

54th Annual Caddo Conference Schedule

Thursday Evening (March 15) Welcoming Reception

(6-8 pm, Williamson Museum, 2nd Floor, Kyser Hall, Building 81, see map)

Friday Morning (March 16) Session

(Student Union, Building 77, see map)

8:00 Welcoming Remarks

9:00 Elsbeth Linn Dowd, *The Many Meanings of Buried Structure Mounds*

9:20 Simone Rowe, *From Middens to Mounds: Reconceptualizing Fourche Maline*

9:40 Scott W. Hammerstedt and Sheila Bobalik Savage, *Ceremonialism in the Neosho River Valley of Northeastern Oklahoma*

10:00 Stephanie M. Sullivan and Duncan P. McKinnon, *The Collins Mound Site: Exploring Architectural Variation within the Ozark Highland Region*

10:20 BREAK

10:40 Eric S. Albertson, *Archaeological Data Recovery at Site 3PL576: A Caddo Lithic Workshop in the Ouachita National Forest*

11:00 Amanda Regnier, Scott Hammerstedt, and Nicholas Beale, *Vacant Ceremonial Center or Teran Style Compound? Geophysical Survey of the Grobin Davis Mound Center, McCurtain County, Oklahoma*

11:20 John R. Samuelsen, *AMS and Radiocarbon Dating of the Crenshaw Site (3MI6)*

11:40 Anna Wieser, *Coring at Crenshaw (3MI6): Soil Science Applied to an Archaeological Site*

12:00 LUNCH

Friday Afternoon Session

1:20 Charles Allen, *Edible Plants of the Caddo in Louisiana*

1:40 Robert Brooks, *Implications for Agricultural Practices in Northeastern Oklahoma: A Sample of Chipped Stone Hoes from Mayes County*

2:00 Rachel Fauchier Tooman, *Applying Ceramic Petrography to Fourche Maline Pottery*

2:20 Ann M. Early, *Progress Report on the Documentation of Caddo Pottery in the Central Arkansas River Valley*

2:40 BREAK

3:00 Duncan P. McKinnon, *Zoomorphic Effigy Pendants: Style, Form, and Distribution*

3:20 Robert Z. Selden Jr., *Toward an Actualistic Petrofacies Model for the Angelina River Basin in East Texas*

3:40 Fred Tarpley, *Love Among the Caddo*

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

Saturday Morning (March 17) Session

9:00 George Avery, *Five Management Projects at the Washington Square Site (41NA49) from 2008 to 2010*

9:20 Mary Beth Trubitt, *Hedges, a Late Caddo Mound Site on the Ouachita River*

9:40 C. Andrew Buchner, *The Foster Site (3LA27) Revisited*

10:00 Ross C. Fields, *Archeology of the Nadaco Caddo: the View from the Pine Tree Mound Site*

10:20 BREAK

11:00 Jim Tiller and Gang Gong, *The July 1, 1835 Caddo Land Cession*

11:20 Robert Caldwell, *Choctaw Come to the Caddo Homeland*

11:40 Ryan M. Seidemann, *Twenty-Plus Years from NAGPRA: What Have the States Done? - A Comparative Review of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma Burial Site Protection Laws*

12:00 LUNCH

Saturday Afternoon Session

1:20 Vanessa N. Hanvey, Jessica R. Howe, Bob Scott, and Jami Lockhart, *The Borderlands Project: A Closer Look at the Transitional Zone between the Caddo and Mississippian Cultural Regions*

1:40 Vincas P. Steponaitis, John W. O'Hear, and Megan C. Kassabaum, *A New Look at Coles Creek Mounds and Ritual: Recent Excavations at Feltus*

2:00 Discussion: *Caddo and Lower Mississippi Valley Interaction*

3:30 Business Meeting

54th Annual Caddo Conference Abstracts

March 16-17, 2012

Northwestern State University of Louisiana

Archaeological Data Recovery at Site 3PL576: A Caddo Lithic Workshop in the Ouachita National Forest

Eric S. Albertson, *Panamerican Consultants, Inc.*

Results of a 2011 archaeological data recovery at Site 3PL576 located in the Mena Ranger District, Ouachita National Forest are presented. Extensive excavations at the site revealed a large, intensively utilized, Caddo lithic workshop situated along a broad terrace above the Saline River in the Ouachita Mountains. Artifact recovery from the site was substantial, totaling over 40,000 individually counted lithic specimens. The assemblage contains a wide variety of chipped stone tool types and a large number of Caddo Period diagnostics.

Five Management Projects at the Washington Square Site (41NA49) from 2008 to 2010

George Avery, *Stephen F. Austin State University*

Starting in 2008 through 2010, SFA was asked to conduct archaeological investigations associated with five management projects on the campus of Thomas J. Rusk Elementary School. Much on the campus is included within the boundaries of the Washington Square site (41NA49), known for a Middle Caddo mound complex. The archaeological investigations were required by the Antiquities Code of Texas which stipulates that such investigations must be part of any land disturbing activity on archaeological sites located on public land. The five projects summarized in this presentation include the installation of a fence line around the athletic field, a basketball court in the athletic field, a flagpole, a waterline trench, and three pergola shade structures. Most of the areas investigated were disturbed, but the excavation of the post holes around the athletic field suggests that intact deposits may be located beyond the southwestern boundary of the site as it is currently understood.

Implications for Agricultural Practices in Northeastern Oklahoma: A Sample of Chipped Stone Hoes from Mayes County

Robert Brooks, *University of Oklahoma*

Not a great deal of attention has been focused on the evolution of agricultural practices in the prehistory of northeastern Oklahoma for a variety of historical and methodological reasons. This paper hopes to stimulate renewed interest in this research area by presentation of preliminary data on a sample of chipped stone hoes from four sites at Lake Hudson in Mayes County, Oklahoma. The context and attributes of these chipped stone items is presented as well as their implications for agricultural practices. Concluding comments address the need for greater focus on the study of agricultural practices in northeastern Oklahoma.

The Foster Site (3LA27) Revisited

C. Andrew Buchner, *Panamerican Consultants, Inc.*

The Foster site is a large (48 ha) multi-component site in the heart of the Southern Caddo culture area that is probably best known for C.B. Moore's (1912:591-619) investigation of three mounds there that produced a treasure trove of Caddo mortuary goods. This paper reviews 2011 excavations at the site that were conducted as a part of a Corps of Engineers levee rehabilitation project. Work was conducted at three discrete loci within the site, and included a geophysical survey, formal excavation of sixteen 2-x-2 m units, and mechanized striping of 4,980 sq. m. In the core area of the site—adjacent to a Red River oxbow known as the 1927 Cutoff Lake—a deep, stratified midden was documented, and four round structures and two burials were identified. Approximately 1 km to the south, a Caddo farmstead was identified on the periphery of the village, and a complex set of features was documented there that includes four round structures and one burial. Excavations at the third loci revealed an intriguing mixture of early nineteenth century historic period artifacts with Native American artifacts.

Choctaw Come to the Caddo Homeland

Robert Caldwell, *University of Texas at Arlington*

This paper considers Choctaw migrations into the Texas-Louisiana borderland region after the arrival of Euro-Americans and before 1821. Archival reports of these Choctaw incursions into Caddo homelands indicate a broad

range of interactions including instances of cooperation and episodes of violence. An examination of these primary sources illuminates Caddo grievances brought to Indian agents and other Spanish and American leaders against unruly Choctaw behavior. This portrayal of Choctaw as "wild" Indians offers provocative contrast to the dominant Anglo-American narrative of the Choctaw as a "Civilized tribe."

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

Guyneth Bedoka Cardwell, *Kadohadacho Historical Society*

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

The Many Meanings of Buried Structure Mounds

Elsbeth Linn Dowd, *University of Oklahoma*

Mound sites in the Caddo area have traditionally been interpreted as ceremonial centers, places where powerful leaders brought people together to conduct rituals and periodically work on mound construction projects. A great deal of diversity likely existed in the activities that lead to mound construction, however, and in the role that mound-building played in particular places. This paper explores diversity among buried structure mound sites in the Caddo area, focusing on two Ouachita Mountain sites: Woods and Biggham Creek.

Progress Report on the Documentation of Caddo Pottery in the Central Arkansas River Valley

Ann M. Early, *Arkansas Archeological Survey*

During the last two years, teams from the Osage and Caddo Nations, the U. of A., and Survey staff have travelled to the National Museum of the American Indian, and to the Gilcrease Museum in Tulsa, to document pottery and other artifacts from the Central Arkansas River Valley. Most of these were reportedly from the Carden Bottoms area of Yell County. A small group attributable to Carden Bottoms in the LSU Museum collections was also documented, and we are now documenting the 500+ companion vessels in the U of Arkansas collection. Our database is currently over 700 vessels, and will top 1000 items when this phase of the project is done. A small proportion of these vessels can be classified as Caddo, and they are a narrow range of types. They show a narrow range of time and geographic source information.

Archeology of the Nadaco Caddo: the View from the Pine Tree Mound Site

Ross C. Fields, Prewitt and Associates, Inc.

This paper summarizes what we learned from excavations in 2004 and 2006–2007 at the Pine Tree Mound site, a mound complex with surrounding village, in Harrison County, Texas. These excavations documented the archeology and history of a community of Caddo Indians whose homeland was in the Potters Creek valley of the middle Sabine River basin, starting in the A.D. 1300s and continuing till at least the mid-1600s, and perhaps through most of the 1700s. This community was first documented, as the Nondacao province, by the remnants of the Hernando de Soto expedition in 1542. This group was known as the Nadaco Caddo by the eighteenth century, and we equate the Pine Tree Mound community with the home territory of that group, the descendants of which live in Oklahoma today.

Ceremonialism in the Neosho River Valley of Northeastern Oklahoma

Scott W. Hammerstedt and Sheila Bobalik Savage, *University of Oklahoma*

Mound sites in eastern Oklahoma have been largely neglected in the archaeological literature. Here we discuss the Reed site, a multiple mound site located in the Neosho/Grand River valley in northeastern Oklahoma. Reed was excavated by the WPA ahead of inundation created by the Grand River Dam in the 1940s but has not yet been

fully analyzed. Recent collections work has identified numerous ceremonial items, including sheet copper, copper-covered ear spoons, and ceramic vessels (both local and imported).

The Borderlands Project: A Closer Look at the Transitional Zone between the Caddo and Mississippian Cultural Regions

Vanessa N. Hanvey, Jessica R. Howe, Bob Scott, and Jami Lockhart, *Arkansas Archeological Survey*

The eastern boundary of the Caddo cultural region has yet to be fully defined. This boundary serves as a transition zone between Caddo and Mississippian cultures, and little is known about this area. This borderland roughly lies along the Saline River valley, which happens to be in the Arkansas Archeological Survey HSU, UAM, and Magnolia Research Station territories. The Borderlands Project is an ongoing effort between the three stations to gain more information on the sites in this region, with the future goal of better understanding the eastern boundary or transition zone between Caddo and Mississippian cultural regions. In this paper, we will give an update on the Borderlands Project. We will discuss the nature of the sites within the region, our current work, and what we hope to accomplish in the future.

Zoomorphic Effigy Pendants: Style, Form, and Distribution

Duncan P. McKinnon, *University of Arkansas*

Zoomorphic effigy pendants made from mussel and conch columella shell, bone, and various types of stone have been recorded at sites along the Red River in southwest Arkansas and northwest Louisiana and along the Black Bayou, Big Cypress, and upper Sabine River basins in east Texas. This paper explores characteristics of the style and form of two artistic categories and how these categories differentially manifest across the Caddo landscape. Results reveal north-south heterogeneity in style and form, suggesting underlying spatial-cultural rules or traditions related to the creation of these intricate and fabulously crafted pendants.

Vacant Ceremonial Center or Teran Style Compound? Geophysical Survey of the Grobin Davis Mound Center, McCurtain County, Oklahoma

Amanda Regnier, Scott Hammerstedt, and Nicholas Beale, *University of Oklahoma*

Of all the recorded Caddo mound sites in southeast Oklahoma, the Grobin Davis site (34Mc253) is probably the best preserved. Unlike many sites in the region, the seven mounds at Grobin Davis, have not been disturbed significantly by looters. Limited archaeological testing conducted in the early 1980s revealed information about the nature of the mounds and suggested the presence of discrete areas of midden deposition. During the winter of 2011/2012, geophysical survey was conducted at the site in order to better understand off-mound occupations. Results and implications about the nature of Caddo mound centers in southeast Oklahoma will be presented.

From Middens to Mounds: Reconceptualizing Fourche Maline

Simone Rowe, *University of Oklahoma*

The “black midden” mounds of southeastern Oklahoma contain a wealth of artifacts, faunal remains, and burials. Despite the high concentration of burials in these mounds, they are routinely referred to as middens, or midden mounds. How is it that these Fourche Maline mounds with hundreds of burials and associated grave goods are dismissed as trash heaps? I argue that conceiving of these mounds as middens instead of burial mounds is not only disrespectful and inaccurate, but actually hinders analyses and understanding. I suggest alternative theoretical approaches and offer suggestions for future analyses.

AMS and Radiocarbon Dating of the Crenshaw Site (3MI6)

John R. Samuelsen, *University of Arkansas*

The Arkansas Archeological Survey submitted 26 samples from the Crenshaw site, in Miller County, Arkansas, to be AMS radiocarbon dated in 2010. These dates supplement the 12 standard radiocarbon dates taken in 1969. This total of 38 dates makes the Crenshaw site the most dated site in the state. The results reveal that the skull and mandible deposits in the West Skull Area and the North Skull Area date to the middle to late A.D. 1200s. The skull deposit referred to as the “Rayburn Cluster,” date to sometime in the A.D. 1300s. The antler temple is shown to date earlier than these deposits, dating to around A.D. 1190. The mass grave below Mound F is shown to date most securely in the A.D. 900s, suggesting that the end of the Crenshaw phase (A.D. 700-900) and the start of the

Lost Prairie (A.D. 900-1200) phase should be extended to A.D. 1000. The results suggest that the skull and mandible deposits are separate in time from the antler temple and therefore may represent a later practice. These dates firmly establish that the Crenshaw site was being heavily used during the Haley phase (A.D. 1200-1400), at least for burial purposes, and that the site was not abandoned prior to roughly A.D. 1400.

Twenty-Plus Years from NAGPRA: What Have the States Done? - A Comparative Review of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma Burial Site Protection Laws

Ryan M. Seidemann, *Louisiana Department of Justice, Southern University Law Center*

We are now in the third decade since the enactment of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). That federal law has garnered much attention and comparatively little application over the past two decades. Perhaps more important is what the states have done as a reaction to NAGPRA. This presentation reviews the state-level human burial sites protection laws of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma to assess how those states handle human remains and to understand what impacts (if any) NAGPRA has had on those states' perspectives.

Toward an Actualistic Petrofacies Model for the Angelina River Basin in East Texas

Robert Z. Selden Jr., *Texas A&M University*

Ceramic provenance studies remain the basis of worldwide archaeological research concerned with reconstructing exchange networks, tracing migrations, and informing upon ceramic economy. Unfortunately, archaeology in Texas has been plagued with an inability to trace ceramic production sources to the same extent that researchers have within other regions of North America. Ceramic petrofacies models have been employed successfully within the archaeological contexts of the San Pedro Valley, Tonto basin, Tucson basin, Agua Fria, and Gila and Phoenix basins in Arizona, but have not yet been employed east of New Mexico. Data resulting from the construction of an actualistic petrofacies model in East Texas could provide the necessary foundation for archaeologists to begin expanding upon the current dialogue regarding the provenance of ceramic vessels utilized by the prehistoric Woodland and Caddo populations. The goal of this effort is to (1) test the viability of constructing a petrofacies model in the Angelina River basin, and (2) explore the degree to which correlations may be made between the model and prehistoric ceramics from local excavations. This presentation focuses upon the development of a predictive petrofacies model based upon zones of variable geologic composition that inform the current sampling strategy.

A New Look at Coles Creek Mounds and Ritual: Recent Excavations at Feltus

Vincas P. Steponaitis, *UNC-Chapel Hill*, John W. O'Hear, *University of Mississippi*, and Megan C. Kassabaum, *UNC-Chapel Hill*

Three seasons of excavations at the Feltus mounds (22Je500) in Jefferson County, Mississippi have focused on Coles Creek mound building and ritual in the period AD 700-1100. The four mounds at Feltus appear to have very different histories and uses: Mound A has no clear evidence of summit structures and was built in two massive stages; Mound B was built in multiple, smaller stages, with evidence of structures and burning on top; and Mounds C and D were used for burials. Our excavations have also found evidence of large free-standing posts, massive borrow areas later re-filled, and public feasts.

The Collins Mound Site: Exploring Architectural Variation within the Ozark Highland Region

Stephanie M. Sullivan and Duncan P. McKinnon, *University of Arkansas*

Little is understood regarding architectural variation within the Ozark Highland region, although some investigations have been conducted throughout the region. A site that has received renewed attention is Collins Mound (3WA1), a possible Early and Middle (ca. AD 900-1400) multi-mound site on the White River in Elkins, Arkansas. A geophysical survey at Mounds B, C, and surrounding area offer a preliminary distributional view of architectural features, such as mound top enclosures and off-mound rectangular and circular structures. Results from this survey offer a first glimpse of architectural distribution and variation at a multi-mound site in the Ozark Highland region.

Love Among the Caddo

Fred Tarpley, *Texas A&M University-Commerce*

I am founder of the twenty-seven-year-old Commerce Bois d'Arc Bash, earning Commerce the Texas legislature designation of Bois d'Arc Capital of Texas and old the office of prime minister, the only place in the world where the tree still grows in a small natural habitat. The Bois d'Arc Bash is held in Commerce on the third weekend in September, and the region has become a center for bois d'arc crafts.

This story researches the Spiro Mounds of Oklahoma and the Sander Site at the mouth of Bois d'Arc Creek on Red River. The effort to portrait Caddo life in 1450 A.D. is based on information from history and archeology, visits to the Sanders Site site, and the Spiro Papers at Oklahoma University to create an understand of the lifestyle of bois d'arc traders during the late Mississippian trade period.

The July 1, 1835 Caddo Land Cession

Jim Tiller and Gang Gong, *Sam Houston State University*

In this paper we will present a case that, *from the Caddo perspective of the mid-1830s*, the tribe knew *exactly* what they *intended* to sell the United States, and that ultimately the *per-acre* price paid to them was *greater* than they proposed to the treaty negotiator. Certainly in hindsight the Caddo got the short end of the stick, but in terms of conditions on the ground at the time, period materials suggest that the deal made was fair, reasonable and clearly desired by both sides.

Applying Ceramic Petrography to Fourche Maline Pottery

Rachel Fauchier Tooman, *University of Arkansas*

Thin section analysis of ceramic materials (ceramic petrography) is a useful technique in which to investigate questions on pottery provenience, foreign versus local pottery, clay sourcing, and temper and paste recipes. While this method of analysis has been used quite frequently in Europe and the Classical World, Southeastern archaeologists have only recently integrated ceramic petrography into their research plans. This paper will discuss briefly how petrographic results have informed Southeastern archaeological research and how this method has been applied to the Caddo area. A research design will then be presented that outlines how ceramic petrography can be used on a collection of Fourche Maline pottery sherds.

Hedges, a Late Caddo Mound Site on the Ouachita River

Mary Beth Trubitt, *Arkansas Archeological Survey*

The Social Hill phase (A.D. 1500-1650) was a time of intensive Caddo habitation in Arkansas's Ouachita River valley as well as increased interactions with outsiders. The phase was defined based partly on the Hedges site, where burned buildings and midden deposits were uncovered next to the main mound in 1970s excavations. As part of a fresh analysis, we obtained a new radiocarbon date from Hedges that provides us with one of the few absolute dates on the Social Hill phase. In this talk, I review the context for this date and the characteristics of the associated ceramic assemblage, and draw comparisons with contemporaneous sites in the region.

Coring at Crenshaw (3MI6): Soil Science Applied to an Archaeological Site

Anna Wieser, *University of Kansas*

Soil science and geomorphologic studies have been applied to archaeological research throughout the Southeastern United States but few specifically to Caddo sites. These studies complement traditional methods of excavation and environmental research by establishing the depositional environment and post-deposition soil forming factors that embody the context of the archaeological deposits. This paper reviews such work accomplished at other sites in the Southeastern U.S. and presents preliminary results from a recent coring project at the archaeological site of Crenshaw (3MI6).