



1996

## Of Hearths and Houses

Tom Middlebrook  
*Unknown*

Ryan Middlebrook

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarworks.sfasu.edu/ita>



Part of the [American Material Culture Commons](#), [Archaeological Anthropology Commons](#), [Environmental Studies Commons](#), [Other American Studies Commons](#), [Other Arts and Humanities Commons](#), [Other History of Art, Architecture, and Archaeology Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

Tell us how this article helped you.

---

### Repository Citation

Middlebrook, Tom and Middlebrook, Ryan (1996) "Of Hearths and Houses," *Index of Texas Archaeology: Open Access Gray Literature from the Lone Star State*: Vol. 1996 , Article 10. <https://doi.org/10.21112/ita.1996.1.10>

ISSN: 2475-9333

Available at: <https://scholarworks.sfasu.edu/ita/vol1996/iss1/10>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by SFA ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Index of Texas Archaeology: Open Access Gray Literature from the Lone Star State by an authorized editor of SFA ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact [cdsscholarworks@sfasu.edu](mailto:cdsscholarworks@sfasu.edu).

---

## Of Hearths and Houses

Creative Commons License



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

## OF HEARTHES AND HOUSES

Tom Middlebrook and Ryan Middlebrook

### INTRODUCTION

During the 1993 East Texas Archeological Field School conducted at the Tyson site (41SY92) in western Shelby County, the junior author had an opportunity to participate in the excavation of a Caddoan hearth. The work was directed by Linda Lindsay, a graduate student in Anthropology at Southern Methodist University. This paper describes our findings and a few features of hearths and houses.

One goal of the 1993 Field School was to explore the area around Feature 3 looking for evidence of a house. This was accomplished by opening a 6 meter by 6 meter unit referred to as Block 1. Feature 3 had been excavated in 1992 and found to be a 1.2 meter in diameter, round, basin shaped pit containing a large amount of daub, bone, and Caddoan pottery sherds. Near the bottom of the pit was a zone of ash. Charcoal and mussel shell from Feature 3 yielded three calibrated radiocarbon dates of about 1425 AD (Middlebrook 1993).

When Block 1 was completely exposed, a number of other pits and postholes were seen in plan view (Figure 1). Our activity focused on Feature 9 on the western edge of Block 1. This 1.15 meter by 0.9 meter oval hearth was first revealed at 20 cm depth when ash was encoun-

tered (Figure 2). The feature contained large amounts of ash from *in situ* burning, nuggets of fired clay, a small amount of bone, and several burned sherds with ash adhering to their surfaces. The hearth was slightly basin-shaped and approximately 15 cm thick. A discontinuous thin layer of bright orange clay near its bottom was observed. The hearth had been prepared for use by digging a very shallow pit but no intentional "clay lining" was seen. Two large postholes were found in the area of Feature 9. Feature 17 was discovered beneath the eastern end of the hearth. It was 30 cm in diameter and had a smoothly rounded bottom at 75 cm below ground surface. Feature 12 was a very distinct posthole of similar proportions just west of the hearth. The diameter of F12 was 27 cm and the depth was 65 cm below surface.

How do we understand this feature? Specifically, does Feature 9 represent the central hearth of a Caddoan house? This question is currently difficult to answer because the outside wall of a putative house has not been identified. Possibly, Block 1 lies entirely inside a large house. The question may be easier to answer after reviewing accounts written by early Europeans visiting the area and reviewing the archeological findings at other East Texas Caddoan sites.

### ETHNOHISTORIC RECORD

Early Spanish writers described for us the amazingly rapid construction of Caddoan houses; these buildings were often completed in less than a day by many members of the community su-

pervised and directed by their governing elites (Bolton 1987; Swanton 1942; Wyckoff & Baugh 1980). The initial stage of construction involved the placement of tall poles in a circle around a

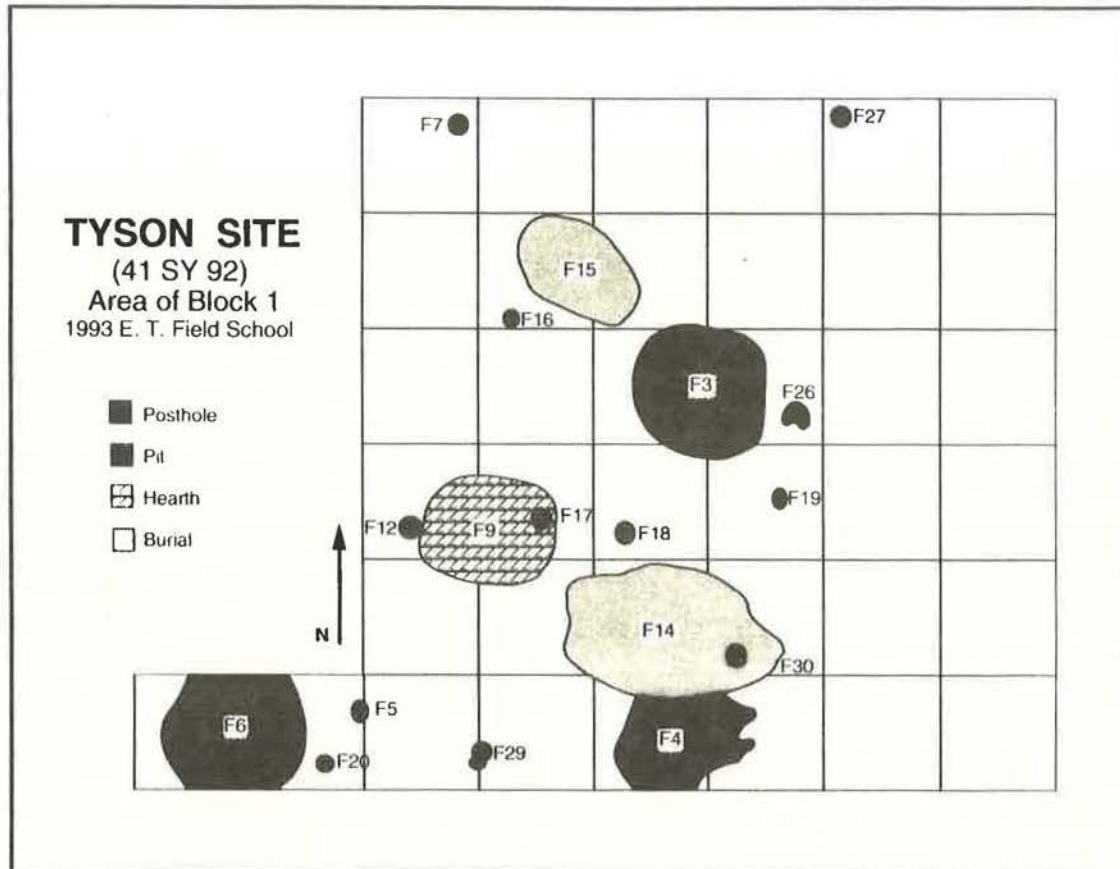


Figure 1. Plan View of Block 1, Tyson Site (41SY92).

removable central post or tree and then pulling the poles together at the top. Espinoza (Hatcher 1927; quoted in Jackson 1936) discusses this:

The laths are placed in a circle and in the middle they put up a very tall pole with knots on it for climbing. Two Indians are placed on top. . . They continue to tie them until they have formed a figure like a half-orange. . . They work so dexterously that a little after midday they are finishing the hut. . . The building finished, they cut the middle post at the bottom and the building is thus left standing . . .

There are additional indications in early accounts that the location of the removed central post was subsequently used for a fireplace. While references are made to fires inside ordinary Caddoan houses, the most detailed descriptions involve the fireplaces inside the residences of important religious figures and in special temples. Fire had possibly both functional and sacred significance to the Caddos of East Texas. The homage paid to fire is reflected in these quotations from Morfi (Chabot 1932 in Jackson 1936) and Hidalgo (Hatcher 1927 in Jackson 1936):

Both the former and the latter fear that the fire will get angry with them; and to

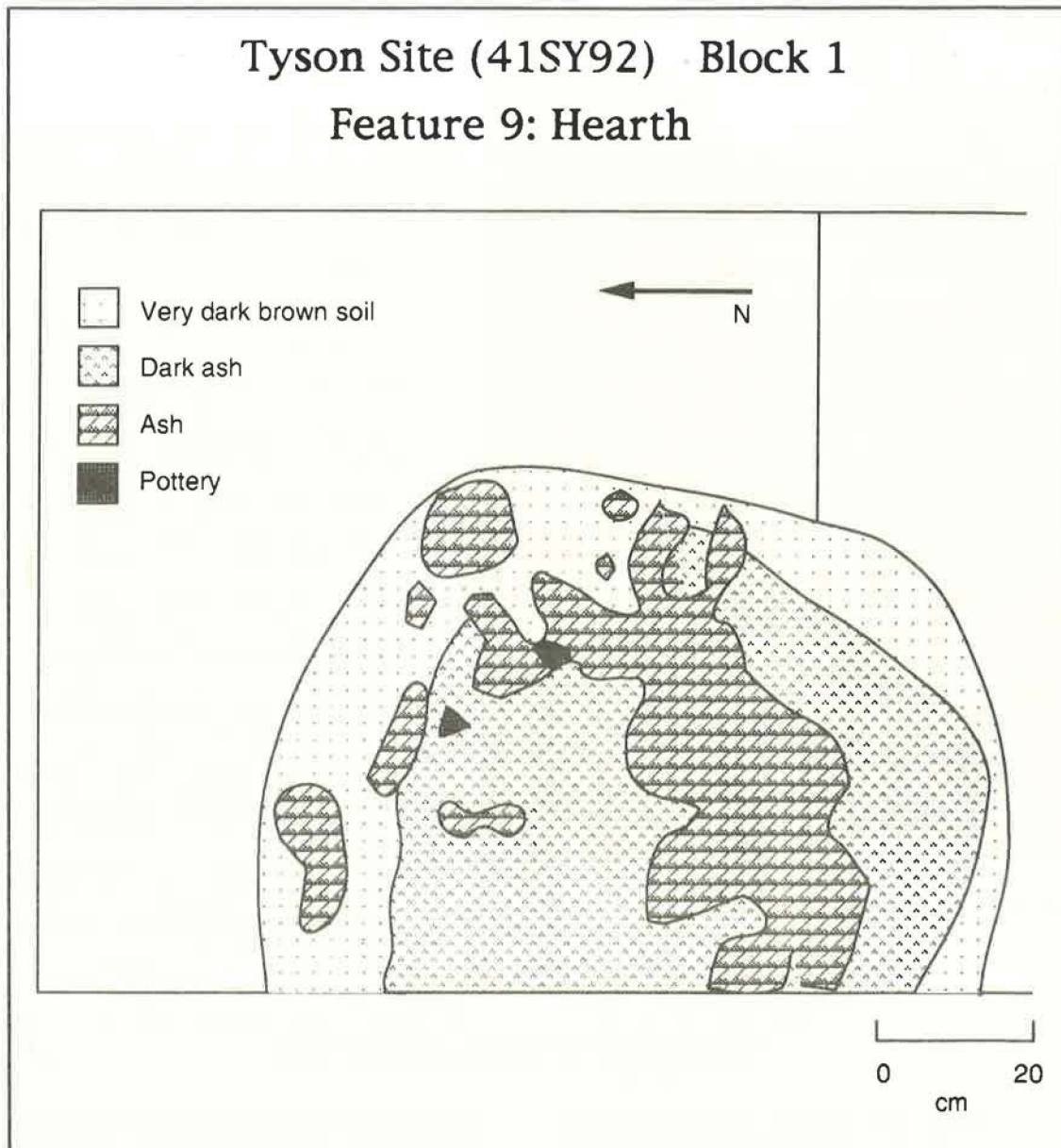


Figure 2. Plan View of Feature 19 (Hearth) in Block 1, Tyson Site (41SY92).

satisfy it, they make offerings to it of their first corn, tobacco, meat from the chase; and, in a word, all of their crops . . . When in need they always appeal to the fire . . .

And:

The fire the Tejas Indians have in their houses was brought from the house of their high priest. . . . If the fire goes out they start immediately for the house



Figure 3. *Busycon* "Scoop" Artifact Offering in Central Hearth at Henry M Site (41NA60).

of the priest to get new fire. It never goes out in the house of sacrifice. . .

In summary, then, the ethnohistoric record suggests that at least some Caddoan houses had a central hearth overlying a central posthole, and that fire had special significance binding each house to a perpetual fire at some religious center.

Parenthetically, the practice of placing offerings in a central hearth may be illustrated at the Henry M Site (41NA60) along Bayou Loco in western Nacogdoches County (Middlebrook 1988). Henry M is a small Allen phase farmstead probably dating to the early part of the 1700s and contemporaneous with the nearby and better known Deshazo site (41NA27). Excavations to date have indicated the presence of at least one Caddoan house with a large, central posthole covered with the ash of a possible hearth. Interestingly, a well preserved *Busycon sp.* scoop, shaped by a groove and snap technology, was buried within the ash directly over the posthole (Figure 3). A valuable implement obtained through trade would not have likely been randomly tossed aside.

## ARCHEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

In the sandy soils of East Texas, hearths are often evidenced by the presence of ash (perhaps mixed with charcoal) and, frequently, burned clay. Ash is produced by the nearly complete burning of plant material and is composed of extremely alkaline potassium carbonates. Ash can reflect burning in place or the deposition of ashes from another location. Archeologically, ash may be found in several different contexts; a few examples include: (1) prepared clay hearths; (2)

the scatter of embers along a living surface; (3) large ash filled pits that may have functioned for cooking, pottery making, or refuse disposal; (4) smaller ash and smudge pits possibly used in smoking animal products, "repelling insects", food preparation, or warming houses; (5) ash on floor of extended entranceway to ceremonial building; (6) central or peripheral fireplaces within ceremonial building; (7) fallen structural elements of a burned building; (8) an ash mound

formed from the cumulative disposal of sacred ashes of a "fire temple"; and (9) the site of cremation burials.

Table 1 presents a summary of hearth, ash, and architectural structure data from an extensive sample of excavated Caddoan sites in Deep East Texas (DET; that portion of the Caddoan area south and east of the Sabine River). Table 2 displays for comparison a limited sample of sites in the nearby regions of Northeast Texas and Northwest Louisiana.

The DET data in Table 1 demonstrates the restricted nature of archeological information available concerning Caddoan house construction and site organization in the area. Initially, 121 structures excavated in the region appears to be an impressive number. However, 104 (86%) of these structures were located within only 3 (6%) of the 52 sites reviewed. Our perception of DET Caddoan architecture is dominated by, and therefore easily distorted by, findings at a single Early Caddo site (George C. Davis with 51 structures), a single recently excavated possible Middle Caddo site (Oak Hill Village with 42 structures), and a single Historic Caddo site (Deshazo with 9 structures). Only 11 (or 21%) of the DET sites revealed hearths during excavation although other features containing ash or signs of burning were relatively common. While 24 (48%) of the 50 hearths were shown to be "central" hearths within houses, all the central hearths were reported from just four DET sites: George C. Davis, Oak Hill Village, Bryan Hardy, and Henry M.

The central hearths found at the George C. Davis site in Cherokee County were under Mounds A and B and in the village areas. Newell and Krieger (1949:24) noted:

Fireplaces were found in 14 of the 34 (house) outlines, always approximately in the center. . . A large central post-hole was present in more than half the outlines, usually at about the center of

the fireplace when the latter was present. Some extended through the fireplace, but others had definitely been cut off before the fireplace was made . . .

Spock (1977) carefully reanalyzed Davis site architectural features. She divided the 51 structures in her study into categories of "domiciles" and "special function structures". Interestingly, only 2 of the 30 domiciles had central hearths while 14 of the 21 special function structures had them. Twelve of the 16 central hearths at George C. Davis had associated center post (Spock 1977:30, Table 1).

The findings of Spock (1977) might suggest that at least in some Caddo mound sites the use of a central hearth was less likely in "habitations of the populace" than in more complex structures used in the religious or ceremonial life of the community. The observations at George C. Davis are not inconsistent with those of Webb (1959) who excavated eight houses in two Belcher site mounds. Seven of the eight houses had a central hearth or ash bed. Three were clay lined and one was found to have a central posthole beneath it. Large ash beds, possible the residue of ceremonial fires, were found around the interior periphery of Houses 6 and 7.

The construction of a large "ash mound" at the A.C. Saunders site is almost certainly related to the five "hearths" associated with a large building thought by A.T. Jackson to be a "fire temple" (Kleinschmidt 1982). The close relationship between central hearths and special use structures was also supported by Whiteside's (1958) excavation at the Bryan Hardy site, where he found a house with an extended entranceway and a central hearth under a low mound. The recent excavations at the Oak Hill Village site in Rusk County (Cruse 1995; Perttula, personal communication) are somewhat more problematic because the function of the site has not been fully established. Forty-two structures surround an apparent plaza. Four circular buildings (Structures 1, 7, 9, and 17) contain central hearths over

Table 1. Hearths Reported in a Sample of Deep East Texas Caddoan Studies.

References	Project or Site	# of Sites in Study	# of Site with Hearths	# of Hearths in Study	# of Central Hearths	# of Structures	Notes
Spock 1977 (includes Newell & Krieger 1949; Story 1972)	George C. Davis	1	1	16	10	51	Only 2 of 30 "domicile" structures had central hearths; 14 of 21 "special structures" had them; 12 structures had center posts
Fields 1978	George C. Davis	1	1	2	0	0	1 hearth highly disturbed; 2 ambiguous features with charcoal & burned clay noted
Thurmond & Kleinschmidt 1979	George C. Davis	1	0	0	0	0	F193-1, large basin shaped pit filled with much ash & refuse
Creel 1979	George C. Davis	1	1	1 (?)	0	1	concentration of burned clay
Story 1981	George C. Davis	1	0	0	0	1 (?)	many charcoal filled pits; F196-11 with <i>in situ</i> burning
Story 1982	Deshazo	1	1	3	0	9	Hearth 1 unlikely to be central, possibly remains of all night bonfire in "annual renewal" ceremonies
Pertulla 1995 (personal communication)	Oak Hill Village (41RK-214)	1	1	6	4	42	4 circular houses (Str. 1, 7, 9, 17) had central hearths & center posts beneath; 2 rectangular ones (Str. 38, 39), hearths not over central posts
Jelks 1965	McGee Bend	13	0	0	0	3	17 pits recorded from 6 sites; 9 pits contained some ash or burned clay
McClurkan <i>et al</i> 1966	Toledo Bend	3	1	2	0	0	hearth descriptions sound more like trash filled pits
Jansen 1968	Toledo Bend	4	1	1	0	0	James Pace site had "clay lipped fire basin"
Woodall 1969	Toledo Bend	2	1	5	0	0	Bison B, 5 circular charred areas said to be outdoor hearths
Benham <i>et al</i> 1973	Toledo Bend	3	1	4	0	3	16SA17, small oval "pit house; X41SY100, 4 hearths, no clearly associated houses, only limited area excavated
Anderson <i>et al</i> 1974	Lake Palestine	10	0	0	0	0	Debro site had ash filled pit
Corbin <i>et al</i> 1984	Washington Square	1	0	0	0	2	Unusual collapsed structure under mound; pit encircled with postholes; no hearths
Corbin <i>et al</i> 1980	Mission Dolores	1	1	1	0	4?	Feature 6 (hearth) eroding from ditch; all structural features appear related to mission



Table 1 (continued). Hearth Reported in a Sample of Deep East Texas Caddoan Studies.

References	Project or Site	# of Sites in Study	# of Sites with Hearths	# of Hearths in Study	# of Central Hearths	# of Structures	Notes
Corbin <i>et al</i> 1978	Chaya	1	0	0	0	0	Natural depression apparently enlarged for use as "midden"
Kenmotsu 1992	Mayhew	1	0	0	0	0	Very shallow cultural horizon with high numbers of small sherds
Middlebrook 1988	Henry M (41NA60)	1	1	1	1	1	Conch shell "offering" in ash of central hearth over center post; posthole filled with ash
Jones 1968	"Kinsloe Focus"	7	0	0	0	0	Excavation focus on burials and a few trash pits
Kleinschmidt 1982	A C Saunders	1	1	5	0	1	Large house thought to be "fire temple" & associated "ash mound"
Whiteside 1958 (letter in TARL files)	Bryan Hardy	1	1	3	3	3	Avocational excavation; one of houses has extended entrance-way & is located under a low mound
<b>23 STUDIES</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>121</b>	

central postholes. Two rectangular buildings (Structures 38 and 39), probably related to an earlier occupation of the site, had hearths not located centrally to the structures and not over posts. The only central hearth in the reviewed DET studies that seems to be completely unrelated to a possible ceremonial or special function site is the one excavated at the Henry M site (Middlebrook 1988).

Most of the remaining reports in this review failed to associate hearths with houses due to the small areal extent of excavation or other factors negatively influencing posthole detection. This is certainly not the case, however, at the extensively studied Deshazo site in Nacogdoches County, where three hearths were uncovered in the vicinity of overlapping structures in Unit 1 (Story 1982). Hearth 2 was likely a small utilitarian fireplace about midway between the center post and the exterior wall. Hearth 3 is a feature with a posthole underneath, but not clearly associated

with any structure. Its use is uncertain. Hearth 1, near several center posts, may not have been associated with any of the three houses. Carolyn Good (1982) speculated that this feature may well have represented the locale of an all-night bonfire in the "annual renewal" ceremonies described by early Spanish writers. Belcher site mounds. Seven of the eight houses had a central hearth or ash bed. Three were clay lined and one was found to have a central posthole beneath it. Large ash beds, possibly the residual of ceremonial fires, were found around the interior periphery of Houses 6 and 7.

The construction of a large "ash mound" at the A. C. Saunders site is almost certainly related to the five "hearths" associated with a large building thought by A. T. Jackson to be a "fire temple" (Kleinschmidt 1982). The close relationship between central hearths and special use structures also be supported by Whiteside's (1958) excava-

**Table 2. Hearths Reported in Comparative Studies from Northeast Texas and Northwest Louisiana.**

Reference	Project or Site	# of Sites in Study	# of Sites with Hearths	# of Hearths in Study	# of Central Hearths	# of Structures	Notes
Bruseeth & Perttula 1981	Lake Fork	9	7	9	?	4	Most house patterns near hearths not discernible
Jelks & Tunnell 1959	Harroun	1	1	3 (or 4)	3 (or 4)	4	Houses 1 & 2 superimposed; looters' pit disrupted area of central hearth(s)
Skinner <i>et al</i> 1969	Sam Kaufman (Roitsch)	1	1	3	1	3	2 hearths in House 3 may have been "burned superstructure" (p. 21)
Bruseeth <i>et al</i> 1991; Martin in Bruseeth 1992	Roitsch	1	1	3	0	?	Block 1 in East Mound had large pit with ashes nears base; Block III had hearth; Block IV had 2 hearths; "Special Forces" had large ash pit
Perino 1983	Bob Williams	1	1	1	0	1?	Description limited; focus on cemetery
Webb 1959	Belcher	1	1	33	7	8	7 central hearths (3 clay lined, 3 central posts beneath); ash beds appeared associated with cooking (3-5 hearths), entranceways (3 beds), and ceremonial fires in Houses 6 & 7 (18 ash beds)
Webb 1983	Bossier Focus	4	2	3	0	1	Montgomery had probable hearth; Werner site had 2 ash beds near each of double circular walls
Brewington <i>et al</i> 1995	41MX5	1	0	0	0	3	
Thomas <i>et al</i> 1980	Hanna	1	1	1	1	6	Structure 2 found to have central hearth; 3 "cooking pits" with ash or fired clay found in 3 structures; smudge pits
Kelly 1994	McLelland, Joe Clark	2	2	2	2	3	1 of 2 houses at McLelland had central hearth and post; 1 house at Joe Clark had same
Trubowitz 1984	Cedar Grove	1	0	0	0	3	Feature 18 in Structure 1 possible hearth, baking pit, or pit for hot coals to warm house; F20 had ash from "burning on the spot"
11 STUDIES		23	17	59	15	36	

tion at the Bryan Hardy site where he found a house with an extended entranceway and a central hearth under a low mound. The recent excavations at the Oak Hill Village site in Rusk County (Cruse 1995; Perttula, personal communication; *ed. note*: see pp. 23-25) are somewhat more problematic because the function of the site has not been fully established. Forty two structures surround an apparent plaza. Four circular buildings (Structures 1, 7, 9, and 17) contain central hearths over central postholes. Two rectangular buildings (Structures 38 & 39) probably related to an earlier occupation of the site had hearths not located central to the structures and not over posts. The only central hearth in the reviewed DET studies that seems to be completely unrelated to a possible ceremonial or special function site is the one excavated at the Henry M site (Middlebrook, 1988).

Most of the remaining reports in this review failed to associate hearths with houses due to the small areal extent of excavation or other factors negatively influencing posthole detection. This is certainly not the case, however, at the extensively studied Deshazo site in Nacogdoches County where three hearths were uncovered in the vicinity of overlapping structures in Unit 1 (Story 1982). Hearth 2 was likely a small utilitarian fireplace about midway between the center post and the exterior wall. Hearth 3 is a feature with a posthole underneath, but not clearly associated with any structure. Its use is uncertain. Hearth 1, near several center posts, may not have been associated with any of the three houses. Carolyn Good (1982) speculated that this feature may well have represented the locale of an all-night bonfire in the "annual renewal" ceremonies described by early Spanish writers.

## CONCLUSIONS

In summary, the reviewed archaeological findings in Deep East Texas Caddoan sites, modestly but inconsistently, support the predictions regarding hearths based on the ethnohistoric record. Major gaps still exist in our understanding of fireplaces. Hearths are certainly not created equal; specifically, they vary in size, shape, location, preparation, function, duration of use, and contents. There may be limitations to applying information about other Caddoan hearths to the Tyson site. Nevertheless, our working hypothesis that Feature 9 represents a central hearth

is appealing because of its large size, associations with large postholes, and proximity to other likely interior house features. The structure here may have been the residence of an important local Caddoan political or religious figure given the very elaborate grave offerings associated with two juvenile burials adjacent to Feature 9 (Middlebrook 1994). Careful analysis of the faunal, paleobotanical, and ceramic contents of the hearth is scheduled and may reveal more clues to Feature 9's function.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors wish to thank Tim Perttula for his ongoing support and sharing of information and Alan Skinner for his kind expression of encour-

agement after this paper was initially read at the 1994 East Texas Archeological Conference.

## REFERENCES

- Anderson, K.M., K. Gilmore, O.F. McCormick III, and E.P. Morenon  
1974 *Archaeological Investigations at Lake Palestine, Texas*. Contributions in Anthropology 11. Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
- Benham, B. L., H. L. Miller, and J. V. Sciscenti  
1973 *Archeological Research in the Toledo Bend Reservoir*. Archeological Research Program, Research Report 24. Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
- Bolton, Herbert E.  
1987 *The Hasinai: Southern Caddoans as Seen by the Earliest Europeans*. Edited and introduced by Russell M. Magnaghi. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Brewington, Robbie L., J. E. Dockall, and H. J. Shafer  
1995 *Archeology of 41MX5: A Late Prehistoric Caddoan Hamlet in Morris County, Texas*. Reports of Investigations 1. Center for Environmental Archeology, Texas A & M University, College Station.
- Bruseth, James E.  
1991 TAS Field School, The Sam Kaufman Site (41RR16), Red River County, Texas. *Texas Archeology* 35(2):3f.  
1992 The 1992 Field School: Soggy but Successful. *Texas Archeology*; 36(3):1f.
- Bruseth, J.E., and T. K. Perttula  
1981 *Prehistoric Settlement Patterns at Lake Fork Reservoir*. Texas Antiquities Committee, Texas Antiquities Permit Series, Report 2. Texas Historical Commission, Austin.
- Chabot, F. C.  
1930 *Indian Excerpts (Translation of Memorias for the History of Texas) by Father Morfi*. Naylor Printing Co., San Antonio.
- Corbin, J. E., T. C. Alex, and A. Kalina  
1980 *Mission Delores do los Ais*. Stephen F. Austin State University Papers in Anthropology 2. Nacogdoches.
- Corbin, J. E., J. M. Studer, L. Numi  
1978 *The Chaya Site*. Stephen F. Austin State University Papers in Anthropology 1. Nacogdoches.
- Corbin, J. E., D. Kisling, S. Oakes, and J. P. Hart  
1984 *Archeological Investigations of the Washington Square Mound Site (41NA49)*. Stephen F. Austin State University Papers in Anthropology 5. Nacogdoches.
- Creel, Darrell G.  
1979 *Archeological Investigations at the George C. Davis Site, Cherokee County, Texas, Summer 1978*. Texas Antiquities Permit Series 1. Texas A & M University, College Station and Texas Antiquities Commission, Austin.
- Cruse, J. Brett  
1995 *Archeological Investigation of the Oak Hill Village Site (41RK214): A Middle Caddoan Settlement in Rusk County, Texas*. Paper presented to the 1995 Caddo Conference, Austin, Texas; March 24, 1995.
- Fields, Ross C.  
1978 *Report on the 1977 Investigations at the George C. Davis Site, Caddoan Mounds State Historic Site, Cherokee County, Texas*, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, University of Texas, Austin.
- Good, Carolyn E.  
1982 Analysis of Structures, Burials, and Other Cultural Features. In *The Deshazo Site, Nacogdoches County, Texas*, Volume 1, edit-

- ed by Dee Ann Story, pp. 51-112. Permit Series 7. Texas Antiquities Committee, Austin.
- Hatcher, Mattie A.  
1927 Descriptions of the Tejas or Asinai Indians, 1691 - 1722. *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* 31(2):177.
- Jackson, A. T.  
1936 A Perpetual Fire Site. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 8:134-176.
- Jelks, Edward B.  
1965 *The Archeology of the McGee Bend Reservoir, Texas*. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin.
- Jensen, Harald P.  
1968 *Archeological Investigations in the Toledo Bend Reservoir 1966 - 1967*. Southern Methodist University and National Park Service. Dallas.
- Jones, Buddy C.  
1968 *The Kinsloe Focus: A Study of Seven Historic Caddoan Sites in Northeastern Texas*. Master's Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Oklahoma.
- Kelley, D. B.  
1994 *The McLelland and Joe Clark Sites: Protohistoric and Historic Caddoan Farmsteads in Southern Bossier Parish, Louisiana*. Coastal Environments, Inc., Baton Rouge.
- Kenmotsu, N. A.  
1992 The Mayhew Site: A Possible Hasinai Farmstead, Nacogdoches County, Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 63:135-174.
- Kleinschmidt, Ulrich K. W.  
1982 *Review and Analysis of the A.C. Saunders Site, 41AN19, Anderson County, Texas*. Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin.
- McClurkan, B.B., W.T. Field, and J.N. Woodall  
1966 *Excavations in Toledo Bend Reservoir, 1964-1965*. Papers of the Texas Archeological Salvage Project 8, Texas Archeological Salvage Project, University of Texas, Austin.
- Middlebrook, Tom A.  
1988 Preliminary Report on Investigations at the Henry Mast Site (41NA60). Paper presented to the 30th Caddo Conference, Dallas, Texas. March 13, 1988.
- 1993 Radiocarbon Dates from the Tyson Site (41SY92). *Caddoan Archeology Newsletter* 3(4):2-8.
- 1994 An Update of Archeological Investigations at the Tyson Site (41SY92). *Journal of Northeast Texas Archeology* 3.
- Newell, H. Perry, and Alex D. Krieger  
1949 *The George C. Davis Site, Cherokee County, Texas*. Memoir 5. Society for American Archeology.
- Perino, Gregory  
1983 *Archeological Research at the Bob Williams Site, Red River County, Texas*. Potsherd Press, Museum of the Red River. Idabel, Oklahoma.
- Skinner, S. A., R. K. Harris, and K. M. Anderson (Editors)  
1969 *Archeological Investigations at the Sam Kaufman Site, Red River County, Texas*. Southern Methodist University, Contributions in Anthropology 5. Dallas.
- Story, Dee Ann  
1972 A Preliminary Report of the 1968, 1969, and 1970 Excavations at the George C. Davis Site, Cherokee County, Texas: A Report of Field Research Conducted under National Science Foundation Grants (GS2573 and 3200) and Interagency Contracts between

## *Caddoan Archeology Newsletter*

---

University of Texas at Austin, Texas  
Building Commission, and the Texas  
Historical Committee. University of Texas,  
Austin.

Story, Dee Ann (Editor)

1981 *Archeological Investigations at the  
George C. Davis Site, Cherokee County,  
Texas: Summers of 1979 and 1980*. Texas  
Archeological Research Laboratory  
Occasional Papers 1. University of Texas,  
Austin.

1982 *The Deshazo Site, Nacogdoches County,  
Texas*, Vol 1. Texas Antiquities Permit 7.  
Texas Antiquities Committee, Austin.

Swanton, John R.

1942 *Source Material on the History and  
Ethnology of the Caddo Indians*. Bulletin  
132. Bureau of American Ethnology, Smith  
sonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Thomas, P. M., L. J. Campbell, and S. R.  
Ahler

1980 *The Hanna Site: An Alto Village in Red  
River Parish*. *Louisiana Archeology* 5.

Thurmond, J. Peter, and Ulrich Kleinschmidt

1979 *Report on the Fall 1978 Investigations at  
the George C. Davis Site Caddoan Mounds*

State Historic Site, Cherokee County, Texas.  
Texas Archeological Research Laboratory,  
University of Texas. Austin.

Trubowitz, Neal L. (editor)

1984 *Cedar Grove: An Interdisciplinary  
Investigation of a Late Caddo Farmstead in  
the Red River Valley*. Arkansas Archeological  
Survey Research Series 23. Fayetteville.

Webb, Clarence H.

1959 *The Belcher Mound, a Stratified  
Caddoan Site in Caddo Parish, Louisiana*.  
Society for American Archeology Memoirs  
16.

Whiteside, Sam

1958 Letter to E. Mott Davis. On file, Texas  
Archeological Research Laboratory.

Woodall, J.N.

1969 *Cultural Ecology of the Caddo*. Ph.D.  
Dissertation, Department of Anthropology,  
Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

Wyckoff, Don G., and Timothy G. Baugh

1980 *Early Historic Hasinai Elites: A Model  
for the Material Culture of Governing Elites*.  
*Midcontinental Journal of Archeology*  
5:225-288.