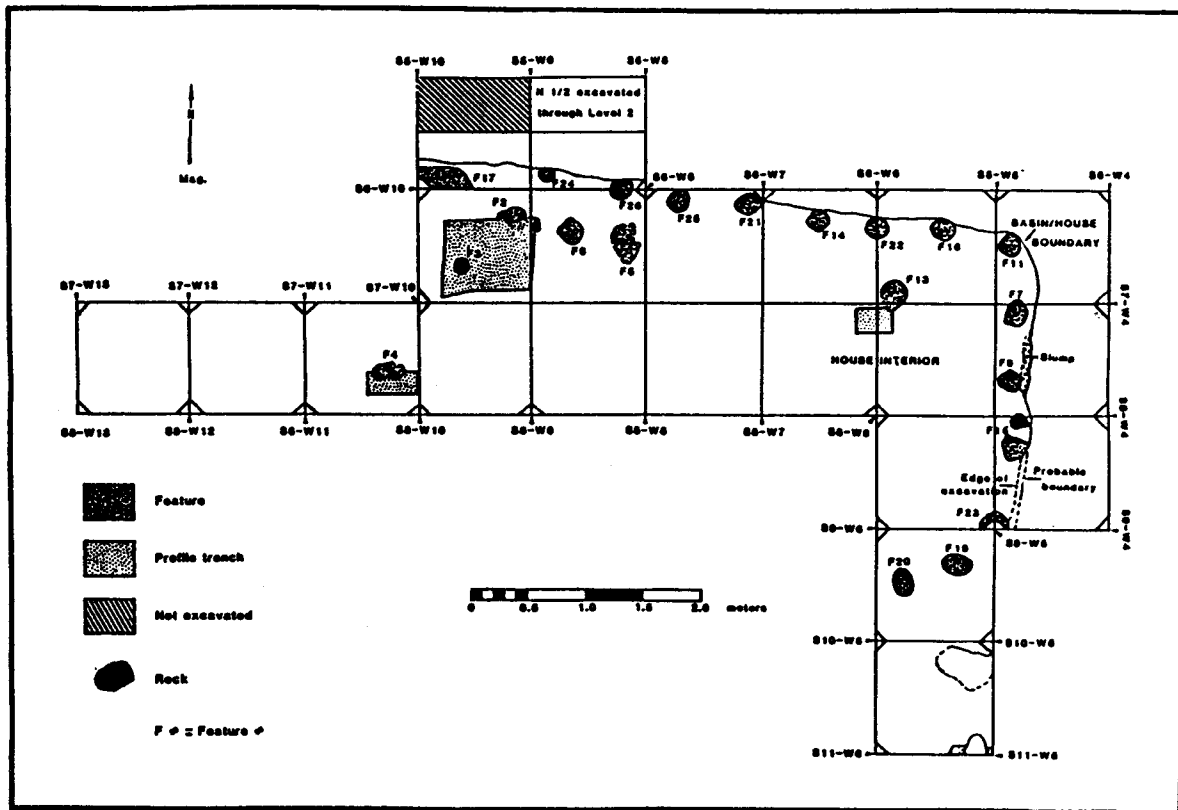


CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

VOLUME II, No. 4, Winter 1991/1992

Edited by Timothy K. Perttula, Department of Archeological Planning and Review, Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711-2276



Plan of a Late Woodland Period structure exposed at the Tall Cane Site (34SQ294), Sequoyah County, Oklahoma in 1991

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From the Editor

This ends the second year of the **Caddoan Archeology Newsletter**. In all respects, it has been a successful year: subscriptions, items submitted for publication, and the actual distribution of the newsletter; the Oklahoma Archeological Survey (under the thorough guidance of Lois Albert) volunteered to take on this task for Volume II and has done an excellent job.

To continue with these trends, I first want to urge all subscribers of the newsletter to renew their subscription at this time, and for any potential subscribers-- now is the time to begin your subscriptions! At the same time, it is critical that the newsletter continue to publish reports, articles, and information material that will be useful to Caddoan archaeologists and other interested parties. Please seriously consider contributing a short article on current research, doing a book review, sending us copies of report abstracts, or passing along information on conferences, new publications, and on issues of the day that affect us all.

CADDO SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED

After several years of planning and gathering funds, the first Caddo scholarship was awarded by the Caddo Conference. On June 8, 1991, the scholarship receiptant was announced at the Texas Archeological Society Field School dig at the Arnold Roitsch (formerly Sam Kaufman) site. A check for \$500 was presented to the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma on behalf of Elena Edge of Binger, Oklahoma, in recognition as an outstanding member of the tribe. The Texas Archeological Society had cooperated in the effort by acting as fund custodian while plans were finalized. The scholarship was named the Webb-Krieger-Newkumet Award in honor of Dr. Clarence Webb, Dr. Alex Krieger, and Vynola Newkumet. Scholarship committee members are Leonard (Tony) Williams (Chairman of the Caddo Tribe), Johnny Smith (Caddo), Pete Thurmond (treasurer), Pete Gregory, Phil Newkumet, and Dee Ann Story (committee chair).

Additional contributions are being sought for the fund so that the award may be given each year. Contributions are tax-deductible. Checks should be made out to the *Caddo Scholarship Fund* and sent to Pete Thurmond, P.O. Box 374, Leedey, OK 73654.

Dee Ann Story

Recent Excavations at the Tall Cane Site (34SQ294)

by
Lois E. Albert
Oklahoma Archeological Survey

Several archeological sites with houses or domestic structures have been excavated in the lowlands of the Arkansas Basin in the Northern Caddoan Area. Most have been located along the Arkansas and other large rivers such as the Grand (Neosho) and Illinois (for summaries of Oklahoma work, see Galm 1984 on the Caddoan Formative, Bell 1984 on the Harlan phase, Brown 1984 on the Spiro phase, and Rohrbaugh 1984 on the Fort Coffee phase). At least one Caddoan period house along the Buffalo River has been excavated in a nonmound site in the Arkansas Ozarks (Lafferty et al. 1988). However, less work has been done on such domestic sites in Ozark upland drainages, especially those occupied during the Woodland Period (Fourche Maline phase or Gober complex). The Fourche Maline phase was delineated on the basis of work on midden mound sites in the Wister Valley of Eastern Oklahoma, whereas the Gober Complex was defined for Arkansas River Valley sites with similar artifacts in Northwest Arkansas (Galm 1978; Galm and Flynn 1978; Hoffman 1977).

In 1977 and 1978, workers under the supervision of Dr. Guy Muto excavated part of the Lee Creek Ceremonial Center near the junction of Lee and Little Lee creeks (Figure 1; Muto 1978; Muto et al. 1980). During the two summers, survey teams identified prehistoric and historic sites within sections of the drainage near the ceremonial center. In 1986, the Oklahoma Archeological Survey initiated a testing program for National Register eligibility with funding through the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office. Since that time, several sites have been tested and nominated to the National Register. A number of previously unknown sites occupied during the Archaic, Woodland, Caddoan, and Historic periods were also recorded during this time. At the Tall Cane site (34SQ294), one of those tested under the program, a prehistoric posthole was present in a test square. Two radiocarbon dates were run on charcoal samples from this site. These dates were returned as A.D. 570 +/- 70 and A.D. 570 +/- 90 (see below).

The Tall Cane site lies on a terrace above Lee Creek, about three miles downstream from the Lee Creek Ceremonial Center (see Figure 1 and 2). Because testing at the site had potentially identified a Woodland Period structure, Dr. J. Daniel Rogers (Smithsonian Institution) and I applied for an Earthwatch grant to locate and excavate a house at the site. Earthwatch is a nonprofit organization based in Boston which recruits volunteers to help researchers in all areas of field research. These people contribute funds to help run the

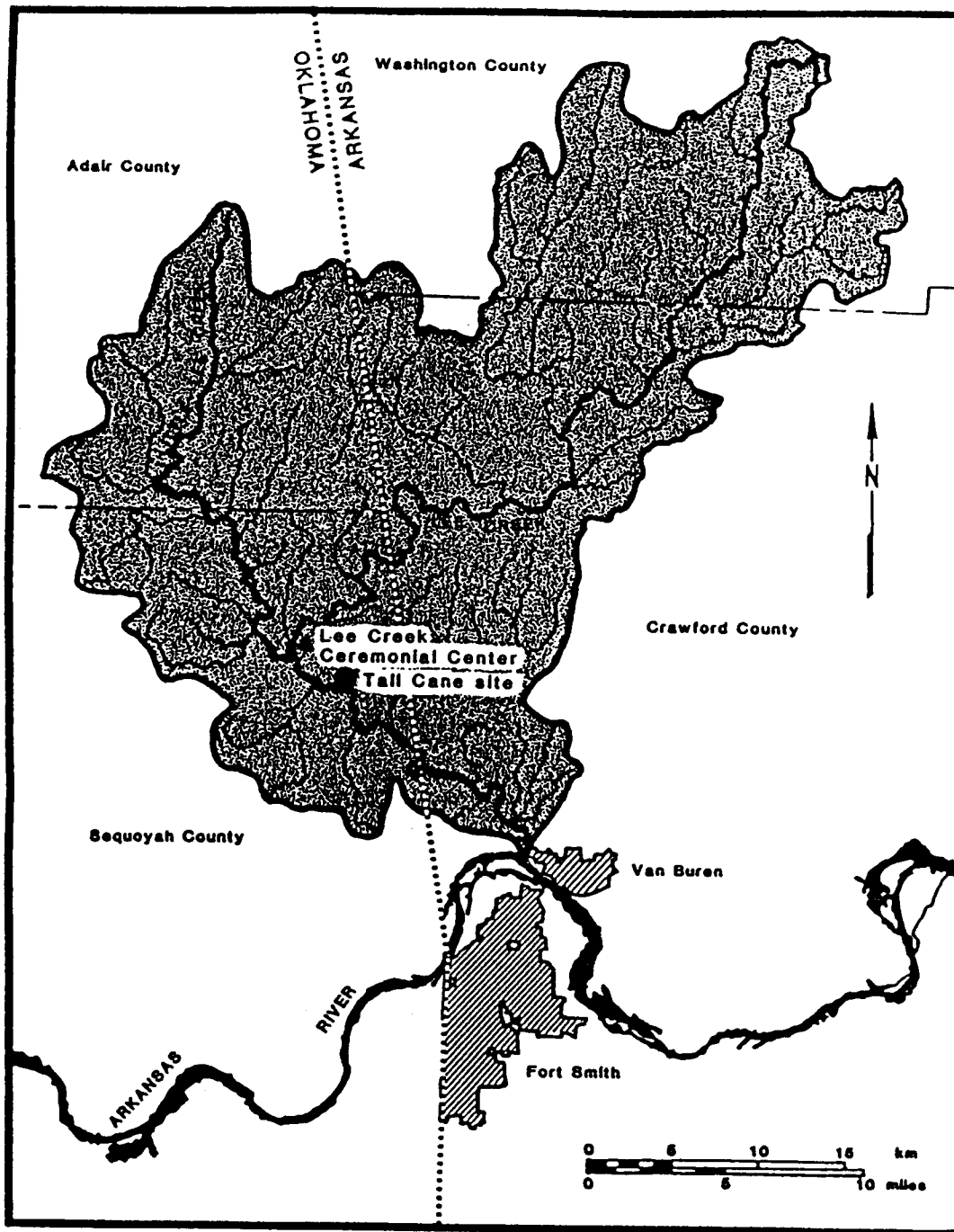


Figure 1. Lee Creek Watershed, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

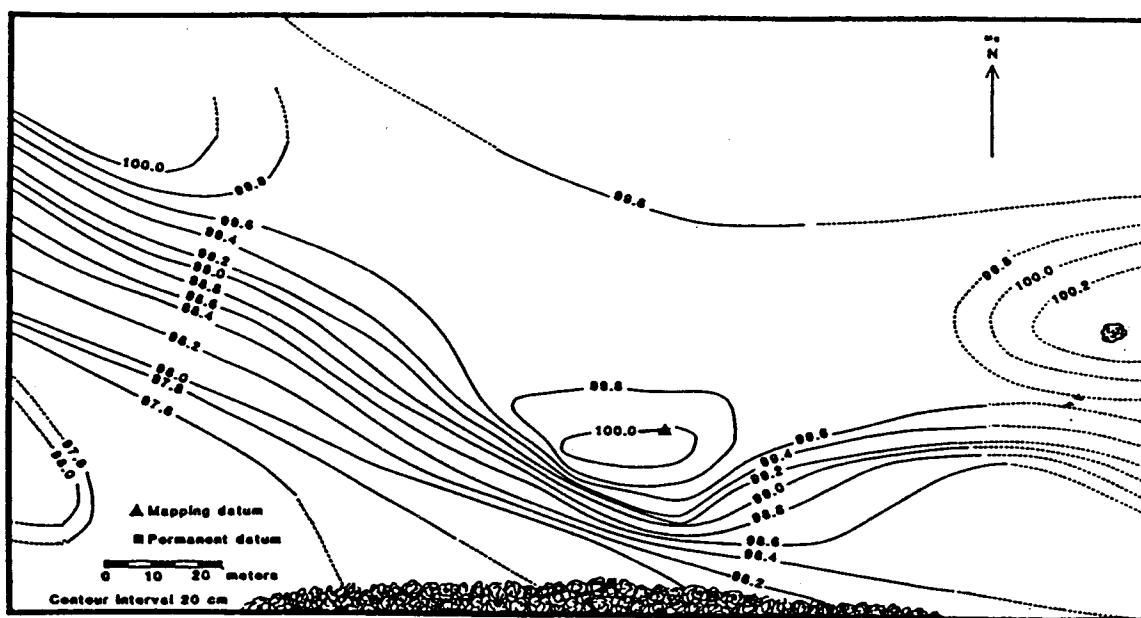


Figure 2. Contour Map, Tall Cane Site (34SQ294).

project as well as participate in field work. Their fees pay for their food, lodging, and transportation in the field as well as other field expenses to run the project. In late spring 1991, we were joined by three teams of Earthwatch volunteers, a total of thirteen people. Because of the small size of the teams it was not possible to completely excavate the located house within the available time. The remainder of the house will be excavated if further funds become available.

House Excavations

Initially, an excavation datum was established to the northeast of the area which potentially contained the house. Three 1 x 1 m squares were placed near areas where the posthole and some small pieces of burned clay (daub) were found during the testing. The northwesternmost square (O-W14) was in a midden area which contained corner-notched arrowpoints (mostly Scallorn or Scallorn-like), clay tempered plainware sherds (Williams Plain), knapping debris, burned sandstone, and other items. In another square (S7-W9), two postholes (Features 2 and 3) were found when we reached 55 cm below ground surface. Artifacts similar to those found in the midden were recovered from this area.

The third square (S7-W4) contained an arc of darker soil which we tentatively called Feature 1 because, when first noted, it could have been either a pit or corner of a structure. The soil within the "feature" contained numerous flecks of charcoal and bits of dark red,

orange, and black burned clay pieces which were responsible for the dark color. The difference in soil color was first noted at about 25 cm, only two or three cm below the plow zone. We then opened squares adjacent to Feature 1 and found that the outline continued westward and southward instead of forming a circular or ovate pit outline. Squares were then set in to follow the northern edge of the house westward, and the eastern edge southward. Although the entire squares were excavated initially, only the darkened soils within the house interior were removed after the house outline became clear (Figure 3). In square S10-W5, two postholes, lying in a westward trending line, could have been part of the southern wall of the structure. Because the southeastern corner of the house was not exposed and the line of postholes was not followed further westward, this has not yet been verified. Postholes paralleling the northern wall could have been from added interior supports.

The house floor was difficult to identify and follow because insect activity had carried the charcoal-darkened fill downward, producing a mottled effect. However, the base of the floor was apparently about 22 to 24 cm below the depth where the house edge was first identified (25 cm in square S7-W4). Thus, the house was built in a shallow basin, with wall posts set just inside the edge of the excavation (Figure 3). Soil profiles along the south

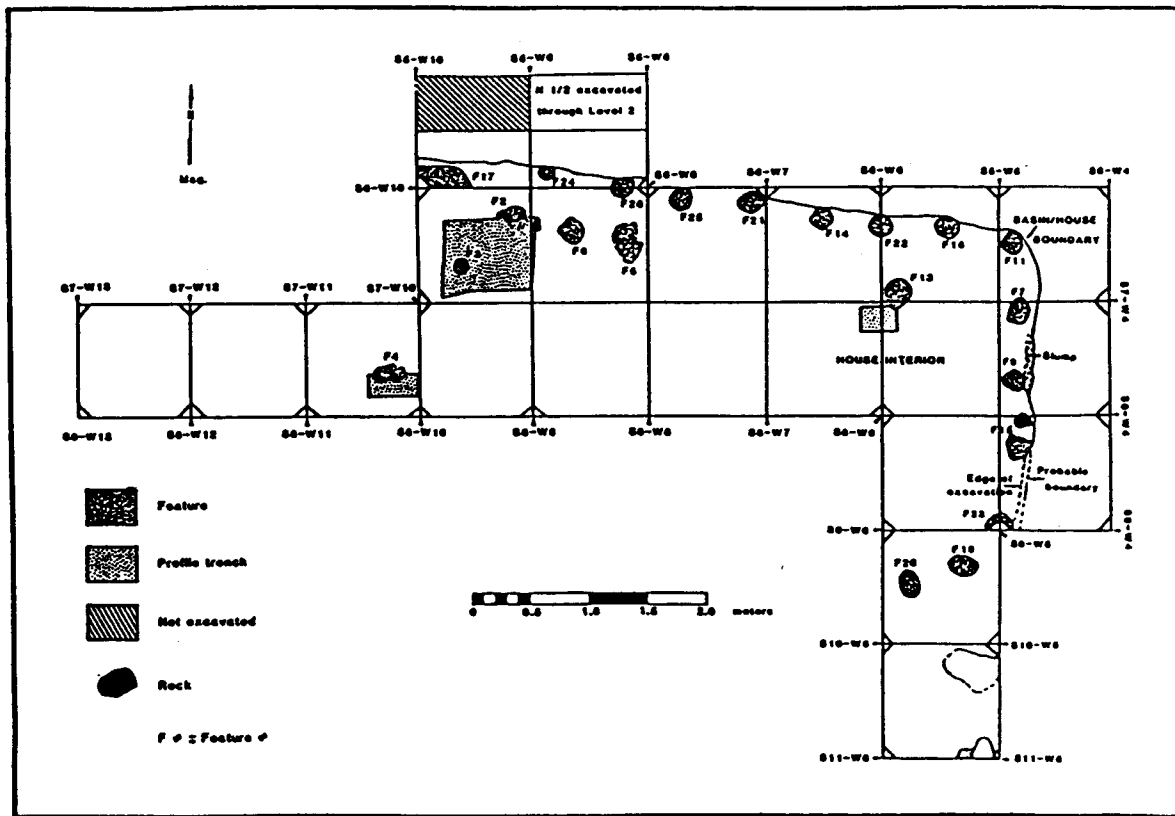


Figure 3. Tall Cane Site (34SQ294), 1991 Excavations.

wall of the S8 squares were taken by Dan Rogers at the end of the season. The profiles show the darker fill below the plow zone, chunks of daub within the fill, and a compact reddened zone above the postulated floor base (Figure 4). Daub and charcoal were found throughout the reddish zone (Zone IV); thus, this was probably not a single prepared floor.

Some posts were identified above floor level, as slightly darker stains or lighter, circular, silty rings. Although some charcoal was found when the postholes were excavated, the amount was much less than would be expected if the structure had burned. Some charred fragments were found in the interior fill, but only one post section has been found thus far. From current information, the house does not seem to have burned while it was in use. If some sections burned, it was apparently after the basin had filled with sediment and much of the structure had decayed.

Flotation samples (ten liters) were taken from most squares in order to study horizontal and vertical distributions of charred food remains within the structure. Some samples were floated in the field and others await processing. Plant macroremains will be studied by Dr. Gayle Fritz (Washington University).

A number of large sherds, recovered in the fill above the floor in a fairly restricted area, may be from a single vessel. Some exhibit a flat base. Potentially, at least one vessel may be reconstructed, although artifact processing and cataloging have not yet been completed.

Radiocarbon Dating

Dates from six charcoal samples from the 1991 excavation sent for radiocarbon analysis were recently returned. In addition, two radiocarbon dates had been run during the testing phase. These dates (uncorrected) and their provenience information are listed below, and plotted in Figure 5.

LC-EW-91-1 (Beta-46874). Date, 1140 +/- 60 B.P. (A.D. 810 +/- 60 and A.D. 750-870 range at 1 standard deviation [SD]). Provenience, S10-W5, Level 4 (20-25 cm). Wood charcoal. Because squares S10 and S11 are in the area where the terrace begins to slope downward, these samples are at about the same relative depth to the northeastern corner of the structure as the samples from Levels 8 and 9 in the S7 row.

LC-EW-91-2 (Beta-46875). Date, 1280 +/- 70 B.P. (A.D. 670 +/- 70 and A.D. 600-740 range at 1 SD). Provenience, S11-W5, Level 3 (15-20 cm). Wood charcoal.

LC-EW-91-3 (Beta-46876). Date, 1180 +/- 80 B.P. (A.D. 770 +/- 80 and A.D. 690-850 range at 1 SD). Provenience, S8-W5, Level 8 (40-45 cm). Wood charcoal. Small sample (0.43 g), extended count date.

LC-EW-91-4 (Beta-46877). Date, 1720 +/- 160 B.P. (A.D. 230 +/- 160 and A.D. 70-390 range at 1SD). Provenience, S7-W4, Level 9+, Feature

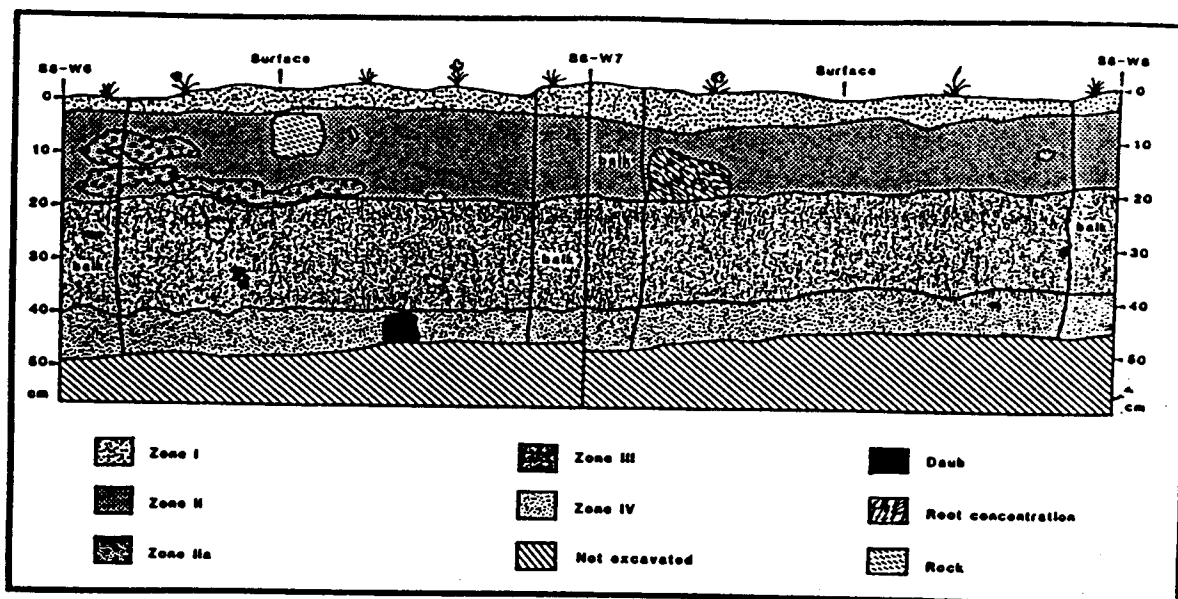


Figure 4. Soil Profile, South Wall of Squares S8-W6 and S8-W7, Tall Cane Site (34SQ294).

Soil Description for S8-W6 to S8-W7 Profile.

Horizon	Color ¹		Texture	Structure	Consistence		Roots	Pores	Boundary
	Moist	Dry			Dry	Wet			
I	10YR 4/4	10YR 4/4	vfs1	0	dsh	wss	2mi,v	2vf,i	aw
II	10YR 3/6	7.5YR 4/4	vfs1	1vf sbk	dsh	wss	1mi,v	2vf,i	vas
IIa	10YR 3/6	10YR 4/6	vfs1	1vf sbk	dsh	wss	1mi,v	2vf,i	vai
III	10YR 3/4	10YR 3/6	vfs1	2vf sbk	dsh	ws	vl,mi,v	2vf,i	gb
IV	10YR 4/6	7.5YR 4/6	scl	2vf sbk	dh	ws	0	1vf,i	-

¹ = colors recorded in early morning bright sunlight

Color

10YR 4/4, 10YR 4/6, 10YR 3/4, 10YR 3/6 = dark yellowish brown

7.5YR 4/4 = brown/dark brown

7.5YR 4/6 = strong brown

Texture

vfs1 = very fine sandy loam; scl = sandy clay loam

Structure

1 = weak; 2 = moderate; vf = very fine; sbk = subangular blocky; dsh = slightly hard

Consistence

dh = hard; wss = slightly sticky; ws = sticky

Roots

1 = few (1-3); 2 = common (#/unit area); mi = micro (less than 0.075 mm); v = vesicular

Pores

vl = clay film on less than 5% of ped faces or pores; vf = very fine; i = interstitial

Boundary

aw = abrupt, wavy; vas = very abrupt, smooth; vai = very abrupt, irregular;

gb = gradual, broken

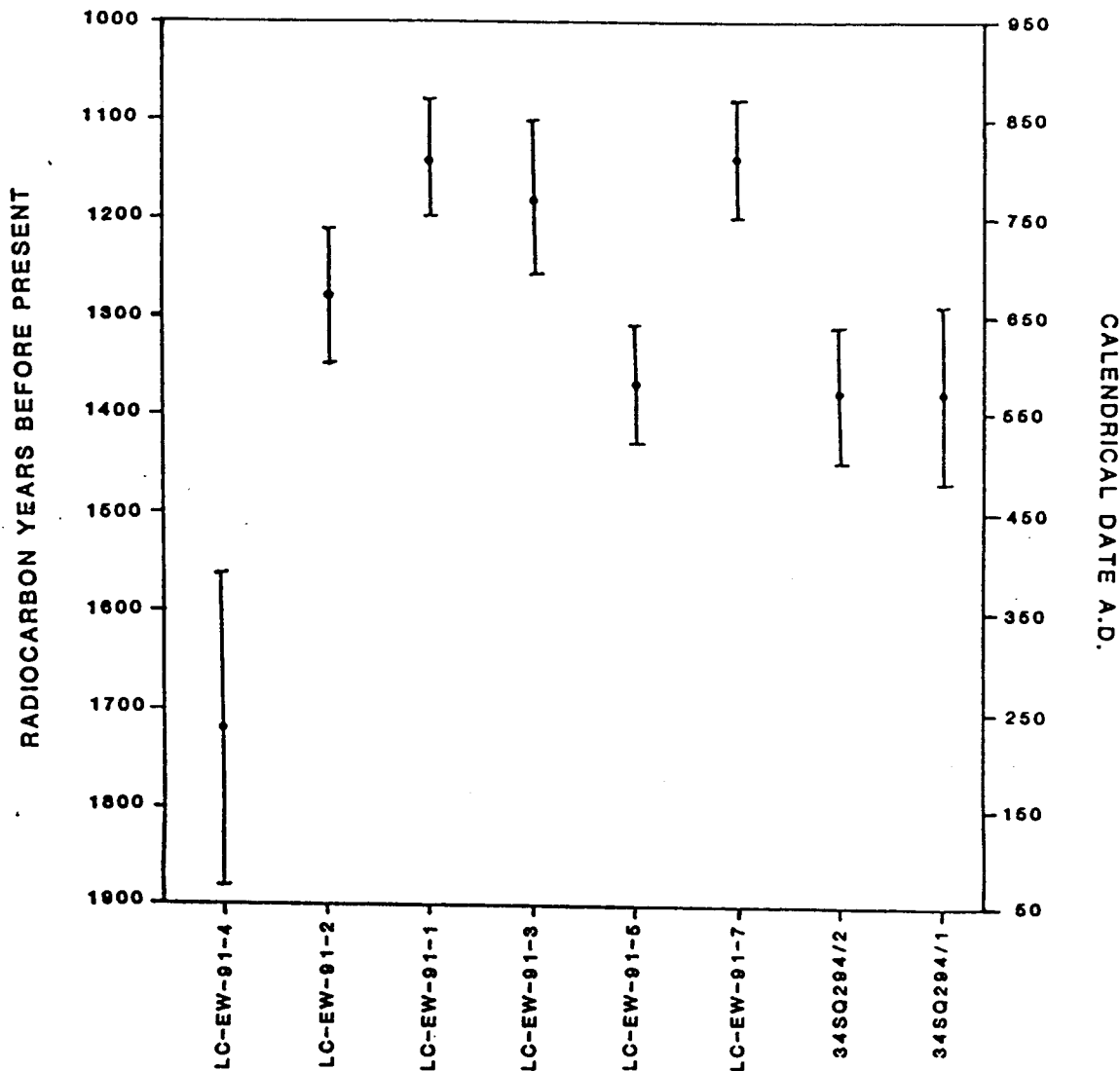


Figure 5. Uncorrected Radiocarbon Dates, Tall Cane Site (34SQ294).

-11 (posthole). Wood charcoal, post remnant. Small sample (0.14 g), extended count date.

LC-EW-91-5 (Beta-46878). Date, 1370 +/- 60 B.P. (A.D. 580 +/- 60 and A.D. 520-640 range at 1SD). Provenience, S7-W6, Level 9 (45-50 cm). Wood charcoal, charred branch. Small sample (0.70 g), extended count date.

LC-EW-91-7 (Beta-46880). Date, 1140 +/- 60 B.P. (A.D. 810 +/- 60 and A.D. 750-870 range at 1SD). Provenience, S7-W6, Level 8 (40-45 cm). Wood charcoal.

34SQ294/1 (Beta-28965, ETH-4889). Date, 1380 +/- 70 B.P. (A.D. 570 +/- 70 and A.D. 500-640 range at 1 SD). Provenience, square S10-W9 (measured from testing datum), fill from Feature 1 below 30 cm. Wood charcoal and nutshell.

34SQ294/2 (Beta-28964). Date, 1380 +/- 90 B.P. (A.D. 570 +/- 90 and A.D. 480-660 range at 1 SD). Provenience, square N1-W23 (measured from testing datum), Level 3 (20-30 cm). Wood charcoal.

All of the uncorrected dates except one (LC-EW-91-4) range between A.D. 570 and 810. Thus, the occupation at the Tall Cane site was during the Late Woodland period, perhaps near the transition between the Woodland and Caddoan periods.

The house was probably built around A.D. 800, unless the later group of dates is for a remodeling episode. Several explanations could be advanced for the earlier dates, including, but not limited to: (1) dating of inner portions of trees, (2) reuse of posts from earlier structures, (3) a remodeling episode which added interior support posts and possibly new wattle, or (4) use of driftwood from the creek which was from earlier trees. Thus far, only one house basin has been seen at the Tall Cane site. The initial impression of the artifacts, as they were recovered during excavation, was that they were from a relatively short time period and of types consistent with the Late Woodland Period radiocarbon dates. Additional information will undoubtedly be available after the artifacts are studied.

Acknowledgments

The excavation at the Tall Cane site was funded by a grant from Earthwatch. Julia Haverland and Paul Millhouse of the Field Operations division answered our many questions. I thank all of the Earthwatch volunteers who joined me on the project: Dee Aiani, Paul Barans, Amy Burnette, Deborah Farkas, Kate Gieges, Andy Kelley, Virginia Miles, Frank Spingola, Abbie Stahlman, Bill Sutton, Jannell Turner, Leona Watson, and Ed Winters. Additional volunteers were Kathy Elliott, Audie Hitchcock, Aaron Nicholson, Dean Renfrow, and Pat Weddington. Without the help of staff members Dr. Karen Dohm (Smithsonian Institution) and Carole Medlar (University of Texas) the project could not have been carried out. Dr. Gayle Fritz (Washington University, St. Louis) also helped with the excavation and processed flotation samples.

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Bedini, Silvio A. (editor)

1991 **The Christopher Columbus Encyclopedia**. 2 vols. Simon and Schuster, New York. 900 pp.

In addition to materials concerning Christopher Columbus, the encyclopedia contains numerous articles on New World archaeology, natural history, settlement, exploitation of the Indies, and overviews of Pre-Columbian cultures and tribes. Articles on the colonization of the Americas by Spain, Portugal, France, and England are also included.

Bettinger, Robert L.

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- Deloria, V.
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Sam takes a look back at the way archaeology was done in Arkansas in the early 1900s, and comments on the way it is being done today, to wit: "I am a relic of a period in which archeology was not yet a science and was still an

enthraling avocation without the tedium of counting potsherds and flint flakes. To the late James Ford of LSU and Columbia University, I am indebted for my decision to abandon archeological work and earn my living by writing. His system of ceramic classification, which I and collaborators followed in several publications, was so boring I determined to look for a more exciting career. Since I didn't have to depend on archeology for a livelihood, I have enjoyed it all the more."

Gettys, Marshall

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Gilmore, Kathleen and H. Gill-King

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An Example of Rock Art from the Arkansas Ouachitas

Ann M. Early

In 1982, Gayle Fritz and Robert Ray revived an awareness of the prolific occurrence of rock art sites in northern Arkansas with their survey of several sites in the Ozarks and Arkansas River Valley (Fritz and Ray 1982). They described a number of petroglyphs and pictographs located in shelters and on standing rock outcrops, and proposed four regional divisions for rock art occurrences that may have distinct stylistic traditions as well as geographic identity.

Most of the rock art Fritz and Ray described was located north of the Arkansas River Valley in the Ozark uplands. South of the Arkansas River, only Petit Jean Mountain and Dardanelle Mountain were included in their report. Excluding modern graffiti, these rock art sites are believed to be predominantly prehistoric and protohistoric Indian in origin, and exhibit a wide range of techniques, design motifs, and decorative elements. Anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figures, and geometric forms, are found in a range of naturalistic and abstract executions.

In a subsequent project to prepare a thematic National Register nomination for several Rock Art sites, Fritz and Ray included a petroglyph found on a sandstone boulder in the uplands of the Athens Plateau along the south margin of the Ouachita Mountains in central Clark County in their inventory. This petroglyph had an assortment of Euro-American symbols and letters, and a 19th century date that indicates it was carved, possibly as a boundary or claim marker, during the American settlement period. It was the only rock art recorded south of the Petit Jean/Dardanelle Mountains.

After Fritz and Ray's work, an attempt was made to catalog additional rock art locations in the Arkansas River Valley (Sherrod 1984), but this survey area was limited to the uplands close to the alluvial valley, and did not include the uplands of the Ouachita Mountains to the south. The distribution of sites listed in this catalog strengthens the impression that rock art sites are numerous immediately south of the Arkansas River.

In late 1989 I was taken to the location of two small pictographs scratched on a rock outcrop in the upper Caddo River Valley in Montgomery County, Arkansas. Although the age and attribution of these figures remains uncertain, they may indicate the presence of rock art in the Ouachita Mountains that has heretofore not been recorded.

The location of these pictographs is about 30 m up a steep sided knob overlooking the junction of two tributaries of the Caddo River, a spot that is neither an overhang nor an easily accessible exposed surface. There are no aboriginal artifacts on the top or slope of this knob, but several prehistoric archeological sites that are primarily lithic debris scatters

have been recorded within a few kilometers of this site. In recent years, inquisitive observers have tried to excavate a hole on the hillslope immediately beneath the pictographs, but abandoned this effort after chiseling about two meters into bedrock.

The two figures are scratched rather than pecked into the rock. The first (Figure 1a) is a human stick figure with outstretched arms and legs measuring 6 cm by 3.5 cm. It lacks hands and feet, and the only embellishments are a single short line indicating a feather or other head ornament and a second longer line suggesting a spear with a triangular tip held at the end of one arm. The second figure, 8.5 cm from the first, is an outline form of an antlered animal (Figure 1b) showing two legs, a short tail line, and two forward projecting antlers, one of which has two parallel tines. It is 7 cm tall by 6.6 cm wide.

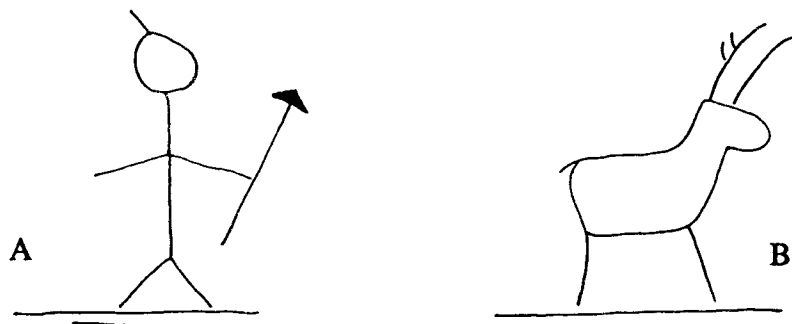


Figure 1. Pictographs from the Caddo River Valley, Montgomery County, Arkansas.

While these two figures have some similarities to other petroglyphs in the Trans-Mississippi South, they are not identical to any examples described and illustrated thus far. Most of the rock art reported for the Arkansas River Valley and Petit Jean-Dardanelle region consists of pictographs, or petroglyphs that have pecked rather than scratched execution techniques (Fritz and Ray 1982).. The subject matter and execution of the Caddo River examples are more similar to the Southern Plains and Southwest Texas styles of rock art (cf. elements illustrated in Neel and Sampson 1986; Grant 1967), but they have some anomolous details. The straight, instead of bent, handless arms and narrow scratched body of the anthromorph, and the forward instead of backward projecting, curved, antlers on the zoomorph are both unusual. Further, short horizontal ground lines scratched under both figures are not typical of Native American rock art, and are more in keeping with Western art concepts.

The age and cultural affiliation of these two figures remain to be established. A local resident informed me he thought that the figures were scratched a generation ago by local boys. On the other hand, possible examples of Protohistoric or Historic period Plains

tradition rock art are being recorded in Arkansas. Recently, an equestrian pictograph was found in a rockshelter in northwest Arkansas (Hilliard 1989), and Hilliard suggests a Historic Period Plains (possibly Osage) affiliation. Fritz and Ray (1982) believed that design elements and motifs of art in their western rock art subarea in northwest Arkansas were also inspired by Plains traditions. Without additional examples of rock art from the Ouachitas, these two figures will be hard to evaluate.

Until now, rock art was one kind of cultural resource that researchers working in the Ouachita Mountains did not anticipate finding. The lack of sandstone rockshelters that provide a suitable location for this art, and an environment conducive to its preservation, may be reasons why such resources either do not exist or are extremely rare. Their absence also has probably had an effect on archeologists who have simply not thought to look for rock art locations heretofore. Whether or not the native inhabitants of the Ouachitas made rock art remains to be seen. The abundance of art locations along the northern fringe of the Ouachitas, and in the Cross Timbers region to the west in Oklahoma (Neel and Sampson 1986) indicate that rock art may have existed in the Ouachitas in the past. Whether examples of this art survive today will only be answered if we make a concerted effort to look for it. Recently, standing rock overhangs with cultural material at their base, and rockshelters/caves containing aboriginal artifacts have been recorded in the Ouachitas of Arkansas between Hot Springs and the Oklahoma border. Survey teams working in this region in the future should be alert to the possibility of the presence of additional examples of rock art.

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CONFERENCES

Past Conferences

- 1991 Annual Arkansas Archeological Society Conference

The AAS conference was held October 4-6, 1991 in Crossett, Arkansas. Pertinent papers presented there include: T.R. Kidder's "The Koroa Indians of Northeast Louisiana and Southeast Arkansas", Jack H. Stewart's "The Johnny Ford Site (3LA5)", Hester A. Davis's "It's People who make the Difference in Archeology", and Kathleen Cande's "Craddock Bluff Shelter: A Look at the "New" and the "Old".

- 31st Annual Conference of Western History Association

The conference, held in Austin, Texas October 16-19, 1991, had as its theme "Borderlands Old and New". A number of excellent papers were presented at the meeting, including "The Spanish Legacy in North America and the Historical Imagination" (David J. Weber), "The Indians and the Texas Missions: The Evolution of a Cultural and Economic Safety-valve" (Gary C. Anderson), and "The Dynamics of the Demographic Collapse of the Indian Population of San Antonio de Valero Mission: A Reinterpretation" (Robert H. Jackson). There was also a session on the Repatriation of Native American Human Remains and Burial Goods, and Roger Echo Hawk's "The Quest for Reburial" and Orlan Svingen's "Historical Records, Denied Access, and Repatriation" papers were presented.

- 62nd Texas Archeological Society meeting

The meeting, held in Austin, Texas on October 25-27, 1991 had several interesting papers on Caddoan archeology, as well as a symposium on the 1991 Texas Archeological Society Field School held on the Red River at the Arnold Roitsch (previously known as Sam Kaufman) site and vicinity. Papers included:

- o Dorothy Lippert (University of Texas) Science, Savages, and Sacrilege: A Native American Archaeologist Examines the Reburial Issue
- o Duane E. Peter, David Shanabrook, and Maynard B. Cliff (Geo-Marine, Inc.) Geoarcheological Investigations of the Moist Soils Management Area of the White Oak Creek Mitigation Area
- o Robbie Brewington and John Dockall (Texas A&M University) The Murphy Branch Site (41MX5): A Multicomponent Site in Morris County

O Symposium: 1991 TAS Field School

- o Daniel J. Prikryl (Texas Historical Commission) The Fasken Mounds Site (41RR14)
- o William A. Martin (Texas Historical Commission) The Arnold E.A. Roitsch Site (41RR16)
- o Bonnie C. Yates (University of North Texas), Brian S. Shaffer (Texas A&M University), William A. McClure (Houston Archeological Society), and LeeAnna Schneibs (University of North Texas) Venison Steaks and Turtle Soup: Caddoan Bill of Fare from the Roitsch Site, Red River County, Texas
- o Nancy A. Kenmotsu (Texas Historical Commission) The Salt Well Slough Site (41RR204)
- o James E. Bruseth (Texas Historical Commission) Plans for the 1992 Field School

● 48th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference

The SEAC meetings were held November 6-9, 1991 in Jackson, Mississippi. Several papers of relevance to Caddoan archaeologists were presented at the conference, including:

- * Lois Albert (Oklahoma Archeological Survey)-- Preliminary Report on the Partial Excavation of a Woodland Period House in the Lee Creek Valley, Oklahoma
- * C. Clifford Boyd (Radford College)-- An Anthropological Critique of the De Soto and Pardo Route Reconstructions
- * Hazel R. Delcourt and Paul A. Delcourt (University of Tennessee)-- Late Pleistocene-Holocene Changes in Vegetation and Climate in the Southeast
- * David Dye (Memphis State University), Charles R. Ewen (Arkansas Archeological Survey), and Jeffrey P. Brain (Peabody Museum of Salem)-- Hernando de Soto in Spain: El Congreso Internacional de Soto y su Tiempo
- * Ann M. Early (Arkansas Archeological Survey)-- Prehistoric Saltmaking in Arkansas
- * Jon L. Gibson (University of Southwest Louisiana)-- The Harrisonburg Line: An Early Coles Creek Boundary
- * Kristen J. Gremillion (Ohio State University)-- The Role of Introduced Crops in Native Southeastern Agricultural Systems
- * John J. Mintz and Charles R. Ewn (Arkansas Archeological Survey)-- Combining the Old with the New: Recent Rockshelter Investigations in the Arkansas Ozarks
- * C. Roger Nance (University of Alabama)-- A Case for Mesoamerican Influence in the Salt production Technology at Avery Island, Louisiana
- * Charles E. Pearson (Coastal Environments, Inc.)-- Contact Period Material Culture in South Louisiana
- * Jimmy A. Railey (Washington University)-- Salt Pans or Dutch Ovens? A Reexamination of Mississippian Ceramic Basins

Upcoming Conferences

The 19th Annual Louisiana Archeological Society Meeting will be held on January 17-19, 1992 in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Louisiana State University, Foreign Language Laboratory is sponsoring a conference entitled **Rediscovering America 1492-1992: National, Cultural and Disciplinary Boundaries Re-examined. An Interdisciplinary Conference on the Columbian Quincentenary** on February 26-29, 1992 in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. For further information, please contact Dr. Jose Montiel at Louisiana State University at 504-388-8635.

- Native Americans and the Texas Republic -

In 1992 the Star of the Republic Museum will present a major historical exhibition and symposium examining the "acculturation" experience of Texas Native Americans in the Republic period (1836-1846). The project will contrast Indian images and reality in the early nineteenth century with Anglo perceptions of Texas Indians, in addition to investigating how Indians viewed themselves in relationship to other Texas Indian tribes. "Native Americans and the Republic" will also attempt to interpret the impact of these perceptions on the contemporary Texas Indian scene. The symposium will create the opportunity for various experts, scholars, and Native American representatives to investigate "Native Americans and the Texas Republic".

The Museum will premiere the exhibition, "Native Americans and the Republic", on February 29, 1992. Along with the exhibit, the Museum will publish a sixteen page booklet, entitled "Native Americans and the Republic".

The Museum will also host a full day symposium, "Native Americans and the Republic", on September 26, 1992 in the Park auditorium. The panelists include the following individuals: Dr. David Edmunds (Indiana University), Dr. Helen Tanner (Newberry Library), Dr. Michael Tate (University of Nebraska), Dr. Dan Flores (Texas Tech University), Dr. Dianna Everett (Everett Research), Dr. Gary Anderson (University of Oklahoma), and Dr. Richrad Schott (LBJ School of Public Affairs, the University of Texas). The speakers will address cultural conflict and assimilation, accomodation, and acculturation in the context of the Republic period, in addition to examining the impact of these issues on the contemporary Indian scene.

For further information on the "Native Americans and the Republic" project, please contact the Museum's Administrative Assistant, Gayle Piper, at 409-878-2461, or write to: The Star of the Republic Museum, P.O. Box 317, Washington, TX 77880.

Revised by the editor from materials provided by the Star of the Republic Museum

Pictures of Record

The Pictures of Record, Inc. has excellent slide sets available on "Early Caddoan Cultures" (\$119, 78 slides), "Late Caddoan Cultures" (\$109, 70 slides), "Southeastern Ceremonial Complex" (\$146, 86 slides), "Spiro Mounds" (\$130, 80 slides), and "The Tunica Treasure" (\$119, 79 slides). All orders and inquiries should be sent to: Pictures of Record, Inc., 119 Kettle Creek Road, Weston, CT 06883, 203-227-3387.

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