REVIEWS

Edited by Donald H. Holly, Jr.

The Archaeology of the Caddo. TIMOTHY K. PERTTULA AND CHESTER P. WALKER, editors. 2012. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln. xvi + 516 pp. $60.00 (paper), ISBN-978-0-8032-2096-6.

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Since the 1930s the archaeology of Native American late prehistory and contact times in east Texas and adjacent Louisiana has benefited from notable individuals. Alex Krieger, Clarence Webb, Pete Gregory, Dee Ann Story, and E. Mott Davis come quickly to mind. Since the late 1980s, no one has excavated, analyzed, and written more about this region's Caddo heritage than Tim Perttula. In addition to these substantial contributions, he has organized and nurtured a cadre of responsible citizen scholars who collectively have done much to blunt the pothunting of Caddo and other archaeological sites long rampant in the area. Having published his dissertation on the Caddo in 1992 and compiled and edited the monumental *The Prehistory of Texas* in 2004, Perttula with colleague Chester Walker has now produced this latest important volume.

Seventeen authors contributed 15 chapters to this book. Perttula provides a useful introduction to the archaeology of the Caddo, but the following chapters are not regional syntheses of sites and assemblages pertinent to the many groups historically considered as Caddo. Instead, we find important synopses of new techniques, analyses, and thinking regarding diverse adaptations and social-political-religious developments manifest in the archaeological record, primarily in northeastern Texas, adjacent Louisiana, southwestern Arkansas, and southeastern Oklahoma. Chapters by Jim Brown and Greg Vogel expand this coverage to mound centers in the Arkansas River basin of eastern Oklahoma and contiguous Arkansas. Inclusion and attribution of this northern region to the Caddo heritage is asserted by Perttula in his introduction. This review is not the place for a detailed argument, but late prehistory in the Arkansas River Basin is not Caddo. Readers should understand that those of us privileged to have worked in both the Arkansas and Red drainages take exception to excluding Wichita bands from the understanding of northeastern Oklahoma's Caddoan archaeological record.

Thematically, this book's chapters can be grouped into spatial studies of different levels, bioarchaeology, and material culture analyses, all involving innovative techniques and/or perspectives. Remote sensing and GIS applications come to the fore in the contributions of Greg Vogel, Chester Walker and Duncan McKinnon, Bob Brooks, and Jami Lockhart. While employing different techniques on localities of different scale and details, these researchers enhance our understanding of both the technical applications and their findings' relevance to answering where and potentially why the studied sites are located and characterized as we know them. Many vagaries most likely affect the findings, but the authors certainly help focus what archaeologists should be thinking about and looking for in the future. I especially appreciate the well-written chapters by Jeff Girard, Mary Beth Trubitt, Tim Perttula and Robert Rogers, and David Kelley. These individuals examine sites and material culture pertaining to Caddo communities and their changing character in small watersheds of east Texas, northwestern Louisiana, and southern Arkansas. Clearly, the dynamics of belief and social systems and their roles in adapting to changing ecological conditions (around the start of the Little Ice Age) enabled different Caddo groups to flourish in a range of biotic and physiographic settings south of the Ouachita Mountains. Diane Wilson's compilation of bioarchaeological evidence pertaining to subsistence practices (especially maize horticulture) adds notable perspective to Caddo adaptations. These studies are data loaded and will be long useful to present and future scholars. Many of the intra- and intersite comparisons and correlations offered in these chapters are greatly enhanced by the ever improving pottery attribute analyses espoused by Ann Early's contribution to this volume. Early and others have refined the old typological approaches to studying and

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