

PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS FOR THE

**62<sup>nd</sup> Caddo Conference  
and  
27<sup>th</sup> East Texas  
Archeological Conference**



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From a 10' x 26' mural by George Stephen Nisum at the Institute of Texas Cultures.

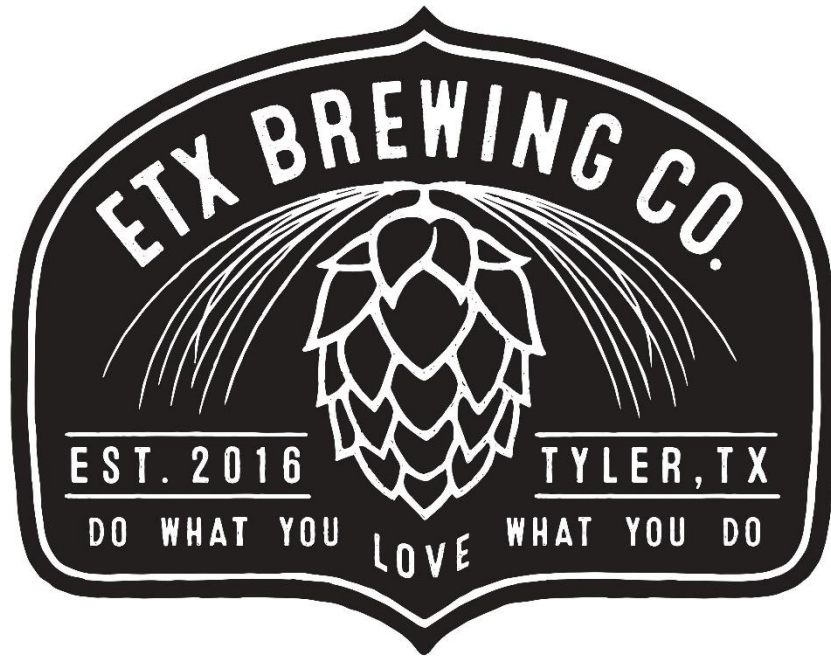
Photograph by the Stappell Studio, San Antonio.

**The University Center  
The University of Texas at Tyler**  
Friday and Saturday, February 28 and 29, 2020

The University of Texas at  
**TYLER** Social Sciences

### **Pre-Conference Gathering!**

Please join us for great beer, burgers and such on Thursday, February 27 at 7PM at ETX brewery located just south of Tyler's main plaza. There is space for us both inside and outside. See you there! 221 S Broadway Ave, Tyler, TX 75702 (etxbrew.com)



Conference Registration is \$20 at the door or at  
<http://mayaresearchprogram.org/styled-10/>

**This conference is dedicated to the rebuilding of public facilities at  
Caddo Mounds State Historic Site.**

The University of Texas at  
**TYLER** Social Sciences

**Friday, February 28**

8:00 Registration, coffee and light food

9:00 Introduction. Thomas Guderjan

9:10 **Paying History Forward: Engaging the Public in the History of Place.** Gary Pinkerton

9:30 **The Past, Present, and Future of Aerial Archaeology at Northwestern State University of Louisiana: Looking Back, Looking Ahead.** Tommy Ike Hailey and J.D. Cox

9:50 **Interpreting Caddo Effigy Vessels through Technology, Stories, and Dance.** Mary Beth Trubitt, George Sabo III, and Teka McGlothlin

**10:10 Coffee Break**

10:40 **Biologically Available Pb: A Method for Ancient Human Sourcing Using Pb Isotopes from Prehistoric Animal Teeth.** John R. Samuelsen and Adriana Potra

11:00 **Update on the Analysis of the A.S. Mann Site (41AN201), a Late Caddo Village in the Upper Neches River Valley, Anderson County, Texas.** Waldo Troell, David Kelley, Erin Phillips, August G. Costa, Leslie L. Bush, Melanie Nichols, and Timothy K. Perttula

11:20 **The Anthropology/Archaeology Lab at Stephen F. Austin State University, 2019.** Jennifer Luce, Ezra Jennings, Brian Cox, Michael Andrews, and George Avery

11:40 **Archeology at Amos, 1976 and 2020.** Tommie Cotton and Mary Beth Trubitt

**12:00-1:30 LUNCH AVAILABLE IN THE UNIVERSITY CENTER**

1:30 **A Multi-Sensor Geophysical Survey of the Brackett site (34CK43) in Eastern Oklahoma.** Alexandra Flores

1:50 **Examining Neosho Peoples and their Regional Interactions through Ceramic Design.** Paige Ford

2:10 **The Dauber Site (34LF1624): Emergency Data Recovery Excavations at a Fort Coffee Phase Site on the Arkansas River.** Scott Hammerstedt, Amanda Regnier, Kary Stackelbeck, and Debra Green

2:30 **Understanding the Organization of a Pilgrimage at Spiro.** Patrick C. Livingood, Scott W. Hammerstedt, Jami J. Lockhart, Tim Mulvihill, Amanda L. Regnier, George Sabo III, and John R. Samuelsen

3:00 **Caddo Conference Organization meeting**

**4:00 PM KEYNOTE ADDRESS:**

**The Archaeology of Caddo Storytelling.** Dr. George Sabo III.

**Saturday, February 29**

8:00 Registration, coffee and light food

9:00 **A First Look Beneath the Sod: The 2019 Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program at Lockesburg Mounds, Sevier County, Arkansas.** Carl Drexler

9:20 **The Long Site (41CE330), An Ancestral Caddo Site on Box's Creek in the Neches River Basin, Cherokee County, Texas.** Kevin Stingley and Tim Perttula

9:40 **Jowell Knives in East Texas Caddo Sites.** Drew Sitters

10:00 **The Savoy Site (41LB27): A Major Trade Entrepot for Southeast Texas.** Wilson W. Crook III

**10:20 Coffee Break**

10:40 **Interpreting Troy Adams (34FL33): A Fourche Maline Mound in Eastern Oklahoma.** Candace Parker

11:00 **Introducing the Center for Environment, Biodiversity and Conservation.** Josh Banta

11:20 **Caddo Language & Songs: Ha'ahut danayoh, Hasinay dohkana'ah (Sing well, talk Caddo).** Alaina Tahlte and Chad Earles

**11:40-1:00 LUNCH AVAILABLE AT THE MET IN THE UNIVERSITY CENTER**

- 1:00 **The disaster at Caddo Mounds and future plans.** Jeff Williams and Anthony Souther
- 2:00 **Roundtable discussion by artists:** Jeri Redcorn, Chase Earles, Wayne Earles, Chad Earles, Yonavea Hawkins, Tracy Burrows, Jenifer Reader. Discussion led by Merrie Wright, Chair, Department of Art and Art History, University of Texas at Tyler.
- 3:00 **Traditional Caddo Dances,** in the UC lobby or the Patriot Plaza, weather permitting. Drumming by Michael Meeks with dancers from the Binger Caddo Culture Club and the Metro Caddo Culture Club.

## ABSTRACTS

**KEYNOTE ADDRESS: The Archaeology of Caddo Storytelling.** George Sabo III (Arkansas Archeological Survey) Storytelling is a powerful instrument for teaching, learning, and creating new knowledge and information among communities around the world, including Native Americans past and present. Storytelling is primarily a dramatic performance that does not often yield a diagnostic material signature; to what extent, then, might such performances be reflected in the archeological record? This presentation explores links between Caddo narrative traditions and artistic representation, using examples from 15<sup>th</sup> century storytelling performances at the Spiro Ceremonial Center and early 17<sup>th</sup> century performances by a coalescent community resident in the Carden Bottoms locality of central Arkansas.

**Archaeology at Amos, 1976 and 2020.** Tommie Cotton and Mary Beth Trubitt (Arkansas Archeological Survey) While the Amos site (3MN62) was tested as part of Ann Early's 1975-1976 Arkansas Archeological Survey/Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program project investigating Caddo occupation in the Ouachita Mountains, the excavation results were never fully analyzed and published. The Survey's recent curated collections inventory efforts allow us to focus new attention to this project. This paper reviews the 1976 excavations at Amos, discusses the cultural features and archaeomagnetic dating results, and outlines current efforts to analyze the artifact assemblage. When complete, the Amos analysis can be compared with results from other nearby sites in the Caddo River drainage, such as Standridge (3MN53) and Caddo Hills (3MN22).

**The Savoy Site (41LB27): A Major Trade Entrepot for Southeast Texas.** Wilson W. Crook, III (Independent Researcher) Over the past three years, the Houston Archeological Society has been involved in a detail study of the Andy Kyle Archeological Collection currently curated at the Sam Houston Regional Library and Research Center in Liberty, Texas. One of the largest sites represented in the collection (n=20,549 artifacts) is the Savoy site (41LB27) located in north-central Liberty County. Archeological periods present at the site range from Paleoindian (Dalton, San Patrice, Angostura) to Late Prehistoric with the largest occupation being in the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. A number of exotic items are present in the collections including two bannerstones and a boatstone made from non-Texas lithic materials, a Mabin Stamped, *var. Joe's Bayou* ceramic bowl, a type hitherto only known from five sites in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and a hairpin and a projectile point made from copper. Preliminary analysis indicates the copper originated in the Upper Mississippi Valley. Recent work by Jason Barrett has shown that the Savoy site is situated near a major east-west prehistoric trade router as well as along a major north-south trail that transected the Big Thicket of Southeast Texas. As such, the site probably represents a major entrepot for trade entering the region.

**A First Look Beneath the Sod: The 2019 Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program at Lockesburg Mounds, Sevier County, Arkansas.** Carl G. Drexler (Arkansas Archeological Survey) Lockesburg Mounds is one of the largest sites in the Little River basin and has been severely damaged by relic hunting over the past 100 years. The Arkansas Archeological Survey research station at Southern Arkansas University has started studying the site to explore its history and unravel the complex and unfortunate history of looting at the site. One effort within this project was the 2019 Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program, which explored the construction sequence of the major mound on site and uncovered information about other parts of the site's landscape. This paper is a recitation of things learned about the site, works put in progress, and plans for future explorations at the site.

**A Multi-Sensor Geophysical Survey of the Brackett site (34CK43) in Eastern Oklahoma.** Alexandra Flores (University of Oklahoma) This presentation focuses on the preliminary results of a multi-sensor geophysical survey conducted at the Brackett site (34CK43) located in eastern Oklahoma. The Brackett site is a Harlan Phase (A.D. 1150-1250) Spiro-related mound site that was excavated by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) during the late 1930s. This project is the first geophysical survey that has been performed at Brackett, utilizing magnetometry, ground-penetrating radar, and electrical resistivity. These preliminary results reveal anomalies that are consistent with archaeological features typical of the Spiro region, as well as anomalies that are indicative of remnants from the WPA excavations.

**Examining Neosho Peoples and their Regional Interactions through Ceramic Design.** Paige Ford (University of Oklahoma) The Neosho phase (AD 1400-1650) in northeastern Oklahoma, northwestern Arkansas, southwestern Missouri, and southeastern Kansas represents a Late Pre-Contact peoples integrated into a complex system of interaction. Though researchers have historically struggled in understanding the origins or cultural affiliation of this phase, it is clear that Neosho peoples—in part due to their location in a valuable ecotone—were enmeshed within a network of relationships with peoples on the Plains and in the Eastern Woodlands. This paper expands upon previous investigations conducted by the author which seek to clarify and better understand the nuances of these regional interactions during the Late Pre-Contact period. Using social network analysis on ceramic attribute data, these investigations will demonstrate the interconnectedness of communities of practice cross-regionally.

**The Past, Present, and Future of Aerial Archaeology at Northwestern State University of Louisiana: Looking Back, Looking Ahead.** Tommy Ike Hailey and J.D. Cox (Northwestern State University of Louisiana) For nearly two decades, the Cultural Resource Office at Northwestern State University of Louisiana has employed a powered parachute as an archaeological aerial reconnaissance vehicle for site discovery, detailed site investigation, and cultural landscape studies at prehistoric and historical archaeological sites across the United States. With the development of low cost unmanned platforms capable of bringing an increasingly wide variety of options into play for data acquisition, the focus of NSU CRO is expanding from a departmental aerial archaeology program into a multidisciplinary, interdepartmental campus-wide initiative that will incorporate aerial, terrestrial, and underwater remote systems to address the demands of today's research environment.

**The Dauber Site (34LF1624): Emergency Data Recovery Excavations at a Fort Coffee Phase Site on the Arkansas River.** Scott Hammerstedt, Amanda Regnier, Kary Stackelbeck, and Debra Green (Oklahoma Archeological Survey) In June 2019, flooding of the Arkansas River upstream from Spiro exposed the Dauber site (34LF1624), a previously unrecorded village site dating to the Fort Coffee phase (AD 1450-1650). The Oklahoma Archeological Survey conducted an emergency data recovery of the site over the next several weeks. The receding flood waters removed soil from two large craters within the site boundaries leaving features exposed and partially intact above the surface of the crater. In this presentation, we discuss the challenges of conducting “reverse archaeology” and the contributions of this site to our understanding of Fort Coffee phase villages around Spiro.



**Understanding the Organization of a Pilgrimage at Spiro.** Patrick C. Livingood (University of Oklahoma), Scott W. Hammerstedt (Oklahoma Archeological Survey) Jami J. Lockhart (Arkansas Archeological Survey), Tim Mulvihill (Arkansas Archeological Survey), Amanda L. Regnier (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), George Sabo III (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), and John R. Samuelsen (Arkansas Archeological Survey and Department of Anthropology, University of Arkansas) Multisensor geophysical survey and targeted excavations at Spiro have identified a large number of hastily erected buildings that were occupied for only a short time, perhaps as part of a pilgrimage to the site. In previous papers, we noted that these structures were aligned roughly in rows paralleling the orientation of the Craig mound. Here, we present a more complete map of temporary structures to attempt to discern the social processes that may have driven this alignment.

**The Anthropology/Archaeology Lab at Stephen F. Austin State University, 2019.** Jennifer Luce, Ezra Jennings, Briana Cox, Michael Andrews, and George Avery (Stephen F. Austin State University.) 2019 was a particularly good year for the Anthropology/Archaeology Lab at Stephen F. Austin State University (SFA). We earned re-certification from the Texas Historical Commission in the summer, and we were granted another ten years. This time, we had no deficiencies. We had the same support from SFA for the Work Study program that we've had all along—they allowed us enough Federal Work Study money to have four Student Workers. In the fall, there has been an emphasis on undergraduate research at SFA, and Dr. Chandler-Ezel, a Cultural Anthropologist in the Department, really focused on recruiting volunteer students for the Lab. We had eight student volunteers in the Fall semester, in addition to the one that we had previously. Credit goes to Michael Andrews for being the student to step up and organize the volunteers. We will discuss the various projects the Student Workers and Student Volunteers have been working on.

**Interpreting Troy Adams (34FL33): A Fourche Maline Mound in Eastern Oklahoma.** Candace Parker (Oklahoma Archeological Survey) This is a presentation of an examination of artifacts excavated at 34LF33 (Troy Adams) by the WPA during the summers of 1939 and 1940. This site, along with many sites in the Wister Valley in Eastern Oklahoma, are a part of the Fourche Maline archaeological culture 2300 – 1100 BP. Fourche Maline sites are typically characterized by dense dark-earth midden-mounds, which contain thick, grog-tempered, flower pot-shaped pottery, variations of Gary projectile points, and a host of ground-stone objects. Preliminary analysis demonstrates that the Troy Adams site shares similar assemblage content and structure to other Fourche Maline mounds.

**Paying History Forward: Engaging the Public in the History of Place.** Gary Pinkerton (Independent Researcher) Discovering some 15 years ago that Trammel's Trace crossed family land in Rusk County, Texas, was life-altering knowledge for me. Hundreds of miles of back roads, thousands of original land surveys, and countless conversations with archaeologists, translators, geographers, and local landowners and historians resulted in a detailed mapping of the old route. That initial curiosity has also resulted in a book on Trammel's Trace and the dedication of two new historical markers. By incorporating East Texas-centric research on the Caddo into my research and learning more about the general location of documented sites, I was better able to interpret the history, landscape, and living conditions of the period for non-academic readers.

**Biologically Available Pb: A Method for Ancient Human Sourcing Using Pb Isotopes from Prehistoric Animal Teeth.** *John R. Samuelsen* (Arkansas Archeological Survey and Department of Anthropology, University of Arkansas) and *Adriana Potra* (Department of Geosciences, University of Arkansas). This study analyzes Pb isotopes combining biological (ancient human and prehistoric animal teeth) and geological (soil leachate, whole rock, and rock leachate) samples to determine the origins of prehistoric skeletal elements. It exemplifies how the biologically available Pb method assesses the early lifetime locations of ancient human populations using prehistoric animal teeth and the multivariate/linear nature of Pb isotope data. Lead isotopes provide a valuable technique, in part, due to the correlation between their six stable isotope ratios. Other studies have used Pb isotopes for similar purposes, but no clear method for determining a local range has yet been formally defined and tested. The biologically available Pb method uses many prehistoric animal tooth enamel samples to establish a baseline for local ratios in the region, then compares their ratios' linear patterning to human remains to test if they are non-local. The case study compares Pb isotopes from prehistoric animal teeth, human teeth, and whole rocks from southwest Arkansas. These results are compared to animal samples from Louisiana and Mississippi and human data from Illinois and New Mexico. Soil leachates, Pb concentrations of tooth enamel, and trace element analysis are used to assess contamination. Comparisons to southwest Arkansas whole rock Pb isotope ratios suggest they are too variable to be used for direct comparison to ancient human remains, illustrating that prehistoric animal teeth are more appropriate for direct comparison to prehistoric human teeth. The biologically available Pb method provides a key analysis tool needed for studies of ancient human sourcing.

**Jowell Knives in East Texas Caddo Sites.** *Drew Sitters* (Texas Historical Commission) Jowell knives are a rare lithic stone tool found among historic Caddo burials in East Texas. With only three known sites producing such artifacts, there is little known about their use within Caddo society. Ongoing research aims to explore their function and reevaluate their classification as knives.

**The Long Site (41CE330), An Ancestral Caddo Site on Box's Creek in the Neches River Basin, Cherokee County, Texas.** *Kevin Stingley* (Texas Historical Commission Archaeological Steward) and *Tim Perttula* (Archeological & Environmental Consultants, LLC). The Long Site is principally an ancestral Caddo site dating mainly back to the Early Caddo Period (ca. A.D. 900-1200) and the Alto Phase. The site is located about 10 km northwest of the George C. Davis site on an alluvial terrace above Box's Creek in the southwest part of Cherokee County. The site was recorded in 1997 during a survey for a utility line right-of-way. The location of the site was unknown to the landowner and no further work was done until it was discovered in 2018 when extensive shovel testing took place.

**Caddo Language & Songs: Ha'ahut danayoh, Hasinay dohkana'ah (Sing well, talk Caddo).** *Alaina Tahlate and Chad Earles* (Caddo Nation of Oklahoma) The Caddo language has fewer than 20 speakers left, all of which are over 60. With the Caddo language at risk of going to sleep, it is essential for members of the Caddo Nation to not only preserve but restore the speaking population of Caddo by bringing it back into spaces where it was once spoken frequently. One of the main spaces where Caddo people gather is at annual tribal dances, where the community comes together to remember their shared history and heritage through song. However, most tribal members are not able to understand the words in Caddo songs due to the critically endangered status of the language. Caddo language revitalization has the potential to be effective as a means of greater cultural revival. Language is not only a means of communication; it furnishes a sense of identity and carries culturally significant information. Knowledge of Caddo language provides meaningful context behind Caddo songs, which makes it even more necessary for Caddo language to be consciously reincorporated into the setting of tribal dances. The vitality of the Caddo culture in the future depends upon the collaboration within the community to perpetuate the intergenerational transmission of Caddo songs and language.

**Update on the Analysis of the A.S. Mann Site (41AN201), a Late Caddo Village in the Upper Neches River Valley, Anderson County, Texas.** *Waldo Troell (TxDOT), David Kelley, Erin Phillips, August G. Costa (Coastal Environments, Inc.), Leslie L. Bush (Macrobotanical Analysis), Melanie Nichols (Pape-Dawson Engineers, Inc.) and Timothy K. Perttula (Archeological & Environmental Consultants, LLC)* In advance of a planned highway project, the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) relocated a Caddo site that was recorded about 80 years earlier. Under contract to TxDOT, Coastal Environments conducted data recovery excavations of the A.S. Mann Site (41AN201) within the highway right of way. Ongoing analyses indicate this portion of the site was occupied by high status families associated with a larger Caddo community. The main occupation dates to the transition from the Frankston phase to the Allen phase (AD 1500s-1600's), and includes artifacts documenting early European contact. Updates include results from the artifact inventory such as types and counts of ceramic vessels, pipes, projectile points, and stone tools. Studies include osteological, macrobotanical, and pollen/phytolith preservation.

**Interpreting Caddo Effigy Vessels through Technology, Stories, and Dance.** *Mary Beth Trubitt, George Sabo III, and Teka McGlothlin (Arkansas Archeological Survey)* Human figures and animals such as ducks, turtles, frogs, fish, and bears were occasionally depicted on pottery (and rarely, on wooden vessels) in the Caddo area. In this paper, we focus on recent documentation and analysis of effigies in the Joint Educational Consortium's Hodges Collection from Arkansas. Interpretations of these objects and their uses and meanings in the past can come from new technologies such as 3D scanning, from ethnohistoric descriptions of Caddo communities, ceremonies, and stories by outsiders beginning in the late 1600s, and from traditional dances – such as the Bear Dance, Duck Dance, Turkey Dance, Fish Dance – still performed by Caddo Indians in the present day.

**The disaster at Caddo Mounds and future plans.** *Jeff Williams (Stephen F. Austin State University) and Anthony Souther (Caddo Mounds State Historic Site)* In the spring of 2019, the museum and other facilities at Caddo Mounds were destroyed by a tornado during a public event. The events, physical and human damage and plans for rebuilding will be reviewed.

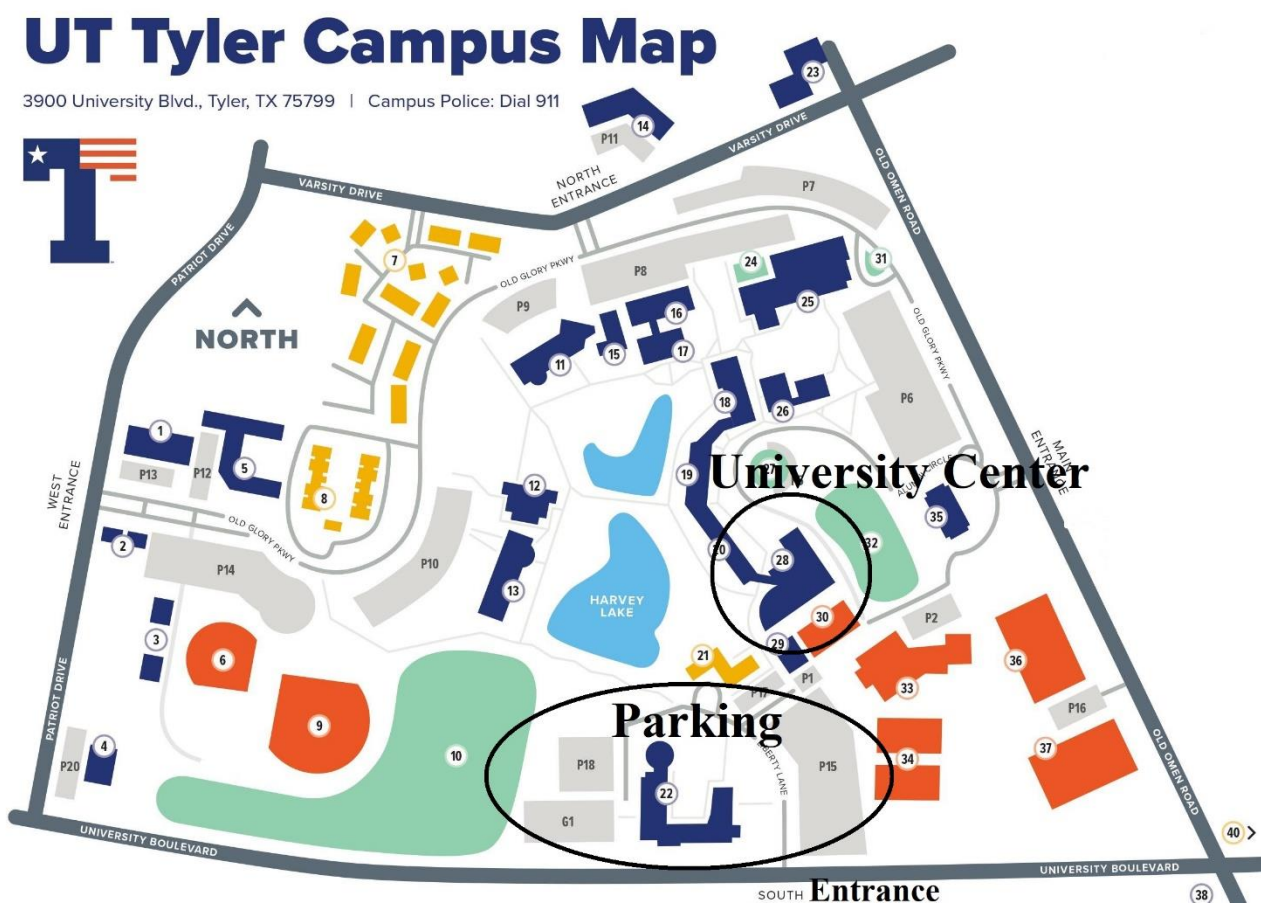
### Organizers

**Thomas Guderjan, Colleen Hanratty, Cory Sills, Christy Simmons** (University of Texas at Tyler), **Keith Eppich** (Tyler Junior College), **Anthony Souther** (Caddo Mounds State Historic Site), **Amanda Regnier** (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), **Mark Walters** (Texas Historical Commission Steward).

## Parking and Directions

The joint conferences will be held in the University Center at the University of Texas at Tyler. Parking is available in both the Parking Garage or Parking Lots 15 and 18, across the street from Republic Icehouse on University Drive.

To avoid a parking ticket, please be sure to print a visitor parking pass and display it on the passenger-side dashboard. Click link to [print parking pass](#). Pass ID: 22775-327818656. We will also have students at the South Entrance handing out parking passes and more passes available at the registration desk.



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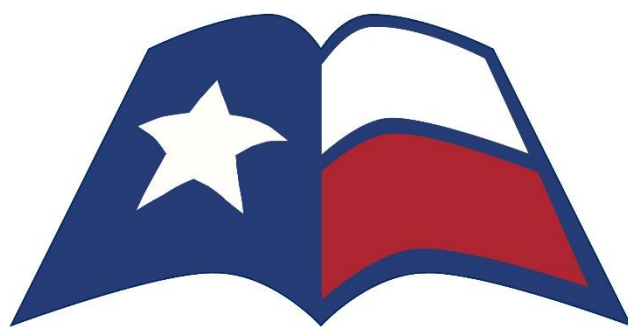
**Be sure to visit the exhibit of the A.J. Herrington Collection of  
Caddo Pottery in the first floor of the Jenkins building at Tyler  
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