Albert (Oklahoma Archeological Survey)--The Norman Site (34Wg2), Wagoner County, Oklahoma

The Norman site (34Wg2) was a multiple mound center on the Neosho (Grand) River about two miles from the Harlan site (34Ck6). There were three large mounds, two of them double (I and II), and at least three smaller ones. Several seasons of excavation were carried out by the WPA during the 1930s. Additional work was done by Robert E. Bell (University of Oklahoma) and Joseph Caldwell (River Basin Survey, Smithsonian Institution) in 1948, just before the area was inundated by the Fort Gibson Reservoir. In 1990, J. Daniel Rogers (Smithsonian Institution) secured funds for ten additional radiocarbon dates from mound substage surfaces or structures. The dates returned were as follows:

Mound I - 790 +/- 50 B.P. (A.D. 1160 +/- 50; Beta-38864); 480 +/- 60 B.P. (A.D. 1470 +/- 60; Beta-38870); and 900 +/- 150 B.P. (A.D. 1050 +/- 50; Beta-38868).

Mound III - 700 +/- 60 B.P. (A.D. 1250 +/- 60; Beta-38865); 930 +/- 50 B.P. (A.D. 1020 +/- 50; Beta-38863); 710 +/- 50 B.P. (A.D. 1240 +/- 50; Beta-38869); and 900 +/- 110 B.P. (A.D. 1050 +/- 110; Beta-38872).

Site Unit IV - 770 +/- 70 B.P. (A.D. 1180 +/- 70; Beta-38867).

Area A - 780 +/- 50 B.P. (A.D. 1170 +/- 50; Beta-38871).

One sample (Beta-38870) gave quite anomolous results. The majority of dates clustered between 930 +/- 50 and 700 +/- 60 B.P. (A.D. 1020 to 1250). The site was thus used during the late Harlan phase and was transitional to Spiro phase. The dates overlapped those from the Harlan site.

- Darrell Creel (University of Texas at Austin)-- Burial Seriation and Occupational History at the Hatchel-Mitchell-Moore Complex, Bowie County, Texas

A preliminary seriation of the ceramics from 80 burials documents the occupation of the Hatchel-Mitchell-Moores site complex from early in the Caddoan cultural sequence through the Late/Historic periods. There is solid evidence for occupation as early as the Haley Phase, with substantial later remains including those attributed to the Texarkana phase, a construct much in need of revision. Most areas of the Hatchel and Mitchell sites have remains from throughout the period of occupation, but the E.H. Moores site appears to date mostly in the later portion. Contrary to previous assessments, the large Hatchel mound was built and repeatedly enlarged only in the Late/Historic Caddoan occupation, probably A.D. 1450-1700.

Caddoan Archeology

- Jeffrey S. Girard (Northwestern State University)-- Site Distribution in the Middle Sabine Drainage, Northwest Louisiana

Little systematic archaeological research has been conducted in the Middle Sabine river drainage since the construction of Toledo Bend Reservoir nearly 20 years ago. A survey of park areas administered by the Sabine River Authority is currently being undertaken by the Northwest Louisiana Regional Archaeology Program at Northwestern State University. In order to develop research topics to guide future investigations, information on all recorded sites in the region is also being summarized. This paper discussed patterns in the distribution of sites in the Middle Sabine river drainage based on the current investigations.

- Michael and Margaret Hoffman (University of Arkansas Museum)-- A Wooden Effigy Vessel from the Sycamore Creek Mound Group, Sevier County, Arkansas

A highly fragmented carbonized wooden rim effigy vessel was found on the floor of a burned structure in the early 1980s commercial excavation of the Sycamore Mound Group, a large Caddoan mound group near the Cossatot River in southwestern Arkansas. It was later deposited at the University of Arkansas Museum for study. Considerable conservation effort was required to reconstruct the vessel. It can be compared to prehistoric wooden vessels from the Spiro, the Arkansas Ozarks and Key Marco in Florida as well as to Caddoan ceramic examples.

- Mark Holderby (University of Texas at Austin)-- Demographic Analysis of the Paul Mitchell Site, Bowie County, Texas

The human burials at the Mitchell Site (41BW4), a Caddoan habitation/cemetery site, probably represents interments from a few households over a period of perhaps 400 years. This habitation and cemetery area was just one part of the large Hatchel-Mitchell-Moores complex. Skeletal remains of 39 of the 59 known burials were available for study. Analysis of the remains has produced age, gender, and some dietary information, and has yielded a demographic portrait of the inhabitants.

- David S. Turner (Caddoan Mounds State Historical Park)-- Interpreting a Caddoan Site: Public Education at the George C. Davis Site (41CE19), Cherokee County, Texas

Management, protection, and interpretation of a Caddoan site, or of any other historic site, involves a multi-disciplinary approach. The site manager plays a number of different roles on a daily basis, but responsibilities and time rarely allows first hand research. So, like the teacher, the site interpreter is often forced to rely on the publications and information derived from experts on the complex archaeological, historical, and ethnographic research issues.

Other papers presented at this year's Caddo Conference include:

- Pete Gregory and Daryl Pleasant (Northwestern State University)-- To Be Coles Creek or Not to be Coles Creek: That is the Old Question

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- Ann M. Early (Arkansas Archeological Survey)-- Caddoan Salt Making in the Middle Ouachita River Valley
- James E. Corbin (Stephen F. Austin State University)-- The Juan Pedro Walker Map of 1806 and the Location of 18th Century Hasinai Villages
- James E. Corbin (Stephen F. Austin State University)-- The Washington Square Mound Site: A Pre-visit Visit

CADDO CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

Frank Schambach (Arkansas Archeological Survey) and James A. Brown (Northwestern University), with many comments and questions from the audience, engaged in an interesting discussion of "What is Caddo". The initial impetus of the discussion were the recent papers by Schambach (including one in Volume I, No. 4 of **Caddoan Archeology**) questioning the Caddoan affiliation of the "Northern Caddoan Area". His basic position is that the "Northern Caddoan Area" was ethnically affiliated in prehistoric times with Mississippi period peoples from the Lower Mississippi Valley and the lower Arkansas River, possibly proto-Tunican speakers.

In his discussion at the Caddo Conference, Schambach presented a detailed discussion of the ceramic evidence supporting his position (the dominance of shell-tempering and few Caddoan trade vessels). He also discussed broader comparisons in the archaeological record of commercial trade and entrepreneurship, the accumulation of material wealth (i.e., the "Spiro Horde" and the "Tunica Treasure"), the use of burial litters, and the location of settlements in the area at strategic spots to control the movement and exchange of key commodities such as bison hides and corn.

Jim Brown's discussion of "What is Caddo" focused on the historiography of the Caddoan Area, starting with the first Caddoan Conference in 1947, and issues such as the systematics of areal classifications, the use and abuse of cultural and taxonomic points, and the need for there to be an agreement among Caddoan archaeologists in the classificatory terms they use. He argued that the Caddoan archaeological area should be defined "first and foremost as a geographical unit", within which cultural diversity and variability in "adaptive, cultural, economic, and social connections" can be examined temporally and diachronically. However, that geographic unit should not be defined on the basis of ethnic labels, as has been the case with the Caddoan Area, but rather from constructs such as the Trans-Mississippi South that make good sense on climatic, environmental, and adaptive grounds. Thus, Brown suggests we look at the development of some new terms by which we refer to the archaeology of the Trans-Mississippi South. He finds Schambach's ideas about the "Northern Caddoan Area" to have some shortcomings, particularly in the reliance on Mississippian occupations to account for some of the settlement of the area, since it is such an unwieldy concept, and his segregation of Caddoan folks and Mississippian ones "on the basis of a few marker traits".

The idea of developing some new cultural-classificatory and taxonomic terms seemed like a good idea to most of the Caddo Conference attendees. Jim Bruseth (Texas Historical Commission) volunteered to start the effort, and hopefully we will provide some suggested terms and denotata in the next issue of the **Caddoan Archeology Newsletter**. If anyone has some ideas and suggestions, please send them on to the editor of the newsletter as soon as possible.

Caddoan Archeology

The Current Research section of the Caddo Conference showed that there has been a diversity of projects within the last year or so in the Caddoan Archaeological Area. Jim Corbin (Stephen F. Austin State University) discussed the archaeological investigations of the ca. 1790s Juan de Acosta house within the city limits of Nacogdoches, Texas, and the historical and archival research he is conducting on the location of El Camino Real and historic Hasinai Indian villages that arose from the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation project to commemorate the 300th anniversary of El Camino Real in Texas. The initial results of Corbin's work has recently been published by SDHPT in **A Texas Legacy: The Old San Antonio Road and the Camino Reales. A Tricentennial History, 1691-1991.**

Jim Bruseth (Texas Historical Commission) described the recent excavations by the THC at the Hudnall-Pirtle site (41RK4), a multiple mound center built during the Early Caddoan period (and possibly earlier) on the Sabine River. He also mentioned that the THC will be directing the 1991 Texas Archaeological Society Field School at the Sam Kaufman site (41RR16) in Red River County, Texas. This is a major Late Caddoan settlement that is threatened by river erosion and extensive pothunter looting (Jim will be providing more information on these projects in the next issue of the newsletter).

Lois Albert (Oklahoma Archeological Survey) and Dan Rogers (Smithsonian Institution) will be conducting an Earthwatch project this Spring on a Caddoan site in the Lee Creek Valley in Eastern Oklahoma. This is a site that Lois had identified and tested a few years ago for the OAS.

Pete Gregory (Northwestern Louisiana State University) talked about the recently completed survey of the Upper Dugdeмона survey in Northern Louisiana, where Coles Creek and Bossier/Belcher phase occupations are predominant in the sample of 200 sites. He and Daryl Pleasant are also analyzing the ceramic collections from some of the larger centers in the region as part of their ongoing study of Lower Mississippi Valley and Caddoan ceramics in the Red River Valley. Pete also mentioned Coastal Environments, Inc. recent work at Magnolia Plantation along the Red River.

Ann Early (Arkansas Archeological Survey) talked about the recent excavations at the Hardman site (3CL418) in the Ouachita River Valley of Southwest Arkansas, and to note that the manuscript on the work has been completed. The data recovery efforts there for the Arkansas Department of Highways recovered significant information on Caddoan Saltmaking in the valley, on intra-site structure and character (over 900 features were exposed and excavated), on chronological matters, and on paleoenvironmental studies utilizing the paleobotanical remains as well as an analysis of the 19th century records of the Arkansas General Land Office. We look forward to the publication of this study.

Finally, Tom Middlebrook (East Texas Archaeological Society-Nacogdoches) announced that as of April 1990 the East Texas Archaeological Society has been in existence. The Society has a cadre of 20 to 30 interested and active members, and they are beginning to conduct survey and limited excavation projects in the Nacogdoches County area. Look for good things from the ETAS! We need other avocational archaeological groups in Northeast Texas to become active again.

Timothy K. Perttula

Caddoan Archeology

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1990 **Training and Using Volunteers in Archeology: A Case Study from Arkansas.** Archeological Assistance Program, Technical Brief No. 9. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Copies can be obtained from the National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

Gould, Richard A.

1990 **Recovering the Past.** University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. 268 pp.

Nassaney, Michael S. and Charles R. Cobb (editors)

1991 **Stability, Transformation, and Variation: The Late Woodland Southeast.** Plenum Press, New York. 350 pp.

This volume includes an article by J. Dan Rogers (Smithsonian Institution) on "Patterns of change on the western margin of the Southeast, A.D. 600-900" that discusses the archaeology of the Arkansas River Basin in Eastern Oklahoma.

Price III, H. Marcus

1991 **Disputing the Dead: U.S. Law on Aboriginal Remains and Grave Goods.** University of Missouri Press, Columbia.

Prucha, Francis Paul

1991 **Atlas of American Indian Affairs.** University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln. 191 pp.

Schambach, Frank F. (editor)

1991 **Coles Creek and Mississippi Period Foragers in the Felsenthal Region of the Lower Mississippi Valley.** Arkansas Archeological Survey, Research Series No. 39. 137 pp.

Schambach, Frank F. and Laura Newell

1990 **Crossroads of the Past: 12,000 Years of Indian Life in Arkansas.** Arkansas Archeological Survey, Popular Series No. 2. 60 pp.

Senate, U.S.

1989 **A New Federalism for American Indians: Final Report and Legislative recommendations.** A Report of the Special Committee on Investigations of the Select Committee on Indian Affairs. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. v + 237 pp.

Turner, Robert L.

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Upham, Steadham (editor)

1990 **The Evolution of Political Systems: Sociopolitics in Small-Scale Sedentary Societies.** Cambridge University Press, New York. 332 pp.

Caddoan Archeology

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Cliff, Maynard B.

1991 Survey of the White Oak Creek Mitigation Area. **APR News & Views**, Volume 3, No. 1, pp. 6-7. Texas Historical Commission, Austin.

Creel, Darrel G.

1991 Bison Hides in Late Prehistoric Exchange in the Southern Plains. **American Antiquity** 56:40-49.

Early, Ann M.

1989 Profiteers and Public Archaeology: Antiquities Trafficking in Arkansas. In **The Ethics of Collecting Cultural Property: Whose Culture? Whose Property?**, edited by Phyllis M. Messenger, pp. 39-50. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Field, Ross C.

1991 Excavations at Archaic Site 41HP159 at Cooper Lake. **APR News & Views**, Volume 3, No. 1, pp. 4-5. Texas Historical Commission, Austin.

Head, Larry H.

1990 The Crenshaw Site, 3MI6. **Field Notes**, Newsletter of the Arkansas Archeological Society, No. 237, pp. 3-6.

McManamon, Francis P.

1991 The Many Publics for Archaeology. **American Antiquity** 56:121-130.

Pertulla, Timothy K.

1991 The Looting and Vandalism of Archaeological Sites in East Texas. **ASCA Report**, Volume 18, No. 1, pp. 1-9.

Cultural Resource Management Technical Reports

Bryant, D.D., C.E. Pearson, A.R. Saltus, and G.J. Castille

1986 Cultural Resources Evaluation of Seven Construction Areas along the Red River, Louisiana: Colfax to Cupples. Coastal Environments, Inc., vi + 65 pp.

Kelley, D.B.

1991 Archaeological Survey of the Bear Alignment Area, Red River, Arkansas. Coastal Environments, Inc.

Kelley, D.B. and S.S. Victor

1989 Archaeological and Historical Investigations of the Candler Lake, Fulton, and Temple Revetment Areas, Red River, Arkansas. Coastal Environments, Inc., vii + 68 pp.

Caddoan Archeology

Kelley, D.B., S.S. Victor, and M.D. Freeman

1988 *Archaeology in the Flatwoods: An Intensive Survey of Portions of the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Bossier and Webster Parishes, Louisiana*. Coastal Environments, Inc., xiii + 107 pp.

New Newsletter on Archaeology and Public Education

The Society for American Archaeology's Committee on Public Education has established a newsletter entitled **Archaeology and Public Education**. Ed Friedman and Phyllis Messenger are the Editorial Staff, and if you are interested in receiving the newsletter, please contact Ed Friedman, Bureau of Reclamation, P.O. Box 25007, D-5530, Denver, Colorado 80225-007.

Volume I (No. 3) of **Archaeology and Public Education** has a most interesting article by Jeremy A. Sabloff called "A Commitment to Educating the Public about the Importance of Archaeology and Archaeological Resources". He persuasively argues that there is a need for archaeology and archaeologists to be involved in supporting public education because of: (a) the rapid destruction of archaeological sites through population and urban growth, and looting; (b) because of threats to National and local funding for archaeology and historic preservation, and (c) because of the public's continuing and unabated desire for archaeological news and information. Sabloff concludes that "if archaeologists are to be successful in maintaining the commitment of governments to archaeology and archaeological resources, let alone increasing funding in hard times, we need public support and understanding...If we want both to learn about and preserve the past, we must educate the public about our work and our accomplishments."

El Campanario

The Annual Meeting of the Texas Old Missions and Forts Restoration Association was held in Austin, Texas on April 26-27, 1991. Those of you interested in finding out more about the Association, and their work on Spanish missions in Texas, or in obtaining copies of their newsletter **El Campanario** (Volumes 1-20), please contact Professor Joseph W. McKnight, Editor, 3540 Rankin Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75205.

Reburial Law Summary

Free copies of the **NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT** (Public Law 101-601), signed into law by President Bush on November 16, 1990, can be obtained from the House Document Room, B-18 House Annex 11, Washington, D.C. 20515, or by calling 202-225-3456. All Caddoan archaeologists should familiarize themselves with the Act.

Caddoan Archeology

ALCOA #1 (41AN87): A Frankston Phase Settlement along Mound Prairie Creek, Anderson County, Texas

Clyde Amick, Ed Furman, Timothy K. Perttula, James E. Bruseth, and Bonnie C. Yates

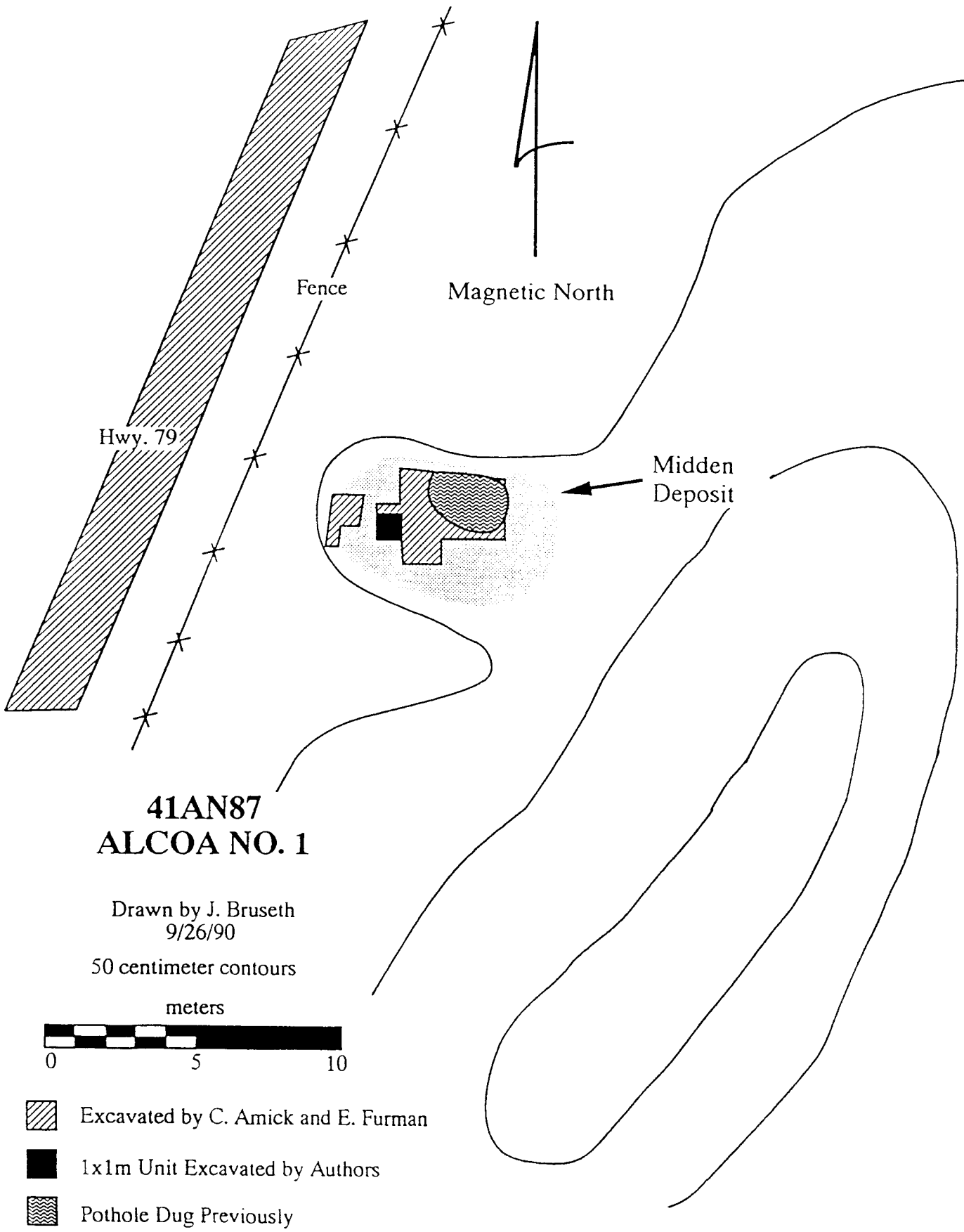
The ALCOA #1 (41AN87) site is a Frankston Phase (ca. A.D. 1400-1650) site located on a high alluvial terrace of Mound Prairie Creek, about seven kilometers northeast of Palestine, Texas. Mound Prairie Creek, a perennial stream, flows southeast to east across the county and drains into the Neches River. The site is approximately 10 meters above the Mound Prairie Creek floodplain, and the creek channel is 300 meters to the south.

Although the investigations at the site have been rather limited to date, it appears that the ALCOA #1 site is a single component Frankston Phase homestead, or possibly a small hamlet (see Story and Creel 1982:30-33). Other Frankston phase sites are known on Mound Prairie Creek, Hurricane Creek, Walnut Creek, and Brushy Creek, all Neches River tributaries, and the possibility exists that these may be part of a larger related Caddo community and settlement system.

In area, the site may cover 0.5 to 1 acre. Habitation debris has been found scattered on the crest of the landform, but is particularly concentrated in a trash midden deposit on the slope of the terrace (Figure 1). The trash midden deposits are about 100 square meters in area and between 60 and 70 cm in thickness. Faunal and floral remains are well preserved in the trash midden, and large ceramic sherds, burned clay nodules, and ash concentrations are found throughout the deposit.

A caretaker at the ALCOA Aluminum Plant discovered the site, which is thickly wooded with pines and hardwoods, a few years ago. This individual carried out uncontrolled digging in a midden area, churning approximately four square meters of deposits while looking for whole ceramic vessels; no records were apparently kept of these diggings. Amick, Furman, and Dr. Jacklyn Bass, concerned avocational archaeologists from the Palestine area, were able to relocate the site. They took it upon themselves to learn more about the site, and in 1989 initiated their own investigations at ALCOA #1. Proper notes and records have been maintained throughout the work to document the horizontal and vertical provenience of the cultural remains, and the dirt from the midden excavations has been screened through quarter-inch mesh. All ceramic, lithic, and faunal remains recovered from these excavations have been retained, including lithic debris, fire-cracked rocks, burned clay, and identifiable/unidentifiable faunal remains, and are under detailed study by the authors at this time.

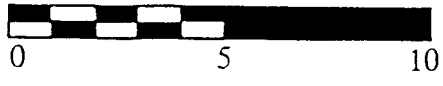
Because of the integrity of the site, and the excellent preservation of faunal remains from a Late Caddoan Period component, Bruseth and Perttula visited the site with the two senior authors in August 1990. The purpose of the visit was two-fold: (a) to gather datable samples of charcoal from controlled contexts in the midden, and (b) obtain a large and representative sample of preserved faunal and floral remains from the deposit. These types of data, which are critical for addressing important regional research questions concerning chronology, settlement patterns, and subsistence (Story 1990:320), are almost totally lacking for the Late Caddoan archaeological record in the Neches River Basin (see Story 1990: Table 83 and Figure 54; Perttula 1991: Appendix V).






**41AN87
ALCOA NO. 1**

Drawn by J. Bruseth
9/26/90

50 centimeter contours
meters



-  Excavated by C. Amick and E. Furman
-  1x1m Unit Excavated by Authors
-  Pothole Dug Previously

Caddoan Archeology

The authors, with the assistance of Dr. Bass, excavated a 1x1 meter square in the midden adjacent to the midden excavations opened earlier by the two senior authors. The area was selected because of the known thickness of the midden, and on preliminary assessments of the density of cultural materials across the midden based on the previous work. The 1x1 meter square was excavated in 10 centimeter thick levels, and screened through quarter-inch mesh. Approximately 25 percent of each of the seven levels was screened through nested sixteenth-inch and quarter-inch mesh to aid in the recovery of small faunal remains and certain macrobotanical remains. Twenty liter flotation samples were also obtained from arbitrary levels 3-5 (20- 50 cm below surface) and 7 (60-70 cm below surface) in the midden.

The results of this recent work are discussed in the remainder of the paper. A more comprehensive presentation, incorporating the analysis of all materials recovered in the various investigations at the ALCOA #1 site (and related sites in the vicinity), is in preparation.

Two radiocarbon samples of charred nutshell were submitted to Beta Analytic Inc. from levels 4 (30-40 cm) and 6 (50-60 cm) in the trash midden. The uncorrected radiocarbon dates are 490 +/- 60 B.P. (Beta-43537) from level 4 and 550 +/- 60 B.P. (Beta-43538) from the level 6 sample. The calibrated ages of the samples are A.D. 1406 and A.D. 1425, with calibrated date ranges of A.D. 1387-1426 from level 6 in the trash midden and A.D. 1403-1442 from level 4 (Stuiver and Becker 1986).

Over 900 ceramic sherds were recovered in the single 1x1 meter square excavated by the authors in the ALCOA #1 trash midden. Amick and Furman have at least 1500 sherds from their excavations at the site; their collection has been photodocumented by Bruseth and Perttula, but it has not been thoroughly studied at this time. Between the two collections, over 510 sherds with surface decoration or treatment (i.e., brushing) have been identified.

As with other Frankston phase occupations in the Neches River Basin (e.g., Shafer 1981; Anderson et al. 1974), brushing is the most common ceramic surface treatment at the ALCOA #1 site. Brushed sherds, including Bullard Brushed as well as brushed varieties of Maydelle Incised and LaRue Neck Banded, account for more than 46 percent of the sherds with any type of surface treatment. Poynor Engraved accounts for about 21.5 percent of the decorated sherds, followed by Maydelle Incised, Killough Pinched, and LaRue Neck Banded with between 4 and 19 percent of the sherds. These ceramic types are also well represented in nearby Frankston phase components.

The generally low frequency of brushed sherds in the ALCOA #1 ceramic assemblage suggests that the occupation occurred primarily during the earlier part of the Frankston phase. This is supported by the two radiocarbon samples from the lower part of the trash midden.

It is interesting to note that brushed sherds in Frankston phase sites at Lake Palestine comprise between 46 and 84 percent of the decorated sherds; these are from assemblages with at least 290 decorated sherds. The latest Frankston phase sites are thought to have the highest frequencies of brushing (e.g., Kleinschmidt 1982). However, the frequency of brushing increases from 33-44 percent in the lower midden deposits (30-63 cm) to more than 60 percent in the upper midden deposits at ALCOA #1. This may indicate that the trash midden deposits have some time depth, or that more than one Frankston phase component is represented at the site, and that it dates after ca. A.D. 1450.

Caddoan Archeology

Ceramic pipes are usually quite common at local Frankston phase sites (cf. Anderson et al. 1974; Kleinschmidt 1982), and the ALCOA #1 site is no exception. Pipe sherds (N=7) from elbow pipes were found throughout the trash midden, particularly in the top 30 cm of the deposit. None of the pipe sherds from the site have any decoration of them.

Burned clay pieces were abundant throughout the trash midden deposits; a total of 141 pieces were identified from the 1x1 meter square. Twenty burned clay pieces had grass and stick impressions from them being used as daub from a Caddoan structure, and two pieces

of a mud dauber nest were found between 40-50 cm. Most (N=118) of the burned clay pieces lacked impressions of sticks or plants, and their function is unknown. A clay coil fragment, recovered from near the base of the midden, provides some evidence for the production of ceramics at the site.

Only a small amount of lithic artifacts have been recovered in the trash midden excavations. These lithics include one possible arrowpoint fragment from 20-30 cm, one possible ferruginous sandstone metate fragment from 10-20 cm, five pieces of fire-cracked rock, and 26 pieces of lithic debris. The lithic debris is most common in the upper 30 cm of the deposit, and is dominated by local cherts and quartzites that were probably procured in upland gravels (e.g., Anderson 1971, 1972). Amick and Furman have recovered a single Perdiz arrowpoint from 16-30 cm below surface in their trash midden excavations.

A wide variety of faunal remains are preserved at the site, including several hundred identifiable fragments from the following species and genera: Gar sp., Catfish, Buffalofish, Frog sp., Box Turtle, Wild Turkey, medium and large birds of indeterminate species, a Raptor (cf. *Buteo* sp.), Opossum, Cottontail, Swamp rabbit, Fox or Gray Squirrel, Raccoon, White-Tailed Deer, and Bison. The faunal assemblage is dominated by White-Tailed Deer, which is typical for Late Caddoan Period samples in Northeast Texas. Bison is represented by only one element, which was recovered near the base of the midden. Although we know from ethnographic accounts that the East Texas Caddo hunted Bison in historic times, there is very little archaeological evidence available that documents the Caddoan use of this important animal species (Perttula 1990). None of the faunal samples from nearby Lake Palestine contained evidence of Bison use (Anderson et al. 1974).

Summary

The ALCOA #1 site is a well-preserved Frankston phase settlement with abundant faunal and floral remains in a dense trash midden. The habitation area has not been investigated, and hopefully it can be protected (along with the remaining portions of the trash midden), either by State Archeological Landmark designation and/or site acquisition. The Archaeological Conservancy has expressed an interest in acquiring the property, and steps are under way to pursue this option.

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Caddoan Archeology

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PAST CONFERENCES

American Anthropological Association Meetings

The annual meeting of the AAA, held in New Orleans between November 27 and December 2, 1990 featured an interesting session entitled "Native Societies and the Impact of Spanish Empire 1492-1600: Archaeological Perspectives on the Caribbean and the United States". The session was organized by Jerald T. Milanich (Florida State Museum) and featured papers by Milanich, William F. Keegan, Marvin T. Smith, Ann F. Ramenofsky, E. Charles Adams, Fran Levine, Kathleen A. Deagan, and Charles Hudson.

Louisiana Archaeological Society, 18th Annual Meeting

Two papers of relevance to Caddoan archaeologists were presented at the 18th Annual Meeting of the LAS, January 19th and 20th, 1991, in Monroe, Louisiana:

- o Jeffrey Girard (Northwestern State University) Site Distribution along the Middle Sabine River Drainage, Northwestern Louisiana
- o Jerry Slack (Northeast Louisiana State University) The Gilliam Mound: A Middle Caddoan Site in Northwestern Louisiana

The Society for American Archaeology Meetings

The 55th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology was held April 23-26, 1991 in New Orleans, Louisiana. A wide variety of papers were presented, a few of which talked about the archaeology and/or archaeological issues that Caddoan archaeologists may want to find out more about:

- * Gayle Fritz--- Investigations into Lower Mississippi Valley Subsistence
- * Tristram R. Kidder--- Current Research in Troyville and Coles Creek Culture in the Mississippi Valley
- * Brett Riggs--- Site Structure of Removal Period (1835-1838) Cherokee Indian Households in Southwestern North Carolina
- * Edwin Lyon--- The "Old Archaeology" as Anthropology: New Deal Archaeology in the Southeast
- * Cheryl Munson and David Pollack--- From ARPA to ZILCH: Protection of Archaeological Sites on Private Lands
- * Leland W. Patterson--- The Role of the Avocational in Regional Archaeology
- * Hester Davis and Bob Cooper--- Training Avocational Archaeologists in Arkansas
- * Bruce D. Smith--- The Origins of Agriculture in Eastern North America
- * Jerald T. Milanich--- Spaniards and Native Peoples in the Southeast United States