

Caddoan Archeology Newsletter

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FROM THE EDITOR

With this issue of the **Caddoan Archeology Newsletter**, we are roughly back on schedule in terms of newsletter production and distribution. We also have about 100 subscriptions to date, which is an excellent beginning, and sufficient to maintain a quarterly issue of the newsletter at the current subscription rate of \$10.00. We found it interesting that Volume 7, No. 1 of the newsletter of the Center of the American Indian, headquartered in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, published a recent notice of the **Caddoan Archeology Newsletter**. The news is getting out! Nevertheless, if there are others out there who are interested in Caddoan archaeology, please share this newsletter with them and urge them to begin subscriptions.

Back issues of this newsletter can be ordered from Bonnie McKee, P.O. Box 12500, Dallas, Texas, 75225, as can subscription orders.

The editor has accepted a position with the Texas Historical Commission, Office of Archaeological Planning and Review. Please send all future contributions (articles, book notices, abstracts, etc.) to the editor c/o the Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas, 78711, or to the appropriate contributing editors. The deadline for the fall issue is August 15, 1990.

Louisiana Archaeological Society Meetings

The 1990 meeting of the Louisiana Archaeological Society, held in January 1990 in Alexandria, Louisiana had the following presentations relevant to the study of Caddoan archaeology and ethnohistory:

"The Archaic in Northwest Louisiana as Compared to Western and Central Louisiana" by H.F. Gregory

"Trait Continua in Historic Caddo Burials" by Dayna B. Lee

"Jesus and the Caddo" by William E. Day

"Artifacts of the De Soto Expedition: What We Do and Don't Know" by Jeffrey M. Mitchem

REBURIAL ISSUES

As previously discussed in Volume I, No. 1 and No. 2 of the **Caddoan Archeology Newsletter**, the issue of treatment of human remains, and the reburial and repatriation of human remains and grave goods is a significant, far-reaching one which has and will continue to have a major effect upon the way archaeology is conducted in the Caddoan Area as well as American archaeology in general. Since the last newsletter, several developments have taken place which Caddoan archaeologists should be aware of, including revisions to the NPS Human Remains Policy, the report by the American Anthropological Association's Commission on American Indian Remains, articles on reburial and repatriation in the Society for American Archaeology's **SAA Bulletin** (Volume 8, No. 2 [April 1990]), and the introduction by Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Senate Bill 1980, the "Native American Repatriation of Cultural Patrimony Act".

The NPS's new draft policy on the treatment of human remains will be based on the following principles:

- o Human remains and grave goods should not be disturbed unless absolutely necessary and always should be treated respectfully.
- o For Native American remains, the affinity of a contemporary Tribe with the human remains and funerary objects represented by the archeological remains is an important consideration. In most circumstances, the treatment of human remains and associated grave goods should follow the wishes of any contemporary Tribe clearly related to the remains.
- o The importance of these kinds of remains and objects as unique sources of information about prehistory or history must be considered when deciding upon appropriate treatment.
- o The variety of ways in which the remains might be treated respectfully should be considered, for example, different kinds of reburial, ceremonial treatment, or care of the remains if they continue to be curated.
- o The variety of arrangements that might be established concerning management of the remains and objects, including joint management with concerned groups, needs to be considered.

For further information about the policy draft, as well as information about amendments to the uniform regulations implementing the Archeological Resources Protection Act that deal with human remains and associated objects, contact Frank McManamon, Chief, Archeological Assistance Division, NPS, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

AAA Commission on the Treatment of Human Remains

The Commission on American Indian Remains, American Anthropological Association released a statement on the treatment of human remains in Volume 31 (Number 4) of the **Anthropology Newsletter** (April 1990). The introduction to the statement is presented below:

There is a great diversity in cultural and religious values concerning the treatment of human remains. Individuals and communities have valid concerns, derived from cultural and religious beliefs about the treatment and disposition of human remains, that may conflict with valid research and educational interests.

A balance must be struck between the research and educational interests in each situation and the concerns of different cultures, as presented by their designated representatives and leaders. Satisfactory and lasting solutions can only be achieved by direct communication between such representatives and leaders and persons charged with responsibility for the care and preservation of remains and objects in question. Imposed national legislation that undermines local efforts will prevent effective and lasting solutions.

Human remains are to be treated with respect. Respect can include careful curation and a recognition that valuable anthropological, historical and medical information can be obtained through analysis. Remains have important value to the science of humanity. examples of this value include knowledge about diet, disease, demography and migration. This information has provided a more realistic understanding of the human past and has benefit for everyone. Such research can, for example, lead to a better medical understanding of health problems that still haunt living populations, such as osteoporosis, rheumatoid disease and tuberculosis.

Anthropologists have a responsibility to make clear the local relevancy of their work and be open to questions generated by descendant communities, including projects that these people would like to see undertaken. Concerned descendant communities should be involved in the decision making process.

The **SAA Bulletin** is available from the Society for America. Archaeology, 808 17th St. N.W., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. A copy of S-1980 is available from Senate Document Room, SH-B 04, Washington, D.C. 20510.

The Vermillion Accord Human Remains

1. Respect for the mortal remains of the dead shall be accorded to all irrespective of origin, race, religion, nationality, custom and tradition.
2. Respect for the wishes of the dead concerning disposition shall be accorded whenever possible, reasonable and lawful, when they are known or can be reasonably inferred.
3. Respect for the wishes of the local community and of relatives or guardians of the dead shall be accorded whenever possible, reasonable and lawful.
4. Respect for the scientific research value of skeletal, mummified, and other human remains (including fossil hominids) shall be accorded when such value is demonstrated to exist.
5. Agreement on the disposition of fossil, skeletal, mummified and other remains shall be reached by negotiation on the basis of mutual respect for the legitimate concerns of communities for the proper disposition of their ancestors, as well as the legitimate concerns of science and education.
6. The express recognition that the concerns of various ethnic groups, as well as those of science are legitimate and to be respected, will permit acceptable agreements to be reached and honoured.

World Archaeological Bulletin, Number 4 (November 1989)

Conference: *Corn and Culture in the Prehistoric New World*

The University of Minnesota hosted a conference on **Corn and Culture in the Prehistoric New World** May 11-13, 1990. The conference was designed to provide an opportunity to clarify the evolutionary development and phylogeography of domesticated maize and the light this can shed on the cultures and prehistory of New World peoples. The goal of the conference was to provide exchange allowing regional and pan-regional syntheses of maize data, as well as advances in methods of analysis and interpretation of patterns of prehistoric maize, providing a solid methodological and substantive base for future work in the prehistory of this important New World crop and the people who grew it. For more information, contact Dr. Christine A. Hastorf and Sissel Johannessen, Department of Anthropology, 215 Ford Hall, 224 Church Street S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Sissel Johannessen

**WAS THE CYPRESS CLUSTER ONE OF THE (MANY) VICTIMS
OF THE 1539-1543 DE SOTO EXPEDITION ?**

J. Peter Thurmond

In my master's thesis on the archeology of the Cypress Creek basin (Thurmond 1981) and a subsequent article in the Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society (Thurmond 1985), I proposed the identification of a third late prehistoric-protohistoric confederacy for the Caddoan area of northeast Texas, in addition to those of the Hasinai and Kadohadacho. I named the archeological manifestation of this hypothesized sociopolitical entity the Cypress cluster, following a model of late Caddoan sociopolitical organization formulated by Dee Ann Story (Story and Creel 1981). The Cypress cluster is centered geographically on the upper Cypress Creek, White Oak Bayou and Lake Fork Creek basins (Fig. 1). Two sequential temporal units are defined within the Cypress cluster, the Whelan and Titus phases, perhaps dating to the 15th and 16th centuries, respectively. Components of the Titus phase are sufficiently well-documented to permit the identification of four distinct spatial subgroups within the Cypress cluster on the basis of their associated ceramic and lithic assemblages. These spatial subgroups are termed subclusters (the Three Basins, Tankersley Creek, Swauano Creek and Big Cypress Creek subclusters), and probably represent the archeological remains of four affiliated tribal groups.

I have previously suggested that the failure of ethnographers to recognize the Cypress cluster might reflect its position off the beaten path, in the uplands far to the west of the Red River and off the most direct route between the Kadohadacho in the Great Bend region and the Hasinai in the upper Neches/Angelina basins (Thurmond 1981, 1985). Both of the latter groups were initially recorded by the De Soto expedition in 1542 (Swanton 1939, 1942), and were fairly well documented during the 1700s due to Spanish missionizing of the Hasinai and French trading with the Kadohadacho. However, I have never liked negative evidence arguments, and I have always been uncomfortable with the concept that the Cypress cluster was simply "bypassed" in the late 1600s and early 1700s.

Continued research into the route and effects of the 1539-1543 De Soto expedition across the southeastern United States (cf. Brain 1985; Hudson 1985, 1986, 1988; Schambach 1989) has provided the evidence for a more tenable explanation of the absence of the Cypress cluster from seventeenth and eighteenth century European accounts. Reconstruction of the route through northeast Texas and the locations of aboriginal groups encountered have always been problematic, as the most detailed account (the Ranjel narrative) terminates in central Arkansas. The expedition was on its last leg by the time it reached Texas, and was moving about erratically (Schambach 1989: 10). The most recent reconstruction (Schambach 1989: Fig. 2) of the route of De Soto's

army through northeast Texas in 1542 (by then under the command of Luis de Moscoso, following De Soto's death in Arkansas) indicates the party crossed through the center of the Cypress cluster (Fig. 1), probably following an ancient aboriginal trail variously known in historic times as the Hasinai Trace, the Cherokee Trace or Trammell's Trace, which apparently crossed Big Cypress Creek in the vicinity of Benson's Crossing (Wedel 1978: 3; Pertulla et al. 1986: 184; Russell 1965). Far from being off the beaten path, it appears that the Cypress cluster sat astride a major overland route between the Kadohadacho and Hasinai confederacies.

Both Hudson (1986) and Schambach (1988: 20, 25, Fig. 2) believe that the Lacane, which Moscoso encountered in traveling between the Kadohadacho and Hasinai areas, were located in the upper Cypress basin. If so, identification with the Titus phase of the Cypress cluster seems certain, although Schambach does not make this specific connection. He does however explicitly identify the Belcher phase as the archeological manifestation of the "Naguatex chiefdom" encountered by the expedition on the Red River (ibid.: 20-23), and suggests that the Texarkana phase likewise equates with the Nissohone/Amaye on the Sulphur and Red rivers, upstream of the Belcher phase sites. Turner (1978: 98-100) offers a possible confirmation of the passage of the De Soto expedition through the Cypress cluster, noting the occurrence of "chalice-like" stemmed vessels and spoon-like ceramic ladles at the Titus phase components 41CP5, 41CP12 and 41FK4, straddling Schambach's proposed route through the area (Fig. 1). Turner suggests that these forms, which do not seem to occur in Whelan phase or earlier contexts within the basin, were modeled after Spanish stemmed glasses and spoons observed by the Cypress cluster inhabitants during the passage of the expedition.

There is very little evidence that the Titus phase components of the Cypress cluster extend into the early historic period, much past A.D. 1600. Glass beads were reportedly recovered by a private collector from the Titus phase cemetery at the Tracy site (41CP71) in the Big Cypress Creek subcluster, but the beads were apparently from the surface of the site, and were not demonstrably associated with the Titus phase component (R.L. Turner, p.c.). Within the Three Basins subcluster, the Wichita types Womack Engraved and Womack Plain have been recovered in burial association with Titus phase ceramics at 41HP1, the Culpepper site (Scurlock 1962) and at 41TT2, the W.A. Ford site (Thurmond 1981). Given the massive number of Titus phase graves that have been excavated to date, by now we would surely have encountered examples containing significant quantities of European trade goods if such were present.

On the basis of the foregoing, I think we must now assume that the Cypress cluster existed as a viable entity at the time of the 1542 Spanish incursion, but that the area had been virtually abandoned before the inception of significant Caddoan-European interaction in northeast Texas in the late 1600s. The apparent interaction with the Wichita indicated at Culpepper and Ford

is at first glance puzzling, given the 18th century dates of the closest recorded Wichita components at Pearson (41RA5, Duffield and Jelks 1961) and Gilbert (41RA13, Jelks 1966), but it has been suggested that the Wichita may have been well south of the Red River before 1650 (Duffield and Jelks 1961: 74).

So what happened to these people after 1542? It is apparent that the passage of the De Soto expedition through the Southeast was disruptive to an extreme (Dobyns 1983; Perttula et al. 1986: 186-189; Dye 1989; Murray 1989:49). Treatment of the aboriginal groups encountered was brutal, with many casualties in battle (or massacre), and the Spaniards subsisted by pillage. A more lasting and pernicious effect was the microbial baggage the Spaniards carried with them: chicken pox, smallpox, malaria, measles and typhoid fever. Lacking immunity to these heretofore unknown diseases, the Native American populations were devastated by epidemics following the passage of De Soto's army. Perttula (with others 1986: 187) has suggested that Caddoan groups in northeast Texas experienced a resultant process of severe and ongoing population decline after 1542, accompanied by the depopulation of many areas and the consolidation of the survivors into a smaller number of sociopolitical entities.

It is therefore entirely possible that the Cypress cluster fell victim to the De Soto expedition, in that epidemic disease so devastated the population as to result in the abandonment of the area, probably by the mid-1600s. It is likely that the survivors gravitated to surviving communities in the Hasinai and Kadohadacho areas, although the components at Culpepper and Ford suggest that some of the Three Basins subcluster population interacted with Wichita groups to the west, and may have been drawn out onto the plains. Swanton (1939) equated the Lacane of the 1500s with the northern Hasinai Nacao of the 1700s, and it is possible that the Nacao represent remnants of Cypress cluster groups which moved south of the Sabine in the 1600s to join the Hasinai confederacy. By the early 1700s, it would appear that the depopulation of the Cypress cluster territory was complete (Bolton 1908: 251).

Comments from anyone having thoughts or data pertinent to the fate of the Cypress cluster populace in the 16th and 17th centuries would be greatly appreciated. In particular, if Titus phase cemeteries or settlements occur in which there are definite associations with European trade goods, these need to be recorded, documented and reported. Anyone having such information is encouraged to write to the author at P.O. Box 374, Leedey, OK 73654. If you have a collection from a pertinent site, I would be more than willing to come to you in order to photograph it. My phone number is (405)488-2127. The foregoing has been abstracted from an updated version of my master's thesis under preparation for publication by the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, University of Texas at Austin. This article has been submitted to Caddoan Archeology in hope of soliciting some reader response.

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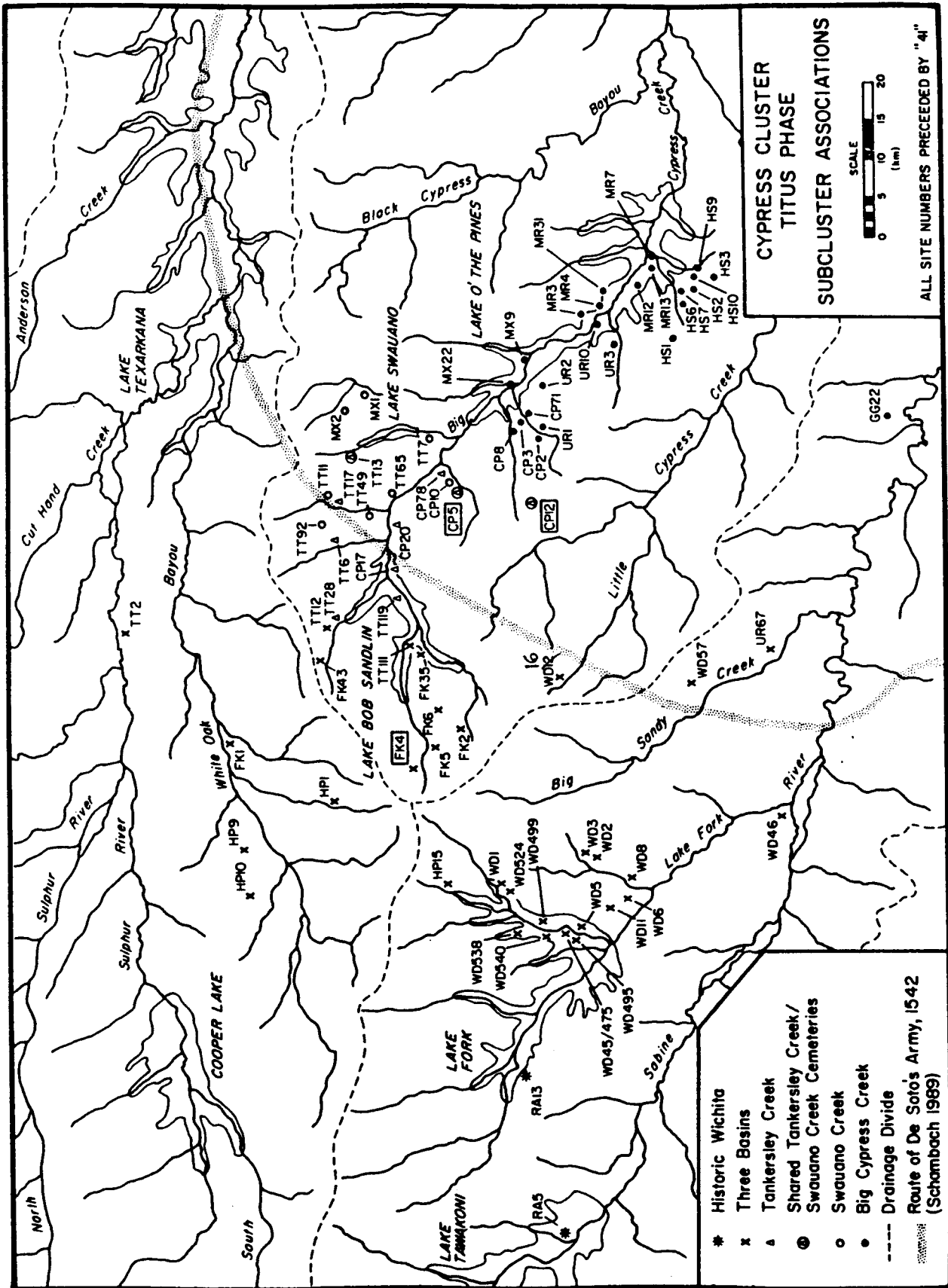
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FIGURE 1

SUBCLUSTER ASSOCIATIONS OF THE TITUS PHASE COMPONENTS

The distribution of the recorded components of the Cypress cluster during the 16th century Titus phase is illustrated. The components are classified into the four subclusters identified to date for the Titus phase. It is believed that the Cypress cluster represents a third late prehistoric Caddoan confederacy for northeast Texas, and that the subclusters represent component tribes. The 1542 route of De Soto's army under the direction of Luis de Moscoso as hypothesized by Frank Schambach (1989) is shown. The three circled components (41FK4, 41CP5 and 41CP12) are those which have yielded stemmed ceramic vessels and ceramic spoons which R.L. Turner (1978) believes may be native copies of Spanish items observed when the Spanish army passed through the area.



**CYPRESS CLUSTER
TITUS PHASE
SUBCLUSTER ASSOCIATIONS**

SCALE
0 5 10 15 20
(km)

ALL SITE NUMBERS PRECEDED BY "4"

- * Historic Wichita
- x Three Basins
- ▲ Tankersley Creek
- Shared Tankersley Creek / Swauano Creek Cemeteries
- Swauano Creek
- Big Cypress Creek
- Drainage Divide
- Route of De Soto's Army, 1542 (Schambach 1989)

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION OVERVIEW:

Archeological Research, Synthesis and Overview Reports

1 (RS 31)

**Human Adaptation in the Ozark
and Ouachita Mountains.**

George Sabo III, Ann M. Early, Jerome C. Rose, Barbara A. Burnett, Louis Vogele, Jr., and James P. Harcourt. Research Series No. 31. 1988. 306 pages.

\$29.00

2 (RS 38)

**The Archeology and
Bioarcheology of the Gulf
Coastal Plain.**

Dee Ann Story, Janice A. Guy, Barbara A. Burnett, Martja Doty Freeman, Jerome C. Rose, D. Gentry Steele, Ben. W. Olive, and Karl J. Reinhard. Research Series No. 38. 1990. Volumes I & II. 720 pages.

\$59.00

3 (RS 33)

**From the Gulf to the Rio Grande:
Human Adaptation in Central,
South, and Lower Pecos Texas.**

Tom Hester, Stephen L. Black, D. Gentry Steele, Ben W. Olive, Anne A. Fox, Karl J. Reinhard, and Leland C. Bement. Research Series No. 33. 1989. 178 pages.

\$19.00

ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

4 (RS 32)

**Human Adaptations and Cultural
Change in the Greater Southwest.**

Alan Simmons, Ann L. Wiener Stodder, Douglas D. Dykeman, Patricia A. Hicks. Research Series No. 32. 1989. 322 pages.

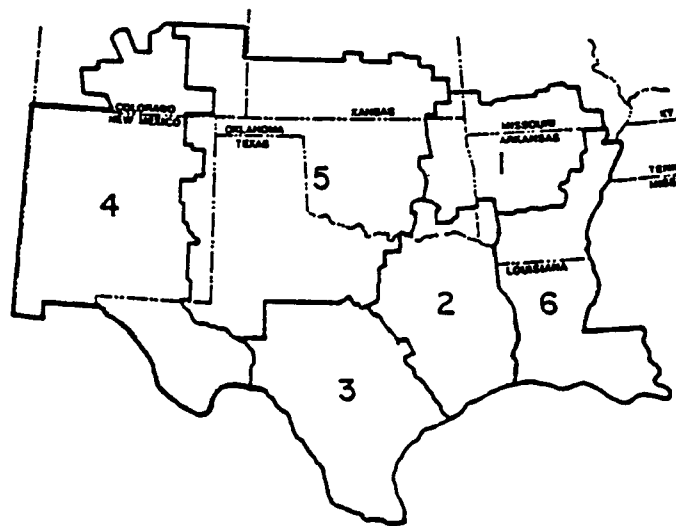
\$29.00

6 (RS 37)

**Archeology and Bioarcheology of
the Lower Mississippi Valley and
Trans-Mississippi South in Arkan-
sas and Louisiana.**

Marvin D. Jeter, Jerome C. Rose, G. Ishmael Williams Jr., Anna M. Harmon. Research Series No. 37. 1989. 468 pages.

\$45.00



RS 36

Supporting Literature

**The Archeological Litera-
ture of the South-Central
United States. 4 Volumes.**

W. Fredrick Limp, Ellen Zahn, and James P. Harcourt. Research Series No. 36. 1989.

A bibliography and keyword indexes of the substantive archeological literature of the area.

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Volume III. 160 pages.

Volume IV. 284 pages.

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5 (RS 35)

**From Clovis to Comanchero: Ar-
cheological Overview of the
Southern Great Plains.**

Jack L. Hofman, Robert L. Brooks, Joe S. Hays, Douglas W. Owsley, Richard L. Jantz, Murray K. Marks, and Mary H. Manhein. Research Series No. 35. 1989. 286 pages.

\$29.00

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ALSO NEW From the Arkansas Archeological Survey

Guidelines for Historic Properties Management, Southwestern Division Management Plan.

Edited by W. Fredrick Limp. Special Publication. 240 pages. 1989. \$20.00.

This management summary of the results of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Southwestern Division archeological and bioarcheological overview will be of interest to all persons concerned with the management of cultural resources.

The Use of Multispectral Digital Imagery in Archeological Investigations.

W. Fredrick Limp. Research Series No. 34. 121 pages. 1989. \$16.00.

This comprehensive review and evaluation of the use and potential of remote sensing in archeology is applicable nationwide.

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CONFERENCES

Council of Texas Archeologists

In conjunction with the Spring 1990 meeting of the Council of Texas Archeologists, the Archeological Planning and Review Department of the Texas Historical Commission conducted a symposium on the Northeast Texas Regional Plan. Presented in the symposium were results of recent research into several research issues pertinent to the region:

"Environmental Changes during the Holocene in Northeast Texas" by Dr. Michael Collins and Britt Bousman

"Emergence of Sedentism in Northeast Texas" by Dr. Jim Corbin, Ross Fields, and Dr. Timothy K. Perttula

"Development of Agriculture in Northeast Texas prior to A.D. 1600" by Dr. Timothy K. Perttula

"Future Research Topics and the Northeast Texas Plan" by Nancy Kenmotsu.

Abstracts from the 1990 Caddo Conference

The Archaeology of Change and Migration. David Journey, Archaeology Research Program, Southern Methodist University.

Archaeological investigations at the Eldridge and Eliza Bottoms homestead (H1FT89) provide insights into the lifeways of a Mississippi Choctaw Indian who was acculturated to the Texas frontier of the 1850s. Structural remains, exterior and interior earth ovens, and various historic artifacts indicate that some traditional Choctaw lifeways may have been practiced by Eldridge Bottoms. This site was occupied from the mid-1850s to the late 1860s and then abandoned. It serves as a time capsule to examine the material correlates of cultural change.

Symbolic Elements in Caddo Material Culture. Frank Schambach, Arkansas Archaeological Survey.

A review of apparently symbolic elements, and some possible interpretations of some of them, from Crenshaw, Ferguson, Cedar Grove and other Caddo sites.

**Results of Testing Two Upland Sites in Webster Parish, Louisiana.
Maynard B. Cliff and Duane E. Peter, Geo-Marine, Inc.**

In December, 1988, archaeological investigations were conducted at two prehistoric sites at the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, under the auspices of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Forth Worth District, in order to assess the sites' eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Site 16WE233 was found to be a multi-component, Late Archaic and Caddoan period site. Artifact densities were high on localized, low natural mounds; and although contexts were mixed in some locations, others appeared to be relatively intact and unmixed. Site 16WE236 is a multi-component site covering a large area. Although much of it exhibited low artifact densities, localized areas of higher densities did occur. One such area contained a high frequency of Middle-Late Caddoan ceramics. An earlier component in this area was revealed by the presence of a fragmentary San Patrice point and a lens of lithic material beneath the levels yielding ceramics.

Excavations at the Mast Site, 41-NA-157. Jim Corbin, Stephen F. Austin University.

Excavations by the 1989 Stephen F. Austin field school recovered artifacts associated with late prehistoric-Woodland occupation.

Consideration of Exchange in the Late Woodland. Jim Corbin, Stephen F. Austin University.

Preliminary analysis of lithic debitage from the Mast site indicates that a significant proportion of lithic raw materials were derived from sources in Central-West Texas and Arkansas.

Lee Creek: An Update on Continuing Research. Lois Albert, Oklahoma Archaeological Survey. Lois Albert, Oklahoma Archaeological Survey.

During Autumn, 1989, four sites in the Lee Creek watershed were tested during a week in the field. Two sites (34SQ286 and 34SQ335) were eroded and not eligible for the National Register. A date for 34SQ286 (Rozell/Rogers) was not determined, whereas 34SQ335 (Weeping Sky) was probably from the Early Caddoan period. Further testing will be done at 34SQ270 (Baker "B") later. The occupation was probably during the Late Archaic period. At 34SQ84B (Ellison #2), preserved deposits, probably from the Early Caddoan period, were present. Materials for radiocarbon dating, macro-botanical analyses, and phytolith studies were collected below the plow zone. Additional information (radiocarbon dates, macrobotanical and phytolith analyses) are also now available for sites tested in 1986 and 1988.

An Assessment of the Fourche Maline Culture and Its Place in the Prehistory of Northeast Texas. Frank Winchell, Archaeology Research Program, Southern Methodist University.

In Northeast Texas, the Early Ceramic Period encompasses pre-Caddo cultures which began sometime after 200 B.C. and persisted up until 1000 A.D. Contemporary cultures in adjacent areas of Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana have been affiliated with the Fourche Maline Culture which in many ways mirrors the Early Ceramic Period in Northeast Texas. However, there appears to be some question as to whether such a culture as the Fourche Maline actually existed in Northeast Texas. This problem will be discussed and evaluated with some old and recent data recovered in Northeast Texas.

On Defining Regional Lithic Technologies: A Model of Gary Point Manufacture from Southeast Texas. H. Blaine Ensor, Archaeological Research Laboratory, Texas A & M University.

Recovery of a large sample of finished Gary points, Gary preforms, and early stage biface materials related to Gary point manufacture from a discrete context at a Southeast Texas site has offered the opportunity to conduct a detailed study of Gary point technology. A model of Gary point manufacture is developed using the archaeological data and replication experiments conducted by Carey Weber. Two distinct reduction practices are detected within the technology: cobble/pebble blank reduction and flake blank reduction, each comprised of six steps. Each step is described by formal changes in artifact shape which occur during manufacture as well as statistical tests which document reductions in overall length, width, thickness, and weight. The results are used to define a regional Gary point manufacturing tradition which persisted at the site from approximately A.D. 450 to A.D. 750.

Archaeological Investigations in the Lower Lee Creek Valley. W. J. Bennett, Jr., William Isenberger, Aubra L. Lee, John D. Northrip, Archeological Assessments, Inc.

This video production presents a summary of the investigations conducted by Archeological Assessments, Inc. in the Lee Creek Valley, Crawford County, Arkansas, during the summer of 1989. Emphasis is placed on the reconstruction of the paleo-landscape and the way paleo-landforming processes have determined the nature of the current archaeological record in the valley. The presentation stresses the importance of adopting a non-site view in the interpretation of the valley's pre-Euro-American archaeological record.

Upland Sites Within the Caddoan Region - What Significance? Duane E. Peter and Maynard B. Cliff, Geo-Marine, Inc.

Investigations by Geo-Marine, Inc. within upland portions of northeast Texas and northwest Louisiana have yielded a number of prehistoric sites dating from the Paleo-Indian to Caddoan periods. These sites range from only 10 meters in diameter to several acres in size. Typically, the artifact densities within these site contexts is very low. The role of these sites, as a component of the overall settlement-subsistence system, is not well understood at the present. Since the preservation environment of these sites is frequently poor in comparison to sites on other landforms, they are often determined to be insignificant with little critical review of the potential data which may be retrieved. Our experience suggests that individual site contexts must be evaluated in relation to site construction and site modification processes. Whether or not the same set of standards for significance should be applied to these sites as those in other contexts is also questioned.

Ethno-historical Resources in Caddoan Research. Dayna Bowker Lee, Northwestern State University.

Primary sources from the colonial period can often be used to initiate or augment ethno-historical research in the Caddoan region. One document is used to illustrate the problems and inconsistencies involved in this research, while, at the same time, providing valuable information on European/Caddoan relations during this period.

Geoarchaeological Investigations at the Jewett Mine, East-Central Texas. C. Britt Bousman and Ross Fields, Prewitt and Associates.

Geoarchaeological investigations carried out since 1986 as part of the cultural resources management program at the Jewett Mine in east-central Texas have contributed valuable information about landscape evolution and the geomorphic contexts in which archaeological remains occur. While the Jewett Mine is located beyond the southwestern boundary of the Caddoan area proper, the geology of the mine area is similar to that of much of the eastern part of Texas, and results of the Jewett Mine work are applicable to the broader region. These investigations have revealed that the mantle of unconsolidated sands blanketing many upland areas of East Texas is a Holocene sedimentary unit, which primarily represents colluvial deposition mostly over the last 4,000 years. These colluvial deposits reach thicknesses exceeding 4m in places, and they commonly contain stratified archaeological deposits. Although these sands often are visually homogeneous, detailed grain size studies have proven successful in identifying subtle stratigraphy, which has served as the basis for defining archaeological analysis units for the identifying geomorphic contexts.

Tracking Paleo-Indians on the Cherokee Prairie of Eastern Oklahoma. Don G. Wyckoff, Oklahoma Archaeological Survey; Lee Woodard, Paul Benefield, Oklahoma Archaeological Society.

Most Paleo-Indian remains known for eastern Oklahoma's Arkansas Basin come from excavations and surface collections at sites along the margin of the Cherokee Prairie. In McIntosh County at the prairie's southern end, Paleo-Indian artifacts are recorded principally from terraces and valley fill being eroded by Lake Eufaula and the Canadian River. Prevalent among these artifacts are points attributable to the Dalton and Plainview types, but Agate Basin and Scottsbluff/Cody artifacts are notably present and Clovis, San Patrice, and Hell Gap are occasionally manifest. Recent surveying in a rugged Cherokee Prairie setting north of Lake Eufaula has revealed the occurrence of Dalton and Plainview materials. The character of these materials provides opportunities to begin assessing Paleo-Indian occupations and adaptive practices in diverse neighboring habitats.

Tara: A Historic Indian Site on the Red River in Miller County, Arkansas. Claude McCrocklin, NW Chapter, La. Archaeological Society.

Tara is a large, single component site in the Red River alluvial valley west of the river. It is six miles northwest of Garland City, Ark., and twenty-five miles north of the Sulphur River confluence with the Red. Tara has half of an acre of confirmed midden deposits and a probable extent of at least one acre. The site is thought to be part of a Cherokee Indian village that was abandoned in 1820 as a result of an attack by two companies of Arkansas territory militia (Letter from George Gray, Indian agent at Sulphur Fork/Red River Indian agency to John C. Calhoun, Sec. of War). The letter, dated August 19, 1821, was in the form of a claim by the Cherokee chief for a large quantity of property lost to the militia. The site was found and tested in March, 1989, by Frank Schambach, Ruth Rainey, and Claude McCrocklin.

Historic Aboriginal Ceramics from Six Sites in Central Louisiana. Donald Hunter, Coastal Environments, Inc.

Several historic sites, which have yielded shell-tempered aboriginal ceramics, have been located along Red River in Central Louisiana. Most of these sites can be attributed to immigrant aboriginal bands that came into the area from the vicinity of Mobile Bay during the late eighteenth century. This aboriginal pottery represents the introduction of a new ceramic tradition into the region.

An Hispanic Site, The Adaes Village, near Los Adaes, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana. Randall Pleasant, Catholic University of America; Darryl Pleasant, Northwestern State University.

Recent fieldwork, based on a primary historical model, has led to the tentative location of the second ante-bellum Hispanic settlement relocated west of Los Adaes.

How Many Caddoan Periods Are There? James Brown, Northwestern University.

Three criteria bear on the utility of any taxonomy of periods -- assignability of site components, separability of periods, and parsimony of period segmentation. Study of the gravelot sequence from Spiro and several other mound centers with the adequacy of the Caddoan period sequence in mind justifies an evaluation that this taxonomy is not as parsimonious as it could be. Recommendations are advanced to remedy the criticism of this paper.

An 1840s Choctaw Trash Pit near Poteau, Oklahoma. Robert Brooks, Oklahoma Archaeological Survey.

Between July and August, 1989, the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey conducted monitoring of construction activities at 34Lf-551 near Poteau, Oklahoma, where two sewer lagoons were to be built. Initial land clearing resulted in the exposure of a ca. 1840s Choctaw trash pit. The pit was excavated over four days during early August. This feature contained an abundance of historic materials including aboriginal artifacts as well as Anglo-American goods. The most important materials in the pit, however, were the large quantities of animal bone. An abundance of wild game and domesticated species such as cow and pig were present. Analysis of remains from 34Lf-551 has provided one of our first opportunities to study the subsistence practices of early post-removal Choctaws in southeastern Oklahoma.

Caddo Material Symbolism: An Ethnographic Overview. George Sabo, University of Arkansas.

Material objects play an important role in the social, ceremonial, and conceptual domains of Caddo culture. Often serving as prominent symbols in public, non-verbal discourse, material objects can provide significant information concerning the cultural underpinnings of important social and ritual activities. Examples from historical sources and contemporary ethnographies are reviewed in this paper to examine relationships between Caddo material culture and social life from the level of the individual artifact, to entire cultural landscapes.

Form and Structure in Ceramic Design: A Case Study from the Caddo Area. Ann Early, Arkansas Archaeological Survey.

Complex decorative patterns used by prehistoric Caddoan potters in the Trans-Mississippi South encode far more than temporal and cultural-historical information. Using a large sample of nearly 300 whole vessels with Friendship Engraved var. Freeman engraved decoration as a data set, it is possible to delineate various steps in design construction and associated decision-making as potters selected from a limited range of attributes appropriate for this vessel shape and design. The multi-step process of design building illustrated here may also be an example of broader symbolic principles expressed in other material and behavioral aspects of Caddoan culture.

H.F. Gregory

SAA's Save the Past for the Future

The Caddoan Area is the scene of extensive and seemingly uncontrolled looting by commercial pothunters and grave robbers that is threatening to destroy most, if not all, of the significant archaeological resources preserved in the area. The problem of looting is a nation-wide problem, however, and therefore it is incumbent upon all those interested in preserving America's rich archaeological heritage, including Caddoan archaeologists, to become more actively involved in the effort, either nationally or at the local level, to put an end to these looting activities.

The Society for American Archaeology's **Save the Past for the Future** project, begun in 1989, is a major discipline-wide effort to combat the looting and vandalism problem by attempting to (1) understand why looting and vandalism occur; (2) determining ways to reduce looting and vandalism; (3) providing diverse opportunities for public opportunities; and (4) devising strategies to improve protection of archaeological resources. The findings of the **Save the Past for the Future** working conference, presented in **Actions for the '90s** (1990), have been released to coincide with the Society for American Archaeology meetings held in Las Vegas, Nevada, April 18th to 22nd.

The major findings are reprinted below from the **Actions for the '90s** report.

We urge all Caddoan archaeologists- professional and avocational - to purchase and read the SAA's final report, and then become involved personally in the project. Participate in local archaeological societies, or agree to speak on archaeological topics at such societies or other civic gatherings. Contact the State Archaeologist and the State Historic Preservation Offices concerning ways to protect and preserve Caddoan sites you are familiar with, particularly if you are a landowner with Caddoan sites on that land. Volunteer to become an archaeological steward. There is always more need for stewards. Texas, for example, has an active stewardship network, one of the more active in the country, yet as the map of that network shows (reprinted from Volume 33, No. 4 (1989) of the **Texas Archeology** newsletter), the rate of site destruction is so high in Northeast Texas that there is a critical need for additional stewards. Surely, the archaeological record is experiencing a similar incidence of site destruction in other parts of the Caddoan Area, so the need for stewards, as well as other protection and preservation efforts, is just as critical.

Contact the Society for American Archaeology, **Save the Past for the Future Project**, P.O. Box 18364, Washington, D.C., 20036 for further information on the project, and on how to order copies of the **Actions for the '90s** report.

Major Findings -- Actions for the '90s

Information must reach the public

Americans need--indeed, deserve--to know about their heritage and the history and prehistory of the nation. Professional archaeologists in government, private practice and academia must explain in articulate and compelling terms why archaeology is important, the public benefit derived from archaeology and how looting and vandalism damage that public benefit.

Education and training must be improved

Educational outreach programs must be developed to inform and sensitize the public, targeted to members of special groups such as Native Americans, attorneys and law enforcement personnel, students and the media. Training for government employees must emphasize archaeological values and ethics, proper methods, legal requirements and enforcement procedures.

Laws must be strengthened

Existing laws, regulations and government programs must be revised both to increase penalties against professional looters and to provide effective deterrents to hobbyists. Appropriate federal, state, tribal and local laws must be enacted to improve protection for burials, submerged sites and sites on private lands. Tax incentives and conservation easement programs must be provided for site protection on private lands.

Protection efforts must be increased

Archaeological resources on federal, state and local government lands are not being adequately protected. New mechanisms are needed to protect private lands and Indian lands. Substantially more money and staff are needed to improve protection efforts by

federal land managing agencies. Agencies at all government levels must enlist the general public and Native Americans in archaeological resource protection.

Agencies must improve coordination

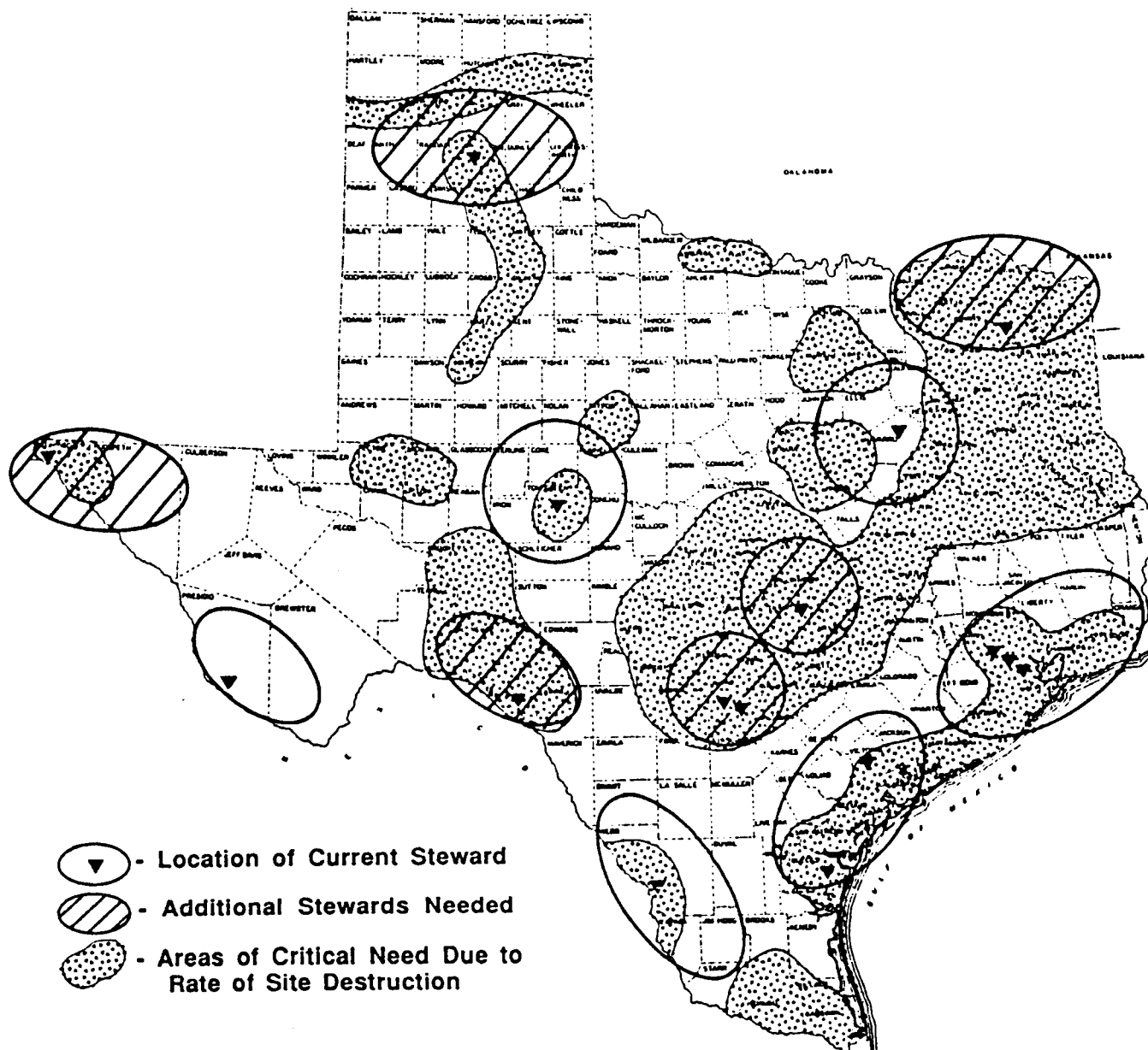
Cooperative agreements must be negotiated among federal land managing agencies and between agencies and states, for protection of archaeological resources. Agencies must develop ways to share both personnel and information. Coordination efforts must include Native Americans, professional societies and other preservation organizations.

More research is needed

Not enough hard data is known about archaeological looting and vandalism. Field research must document where and when looting occurs, the primary types of sites targeted and how different types of sites are looted. Research is needed on how the trafficking network operates and what the tangible (monetary) and intangible (research) losses are from looting and vandalism. Behavioral research must help determine the causes of vandalism, motives of different types of perpetrators and the most effective deterrent strategies.

Alternatives must be provided

The interested public must be provided with alternative ways--ethical and legal--to participate in archaeology. This includes opportunities to participate in local avocational societies, volunteer projects or "Earthwatch"-type study activities, site steward programs and opportunities to make financial contributions that aid archaeological research and protection.



TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL STEWARDSHIP NETWORK

Summary of Federal Archeology: The Current Program

The report by Keel et al. (1989) on **Federal Archeology: The Current Program** is a very useful document on the status of the archaeological program being conducted by Federal Agencies across North America. The improvements to the Federal archaeology program are summarized in the following quote by Keel et al. (1989):

The body of this report documents and analyzes the efforts of Federal agencies to preserve archeological properties on Federal lands and those that will be affected by federally sponsored or licensed activities. Many Federal archeological projects and some entire archeological preservation programs are exemplary. Yet, generally there is room for improvement in important aspects of archeological preservation. In the report, four general program areas that could be improved are identified.

1. Give more attention to the inventory and evaluation of archeological properties on Federal lands and to the curation of archeological records and collections. The archeological record is irreplaceable, often it is easily disturbed or destroyed, and frequently hidden from sight. As our only source of much of what we would like to know about the past, the long term preservation of America's archeological heritage should be given substantial attention and concern by Federal agencies.

By improving their knowledge about archeological site locations and significance, Federal managers also will be better able to fight looting and vandalism of these sites through more focused law enforcement efforts. Archeological collections and records often are all that remains for future generations of the archeological record. Their existence is evidence of our belief that data recovery and curation of remains and records are essential to our ability to understand what happened in the past. More attention is needed for curation of archeological collections and records if the data gathered at a substantial cost is to be preserved effectively.

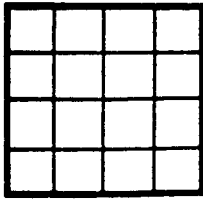
2. Cooperate in the sharing of information about archeological properties, reports, projects, and other kinds of activities. As this report demonstrates, Federal agencies undertake, fund, or require a large amount of archeological work. This work is organized and directed by each individual agency rather than by a central organization, as in some other countries, particularly in Europe. This is effective because it makes each agency responsible for archeological preservation in its own activities, but it also means that without coordination and interagency cooperation, important information may not be consistently recorded or may not be easily available to those who need it. Three specific actions that would aid in this area are continued cooperation by Federal agencies in contributing information for reports like this one in future years, more active contributions to and use of the LEAP and LOOT clearinghouses (see chapters 5 and 6), and the acceptance, by Federal and related State agencies, of the data standards for the Reports and Project portions of the National Archeological Database for use in their own computer systems.

3. Cooperation in efforts to apprehend those who loot Federal, State, local, and private protected archeological properties. Amendments to ARPA made by the 100th Congress (P.L. 100-555 and P.L. 100-588) will increase the effective enforcement of the anti-looting sections of ARPA substantially. It is acknowledged, however, that some individuals will continue to loot sites for profit and can only be stopped by more effective law enforcement. Interagency cooperation has proven to be an important tool in this effort and should be encouraged at the local, State, regional, and national levels. More specialized training in archeological resource protection also is needed for law enforcement personnel, resource and program managers, and Federal, State, and local prosecutors.

4. Provide more public education, outreach, and involvement activities as part of Federal archeological projects and programs. Most individuals will support archeological preservation if they learn about it in a positive way. This is not difficult because many people have an inherent interest in archeology and its interpretation. Education efforts should be targeted at some special populations as well, including Federal judges and United States Attorneys and their staffs. Public involvement in archeological projects might help, in some circumstances, to provide an important source of labor for some necessary surveys, tests, excavations, or laboratory work.

These topics are general areas that the Congressional Committees with responsibilities for Federal archeological activities and heritage management should see as important for an effective Federal archeological program.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR • NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



FEDERAL ARCHEOLOGY
THE CURRENT PROGRAM

ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE DIVISION

This report is the most complete description and analysis available on the archeological activities of Federal agencies. The activities reported on range from archeological inventory to law enforcement to public education programs. Included are activities reported by land managing agencies, as well as agencies that fund and/or regulate developments, such as highways, water control projects, and pipelines.

The report also identifies and examines the areas that need to be strengthened and provides specific recommendations on how to improve them.

This is an important and timely publication for it parallels an increased concern in Congress, among archeologists and preservationists, and in the general public for the preservation of America's archeological and cultural heritage. The report is a must for both the archeological and preservation community -- it is aimed at assisting this community with its responsibilities in archeology and historic preservation.

The report, which has been submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior, is part of the Secretary's responsibilities for coordinating Federal archeological activities. It is now available to the public through the Superintendent of Documents. To order your copy, please fill out and send the form below.

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Louisiana Archaeofest 1990

The Louisiana Archaeological Society and the State Museum-Shreveport sponsored Archaeofest 1990 from April 10-28, 1990 at the Louisiana State Museum-Shreveport. Activities which took place included a Native American Basketry Demonstration, an Archaeology Excavation Technique Demonstration, a Special Museum Tour of the Caddoan Exhibition (see Volume I, Number 2 of this newsletter) and the Archaeology Laboratory, and a reception for a "Native American Regalia" exhibition prepared by Native Americans of North Louisiana. On April 14, 1990 six lectures on Louisiana Prehistory were presented at Archaeofest 1990:

Dr. Frank Schombach, District Archaeologist, Southwest Arkansas, for the Arkansas Archaeological Survey; and, Professor of Anthropology, Southern Arkansas University

Topic: **"The Prehistoric Caddo."**

Dr. Clarence H. Webb, Pediatrician and Avocational Archaeologist [The Doyen of Caddoan and Poverty Point Archaeology]

Topic: **"Split Cane Weaving in Prehistoric Caddo Matting and Historic Chitimacha Basketry."**

Dr. George Ward Shannon, Jr. Director of the Louisiana State Museum - Shreveport

Topic: **"The Chief Glory of the Tribe: A New Look at Old Chitimacha Baskets."**

Dr. Hiram F. "Pete" Gregory Professor of Anthropology, Northwestern State University and Director of the Williamson Museum

Topic: **"European and Early American Trade Beads: Time and Cultural Connections."**

Dr. Glen S. Greene Associate Professor, Geosciences Department, Northeastern Louisiana University

Topic: **"Past Field Research at Poverty Point and what the Future Holds for that Site in Terms of Research and Becoming Louisiana's First National Monument."**

Robert W. Neuman Assistant Director, Museum of Geoscience, Louisiana State University

Topic: **"The Buffalo in the Southeastern United States: Prehistoric and Historic."**

The De Soto Symposium in Caddo Country

A very successful conference on the De Soto Expedition in Caddo Country was held March 28-30, 1990 at the Arkansas Union Theater at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas. The conference, funded in part by the Arkansas Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Humanities, was well attended by teachers, students, and a number of professional archaeologists, ethnohistorians, and historians.

On March 28, 1990 Dr. Charles Ewen of the Arkansas Archeological Survey presented an evening lecture entitled "The De Soto Winter Camp Site in Tallahassee". The remainder of the papers, and the round table discussions, included the following program:

"A.D. 1541-43: Hypothesis for the Route of the Expedition in the Caddo Area," Dr. Frank Schambach, Southern Arkansas University and the Arkansas Archeological Survey.

"Moscoso and the Expedition in Texas," Dr. James E. Bruseth and Nancy Kenmotsu, Texas Historical Commission.

"The De Soto River Crossing: A Geomorphological Reconstruction," Dr. David Dye, Memphis State University.

"Computer Analysis of the Hypothesized Routes of the Expedition in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas," Dr. Fred Limp, Arkansas Archeological Survey.

Round Table Discussion. Dr. Michael Hoffman, University of Arkansas, Dr. James Corbin, Stephen F. Austin State University, Dr. Skip Stewart-Abernathy, Arkansas Tech University and Arkansas Archeological Survey, Charles Hudson, University of Georgia.

"Written Sources, Archeology and the De Soto Expedition," David Henige, Memorial Library, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

"Legends of the Adelantado," George E. Lankford, Arkansas University, Batesville.

"Archival Resources and the De Soto Expedition," Dr. Joseph Sanchez, University of New Mexico and the National Park Service.

"The Caddo and Their Language," Dr. Wallace Chafe, University of Santa Barbara.

"De Soto and the Law," Samuel D. Dickinson, Prescott, Arkansas.

Round Table Discussion. Dr. George Sabo, University of Arkansas and Arkansas Archeological Survey; Dr. Paul Hoffman, Louisiana State University; Dr. Tom Greer, Ouachita Baptist University; Dr. Charles Hudson, University of Georgia.

"Effects of the *Entrada* into East Texas on the Aboriginal Caddoan Population;" Dr. Timothy Perttula, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

"Biological Effects of the *Entrada* of the De Soto Expedition in Arkansas." Barbara Burnett and Katherine Murray, University of Arkansas.

Round Table Discussion. Dr. Clark Larsen, Purdue University; Dr. Ann Early, Henderson State University and Arkansas Archeological Survey; Dr. Helen Tanner, The Newberry Library; Dr. Marvin Smith, University of Georgia.

Society for American Archaeology Meetings

The 55th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology was held April 18-22, 1990 in Las Vegas, Nevada. There was one symposium on Caddoan Archaeology entitled "Reevaluating Social and Adaptive developments in the Northern Caddoan Archaeological Region" organized by J. Daniel Rogers and Gayle J. Fritz. The symposium abstract, and abstracts of individual papers, is presented below:

Symposium Abstract

Recent research in the Arkansas River Valley and Ozark Highland region of eastern Oklahoma and western Arkansas has enhanced understanding of social and ecological dynamics during the Late Woodland and Mississippi Periods, when mound centers signal the development of societies traditionally labelled "Arkansas Valley Caddoan". Current concerns include site hierarchy formation, strength and directions of economic, social, and ritual interaction, degree of affinity with Red River caddoan groups, patterns of bioarchaeological variation, and significance of agricultural intensification. This Symposium brings together archaeologists and biological anthropologists with new perspectives on this western version of ranked, farming, Mississippian-related culture.

J. Daniel Rogers and Gayle J. Fritz

CADDO SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS

Lois E. Albert (Oklahoma Archeological Survey) The Lee Creek Watershed, Oklahoma: Its Role in the Study of Social and Economic Changes during the Woodland and Caddoan Periods

Within the Lee Creek watershed lie archaeologically significant sites dating from the Late Archaic, Woodland, and Early Caddoan periods. Testing in Oklahoma has established the presence of features, structures, artifacts, and plant remains with dates ranging between 2735 and 810 radiocarbon years B.P. (uncorrected). The information gained from these materials can contribute to our understanding of social and economic changes occurring between the Late Archaic and Early Caddoan periods for the Northern Caddoan area. Specifically, plant exploitation (potentially including adoption of horticulture) and changes in domestic structures and activities can be addressed.

James E. Barnes and Jerome C. Rose (University of Arkansas)
Dental Variation, Population, and Genetics among the Prehistoric Caddo

The prehistoric peoples occupying the "Caddo Culture Area" are frequently considered a coherent group. Schambach has recently questioned the relationship of "Caddo" groups in the Arkansas River region to those to the south. To ascertain the biological continuity between the Arkansas, Ouachita, and Red River regions, the frequencies of hypodontia, polyodontia and peg-shaped teeth are compared. The populations inhabiting the Arkansas River region differ significantly from those of the Red River and Ouachita Mountains regions, which do not differ significantly from each other. These data indicate that the assumption of genetic continuity across the Caddo culture area is invalid.

James A. Brown (Northwestern University) **More Mystery from the Spiro Site**

The historical position of the Spiro site takes on new dimensions as a consequence of a thorough reanalysis of the grave lots. The identification of time sensitive artifacts has clarified the structure of the domain of disposal of the dead. This advance in understanding has brought to light hitherto hidden cultural and historical complexities. From this analysis and other sources of information, it appears that (1) the site shifted direction of dominant cultural interaction twice in its history, and (2) the artifact-rich graves of the Spiro phase owe their mass of wealth to grave robbery of earlier phases.

Barbara A. Burnett (University of Arkansas) **The Biological Correlates of Cultural Adaptation in the Arkansas River Basin**

A bioarchaeological synthesis, including 844 individuals representing the Woodland and Mississippi periods, has been conducted in the Arkansas Basin. Bioarchaeological evidence indicates: 1. no skeletal groups before the Fort Coffee phase exhibits caries rates indicating maize agriculture; 2. upland populations consistently show greater utilization of carbohydrates than lowland groups; 3. the frequency of skeletal infections also fluctuates by geographic region. The patterning of subsistence-related data and paleo-epidemiological indicators shows consistent differentiation between upland and lowland populations, suggesting that ecological variability had a profound impact on prehistoric inhabitants of the Arkansas drainage.

Ann Early (Arkansas Archeological Survey) Look to the Southern Hills: Late Prehistoric Relationships between the Arkansas River Valley and Ouachita Mountains of Arkansas

Research at the famed Spiro Site and other settlements in the Arkansas River Valley in Oklahoma sought relationships between this region and far flung cultural centers such as Caddo heartland in the Red River Valley and paramount mound centers farther east. Research on mound centers in the Ozarks has addressed relationships between the Spiro area and the mountains to the north. Recent information from the Ouachita Mountains southeast of Spiro, however, shows similarities between these two areas in the late prehistoric period and suggests another direction, literally, for investigation of the transformation and eventual decline of Arkansas Valley societies.

Gayle J. Fritz (University of Michigan) Agricultural Patterns in the Northern Caddoan Archaeological Region

A discernible pattern of agricultural evolution in the Northern Caddoan archaeological area is emerging. Temporal trends can provisionally be outlined by combining evidence from Spiro, Huntsville Mounds, and western Ozark rockshelters. Cultigens were present by 1000 B.C. The pre-maize seed crop complex flourished during the first millenium A.D., but maize intensification after A.D. 1000 diminished the importance of indigineous crops. By A.D. 1250, ceremonial centers were supported by maize agriculture, nut and fruit harvesting, and hunting. This region is notable for the presence of Southwestern domesticates not found farther east, probably reflecting exchange networks across the Plains.

Marvin Kay (University of Arkansas) A Regional Assessment of Huntsville Mounds in the Western Ozark Highland

This mid-13th century A.D. site is one of three known White River drainage civic-ceremonial centers. Platform mound stratigraphy, charnel and residential house construction show continuities with Arkansas River drainage centers to the southwest. House wall trench architecture, a Huntsville diagnostic, is also noted at Spiro in the Arkansas drainage but not at Loftin, downstream from Huntsville. Within the context of the two drainage systems, these centers may represent one of two alternative settlement strategies by complex agrarian societies: (1) progressive, northeastward colonization by late Harlan phase communities of the western Ozarks; or (2) stochastic fluorescence of individual communities during Harlan and subsequent Spiro phases.

Burton L. Purrington and David W. Benn (Southwest Missouri State University) **Core and Peripheral Societies in the Northern Caddoan Area: Evidence from the Missouri Ozarks**

Caddoan and Mississippian presence in the Ozark Highlands was more significant than once believed. However, the attenuated nature of occupations in the Missouri Ozarks suggest participation only in the initial stages of the Mississippianization process stopping short of the same levels of population aggregation, labor intensification, status differentiation, resource consumption, and ceremonial complexity seen in the Arkansas and Mississippi alluvial valleys. Late prehistoric Ozarks societies appear to have participated in regional systems in which they were technically equal but socially peripheral and politically subordinate to the Caddoan and Mississippian centers whose demands for surplus products they were constrained to meet.

Charles L. Rohrbaugh (Archaeological Consultants) **Population and Cultural Dynamics in the Arkansas River region of the Caddoan Area**

Focusing on Spiro phase, from A.D. 1250 to 1450, the development of Caddoan Culture is charted through the Mississippian period in the Arkansas River drainage of eastern Oklahoma. A perspective is offered which explains population and cultural dynamics in the area from the Middle Archaic to the historic period. Harlan, Spiro and Fort Coffee phase settlement and community patterns are discussed. Spiro phase is subdivided into Early and Late parts. The earlier component lasts from A.D. 1250 to 1385. The later component lasts from A.D. 1385 to 1450.

Frank F. Schambach (Arkansas Archeological Survey) **The "Northern Caddoan Area" was not Caddoan**

The so-called Northern Caddoan area comprises parts of three culture areas. In the Arkansas Valley Lower Mississippi Valley habitat Mississippian peoples extended westward to the Forks of the Arkansas in Eastern Oklahoma. To the north of the Arkansas Valley is the Ozark Highlands region, with a distinctive upland Mississippian tradition that encompassed northeastern Oklahoma, northwest Arkansas, and southwest Missouri. South of the Arkansas was the Ouachita Mountain region, occupied by the northernmost Caddoan peoples.

Other papers presented at the SAA's of interest to Caddoan archaeologists includes the following list:

Robert Brooks (Oklahoma Archeological Survey) "Household Abandonment among Sedentary Plains Societies: Behavioral Sequences and Consequences in Interpretation of the Archaeological Record"

Henry F. Dobyns "Links between Demographic and Cultural Changes"

Robert C. Dunnell (University of Washington) "Methodological Impacts of Catastrophic Depopulation on American Archaeology and Ethnology"

Patricia Galloway (Mississippi Department of Archives and History) "Rhetoric and Truth in the Ethnohistory of Early Contact"

Tristram R. Kidder (Tulane University) "The Timing and Consequences of the Introduction of Maize: Agriculture in the Lower Mississippi Valley"

Robert Lafferty, Robert Cande, and Michael Sierzchula (Mid-Continental Research Associates) "Late Archaic Adaptation to the Boston Mountain-Springfield Plateau Interface in Northwest Arkansas"

Michael Marchbanks (University of Wisconsin-Madison) "Organic Residue Analysis: Implications for the Interpretation of Form and Function"

Ann F. Ramenofsky (University of New Mexico) "Quincentenary Research in Perspective"

William R. Swagerty (University of Idaho) "Protohistoric Trade in Western North America: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Considerations"

James B. Walker (The Archaeological Conservancy) "The Innovative Management of Privately Owned Archaeological Preserves"

Ray White (Miami Nation of Indians for the State of Indiana) "Building Cooperation between Indians and Archaeologist"

Ezra Zubrow (SUNY-Buffalo) "Routes of Extinction-Pockets of Survival"

Cultural Resource Management Technical Reports

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- Banks, L.
1990 From Mountaintops to Alligator Stomachs: Lithic Resources of the Trans-Mississippi South, Southern Plains and adjacent Southwest. Oklahoma Anthropological Society, Memoir 4. vi + 179 pp.
- Brain, J.P.
1988 Tunica Archaeology. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Volume 78. xviii + 449 pp.
- Corbin, J.E., H.A. Brown, M.G. Canavan, and S. Toups
1990 Mission Dolores de los Ais (41SA25), San Augustine County, Texas, Archaeological Investigations, 1984. Stephen F. Austin State University, Papers in Anthropology No. 5, Nacogdoches. xv + 350 pp.

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Heard Museum

- 1990 Report of the Panel for a National Dialogue on Museum/Native American Relations. Presented to Senate Select Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The Heard Museum, Phoenix.

Hudson, C.

- 1990 The Juan Pardo Expedition: Exploration of the Carolinas and Tennessee, 1566-1568. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. 400 pp.

Keel, B.C., F.P. McManamon, and G.S. Smith (compilers)

- 1989 Federal Archeology: The Current Program. Annual Report to Congress on the Federal Archeology Program FY 1985 and FY 1986. Department of Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. viii + 179 pp. A summary of the findings of the report are provided elsewhere in this newsletter.

Nunley, P.

- 1989 A Field Guide to Archeological Sites of Texas. Texas Monthly Press, Austin. x + 256 pp. Nunley discusses the Los Adaes State Commemorative Area near Robeline, Louisiana, and the Caddoan Mounds State Historic Site (the George C. Davis site) on pages 114-136 of the book.

Thomas. D.H. (editor)

- 1989 Columbian Consequences: Archaeological and Historical Perspectives on the Spanish Borderlands West, Volume 1. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. viii + 503 pp. Of particular interest to Caddoan archaeologists are articles by Thomas R. Hester, "Texas and Northeastern Mexico: An Overview", and James E. Corbin, "Spanish-Indian Interaction on the Eastern Frontier of Texas".

Trigger, B.G.

- 1989 A History of Archaeological Thought. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. xv + 500 pp.

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- 1989 Early Prehistoric Agriculture in the American Southwest. School of American Research Press, Santa Fe. xii + 184 pp.

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Preliminary Announcement

48th Annual Plains Anthropological Conference

The 48th Plains Anthropological Conference will be held in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma at the Sheraton Century Center Hotel from October 31 through November 3, 1990. Rooms have a flat rate of \$55. The Early Bird Party will be on Wednesday evening, October 31, 1990.

Suggestions/requests for specific symposia topics may be sent to the chairs at any time. The deadline for submission of contributed papers, research reports, and symposia is September 15, 1990. For more information, please contact the Conference chairs Susan C. Vehik, Morris W. Foster, and Jack L. Hofman, Department of Anthropology and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma 73019.

Subscriptions

It is gratifying to see the number of subscriptions that have come in for the **Caddoan Archeology Newsletter**, now over one hundred! We want to thank everyone for their support. However, to guarantee that there are sufficient funds to produce and distribute the newsletter on a quarterly basis for the upcoming Volume II, we urge all those interested in Caddoan archeology to consider subscribing to the newsletter at this time. Annual subscription rates are \$10. Please contact the editor, any of the contributing editors, or the newsletter producer/mailer.

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