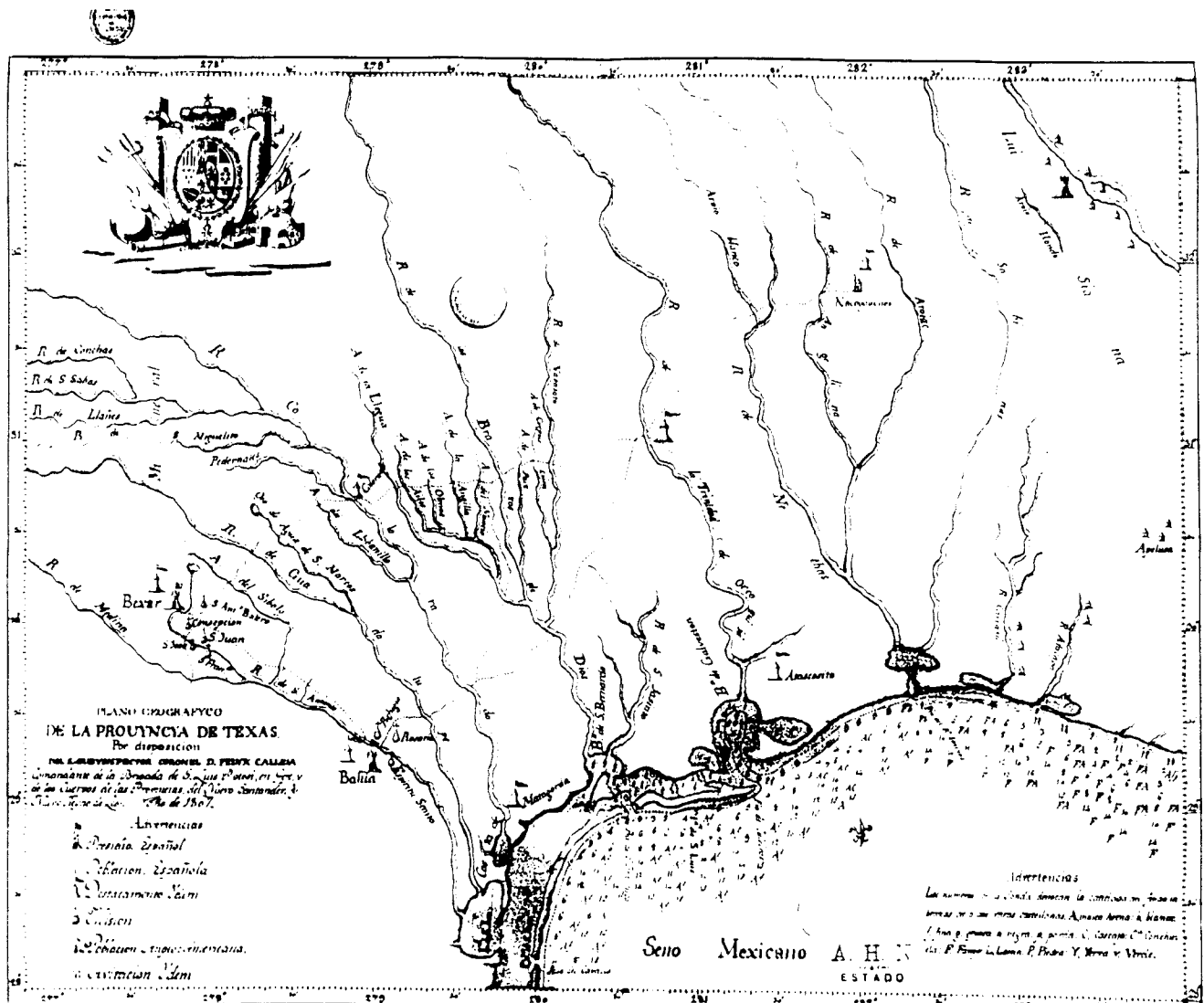


CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY NEWSLETTER, VOLUME III, No. 1

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Newsletter editor, Timothy K. Perttula, Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711-2276



Plano Geografico de la Prouynca de Texas, "by disposition of Subinspector Colonel" Felix Calleja, 1807. Archivo Historico Nacional, Madrid. Copy from Robert S. Weddle, Bonham, Texas.

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From the Editor

We begin the third year of the **Caddoan Archeology Newsletter**, following an excellent Caddo Conference in Bossier City, Louisiana, and are able to report that the newsletter is doing well. The efforts of Lois Albert in the distribution of the newsletter, and in handling its business, are primarily responsible for the newsletter's well-being. She will continue to handle Volume III (and IV?). Please re-subscribe if you have not already done so.

Where problems keep cropping up is in the materials (or lack thereof) being submitted for publication in the newsletter. Based on the papers presented at the Caddo Conference, and various discussions with the attendees, there is a lot of work being done right now in the Caddoan Area. I would like to see more of this work being reported on in the **Caddoan Archeology Newsletter**. If the newsletter is to serve a useful purpose (as a source of information relevant to Caddoan archeology), it is critical that it continue to publish reports, articles, reviews, topics, laws, etc. that will be useful to Caddoan archeologists and other interested parties. Please seriously consider contributing items to future newsletters! I can be reached at 512-463-6096 (office) or 512-873-8131 (home) to discuss contributions or editorial matters pertaining to the newsletter.

The Webb-Krieger-Newkumet Scholarship Fund

As Dee Ann Story reported in Volume II, No. 4 of the **Caddoan Archeology Newsletter**, the Caddo Conference had established a few years ago a Scholarship Fund for the Caddo Tribe. Named the Webb-Krieger-Newkumet Scholarship Fund and Award in honor of Clarence H. Webb, Alex D. Krieger, and Vynola Newkumet, the first award was presented to the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma in June 1991 at the Texas Archeological Society Field School. Additional funds are still being sought at this time so that the award can be given each year; David Jeane reported at this year's Caddo Conference that the Fund currently has \$350. Please consider giving a contribution this year; they 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.

*Abstracts of Papers presented at the
34th Caddo Conference*

**Report on the Partial Excavation of a Woodland Period House
in the Lee Creek valley, Oklahoma, by Lois E. Albert (Oklahoma
Archeological Survey)**

During May and June, 1991, Earthwatch volunteers excavated part of a Woodland Period house at the Tall Cane site (34SQ294). The site lay on a terrace above Lee Creek, downstream from the Lee Creek Ceremonial Center. The northeastern corner of the structure was uncovered in one of the 1991 initial test squares. Subsequent work followed the northern and eastern walls. The house was built in a shallow basin, with wall posts set just within the basin perimeter. Eight radiocarbon dates are now available from the site, most ranging between A.D. 575 and 810 (uncorrected)

**Bioarcheology at the Plaza of the Skulls, The Crenshaw Site
(3MI6): A Preliminary Report, by James E. Barnes (Arkansas
Archeological Survey)**

Excavations at the Crenshaw Site (3MI6) unearthed an unusual assemblage of human skeletal remains. Referred to by Schambach as the Plaza of the Skulls, these remains appear to be associated with a structure firmly dated to circa A.D. 1000. The remains were found in clusters consisting of two types. One type of cluster consisted exclusively of mandibles while the other clusters contained complete skulls including mandibles and, frequently, the upper two cervical vertebrae. The mandible clusters contained from 1 to 108 mandibles for a total of 307 individuals. The skull clusters contained from 1 to 10 skulls for a total of 87 individuals. The remains appear to be almost exclusively male with ages ranging from circa 6 years old to old adult. Caries rates are significantly different from previously reported rates. The occurrence of enamel hypoplasias reflect low levels of childhood stress. Statistical analysis of dental morphological traits, when completed, may answer the question: Are these the centrally-gathered remains of the Crenshaw people, or, are they trophy skulls?

**Geoarcheological Investigations in a Portion of Bayou
Dorcheat, Webster Parish, Louisiana, by Maynard B. Cliff, David
Shanabrook, and Duane E. Peter (Geo-Marine, Inc.)**

In February of 1990, Geo-Marine, Inc., under contract to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, conducted a reconnaissance survey and geoarcheological evaluation of 961 acres of bottomland along Bayou Dorcheat on the eastern side of the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant near Minden, Louisiana. This reconnaissance survey and evaluation entailed the use of a backhoe to evaluate the presence or absence of cultural resources within the floodplain area and to develop a model for the Late Pleistocene and Holocene depositional history of the basin. As a result of this work, five prehistoric archeological sites were located at relatively shallow depths in abandoned levees, crevasse-splays, and point-bar deposits; and three alternative hypotheses for the Holocene history of the Bayou Dorcheat floodplain were proposed, each of which has implications for the location and preservation of prehistoric archeological sites.

Panel Discussion of Repatriation Procedures, by Hester A. Davis (Arkansas Archeological Survey), Darrell Creel (Texas Archeological Research Laboratory), and Robert L. Brooks (Oklahoma Archeological Survey)

What are the minimum documentary requirements for artifacts that will be repatriated?

One Last Time: The De Soto Expedition in Caddo Country, by Ann M. Early (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

The date of this conference is just two months short of the 450th anniversary of Hernando De Soto's death, an event that signified the failure of the expedition's attempt to find wealth in the Southeast and the beginning of a search for escape to New Spain. Shortly thereafter, according to the interpretations of Charles Hudson, Frank Schambach and others, the Spaniards passed through Caddo country, not far from where we are now. Before we move on to other commemorations, I want to look at two points of contact between the Spanish and Caddo populations--if Hudson is correct--and the archeological evidence that supports this route.

Clarence Webb, Konah, by Jon L. Gibson (University of Southwestern Louisiana)

From 1934, when he entered the field of archaeology, until 1990, when he left it, Clarence Hungerford Webb made significant contributions to Caddoan and Poverty Point culture history and to the organization and welfare of the archaeological communities working in the Caddoan area and the Lower Mississippi Valley. Here, we remember his works and we remember the man, and we remember his legacy best put in his own words when accepting the Crabtree Award, "Altogether I have been right busy at times, but the good Lord knows I have enjoyed all of it."

Poverty Point Chronology: The Long and the Short of It, by Jon L. Gibson (University of Southwestern Louisiana)

The span of occupation and earthwork construction at the Terminal Archaic Poverty Point site in northeastern Louisiana has been a major point of contention ever since the first radiocarbon dates obtained on the ash bed beneath Mound B indicated a thousand year range. Test excavations during the last decade and a score of new radiocarbon dates now favor a short building chronology, very short. Implications of the new improved chronology on the cultural contexts at and around this hunter-gatherer ceremonial and exchange center are discussed.

Recent Investigations of the James A. Pace Site, DeSoto Parish, Louisiana, by Jeffrey S. Girard (Northwestern State University)

When recorded during survey for the proposed Toledo Bend Reservoir, four mounds and an adjacent village area were reported at the James A. Pace Site (Scurlock and Davis 1962). Jensen's (1968) report on excavations conducted in 1966-67 states that four "gas or pimple mounds" were present along with one large "probably man-made" mound. A backhoe trench excavated into one of the mounds indicated that it was a natural rise, but the other mounds were not tested and their status as cultural features subsequently has been in doubt.

Girard, cont.

The dominance of Coles Creek designs in the recovered pottery makes the collection unusual, if not unique, in the middle Sabine River drainage (Story 1990). Unfortunately, no chronometric age determinations were obtained and the chronological relationship of the site to Early Caddoan sites in the region is unknown.

Recent investigations were carried out at the Pace Site by the Regional Archaeology Program at Northwestern State University in order to: (1) determine whether or not the topographic rises at the site represent artificial earthworks; and (2) obtain charcoal for radiocarbon analysis.

A test unit excavated into one of the rises clearly indicates that it is a cultural feature that consists of approximately 1.5 meters of alternating zones of sand and clay loam. Samples for radiocarbon dating were obtained but have yet to be processed. Auger cores in two additional rises suggest that they also represent artificial mounds, but this has not been confirmed. The large size of the site, high density of artifacts, and probable presence of multiple mounds suggests that the Pace Site was an important ceremonial center.

Landscape, Rock Art, and Pottery Motifs in Arkansas, by Jerry Hilliard (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Landscape and motif representation are important variables in the interpretation of Arkansas rock art. Analysis of site setting indicates a choice of rock art placement on overlooks, or high places. Motifs on pottery vessels in northeast Arkansas and the Arkansas River Valley show a stylistic similarity to Ozark rock art motifs. Other motifs are examined that are interpreted as part of this same complex of symbolism. Some motifs are representative of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. This symbolism combined with the landscape setting of these sites, is interpreted as an integration of a belief system that incorporates upper and lower worlds.

A Remotely Sensed Historic Caddo Site, by Velicia Jones (East Texas Archaeological Society)

The Henry M. site (41NA60), located in Nacogdoches County, underwent renewed excavations in September 1991. Previous investigations, under the name of the Henry Mast Site, dates this occupational site to 1690-1710. During the first week, we began removing backfill and cleaning up of previous units, units dug prior to 1988, and set up new units in areas where we thought house posts or other house affiliated anomalies might be. As part of the six week project, Envirometrics, Inc. (out of Houston, Texas) brought their ground penetrating radar devices and spent a day surveying. This took place at the beginning of the third week. Immediate detection of two anomalies of "pit" or "trench" appearance spurred us to actual group investigation. In their later report, other anomalies are present in the graphs. These have been temporarily left to plague the imagination.

Recent Investigations at Two Belcher Phase Farmsteads in Bossier Parish, Louisiana, by David B. Kelley (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

Recent investigations conducted at the McLelland (16BO236) and Joe Clark (16BO237) sites, located in southern Bossier Parish, Louisiana, are discussed. The sites are Belcher phase farmsteads located approximately 200 m apart in the Red River floodplain. They will be impacted by construction of Lock and Dam No. 5 of the Red River Waterway project. The McLelland site contained a small area of intact midden that yielded large numbers of pottery sherds and lithic artifacts, as well as a large quantity of animal bones and charred plant remains. Among the features recorded at the site were two large circular structures, seven burials, and 72 small or medium-sized pits. The Joe Clark site appears to have been smaller than the McLelland site and was not as well preserved. Intact midden, if present at all, was extremely limited. Excavations there revealed one large circular structure, one burial, and 12 small or medium-sized pits. Analysis of the artifacts and other data from the two sites has just begun. The results should provide important information on the smaller end of the Late Caddoan settlement system in the Red River valley.

National Register Testing at an Antebellum Choctaw Homestead, McCurtain County, Oklahoma, by Aubra L. Lee and Larry Neal (Oklahoma Archeological Survey)

This paper presents the results of archaeological investigations conducted at 34Mc485, a Choctaw homestead located near the Glover River. The research was carried out under the terms of a grant from the Oklahoma Office of Historic Preservation to determine if the site was National Register quality. The excavations revealed portions of a single, but complex structure which seems to date between 1835-1860. Clues to the structure's form were obtained by using photographs of Choctaw homes and metal detector scans.

Report on an Archeological Survey of James Bayou in East Texas, by Claude McCrocklin (Shreveport, Louisiana)

A brief report on an archeological survey of James Bayou in east Texas which was organized to find the site of a large historic Caddo Indian village that was reported to be in the area.

Choctaws in McCurtain County, Oklahoma, After Removal, by Larry Neal, Aubra Lee, and Marjy Duncan (Oklahoma Archeological Survey)

A search for early removal Choctaw home sites in southeastern Oklahoma was initiated under the auspices of a Historic Preservation matching grant from the Oklahoma Office of Historic Preservation. Ethnohistorical sources and existing though limited archaeological data about Choctaw sites were used to select an area for survey. The project located sites cross-dated to about the early 1830s into the 1840s using Euro-American ceramics and import house marks. Settlement along the Little River and Mountain Fork portion of McCurtain County appears to consist of clusters of two to four houses on terraces overlooking the confluence of streams or outlets of springs that may reflect a continuation of a pre-removal extended family settlement pattern. A useful, native made artifact cluster

Neal et al., cont.

associated with the preparation and consumption of tcha fala is suggested to have persisted as an unconscious symbol of Choctaw ethnicity during the period between removal to prior to the Civil War.

Geoarcheological Investigations of the Moist Soils Management Area of the White Oak Creek Mitigation Area (WOCMA), by Duane E. Peter, David Shanabrook, and Maynard B. Cliff (Geo-Marine, Inc.)

Assessment of the potential for buried archeological sites at the confluence of Mill and Tuck Creeks with the Sulphur River in Cass County, Texas, was triggered by the proposed construction of dikes and drainage channels for the creation of a Moist Soils Management Area by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District. Geoarcheological studies consisting of surface surveys, electrical resistivity survey, and backhoe trenching were implemented in 1990 in order to characterize the depositional history of the project area. The integration of the electrical resistivity survey and the backhoe investigations provided the first field evaluation of the utility of such methodologies. Studies of the sediments indicate that the ancestral Sulphur River may be characterized as having a very narrow active channel belt which avulsed frequently. Radiocarbon dating of eight humate samples collected from paleosols provide a data base important for the refinement of paleoenvironmental models for Northeast Texas. Sediments dating to the Middle Wisconsin (22,000-28,000 B.P.) period are noted within the Caney Creek drainage.

Compliance with Repatriation and the Responsibility of Museum Stewardship: The Adair Accessions Cataloging Project, by Elaine A. Reynolds (University Museum, University of Arkansas)

The Adair Site in Garland County, Arkansas was located on a terrace on the east side of the North Fork of the Ouachita River and is presently under Lake Ouachita. The University Museum has stewardship over five accessions from the Adair Site which includes skeletal remains and possible grave furniture. In anticipation of the regulations for repatriation compliance, the Adair Accession Cataloging Project is a pilot program aimed at standardizing a cataloging process by which the museum will extract the maximum measurements, design and shape classifications, photographic and videographic documentation and computer files will not only be effective collection management tools but will also enhance the educational programs, and exhibitions. This project focuses on exploring the possibilities that arise from tackling our responsibilities as museum professionals from an anthropological perspective, and optimism and creativity induced by initiating compliance. As stewards of archaeological collections, our responsibility is not only to the object but to the object's potential to answer an ever-growing list of multi-disciplinary research questions.

A Review of the Arkansas Archeological Survey's Excavations
at the Crenshaw Site, by Frank F. Schambach (Arkansas
Archeological Survey)

A summary of our 1969 and 1983 excavations, to provide background for reports by James Barnes on material from the north and west "skull areas" and by Susan Scott on faunal remains from the Feature 6 house or temple floor.

Analysis of Vertebrate Remains from the Crenshaw Site, by
Susan L. Scott (University of Southern Mississippi)

Analysis of over 20,000 identifiable bones from Caddo I contexts at Crenshaw indicates consumption patterns that are qualitatively and quantitatively different from those manifested at Caddo farmsteads of various ages. These differences include taxa not reported (at least to date) from other Caddo sites, and an exceptional abundance of deer remains, most of which appear to have been butchered elsewhere.

Caddo Lore, by George Ward Shannon, Jr. (Louisiana State
Exhibit Museum)

Caddo Lore is a Louisiana State Exhibit Museum "hands-on" program that educates 3rd through 8th grade students about the history and lifeways of Louisiana's Caddo Indians. Caddo Indian archaeology, language, customs, technologies, traditions, and ceremonies are illustrated and discussed. Students learn about the Caddo in particular and Native Americans in general by becoming an "Indian for a day" at the Museum. Program participants dress in authentic clothing and adornments as worn by the Caddo Indians in Louisiana, circa A.D. 1500. A "Caddi" (Caddoan chief/museum tour guide) leads participants on a two hour adventure which allows them to discover the world of the Caddo.

NEXT YEAR'S CADDO CONFERENCE

Next Year's Caddo Conference will return to Oklahoma (site of the storm of '89), though at this time it is unsure if the Conference will be in Norman or Binger, or some other place in the state. Dr. Robert L. Brooks, State Archeologist, will be responsible for program arrangements. Stay tuned for further details in future issues of the **Caddoan Archeology Newsletter**. The 1994 Caddo Conference will be held in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Summary of the 34th Caddo Conference, March 19-21, 1992

This year's Caddo Conference in Bossier City, Louisiana was ably organized by David Jeane (Local Arrangements), Frank Schambach, and Ann Early (Program Arrangements), with the assistance of the Northwest Louisiana chapter of the Louisiana Archaeological Society. Starting with Jon Gibson's tribute to Clarence Hungerford Webb, one of the father's of Caddoan archeology who died last year (the other being, of course, Alex D. Krieger), the 85 or so attendees heard a diverse set of papers, ranging from the long and short of it at Poverty Point to post-removal Choctaw, from northeastern Oklahoma to east Texas, and ending with a group discussion of "Early Caddoan Origins". Sandwiched amongst the various papers was a panel discussion of repatriation and collections documentation necessitated by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 (P.L. 101-601) for repositories with stewardship responsibilities for Caddoan Area collections.

There were many fine papers presented at the Conference (see abstracts). I found three particularly interesting because of the new information they presented on different facets of the region's archeology and ethnohistory: David Kelley's on the extensive excavations at two Belcher phase farmsteads on the Red River a few miles below Shreveport; Aubra (Butch) Lee and Larry Neal's test excavations at a post-removal 1830s-1850s Choctaw site in southeast Oklahoma, and Susan Scott's on the large and extremely varied faunal assemblage from Early Caddoan contexts at the Crenshaw site. The research and analysis is still ongoing on all three projects, but when completed they promise to contribute important new data and interpretations on Caddoan settlement and subsistence on the Red River, and on the continuation of traditional Choctaw lifeways in post-removal Indian Territory.

Although no Conference-wide consensus was reached on the question of "Early Caddoan Origins and Developments", the discussions touched on the distribution of the major centers (such as Crenshaw, Gahagan, and Mounds Plantation), the differences between the centers and rural farmsteads in ceramic assemblages and subsistence character, and the timing in the appearance of maize agriculture in the Caddoan Area. There appears to be little evidence for the use of maize before ca. A.D. 900 in the area, nor a heavy involvement in maize agriculture before ca. A.D. 1200, and it is unclear if the Eastern Agricultural Complex (based on the cultivation of oily and starchy seeds such as sunflower, chenopods, little barley, and amaranth, etc.) is represented in Caddoan sites south of the Arkansas River when it is so well represented in the Ozark Highlands and the Arkansas River.

Most participants looked to the Fourche Maline or Early Ceramic cultures as the progenitors of the Caddo, rather than them being a separate peoples replaced by Caddoan populations moving into the area. Thus, Helen Tanner's riposte by a fictive Fourche Maline people of "What-ho, the Caddo are here" probably did not happen. Some participants in the discussion also felt that all too frequently archeologists working in the Caddoan Area have not been explicit on this question, and many thought that archeological opinions on cultural change and stability in the Caddoan Area have been obscured by the unwieldy and complicated cultural taxonomies that still plague the discipline. Hopefully, next year's Caddo Conference will propose similar discussions on important topics of Caddoan archeology, and in this way further revive one of the best traditions of the Caddo Conference.

The issue of reburial and repatriation dominated much of the Caddo Conference. We were pleased that Mr. Vernon Hunter, Vice-Chairman of the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma, was in

attendance at the Conference, as one of his responsibilities for the tribe is to coordinate requests for consultation on reburial/repatriation under the Act, and to insure that the provisions of NAGPRA are followed in spirit and intent. It is fortunate that recent relationships and interaction between the Caddo Tribe and archeologists working in the Caddoan Area have been positive, and it is therefore hoped that the serious discussion of the issues at the Conference will help to facilitate the development of a useful and workable process of consultation between the various interested parties as possible reburial/repatriation actions move ahead.

Following a discussion by Hester Davis, Darrell Creel, and Robert Brooks on the repatriation procedures currently being formulated by the Arkansas Archeological Survey, the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, and the Stovall Museum, respectively, several key issues were highlighted: (1) standardized recordation procedures for cultural objects and human remains, and (2) establishing a framework for consultation between the Caddo Tribe and archeological representatives (see above).

The need to develop a basic and standardized guide to the types of information that should be recorded and documented on cultural objects that are subject to reburial/repatriation is a pressing issue. Currently, there are no guidelines from the National Park Service or the Smithsonian Institution on recordation requirements, and it is becoming clear that Federal guidelines will not be forthcoming. According to NAGPRA, inventories of human remains and cultural objects must be completed by November 1995, and a summary of unassociated cultural objects prepared by November 1993. Thus, given these deadlines, it behooves concerned archeologists, bioarcheologists, museum curators, State Historic Preservation offices, and others who are working in the Caddoan Area to quickly figure out how best to respond to this issue.

At the business meeting, Hester Davis proposed a one day workshop on Standardization of Collection Recordation for the Caddoan Area collections, and Conference participants agreed on the necessity to hold the workshop. She and Frank Schambach will be organizing the workshop, to be held in Texarkana in September 1992, and we hope to have additional information on the workshop in the next issue of the **Caddoan Archeology Newsletter**. It does appear to be the case that the ceramic cataloging system described by Elaine Reynolds of the University of Arkansas Museum, being based on the design typology formulated by Frank Schambach some years ago along with a shape typology devised by Elaine, will be the system recommended for use by the workshop. I recommend that potential workshop attendees become familiar with Schambach's system. The workshop will, of course, also consider documentation standards for chipped and ground lithic artifacts, pipes, beads, and the other types of cultural objects commonly found associated with Caddoan burials.

Timothy K. Perttula

PUBLICATIONS

Books and Monographs

- Barker, Alex W. and Timothy R. Pauketat (editors)
1992 **Lords of the Southeast: Social Inequality and the Native Elites of Southeastern North America.** Archeological Paper No. 3, American Anthropological Association. Washington, D.C.
- Cameron, N. (editor)
1990 **The Old Ways Live: The Claude Medford, Jr. Collection.** A Catalogue Prepared for the Williamson Museum, Northwestern State University. Williamson Museum, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches. 114 pp.
- Dickson, Don R.
1992 **The Albertson Site, A Deeply and Clearly Stratified Ozark Bluff Shelter.** Arkansas Archeological Survey, Research Series No. 41. 307 pp.
- Josephy, A.M. (editor)
1992 **America in 1492: The World of the Indian Peoples Before the Arrival of Columbus.** Alfred A. Knopf, New York. 470 pp.
- Little, Barbara J. (editor)
1991 **Text-Aided Archaeology.** CRC Press, Inc., Boca Raton.
- One of the more pertinent papers is Dorothy A. Humpf's "Health and Demography in a 16th Century Southeastern Chiefdom"
- Nabokov, Peter (editor)
1992 **Native American Testimony: A Chronicle of Indian-White Relations from Prophecy to the Present, 1492-1992.** Viking Press, New York. xxiii + 474 pp.
- Turner, Robert L., Jr.
1992 **Prehistoric Mortuary Remains at the Tuck Carpenter Site, Camp County, Texas.** Studies in Archeology 10. Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, University of Texas at Austin. vii + 99 pp.
- Wright, R.
1992 **Stolen Continents: The Americas through Indian Eyes since 1492.** Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Periodicals

Archaeology magazine, volume 45 (No. 2), March/April 1992 has several articles discussing Columbian Consequences, in the continuing series "When Two Worlds Become One":

Jerald T. Milanich -- The Legacy of Columbus
Clark Spencer Larsen -- Telltale Bones

Ann F. Ramenofsky -- Death by Disease

Farnsworth, Paul and Jack S. Williams (editors)

1992 The Archeology of the Spanish Colonial and Mexican Republican Periods.
Historical Archaeology 26 (No. 1):1-147.

Of particular interest in this volume are articles by Paul Farnsworth "Missions, Indians, and Cultural Continuity", Elizabeth J. Reitz "The Spanish Colonial Experience and Domestic Animals", Bonnie G. McEwan "The Role of Ceramics in Spain and Spanish America during the 16th Century", and Russell K. Skowronek "Empire and Ceramics: The Changing Role of Illicit Trade in Spanish America".

The **Italian Journal**, Volume V, No. 5-6 (1991), published by the Italian Academy Foundation Inc., New York, has prepared a special issue on the Columbian Quincentenary. It includes articles by: G.E. Viola "Columbus and the New World", Paolo Emilio Tavianni "Cristoforo Colombo - Genius by the Sea", and Umberto Venturini "Imagining the New World; Columbian Iconography".

Texas Historical Commission, Department of Archeological Planning and Review's newsletter **APR News & Views** (Vol. 4, No. 1, Winter 1991-1992) contains a number of short articles on archeological investigations on Caddoan sites in Northeast Texas, as well as a provocative article on analyses of ceramics:

Ross C. Fields -- The 1991 Field Season at Cooper Lake

Peter W. Nichols -- The Lake Gilmer Survey

Steve Kotter -- Monticello B-2 Mine

Leroy Johnson, Jr. -- Stealing Secrets from Dead Potters: A Plea for Painstaking Ceramic Sleuthing

Aubra Lee and Larry Neal have published "Test Excavations at 34MC485" in the latest issue of the Oklahoma Archeological Survey Newsletter (Vol. 11, No. 3). The article summarizes excavations at a 1830s-1850s Choctaw homestead on the Glover River in McCurtain County, Oklahoma.

Technical Reports

Gadus, E.F., R.C. Fields, and C.B. Bousman

1992 Archeological Investigations at Five Sites at Cooper Lake, Delta County, Texas. Prewitt & Associates, Inc., Reports of Investigation 86. 152 pp.

CONFERENCES

1992 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology

The SHA's annual meeting was held January 8-12, 1992 in Kingston, Jamaica. Its theme was "500 Years of Change: Contact and the Consequences of Interaction". Some of the more interesting papers for Caddoan archeologists include:

- > Kathleen Deagan The Emergence of a Multicultural Society: Spanish America after 1500
- > Oren Lyons A Native American Perspective on Columbus
- > Randall H. McGuire Archaeology and the Columbus Quincentennial

- > Peter Wood Digging Down and Looking Backward: The Awkward Relation of History and Archaeology
- > Amy E. Grey Perception, Practice and Power: Implications of European Goods in the New World, 1640-1670

96th Annual Meeting of the Texas State Historical Association

Several symposiums were presented at the TSHA meetings, held February 27-29 in Austin, Texas, that have Caddoan implications, namely one on "Native American Views of Texas and Texans", and another on "New Perspectives on the Caddo Indians and the East Texas Frontier". Papers presented in these symposiums include:

- * Dianna Everett The "Principal People" in Texas: Cherokee Perceptions of "Other Texans", 1819-1839
- * Susan Miller An Indian Look at the Lone Star, 1838 to the Present
- * David La Vere Gifts, Reciprocity, and Kinship in Caddo-Franco Relations, 1685-1803
- * F. Todd Smith The Kadohadacho Indians and the Louisiana-Texas Frontier, 1816-1823

Joseph P. Sanchez also presented a paper in a Columbian Quincentennial symposium entitled "Cartography, Exploration, and Spanish Colonial Interests in North America, 1513-1819"

1992 Southeastern Archaeological Conference

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held in Little Rock, Arkansas, October 21-24, hosted by the Arkansas Archeological Survey, at the Arkansas Excelsior Hotel. Dr. George R. Milner, Pennsylvania State University, will present the keynote address, "Tracking the Four Horsemen Across the Post-Columbian Southeast" on Friday evening. A special tour and barbecue supper are planned at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park on Thursday evening. Conference registration is \$35.00 before September 21, and \$40.00 after that date. Excelsior Hotel rates per day are \$70.00 single and \$77.00 double, if reserved by September 21. Deadline for paper and symposia proposals is August 1, contact John H. House, Program Chair, P.O. Box 136, UAPB, Pine Bluff, AR 71601; (501) 535-4509. For further information and meeting and hotel registration forms contact Martha A. Rolingson, Local Arrangements, One Toltec Mounds Road, Scott, AR 72142; (501) 961-2420.

Trade and Discovery: The Scientific Study of Artefacts from Post-Medieval Europe and Beyond

This conference, to be held November 12-14, 1992, is sponsored by the Department of Scientific Research and Medieval and Later Antiquities of the British Museum. The conference will concentrate on the period ca. 1450-1800, covering the trade in ceramics, metals, and other materials, both within Europe and between Europe and the Orient and Americas. The conference will also consider the major technological changes which occurred during this period arising from trading contacts. For more information, please contact Duncan Hooks, Department of Scientific Research, British Museum, London, WC1B 3DG, UK.

UPCOMING FIELD SCHOOLS

Texas Archeological Society

The Texas Archeological Society will be returning in 1992 to the Red River for their annual Field School on June 6-13. The Field School, again being directed by Dr. James E. Bruseth and staff of the Texas Historical Commission, will focus on continuing excavations of three important Caddoan sites: Arnold Roitsch (previously Sam Kaufman, 41RR16), Fasken (41RR14), and Ray (41LR135). Last year's Field School had approximately 600 participants, and an enormous amount of information was collected on the Caddoan archeology of the region. For more information, and for registration, please contact: Texas Archeological Society, c/o Center for Archaeological Research, University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX 78285.

University of Arkansas-Arkansas Archeological Survey

An archeological field school will be conducted at the Parkin site in northeast Arkansas from June 29 through August 7, 1992. The Parkin site is a 17-acre Mississippian site surrounded by a defensive moat, which is in the process of being developed as Parkin Archeological State Park. Previous excavations have demonstrated that the Mississippian occupation lasted from about A.D. 1300 until the mid-1500s. Parkin was intensively occupied, and deposits are as much as two meters thick in portions of the village area.

The course will be taught by Dr. Jeffrey M. Mitchem. Students will be enrolled for six (6) semester hours (either undergraduate or graduate) in ANTH 4256: Archeological Field Session, through the University of Arkansas. Instruction will be provided in basic techniques of excavation, transit use, mapping, record keeping, laboratory methods, and flotation. While local housing and a hired cook will be provided, students will be responsible for tuition and food costs.

Excavations will be concentrated in two areas of the site. One location has yielded evidence of several superimposed structures and a possible low mound. The 1992 work in this area will be directed at defining structure floors and examining the mound stratigraphy. Work in the other location has revealed a deeply buried structure, which will be completely excavated this year. Preservation of bone, botanical remains, and other materials is excellent in both areas, and features are abundant. The diverse deposits at the site offer an excellent environment in which to learn basic field techniques.

Deadline to apply is June 12, 1992. Enrollment will be limited to 12 students. For additional information and applications, write Dr. Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Arkansas Archeological Survey, P.O. Box 241, Parkin, AR 72373.

Excavations to Continue at the Tall Cane Site (34SQ294)

The Earthwatch project "Origins of the Mound Builders" has been approved for continuation during May and June 1992. The Earthwatch volunteers will be supervised by Principal Investigator Lois E. Albert, Oklahoma Archeological Survey, and Carol Medlar, a graduate student at the University of Texas. In 1991, part of a Late Woodland house was excavated in the Lee Creek valley at the Tall Cane Site, Sequoyah County, Oklahoma. This season, we plan to complete excavations on the structure.

Lois E. Albert

Oklahoma Archeological Survey Works with GLO Survey Maps

In August of 1990, the Oklahoma Archeological Survey purchased a set of Government Land Office (GLO) Survey plat maps for the state of Oklahoma. These surveys were conducted between 1871 and 1912. Two aspects of the GLO surveys are of particular importance to archeologists. First, these maps and their notes typically show general biotic zones such as prairies, swamps, forests, rivers, and mountains prior to major European clearing. Thus, they provide clues to early historic and late prehistoric environmental conditions in the state. Secondly, the surveyors recorded cultural features such as homesteads, towns, military posts, mills, sawmill sets, roads, agricultural fields, and even river fords. Many of the homesteads were identified by name. Some early historic Choctaw and Chickasaw sites have been identified through use of the 1870s maps.

Another problem being investigated is the status of the cultural resources shown on these early historic maps. It is often argued that much of the state's heritage dating from around the time of the land run and statehood is a redundant resource. The Survey is in the process of verifying the status of the cultural resources present on the GLO maps to determine whether they are still standing, exist as an archeological resource, or have totally disappeared from the landscape. Only through compiling this information can it be really known whether the circa 1900s archeological record is a redundant one or one which is rapidly disappearing.

Lois E. Albert

Archeological Survey in Northeastern Oklahoma

Although archeological studies have been carried out prior to reservoir construction in the northeastern Oklahoma areas west of the Neosho (Grand) River, little is known about site distributions and types on the uplands and tributary streams. Much of this land is underlain by coal deposits, which have been extensively strip mined in some areas. Therefore, a pedestrian survey was completed in February 1992 to gather information about coal lands archeology. The project was directed by Lois E. Albert of the Oklahoma Archeological Survey.

Lois E. Albert

Contributors

Lois E. Albert, Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Norman

Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Parkin

Timothy K. Perttula, Texas Historical Commission, Austin

Martha A. Rolingson, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Scott