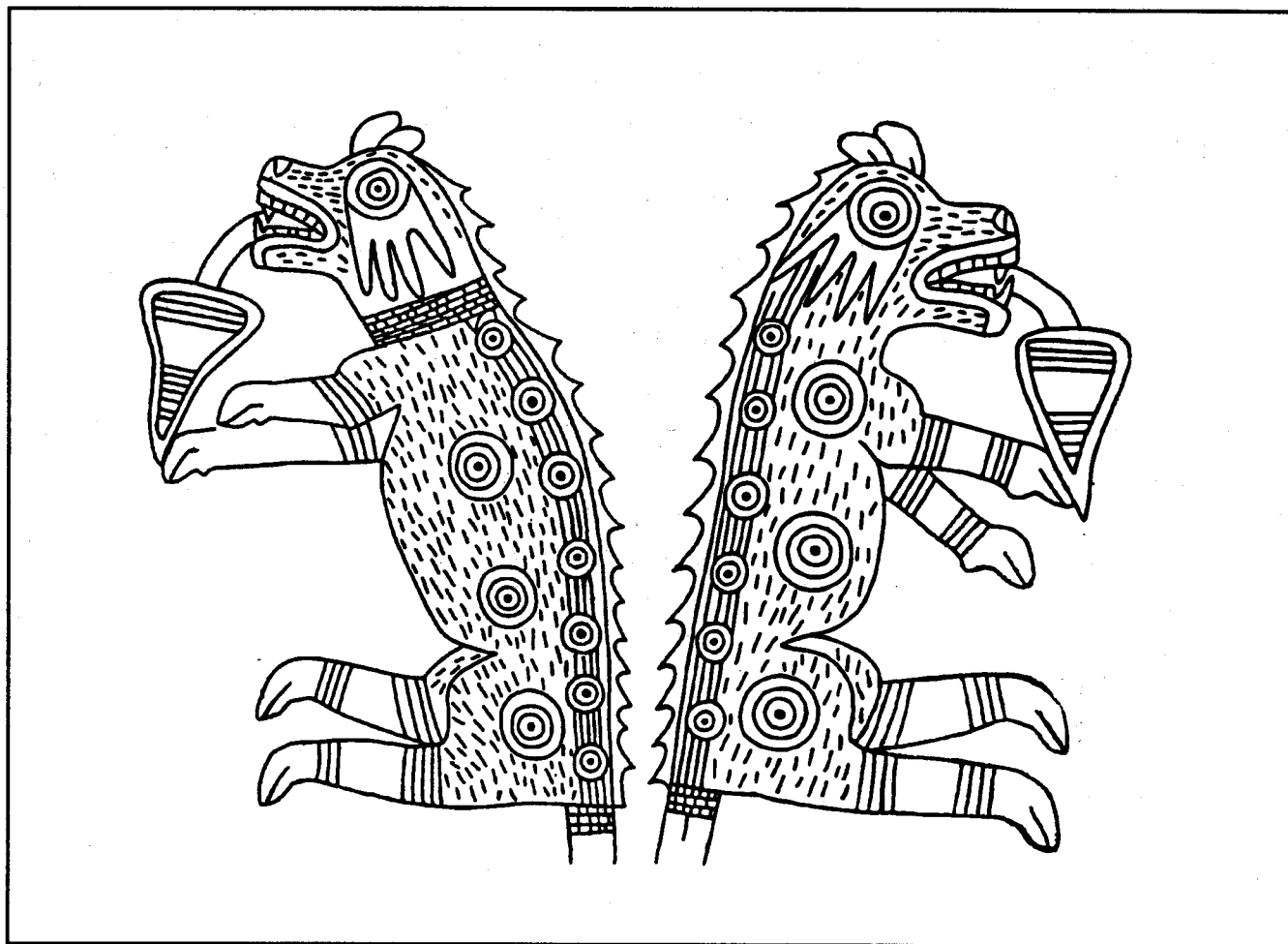


**CADDOAN**  
**ARCHEOLOGY**  
**NEWSLETTER**



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**Volume V, Number 1**

**April, 1994**

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**THE EDITOR'S CORNER** . . . . . ii

**IT'S TIME TO RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION!** . . . . . ii

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON *CADDOAN MOUND SITES IN  
THE SABINE RIVER BASIN OF NORTHEAST TEXAS***

**Timothy K. Perttula** . . . . . 1

**ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY-  
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS FIELD SCHOOL AT PARKIN** . . . . . 3

**BULLETIN OF THE TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY** . . . . . 4

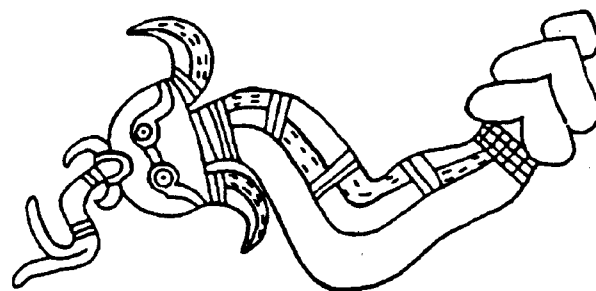
**UPCOMING MEETINGS AND EVENTS** . . . . . 5

**INVESTIGATIONS AT THE JAMES PACE SITE (16DS268),  
DeSOTO PARISH, LOUISIANA**

**Jeffrey S. Girard** . . . . . 8

**SOME NOTES ON "ROSE QUARTZ" ARTIFACTS IN THE CADDOAN AREA**

**Don G. Wyckoff and Larry Neal** . . . . . 17



**NOTE:** The line drawings used in this issue were adapted from Phillip Phillips and James A. Brown (1978).  
*Pre-Columbian Shell Engravings from Spiro.* Peabody Museum Press.

## THE EDITOR'S CORNER

The 1994 Caddo Conference, the thirty-sixth, has come and gone. George Sabo, ably assisted by the staff of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, hosted a memorable conference. Those of you who missed this year's event were definitely in a minority. The attendance set a new record.

Following the Thursday evening reception at the Fayetteville Hilton, two days of papers were presented. In addition, a panel discussion on Frank Schambach's recent interpretations of the Spiro and Sanders sites and their place in Caddoan archeology was held on Friday afternoon. One of the more exciting papers was given by Joe Saunders (paper by Saunders, Thurmon Allen, and Roger Saucier) about research into Archaic period mounds in northcentral Louisiana which predate Poverty Point. The three sites which have produced materials for radiocarbon dating were apparently constructed and in use before 3000 B.C. (calibrated dates). This information has obvious implications for the development of mound building and evolution of social structure in the Southeast and the Caddoan area.

The highlight of Thursday evening's party at Norma Hoffrichter's was the televised basketball game won by the University of Arkansas team. This social event was followed on Saturday by an

evening of Caddo dances and a buffet style banquet at the Arkansas Union. Fifty members of the Caddo tribe were present for the conference and dances performed by members of the Caddo Cultural Club. Because the Turkey dance must be completed before sundown, it was the first item on the evening's schedule. Other dances followed the banquet, with archeologists joining the Caddos during the last (social) number, the Cherokee dance.

On Sunday, Dennis Peterson hosted an "open house" at the Spiro Mounds State Archeological Park near Spiro, Oklahoma. Dennis had arranged for the traveling exhibit on Spiro to be in place at conference time, and in addition had a video tape which incorporated old home movies with Dr. Forrest Clements and short TV spots on archeology from the 1950s or 1960s. Many of the conference attendees stopped by on their way home.

Next year's conference will be held in Austin, Texas. Darrell Creel of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory offered to host the meeting. Start making plans now to attend; Austin is an interesting city and the conference hasn't been held there for some time.

## IT'S TIME TO RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION!

This issue is the first of Volume 5 of the Caddoan Archeology Newsletter. It is being sent to everyone who subscribed to Volume 4. However, if you have not renewed your subscription by the time the second issue is sent out, you will not receive it. Help us save postage by renewing now, so that I don't have to send you a renewal notice. With our small subscription list and low price, we run on the edge as far as budget is concerned. If you have friends who would be interested in the publication, get them to subscribe. If your library doesn't have a subscription, put in a request for it. Although libraries are hard pressed financially, this publication is a bargain at \$10 per year. A

subscription form can be found at the back of the issue. Make copies and pass them around!

Only 20 people have renewed or entered new subscriptions at this time. They are: Lois Albert, Caddo Tribe, James Corbin, Robert C. Dunnell, L.H. Head, Derwin Herman, Dennis Jones, Aubra Lee, J.L. Lee, Kathy McGillis, Dan McGregor, Bo Nelson, George Odell, Tim Perttula, Charles Rohrbaugh, Marie Steed, Pete Thurmond, Mike Turner, Rain Vehik, and the Wisconsin State Historical Society. If your name is not on this list, renew now.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON CADDOAN MOUND SITES IN THE SABINE RIVER BASIN OF NORTHEAST TEXAS

Timothy K. Perttula  
Texas Historical Commission  
Austin, TX

In Volume IV, Number 4 of the *Caddoan Archeology Newsletter* I published an article summarizing current knowledge on Caddoan mounds in the Sabine River Basin of northeast Texas (Perttula 1994:4-19). In that article, I presented a table describing the 38 known or possible mounds in the Sabine River Basin, but unfortunately information on sites 41VN7, 41VN13, 41VN35, I.M. Counts, 41WD7, 41WD9, 41WD11, 41WD55, and 41WD349 was not included in the original article. The available information on these mounds is provided in Table 1, along with explanatory notes for Perttula (1994:Table 1).

In Perttula (1994:4), I mentioned that only two mound sites in the Sabine River Basin have been radiocarbon dated to after ca. A.D. 700 — Hudsonall-Pirtle (or Bivins; 41RK4) and James Pace (16DS268). I overlooked, however, the interesting set of radiocarbon dates from the McKenzie Mound (41WD55).

The McKenzie Mound is located on the floodplain of Honey Creek, a tributary of Big Sandy Creek. It is a circular mound about 18 m in diameter and 1.8 m in height. The Dallas Archeological Society (DAS) excavated the site between 1978 and 1985, uncovering two or three burned structures stratified within the mound (Granberry 1980, 1985).

Rows of burned oak posts were preserved in the mound, and the eight uncorrected radiocarbon dates from selected samples ranged from A.D. 1270-1420 (Granberry 1985:Figure 1). These suggest that the mound was built and used during Middle Caddoan times. Not much data are currently available on the provenience of the radiocarbon samples or how they relate to either the burned structures or periods of mound construction. Information on the artifactual remains from the mound is limited to the discussion in Granberry (1980:13). Bonham arrowpoints, lithic debris, fired clay, and grog, grit, and bone-tempered ceramics have been recovered, with decorated sherds having red slips and fine engraving. Dr. S. Alan Skinner has prepared a

manuscript for publication on the DAS excavations that should be available later in 1994.

Finally, I would like to clarify my discussion of some of the 1950s through 1970s excavations of mound sites in Rusk, Smith, Upshur, and Wood counties, particularly whether notes, photographs, records, or artifacts are available for further study. Sam Whiteside's excavations in the late 1950s to early 1960s at mound sites 41SM54, 41SM55, and 41UR30 were never written up, although there are a few notes and maps from his work curated in the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) files; the collections from these sites are curated at TARL. Buddy C. Jones worked at 41RK4 in about 1960, but no notes, photographs, or records are available. It is possible that such documents, if they exist, are with the Jones collection now in Florida. Lastly, in the late 1970s, a graduate student from Southern Methodist University conducted minimal excavations at the Jamestown (41SM54) and Cox (41WD349) sites. However, at the present time the records are not available and no report describes the work.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks to Dr. S. Alan Skinner for his comments on my paper on mound sites in the Sabine River Basin.

### REFERENCES CITED

- Granberry, D.S.  
1980 McKenzie Site Update. *The Record* (Newsletter of the Dallas Archeological Society) 36(1):12-14.  
1985 8 C-14 Dates from McKenzie Mound Site, 41WD55. *The Record* (Newsletter of the Dallas Archeological Society) 40(2):4-9.
- Perttula, T.K.  
1994 Caddoan Mound Sites in the Sabine River Basin of Northeast Texas. *Caddoan Archeology Newsletter* IV(4):4-19.

Table 1. Tabulation of Known or Potential Mound Sites in the Sabine River Valley, Northeast Texas and Northwest Louisiana

Landform	41 VN7	41 VN35	I.M. Counts	41 VN13	41WD 7	41 WD9	41WD 11	41WD 55	41WD 349
Drainage	Af	Up	FI	Qt	Up	Up	Up	FI	Up
Rank	1	2	3	1	3	3	4	3	2
Distance to Sabine River	0.9	6	19	0.8	32	33	23	20	3.0
No. of Mounds	6	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	2
Area(m <sup>2</sup> )	unknown	58	225	unknown	216	144	83	324	unknown
Estimated volume(m <sup>3</sup> )	unknown	116	1035	unknown	259	245	125	586	unknown
Age of Component	unknown	unknown	unknown	A.D. 1000-1400	A.D. 1000-1400	A.D. 1000-1400	unknown	A.D. 1200-1500	A.D. 1000-1400
Mound Structures	X		?		?	X	?	X	X
Mound Burials				X					

\* Qt = Quaternary alluvial terrace; FI = Floodplain; Up = Upland; NI = Natural levee; Af = alluvial fan

\*\* Based only on Mound 1. The other mound has not been conclusively identified as artificial in construction.

\*\*\* Based only on Mounds A-C. The dimension of the other mounds are not known.

\*\*\*\* Based only on Mound A.

!!! NOTICE !!!

**ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY-UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS  
FIELD SCHOOL AT PARKIN**

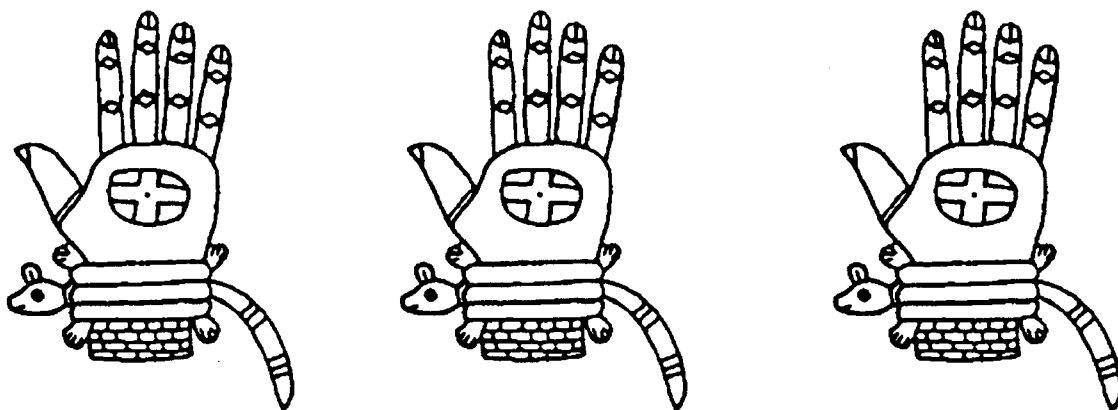
An archeological field school will be conducted at the Parkin site in northeastern Arkansas from July 5 through August 13, 1994. Parkin is a 17 acre Mississippian town surrounded by a defensive moat and palisade wall. Previous excavations have revealed house floors and other features as much as two meters deep, and dating as early as A.D. 1000. Sixteenth century Spanish artifacts and ethnohistorical evidence suggest that Parkin is the town of Casqui visited by Hernando de Soto in 1541. The site is part of Parkin Archeological State Park.

The course will be taught by Dr. Jeffrey M. Mitchem. Students will be enrolled for six (6) semester hours (either undergraduate or graduate) through the University of Arkansas. Tuition (subject to change) is \$456.00 for undergraduates and \$750 for graduate students. **There is no additional out-of-state tuition**

**charge for this course.** Local housing and a hired cook will be provided, but students will be responsible for tuition and food costs.

Students will be trained in basic techniques of excavation, transit use, mapping, record keeping, laboratory methods, and flotation. Excavations will be directed at exposing a portion of the palisade wall to search for evidence of bastions and rebuilding. Additional research will continue uncovering house floors in the village area. Bone and botanical remains are well-preserved at Parkin, and diverse and abundant features make the site an excellent environment in which to learn field techniques.

Deadline to apply is June 15, 1994. For additional information and applications, contact Dr. Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Arkansas Archeological Survey, PO Box 241, Parkin AR 72373; telephone (501) 755-2119.



BULLETIN OF THE TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Timothy K. Perttula

Recent volumes of the *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* (BTAS) contain articles of interest to Caddoan archeologists. Volume 61 (published in 1993 for 1990) includes a paper on the Titus phase entitled "The Goldsmith Site (41WD208): Investigations of the Titus Phase in the Upper Sabine River Basin, Wood County, Texas", by Timothy K. Perttula, Bob D. Skiles, and Bonnie C. Yates.

Three papers in Volume 64 (1993) discuss the archeology of the Vinson site (41LT1), a late 18th century Norteno phase component associated with the Tawakoni:

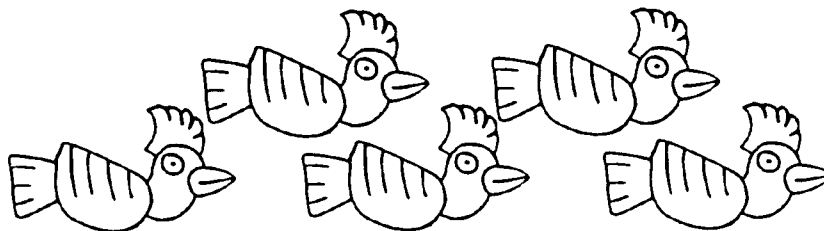
- The Vinson Site (41LT1): A Norteno Focus Indian Village in Limestone County, Texas, by James E. Smith II, with contributions by Jay C. Blaine, Kathleen Gilmore, R. King Harris, and Inus M. Harris
- Firearms and Related Artifacts from the Vinson Site, by Jay C. Blaine
- Faunas from House 5 at the Vinson Site, by Bonnie C. Yates

Volume 64 also includes a paper by Gayle J. Fritz on the plant remains from a Late Prehistoric farmstead in north central Texas entitled "Archeobotanical Evidence from the Cobb-Pool Site, a Late Prehistoric Farmstead in Dallas County, Texas".

Volume 65 (1994), scheduled for publication in October 1994, has four papers on the archeology, physical anthropology, and ethnohistory of the Caddo in northeast Texas:

- The Peerless Bottoms Site: A Late Caddoan Component at Cooper Lake, Hopkins County, Texas, by Ross C. Fields, Eloise F. Gadus, and L. Wayne Klement
- The Red River Caddos: A Historical Overview to 1835, by F. Todd Smith
- Division of Labor and Stress Loads at the Sanders Site (41LR2), Lamar County, Texas, by Diane Wilson
- Vertebral Anomalies and Degenerative Lesions in the Caddoan Skeletal Population, Kaufman-Williams Site, Red River County, Texas, by Carol J. Loveland.

Information on purchasing copies of these BTAS volumes (which are \$15/volume) may be obtained from: Secretary, Texas Archeological Society, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, 6900 N. Loop 1604 West, San Antonio TX 78249-0658. The Publications Editor of the BTAS actively solicits articles on the archeology of Texas and contiguous areas. Those interested in contributing a paper for publication in the BTAS, please contact Timothy K. Perttula, TAS Publications Editor, Texas Historical Commission, PO Box 12276, Austin TX 78711-2276.





## UPCOMING MEETINGS AND EVENTS



### MEETINGS

#### May

**9-14** *29th International Symposium on Archaeometry*. This year's meeting will be held in Ankara, Turkey, at the National Library. In addition to the scientific sessions (oral and posters), there will be a program of receptions, dinner, and sightseeing to various archeological sites. Hotel reservations and a travel service for the sightseeing have been arranged. For more information, contact Ay Melek Ozer, Archaeometry 94, METU, Department of Physics 06531, Ankara, Turkey. Telephone: 90-4-02101000/3273; fax 90-4-210-12-81.

**12-14** *Sixth Annual Oklahoma Statewide Preservation Conference*. Fort Sill, Oklahoma. For more information, contact the State Historic Preservation Office, (405) 521-6249.

**17-21** *International Tree-Ring Conference: Tree Rings, Environment, and Humanity -- Relationships and Processes*. Hotel Park Tucson, Tucson AZ. The theme of the conference is Relationships and Processes, in order to stress the contributions of tree-ring research to understanding environmental and cultural processes. Paper and poster sessions will be on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Thursday will be for activities, including day-long field trips and workshops, or options decided by the individual. Longer field trips will be offered pre- and post-conference: 14-16 May, Southwestern environmental variability, Grand Canyon; 13-16 May, Southwestern archeological sites, Colorado Plateau; 22-25 May, bristlecone pine, White Mountains of California. Registration fees are \$150 (regular) and \$50 (students). The regular fee includes a reception, coffee breaks and lunches during the meetings, a conference program, and abstracts of the papers and posters. Registration at

the Hotel Park Tucson includes breakfast. Contact: International Tree-Ring Conference, Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, Building 58, University of Arizona, Tucson AZ 85721. Telephone: (602) 621-2191; Fax: (602) 621-8229.

#### May 30-June 4

*International Rock Art Congress*. Dubois Conference Center, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff. The Congress will bring together people interested in rock art research, education, preservation, and conservation. Symposia, papers, and posters on a wide range of topics will cover five days, field trips also planned. Contact: 1994 IRAC-ARARA, PO Box 65, San Miguel CA 93451-0065. Telephone: (805) 467-3704. Fax: (800) 467-2532.

#### September

**16-18** *Science and Archaeology: A Multi-Disciplinary Approach to Studying the Past*, sponsored by the Society for Archaeological Sciences. Cambridge MA. Contact: Robert H. Tykot, Archaeometry Laboratories, Harvard University, Cambridge MA 02138. Telephone: (617) 496-8991. Fax: (617) 495-8925.

**22-24** The Textile Society of America will hold its fourth biennial symposium at the Fowler Museum of Cultural History, at the University of California of California - Los Angeles. The theme will be "Contact, Crossover, Continuity". Papers will address textiles which have been subjected to outside influence, and which continue in an altered form. For more information, contact Louise W. Mackie, Textile Department, Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto Ontario, M5S2C6, Canada. Telephone: (416) 586-8055.



**November**

**2-4** *American Association of Stratigraphic Palynologists, Annual Meeting.* College Station, Texas. Technical session will be held on the 2nd and 4th, with a one-day symposium on the 3rd, entitled "Good and Bad Procedures for Collecting, Processing and Analyzing Palynomorphs". This symposium will focus on both pre-Quaternary and Recent age materials. A one-day workshop, "Palynology in the 1990s and Beyond", will be held Saturday, November 5. For further information, contact Dr. Vaughn M. Bryant, Jr., Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University, College Station TX 77843-4352. Telephone: (409) 845-9334/5242; Fax: (409) 845-4070.

**30-December 2**

*American Anthropological Association, Annual Meeting.* Atlanta GA. Contact: AAA, 1703 NW New Hampshire Avenue, Washington DC 20009. Telephone: (202) 232-8800.

**1995**

**May 24-28**

*7th North American Fur Trade Conference.* Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. Although previous conferences have focused on the fur trade before 1950, this conference plans to offer sessions which will bring the study of the fur trade into the 20th century. Papers are invited from researchers interested in areas such as Native Studies, Women's Studies, Ecology and the Sciences, Comparative Studies, History, Anthropology, Literature, etc., that explore European and Asian connections, mink and fox farming, conservation, animal population, women's roles, literary perspectives, etc. There will be a special session of papers related to the eastern Atlantic region. Contact: Barry Moody or Bill Wicken, Gorsebrook Research Institute for Atlantic Canada, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia Canada B3H 3C3. Telephone: (902) 420-5668; Fax: (902) 420-5530; E-Mail: BWicken@Husky1.St-Marys.CA

**EXHIBITS AND OTHER EVENTS**

**Current**

*Oklahoma State Museum of History.* Exhibit on hunting and fishing in Oklahoma from prehistoric time to the present. The Deer Creek site in north central Oklahoma is the focus of the exhibit. In the Native American Gallery is the long term exhibit which gives an overview of Oklahoma prehistory,

focusing on the Spiro site. Contact: State Museum of History, 2100 Lincoln Blvd, Oklahoma City, OK 73105. Telephone: (405) 521-2491.

**May 1 - 30**

*Chisolm Trail Museum,* Kingfisher, Oklahoma. Indian Art Exhibit. For more information, contact (405) 375-5176.

**OTHER EVENTS**

**June**

**4**

*Pawnee Bill Ranch,* near Pawnee, Oklahoma. Pawnee Bill Wild West Show. For more information, contact (405) 762-3614.

**18**

*G. Murrell Home,* near Tahlequah, Oklahoma. 1858 Lawn Social. For more information, contact (918) 456-2751.

**25-26**

*Fort Reno,* west of El Reno, Oklahoma. Fort Reno and Indian Territory Days. Historical reenactments from the late 1800s. For more information, contact (405) 262-1188.

## AVOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS, SEMINARS, AND DIGS

### Missouri Archeological Society

Contact: Melody Galen, Missouri Archeological Society, PO Box 958, Columbia MO 65202. Telephone: (314) 882-3544.

### Arkansas Archeological Society

Contact: Russell G. Scheibel or Hester A. Davis. Arkansas Archeological Society, PO Box 1222, Fayetteville AR 72702-1222, Telephone (501) 575-3556.

### Oklahoma Anthropological Society

OAS Certification Program. Cost: \$10 plus OAS membership. Seminars are scheduled throughout the year as well as at digs. For information contact: Lois E. Albert, Chair, Certification Council,

Oklahoma Archeological Survey, 111 E. Chesapeake, The University of Oklahoma, Norman OK 73019. Seminars scheduled during the next several months include: **Archeological Dating Techniques** (January 29), **Lithic Technology and Analysis** (February; filled), **General Laboratory Techniques** (March 5-6), **Organic Remains Analysis** (Plant materials; April or May), and **Maps and Mapping** (April or May). In order to enroll in these seminars you must be a member of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society. Preference for enrollment in classes with limited enrollment will be given to those enrolled in the Certification Program.



INVESTIGATIONS AT THE JAMES PACE SITE (16DS268),

DeSOTO PARISH, LOUISIANA<sup>1</sup>

Jeffrey S. Girard,  
Northwestern State University,  
Natchitoches, Louisiana

INTRODUCTION

Archaeological contexts that relate to the initial formation of the Caddoan cultural tradition (ca. A.D. 800 - 1000) have been difficult to isolate in northwestern Louisiana. Excavated sites apparently occupied during this period either are large and complex with only a few contexts sampled (e.g., Mounds Plantation [16CD12] and Gahagan [16RR1]), or show evidence of occupation over several hundred years and lack internal chronologies (e.g., Smithport Landing [16DS4]; Webb and McKinney 1975; Webb and Dodd 1939; Webb 1963).

An apparent exception is the James Pace site (16DS268) located north of Logansport in DeSoto Parish (Figure 1). The range of pottery types recovered during investigations carried

out in 1967, prior to construction of Toledo Bend Reservoir, suggested that the site was occupied over a relatively short period of time within this crucial interval (Jensen 1968; Story 1990). Unfortunately, excavations were confined to a relatively small area, no radiocarbon dates were obtained, and descriptions of cultural features were ambiguous (Story 1990: 317). However, the Pace site remained above the maximum pool level of the reservoir and, during the spring of 1992 and again in the fall of 1993, I carried out limited investigations to: 1) determine whether or not topographic rises identified during earlier investigations represented cultural features, 2) recover charcoal in good context for radiocarbon analysis, and 3) obtain a more spatially diverse sample of artifacts.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The Pace site has been known at least since the 1940s when the area was plowed and planted in corn. The landowner, Mr. James Pace, states that three mounds were visible at that time. All had flat tops and were much larger than they now appear. He also reports that local artifact collectors excavated several holes into each of the mounds, but none of the excavations was deep and nothing of significance was found.

The site was put into pasture during the early 1950s and continued to be in this condition when recorded in 1961 by J. Dan Scurlock and W.A. Davis of the University of Texas during a survey for the proposed Toledo Bend Reservoir (Scurlock and Davis 1962). The investigators identified four mounds and an adjacent village area. Scurlock returned to the site in 1963 and

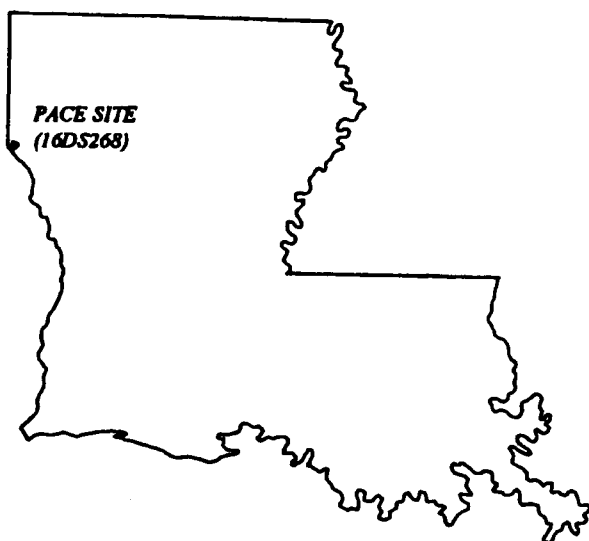


Figure 1. Location of the James Pace site.

excavated an unreported number of test pits and a trench. The excavations showed that the deposits consisted of approximately one foot (ca. 30 cm) of sandy sediment that was underlain by red clay. Artifacts were found in the upper sandy deposit, but no concentrated midden was encountered (Scurlock 1964:22).

More intensive excavations were conducted four years later under the direction of Harald Jensen of Southern Methodist University (Jensen 1968). Jensen identified five topographic rises at the site, four of which he believed to be gas or pimple mounds. He suggested that the largest rise, located at the southern end of the site, might be a cultural feature (Jensen 1968:31).

Four 50-meter long backhoe trenches, each one m wide and 50 cm deep, were excavated by SMU in the northern part of the site. A fifth backhoe trench was excavated into a slight rise in the southern "area of investigation", but this rise was found to be a natural feature. In addition to the backhoe trenches, 16 test pits were excavated by hand. One backhoe trench hit a human burial -- an adult, tightly flexed on its side with no accompanying grave goods. The excavations also encountered a clay-lipped fire basin. Although nothing was recovered within the basin, discolored clay suggested that *in situ* burning had taken place. Fourteen possible postholes also were encountered. Although no patterns were detected, the presence of several pieces of burned

daub suggested that structures were represented.

Subsequent to the excavations the site was taken out of pasture and planted in pine. The peripheries recently have been clearcut, resulting in some surface disturbances. However, most of the site remains in excellent condition.

### MAPPING AND AUGER TESTS

A topographic map of the site was made during the spring of 1992. Two of the rises reported by earlier investigators (designated Mounds A and B on Figure 2) were easily discerned, each being more than one m high. Mound B obviously is the "large mound" described by both Scurlock (1964:22) and Jen-

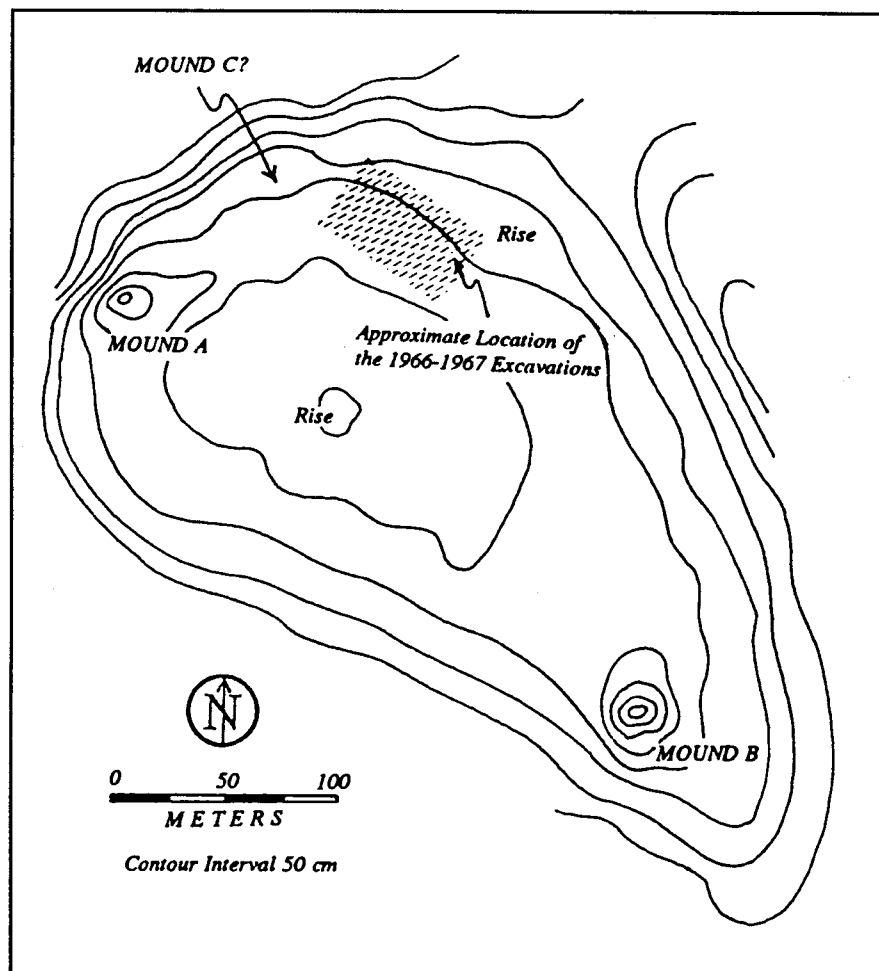


Figure 2. Topographic map of the Pace site.

sen (1968:31). Although the northern edge of the site has been damaged by the logging operations, Mr. Pace and others state that a rise similar to Mound A was present in the area (labeled "Mound C?" in Figure 2). Two additional rises are visible, but both are less than one m high.

Although the exact location of the SMU excavations is not known, Jensen (1968:32) stated that the backhoe trenches were excavated in the northern part of the site, and information provided by Mr. Pace indicates that the area was at, or very close to, the location plotted in Figure 2. It is possible that the low rise located in this area is that described by Jensen as having been partially excavated by a backhoe trench and found to be natural.

Using a four-inch bucket auger, I made sub-surface tests directly on, and adjacent to, Mounds A and B, and in the area where Mr. Pace reported the third rise. Alternating layers of gray sandy loam and reddish-brown sandy clay loam were encountered by the auger tests on Mounds A and B, suggesting that they were artificial earthworks. No buried sandy loam layers were encountered in the area of the former third rise, but additional work needs to be carried out to determine whether or not mound deposits remain. The auger tests excavated adjacent to the rises encountered soil profiles similar to those described by Jensen and reported in the parish soil survey (Edwards, Cooley, and Godfrey 1991). I have not tested the two low rises.

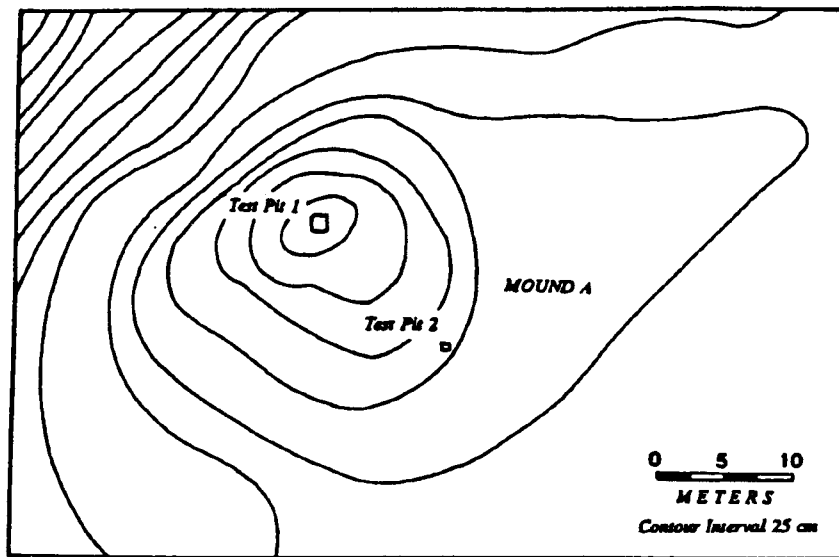


Figure 3. Location of test pits on Mound A.

#### MOUND A TEST PITS

Flecks of charcoal were recovered in a buried sandy loam zone encountered by the Mound A auger test suggesting that it might be possible to acquire charcoal in a datable context. A 1 x 1 m test pit, later enlarged due to slumping of the profiles, was placed near the summit of the mound over the auger test (Figure 3). The excavation revealed a series of alternating strata of sandy loam and sandy clay loam that clearly accumulated as a result of human activity. Strata were easily distinguished on the basis of color, texture, and degree of compaction (Figure 4). Portions of the upper boundaries of the sandy clay loam strata were flat and smooth as if purposely leveled and compacted. However, the deposits did not appear weathered and no structural remains, pits, burials, or artifact accumulations were encountered. Artifacts recovered in the mound fill consist of five sherds, 11 flakes, and two pebble cores. The single decorated sherd has small triangular punctations and a single incised line below the lip (Figure 5I). Flecks and small chunks of charcoal also were recovered in the fill and two

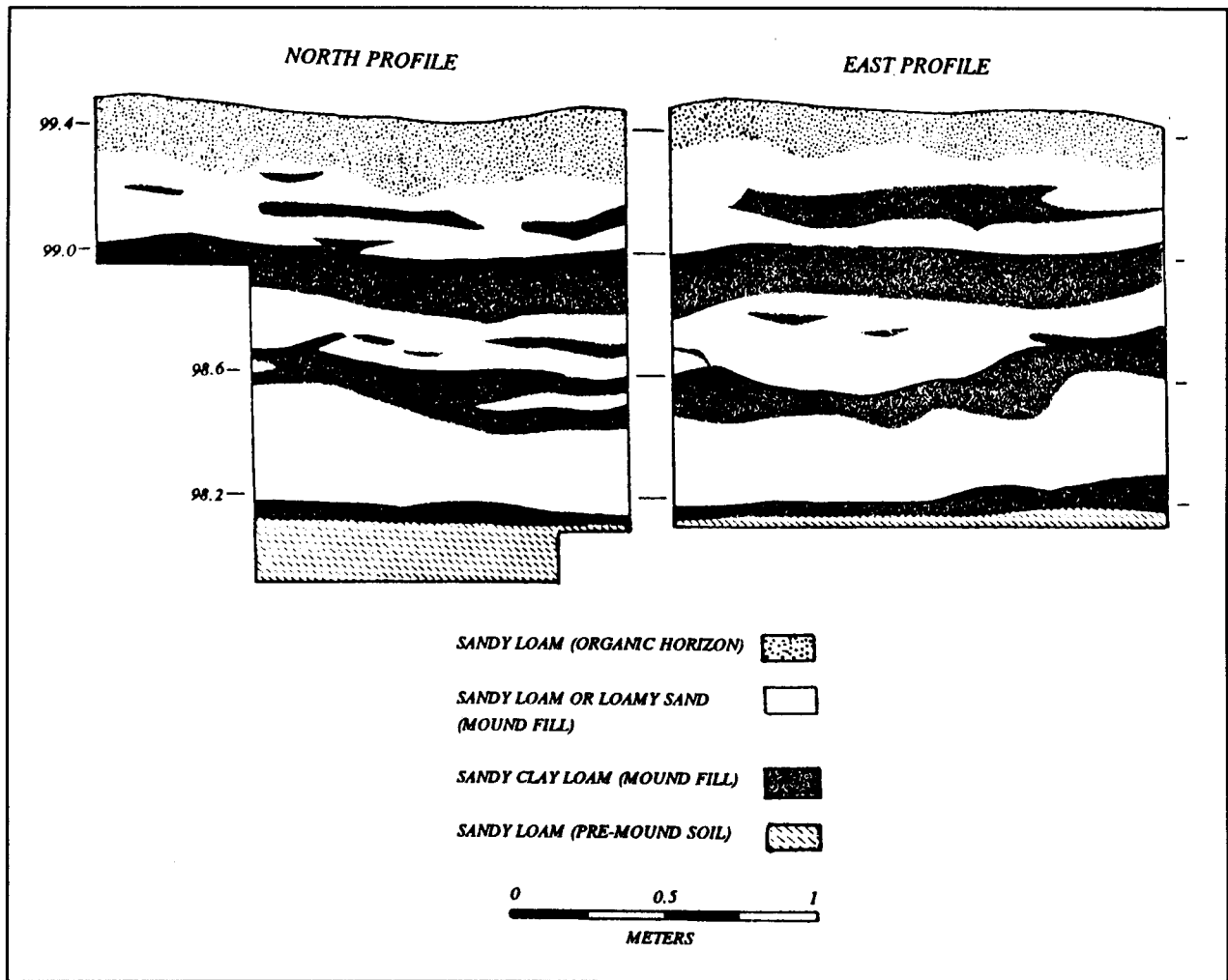


Figure 4. North and east profiles of Test Pit 1, Mound A.

charcoal samples were retained for radiocarbon analyses (Table 1). The former surface underlying the mound was encountered 1.3 to 1.4 m below the surface of the test pit. Eight sherds (all undecorated), 94 flakes, and three pebble cores were recovered in the pre-mound terrace

deposit and scattered charcoal was collected for radiocarbon analysis.

A small (50 x 50 cm) test pit also was excavated near the base of the mound slope southeast of the summit (Figure 3). Sandy loam mound fill, unstratified except for one thin lens

Table 1. Radiocarbon Assays from the Pace Site.

Lab No.	Provenience	C-14 Age	C-13 Adjusted	Calibrated Range*
Beta-58870	Mound A, moundfill	2080 +/-190		
Beta-58871	Mound A, pre-mound	1230 +/-100		
Beta-62511	Mound A, moundfill	1680 +/-80	1660 +/-80	AD 258-528
Beta-67677	Mound B, pre-mound	1080 +/-80	1020 +/-80	AD 904-1045

\* following Stuiver and Becker (1986), Method A, 1-sigma

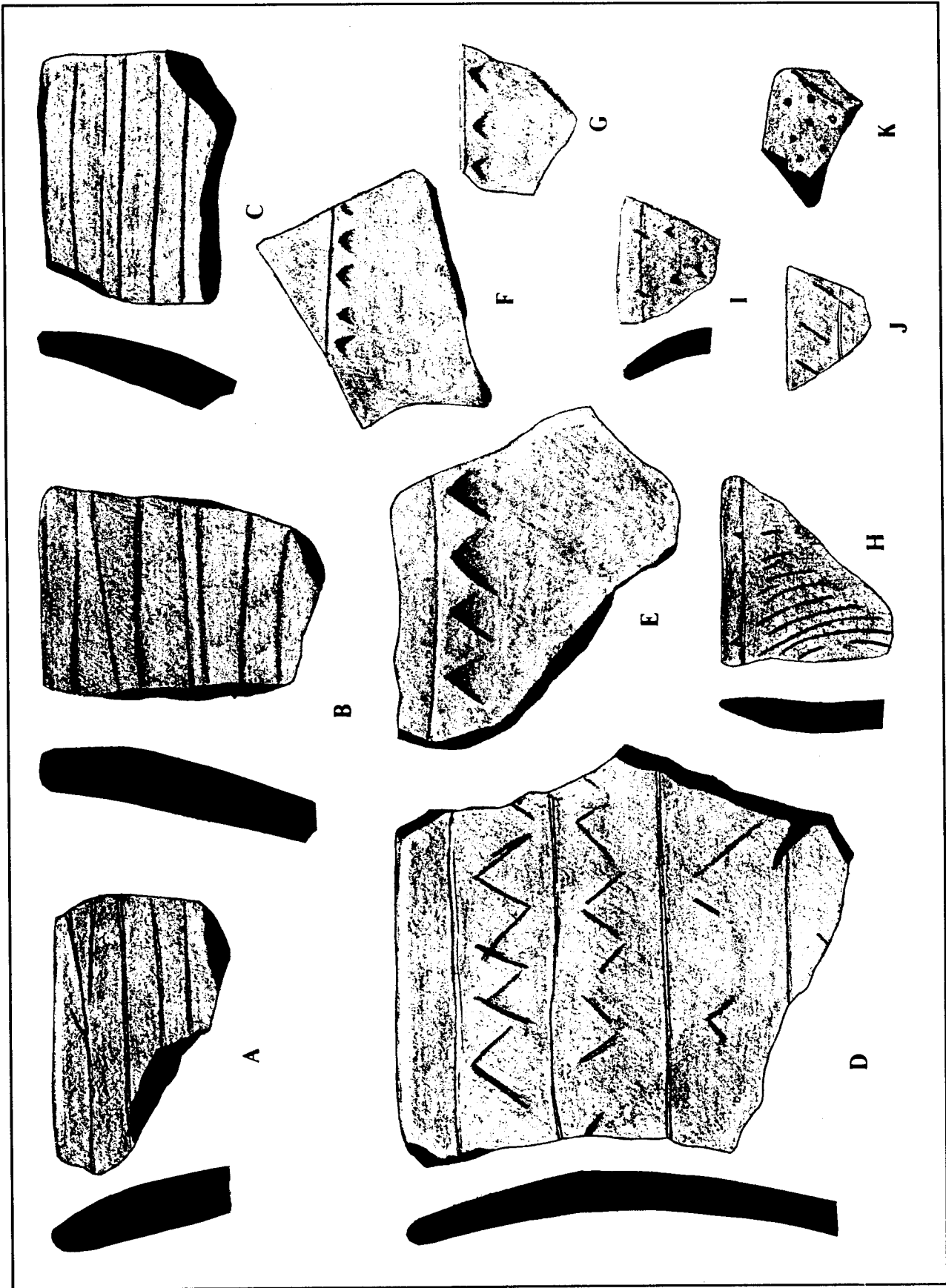


Figure 5. Selected decorated sherds recovered during the recent investigations.

of sandy clay loam, was present to 65 cm beneath the surface, at which point the original, pre mound terrace surface was encountered.

Recovered from the mound fill were 14 sherds, two pebble cores, and 11 flakes. Three of the sherds had single horizontal incised lines; the remainder were undecorated. Two pebble cores and four flakes were also recovered. I was not able to differentiate mound and pre mound sediments until the profile was exposed and studied. Artifacts were collected in 20 cm levels and those recovered between 40 and 60 cm below the surface (seven sherds, two pebble cores, and four flakes) came from a mixture of mound fill and pre mound deposits. Two of the sherds were decorated; one had a single incised line, and the other had small punctations probably bounded by a rectilinear enclosure (Figure 5K). Two of the undecorated

sherds were untempered, with the sandy paste characteristic of pottery relating to the Mossy Grove sites in eastern Texas (Story 1990:247).

Six sherds and seven flakes clearly were recovered within the pre mound deposit. Only one sherd was decorated, with a single horizontal line and diagonal slashes (Figure 5J). One of the undecorated sherds is of the untempered sandy paste variety.

### MOUND B TEST PIT

During the fall of 1993, a 1 x 2 m test pit was excavated at the northwestern edge of Mound B (Figure 6). The purpose was to ascertain whether the southern portion of the site is likely to have been occupied at the same time as the northern. No pottery or other time diagnostic

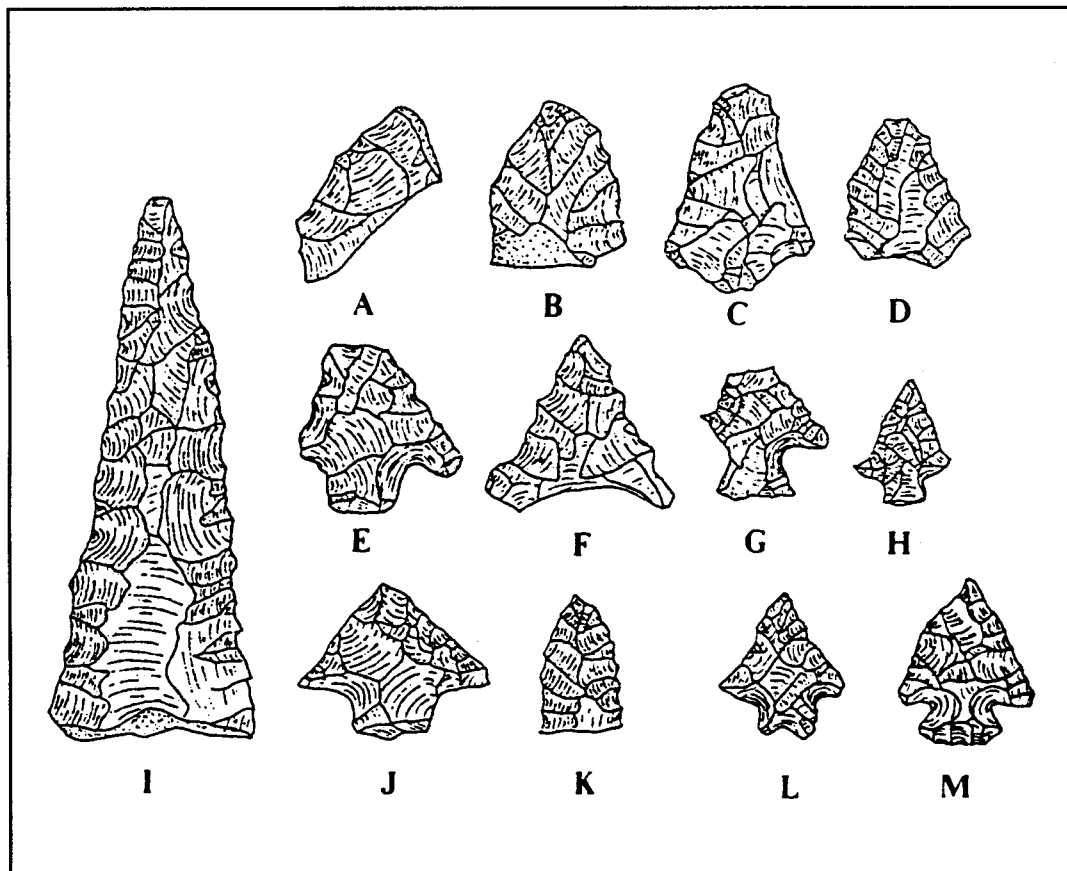


Figure 6. Retouched chipped stone artifacts recovered during the recent investigations.



artifacts had been recovered from this portion of the site at the time.

The excavation was placed on the mound periphery in order to sample a context beneath the mound fill while minimizing disturbance of the mound. The excavation revealed that the mound fill was 25 - 35 cm thick in this area. The fill consisted of a single stratum of sandy loam with small scattered pockets of light gray sand and numerous stream pebbles. One undecorated grog/grit tempered sherd and 16 flakes were recovered. In contrast to the mound fill, the underlying terrace deposit consisted of compact sandy loam lacking gravels. Although not present in large quantities, artifacts were more numerous than in the mound fill. Recovered were 10 undecorated sherds, one Colbert point (Figure 7M), and 102 flakes. Scattered wood charcoal from the terrace deposit was recovered for radiocarbon analysis.

### RADIOCARBON ANALYSES

Four charcoal samples have been submitted to Beta Analytic, Inc., for radiocarbon analyses (Table 1). Results of the two samples obtained in the terrace deposits beneath Mound A and Mound B suggest that the pre-mound occupations relate to the 1300 - 1000 BP interval<sup>2</sup>. This interval falls within the Fourche Maline 7 period as identified by Schambach (1982:138) for the Red River Valley in southwestern Arkansas and slightly predates the Alto Focus burials in Mound 5 at the Mounds Plantation site (Webb and McKinney 1975:72).

Two samples recovered from the Mound A deposits also have been analyzed. Both samples were from small scatters of charcoal not associated with evidence of *in situ* burning. The age determinations are significantly earlier than those from the pre-mound deposit suggesting that scattered charcoal was present in the sediments used

to construct the mound. The charcoal is not likely to be related to cultural activity at the site.

### RECOVERED ARTIFACTS

Story (199:319) notes that, relative to collections from other sites in the region, the pottery recovered during the 1967 excavations at the Pace site contains an unusually high percentage of sherds with Coles Creek attributes. Many ceramic types considered diagnostic of early Caddoan occupations appear to be missing. Although a substantial collection of pottery was recovered during the initial investigations, most of it came from a small portion of the site. During the spring of 1992, surface collections were made from several portions of the site, primarily in areas where logging activities had disturbed the surface around the site peripheries. In addition, sherds collected during the 1950s by Mr. Mike Beckman

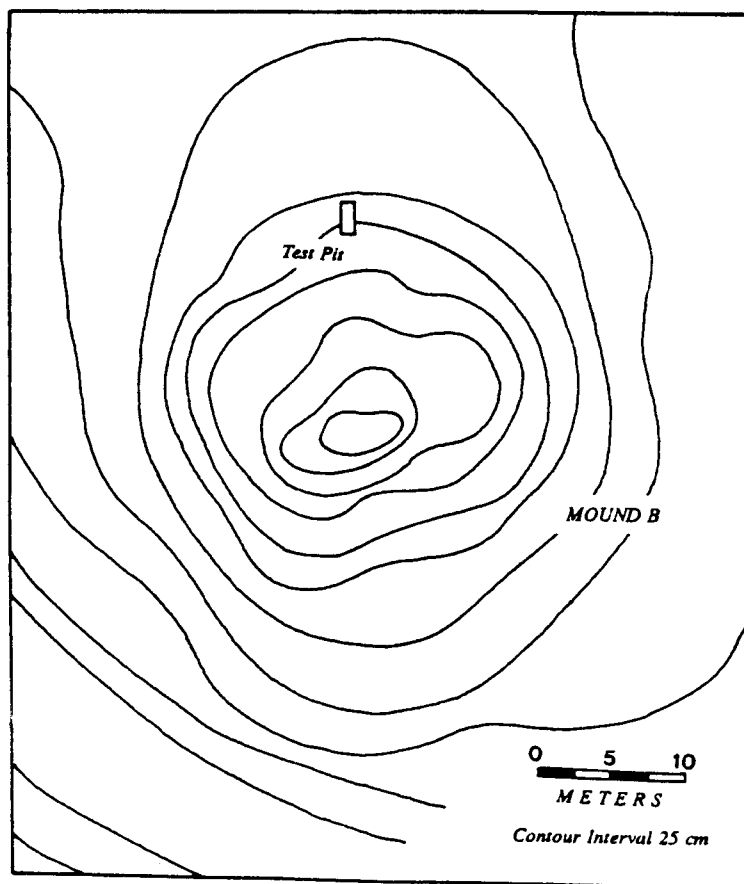


Figure 7. Location of test pit on Mound B.

of Shreveport and now curated at the Williamson Museum at Northwestern State University have been examined.

The recently recovered pottery represents a range of types similar to the earlier recovered specimens (Figure 6) suggesting that the entire site was occupied within a relatively short span of time. Untempered, sandy paste sherds had not been identified previously at the Pace site, but similar pottery has been recovered from the nearby Haddens Bend site (16DS203; Jensen 1968:21; Story 1990:316).

Recovered, retouched stone artifacts consist of chert pebble cores and arrowpoints in varying stages of reduction (Figure 7). Stems on the arrowpoints tend to be expanding and suggestive of the types Colbert and Friley. Possibly representing the earliest occupation of the site are an elongated biface of silicified wood and a small broken Gary dart point (Figure 7 I and 7J).

## DISCUSSION

Although the recent investigations have been limited in scope, several previously unknown aspects of the Pace site have been clarified.

1. The site contains at least two artificial mounds and it is probable that a third mound also existed. The status of two additional small rises has yet to be determined.
2. The test pits into Mound A revealed no evidence that the mound served as a platform for burials or structures. The mound was constructed by the deliberate layering of contrasting fills over a former habitation or midden area. Although the sandy clay loam surfaces appear to have been deliberately compacted and smoothed, no weathering or trash accumulation was evident, and thus it is likely that the mound was completed within a relatively short span of time.
3. Radiocarbon analyses of scattered charcoal from beneath Mounds A and B suggest that the premound occupation of the site took place between 1300 and 1000 BP in radiocarbon years. The terminal date of occupation is not known, but the ceramic diversity is

low, suggesting that the site was not inhabited over a long time span.

A more detailed report on the Pace site excavations will be completed following additional excavations planned for the spring of 1994.

*Acknowledgements.* The radiocarbon analyses were funded, in part, by a grant from the Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy.

## NOTES

- 1) The Pace site initially was assigned the trinomial 16DS10 by the University of Texas. Because this number had been used by Dr. Clarence Webb to refer to another site in DeSoto Parish, the Louisiana Division of Archaeology later assigned a new number -- 16DS268.
- 2) Unfortunately, the first two samples submitted were not adjusted for C-13 fractionation, and thus, only the sample from beneath Mound B has been converted to calibrated calendar years. However, by estimating the adjusted ages between 20 and 60 years later than the C-14 age, then calibrating the results, a calibrated range between approximately AD 680 and 980 is obtained.

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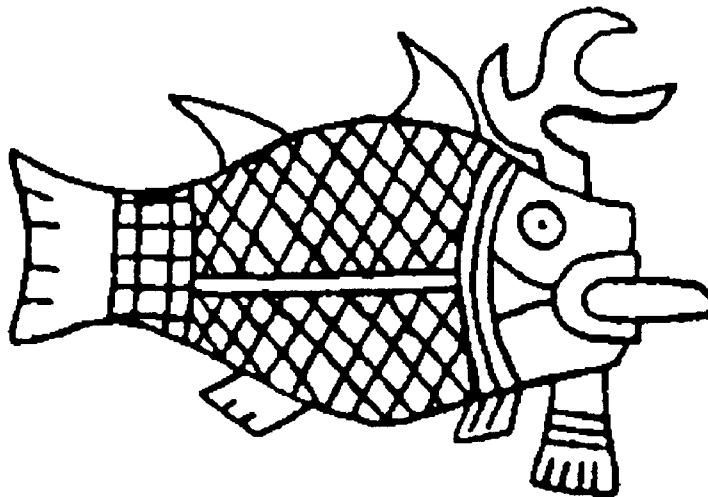
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## SOME NOTES ON "ROSE QUARTZ" ARTIFACTS IN THE CADDOAN AREA

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## Abstract

*Prehistoric Caddoans and their predecessors used various forms of quartz from the Ouachita Mountains for select artifacts. Rare items ground from what has been called "rose quartz" are known for a few Oklahoma sites of probable Archaic age. Although initially thought to be exotic, a feldspar-orthoclase mineral co-occurs with quartz in veinlets, veins, and seams in the Crystal Mountain Sandstone Formation, which outcrops in McCurtain County, Oklahoma, and some counties in southwestern Arkansas. This mineral appears to be the source for stone used to make "rose quartz" artifacts.*

## Introduction

Among the status goods found buried with prehistoric Caddoan elite, few objects elicit more comment and praise than those made from quartz crystal. The two animal effigy boatstones from the Spiro site come quickly to mind. Made by grinding and polishing large, clear quartz crystals (Brown 1976:137, 139; Patterson 1937:128-129), these beautiful objects attest to the technological and artistic skills, and especially patience, of these people to work with a crystalline mineral ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ) that is extremely hard (7 on Mohs scale of 10). Also from Spiro comes an even larger clear quartz crystal that has been rounded, grooved, and hollowed (by grinding) into what is described as a bar weight (Brown 1976:138-139). Elsewhere in the Caddoan area, unworked quartz crystals and quartz arrowpoints are reported for elite burials at the Crenshaw and the George C. Davis centers (Durham and Davis 1975; Shafer 1973), and similar artifacts are noted for numerous hamlets and villages (e.g., Kay 1984; Webb 1948; Wood and Early 1981; Wyckoff 1967, 1968). The exact sources for these clear quartz crystals are undetermined, but clear and milky quartz veins, crystals, and rubble are reported (Honest 1923; Pitt et al. 1982) for numerous locations in the Ouachita Mountains of southwestern Arkansas and southeastern Oklahoma. These extensively

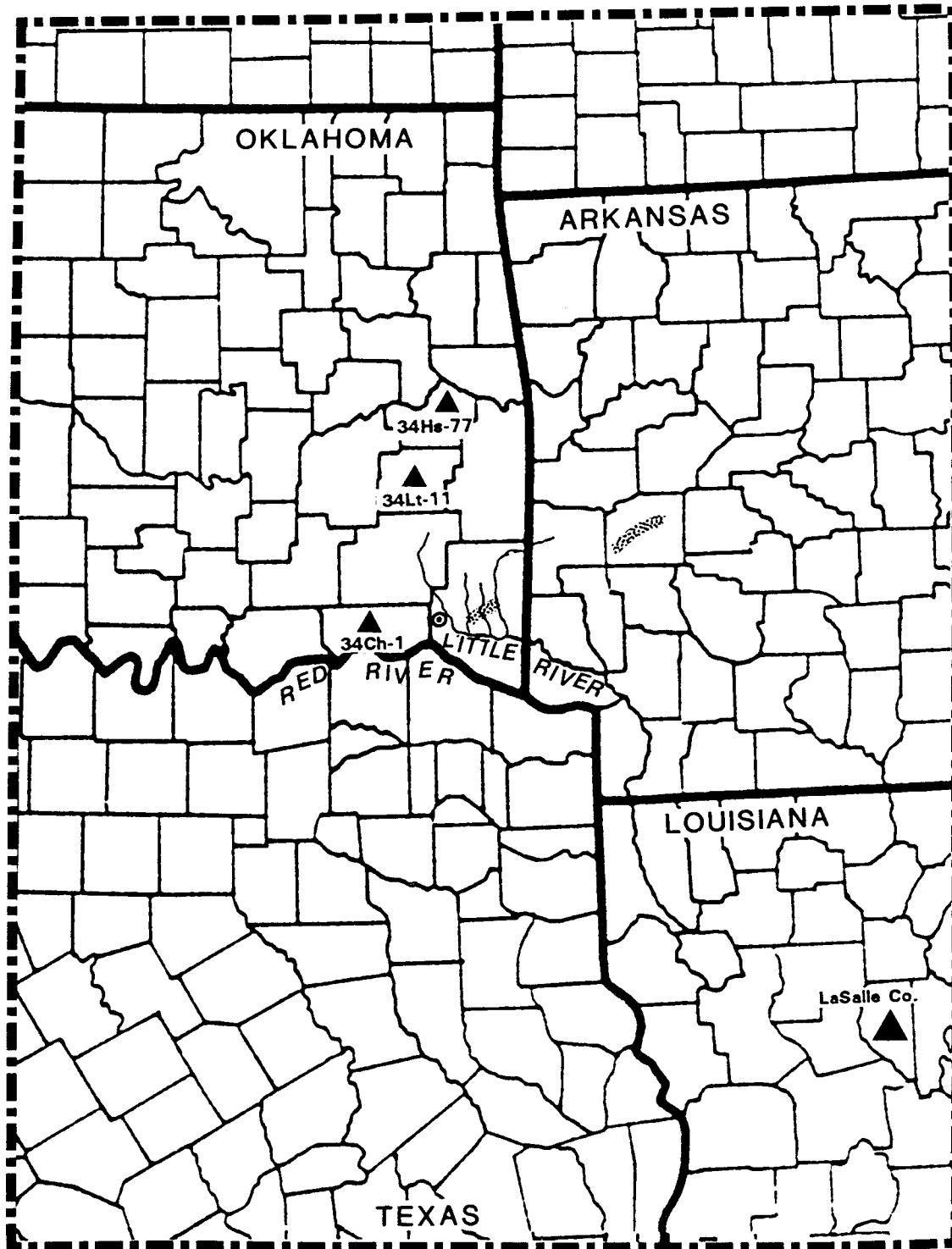
folded and faulted uplands were the homeland of generations of prehistoric Caddoans and a significant source of minerals and game important to early historic Caddoans (Early 1988; Early and Limp 1982; Swanton 1942).

The use of quartz in pre-Caddoan times seems spotty. There is a remarkable human effigy ground from a large crystal that was found at the Marksville-affiliated Coral Snake Mound in east Texas (McClurkan et al. 1966). But more commonly, crystals and dart points of this material occasionally turn up in habitation deposits where non-pottery or prepottery assemblages are prevalent (Bobalik 1977; Johnson 1962; Wyckoff 1966). Some of these prepottery assemblages are radiocarbon dated, and they appear to be contemporaneous with the construction and use of the Poverty Point site, the mysterious earthworks of Archaic age in northeastern Louisiana. Worked and unworked quartz crystals occur at Poverty Point (Ford and Webb 1956; Webb 1977), and these objects undoubtedly attest to a trade network that involved late Archaic residents of the Ouachita Mountains.

Through the years, archeologists working in the Caddoan area have recovered a few stone artifacts ground from rose quartz. Because such artifacts were so rare and the material so unusual, these items have sometimes been interpreted as exotic trade goods (Wyckoff 1980:358). Now, however, continued field work in southeast Oklahoma has helped delimit localities where rose quartz occurs as a minor constituent in gravel. Below we briefly summarize the character and distribution of reported rose quartz artifacts and the potential source areas for this mineral.

## Some "Rose Quartz" Artifacts in the Caddoan Area

The term rose quartz has been applied to a few artifacts found in the four state area of Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. In 1937, J.T. Patterson reported his compilation and study of



- ▲ Archeological sites with "rose quartz" artifacts.
- 34Hs-77, McCann Mtn. Haskell Co., Okla.
- 34Ch-1, Mahaffie, Choctaw Co., Okla.
- 34Lt-11, McCutchan-McLaughlin, Latimer Co., Okla.
- LaSalle Parish, Louisiana
- ⊙ Cobble find (Figure 3)
- ▨ Crystal Mountain Formation exposure

0 mile 50  
 0 kilometer 80



Figure 1.

information on 528 boatstones from these four states plus western Mississippi. Of the 343 specimens for which information on composition was available, only 27 (7.8%) were of quartz, and only 1 (3.7%) of these was of rose quartz (Patterson 1937:Tables 9 and 18). Although not illustrated, this single specimen reportedly (Patterson 1937:27-28) is "elegant", being rectangular with slightly flaring sides and wide (un-grooved) convex keel. It measures 85 mm long, 35 mm wide, and 32 mm high ("deep") and was found in LaSalle Parish, Louisiana, which is well east of the Caddoan area (Figure 1).

Since 1975, parts of three different rose quartz artifacts have been found in Oklahoma (Figures 1 and 2). All three are sections of longitudinally drilled bannerstones (Neal 1986). From the McCann Mountain site (34Hs-77) in Haskell County, about 20 miles west of Spiro, comes a corner section (Figure 2a) of an hourglass form of bannerstone. This fragment is 42 mm long, 29 mm wide, and 25 mm thick. Well smoothed on the exterior, this broken specimen exhibits ridges in the drilled area that attest to drilling with sand and cane. This artifact was found along the shoreline eroding into this site. Other artifacts from here could be used to argue the presence of late Archaic and early Formative components (Miller 1977:312-318).

A very similar segment of a rose quartz bannerstone (Figure 2b) is reported (Perino and Bennett 1978) for the Mahaffey site in Choctaw County (Figure 1). Measurements for this fragment are not reported, but it appears (Perino and Bennett 1978:Figure 17) slightly smaller than the one from McCann Mountain. This site, like McCann Mountain, has relatively thin deposits containing artifacts attributable to Archaic and early Formative assemblages (*ibid.*).

A third rose quartz artifact comes from the McCutchan-McLaughlin site (34Lt-11) in Latimer County. This piece comprises about a third of an ovate bannerstone (Figure 2c). Measuring 35 x 31 x 26 mm (length-width-thickness), this object has very smooth surfaces, a convex edge, and a drilled area displaying numerous parallel ridges from having been drilled with sand and cane. The specimen was found in the backfill of a mass burial (Burial #6; Powell and Rogers 1980) of Fourche Maline phase origin, but it probably was redeposited from the late Archaic (Wister phase) midden prevalent at this site.

## "Rose Quartz" Sources

Sources for quartz crystals and vein quartz have been long recognized in the Ouachita Mountains. As early as 1719, LaHarpe reported observing "crystal rock" during his trek north through the western Ouachitas. Early geological studies of the Ouachitas typically record outcrops and occurrences of quartz. In 1923, Honess discussed the presence of quartz veinlets, veins, or boulder-size intrusions in seven major strata common to the Oklahoma Ouachitas. A few years later, Croneis (1930:92-102) reports the same occurrences, plus several more areally restricted strata, for the Ouachitas in Arkansas. Subsequently, many geologists have reported the occurrences and characteristics of quartz while detailing the geology of particular localities in the Ouachitas (e.g., Cline and Shelburne 1960; Pitt 1955; Pitt et al. 1982). Notably, while "smokey", "milky", "clear", and "diamond-like" forms of quartz are mentioned, descriptions or discussions of "rose quartz" are missing. This leads us to the question, "Are these artifacts really made from rose quartz?" If not, what mineral are they? Is it indigenous or exotic to the study area?

Insight was gained about 10 years ago as we were inspecting clearcut areas in the Little River drainage of western McCurtain County, Oklahoma. While looking at an archeological site north of the former location of Ringold and west of the river (Figure 1), we walked along a gravel-strewn ridge or terrace. Here, a cobble clast of "rose quartz" was seen and collected. Measuring 74 x 58 x 29 mm, this cobble was broken on one end and scaled away on one face (Figure 3). In color and texture, it closely resembles the broken bannerstones from the McCann Mountain and McCutchan-McLaughlin sites, but the broken areas clearly show it has two cleavage planes. At the broken end these planes merge into a more isotropic, milky quartz. These attributes compare nicely to those of feldspar and orthoclase, and these minerals reportedly (Honess 1923:48) comprise from 5 to 25% of the quartz veins in the Crystal Mountain Sandstone. Conglomerate and sandstone beds of this formation are noted (Honess 1923:46-55) to occur in the Glover and Lukfata drainages some 15 to 20 miles east of the Little River locality where the illustrated cobble was found. Similar cobbles and pebbles have been observed by the junior author as minor clasts in gravels along Mountain Fork River, which is even farther east. The Crystal Mountain Formation is well represented in western Arkansas

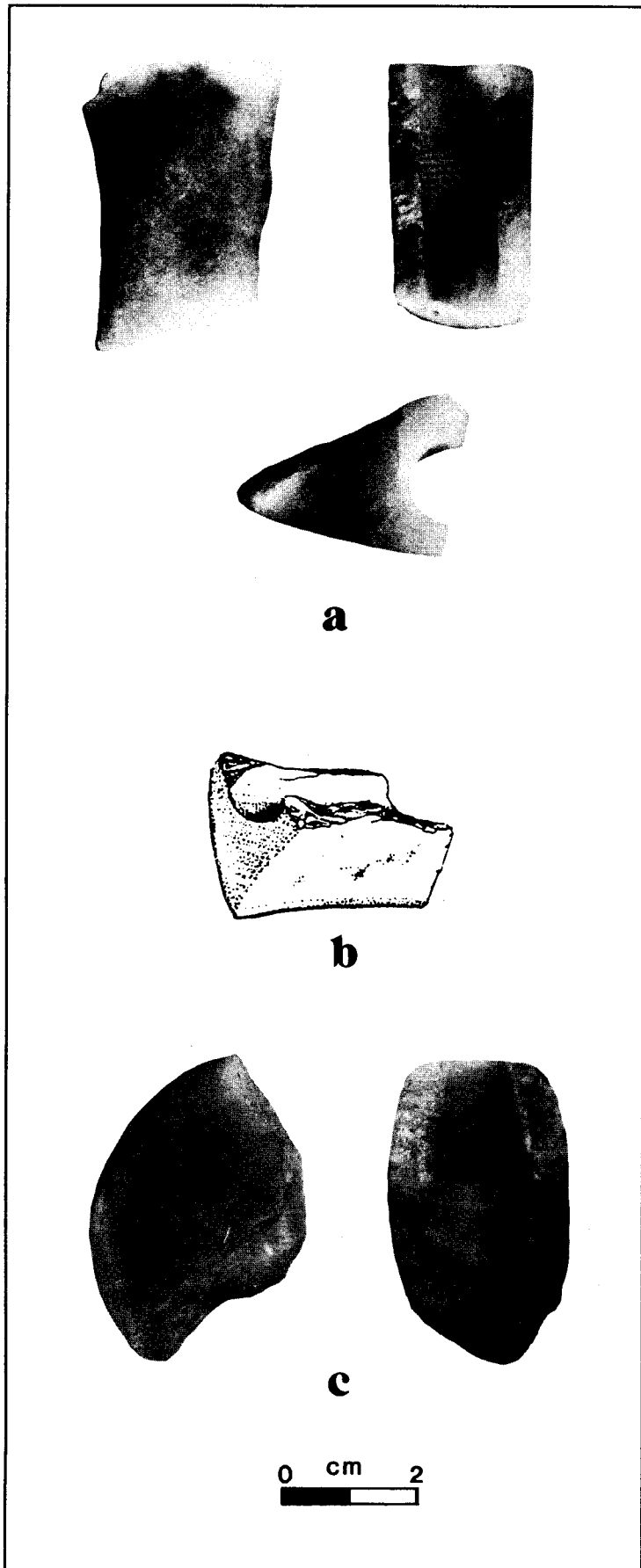
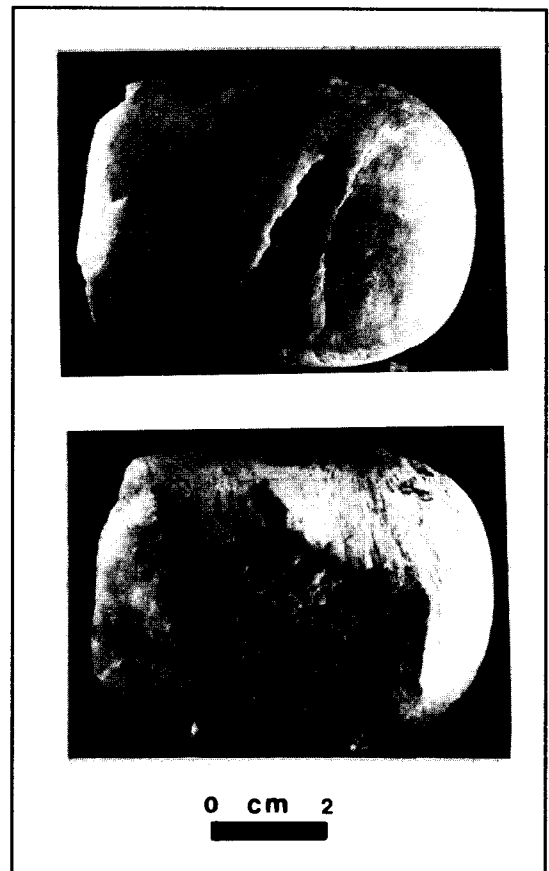


Figure 2. "Rose quartz" artifacts from Oklahoma sites: a, bannerstone section from the McCann Mountain site (34HS77), Haskell County; b, bannerstone fragment from the Mahaffey site (34CH1), Choctaw County; and c, bannerstone fragment from the McCutchan-McLaughlin site (34LT11), Latimer County.

Figure 3. A "rose quartz" cobble found in gravels on a high ridge (terrace?) in the Little River basin, McCurtain County, Oklahoma.



where its type locality occurs (Croneis 1930:93-94), so reddish mixtures of feldspar, orthoclase, and quartz probably are to be found there, too.

### Summary

Major sources of quartz occur in the Ouachita Mountains of Arkansas and Oklahoma. Prehistoric Caddoan and earlier occupants of this region used smokey and clear crystalline forms of this material in their natural state as well as flaking it into beautiful projectiles and occasionally grinding it into very special objects. At times, forms of quartz crystal probably were an important material for trade with neighboring people. In pre-Caddoan times, occasional boatstones and bannerstones were made from a reddish crystalline-like material that has been called rose quartz. While initially thought exotic to the region, this material appears to be a feldspar-orthoclase-quartz mixture which has bedrock sources in McCurtain County, Oklahoma, and adjacent counties in Arkansas. We would appreciate learning of other "rose quartz" artifacts found in the region.

### Acknowledgments

Our experiences in and knowledge of the archeology and geology in McCurtain County have always benefited from the insight and friendship of Lowell Wolfe at Broken Bow. The help and support of Quintus and Mary Herron and the staff of the Museum of the Red River at Idabel are also greatly appreciated.

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