58th Caddo Conference
and
23rd Annual East Texas Archeological Conference

Program and Abstracts

April 1-2, 2016

Beall Gym, Thomas J. Rusk Elementary School
Nacogdoches, Texas

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Program for the 58th Caddo Conference and the 23rd Annual East Texas Archeological Conference, April 1-2, 2016, Nacogdoches, Texas

Friday, April 1, 2016

9:00-9:10 Welcome and opening remarks, *Jami J. Lockhart* (President-elect, Caddo Conference Organization)

Opening remarks, *Roger Van Horn* (Mayor, Nacogdoches)

Opening remarks, *Tamara Francis-Fourkiller* (Chairman, Caddo Nation of Oklahoma)

Symposium: Forty Years After Deshazo: Developments in the Archeology of the Historic Hasinai Caddo since the 1975–1976 UT Field School
Excavations at Bayou Loco

Ross C. Fields (symposium organizer)

9:10-9:30 The Deshazo Site: A Historic Hasinai Caddo Settlement on Bayou Loco in Nacogdoches County, Texas, *Ross C. Fields*

9:30-9:50 1938-1940 Excavations at the Deshazo Site, 41NA27, *Robert L. Turner Jr. and Tom Middlebrook*

9:50-10:10 The Misplacement of Mission San Francisco de los Tejas in Eastern Texas and Its Actual Location at San Pedro de los Nabedaches, *Robert S. Weddle, Donald E. Chipman, and Carol A. Lipscomb*

10:10-10:30 Hainai Settlement in Western Nacogdoches County, Texas, *Tom Middlebrook*

Break, 10:30-10:40

10:40-11:00 The Bowles Creek (41CE475) and Peach Orchard (41CE477) Sites in the Bowles Creek Valley: Historic Caddo Allen Phase Neche Cluster Components, *Kevin Stingley, Timothy K. Perttula, and Duncan P. McKinnon*

11:00-11:20 The Spradley Site's Place among the Hasinai/Spanish/French Community at Nacogdoches, *Victor Galan*

11:20-11:40 So Many Sherds: What we know about Hasinai Caddo ceramic collections 40 years after the Deshazo excavations and remarks on the future, *Paul Shawn Marceaux*

11:40-12:00 European Material Culture Found in Caddo Contexts in Western Nacogdoches County in East Texas, *Tom Middlebrook and Morris K. Jackson*

Noon:-1:30 Lunch, check out the exhibitors, posters, books,

1:30-1:50 Archaeological and Bioarchaeological Comparisons between the Millwood Reservoir and the Skull and Mandible Cemetery at the Crenshaw Site, *John R. Samuelsen, Heidi S. Davis, Ashley E. Shidner, Nicole E. Smith-Guzmán, and Teresa V. Wilson*

1:50-2:10 Magnetic Gradient Survey and Aerial Survey at the M. S. Roberts (41HE8) Site in Henderson County, Texas, *Duncan P. McKinnon, Arlo McKee, Timothy K. Perttula, Paula Long, and Breanna Wilbanks*

2:10-2:30 New Patterns from Old Data: Combining Ceramic Petrography Findings from Several Caddo Site Collections in Northeast Texas, *David G. Robinson*

Break, 2:30-3:00

3:00-3:20 Difficulties in Sourcing Turquoise Using X-Ray Fluorescence, *Wilson W. Crook, III*

3:20-3:40 The Texas Historical Commission and Ongoing Research at Site 41MR211, *Kerry Nichols*

3:40-4:00 Advancing the Study of Caddo Iconography, *Eloise Frances Gadus*

Keynote Presentation:

4:00-4:30 Networking the Past, *John P. Hart*

4:30- Walking Tour of the Washington Square Mound (41NA49) site

Saturday, April 2, 2016

8:30-8:50 Caddo Grass-thatched House Construction at Caddo Mounds State Historic Site, *Phil Cross*

8:50-9:10 Caddo Mounds State Historic Site Friends Association and the Caddo Grass House Project, *Jeffrey M. Williams*

9:10-9:30 Woodland Period Ceramics as seen from the Wild Violet Site: Is there really a distinctive 'Fourche Maline' material signature? *Ann M. Early*

9:30-9:50 41TT103: A Caddo Farmstead along Ripley Creek, Titus County, Texas, *Rachel J. Feit, Julian (Drew) Sitters, and Eric Schroeder*

Current Research Briefs

9:50-10:05 A Biface Cache from Lake Wright Patman in Northeast Texas, *Robert L. Brooks*

10:05-10:20 The Sargent Collection: A Gift to Arkansas, *Ann M. Early*

Break, 10:20-10:40

10:40-11:00 Salvage along the Red River: The Red Cox (3LA18) Site and its Place on the Caddo Landscape, *Ryan Nguyen, Tyler Yeager, and Duncan P. McKinnon*

11:00-11:20 Caddo Indians in the Ouachita Mountains: Update on 3MN298 Ceramic Analyses, *Mary Beth Trubitt*

11:20-11:40 Excavation, Geophysical Survey, and Interpretation of the Draper II Site (3HS151), *Katie Leslie and Jami J. Lockhart*

11:40-12:00 Bioturbation vs. Deposition in the Late Holocene: The Storm Site (41WA218), Walker County, Texas, *Walter Kingsborough*

Lunch, 12:00-1:30

1:30-1:50 Temporary Structures in the Caddo World and Beyond, *Patrick Livingood, Amber Price-Butler, Matthew Merideth, and Cody Blackburn*

1:50-2:10 Sound and Ecstasy: The Depiction of Auditory Hallucination and Other Possible Iconographic Evidence for a *Datura* Cult in the Southeast, *James A. Rees, Jr.*

2:10-2:30 Identifying the Social, Political, and Ceremonial Role of the Brackett site (34Ck43) in the Arkansas River Valley, *Nicole Kusnierz*

2:30-2:50 Addressing the Cosmological Significance of a Pot: A Search for Cosmological Structure in Craig Mound Burials, *Shawn Lambert*

2:50-3:20 **Caddo Conference Organization Board Meeting**

3:20-3:40 Break, Welcome to the Public

3:40-4:00 Oral History is the Traditional Form of Caddo History: The Poems I Have Created From Caddo Oral History Preserve Caddo Traditions for Future Generations, *Guyneth Bedoka Cardwell*

4:00-4:15 Report from the Caddo Language Class, Oklahoma City, *Alaina Tahlate and others*

4:15- **Caddo Elders—a question, answer, comment period**

Caddo Dance

SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACT

Forty Years After Deshazo: Developments in the Archeology of the Historic Hasinai Caddo since the 1975–1976 UT Field School Excavations at Bayou Loco

Participants: Ross C. Fields (and symposium organizer), Robert L. Turner, Jr., Tom Middlebrook, Morris K. Jackson, Victor Galan, Shawn Marceaux, Duncan P. McKinnon, Timothy K. Perttula, Kevin Stingley, and Robert S. Weddle, Don Chipman, and Carol A. Lipscomb

In 1975 and 1976, Dee Ann Story directed two University of Texas at Austin field schools in excavations at the Deshazo site (41NA27) in the Bayou Loco valley west of Nacogdoches, Texas. The work was prompted by the planned impoundment of Bayou Loco to create Lake Nacogdoches. It followed up on test excavations done earlier in 1975 by the Texas Archeological Survey that (1) identified Deshazo as a well-preserved Historic Caddo settlement and (2) associated that settlement with a small cemetery that had been dug by R. L. Turner Sr. and R. L. Turner Jr. in the late 1930s. With its well-preserved assemblage of cultural features, extensive excavations, and detailed data analyses, Deshazo remains one of the most thoroughly explored and best-documented residential sites in the Caddo area. It is commonly seen as the prime example of the kind of small farmstead that was the basic residential unit of the dispersed settlement system of the Historic Hasinai Caddo. This symposium starts with an overview of the results of the excavations at Deshazo, and the papers that follow highlight some of the research on Hasinai Caddo archeology that has been done in the 40 years since that site and others associated with it disappeared under Lake Nacogdoches.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION ABSTRACT

Networking the Past

John P. Hart (New York State Museum)

Mid-way through the second decade of the twenty-first century, most North American archaeologists continue to use mid-twentieth century culture-historic taxa as units of analysis. In this presentation I review the origins of culture-historic taxonomic systems and suggest that they are hindrances on our ability to understand pre-contact history. With the development of geographic information systems, AMS radiocarbon dating, and social network analysis, there is a suite of tools available that in combination can provide new insights into the past. I provide a brief example of how these tools are being used in northern Iroquoia and make suggestions as to how they might be used in the Caddo region.

ABSTRACTS FOR INDIVIDUAL PRESENTATIONS

Oral History is the Traditional Form of Caddo History: The Poems I Have Created From Caddo Oral History Preserve Caddo Traditions for Future Generations

Guyneth Bedoka Cardwell (Kadohadacho Historical Society)

Oral history is the traditional form of Caddo history. A history is essential to identity, which is essential for a future. The only people in the world who can adequately and appropriately represent the Caddo past are the Caddo people. As opposed to written history which is recorded, oral history is a history that is lived. An oral history will tell stories that the written record usually does not. It is dangerous and a sign of powerlessness to let an outsider tell you your history or culture. The poems I have created are from the voices of Caddo people. I am of the Fort Cobb Caddos who lived by the fort in the early days and still live amid its traces. We were called the "kee whut nah sundah people" meaning those who lived by the fort or soldiers. My poems tell about the "kee whut nah sundah people" and their life journey.

ABSTRACTS FOR INDIVIDUAL PRESENTATIONS (CONT.)

Difficulties in Sourcing Turquoise Using X-Ray Fluorescence

Wilson W. Crook, III (Houston Archeological Society)

X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) analysis is well-suited for sourcing some archeological artifacts, such as obsidian, where geologic sources can be distinguished using a small suite of elements. However, when applied to other minerals found in archeological contexts, such as turquoise, XRF has had mixed results in determining their source. As a result, a number of other methods have been tried to source turquoise, all of which are partially or completely destructive to the analyzed artifact. Recently, three artifacts of turquoise, including two beads and a small pendant, have been recovered from the Branch site (41COL9) in Collin County. In an effort to source the turquoise, I used a more complex multi-element analysis in an attempt to develop a non-destructive trace sourcing methodology. I will discuss the difficulties in XRF-sourcing a complex mineral such as turquoise and its potential for sourcing similar artifacts found in Caddo sites.

Caddo Grass-thatched House Construction at Caddo Mounds State Historic Site—Friday afternoon or Saturday morning

Phil Cross (Caddo Nation of Oklahoma)

Details for a Caddo Grass-thatched house to be constructed in 2016 at Caddo Mounds State Historic Site will be presented in this paper. The iconic bee hive style construction methods and the planned furnishings of the house will be discussed. The raw materials needed and that have been located and harvested to date will be identified. The location of the house on the Caddo Mounds complex will be discussed along with prior Caddo grass-thatched houses that were constructed on the site in modern times. Evidence of houses that were built in ancient times on the site from archaeological studies will be shown. The crew required and approximate starting and completion date of the house will be presented.

Woodland Period Ceramics as seen from the Wild Violet Site: Is there really a distinctive 'Fourche Maline' material signature?

Ann M. Early (State Archeologist, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

In 2013 the Arkansas Archeological Survey carried out salvage excavations at the Wild Violet site, a multiple component midden in the headwaters of the Petit Jean River valley in the northern Ouachita mountains. Situated between the Arkansas River valley and the Ouachita River basin, the Petit Jean valley is essentially unstudied archeologically. One objective of the excavation was to recover material that would reveal relations between this valley and societies to the north and south where some have proposed substantially different Woodland traditions arose. I analyzed over 4000 sherds from the excavations and from previous surface collections. From the standpoint of ceramic manufacturing traditions, I proposed a high degree of similarity among all three areas, and suggest that previous scenarios emphasizing material culture differences among these geographic regions, and the underlying assumptions of distinctly different lifeways, have been substantially overstated.

41TT103: A Caddo Farmstead along Ripley Creek, Titus County, Texas

Rachel J. Feit (AmaTerra Environmental, Inc.), Julian (Drew) Sitters, AmaTerra Environmental, Inc.), and Eric Schroeder (Baer Engineering and Environmental Consulting, Inc.)

In July and August of 2015, AmaTerra Environmental, Inc. and Baer Engineering and Environmental Consulting, Inc. conducted archeological test investigations at 41TT103. Investigations included the mechanical excavation of 17 soil auger tests, 18 1 x 1 m hand excavated units, and a ground penetrating radar survey. Site 41TT103, located approximately five miles to the southwest of Talco, Texas, is believed to be an Early to Middle Caddo period farmstead situated on an upland hill slope overlooking Ripley Creek. The site contains a diverse array of artifacts including punctated sherds, sherds with parallel incised lines, cross hatched incised sherds, and sherds with engraved lines and geometric designs. There are also a variety of stone tools and projectile points, and two long-stemmed Red River pipe fragments. With few disturbances, and only minimal overprinting from later Caddo period activities, we believe that the site has the potential to contain important information regarding Early to Middle Caddo period household lifeways within the White Oak Creek drainage system of the Sulphur River Basin.

The Deshazo Site: A Historic Hasinai Caddo Settlement on Bayou Loco in Nacogdoches County, Texas

Ross C. Fields (Prewitt and Associates, Inc.)

The Deshazo site, which was excavated in the 1930s and more extensively in 1975–1976 by field schools from the University of Texas at Austin, is one of the best-documented residential sites in the Caddo area. Its main component dates from the late 1600s into the early 1700s and has been interpreted as a hamlet occupied for several generations by members of one of the Hasinai Caddo tribes. Because the work there was so informative, Deshazo has served as a linchpin in subsequent considerations of settlement organization among Historic and Late Prehistoric Caddo groups. This paper provides an overview of the results of the excavations there.

The Spradley Site's Place among the Hasinai/Spanish/French Community at Nacogdoches

Victor Galan (Deep East Texas Archaeological Consultants)

The Spradley site (41NA206) is a protohistoric site with a unique collection of features and artifacts. Excavations by Stephen F. Austin State University in 2001, 2003, and 2005 found midden deposits and a hearth, as well as artifact clusters, but only scattered post holes; the excavated cultural features are not indicative of a typical Caddo hamlet. Artifacts include a variety of traditional Caddo items and a wide range of European goods. The abundance and variety of European goods are disproportionate for a site of this size. A review of the excavations and analysis over the years raises more questions about this sites' unique contribution to our understanding of the Hasinai Caddo and their interactions with the French and the Spanish in the area.

Advancing the Study of Caddo Iconography

Eloise Frances Gadus (Prewitt and Associates, Inc.)

The study of Caddo iconography can be a fruitful way to address questions of Caddo origins, community organization, and interactions with a wider Mississippian world. Some investigations in this regard have already borne fruit based on the imagery from the Craig Mound shell cups at Spiro, which has been tapped by the participants of the Texas State Mississippian Iconographic conferences. However, since much of Caddo visual imagery appears on ceramic vessels and sherds, a comparative corpus of ceramic imagery is essential to addressing iconographic questions at the local or site level. This paper outlines what resources already exist as well as what further is needed to build a useable corpus. It also presents an example of an iconographic configurational analysis, using Ripley Engraved vessels from the Tuck Carpenter site (41CP5), to demonstrate the potential of such investigations.

Bioturbation vs. Deposition in the Late Holocene: The Storm Site (41WA218), Walker County, Texas

Walter Kingsborough (U.S. Forest Service)

At the 1995 conference of the Texas Archeological Society, Ken Brown described a time dependent model of the vertical displacement of archeological assemblages in deep, friable sands. Termed bioturbation, the model explained a characteristically skewed, single-mode distribution of artifact frequency with depth where deposition predated occupation. The archeological evidence from the Storm site (41WA218) presents a refinement of the bioturbation model characterized by (1) multiple modes of artifact frequencies with depth, (2) the temporal segregation by depth of the artifact assemblage, and (3) preservation of organic and

carbonized materials. Evidence from the Storm site highlights depth as a second dependent factor in the bioturbation model. That is, while the chance of an artifact being displaced vertically increases linearly with time, it decreases as the inverse cube of depth. This refinement of the bioturbation model allows the model to describe both cases where deposition predates occupation, and where episodic depositions occurred concurrent with occupation.

Identifying the Social, Political, and Ceremonial Role of the Brackett site (34Ck43) in the Arkansas River Valley

Nicole Kusnierz (University of Oklahoma)

This paper examines the organizational role of Brackett (34Ck43), a Formative to Early Caddo period (A.D. 850-1200) site, to ascertain the differences in settlement patterns and material culture when compared to other contemporaneous sites within the Arkansas River valley. Brackett is located in northeastern Oklahoma along the Illinois River, a tributary of the Arkansas River. The site excavation area includes a conical mound, a burial component, and eight structures. Contemporaneous sites include the Harlan, Norman, Reed, Lillie Creek, and Hughes sites, as well as the earlier stages of Spiro. Traditionally, the Brackett site has been interpreted as a domestic village. However, through a rigorous analysis of the ceramic assemblage, I test this notion by comparing the relationships between the mound and structure areas to determine Brackett's social, political, and ceremonial place on the landscape.

Addressing the Cosmological Significance of a Pot: A Search for Cosmological Structure in Craig Mound Burials

Shawn Lambert (University of Oklahoma)

Ceramic vessels and cosmological structure at first may seem quite unrelated. Many have argued that the basic and perhaps only function of a pot was simply a human-made container that held foodstuff for cooking and serving purposes. However, pottery also served as a medium depicting complex iconography that displayed indigenous groups' cosmological worlds in time and space. For this paper, I examine the temporal and spatial placement of pottery in 98 Craig Mound burials at the Spiro site in search for cosmological patterns in the vessels' iconography. Only burials that were not in context with the Great Mortuary or the Spirit Lodge are considered here, because they have been seriously understudied. Ultimately, I assert that burials outside of the Great Mortuary and the Spirit Lodge were also placed in specific areas of the Craig Mound to represent a cosmogram, a religious display that helped to maintain an important cosmological narrative.

Excavation, Geophysical Survey, and Interpretation of the Draper II Site (3HS151)

E. Katie Leslie (Arkansas Archeological Survey) and Jami J. Lockhart (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

The Draper II site (3HS151) is located along a ridge and swale of the Ouachita River in Hot Spring County, Arkansas. At the request of the landowner, the Arkansas Archeological Survey's Henderson State University Research Station surveyed the site for reported looter damage. Two 1 x 1 meter test units were excavated, revealing an assemblage consisting of chipped stone debris, fire cracked rock, and several small ceramic sherds. The few diagnostic artifacts point to use at least during the Fourche Maline and Caddo periods. Here, we will discuss the results of the test excavations, a gradiometry survey of 160 square meters, and the research potential of this site in relation to surrounding Caddo mound and habitation sites.

Temporary Structures in the Caddo World and Beyond

Patrick Livingood (University of Oklahoma), Amber Price-Butler (University of Oklahoma), Matthew Merideth (University of Oklahoma), and Cody Blackburn (University of Oklahoma)

Recent work at Spiro in the vicinity of Craig Mound has led to the hypothesis that there were numerous temporary structures during some event at the site. Archaeologists only rarely see evidence for temporary structures or only rarely can tell that excavated structures were temporary. Further, temporary structures did not always merit notice in ethnohistoric accounts. This paper will pull together the scattered evidence on temporary structures from archaeological and ethnohistoric examples from the Caddo, Eastern Woodlands, and Plains to see if we can better make an argument for or against temporary structures at Spiro.

So Many Sherds: What we know about Hasinai Caddo Ceramic Collections 40 years after the Deshazo Excavations and Remarks on the Future

Paul Shawn Marceaux (Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas-San Antonio)

This presentation will review previous efforts to determine how specific attributes of ceramic style and technology correlate with sites in the presumed locations of the different Hasinai Caddo tribes as indicated by the historical records. It will also discuss attempts to determine if and how Caddo ceramics can be used as social identifiers. That is, can certain shared and distinctive decorations as well as technological attributes distinguish between closely related communities and constituent groups of the Hasinai Caddo? Finally, the presentation will lay out the argument for and efficacy of using ceramics in future efforts to identify the Hasinai Caddo in the archaeological record.

Magnetic Gradient Survey and Aerial Survey at the M. S. Roberts (41HE8) Site in Henderson County, Texas

Duncan P. McKinnon (University of Central Arkansas), Arlo McKee (University of Texas at Dallas), Timothy K. Perttula (Archeological & Environmental Consultants, LLC), Paula Long (University of Central Arkansas), and Breanna Wilbanks (University of Central Arkansas)

The M. S. Roberts (41HE8) site is located in Henderson County, Texas, along Caddo Creek – an eastward-flowing tributary of the Neches River. In 1931, archaeologists from the University of Texas (UT) conducted surface collections at the site and excavated at least one trench in the low mound (approximately 1.5 m in height) where portions of burned and buried Caddo structures were identified. In 2015, the site was revisited, surface collections were obtained, an initial aerial survey was done, and shovel tests and auger holes were excavated in mound and habitation contexts. Based on the aerial survey, the mound dimensions had changed significantly from what was reported in 1931. In addition to new aerial survey work, in January 2016 the magnetic gradient survey of a large area of the site (1.12 ha, 2.77 acres) mapped the subsurface location of at least two structures within the mound, the location of the UT trench, and several possible pit features proximate to the mound. The combination of aerial and geophysical data and the excavation results are revising our understanding of the archaeological remains and preservation conditions of the site.

Hainai Settlement in Western Nacogdoches County, Texas

Tom Middlebrook (Texas Archeological Stewardship Network)

Beginning with the discovery of the J. T. King site (41NA15) in 1931 by A. T. Jackson, numerous Historic Caddo sites have been identified in western Nacogdoches County in East Texas. In addition to the Deshazo site (41NA27) investigations of Bob Turner and his dad during the late 1930s, Gus Arnold recorded the Dorsey site (41NA6) in 1940. Later systematic survey efforts in the area have included the avocational work of Tom and Janice Mayhew, the Lake Nacogdoches (Bayou Loco) survey project, both in the 1970s, and the more recent efforts of Mark Walters, Bo Nelson, Morris Jackson, and I. The 2006 East Texas Caddo Research Group meeting that focused on Historic Caddo archeology and Shawn Marceaux's 2011 University of Texas Ph.D. dissertation have stimulated additional discussions concerning ethnohistorical descriptions of various Hasinai groups in light of archeological findings. This paper will review findings at Historic Allen phase sites along Bayou Loco, Legg Creek, the Angelina River, King Creek, Bingham Creek, and Gibbons Creek in western Nacogdoches County and suggest their identification with the Hainai.

European Material Culture Found in Caddo Contexts in Western Nacogdoches County in East Texas

Tom Middlebrook (Texas Archeological Stewardship Network) and Morris K. Jackson (Texas Archeological Stewardship Network)

We discovered the original location of *Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de los Hainais* and associated Caddo sites in 2010 and re-visited the Mayhew site/St. Denis trading post (41NA21) five miles to the east during that same year. Both sites have significant amounts of early 18th century cupreous, lead, and ferrous artifacts along with a solitary majolica sherd and a few glass sherds and beads. Stimulated by research at these two sites, I present a review of all known European artifacts from Caddo sites in western Nacogdoches County.

Salvage along the Red River: The Red Cox (3LA18) Site and its Place on the Caddo Landscape

Ryan Nguyen (University of Central Arkansas), Tyler Yeager (University of Central Arkansas), and Duncan P. McKinnon (University of Central Arkansas)

The Red Cox (3LA18) site is located in Lafayette County, Arkansas, along the Red River. As recounted in his weekly report of April 9, 1975, Dr. Frank Schambach received word that the site was being directly impacted by land leveling machinery. Salvage efforts collected remains from the floor of a burned Caddo farmstead. Remains include ceramic sherds, charred corn kernels and nuts, burned wood fragments, and bits of daub. We present results from a recent analysis of the salvaged materials and situate the farmstead within the broader Caddo landscape during the Late Caddo Belcher phase.

The Texas Historical Commission and Ongoing Research at Site 41MR211

Kerry Nichols (Texas Historical Commission)

The historical record offers only brief references to the village of Sha'chahdinnih or Timber Hill as the last Caddo settlement in the traditional Caddo homeland. Unfortunately, not long after its abandonment in the early 1840s, its true location was lost to historians. In 1998, the combined efforts of archival and archeological research succeeded in locating a site designated as 41MR211, and believed to be a possible location for Timber Hill. In the interest of confirming the identity and significance of 41MR211, the Texas Historical Commission (THC) conducted test excavations there in 1999 with volunteers and stewards of the Texas Archeological Stewardship Network. This research helped make the argument that the site was most likely Timber Hill, but that further research was needed. To this end, the THC is currently working with the landowner in ongoing research in an effort to map settlement components and help answer questions about the exact nature of the occupations at 41MR211.

Sound and Ecstasy: The Depiction of Auditory Hallucination and Other Possible Iconographic Evidence for a *Datura* Cult in the Southeast

James A. Rees, Jr. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

In articles published in *The Arkansas Archeologist*, George Lankford suggested that, among other influences, a complex of *Datura* shamanism from the Southwest spread into the Southeast in Mississippian times. The present study takes a fresh look at this possibility by using an iconographic configuration for the use of entheogenic plants developed by South American archeologists studying Middle Horizon cultures in Peru. This configuration, based on the depiction of the physical, neurological, and psychological effects of entheogens, is applied to a sample of iconographic images from the Spiro site. The outcome of this analysis is then compared to Lankford's findings.

New Patterns from Old Data: Combining Ceramic Petrography Findings from Several Caddo Site Collections in Northeast Texas

David G. Robinson (Texas Archeological Research Laboratory)

Four periods of ceramic petrographic research in Northeast Texas have been defined by shifting technical and cultural concerns by archeologists. Amassed data have been assessed largely from the perspective of individual sites, with rare and refreshing exceptions. Published ceramic petrographic data from nine studies examining 15 sites are combined here to investigate larger regional patterns in Caddo pottery making. The obstacle to this method is the inconsistent terminology and reporting methods used by ceramic consultants. Results make clear the need for consistently shared data categories across site projects, regions, and the methods used by working petrographers.

Archaeological and Bioarchaeological Comparisons between the Millwood Reservoir and the Skull and Mandible Cemetery at the Crenshaw Site

John R. Samuelsen (Arkansas Archeological Survey and University of Arkansas), Heidi S. Davis (University of Arkansas), Ashley E. Shidner (University of Arkansas), Nicole E. Smith-Guzmán (University of Arkansas), and Teresa V. Wilson (Louisiana State University)

The Millwood Reservoir Bioarchaeology Project analyzed biological aspects of people disinterred during the 1950s and 1960s in salvage excavations surrounding the Millwood Reservoir in southwest Arkansas. Previous researchers suggested that particular biological features indicated that the 352 people in the skull and mandible cemetery at the nearby Crenshaw site were most likely war trophies from other regions. A recent reanalysis of strontium ratios suggests they might be individuals participating in a local burial practice. The human remains from the Millwood Reservoir were analyzed as a comparison population because of their cultural, spatial, and temporal proximity. The archaeological record, cranial modeling, demography, and dental features were compared between the populations. The results of the archaeological and biological analyses challenge key portions of the conclusions that these people are not Caddo.

The Bowles Creek (41CE475) and Peach Orchard (41CE477) Sites in the Bowles Creek Valley: Historic Caddo Allen Phase Neche Cluster Components

Kevin Stingley (Cherokee County Historical Commission), Timothy K. Perttula (Archeological & Environmental Consultants, LLC), and Duncan P. McKinnon (University of Central Arkansas)

The Bowles Creek (41CE475) and Peach Orchard (41CE477) sites are among several historic Caddo archaeological sites recently recorded by Kevin Stingley in the Bowles Creek drainage in the middle Neches River basin in Cherokee County, Texas. Archaeological investigations completed at the sites includes pedestrian survey, systematic surface collections at the Peach Orchard site, intensive shovel testing, the excavation of several 1 x 1 m units at the Bowles Creek site, and remote sensing by Dr. Duncan McKinnon at both sites. The results of this work is discussed in the paper, along with a summary of the recovered material culture remains, especially Caddo ceramic vessel sherds. The ancestral Caddo sherd collection from the sites strongly suggest they are locations of post-A.D. 1680 Historic Caddo settlements, probably by the Neche or Nechas Caddo peoples. Patton Engraved sherds, the principal Allen phase fine ware ceramic type in the Neches River basin, are common in the site assemblages, and other aspects of the ceramic assemblage are consistent with Neche cluster sites. Perhaps these sites are settlements occupied by a Neche or Nechas Caddo group around the time of the late 17th-early 18th century Spanish colonization of the middle reaches of the Neches River, but before sustained French trading activities, when several missions were established in this general locale.

Caddo Indians in the Ouachita Mountains: Update on 3MN298 Ceramic Analyses

Mary Beth Trubitt (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Archeological site 3MN298 was the focus of the Arkansas Archeological Survey/Society Training Program excavations in 2013 and 2014 designed to investigate ancestral Caddo Indian lifeways in the Ouachita Mountains. Households and communities of people used this location near the upper Ouachita River in west-central Arkansas at least from 2300 B.C. to A.D. 1650. With support from the Ouachita National Forest and the Arkansas Archeological Society, we have results of analyses of AMS dates, floral and faunal samples from features, and stone tool residues. Currently, we are using technological and stylistic attributes of pottery and stone tools to interpret production habits and choices made by residents living here in the past, as a way to understand "communities of practice" and "communities of identity." Here, I discuss preliminary results of ceramic analyses that show spatial and temporal variation across the site.

1938-1940 Excavations at the Deshazo Site (41NA27)

Robert L. Turner, Jr. (Texas Archeological Stewardship Network) and Tom Middlebrook (Texas Archeological Stewardship Network)

During the late 1930s, Robert L. Turner, Sr., a Physics Professor at Stephen F. Austin State College, and his then teenage son, Robert L. Turner, Jr., conducted a series of excavations at a small Hasinai Caddo cemetery along the middle reaches of Bayou Loco in western Nacogdoches County, Texas. Their exceptionally well documented avocational research prompted greater scrutiny of potential impacts to Caddo cultural resources when Lake Nacogdoches was constructed in the area 35 years later. Ultimately, extensive investigations of the Deshazo site (41NA27) were conducted by Elton Prewitt of the Texas Archeological Survey in 1975, and by Dee Ann Story during University of Texas field schools in 1975 and 1976. This paper will review the Turners' findings and evaluate their implications for understanding early 18th century Hasinai interactions with Europeans.

The Misplacement of Mission San Francisco de los Tejas in Eastern Texas and Its Actual Location at San Pedro de los Nabedaches

Robert S. Weddle (deceased), Donald E. Chipman (University of North Texas), and Carol A. Lipscomb (Independent Scholar, Fort Worth)

Where is the site of Mission San Francisco de los Tejas, the first Spanish mission in Texas? It assuredly was not at the representative structure, dedicated in 1935, in Mission Tejas State Park near Weches. This paper (to be published in the July 2016 issue of the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*)—based primarily on the original diaries of 10 Spanish expeditions that visited the mission during its existence from 1690–1693 and its abandoned site for many year thereafter—attempts to provide the mission's approximate location relative to its distance from the Camino Real's crossing of the Trinity River and from the Neches River. Because there has been no systematic archeological search for the mission site due to the opposition of land owners in the target area, archeologist Timothy K. Perttula (who read this work as a manuscript critic for the SHQ) has deemed our research a potential boon to archeologists.

Caddo Mounds State Historic Site Friends Association and the Caddo Grass House Project

Jeffrey M. Williams (Stephen F. Austin State University)

A traditional Caddo grass house is being constructed through a partnership with Caddo Nation elder Phil Cross, Friends of Caddo Mounds Inc., and other community volunteers. This house will replace the one built on the site in 1981 that stood for approximately 15 years before it was ceremoniously burned by the Caddo Nation at the end of its life span. The new grass house will be used for interpretation and public education about the Caddo: how their houses were designed and built, the materials that were used in the construction of traditional Caddo houses, the Caddo lifestyle and culture, and the activities that were conducted inside the houses.

CURRENT RESEARCH BRIEFS

A Biface Cache from Lake Wright Patman in Northeast Texas

***Robert L. Brooks (University of Oklahoma)*—15 minutes**

In 1980, Donald Stewart donated a biface cache to the Museum of the Red River. It was reportedly found during construction of Lake Texarkana (now Lake Wright Patman) in Northeast Texas. Although the context for the cache is unknown, the composition of the 39 bifaces in the cache is documented. Additional thoughts are given on the nature of the cache and its cultural historical placement.

The Sargent Collection: A Gift to Arkansas

***Ann M. Early (State Archeologist, Arkansas Archeological Survey)* 15 minutes**

In August 2015, the Arkansas Archeological Survey received the Sargent collection, assembled by four generations of the Sargent family from sites near their homes in Hot Springs National Park. This collection is the largest ever donated to the Survey by private citizens, and will be a valuable research and public education resource for decades to come. Mr. Sargent was particularly interested in Archaic and Paleoindian sites, and the thousands of artifacts in the collection from these cultural periods will help to re-write what we know about ancient Arkansas people and lifeways. For their many years of interest in Arkansas's heritage, their care of this collection, and their generosity in donating it to the people of the state, the Sargent Family received the McGimsey Preservation Award given by the Arkansas Archeological Society in the fall of 2015.

POSTERS

Caddo Temper Networks: Preliminary Results from East Texas

Robert Z. Selden Jr. (SFA Center for Regional Heritage Research) and
Timothy K. Perttula (Archeological & Environmental Consultants, LLC)

While many of our efforts of late have focused upon contributions of the shape, form and size of Caddo vessels, we have also begun to explore the contribution of sherd assemblages analyzed during the course of Cultural Resource Management (CRM) and other documentation studies. Those results illustrated here represent only a single component of a much larger, and comprehensive, analysis of Caddo networks; however, they do demonstrate the variable nature of Caddo temper use through time. Using those data garnered from sherds analyzed during CRM and documentation efforts we highlight global trends, as well as those associated with specific temporal subsets. Importantly, these networks are dynamic; meaning that they can be animated to illustrate when--and where--sites occur with similar suites of attributes. These networks are currently being expanded to include decorative attributes associated with fine and utility wares, and can be expanded annually to include those data from recently-discovered sites in East Texas

Utilizing Archival Information to Re-Locate or "Stumble Upon" Lost Archeological Sites

Waldo Troell (Texas Department of Transportation)

For a multitude of reasons, many of the archeology sites recorded in the first half of the 20th century are plotted incorrectly or not at all on the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas. Several Texas Department of Transportation projects in Northeast Texas have resulted in the relocation of previously lost sites, which have emerged still relatively intact. Traditional archival tools, such as historic highway maps, photos, and TARL site files not currently on the Atlas, can help identify the location of these lost sites. This poster will examine some of the relocated sites and the archival tools that were used to find them. Sites rediscovered include Caddo farmsteads, villages, and two mounds originally identified during The University of Texas 1930's excavations and the River Basin Survey from the 1940's.

adapted from page 54 of James E. Corbin and John P. Hart, The Washington Square Mound Site: A Middle Caddo Mound Complex in South Central East Texas, The Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society, volume 69, 1998

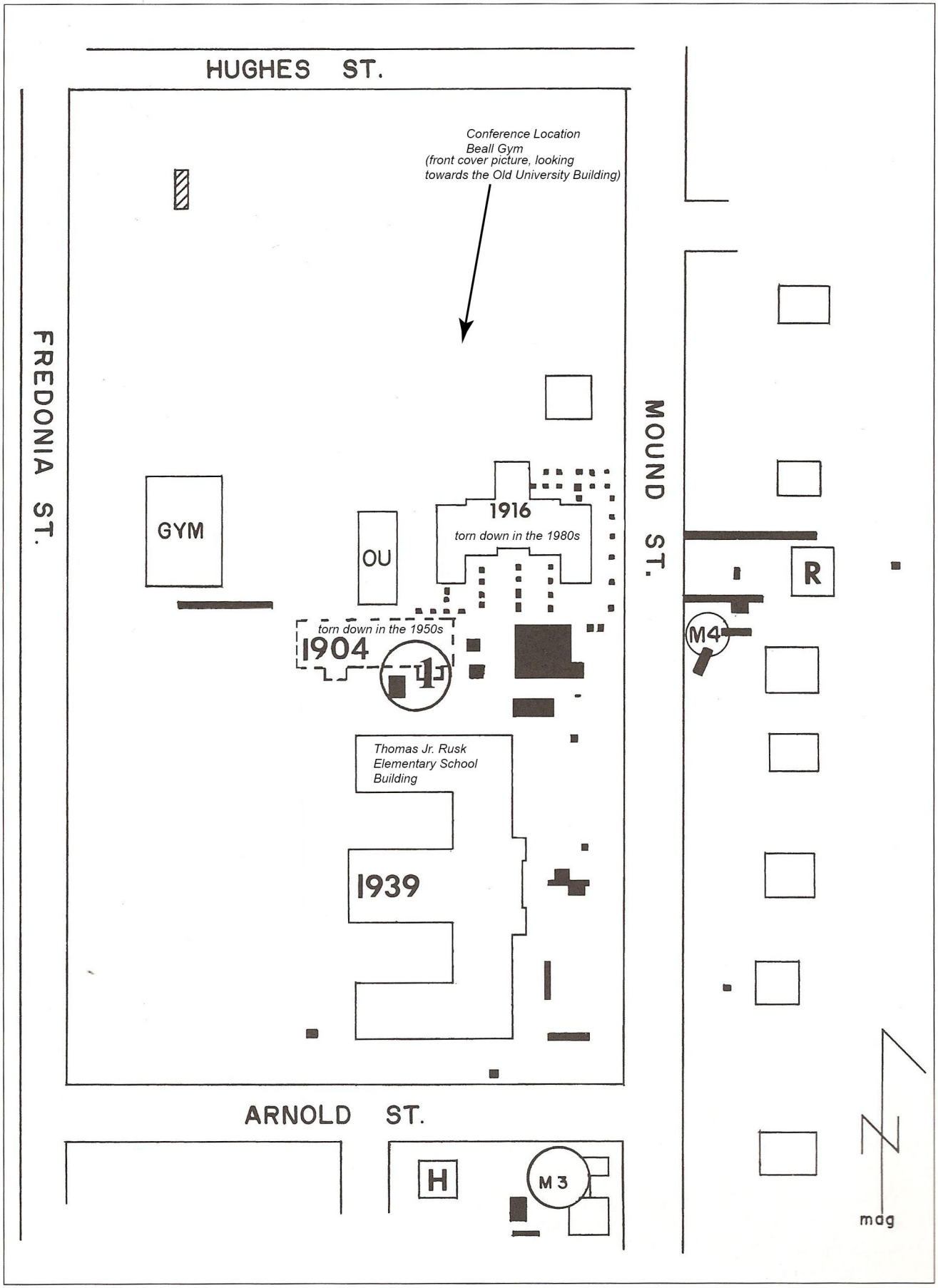

Figure 7. Composite Sanborn Insurance Map showing historic buildings, mound locations, and archeological excavations. OU=Nacogdoches University; H=Hardeman residence; R=Reavely residence.