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LAKE  
INSTITUTE, INC.**

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April 7, 1999

Stacey Halfmoon  
P.O. Box 487  
Binger, OK 73009

Re: Longhorn Archeological Reports and Comment

Dear Stacey:

In late March I delivered to Chairman Hunter copies of the following, which I am providing to you as well:

1. Dr. Perttula March 27, 1998 report to me following completion of the field work last year. This attaches a map of the lease and the sites.
2. Dr. Perttula February 12, 1998 interim report (which preceded Item 1) concerning the same project.

It was related to me that you had questions about the funds used for this project. The question seemed to include an assumption that an appropriation had been made for Caddo tribal archeological work. That was not the case. The Caddo Lake Institute received a 1998 Congressional appropriation for its general East Texas education program (called the "Caddo Lake Scholars Program"). This appropriation resulted from our historic lobbying initiatives with the U.S. Congress. Because I have had a long standing desire to include archeological activities in the Caddo Lake Scholars Program, I did include, in 1998, limited academic field work in archeology for participants from Wiley College and other institute partners regarding investigations which had been proposed to me by Dr. Perttula several years before.

As I was completing my 1998 overall program last summer (after our winter field events), it was apparent to me that we were approaching our budgeted levels. By that time I had spent several thousand dollars for planned archeological field work, including funds advanced to permit you and other members of the Caddo tribe to also participate. Dr. Perttula inquired as to whether he should proceed with an in-depth analysis of artifacts identified. I told him that I did not think I had sufficient remaining appropriation funds to do that. He did not feel that it was necessary to

Stacey Halfmoon  
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include our college participants in that endeavor, so I advised him that I would look into other funding sources or defer his examination until the 1999 appropriation. None of these other 1998 fund sources materialized.

Our efforts to obtain a 1999 appropriation for our overall Caddo Lake Scholars Program were also successful. The program for 1999 now contains a statement of intention to apply an unspecified amount of those funds to completing the technical review of the artifacts found in 1998. I have not yet received these funds. I am hoping that they will be forthcoming in the next month or so. When I have them in hand, I will then approach Dr. Perttula concerning a schedule and budget to complete the technical artifact evaluation, and to provide a final report to the Institute and the Army under our present ARPA permit.

I will also consult with you and with other participants in our academic program to determine if there are any opportunities for tribal or academic participation in Dr. Perttula's work within the \$7,000 budget he has provided me for completion.

I hope the foregoing provides you with the information that you were seeking. If you have further questions, please let me know directly.

Very truly yours,



Dwight K. Shellman, Jr.  
DKS/lhs  
encs.

cc: Dr. Timothy K. Perttula, Ph.D.  
Chairman Vernon Hunter (w/encs.)  
Jim Neal (w/encs.)  
Ruth Culver (w/encs.)

March 27, 1998

Mr. Dwight K. Shellman, Jr.  
Caddo Lake Institute, Inc.  
Marshall, Texas Office  
3703 Bridle Path  
Marshall, TX 75670

Dear Dwight:

With the completion of the second phase of archeological investigations on the Harrison bayou lease lands at Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, it is clear that there are archeological resources on the lease lands that possess local, regional, and state-wide significance. Let me outline our findings to date.

First, sites 41HS240 (Harrison Bayou site) and 41HS407 are National Register of Historic Places significant prehistoric Caddo Indian archeological sites that appear to be farmsteads or small hamlets occupied about 500-700 years ago. These sites contain an abundance of Caddoan ceramics, as well as trash midden deposits and cooking features, and because they are residential occupations that would have been settled for several generations, it is to be expected that the sites also contain preserved house structures and burials from small family cemeteries. From archeological research conducted throughout Northeast Texas for a number of years, it has been well-established that prehistoric Caddoan residential settlements contain such features. It is also to be expected that other prehistoric Caddoan residential settlements and family cemeteries are present in other areas on the Longhorn facility, and I recommend that the Caddo Lake Institute, Inc. interview personnel at the facility that may have knowledge of the whereabouts of such sites, so that this information can be recorded and documented, and thus protected.

Second, The 14 new archeological sites that have been recorded during our investigations are of unknown research potential because so little work has been conducted at them at the present time. The prehistoric sites appear to represent both Caddoan residential sites and limited activity foraging and hunting camps, while the recovery of early 20th century artifacts at another site (Site #13) suggests that the site is the remains of a historic farmstead along Harrison Bayou. Further work is warranted at these sites to establish their research potential and preservation condition.

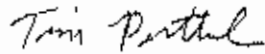
Finally, our work at the Starr Ranch (41HS408) demonstrates that the site contains intact prehistoric and historic archeological remains, and that its contextual integrity is better than has been portrayed in previous investigations conducted at the site in the 1990s. We located a large and discrete ca. 1880-1900 pit feature at the Starr Ranch, and this feature and associated archeological deposits may represent part of the early historic use of the site by the original patentee (Joel W. Robison) or Amory R. Starr, who received title to the land tract with the site in 1883. Accordingly, the Starr Ranch site clearly has the potential to contribute important archeological information on the settlement and subsequent development of Caddo Lake.

All in all, the Harrison Bayou lease lands contain an abundance of archeological sites, of both prehistoric and historic age. These sites appear as a group to be generally well-preserved, and contain archeological information that can address a variety of research issues dealing with the past use of this part of the Caddo Lake bioregion.

If I can provide you with additional information, or if you have any questions, please contact me at 512-873-8131. Under separate cover, I am sending you a cultural resources

sensitivity map of the Harrison Bayou lease lands for use by the oil spill response teams and Wiley College students. In the next week or so, I will also send you copies of the site maps for sites 41HS240 and 41HS408.

Sincerely,



Timothy K. Pertula, Ph.D.

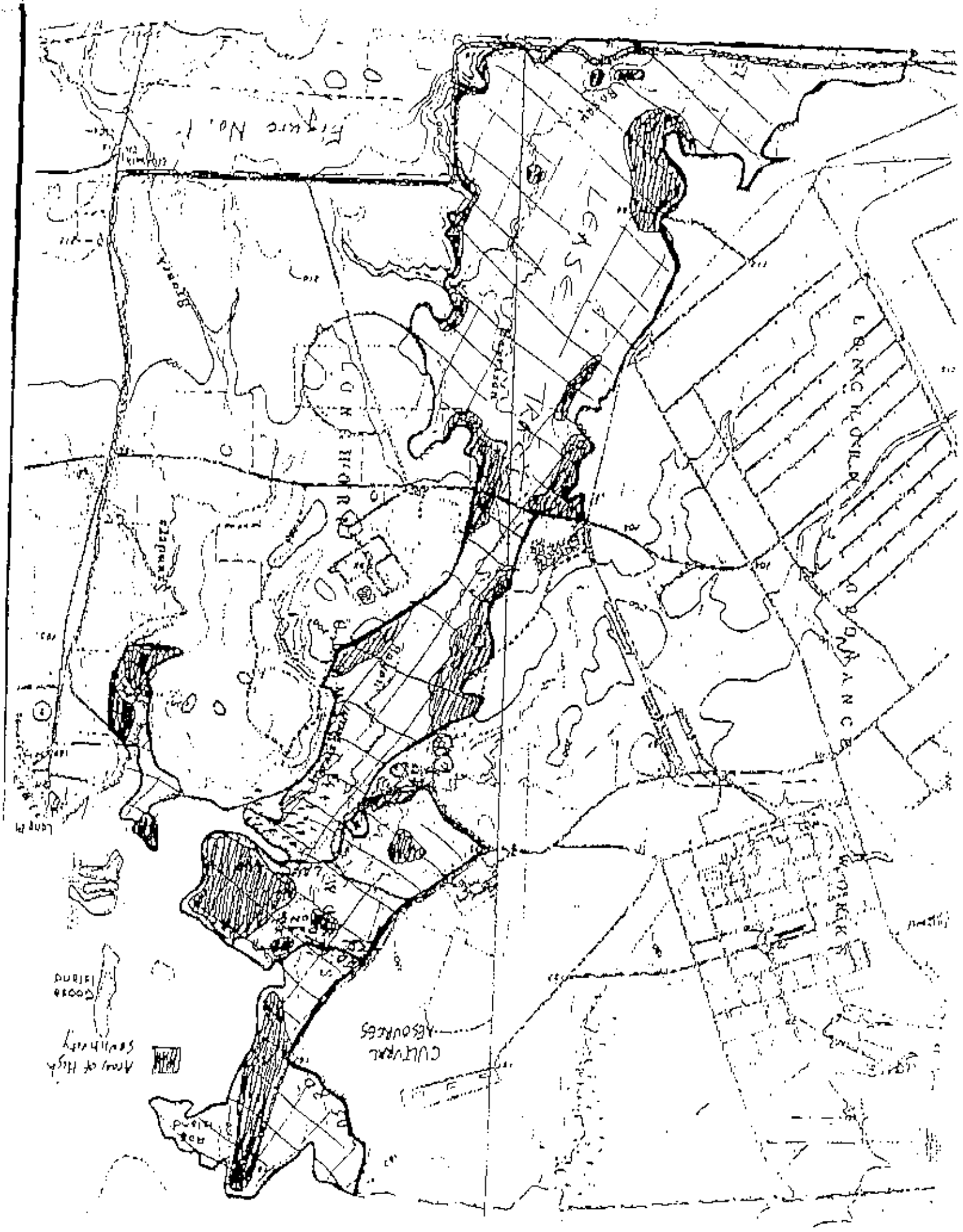


Figure No. 1

SANDERS

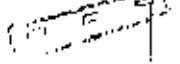
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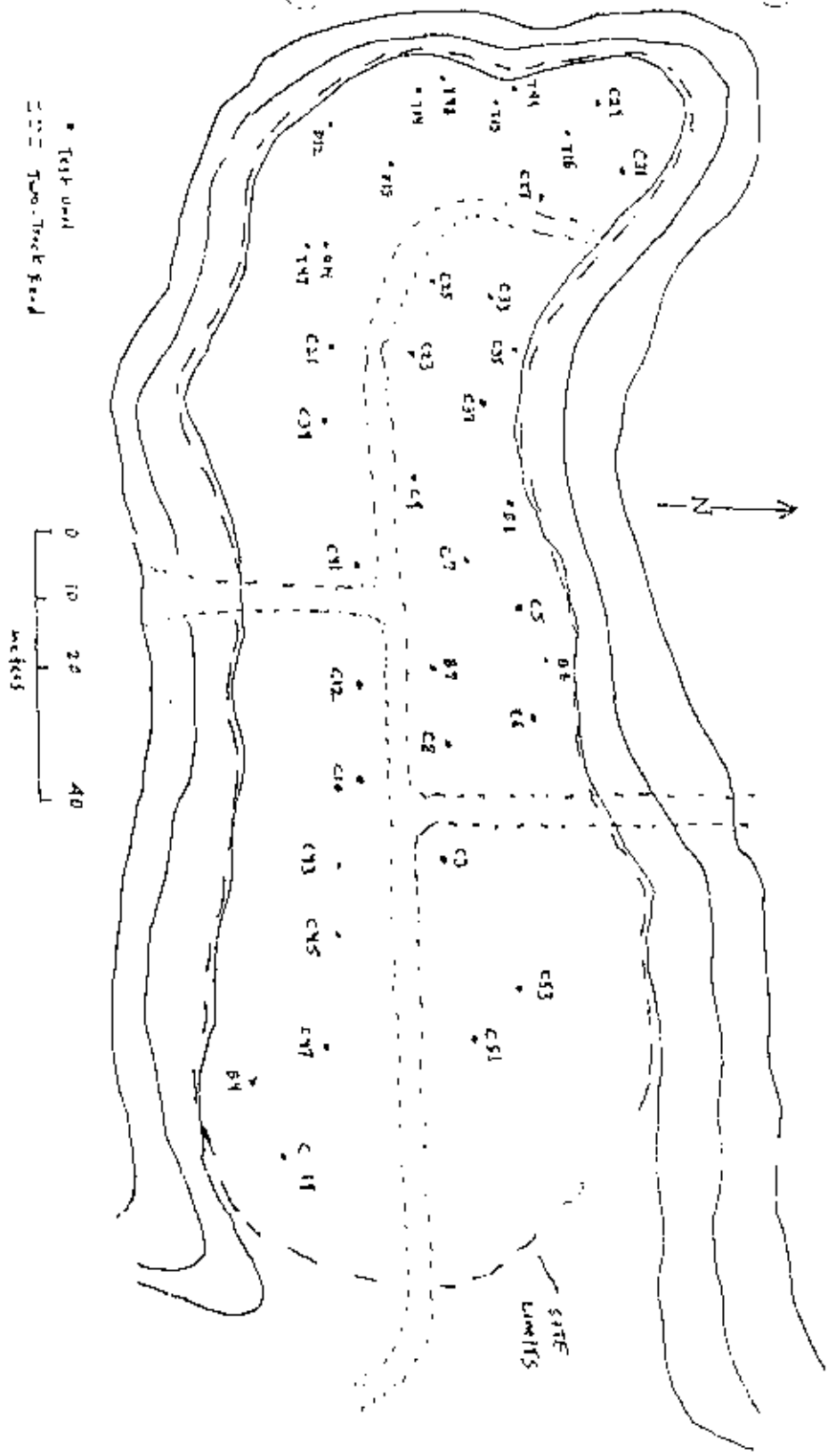
BONNANCE

WICK

CULTURAL ASSOURCES

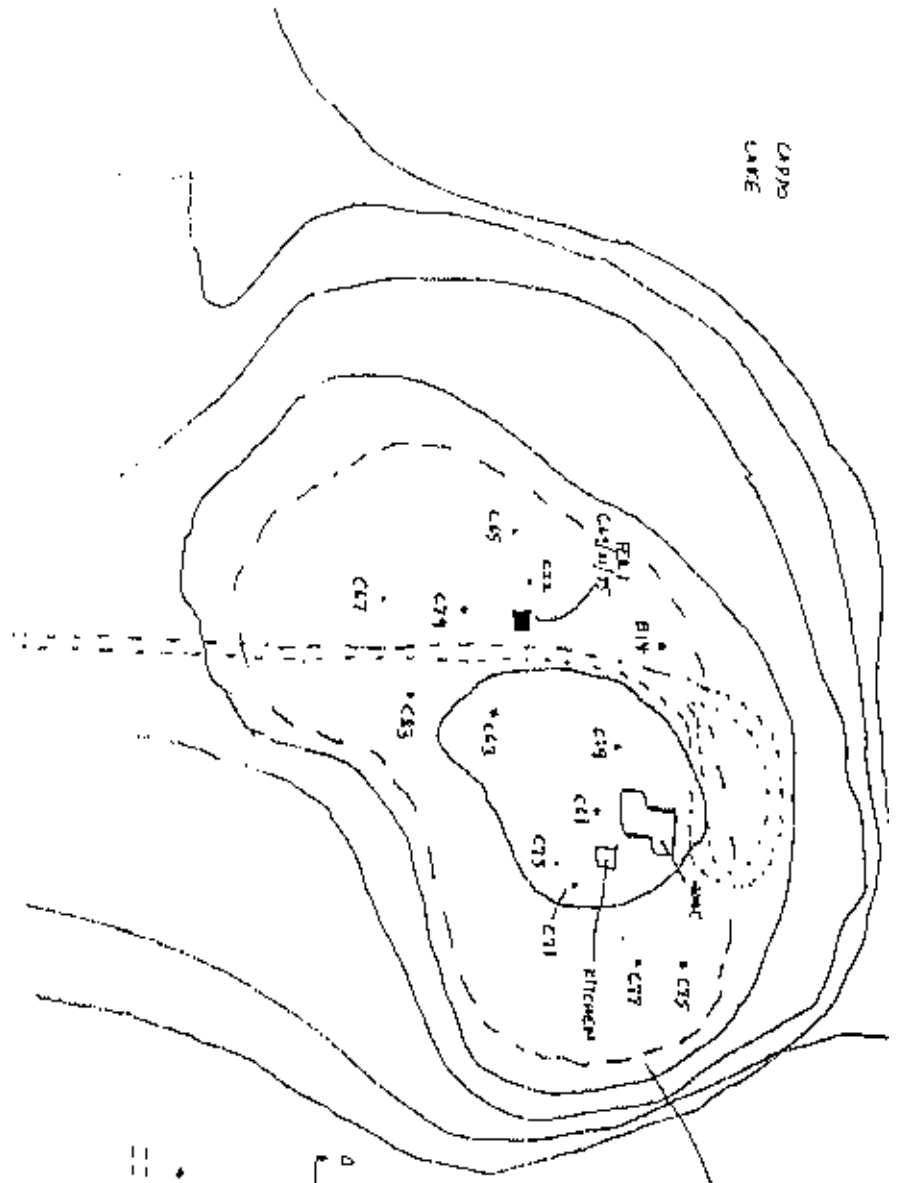
Area of High Ground  
GOOSE ISLAND



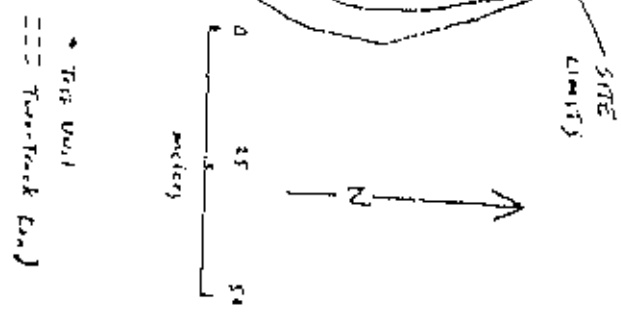


AHS 240, Harrison Bayou

LAPPO  
LAKE



41HS408, Starr Ranch



## CADDO LAKE ARCHAEOLOGY: PHASE I OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ALONG HARRISON BAYOU, HARRISON COUNTY, TEXAS

*Timothy K. Perttula, Daniel J. Prikryl, Bo Nelson, and Sergio A. Iruegas*

*Archeological & Environmental Consultants, February 12, 1998*

### Introduction

An important part of the mission of the Caddo Lake Institute, Inc. and its Caddo Lake Scholars Program is the preservation and protection of the unique and irreplaceable cultural heritage of Caddo Lake and its bioregion, the Big Cypress Bayou watershed (Perttula 1993; Shellman 1993, 1995). The archaeology team of the Scholars Program is meeting these objectives with the initiation of the Harrison Bayou project by:

- (a) offering archaeological education and training of teachers, students, and potential mentors, (b) through fieldwork and research, identifying, assessing, and designating archaeological, historical, and cultural resources of the Caddo Lake bioregion, and (c) formulating and implementing strategies for protecting the bioregion's significant cultural resources.

Archaeological investigations between 1993-1995 at Caddo Lake State Park (Skiles et al. 1995) represented the initial efforts of the Caddo Lake Institute's archaeology team to conduct an education/training program, as well as to begin the process of identifying important archaeological and historical resources in the Caddo Lake Basin. The archaeology team also completed several archaeological projects in 1995-1996 in the Caddo Lake bioregion, particularly in the Ramsar Treaty lands (Caddo Lake Wildlife Management Area) and adjoining private land tracts, and now the Harrison Bayou project beckons. Students and mentors from the consortium of Caddo Lake Scholars Program universities and schools are being invited to participate in our archaeological efforts, which will represent the first concerted and long-term study of the bioregion's cultural environment.

The purposes of this work are three-fold: foremost is for Archeological and Environmental Consultants to provide archeological education and training of students and potential mentors in the Caddo Lake Institute, Inc.'s projects in the Harrison Bayou lease lands at Caddo Lake. A second purpose is to identify important archaeological sites and archaeologically sensitive areas on the Harrison Bayou lands. This information is critical to identifying sites that are worthy of federal protection and designation efforts, and in insuring that future activities on lease lands have no effect on important archaeological sites. Finally, the study of the sites and material culture remains from sites identified on the Harrison Bayou lease lands, as well as the publication of the results of the investigations, will make available to the interested public accurate information on the archaeological and historical resources in Caddo Lake wetlands and bottomland hardwood areas. This study effort also hopes to make evident why archaeological research is important on Harrison Bayou lands, and why significant archaeological resources on these lands should be protected.



## Arrangements

Arrangements and field schedules for the project are being coordinated by the Caddo Lake Institute, Inc., specifically Sara Kneipp of the Institute, and with the appropriate representatives of Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant. In addition to the Archaeological and Environmental Consultants team members, participants during the Phase I and II investigations will include Caddo Lake Scholar's Program participating teachers and students, Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma members (during our March 1998 field effort), and archaeology team leaders and mentors.

### Archaeological Reconnaissance along Harrison Bayou at Caddo Lake: Expectations and Methods

We view the conduct of archaeological research along Harrison Bayou at Caddo Lake as a unique opportunity to learn about the past use of the Caddo Lake and Harrison Bayou wetland ecosystem. Because the Caddo Indian peoples lived in this bioregion from at least A.D. 800 to 1842, knowledge gained on how they lived can contribute significant insights into how they achieved a sustainable use of wetlands and their associated flora and fauna.

Limited archaeological survey work has been conducted recently along Harrison Bayou as part of the inventory of cultural resources at the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant (Cliff and Peter 1994; Cliff et al. 1995; Gadus et al. 1997), and at least 14 prehistoric and historic sites had been recorded within the 1400 acre lease area. Six of the sites have prehistoric Caddoan archaeological remains (41HS240, 404, 407, 753, 754, and 755), and we proposed to relocate these sites as part of the work to obtain additional information on the use of the bioregion by the Caddo peoples.

Based on the archaeological investigations previously conducted in the Caddo Lake bioregion, there was every reason to expect evidence to be uncovered along Harrison Bayou that will demonstrate a lengthy use of the land, perhaps over a period of several thousand years. Prehistoric and historic sites were considered likely to occur on the following landforms along Harrison Bayou: alluvial terraces, floodplain knolls, flat pine-covered ridge crests overlooking the floodplain, ridge toe slopes and ridge landforms that extend into the floodplain, and elevated ground adjacent to Caddo Lake. Based on historically recorded high water levels of Caddo Lake of 173.09 feet amsl in 1812 and 1839 (Department of the Interior 1914), and the topographic setting, generally flat, moderately to well-drained, and elevated lands above 175-200 feet amsl have a high potential of containing archaeological resources.

Our archaeological survey efforts in Phase I concentrated in these particular Harrison Bayou lease area settings. The methods employed in the archaeological survey consisted of a surface reconnaissance or walk-over of the area by the teams, supplemented by shovel tests (30 cm in diameter and a maximum of 60-80 cm in depth) in high probability areas to locate buried sites and sites obscured by vegetation. The soil from the 60+ shovel tests was carefully screened through 1/4-inch hardware screen, looking for prehistoric and historic archaeological materials. When artifacts were found in shovel tests, additional shovel tests (up to 10) at two relocated sites (41HS240, the Harrison Bayou site, and 41HS407) were excavated in proximity to define the vertical and horizontal extent of the discovered archaeological site. Furthermore, when sites appeared to have the potential to contain middens, buried soils, features, or intact occupational deposits, 50 x 50 cm units were excavated in 10 cm levels on sites to gather more specific information on their archaeological character and integrity, and obtain controlled samples of artifacts.

Chronometric samples (radiocarbon and oxidizable carbon ratio dates) were to be obtained if middens, features, buried soils, or intact occupational deposits were recognized during the investigations, and submitted for dating.

### Preliminary Findings of the Phase I Archaeological Investigations

During the week-long effort in February 1998, 12 new prehistoric archaeological sites were located in the Harrison Bayou lease lands. Additionally, two previously recorded sites--41HS240 and 41HS407--were successfully relocated, and a number of shovel tests and 50 x 50 cm units were excavated at the two sites to investigate possible midden areas and features. With the addition of the 12 previously undiscovered archaeological sites, there are now 26 historic and prehistoric sites identified in the Harrison Bayou lease lands (Figure 1), a relatively high density of 1 site per 53.8 acres; additional survey in Phase II of the project will certainly add additional archaeological sites to the lease land inventory. Salient aspects of the 14 prehistoric archaeological sites are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1. Phase I Archaeological Sites, Harrison Bayou Lease Lands**

Site	No. of ST	No. of 50 x 50	Midden Deposits/ Other Features	Ceramics	Lithics	Bone	Artifact Density (m <sup>2</sup> )
HS240	6	3	X	X	X		347
HS407	17	1	X	X	X	X	155*
#1	1		?	X	X	X	231
#2	2			X		X	63
#3	2				X		29
#4	2				X		17
#5	1				X		25
#6	1				X		41
#7	3				X		48
#8	1				X		22
#9	2				X		20
#10	1				X		11
#11	1				X		20
#12	1				X		45

X=present

\* Does not include 3 historic artifacts (1 square nail, 1 wire nail, 1 plain whiteware sherd)

Two of the 14 sites, and possibly a third, contain prehistoric Caddoan midden deposits and features (see Table 1): 41HS240, 41HS407, and Site #1. Site 41HS240 is located on a high ridge along the east side of Harrison Bayou, while the other two sites are ideally situated on a distinctive ridge (or island) surrounded by swamp near where Harrison Bayou enters the now-drowned valley of Big Cypress Bayou (see Figure 1).

These three sites have high densities (ca. 100-200 sherds per cubic meter) of Middle to Late Caddoan ceramics, mainly brushed, ridged, and parallel incised sherds from utility vessels, lithic debris and tools (including a contracting stem arrowpoint from 41HS240 and a small Gary dart point from Site #1), burned and unburned animal bone, burned clay and daub, and small amounts of fire-cracked rock. A burned rock feature was encountered between 20-33 cm bs in the shovel testing at 41HS407. All of these attributes suggest that these three sites are habitation sites (small hamlets and/or farmsteads) with preserved Caddoan structures (houses, arbors, and ramadas), associated trash midden deposits, and outdoor

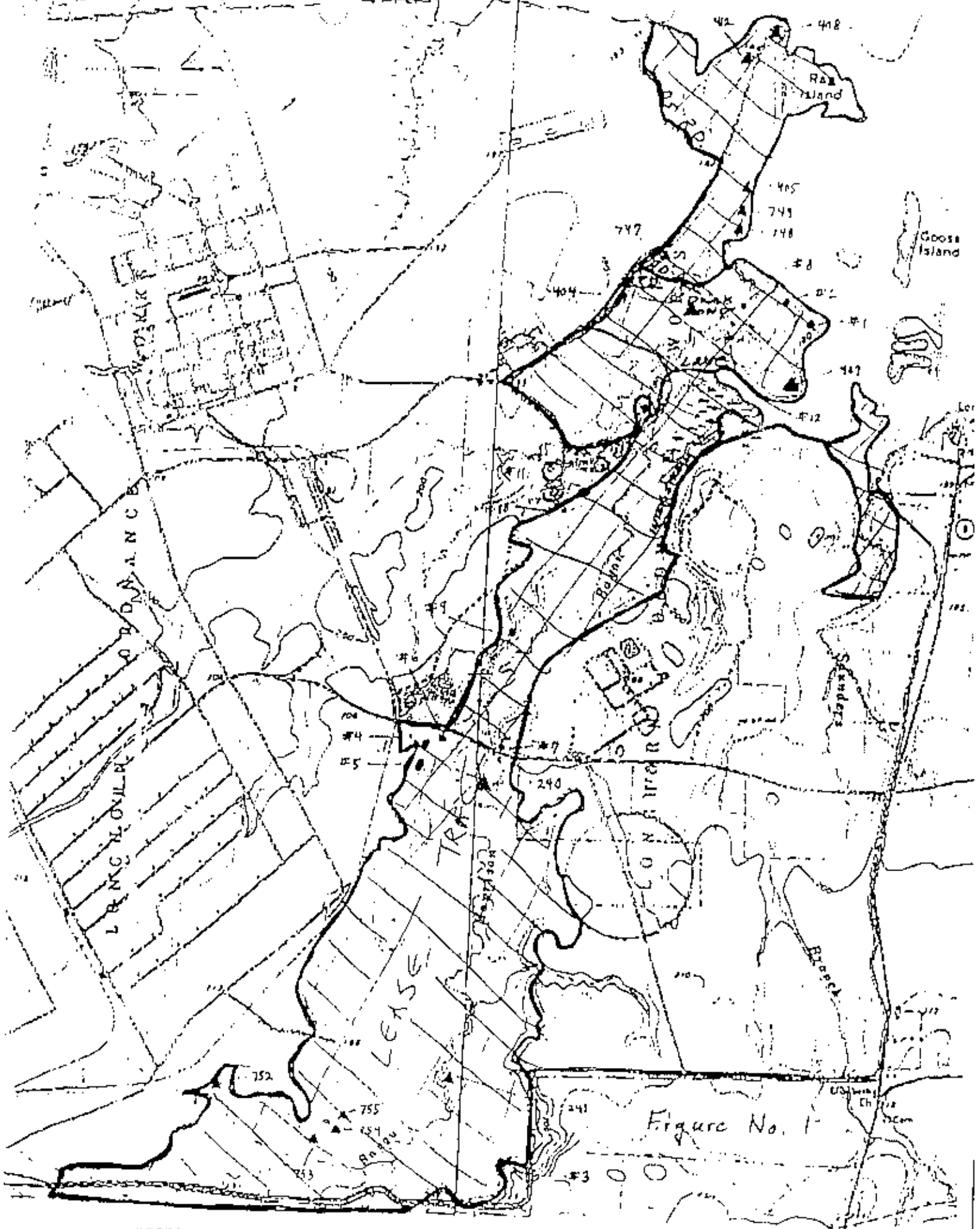


Figure No. 1

cooking and heating features. These archaeological sites clearly have the potential to contribute new and important information on a variety of research issues developed by the Texas State Historic Preservation Office (Kenmotsu and Pertulla 1993:69-187) concerning the prehistoric Caddoan settlement of the Caddo Lake bioregion.

One other site (Site #2) contains Caddoan ceramics and bone, but in low densities, and no midden deposits were identified at it during limited shovel testing (see Table 1). The preservation of ceramics and bone does suggest that features and trash deposits are likely preserved at the site. Additional shovel testing is planned at Site #2 during the Phase II investigations to further assess its research potential.

The remaining 10 prehistoric sites have only prehistoric lithic artifacts, including low densities of lithic debris (the remains of stone tool knapping) and a ground stone mano from Site #7 along Harrison Bayou. These sites occur on a variety of ridge and terrace landforms, usually in areas of deeper sand, and they may represent limited activity foraging and hunting camps occupied during Archaic, Woodland, and Caddoan times. Further investigations are planned at a sample of these sites to clarify their age and archaeological character.

### Concluding Remarks

From this long-term research effort, we hope to achieve the following: (1) the identification of historic and prehistoric Native American sites and historic 19th and 20th century Anglo-American sites; (2) the completion and publication of a final report of findings; and (3) the development of recommendations to the Caddo Lake Institute, Inc. and the Department of Army concerning sites worthy of federal protective designations on the Harrison Bayou lease area on Longhorn AAP lands, on archeological management needs for the lease area, as well as recommendations for future phases of work over the course of the 30 year lease by the Institute. From the work completed to date, we have already identified 41HS240 and 41HS407 as significant Caddo Indian archaeological resources that are worthy of inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and warrant designation as State Archeological Landmarks. Site #1 appears to also possess research potential, but further work will be needed to determine if it is worthy of inclusion in the NRHP. The research potential of the other 11 prehistoric archaeological sites also remains to be established.

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*Timothy K. Perttula, Daniel J. Prikryl, Bo Nelson, and Sergio A. Iruegos*

*Archeological & Environmental Consultants, February 12, 1998*

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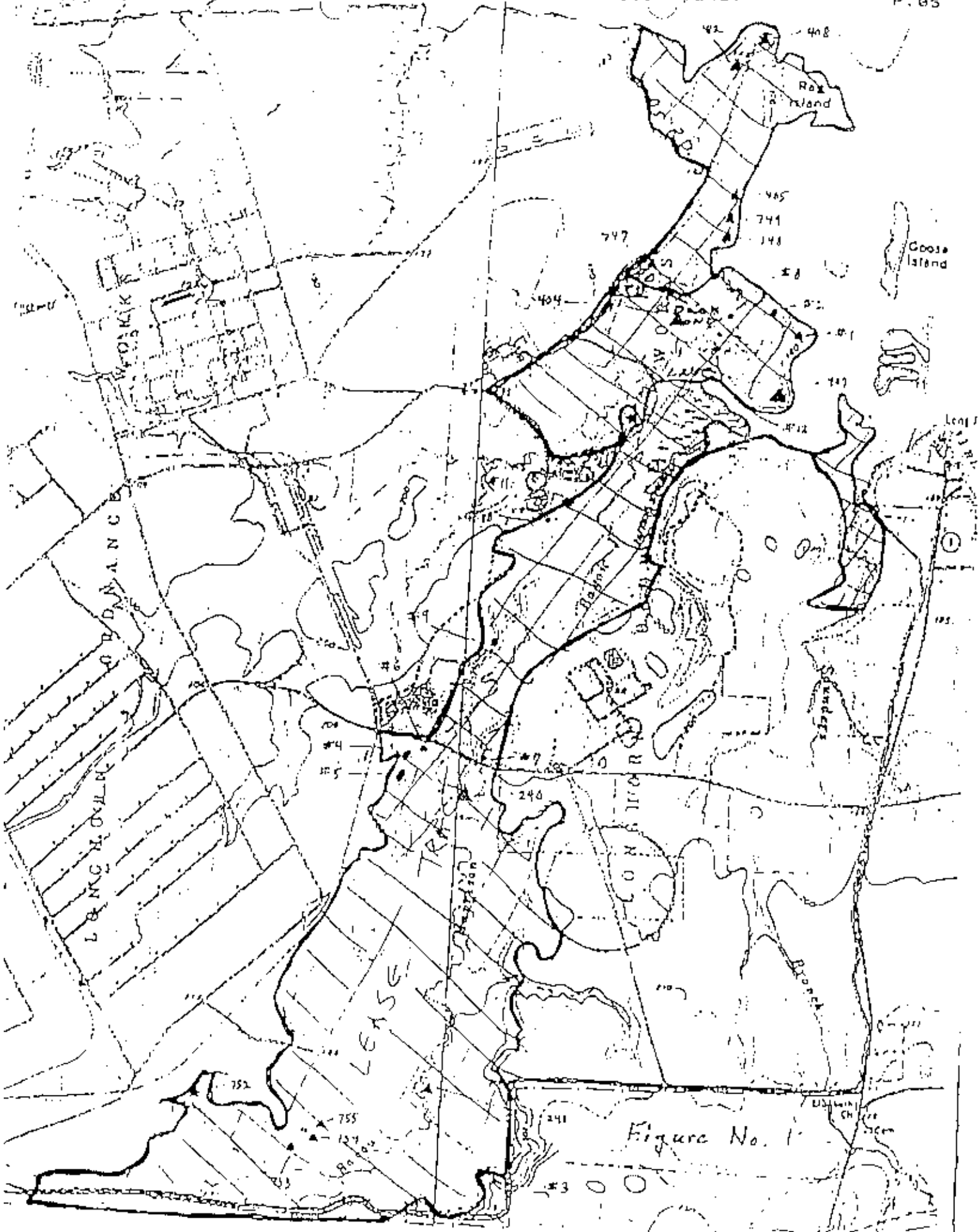


Figure No. 1

cooking and heating features. These archaeological sites clearly have the potential to contribute new and important information on a variety of research issues developed by the Texas State Historic Preservation Office (Kenmotsu and Pertulla 1993:69-187) concerning the prehistoric Caddoan settlement of the Caddo Lake bioregion.

One other site (Site #2) contains Caddoan ceramics and bone, but in low densities, and no midden deposits were identified at it during limited shovel testing (see Table 1). The preservation of ceramics and bone does suggest that features and trash deposits are likely preserved at the site. Additional shovel testing is planned at Site #2 during the Phase II investigations to further assess its research potential.

The remaining 10 prehistoric sites have only prehistoric lithic artifacts, including low densities of lithic debris (the remains of stone tool knapping) and a ground stone *mano* from Site #7 along Harrison Bayou. These sites occur on a variety of ridge and terrace landforms, usually in areas of deeper sand, and they may represent limited activity foraging and hunting camps occupied during Archaic, Woodland, and Caddoan times. Further investigations are planned at a sample of these sites to clarify their age and archaeological character.

### Concluding Remarks

From this long-term research effort, we hope to achieve the following: (1) the identification of historic and prehistoric Native American sites and historic 19th and 20th century Anglo-American sites; (2) the completion and publication of a final report of findings; and (3) the development of recommendations to the Caddo Lake Institute, Inc. and the Department of Army concerning sites worthy of federal protective designations on the Harrison Bayou lease area on Longhorn AAP lands, on archeological management needs for the lease area, as well as recommendations for future phases of work over the course of the 30 year lease by the Institute. From the work completed to date, we have already identified 41HS240 and 41HS407 as significant Caddo Indian archaeological resources that are worthy of inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and warrant designation as State Archeological Landmarks. Site #1 appears to also possess research potential, but further work will be needed to determine if it is worthy of inclusion in the NRHP. The research potential of the other 11 prehistoric archaeological sites also remains to be established.

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