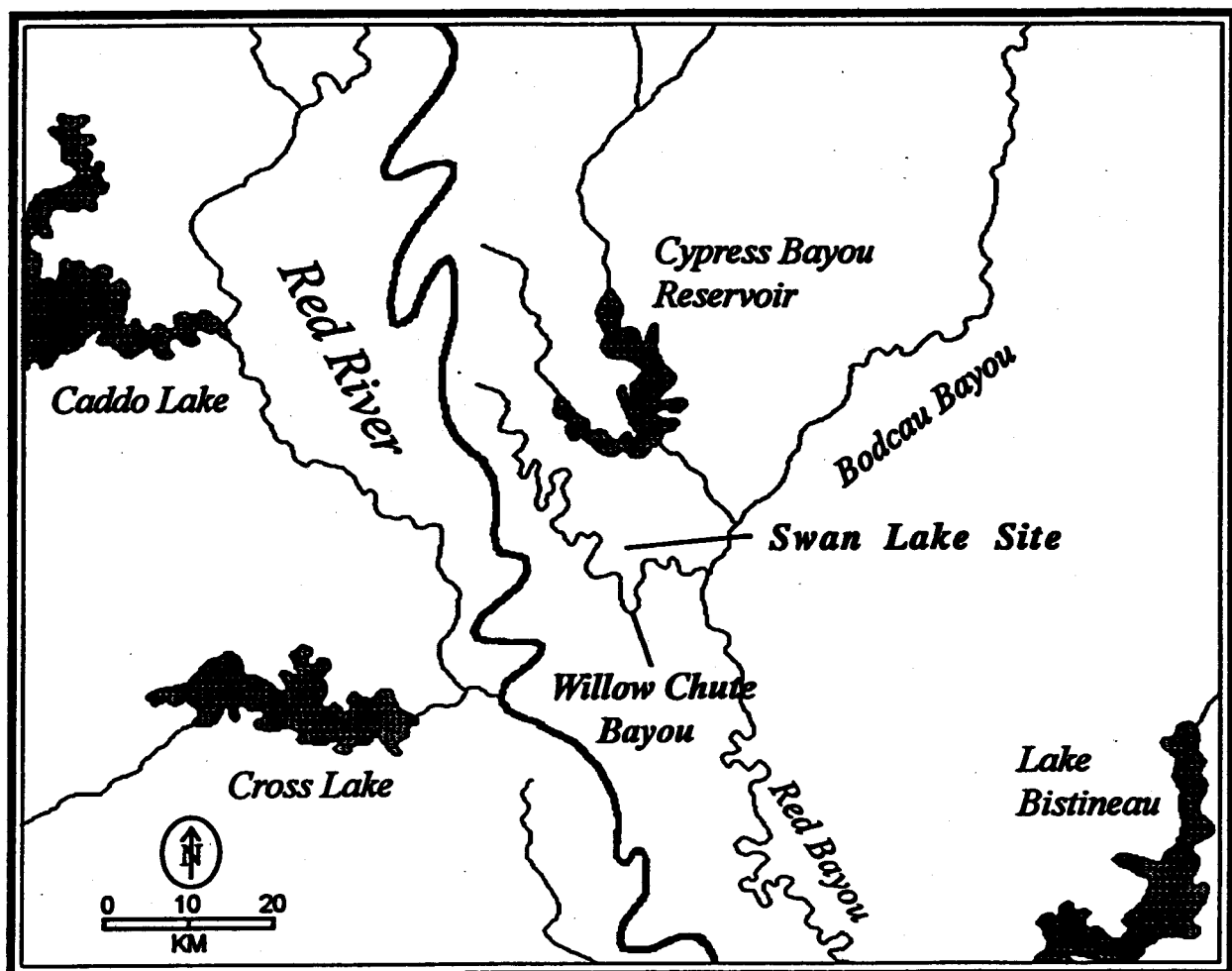


# CADDOAN

## ARCHEOLOGY

### NEWSLETTER



Volume V, Number 4

January, 1995

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**EDITOR'S CORNER** ..... 2

**UPCOMING MEETINGS AND EVENTS** ..... 2

    MEETINGS AND EVENTS ..... 2

    EXHIBITS ..... 5

**REGIONAL NEWS** ..... 6

    ARKANSAS ..... 6

    LOUISIANA ..... 6

    OKLAHOMA ..... 6

    CADDO TRIBE ..... 7

**AN EARLY CERAMIC PERIOD PIT FEATURE AT THE SWAN LAKE  
SITE (16BO11), BOSSIER PARISH, LOUISIANA** ..... 8

*by Jeffrey S. Girard*

**PREHISTORIC LITHIC PROCUREMENT SITES: A VANISHING  
RESOURCE** ..... 14

*by Don R. Dickson*

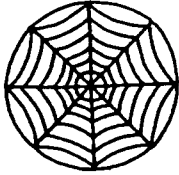
**RECENT WORK AT 34PA341 IN THE BRUSHY-PEACEABLE  
WATERSHED** ..... 16

*by Don R. Dickson*

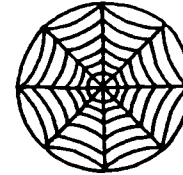
**CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL WORKSHOP FOR  
THE CADDO TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA IN SUPPORT OF THEIR  
NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION  
ACT GRANT** ..... 17

*by Timothy K. Perttula*

**SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL FORM** ..... 22



## EDITOR'S CORNER



The latest issue (December 1994) of *The Quaternary Times* contains short book reviews which may be of peripheral interest to people working in the Caddoan area. One of the reviewed books is by Rolfe Mandel, published as the Kansas State Historical Society Bulletin 236. The 117 page paperback is titled *Holocene Landscape Evolution, SW Kansas* and costs \$12. The other is *Archaeology of V. Gordon Childe*, edited by D.R. Harris; The University of Chicago Press, \$42.00 (cloth). Childe is one of the most well known archeologists of the late twentieth century.

The AASP (American Association of Stratigraphic Palynologists) has just published *Aspects of Archaeological Palynology: Methodology and Applications*, as their Contribution Series Number 29. The volume contains 17 articles, including several which address methodology applicable to archeological problems, and at least one study of sites from the U.S. It can be ordered from: Vaughn M. Bryant, Palynology Laboratory, Texas A&M University, College Station TX

77843-4352. Fax: (409) 845-4070; e-mail: vbryant@tamu.edu. The cost is \$15.00 plus an unspecified amount of postage.

With the spread of electronic information networks, it has become easier for archeologists to exchange information and data quickly and easily at relatively low costs, providing that you sign up for a service with access to the networks. The Society of Archaeological Sciences now has a network. Members of the Society may register at no cost. Membership in the SAS costs \$75 per year, but it includes a subscription to *The Journal of Archaeological Science*. The costs for students is \$15, but does not include the journal. You can join SAS by contacting Secretary-Treasurer Chris Prior, Radiocarbon Laboratory, University of California - Riverside, Riverside CA 92521; telephone: (909) 787-5521; department telephone (909) 787-5524; fax (909) 787-5409; e-mail CPrior@UCRAC1.UCR.edu. The newsletter also contains a list of resources dealing with anthropology which can be accessed through Bitnet and the Internet.

## UPCOMING MEETINGS AND EVENTS

### MEETINGS AND EVENTS

Continuing into 1995 *State Museum of History, Oklahoma City: Saturday Film Series* (Wiley Post Historical Building, Lincoln Boulevard near the Oklahoma Capitol; Free). "Through the Looking Glass Darkly, Part I", 11:30 AM, "Through the Looking Glass Darkly, Part II,

1:30 PM, "Through the Looking Glass Darkly, Part III, 3:30 PM, Feb. 4; "Blacks in America", 11:30 AM, "The Explorers", 1:30 PM, "Oklahomans in Space", 3:30 PM, Feb. 11; "Spanish-American War", 11:30 AM, "Tecumseh", 1:30 PM, "The Chisolm Trail", 3:30 PM, Feb. 18;

## CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

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"The Beginnings", 11:30 AM, "The Coming of the Indians", 1:30 PM, "The Explorers", 3:30 PM, Feb. 25.

### February

**3-5 Annual Meeting, Louisiana Archeological Society.** Northwestern State University, Natchitoches LA. Meeting begins Friday evening; wine and cheese reception in NSU Student Union; open house at Williamson Museum, Third Floor, Kyser Hall. Presentations from Saturday morning till noon Sunday. Banquet will be Saturday evening; guest speaker John Barbry, former archivist at Smithsonian Institution and member of Tunica-Biloxi tribe. Block of specially priced rooms has been reserved at Holiday Inn, with special conference rates also available at Days Inn. Conference preregistration is \$12.00 per person. For more information, contact Jeffrey S. Girard, Department of Social Science, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches LA 71497; Telephone: (318) 357-5471 or 357-4364.

**11 1995 East Texas Archeological Conference.** University of Texas, Tyler Campus. Conference will be held in Robert R. Muntz Library, Room 401. General Session from 9:00 AM till noon, Panel Presentation 1:00 till 2:30 PM, and Planned Workshops from 2:30 till 5:00 PM. Registration fee is \$3.00. For additional information contact: Bo Nelson, Rt. 4, Box 259B-1, Pittsburg TX 75686 [telephone: (903) 856-5291], or Mike Turner, PO Box 577, Lone Star TX 75668 [telephone: (903) 656-8754].

### March

**23-25 37th Annual Caddo Conference.** University of Texas at Austin, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory. Conference held at Commons Building, J.J. Pickle Research Campus, University of Texas at Austin. Paper sessions Friday-Saturday, March 24-25. Saturday evening, there will be a barbecue dinner at Salt Lick restaurant near Austin. Bus transportation available for out-of-town people. Reservations should be made early for hotel accommodations, dinner, and bus. Preliminary conference announcements have been

mailed. If you did not receive one contact: Darrell Creel, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, JJ Pickle Research Campus, University of Texas, Austin TX 78712-1100. Telephone: (512) 471-6007; or fax (512) 471-5973.

### April

**2-7 Archaeological Chemistry Symposium, American Chemical Society National Meeting;** sponsored by subdivision of Archaeological Chemistry, ACS, Anaheim CA. Contact: Mary Virginia Orna, Department of Chemistry, College of New Rochelle, New Rochelle NY 10805. Telephone (914) 654-5302; fax: (914) 654-5387.

### May

**3-7 The Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting.** Hilton Hotel, Minneapolis MN. Program chair: Dr. Paul Minnis, Department of Anthropology, 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 transition from pre-state politics to early state; differences between various forms of proto-states; and why some transformations to state have occurred whereas 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.

### 1996

#### May

**20-24 International Symposium on Archaeometry.** University of Illinois. For additional information, contact: S. Wisseman, ATAM Program, University of Illinois, 116 Observatory, 901 S. Mathews, Urbana IL 61801. Telephone: (217)-333-6629; fax: (217) 244-0466; e-mail: wisarc@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu.

## EXHIBITS

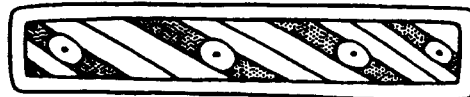
**Current** *Oklahoma State Museum of History*. Native American Gallery features a long term exhibit which gives an overview of Oklahoma prehistory, focusing on the Spiro site. New, larger exhibit on Spiro in planning, but opening may be several years away. Contact: State Museum of History, 2100 Lincoln Blvd, Oklahoma City, OK 73105. Telephone: (405) 521-2491.

**January 19 - May 30** *Arkansas Territorial Restoration*, Little Rock. Exhibit on Quapaw history and material culture, including two rare eighteenth century Quapaw painted robe on loan from Musee de l'Homme in Paris. The robes were originally a gift from the Quapaw tribe to the French government to honor the long friendship and mutual trust between the two nations. In conjunction with the exhibit opening will be a three day symposium January 19-21, with Dr. Richard West, Director of the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington D.C. and Dr. Anne Vitart, Curator at the Musee de l'Homme, as keynote speakers. Costs for the symposium are \$25 for the first two days; the third day, featuring Quapaw speakers, is free. For more information contact Arkansas Territorial Restoration, 200 E 3rd St, Little Rock AR 72201; telephone: (501) 324-9351.

**February 4 - May 14.** *Michael C. Carlos Museum, Emory University*, Atlanta GA. Exhibit "Reflections of Women in the New Kingdom: Ancient Egyptian Art from the British Museum". The exhibit explores how women were perceived in ancient Egypt and examines roles that were open to them in this male-dominated society. It features painted reliefs, statues, stelae, and funerary figurines that portray women as ideal female images, fertility icons, and contributors to the community.

**Until February 12.** *Kimball Art Museum*, Fort Worth TX. Exhibit "Tomb Treasures from China". Exhibit showcases more than 60 masterpieces from ancient China, 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 beaded, woven, and ribbonwork garments, baskets, bags, moccasins, and utilitarian items dating from the early 1800s to present.





## REGIONAL NEWS

### ARKANSAS



The November/December 1994 issue of *Field Notes* (Arkansas Archeological Society) has an article covering the opening of the Parkin Archeological State Park. Parkin is located in the rich archeological region of eastern Arkansas; it contains a well preserved mound which was part of an important political and religious center

between AD 1200 and 1600. People still lived here when Hernando de Soto's expedition came through the area in 1543. The Spanish called the village Casqui; it is one of only two sites which can be positively identified as being visited by De Soto. Facilities at the park include exhibits, a visitors' center, and walking tours.

### LOUISIANA

Thanks to Jeff Girard for sending the following news items:

Jeff Girard (Northwestern Louisiana State University) and Louis Baker (Louisiana Archaeological Society) have been conducting test excavations at 16BO327 along Willow Chute Bayou in Bossier Parish. They have found a buried midden containing Williams Plain and early varieties of Coles Creek Incised pottery.

David Kelley (Coastal Environments Inc.) completed a draft report on survey and testing at Grand Bayou Reservoir, east of the Red River floodplain in Red River Parish. Sixty three sites

were investigated; limited excavations were conducted at 16 of these. Two sites may be eligible for the National Register. Data recovery operations by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates will begin early in 1995.

David is currently conducting a survey for the Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District, along the Red River in southwestern Arkansas. The project is for levee enlargement and involves an approximately 120-mile long tract extending from near Fulton Bend to the Louisiana state line. A 1/4 mile wide area on each side of the river is being surveyed.

### OKLAHOMA

The Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, assisted by the State Archeologist, is currently inventorying its collections in compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. This work involves documentation of human remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, and sacred items for some 3000 burials curated at the museum. Julie Droke of the Museum and State Archeologist Bob Brooks are consulting with

NAGPRA representatives of the Caddo and Wichita tribes on protocols and procedures for undertaking the physical inventory of the collections. The documentation and consultation is being partially funded by a grant on the NAGPRA inventory can be directed to Julie Droke at the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History or Bob Brooks with the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, both at The University of Oklahoma.

In November 1994, the Oklahoma Archeological Survey announced a Support Our Students (SOS) fund raising campaign in its newsletter. Because of continued budget cuts, we were losing our ability to provide student financial support and provide on-hands training opportunities for students interested in archeology. Since the announcement, about \$5500 has been raised.

Part of these funds will be used to support three students during the spring semester. These students will be doing various types of analysis on projects for staff archeologists. The remaining monies and any additional amounts raised will support students during the following semesters.

## CADDO TRIBE

The Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma has established a Taysha Fund to support the Caddo Cultural and Heritage Committee in furthering cultural activities and educational programs of the Caddo Cultural Center. "Taysha" is the Caddo word for friends. Gifts and donations to the fund will allow the Caddo Tribe to pursue particular Cultural Center programs and projects that will

benefit the tribe, as well as the community of Caddoan archeologists. Please send your gifts and donations to:

Caddo Indian Tribe Taysha Fund  
Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma  
PO Box 487  
Binger OK 73009



## AN EARLY CERAMIC PERIOD PIT FEATURE AT THE SWAN LAKE SITE (16BO11), BOSSIER PARISH, LOUISIANA

Jeffrey S. Girard  
Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, Louisiana

### INTRODUCTION

A pit feature containing Tchefuncte-like pottery, a Gary point, and faunal remains recently was investigated at the Swan Lake Site (16BO11) located near Willow Chute Bayou in the Red River floodplain of eastern Bossier Parish (Figure 1). Three charcoal samples from the pit yielded radiocarbon ages of 2020 $\pm$ 60 B.P., 1830 $\pm$ 70 B.P., and 1690 $\pm$ 80 B.P. making this the earliest well-dated context in northwestern Louisiana containing ceramics.

The most conspicuous feature at the site is a mound, now approximately 2.5 m high and about 25 m in diameter. Clarence Webb first recorded the site, but only made a short description:

"Solitary mound on n-east shore of Swan Lake, which is an old Red River channel. Is circular in shape, approx. 8-10 ft. high, 60 ft. at the base and 20 ft. on summit.

Has several shallow trial holes on top, appears to be built up of sand -- no sherds found on or around mound -- trial holes show mostly sandy soil near clay out in field. In one or two places 3 to 4 inches dark soil found. In nearby field, 1 rough spear head found." (Webb n.d.)

Since Webb's initial visit the landowners have collected numerous artifacts from the site surface. Most of the decorated pottery consists of Early to Middle Caddoan Period types suggesting that the mound is related to those at the nearby Vanceville (16BO7) and Werner (16BO8) sites. However, also present are a large number of Gary points and several sherds similar to those recovered from the Bellevue Site (16BO4) (Fulton and Webb 1953; Webb 1982) indicating that an earlier occupation is represented as well.

### 1994 INVESTIGATIONS

Grasses now cover the site surface and no prehistoric artifacts are visible. During the spring of 1994 Louis Baker (Louisiana Archaeological Society) and I excavated 11 auger tests in the southern portion of the site north of the mound. For the most part, the results were not particularly exciting. We recovered a combined total of four undecorated sherds and one flake,

mostly within the upper 20 to 30 cm of deposit overlying an argillic soil horizon. However, one auger test differed substantially. This test, located approximately 75 m north of the mound, was excavated to two m below the surface without encountering the argillic horizon. Dark brown loam extended to 1.6 m below the surface at which point a fine sand was encountered. A



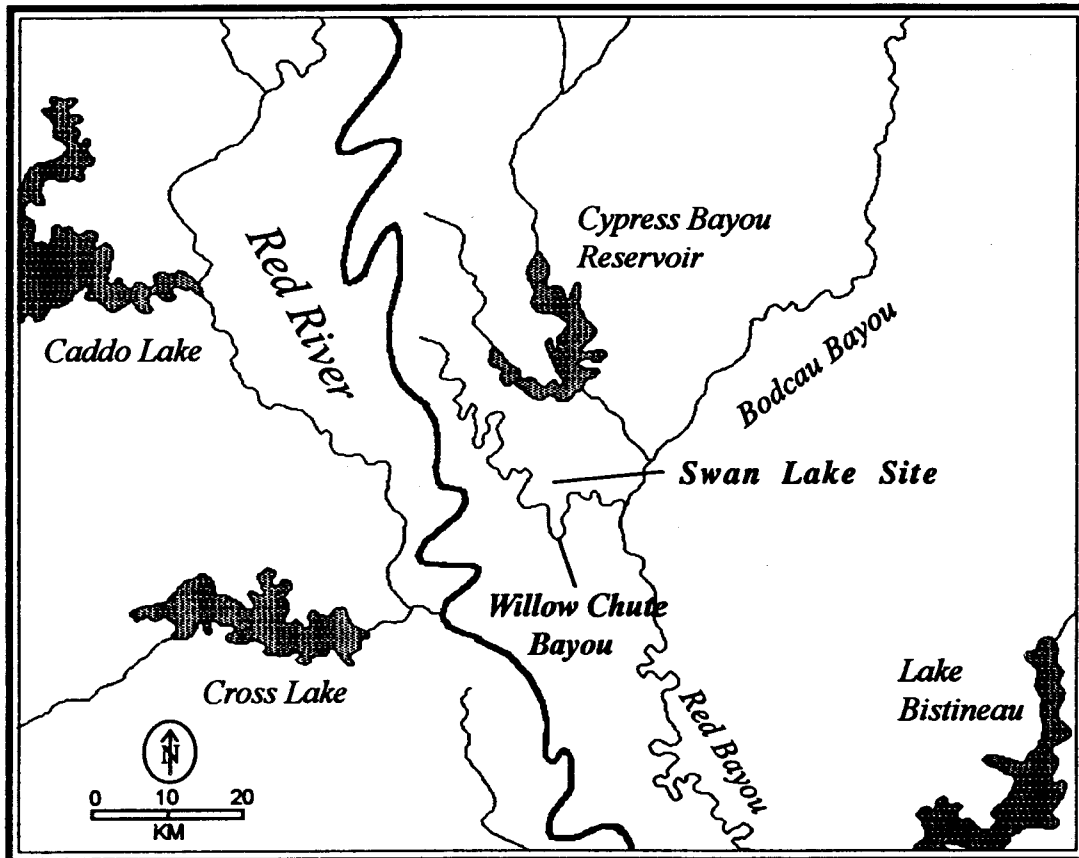


Figure 1. Location of the Swan Lake Site (16C)11).

sherd was recovered between 1.25 m and 1.35 m below the surface and numerous lumps of fired clay and charcoal were recovered at approximately 1.4 m.

We opened up five contiguous 1x1 m units and determined that a pit was present with dimensions of approximately 1.5 m by 1 m. Because of its large size and our wish to obtain a vertical profile view of the feature, we excavated fill from only the southern half.

Sherds and flakes were recovered down to approximately 1.3 m below the surface, at which point most of the fill consisted of chunks of

poorly fired clay up to 3 cm in diameter. The chunks continued to the base of the pit which was encountered between 1.5 and 1.6 m below the surface (Figure 2). Small fragments of charcoal were scattered throughout the lower portions of the pitfill. In the lowest 30 cm several 3 - 5 cm chunks were recovered and retained for radiocarbon analysis. Also present in the fill were small fragments of animal bone. Unfortunately, most of the specimens were too small and soft to retrieve during the excavations. Soil samples were taken from each 10 cm excavation level for flotation analysis, but only small fragments of charred bone were recovered with fish and turtle being the only identifiable animals represented.

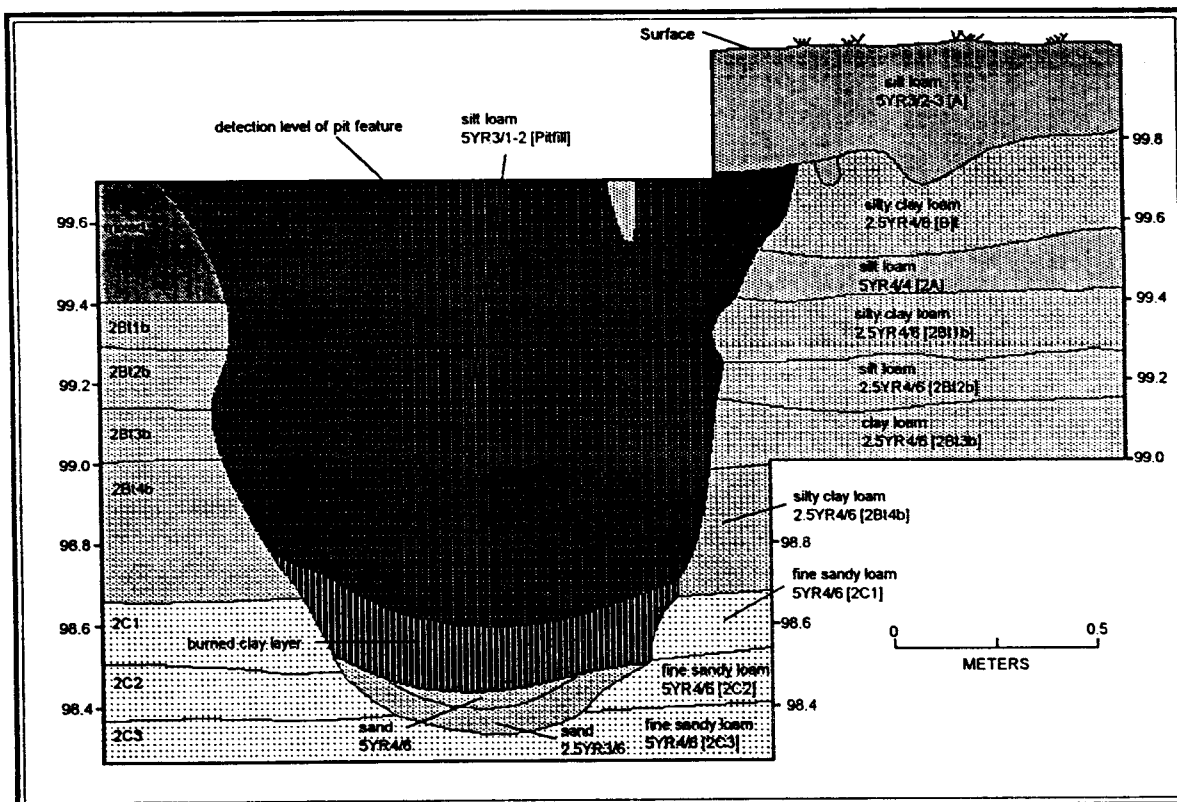


Figure 2. Profile of the Pit Feature at the Swan Lake Site.

The feature appears to have served as a large roasting pit. Burning *in situ* was indicated by the clay lumps and by reddening of the deposits sur-

rounding the lowest 30 cm of the pit. Following its final use, the pit was filled with sediments that contained habitation debris.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE POTTERY

The pottery recovered from the pit feature differs substantially from that recovered at other sites along Willow Chute Bayou. The paste is soft and crumbles easily. Chunks of clay or grog are numerous and often large. The paste of most sherds is laminated and many specimens have split through the middle (separating the surfaces). Edges of sherds have a ragged appearance suggesting that vessels were not constructed by building coils. The clay appears to be relatively fine-textured although a few speci-

mens have a silty or fine sandy feel. Sherd thickness ranges from 7 to 9 mm.

Surfaces are smoothed but are finely cracked or crazed on many specimens. On a few sherds interior surfaces are very well smoothed but none are polished. Surfaces also are uneven and it appears that thinning vessel walls was carried out by pinching or paddling rather than scraping (finishing marks indicative of scraping are absent).

It is not possible to ascertain much about vessel size and shape. Three relatively large rim sherds suggest that vessel sides slant inward near the lip and a large bowl may be represented. Except for a single sherd recovered between 1.0 and 1.1 m below the surface that has one incised line, decorations are absent.

In many respects the sherds are similar to Tchefuncte pottery from the lower Mississippi Valley and Gulf Coast, particularly in apparent construction technique. However, abundant clay and grog inclusions contrast with the generally untempered Tchefuncte pottery; similarities to early Baytown Plain varieties (e.g., *var. Marksville*; Phillips 1970:50-51) also are apparent.

## RADIOCARBON ANALYSIS OF THE CHARCOAL SAMPLES

Three charcoal samples were submitted to Beta Analytic Inc. for radiocarbon analysis (Table 1). Sample 1 was a large chunk of charcoal from the base of the pit, approximately 1.5 m below the surface. Sample 2 was similar, but recovered in the overlying (1.4 - 1.5 m) level. Sample 3 was from scattered charcoal recovered between 1.2 and 1.4 m below the surface.

A T-test run using the CALIB program of Stuiver and Reimer (1993) indicates that all three samples differ significantly from one another at

the 0.95 probability level. Given the absence of distinct strata or lensing, it is difficult to believe that the pit remained open for several hundred years. However, the pit may have been periodically cleaned out and reused over a sufficiently long time span to produce the above results. The Sample 3 age seems least likely to relate to use of the feature given the scattered nature of the charcoal and its location above the area of intensive burning. The average of Samples 1 and 2 was calculated using the CALIB program and the results are included in Table 2.

Table 1. Radiocarbon Calibrations Using Method A of Stuiver and Reimer (1993).

Site sample	Lab sample	Conventional age	One Sigma Calibration	Two Sigma Calibration
16BO11-1	Beta-73339	1830±70 BP	AD119 - AD319	AD 58 - AD391
16BO11-2	Beta-73340	2020±60 BP	59BC - AD 67	175BC - AD121
16BO11-2	Beta-73341	1690±80 BP	AD252 - AD433	AD145 - AD548

## DISCUSSION

The fill of the pit above the burned clay layer was relatively homogeneous and lacked lensing or stratification that would be indicative of infilling over an extended period of time. I suspect that, shortly after its last use, the pit was backfilled by the site occupants with deposits

containing midden debris. Thus, it is likely that the sherds recovered within the fill either pre-date, or are approximately contemporaneous with, use of the pit. As noted earlier, a few sherds from the site surface are similar to pottery recovered at the Bellevue Mound site (16BO4)

## CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

Table 2. Radiocarbon Calibrations Using Method B of Stuiver and Reimer (1993).

Site Sample	One Sigma Calibration		Two Sigma Calibration	
	Range	Probability	Range	Probability
16BO11-1	AD117 - AD258	0.87	AD 62 - AD386	1.00
	AD293 - AD321	0.12		
16BO11-2	67BC - AD 72	1.00	168BC - AD 89	0.97
			AD 92 - AD117	0.03
16BO11-3	AD249 - AD438	1.00	AD147 - AD179	0.02
			AD194 - AD547	0.98
Average of Samples 1 and 2	58BC - AD 82	0.53	161BC - AD342	1.00
	AD 89 - AD 99	0.03		
	AD115 - AD342	0.44		

located along Bodcau Bayou approximately 15 km to the northeast. The Bellevue sherds are thinner, harder, and have a siltier paste than those from the pit. Unfortunately, there are no radiocarbon determinations from the Bellevue site or other contexts containing this pottery.

The presence of the pit near the mound at Swan Lake raises questions about the temporal affiliation of the mound. The initial assumption that it relates to a Caddoan occupation may be in error. Although Caddoan ceramics are present at the site, none have come from the moundfill. The landowners report that the only artifact that has eroded from the mound is a large stemmed bi-

face of exotic chert, a specimen that resembles those recovered from the Coral Snake Mound (16SA48) in the Sabine River drainage (McClurkan *et al.* 1966:10; Jensen 1968:80).

The Swan Lake site has the longest span of occupation yet identified in this portion of the Red River floodplain. Although occupations are not stratified by varying depositional strata (a buried soil has been recognized beneath the upper argillic horizon, but contains no evidence of human activity), additional features are likely to be present that should enable us to isolate distinct occupations and address a wide range of research problems.

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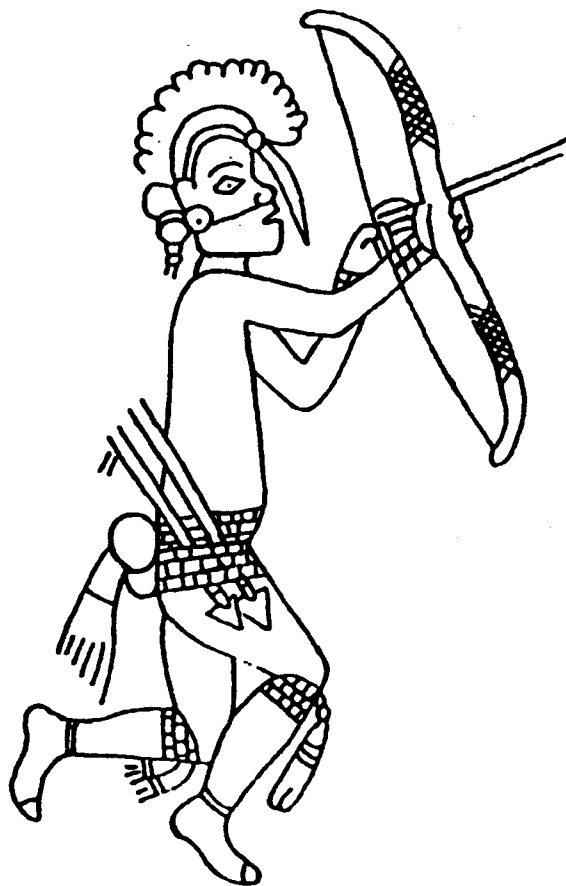
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n.d. Original unpublished notes concerning archaeological sites in Louisiana. Ms. on file, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches.



## PREHISTORIC LITHIC PROCUREMENT SITES: A VANISHING RESOURCE

Don R. Dickson,  
Historic Preservation Associates

This paper is a synthesis of data presented at the 1994 Caddo Conference. Based on the response to this paper during and after the conference, it would seem that many archeologists are unaware of the severity of the problem being considered: the rapidity with which lithic resources are vanishing.

Lithic procurement sites may be divided into three broad categories:

- 1) **LITHIC RESOURCE PROCUREMENT ZONES.** This type of location may be a stream gravel bar or a hillside talus slope where lithic raw materials were obtained from the surface. Stream gravel deposits and talus slopes were probably the most common sources of knappable raw materials if one may judge from the primary decortication flakes recovered from most archeological sites.
- 2) **LITHIC EXTRACTIVE AREAS.** This site category represents bedrock or bluff exposures where raw materials were simply broken from the available outcrop without quarrying into it. Weathering processes often have obscured the evidence of such activities. However, some debitage, produced by testing of chert or reduction into blanks or preforms, can usually be seen on the surface, and occasionally hammerstones or aborted preforms can be found at these sites.
- 3) **QUARRIES.** At these important sites, digging or quarrying intruded into solid bedrock or into strata of unconsolidated bedrock or

clay to obtain the desired raw materials. Examples of such sites include the well known Peoria Quarry in Ottawa County, Oklahoma, the less familiar Golden Grove Quarry in Barton County, Missouri, and the Indian Mountain Quarry at Hot Springs National Park in Arkansas. Abundant debitage, many aborted preforms and hammerstones can be found at such locations.

Unfortunately, many archeologists are unaware of the rapidity with which these lithic procurement sites are being destroyed. Since many of them are located in areas not usually associated with prehistoric sites, such as on elevated ridges or in mountain settings often far from water, they are not monitored regularly by archeologists and often eliminated or damaged without scientific notice of such damage. For example, when I visited the Peoria Quarry in 1992 to obtain samples of the raw material, I discovered that over 90 percent of the site had been destroyed by leveling the ground for several houses. Later, in 1993, additional damage was done to the site by the installation of a water line through the remaining part of the site. In August, 1994, I visited the Golden Grove Quarry in Barton County, Missouri only to find that the owner of the site had recently filled in all of the one to two meter deep pits so that he could plant the area in fescue. In the Ouachita area near Hot Springs, hundreds of prehistoric quarries have been destroyed already by novaculite mining operations to obtain material for silica products and whetstones. The huge aboriginal quarrying complex on Spanish Mountain near Magnet

Cove, Arkansas has been damaged severely, although portions of it are still intact.

Another, often unrecognized threat to quarries and extractive areas is the widespread prevalence of avocational and commercial knapping enterprises. Texas, Missouri, and many other states have large groups of individuals who replicate prehistoric bifaces, especially such popular types as Folsom, Clovis, Dalton, and Scottsbluff points. Of course, there is big money in such activities because well made replications currently bring between \$5 and \$10 per inch, or more in the case of especially well made fluted points. As one might guess, many of these modern replications are being sold as "ancient artifacts" after proper treatment to make them seem old. Several people who knap full time are able to obtain new four-wheel-drive vehicles each year and live in extremely nice homes. Of course, such knappers are quite interested in obtaining as much high grade chert as possible ..... and guess where they get it? To be more specific, at one time the Carr Branch area in Ottawa County, Oklahoma yielded tons of extremely high grade chert nodules (probably Reeds Spring in origin). One knapper found out about this location, took in a truck and literally hauled away all available chert to use and sell. Ten years ago one could obtain large quantities of high quality Woodford chert nodules south of McAlester along the Indian Nations Turnpike. Today, one cannot procure even a fragment of this chert along the turnpike. In fact, it is very difficult to find Woodford chert anywhere in the area. At a recent knap-in held east of Kansas City, Missouri, I was informed that one participant had available over a ton of Mill Creek chert from the famous Mill Creek Quarry area. In spite of the fact that this is not a high quality or fine textured

chert, and was used mainly in prehistoric times in the manufacture of hoes, this knapper still had obtained a large amount of it. A recent visit to the southern Illinois area indicated that almost all of the high quality Kaolin and Cobden chert has been obtained by knappers.

Perhaps the most dramatic, almost unbelievable, instance of chert procurement was told to me recently by a knapper himself. This person was in the Edwards Plateau area of Texas picking up a few hundred pounds of chert when two 18-wheelers from Pennsylvania pulled up at this location and crews started gathering all available chert. They had an order for two full loads of Texas chert!

Archeologists today need to consider two important factors. First of all, if one is going to obtain representative chert samples to use in the future for comparative purposes, this obtaining must be done NOW. In fact, it is almost too late to get samples of some cherts already. Second, if we are going to define the extractive strategies employed by prehistoric knappers at important quarry sites, we are going to have to work quickly. Limited studies in southern Kansas suggest that antler wedges and hammerstones were used to extract chert from Threemile Limestone deposits at 14PO57 (Banks 1990:Fig.5.13). However, extractive strategies employed in Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and elsewhere are essentially unknown. Considering the significance of lithic procurement in the lives of prehistoric peoples, we should act now to obtain what information is still available. Even now it may be impossible to obtain a proper perspective on prehistoric lithic resource availability in certain areas.

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## RECENT WORK AT 34PA341 IN THE BRUSHY-PEACEABLE WATERSHED

Don R. Dickson

In October 1993, Historic Preservation Associates (HPA) conducted Phase II assessments at several sites in SCS Impoundments 26 and 29 in the Brushy-Peaceable watershed, Pittsburg County, Oklahoma. Timothy C. Klinger acted as principal investigator; field director was Don R. Dickson. Most sites had been seriously disturbed by rodent activity and recent erosion. 34PS341, however, was located on a high terrace of Gardner Creek, did not seem to be as disturbed, and appeared to possibly represent a single Caddoan occupation.

In April 1994, the HPA team excavated an additional 14 1x1 m units in the northeastern part of the site, an area that had yielded several culturally and functionally diagnostic artifacts (see below) in three 1x1 m units excavated in October. Three features were exposed during this work, as well as additional diagnostic artifacts. Feature 1 was a concentration of sandstone rock which did not seem fire-cracked. Feature 2 was a pit (storage?) which had been dug into sterile subsoil. Although pit the contents were water-screened, nothing was found in the matrix that would suggest the pit use. Feature 3, only partially excavated at this time because most of it lay outside the 14-unit area (the team was excavating the last unit at that time), was a pit containing a substantial hearth in its upper margins. Charcoal from this hearth produced a  $^{13}\text{C}$  adjusted age of  $1180 \pm 70$  B.P. (Beta-72083). This date indicated probable site use during the Terminal Late Woodland; a Haskell point recovered in Level 1 suggested Late Caddoan times.

Due to the potential importance of deposits at 34PS341, a Phase III program including the excavation of 60 m<sup>2</sup> was conducted by the HPA team in August 1994. Feature 3 was excavated completely as was the entire area around the

previous excavation. Two large sandstone slabs, used as anvils, and a double-bitted axe chipped from very hard sandstone were recovered from Feature 3. Six corner notched arrowpoints of Scallorn varieties and one crudely made arrowpoint with shallow side notches were recovered during Phase III work along with four large and two small preforms, several utilized flakes, and one mano fragment.

Diagnostic artifacts recovered during Phase II efforts included one Cupp point featuring use polish and microbreakage suggesting butchering use, several Gary points (one with impact fractures), a Gary preform, a Haskell arrowpoint, and several utilized flakes (apparently used as woodworking tools).

A provisional interpretation of 34PS341 is that this terrace was used by hunting-foraging groups between A.D. 750 and 850, and again by more recent Caddoan groups, probably between A.D. 1000 and 1400. Because no pottery or evidence of permanent structures was found at 34PS341, it seems unlikely that family groups used this location appreciably. There may have been multiple short term occupations. Evidence strongly suggests that much of the site has been eroded away by Gardner Creek, which is currently cutting into the northern margin of the site. All recovered artifacts are currently undergoing analysis and reports on Phase II and III efforts are being prepared by the HPA.



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CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL  
WORKSHOP FOR THE CADDO TRIBE OF  
OKLAHOMA IN SUPPORT OF THEIR  
NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION  
AND REPATRIATION ACT GRANT

Timothy K. Perttula,  
Texas Historical Commission

As part of the Native American Graves Protection Act (NAGPRA) grant recently received by the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma (Carter 1994), the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma requested that a professional archeologist (Timothy K. Perttula) conduct an ambitious three-day hands-on archeological and historical training session for tribal members, particularly members of the Caddo Repatriation Committee, in February 1995. The focus of the training session is to familiarize members of the Caddo Tribe in the identification of Caddo material culture (ceramics and lithics, as well as other types of artifacts found on habitation sites and in burial contexts), in learning the locations and distributions of prehistoric Caddo sites within the Caddoan Archeological Area, and establishing an understanding of the known locations of historic Caddo sites from archeological, historical, and archival sources.

I have been involved in Caddoan archeological and historical research for about 20 years, and completed a Ph.D. dissertation on Caddoan archeology in 1989 (Perttula 1989). I have also worked with members of the Caddo Tribe on various archeological projects in Texas, most recently as part of the Caddo Lake Scholarship program established by the Caddo Lake Institute.

To guide the training session, a compendium of basic Caddo archeological, historical, archival,

and documentary records, and source materials will be compiled into a workbook for easy reference by Caddo Tribe members. Included in the workbook will be representative copies of artifact photographs and figures from each Caddo subarea (Perttula 1992:Figure 1) that illustrate the tremendous regional and temporal diversity in Caddoan material culture (in ceramics, stone, bone, shell, wood, copper, basketry, etc.) as documented in ca. A.D. 700-1800 archeological collections from Northeast Texas, Southwest Arkansas, Southeast Oklahoma, and Northwest Louisiana -- the Caddo heartland.

We also propose to bring to the training session Caddoan archeological collections from several sites that are currently being studied. This will provide an opportunity for Caddo tribal members to have hands-on experience with the more common archeological specimens typically recovered in Caddo habitation contexts (i.e., pottery sherds, stone and bone tools, etc.), and help lay out the process of establishing tribal recognition of Caddoan archeological material culture.

The more significant historical and archival sources will also be assembled in the workbook for the training session. Some of the types of documents and source materials included will consist of specific items from colonial French, Spanish, and American primary documents and

## CADDOAN ARCHEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

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archives (such as the Bexar Archives and the National Archives), seventeenth to nineteenth century maps, and General Land Office land survey records and field notes that reference the Caddo tribe. Also to be assembled for the training session are published documentary sources (e.g., the American State Papers, Texas Indian papers, Robertson Colony papers, Austin papers), the 1803-1814 letters and documents of John Sibley, French and Spanish expedition diaries and reports (cf. Bolton 1915), and guides to archives and manuscript sources.

Through the study of archeology, ethnohistory, and history, a great deal has been learned about the native history of the Caddo peoples. We have learned from the Caddo peoples themselves

about their cultural heritage (Newkumet and Meredith 1988; Carter 1995), and professional archeologists and historians alike have finally come to appreciate that Caddo peoples today have a strong and abiding interest in retaining, preserving, and enhancing their cultural heritage.

Great opportunities exist today for archeologists, ethnohistorians, historians, and Caddo peoples to work closely together to better understand the long- and short-term course of Caddo native history. The interaction and consultation between professional archeologists and the Caddo Tribe through the NAGPRA process will allow much sharing of knowledge, and hopefully will result in new learning by both the archeological community and Caddo tribal members.

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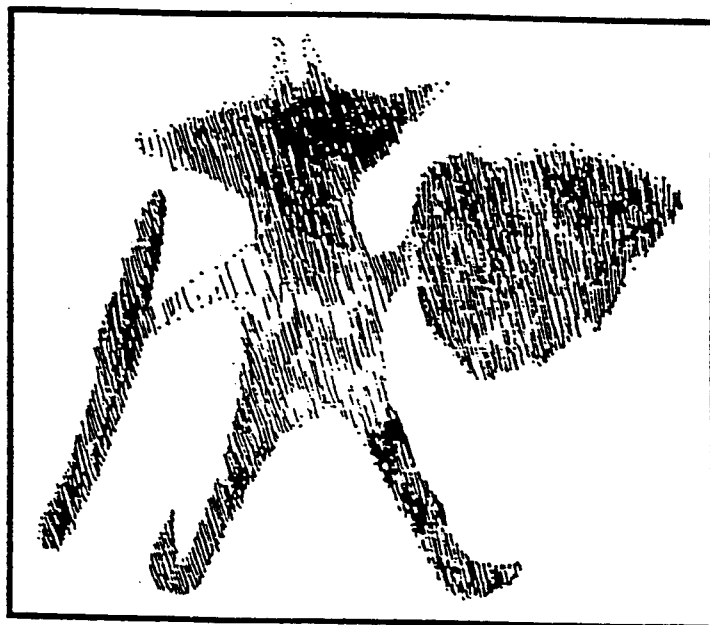


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