

CADDOAN

ARCHEOLOGY

NEWSLETTER



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EDITOR'S CORNER 1

UPCOMING MEETINGS AND EVENTS. 2
EXHIBITS. 3

REGIONAL NEWS

OKLAHOMA. 4
CADDO TRIBE 5
TEXAS 5

CADDOAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE LITTLE CYPRESS
CREEK VALLEY: RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AT THE
GRIFFIN MOUND SITE (41UR142), UPSHUR COUNTY,
TEXAS
by Bo Nelson, Tim Perttula, and Mike Turner. 6

BOOK REVIEWS

Abandonment of Settlements and Regions:
Ethnoarchaeological and Archaeological
Approaches edited by Catherine M. Cameron
and Steve A. Tomka
reviewed by Ann Early 18

The Ouachita Mountains: A Guide for
Fishermen, Hunters, and Travelers
by Milton D. Rafferty and John C. Catau
reviewed by Heidi Vaughn 20

EDITOR'S CORNER

Once again, the end of the calendar year - and half of the academic year - is creeping up on us. All those uncompleted items seem to loom larger and talking of uncompleted items, I NEED ARTICLES AND NEWS FOR THE NEWSLETTER!!! I thank everyone who sent me items for publication, but I need more, MORE, MORE! Several people have promised papers, but haven't sent them. At this time, I don't have a lead article for the next issue. **Submissions are more than welcome.** Recent issues, especially, have had only Oklahoma exhibits and events listed in the upcoming events section. I would like to have events from other areas, but I need **YOU** to let me know what is happening, or at least who to contact to obtain the information needed for listings.

Recent issues of popular publications have featured a number of articles of interest to archeologists. *National Geographic's* November issue [Volume 186 (5)] headlines Bryan Hodgson's "Buffalo: Back Home on the Range". However, they don't mention Oklahoma's Tall Grass Prairie Preserve near Pawhuska belonging to the Nature Conservancy or the Wichita Wildlife Refuge near Lawton, although they may be among those shown on a map. Hodgson estimated that there may be as many as 200,000 animals today on both public and private lands. In the November/December issue of *Archaeology*, twinned viewpoints about NAGPRA and its effects on American archeology by Clement W. Meighan (Burying American Archeology) and Larry J. Zimmerman (Sharing Control of the Past) are printed. But for all fans of

archeology, the major event of the year is probably the opening of the National Museum of the American Indian, with exhibits entitled "Creation's Journey", "All Roads Are Good", and "This Path We Travel". *Native People* published a special edition [Volume 8 (1), Fall 1994] commemorating the opening; *Archaeology* devoted their feature "At the Museum" to it; and *Smithsonian Runner* [No.94-5, September-October 1994] highlights the new museum and its exhibits. Too bad there isn't some kindly godmother who would pay to transport us all *en masse* to New York for a special showing for Caddos, Caddoan archeologists, and friends.

And speaking of money We are now spending more money to publish and distribute the newsletter than we are generating from subscriptions. For the last two or three years expenses were about equal to income. However, we now are eating into the small surplus from the first few years of publication. The U.S. postal service also keeps threatening to raise rates. If we want to keep the newsletter at its present print quality and look, the subscription cost will need to be increased. I certainly can't print photos anymore at our present cost and not run a deficit. If people don't want to pay more, we will have to go back to the plain white 8.5 x 11 inch sheets with no photos [but distribution costs (postage, labels, etc. won't be any less)]. My brief estimates indicate that in order to keep up a quality publication, reimburse the Survey for at least part of the publication assistant's time in formatting the

CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

newsletter, and to print photos from time to time, the price of a subscription will need to be raised to \$15. Part of the problem is that our audience is so small, around 90 subscriptions consistently, although people drop out and others sign on. Our printing costs per person would drop with any significantly increased list (even 125 to 150

would help), although we would need a minimum of 300 to get bulk rates for mailing. Please let me know what you think about the price increase, or send me ideas about how to increase our number of subscriptions. If I don't hear from people that they would prefer to go back to white paper and keep the price at \$10, rates will increase to \$15 for Volume 6.

UPCOMING MEETINGS AND EVENTS

November

Continuing through 1994 *State Museum of History, Oklahoma City: Saturday Film Series* (Wiley Post Historical Building, Lincoln Boulevard near the Oklahoma Capitol; Free). "The Run" 11:30 AM, "Yesterday's Capitol" 1:30 PM, "101 Ranch" 3:30 PM, Dec. 10; "The Story of Red Cloud" 11:30 AM, "Tecumseh" 1:30 PM, "Sequoyah" 3:30 PM, Dec. 17; "Twin Territories" 11:30 AM, "The Chisholm Trail" 1:30 PM, "The Land Runs" 3:30 PM, Jan. 7; "Pushmataha" 11:30 AM, "Indian Territory" 1:30 PM, "Tonkawa Indians" 3:30 PM, Jan. 14; "Will Rogers" 11:30 AM, "Wildcat" 1:30 PM, "Spirit of Oklahoma Oil Fields", 3:30 PM, Jan. 21; "The Dust Bowl" 11:30 AM, "Blacks in America" 1:30 PM, "Oklahomans in Space" 3:30 PM, Jan. 28.

December

9-10 *Fort Gibson Military Park, Fort Gibson, Oklahoma: 1848 Candlelight Tour* (6:30 to 8:30 PM each night, 10 minutes, \$5 fee, reservations requested). For information call (918) 478-3355.

18 *Fort Gibon Military Park, Fort Gibson, Oklahoma: Christmas Open House* (free). For information call (918) 478-2669.

January

4-8 *The Society for Historical Archaeology's Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology.* J.W. Marriott Hotel, Washington D.C. For more information contact: Henry M. Miller, Historic St. Mary's City, PO Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686. Telephone: (301) 862-0974, or Fax (301) 862-0968.

14-15 *Fort Gibson Military Park, Fort Gibson, Oklahoma: Frontier Battalion Muster of Civil War Reenactors in Living History Encampment.* 9 AM -5 PM, Jan. 14; 9 AM - 12 noon, Jan. 15. Free. Telephone: (918) 478-2669.

March

23-25 *37th Annual Caddo Conference.* University of Texas at Austin, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory. The Conference will be held at the Commons Building at J.J. Pickle Research Campus, The University of Texas at Austin. Paper sessions will be Friday, March 24 and Saturday, March 25. Saturday evening, there will be a barbecue dinner at the Salt Lick restaurant outside of Austin. Bus transportation will be available for out-of-town people). Reservations need to be made early for hotel accommodations, the dinner, and the bus. Preliminary conference announcements have already been mailed. If you did not receive one, or for

additional information contact: Darrell Creel, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, JJ Pickle Research Campus, University of Texas at Austin, Austin TX 78712-1100. Telephone: (512) 471-6007; or fax (512) 471-5973.

31-April 1 *Twelfth Annual Visiting Scholar's Conference, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.* This year's conference focuses on frameworks for the study of culture contact and culture change in archaeology. These issues will be addressed within broad chronological and geographical contexts. Several speakers are already scheduled and others are sought. Geographical area of research is open. For further information, contact: James G. Cusick, Visiting Scholar, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Carbondale IL 62901-4527. Telephone: (618) 453-5031/5057; fax: (618) 453-3253; e-mail: CUSICK@SIUCVMB.SIU.EDU.

April

2-7 *Archaeological Chemistry Symposium, American Chemical Society National Meeting;* sponsored by the subdivision of Archaeological

Chemistry, Division of the History of Chemistry, ACS. Anaheim CA. Contact: Mary Virginia Orna, Department of Chemistry, College of New Rochelle, New Rochelle NY 10805. Telephone (914) 654-5302.

May

3-7 *The Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting.* Hilton Hotel, Minneapolis MN. Program committee chair: Dr. Paul Minnis, Department of Anthropology, The University of Oklahoma, Norman OK 73019. Contact: SAA Office, 900 Second Street NE Suite #12, Washington DC 20002.

August *The Russian Academy of Sciences, International Symposium on Alternative Pathways to the Early State.* Vladivostok, Russia. Symposium objectives include analyses of the transition from pre-state to early state; differences between various forms of proto-states; and why some transformations to state have occurred and others have not. Application deadline, December 31, 1994. Contact: Dr. Nikolay N. Kradin, Institute of History, Archaeology, and Ethnology, Far Eastern Division, Russian Academy of Sciences, 89 Pushkinskaya St., Vladivostok, 690600, Russia.

EXHIBITS

Current *Oklahoma State Museum of History.* The Native American Gallery features a long term exhibit on Oklahoma prehistory, focusing on the Spiro site. A new, larger Spiro exhibit is being planned, but it may be several years away. Contact: State Museum of History, 2100 Lincoln Blvd, Oklahoma City, OK 73105. Telephone: (405) 521-2491.

Until January 15. *National Cowboy Hall of Fame, Oklahoma City.* A photography exhibit, "Don't Fence Me In", by David Stoecklein is

currently showing, featuring photos of working cowboys. This is in addition to permanent exhibits of western art and memorabilia. For information on hours and fees, call (405) 478-2250. The museum is located in northern Oklahoma City, just west of M.L. King Boulevard on N.E. 63rd Street. It is near the zoo and Remington Park.

Until February 12. *Kimball Art Museum, Fort Worth TX.* Exhibit "Tomb Treasures from China". The exhibit showcases more than 60 masterpieces from ancient China,

CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

including several life-size, terracotta soldiers found near the tomb of Qin Shihuangdi, who unified China around 221 BC. Other objects on display date from mid-third century BC to the eighth century AD.

Until June 4. *The Textile Museum*, Washington DC. Exhibit "By Their

Works You Shall Know Them: Native American Art from Oklahoma". The rich artistic heritage of Oklahoma's Native American people is highlighted in this exhibition of over 75 garments, baskets, bags, moccasins, and utilitarian items dating from the early 1800s to present. Includes beading, weaving, and ribbonwork.

REGIONAL NEWS

OKLAHOMA

On September 16 - 19, the Oklahoma Anthropological Society held their fall 1994 activity. A survey, coordinated by OAS Dig Committee Chair Dave Morgan and Oklahoma Archeological Survey archaeologist Lois Albert, was conducted at the Cherokee/Gruber Wildlife Management Area in Cherokee County. This was an ongoing effort to inventory cultural resources within wildlife management areas in the state. We had planned to walk over selected quarter sections, but very heavy vegetation (and an extremely heavy tick population) made visibility almost zero in most areas. Therefore, we decided to concentrate on roads and trails where we could see the surface. In spite of these problems, 17 new sites and 16 isolated finds were recorded. Although many could not be assigned a date because of lack of diagnostic artifacts, some corner notched dart points from the Archaic or Woodland periods as well as historical materials were noted.

Graduate student Stephanie Burns, Department of Anthropology (OU), has completed her thesis (1994) under the direction of physical anthropologist Dr. Leslie Rankin-Hill. It is entitled "Bioarcheology of the Mackey Site in Southeastern Oklahoma". The Mackey site (34LF29) is in the

Wister Lake area. Testing and excavation were done by the WPA and in 1977 by Jerry Galm. Major occupations were during Wister and Fourche Maline phases.

The Oklahoma Department of Transportation archeologists, John Hartley and Robert Bartlett, recently tested an area on the floodplain west of Parris Mound (Lee Creek Ceremonial Center). The work was preliminary to a rerouting project for state highway 101 and led to redefining floodplain sites. The area closest to the existing highway, defined as new site 34SQ352, consisted of sparse debitage and tools without features or midden. Deposits for 34SQ80, the site originally recorded for this part of the floodplain, were found to lie beyond project boundaries. Expanding stemmed dart points, but no sherds, were found at both sites, leading to an assessment of probable Late Archaic age.

Timothy Pauketat, Department of Anthropology, The University of Oklahoma, has a new book published by the University of Alabama Press. It is entitled *The Ascent of Chiefs: Cahokia and Mississippian Politics in Native North America*. Cost is \$28.95 (paperback) plus \$3.50 for the first book and \$0.50 for each additional

book. The book provides a theoretical explanation of how prehistoric Cahokia became a stratified society. Political consolidation in this region of the Mississippi Valley happened quite suddenly, around A.D. 1000, after which the Cahokia leaders devised strategies to preserve their power and ultimately emerged as divine chiefs.

In Tulsa, George Odell and a graduate student, Joe Thompson, are analyzing pottery from the Lasley Vore site (protohistoric Wichita site). A thesis by Thompson is planned for Spring 1995. An article on the material recently (1994) appeared: K.L. Shingleton, G.H. Odell, and T.M. Harris, Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry Analysis of Ceramic Artefacts from a Protohistoric Site in Oklahoma,

Journal of Archaeological Science 21(3):343-358.

Robert Jobson and Frank Winchell, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, relayed the following information. "A Talahina man convicted of a felony under the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 in July was sentenced Thursday, October 13, 1994 by the U.S. District Court in Muskogee, Oklahoma. Randall Leon Craige was sentenced to six months at Federal halfway house in Tulsa and given three years probation for performing unauthorized excavations at a Fourche Maline midden mound site at Wister Lake. Craige and two juveniles had been caught digging at the site in September of 1993 where it was estimated that they had caused more than \$40,000 worth of damage."

CADDO TRIBE

The Caddos held tribal elections last June. Noah Frank was elected tribal chairman. Cecile Carter, Caddo Cultural Representative, gave a presentation at the NAGPRA training session in Lubbock, Texas, on November 1 and 2 in correlation with Tim Perttula and Darrell Creel. She reports that the

Caddo Tribal Council has appointed David Scholes as Project Director for their NAGPRA grant entitled "Repatriation: A Cooperative Process". David is currently a graduate student at The University of Oklahoma. He was a 1994 summer intern at the Museum of the American Indian in Washington DC.

TEXAS

At the joint meeting of the Plains Conference and the Texas Archeological Society held in Lubbock, three papers about the archeology of northeastern Texas were presented. These were: *Archaeological Investigations at a Middle Caddoan Village Site (41RK214) in Rusk County, Texas* by J. Brett Cruse of Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc. (machine striping revealed posthole patterns for at least seven structures and possibly more, as well as pits. The structures were arranged in a

circular pattern around a central plaza area.); *Ceramic Production and Consumption Patterns in Early, Middle, and Late Caddoan Settlements from Rusk and Titus Counties, Texas* by Kathryn Reese-Taylor of the University of Texas-Austin (production was local but thin section studies showed differences in paste both spatially and temporally); and *Excavations at Site 41TT550, a Titus Phase Cemetery in East Texas*, by Elizabeth A. Skokan of Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.

CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

CADDOAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE LITTLE CYPRESS CREEK VALLEY: RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AT THE GRIFFIN MOUND SITE (41UR142), UPSHUR COUNTY, TEXAS

Bo Nelson, Tim Perttula, and Mike Turner

INTRODUCTION

As part of the long-term study of the prehistoric archaeology of the Caddo peoples in Northeast Texas, we are currently focusing our investigations on the Little Cypress Creek valley in Upshur County. Although poorly known archaeologically (Thurmond 1985, 1990), background research conducted to date, discussions with landowners, and selected survey-limited testing efforts over the last few years indicates that there are extensive Archaic and

Caddoan archaeological remains preserved in the Little Cypress Creek valley (Nelson 1993; Nelson and Perttula 1993a, 1993b; Horizon Environmental Services, Inc. 1993, 1994). Caddoan period archaeological sites (ca. A.D. 800-1600) are particularly common. The investigations of one of the more significant Caddoan sites found to date in the valley, the Griffin Mound site (41UR142), is the subject of this paper.

SITE SETTING

The Griffin Mound site is a natural mound situated at the base of a steeply sloping upland landform in the Caney Creek valley. Caney Creek, about 220 m from the site itself, flows southeast about 10 km to its confluence with Little Cypress Creek north of the community of Enon.

The mound is about 1-1.5 m in height and covers approximately

900 m² (ca. 0.2 acres). Currently, the site is in a pasture. The site surface is pocked with gopher mounds, and a feeder station has disturbed a small area. Based on excavation profiles, the natural mound is composed of 80 cm of a dark brown sandy loam midden deposit overlying a yellowish-brown sandy loam/loam that extends to at least 130 cm below the present ground surface.

INVESTIGATIONS

The Griffin Mound was recorded by Bo Nelson in the summer of 1992. He noted the presence of cultural materials on the surface of the natural mound, primarily exposed on gopher mounds. The disturbed soil in the gopher mounds was stained black, which he thought was indicative of subsurface midden deposits. Collected from the site's surface were 260

artifacts: 27 ceramic sherds (including two engraved rim sherds and six decorated body sherds), 205 pieces of lithic debris, two quartzite cobbles, one core, one arrowpoint fragment, a dart point, one piece of daub, and 22 animal bones or bone fragments.

During the summer of 1993, the authors (with the assistance of

Bob D. Skiles, then of the U.S. Forest Service, Lufkin, Texas, and Joshua S. Nelson) excavated four shovel tests and a single 1 x 1 m unit at the site to better define the site's vertical extent, and to determine the integrity and content of midden deposits apparent on the natural mound (Figure 1). Shovel tests actually documented that the midden is distributed over most of the natural mound, with these cultural deposits ranging from ca. 38-92 cm in thickness; the shallowest deposits are present along the eastern side of the mound nearest the base of the uplands.

Shovel test 4 had a noticeably higher density of artifacts, as well as large sherds and numerous faunal remains, than the other shovel tests, and most of the artifacts occurred deep in the deposits. This suggested that the shovel test had encountered a cultural feature and/or artifact concentration. Accordingly, a 1x1 m unit was laid out immediately adjacent to the shovel test to investigate the potential cultural feature.

The 1x1 m unit, Test Unit 5, was excavated in 10 cm levels within recognizable cultural strata (i.e., plow zone and midden) using shovel and trowel; all soil matrix was screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth.

The excavations first documented a 20 cm thick plow zone (Zone 1) of brown sandy loam; artifact density in the plow zone was 135/m³ (primarily lithic debris and pottery sherds). Zone 2 is a 60 cm thick midden of dark brown sandy loam. Artifact density in the midden increased to 300/m³, with lithic debris, faunal remains, pottery sherds, and charred nutshells particularly common.

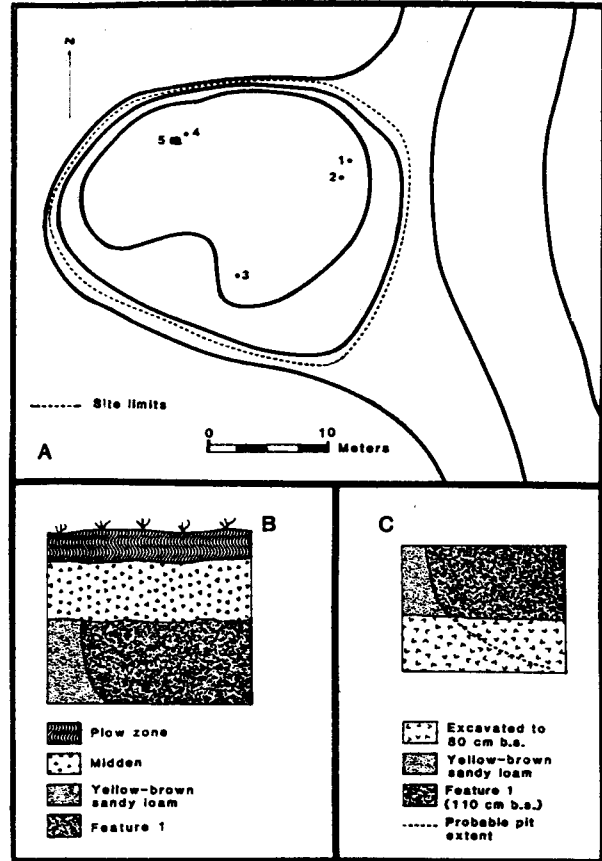


Figure 1. Investigations at the Griffin Mound site. 1A, Site map showing locations of shovel tests and Unit 5; 1B, Schematic profile of Unit 5; 1C, Plan view of Feature 1 at 110 cm b.s., Test Unit 5.

As the excavations progressed to greater depths, the soil became increasingly water-saturated. This made excavating and screening the test unit difficult and tedious, but did help to heighten the contrast between the midden and the underlying yellowish-brown sediments when the unit reached approximately 80 cm below surface (bs). At that depth, the edges of a large pit (Feature 1) were visi-

CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

ble in the floor of the unit (Figure 2). The pit fill (a black sandy loam) proved to have abundant cultural materials (600 artifacts/m³), principally charred nutshells, pottery sherds, lithic debris, and faunal remains. A radiocarbon sample of charred nutshells was secured between 110-130 cm in the feature, while a sample of 20 liters of feature fill was collected between 80-90 cm bs.

Feature 1 was excavated by sectioning it along an east-west line, and removing the cultural deposits in only the northern half of Test Unit 5; excavations at 80 cm bs in the southern half of the unit, and at 130 cm bs in feature fill in the northern half. The total depth of Feature 1 was not determined because the feature fill below 130 cm bs was extremely saturated and virtually impossible to properly excavate. Rather than risk damaging the lower feature deposits, excavations in Test Unit 5 were terminated at 130 cm bs. The unit was then backfilled, and the ground surface returned to its original contour.



Figure 2. Feature 1 pit outline visible in floor of Test Unit 5 at 80 cm b.s.

FEATURES

A large pit was identified in Test Unit 5 at a depth of 80 cm; this is at the base of the midden. The pit fill was a black sandy loam (10YR 2/1) with occasional yellow-brown mottles. Based on the plan of the feature as exposed in the unit's floor, the pit extent is about 2 m in diameter. Feature 1 is at least 50 cm deep (80-130 cm bs); its total depth was not ascertained because the pit fill below 130 cm was too saturated to excavate.

We speculate that Feature 1 represents a storage facility, simi-

lar to those seen on Caddoan sites from the Sabine River to the Red River. In fact, large unlined pit features have been noted to occur in proximity to Caddoan structures throughout the region.

There is no evidence of heating, or *in situ* firing activities within the feature, and there are no discrete lenses of trash in the fill. Although the feature is filled with homogeneous midden deposits, we would not expect that trash dumping was its primary function because it would be a considerable expenditure of effort

to excavate a large pit for trash disposal when the rest of the extensive midden debris on the site was clearly simply dumped on the ground surface and then built up to an appreciable thickness over

time. That the feature fill is comprised of midden sediments probably indicates that upon abandonment of the feature, it became filled with surrounding midden deposits.

ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE

The surface collection, shovel testing, and 1 x 1 m unit excavations recovered 946 artifacts and 680 pieces of charred nutshells and faunal remains. The greatest amount of artifacts and subsistence remains come from the contents of Feature 1, the large pit with abundant amounts of charred nutshells, fauna, and burned clay/daub pieces (Table 1). To date, the nutshells and faunal remains have not been identified or analyzed by the appropriate specialists.

LITHIC ARTIFACTS

Lithic debris. The largest category of lithic artifacts from Griffin Mound is the lithic debris (n=477), the flakes and chips from tool manufacture and resharpening activities. The flotation results indicate that small (< 1 cm² in size) pieces of lithic debris are particularly common in the Feature 1 fill (Table 1). Cortical pieces comprise about 18% of the lithic debris.

The vast majority of the debris (88%) is on locally obtained quartzite, petrified wood, hematite, ferruginous sandstone, and cherts. The local cherts and quartzites (ca. 85% of the debris) are reddish-brown, light tan, gray, rust red, and yellow in color, and they are similar in appearance to lithic raw materials obtained in terrace and stream gravels. Hematite (0.4%), ferruginous sandstone (1.7%), and petrified wood (2.1%) occur in low numbers in the lithic debris,

although these types of raw material are usually well represented in Late Archaic occupations in the region (Perttula et al. 1986). The few pieces of firecracked rock are on coarse-grained quartzites.

The possible nonlocal lithic debris includes small flakes of some Red River gravel cherts (5.7%) and grayish-white, orange, and reddishbrown novaculite (5.7%). Most of the nonlocal debris was collected from the surface of the site; in excavated contexts from Test Unit 5, these materials represent only about 5% of the lithic debris sample. The low frequency of nonlocal materials in the Griffin Mound lithic debris is consistent with Middle-Late Caddoan assemblages in the Lake Fork and Little Cypress Creek basins (Perttula et al. 1993; Horizon Environmental Services, Inc. 1994).

Groundstone tools. The groundstone tools (n=7) are made on locally available ferruginous sandstone and hematite raw materials. Among the ferruginous sandstone pieces are three fragments of grooved abraders (Surface; TU 5, 60-70 cm; TU 5, 110-130 cm), one mano/grinding stone (TU 5, 60-70 cm), and a mano/pitted stone (TU 5, 110-130 cm). The hematite groundstone tools include a fragment of a grooved axe (Surface), and part of a pigment stone (TU 5, 100-110 cm).

Uniface. There is one unifacially retouched tool in the Griffin Mound lithic tool assemblage

CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

(TU 5, 20-30 cm). The tool is made on a small (15.5 x 9 mm) local red quartzite noncortical flake.

Cores. The four cores are from small cobbles. Three (ST 1; TU 5, 40-50 cm and 60-70 cm) are of local quartzites, and have only a few flake removals with large amounts of cortex remaining on the pieces. The other core, of a light gray chert that may have its source in Red River gravels (Banks 1990; Bruseth and Perttula 1981), is bipolar with multiple flake removals and no cortex remaining.

The bipolar technique of core reduction works well in removing flakes from small pieces of raw material, and has been noted in several Early and Middle Caddoan assemblages in Northeast Texas.

Projectile points. Projectile points, especially arrowpoints, are apparently abundant at the Griffin Mound site, based on the limited investigations conducted to date. Eleven arrowpoints (eight from Unit 5, six of which were in Feature 1) and two dart points (including one in Feature 1) were

Table 1. Artifacts recovered from the Griffin Mound site.

Unit	Lithic debris	Cores/ tools	AP*	DP*	Sherds Plain Dec.		GS*	FCR*	NS*	Bone	BC*/ Daub	Total
Surface	205	1/-	1	1	19	8	2	-	-	22	1	260
ST1	-	1/-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	9	-	15
ST2	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	12
ST3	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	1	16
ST4	28	-	2	-	9	2	-	1	-	12	-	54
Unit 5 (cm bs)												
0-20	17	-	-	-	4	5	-	1	-	5	-	32
20-30	10	-/1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	4	-	19
30-40	2	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	9	-	16
40-50	14	1/-	1	-	5	1	-	2	2	26	2	54
50-60	22	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	6	10	1	45
60-70	22	1/-	-	-	8	-	2	-	12	10	-	55
70-80	30	-	3	-	11	1	-	2	8	7	2	64
80-90	19	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	17	22	-	66
80-90F**	51	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	345	63	247	713
90-100	10	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	13	4	7	46
100-110	8	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	4	1	1	20
110-130	24	-	1	-	34	1	2	5	54	6	13	142
TOTAL	477	4/1	11	2	133	22	7	14	463	217	275	1626

* AP = arrowpoint; DP = dart point; GS = groundstone; FCR = fire cracked rock; NS = nutshell; BC = burned clay

** Flotation sample

recovered during our investigations (Figure 3; Table 1).

The arrowpoints from Griffin Mound are all rather small in size (range of 12-27 mm in length and 8-17 mm in width), are on both local (67%) and non-local (33%) raw materials (Ouachita Mountains cherts from Red River gravels), and usually have pronounced resharpened blades with prominent barbs. Typologically identifiable forms include one Alba (ST 4; Figure 3b), one Colbert (Unit 5, 30-40 cm; Figure 3d), and three Catahoula arrowpoints (two from 70-80 cm in Unit 5 and one from 110-130 cm in Feature 1; Figure 3c,e,g; Turner and Hester 1993). Five arrowpoint fragments (one proximal, one proximal-medial, one distal, two tip fragments) and one complete arrowpoint are not identifiable to type, although the complete specimen (Unit 5, 40-50 cm) resembles the Bonham type (Figure 3a). Bonham, Catahoula, and Alba arrowpoint types have been found in association with Middle Caddoan ceramics at several components in the Cypress Creek Basin (Thurmond 1990:227). The Colbert type occurs in Early and Middle Caddoan contexts in Northeast Texas and Western Louisiana (Turner and Hester 1993; Fields et al. 1993).

There are two rather wide, thick Gary dart points in the artifact assemblage. The one from the surface (Figure 3i) is broader and thicker, whereas the point from Unit 5 (90-100 cm in Feature 1) has been extensively resharpened along the blade. Both Gary points are made on local heat-treated quartzites.

The occurrence of Gary points on Northeast Texas sites is usually indicative of Late Archaic and Early Ceramic period occupation. The landform on which the site is found is sufficiently old that

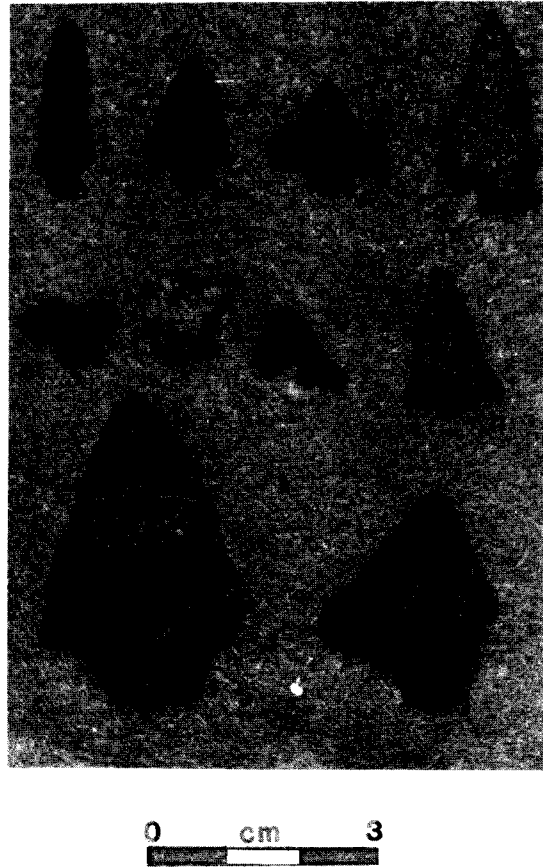


Figure 3. Projectile points from the Griffin Mound site: Alba, 3b; Colbert, 3d; Catahoula, 3c,e,g; unidentified arrowpoints 3f,h; Gary, 3i,j.

there could well have been a sparse Late Archaic and/or Early Ceramic period occupation preceding the Middle Caddoan settlement at Griffin Mound. Nevertheless, the recovery of a Gary point in the pit fill of Feature 1, apparently filled with surrounding Middle Caddoan midden deposits, suggests that this resharpened Gary may well have been reused as a knife or cutting tool by the Caddoan inhabitants of the site;

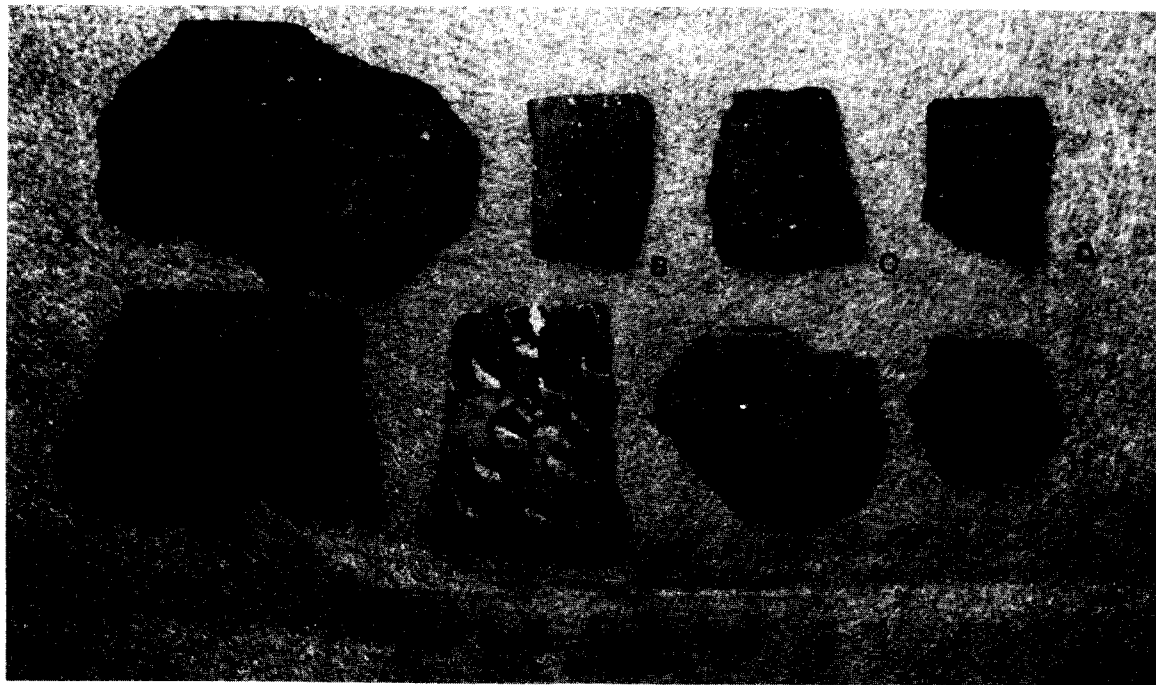


Figure 4. Plain and decorated rim sherds: Plain rims, 4a,b,c; incised rims, 4d,e,g,h; punctated rims, 4f.

it is doubtful they manufactured the dart point, however.

CERAMICS

Not including the burned clay and daub, 155 ceramic sherds were recovered in the limited investigations at the Griffin Mound site. The sherds are from well-made and well-fired bowls and jars which had been formed by coiling. Vessels were occasionally polished and/or burnished as a form of surface treatment, and a few appear to be plain. However, in general, it appears that most of the vessels at the site were probably decorated, at least along the rim. One large sherd from a plain bowl was recovered in Feature 1 (Figure 4a).

About 14% of the sherds (n=22) have decorations on their exterior

surfaces. The sherds are relatively small in size, which creates difficulties in discerning the type of decorative element (engraving, incising, etc.) as well as the stylistic motif (cross-hatched lines, pendant triangles, horizontal lines, etc.) present in the assemblage, but the decorative elements include incising (n=12, 55% of the decorated sherds), engraving (n=9, 41%), and punctating (n=1, 4.5%).

Both diagonal and horizontal motifs are identified in the incised sherds (Figure 4). One large diagonally incised rim sherd was recovered from ST 4 (Figure 4e), whereas horizontally incised rim and body sherds were found in ST 1 and in Unit 5 (0-20 cm and 110-130 cm bs). Other incised sherds without clear stylistic motifs were collected from the surface (n=4)

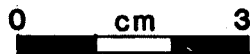
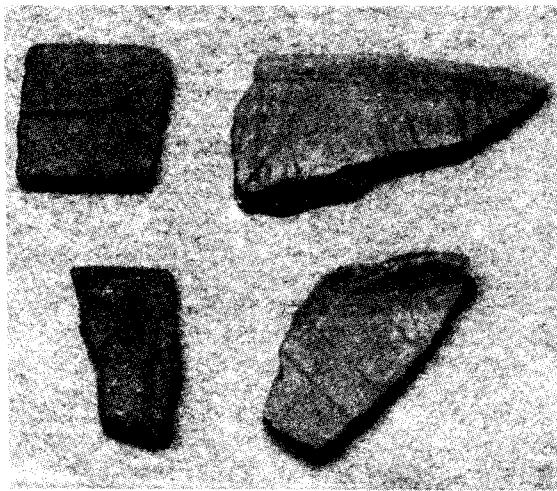


Figure 5. Engraved sherds from the Griffin Mound site: ST1, 5a,c; surface, 5b,d.

as well as lower levels of the midden in Unit 5. The incised sherds from Griffin Mound probably represent Canton Incised and Davis Incised types (Suhm and Jelks 1962). Vessels in these types are usually large bowls, although Canton Incised jars have been recovered in Caddoan assemblages in Northeast Texas. The rims of the incised vessels are straight with rounded or flat lips and 6-7 mm in thickness.

The single punctated sherd is from ST 4 (Figure 4f). Decorations consist of parallel rows of broad fingernail punctations on the body of the vessel (probably a jar).

The nine engraved sherds are represented by several stylistic motifs: 1) thin horizontal lines on the rim, 2) diagonal lines beginning below the lip, and 3) opposing lines that extend down from the lip of carinated bowls to the carination point (Figure 5). The latter two motifs are common

on the Sanders Engraved type (Suhm and Jelks 1962), one of the more frequent decorated ceramic types in the Middle Caddoan period in the Cypress Creek Basin (Thurmond 1990:39). The engraved sherds are from polished and/or burnished bowls and carinated bowls with straight rims and either rounded or inverted lips. Rim thicknesses are 5-6 mm. The engraved sherds were recovered from the following proveniences: Surface (n=4), ST 1 (n=2), and Unit 5, 0-20 cm (n=2) and 40-50 cm (n=1).

The four plain rim sherds (surface=1; Unit 5, 0-20 cm=1, 90-100 cm=1, and 110-130 cm=1) in the Griffin Mound ceramic assemblage are from bowls with vertical sides and flat to rounded lips (Figure 4). The exterior surface of the plain bowls is burnished. Based on rim thicknesses ranging from 4 mm (n=1) to 8 mm (n=3), bowls occur in at least two different sizes.

Five different combinations of aplastic tempers were used in the manufacture of the Griffin Mound ceramics: 1) grog-bone-grit, 2)

Table 2. Decorative elements and temper data, Griffin Mound site.

Decorative element	Grog- bone- grit	Grog- bone	Bone- grit	Grog- grit	Grit
Plain rim	3	-	-	-	-
Plain body	81	4	12	12	14
Incised rim	2	-	-	1	-
Incised body	4	1	2	-	2
Engraved rim	-	-	4	-	-
Engraved body	2	-	1	-	2
Punctated body	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	93	5	20	13	18

CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

grog-bone, 3) bone-grit, 4) grog-grit, and 5) grit (Table 2). In general, the ceramics from the site have a sandy paste with grit (small pieces of rock) inclusions, which apparently was added as a temper. The grog-bone-grit temper combination was most frequently chosen (62.4% of the sherds), particularly for the plain and incised vessels, followed by bone-grit (13.4%) principally among the engraved sherds, grit (12.1%) among plain and decorated sherds, grog-grit (8.7%) for plain vessels, and grog-bone (3.4%) in the plain and incised vessels.

These differences in temper and decorative treatment are also reflected in the data on sherd thickness by temper combinations. The thicker sherds (and vessels) are principally plain, incised, and punctated. They are tempered with grog-bone (mean=7.8 mm; sd=0.7 mm), grog-grit (mean=7.5 mm; sd=1.4 mm), and grog-bone-grit (mean=7.0 mm; sd=0.8 mm). The thinner sherds are mostly engraved carinated bowls. These have bone-grit (mean=6.7 mm; sd=1.2 mm) and grit (mean=6.3 mm; sd=0.9 mm) temper.

There are no clear changes across the site or within the midden in the use of the different ceramic temper combinations (Table 3), as grog-bone-grit is common across the site. While probably related to sample size problems, and the unique character of the Feature 1 archaeological deposits, it is interesting that about 91% of the sherds in Feature 1 are tempered with grog-bone-grit, compared to between 53 and 55% in the midden and plow zone, respectively. Many sherds from Feature 1 seem to be from one large, plain, grog-bone-grit tempered bowl, whereas the midden and plow zone sherds represent small parts of several different vessels.

One particularly notable characteristic of the Griffin Mound ceramics is the very high frequency of bone temper in the assemblage. About 79% of the sherds has some amount of burned bone added as a temper to the paste (Tables 2 and 3). Among Caddoan sites at Lake Fork Reservoir, about 40 km to the west in the upper Sabine

Table 3. Ceramic Temper Data, Griffin Mound Site.

Unit	Grog-bone- bone- grit	Grog- bone- grit	Bone- grit	Grog- grit	Grit	Total
Surface	11	1	7	1	7	27
ST1	1	2	2	-	-	5
ST2	-	-	-	2	-	2
ST3	-	-	-	1	-	1
ST4	5	2	1	2	1	11
Unit 5 (cm bs)						
0-20	5	-	1	2	1	9
20-30	-	-	2	-	-	2
30-40	2	-	-	1	1	4
40-50	3	-	-	2	2	7
50-60	2	-	-	1	1	5
60-70	4	-	3	1	-	8
70-80	8	-	1	-	3	12
80-90*	4	-	2	-	1	7
90-100	11	-	-	-	-	11
100-110	2	-	1	-	1	4
110-130	34	-	-	-	-	34
TOTAL	93	5	20	13	18	149

* Does not include 6 small sherdlets from the flotation sample.

River drainage, bone temper ranged ca. 1-70% of the sherds from 29 site artifact clusters (Bruseth and Perttula 1981:Table 5-7). The percentage of bone temper in the majority of the clusters fell between 10-40% of the sherds. Through time, particularly after ca. A.D. 1200, use of bone temper decreased considerably, to the point that in the Late Caddoan Titus phase (ca. A.D. 1450-1600+) bone temper was present in less than 5% of the assemblage. Grog temper was overwhelmingly the temper of choice by that time. In another nearby example, bone temper was present in about 20% of the

sherds from the Middle Caddoan component at the Ned Moody site (41WD577) along Mill Race Creek (Perttula and Gilmore 1988:Table A.4-15), ca. 30 km to the southwest. Obviously, larger samples from the Griffin Mound site, as well as sherd samples from other contemporaneous Middle Caddoan sites in the Little Cypress Creek valley and adjacent drainage basins, need to be obtained and analyzed to determine the temporal, technological, and functional significance of the apparently intensive use of bone as a temper in this locality.

RADIOCARBON DATING

A sample of 54 charred hickory nutshells from 110-130 cm bs in Feature 1 was submitted to Beta Analytic Inc. for radiocarbon dating analysis. An uncorrected ^{14}C age of 820 ± 80 years B.P. (Beta-65018) was obtained from the

Feature 1 sample. The $^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$ isotope ratio of -25.5 corrected the radiocarbon age to 810 ± 80 years B.P. The calibrated 1 sigma date for Feature 1 is A.D. 1222-1268 (Stuiver and Reimer 1993).

INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The limited archaeological investigations at the Griffin Mound site have demonstrated that it contains well-preserved midden deposits of probable Middle Caddoan age with a large, intact pit feature. The depth and extent of the midden, along with the abundance of stone tools and ceramic vessels found at the site, attest to a relatively intensive Caddoan occupation at Griffin Mound, although it is probable the occupation did not last much more than one or two generations (cf. Perttula et al. 1986:55). As is seen elsewhere in Northeast Texas at this time, habitation sites like Griffin Mound seem to represent small hamlets and farmsteads. They have structural remains,

features for cooking and storage, and midden deposits, and are common along many of the major and minor streams in the region.

Caddoan sites dating to ca. A.D. 1200-1400 in the Cypress Creek Basin are relatively rare, however, and seem to be concentrated in the "upper reaches of Big Cypress Creek" (Thurmond 1990:227-228, Table 63). Thurmond (1990) speculates that the apparent clustering of Middle Caddoan sites in the basin may represent part of a discrete population group associated with the Keith (41TT11) and Hale (41TT12) mound centers near Mt. Pleasant, about 40 km north of the site. Perhaps the people who lived at the Griffin Mound site

CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

were part of a similar and contemporaneous Caddoan population which lived in the upper part of Little Cypress Creek valley. To further examine socio-political and settlement patterning questions, it is critical that a concerted program of identification, investigation, and dating of other Middle Caddoan period sites be completed in this part of the Cypress Creek Basin.

Because of likely changes in land control, and the activities of cows and wild hogs, it is doubtful that the Griffin Mound site can be preserved much longer.

We intend to complete additional investigations at the site in the near future, particularly by (1) expanding the excavation of the pit feature, (2) locating additional associated features, (3) acquiring more charcoal and nut-shell samples in good context to refine the radiocarbon dating of the site, and (4) recovering larger and more representative samples of faunal and floral remains. The information that can be obtained from these data sets will contribute towards a better understanding of Caddoan lifeways in the Little Cypress Creek valley of Northeast Texas.

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We first thank Mr. and Mrs. Merrit Griffin for giving us access to their land, and permission to carry out these archeological investigations on their property.

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CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

BOOK REVIEWS

Abandonment of Settlements and Regions: Ethnoarchaeological and Archaeological Approaches, edited by Catherine M. Cameron and Steve A. Tomka. Cambridge University Press. 1993.

This volume has much to offer archeologists working in the Caddoan area even though only one article, by Robert L. Brooks, deals with a site that has a direct relationship to the region.

Archeologists have long known that the sites they investigate are almost never literally 'snapshots' of any moment frozen in time, and a great deal of effort over the last 15 years has gone into identifying and evaluating the natural and cultural processes that together have produced those sites. Much of this work has investigated formation processes, how artifacts and debris accumulate and are altered by cultural and natural forces. The effects of human behavior in the abandonment of artifacts, settlements, and regions are often not explicitly addressed, however, when we analyze the remains that we use to characterize prehistoric lifeways.

These essays which come from two 1990 SAA symposia on abandonment as an archeological process are good illustrations of how abandonment is a complex and varied set of behaviors that can significantly affect site assemblages and regional settlement patterns, and thereby can condition models of prehistoric societies.

Bracketed by an introductory essay on abandonment and archeological interpretation by Cameron, and a summary paper by co-editors Tomka and Stevenson, the 13 topi-

cal essays are divided into four sections that represent two different approaches and two scales of investigation. Part II contains five papers dealing with ethnoarcheological studies of regional abandonment processes, Part III presents three archeological studies of regional abandonment, Part IV narrows the spatial focus to the level of the site with two ethnoarcheological studies, and Part V contains a group of three site level archeological studies of abandonment behavior.

The papers in Parts II and IV describe abandonment behavior in a wide array of cultures, most of which are agrarian to one degree or another. The studies include subsistence agro-pastoralists in Bolivia, northern Mexico, and northern Iran, Botswana Kalahari herder-foragers, modern Zuni farmers, rural Oaxacan peasants, and Nigerian and EuroAmerican agrarian societies. Each is a capsule review of human ecology, and an examination of the linkages between settlements, subsistence ecology, abandonment behavior, and the physical remains left at sites.

One point that these papers strongly relate is that abandonment can be a continual process, that some lifestyles involve a pattern of periodic abandonment and reoccupation of the same buildings, sites, or localities after intervals that range from a few months to many years. The relationship between a site assemblage and a range of activities that took place at the site is significantly affected by the removal of items from an unoccupied settlement which may happen all at once or gradually over many years. The resulting material signature

may suggest a far different life history for a site than the ethnographic account relates. Steve Tomka's article on abandonment patterns at Bolivian agropastoralist sites is particularly noteworthy. His analysis of assemblages based on manufacturing type, use category, and condition, and comparisons with corresponding cultural practices of seasonal subsistence and mobility shows how complex the relationship between assemblages and behaviors are, how important the impact of 'delayed curation' or the periodic removal of some artifacts from abandoned sites is, and how key artifacts diagnostic of site function may disappear from an archeological assemblage gradually over several years of site abandonment.

Another significant point drawn from all of these studies is the dynamic nature of settlement in these horticultural societies. Even within 'permanent' communities or residences, families routinely leave their 'main' residence for periods of time. The collective result is a multiplication of sites within the landscape, and a far more complex web of subsistence and settlement relationships than archeological models normally present. When this dynamism is added to the complex of behaviors related to abandonment (caching some objects, selecting others for immediate removal, and the delayed removal of others over the course of site abandonment), the message to archeologists is that simple taxonomies of site types and direct conclusions of site function that are extracted from their excavated assemblages are almost certainly wrong, or at the least very oversimplified.

The archeological studies in Parts III and V are fewer than the ethnoarcheological cases and come from only three regions. I suspect

that this reflects the smaller number of archeologists who have investigated abandonment behavior in purely prehistoric contexts. Four describe research in the U.S. Southwest, one looks at Copper Age regional abandonment in coastal Portugal, and Brooks's article deals with the abandonment behavior at the Washita River phase Arthur Site.

Brooks's article shows one approach to looking at abandonment practices that has direct application to Caddoan sites. He first reviews ethnohistoric and ethnographic data on household use and abandonment among several Plains Village societies, and then looks at artifact and feature data from houses excavated at the Arthur site to identify a number of criteria useful for investigating abandonment patterns among the houses at the site. Post hole characteristics, the size and distribution of artifacts and construction elements on house floors, and refit sequences are identified as variables that can be used to examine abandonment processes at the site. As the ethnoarcheological studies in this volume show, there are in addition many other ways that the life histories of buildings, communities, and regions can be examined from the perspective of abandonment signatures.

Why is this approach useful to Caddoan research? There are many current characterizations of and important questions about prehistoric Caddoan lifeways that could be investigated from the perspective of abandonment. For example, models of settlement pattern change through time and of population densities within communities and across regions are dependent on assumptions about residential contemporaneity. An investigation of explicit evidence of abandonment behavior in households is one

CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

approach to testing these assumptions. Similarly, models of drastic protohistoric depopulation and social reorganization should also be testable. And hypotheses about ritual behavior and the treatment of sacred spaces such as mounds and the buildings on them would be

Reviewed by Ann M. Early

The Ouachita Mountains: A Guide for Fishermen, Hunters, and Travelers, by Milton D. Rafferty and John C. Catau. Norman: The University of Oklahoma Press. 1991. 308 pages, notes, references, index.

Picture yourself in a rugged, scenic wilderness where wildlife abounds. Fish swim in clear flowing streams and a variety of songbirds sing out into the crisp, clean mountain air. The smells, sights, and sounds of nature overwhelm your every sense. This was the picture painted in my mind as I read through this extremely informative guide. The authors of this book guide the reader through every aspect of the Ouachita Region, each chapter devoting itself to a different facet of this beautiful area of our country.

Beginning with the location of the Ouachita Region (from Little Rock westward to Muskogee and Pittsburg counties in Oklahoma), the guide progresses through the geological and human histories, economy, rivers, lakes, wildlife, fishing, hunting, large cities, and includes just about everything a person could possibly want to know about the region. It includes everything from average temperatures and rainfall to diamond hunting and the best highway tours.

Reviewed by Heidi Vaughn

usefully tested with this approach.

I recommend this volume; it should provide inspiration for fruitful avenues of research in Caddoan studies.

The chief benefit to archeologists from this book would be the detailed description of the environment. Specifics such as terrain, temperature, rainfall, wildlife (including poisonous snakes), and hunting seasons can all be useful to the archeologist in the field whether excavating or surveying. The section dealing with the region could be useful to historic archeologists because it describes the history from European contact to present day, but this section does not deal with archeological evidence of prehistoric people.

I was very impressed with the amount of information contained in this "handy-sized" book. Besides offering information about the area in the book, included also are addresses throughout the guide to write to for more information. There are helpful lists of things to remember while camping, fishing, and hunting.

I feel that the authors did a great job of bringing to light all of the wonderful things that the Ouachita Region has to offer everyone. I look forward now to visiting some of the interesting areas of this region and seeing for myself the beauty of the Ouachitas.

