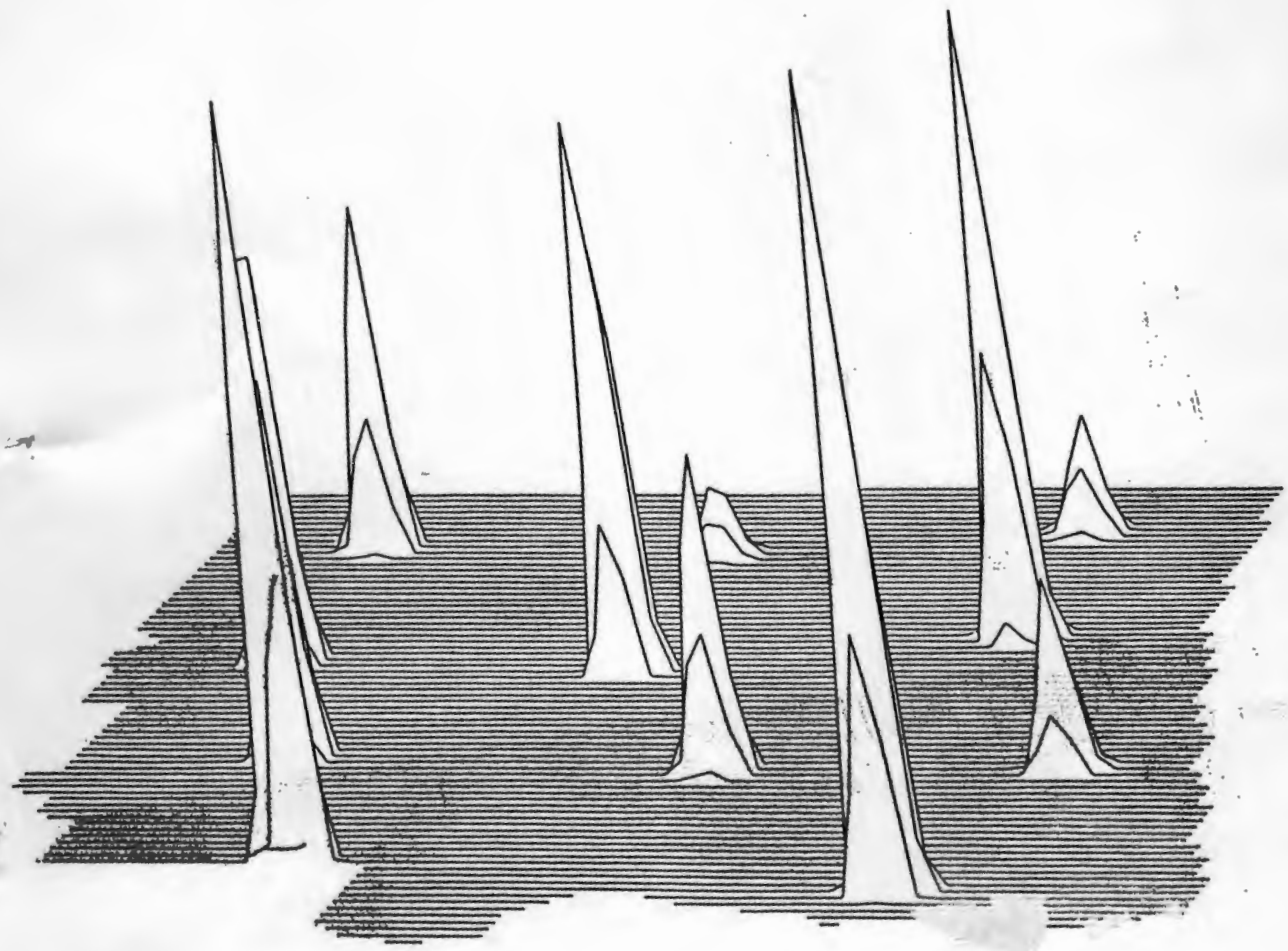
RESOURCE PROTECTION PLANNING PROCESS

MANAGEMENT REGION 3



Relative frequency of recorded sites per county, December [illegible] (highest peak is 265 sites).

RESOURCE PROTECTION PLANNNING PROCESS

for

MANAGEMENT REGION 3
OZARK PLATEAU AND CHEROKEE PRAIRIE

by

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Oklahoma Archeological Survey

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Report Submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PHYSIOGRAPHIC SETTING 1
PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH 4
RESULTS OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH 9
REGIONALLY IMPORTANT SITES 12
STUDY UNITS 13
  Paleo-Indian 13
    Characteristics 13
    Existing Data 15
    Gaps in Our Knowledge 17
    Future Research 17
    Factors Effecting Region 3's Paleo-Indian Sites 17
    Treatment of Region 3's Paleo-Indian Sites 20
  Archaic Period 21
    Characteristics 21
    Existing Data 22
    Gaps in Our Knowledge 39
    Future Research 39
    Factors Effecting Region 3's Archaic Sites 41
    Treatment of Region 3's Archaic Sites 44
  Woodland Period 45
    Characteristics 45
    Existing Data 47
    Gaps in Our Knowledge 48
    Future Research 59
    Factors Effecting Region 3's Woodland Sites 61
    Treatment of Region 3's Woodland Sites 64
  Village Farming Period 65
    Characteristics 65
    Existing Data 67
    Gaps in Our Knowledge 73
    Future Research 85
    Factors Effecting Region 3's Village Farming Sites 88
    Treatment of Region 3's Village Farming Sites 90
  Historic Period 91
    Characteristics 91
    Existing Data 93
  Sites of Undefined Prehistoric Cultural Affiliation 98
BIBLIOGRAPHY 103

LIST OF TABLES

1. County Distributions of Archeological Sites in Management Region 3 11
2. Key to Recommendations for Management of Important Archeological Sites in Management Region 3 14
3. Sites With Paleo-Indian Occupations, Management Region 3 16
4. Research Questions About the Paleo-Indian Period, Management Region 3 18
5. Sites With Archaic Occupations, Management Region 3 24
6. Archaic Sites Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region 3 29
7. Research Questions About the Archaic Period, Management Region 3 42
8. Sites With Woodland Occupations, Management Region 3 49
9. Woodland Sites Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region 3 52
10. Research Questions About the Woodland Period, Management Region 3 62
11. Sites With Village Farming Occupations, Management Region 3 68
12. Village Farming Sites Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region 3 74
13. Research Questions About the Village Farming Period, Management Region 3 87
14. Sites With Historic Occupations, Management 95
15. Historic Sites Meriting Research and/or Preservation in Management Region 3 96
16. Sites of Unknown Prehistoric Cultural Affiliation, Management Region 3 99
17. Sites of Uncertain Cultural Affiliation Meriting Research and/or Preservation in Management Region 3 100

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Counties and rivers comprising Management Region 3 2
2. Habitat types for Management Region 3 3
3. Number of known archeological sites in Management Region 3 . . . 10
4. Relative density of Early Archaic sites by county, Management Region 3 26
5. Relative density of Middle Archaic sites by county, Management Region 3 27
6. Relative density of Late Archaic sites by county, Management Region 3 28
7. Density of Middle Woodland (Hopewell) sites by county, Management Region 3 50
8. Density of Village Farming sites by county, Management Region 3 69

MANAGEMENT REGION 3
OZARK PLATEAU AND CHEROKEE PRAIRIE

PHYSIOGRAPHIC SETTING

Management Region 3 consists of the 11 counties forming the northeast corner of Oklahoma. This is one of the smaller management regions in the state, containing approximately 7,200 square miles (Figure III-1). Two distinct geomorphological districts are present in Region 3. The eastern half of the region is part of the Ozark Plateau, a deeply dissected, southwest sloping, limestone plateau. In the western portion of the region, rolling uplands formed of shales and broken by east facing sandstone escarpments are present. This pattern forms part of the Prairie Plains physiographic region.

In the Ozark Plateau, the area is predominantly covered by an oak-hickory forest. Dominant trees include shagbark and mockernut hickories and post, white, black, and blackjack oaks. There are also isolated tall grass prairies in limited portions of the upland plateau. Major animal species present prehistorically in this forest area include white-tailed deer, black bear, wolves, gray and fox squirrel, cottontail rabbit, raccoon, oppossum, striped skunk, and wild turkey. A variety of fish and mussels were also present in the streams and rivers. The western border of the Ozark zone is marked by the Grand and Arkansas rivers. West of these streams occurs the Cherokee Prairie. In this area are found a diversity of tall grasses such as bluejoint, beardgrass, Indiangrass, and switchgrass. In addition to the prairies, dispersed stands of scrub oaks occur in upland areas with mature forests present along principal streams. Major animal species present prehistorically include bison, white-tailed deer, elk, wolves, fox squirrel, cottontail and jackrabbit, raccoon, oppossum, striped skunk, red fox, coyote, wild turkey, and prairie chicken. The distribution of vegetation and habitat zones for Region 3 are shown in Figure III-2.



Figure III-1. Counties and rivers comprising Management Region 3.

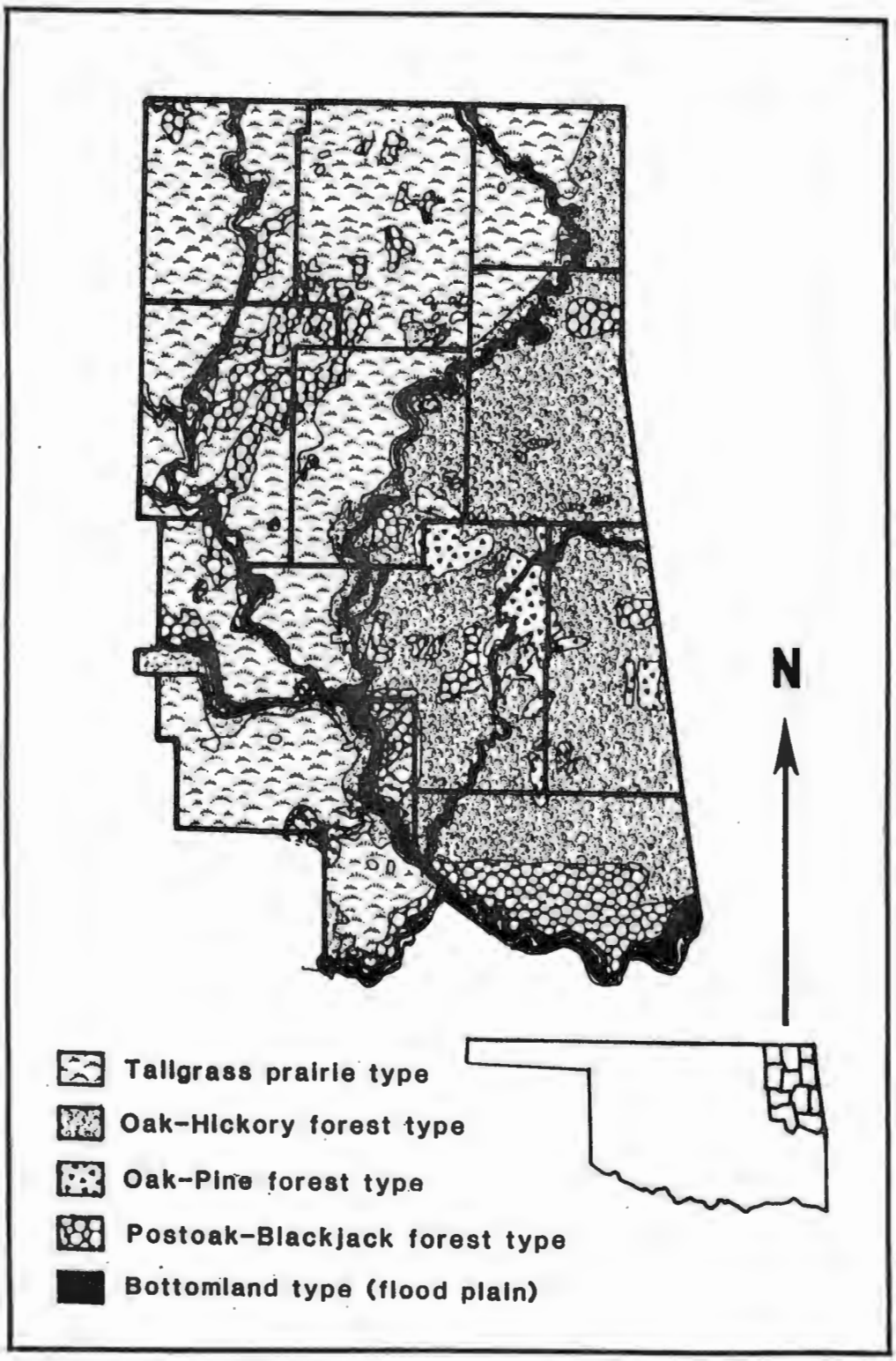


Figure III-2. Habitat types for Management Region 3.

The principal factor contributing to this east-west vegetation distribution is effective moisture. The wooded Ozark Plateau lies within the area where precipitation exceeds evapotranspiration by 33% whereas evapotranspiration levels begin to equal precipitation in the Cherokee Prairie region. This difference in effective moisture levels also caused adjustments on the part of prehistoric peoples inhabiting the region.

Four principal river systems drain the region. These rivers flow in a southerly direction through the region and enter the Arkansas River which forms the southern boundary of Region 3. The western portion of Region 3 is drained by the Caney River, the central portion by the Verdigris River, and the eastern portion by the Neosho and Illinois rivers (Figure III-1).

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Region 3 comprises one of the most studied areas within Oklahoma. As early as 1894, W.H. Holmes of the Bureau of American Ethnology visited and reported upon prehistoric flint quarries and a spring that yielded spearpoints and extinct elephant remains in Ottawa County. The region's first archeological excavations were in 1926 when J.A. Thoburn, working under the auspices of the Oklahoma Historical Society, directed a small crew at the Reed Mounds and the Big Spring Cave sites in Delaware County.

Between 1934 and 1941, many large scale archeological projects were conducted in northeast Oklahoma by the University of Oklahoma Department of Anthropology. With Works Progress Administration and other federal funds, university archeological students directed crews that worked primarily at mounds and nearby villages: the Hughes site in Muskogee County, the Norman site in Wagoner County, the Brackett site in Cherokee County, and the Reed and Lillie Creek sites in Delaware County. These latter two sites were among the nearly 20 mounds, villages, open camps, and rockshelters studies along the

Grand River and its tributaries that are now flooded by Grand Lake o' the Cherokees. Besides these Delaware County excavations, W.P.A. crews worked at the Lovers Leap and Weeping Rock rockshelters that overlook the Illinois River in Cherokee County.

After 1945, the pending construction of major reservoirs and the planning for the Arkansas River Navigation Canal necessitated surveys and salvage of numerous northeast Oklahoma archeological sites. Between 1946 and 1970, such work was usually accomplished by archeologists and students affiliated with the University of Oklahoma. Thus, a survey of the proposed Ft. Gibson Reservoir resulted in 24 sites being found; subsequently, the University of Oklahoma and the Smithsonian Institute conducted salvage excavations at the Harlan and Norman mound centers along the Grand River's lower course. Meanwhile, a survey of the proposed Tenkiller Reservoir on the Illinois River resulted in 38 sites being recorded. Of these, the Vanderpool, Morris, and Cookson sites were extensively excavated by University of Oklahoma and Smithsonian Institute crews. Then, during 1958, 14 sites were found on a survey of the Short Mountain Lock and Dam, one of the proposed reservoirs in the Arkansas Navigation Canal Project.

Because reservoir and navigation canal construction increased greatly in Region 3 after 1960, Dr. Robert E. Bell established the Oklahoma River Basin Survey at the University of Oklahoma to work full-time on archeological salvage programs. Thus, in 1962 and 1963, the ORBS staff worked along Grand River in the area of the proposed Markham Ferry Reservoir where 54 sites were found. Of these, the Giles, Packard Mound, Satterfield Shelter, Ross, and My-71 sites were tested, whereas more extensive excavations were conducted at the Kerr Dam, Jensen, Packard. Jug Hill, Wolf Creek, Sparks, Bell, Satterfield, and Shelter sites. In 1965, ORBS personnel discovered 46 sites affected by the proposed Webbers Falls Lock and Dam on the Arkansas River. Subsequently,

ORBS archeologists tested the McCulley, Wendtland, Tennison, Jones, and Vandever-Haworth sites while excavating more extensively at the Goff, D. J. Scott, Bogus Mounds, Cat Smith, and Posey sites. ORBS archeologists also surveyed the Chimney Rock and Little Saline reservoirs in Mayes County and rechecked sites previously recorded in the R. S. Kerr Lock and Dam locale. Here, the Harvey, Horton, Sheffield, Tyler, Tyler-Rose, Dickson-Haraway, Robinson-Solesbee, and Harkey-Bennett sites were tested and/or excavated between 1966 and 1969. Finally, an ORBS resurvey of the Oologah Reservoir shoreline in Nowata and Rogers counties resulted in 11 sites being found, four being tested, and the Lawrence and Lightning Creek sites being more extensively excavated. One Oologah Reservoir site, the Will Rogers State Park site, was also studied subsequently by Gregory Perino (Gilcrease Museum) and volunteers from the Oklahoma Anthropological Society.

Besides the major water projects noted above, surveys of proposed highways, Soil Conservation Service impoundments, and industrial development plots have resulted in locating many archeological sites, some of which have been excavated. In particular, the Craig site in Nowata County yielded burials and habitation refuse exposed during borrow-pit excavations, and the Dawson site, a pre-pottery camp in Mayes County, was tested before its destruction by road relocation. Also, because road grading in eastern Mayes County was beginning to disturb its stratified fill, the Pohly Shelter was excavated by University of Oklahoma students and later by volunteers from the Tulsa Chapter of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society. Since 1973, 38 SCS impoundments have been surveyed in the Kadashan Bottoms, Cane Creek, Pryor Creek, and Town Branch watersheds in Cherokee, Muskogee, Wagoner, Mayes, Rogers, and Craig counties. These surveys located 20 archeological sites; one in Craig County and two in Wagoner County were tested before being

destroyed by impoundment construction. Intensive surveys were also completed of a proposed industrial plant location near Muskogee, an Oklahoma Gas and Electric power plant site near Muskogee, and a proposed nuclear power plant near Inola. These three surveys resulted in seven archeological sites being recorded, one of which was preliminarily tested. Ten sites are known from surveys of areas affected by power plant construction near Inola in Rogers County and at Muskogee in Muskogee County. However, these sites have yielded little information because they lacked preserved deposits, because they were destroyed before they could be studies, or because it was possible to preserve them without further excavation work. Similarly, the Coody Creek site (34Ms-32), which was found while surveying an industrial park south of Muskogee, had preserved habitation deposits and features and lay in a marginal setting that allowed it to be preserved rather than salvaged.

Although reservoir construction has slowed in Region 3 since 1970, numerous archeological sites have been found during shoreline surveys of Corps of Engineers lakes and the Arkansas Navigation Canal. A 1973 shoreline survey of Tenkiller Lake revealed 31 sites in Cherokee and Sequoyah counties which were being eroded away. None of these sites have been salvaged to date. All Corps of Engineers land along the Arkansas Navigation Canal was field checked in 1976, resulting in the discovery of 54 previously unrecorded sites and the reevaluation of 113 known sites. After testing of many of these, 34 were determined to meet National Register criteria and to merit either preservation and/or excavations designed to recover information being lost to shoreline erosion. Seventy-three prehistoric and 105 historic sites were recently found along the Oologah Reservoir shoreline in Rogers and Nowata counties. Of these, 49 prehistoric and 21 historic sites were recommended for testing to evaluate their extent, state of preservation, and significance in relation to understanding the region's past. Although not surveyed entirely, the Ft.

Gibson Reservoir area of Cherokee, Mayes, and Wagoner counties was partially inspected, and one site was extensively excavated. A stratified midden at the Martin-Vicent site (34Wg-8) was worked by University of Tulsa students in 1969 and 1970. Subsequently, Archeological Research Associates, a Tulsa-based consulting firm, completed a 30% survey of Corps-owned land around Ft. Gibson Reservoir, resulting in 85 sites being found.

A substantial number of research projects and contractual studies have been completed in Management Region 3 since the late 1970s. This work has contributed to a 28% increase in the number of recorded sites during the past five years. A survey of the Garrison Creek watershed in Sequoyah County by the Oklahoma Conservation Commission resulted in the recording of 39 sites and has added to our knowledge of historic period settlement patterns along the Arkansas River. The Oklahoma Archeological Survey recorded or reexamined 91 prehistoric and historic sites in a survey along Bayou Maynard in Muskogee County. Other reconnaissance level efforts by the Survey along Lee Creek in Sequoyah County and within the Honey Spring Battlefield in Muskogee and McIntosh counties resulted in the recording of 22 and 40 archeological sites.

Work funded by the Corps of Engineers represented continued study of lake projects in eastern Oklahoma. Thirty-nine archeological sites were recorded or reexamined in a shoreline survey of Tenkiller Lake by Historic Preservation Associates of Fayetteville, Arkansas. In other studies, testing programs were conducted at Ft. Gibson Lake and along the Arkansas Navigation Canal by Soil Systems, Inc., New World Research Foundation, and Commonwealth Associates.

Major excavations were also conducted by the Oklahoma Archeological Survey at the Lee Creek Ceremonial Center in Sequoyah County and by Soils Systems Inc. at the Coody Creek site in Muskogee County. In addition to these projects, two dissertations were completed on Caddoan occupation of Management

Region 3.

Besides these findings, notable contributions of information have resulted from volunteer efforts of professional and amateur archaeologists. The previously cited Pohly Rockshelter study is but one example. Others include published reports on the Lundy site in Craig County, Owl Cave in Adair County, and a burial recovered 40 years ago in Cherokee County.

RESULTS OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH

In 1979, the 11 counties comprising Management Region 3 contained 1132 archeological sites. Between 1979 and 1985, an additional 438 sites were recorded. Thus, over 1500 sites are now known for the region (Figure III-3, Table III-1). However, due to the many federally funded surveys along the Grand, Illinois, and Arkansas rivers, the majority of these sites are found in the river valleys of Delaware, Mayes, Cherokee, Wagoner, Muskogee, and Sequoyah counties. A much smaller number of sites are found in the Cherokee Prairie and upland Ozark Plateau settings of Adair, Ottawa, Craig, Nowata, and Rogers counties.

Approximately 7% of the sites recorded for Management Region 3 have been tested and/or excavated. These sites range from transitional Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic occupations such as that found at the Packard site in Mayes County to Village Farming hamlets, villages, and ceremonial centers found along the Grand, Illinois, and Arkansas rivers. Because of the many sites that have been tested and excavated, we have more substantial information on cultural sequences, their ages, assemblage variation through time, site structure, activity areas and associated tool assemblages, and general refuse for Region 3 than for anywhere else in the state. However, most of our knowledge comes from findings along major streams and rivers; thus, little is known about prehistoric people's habitation of uplands or their use of upland resources. Also, because mounds, large villages, and

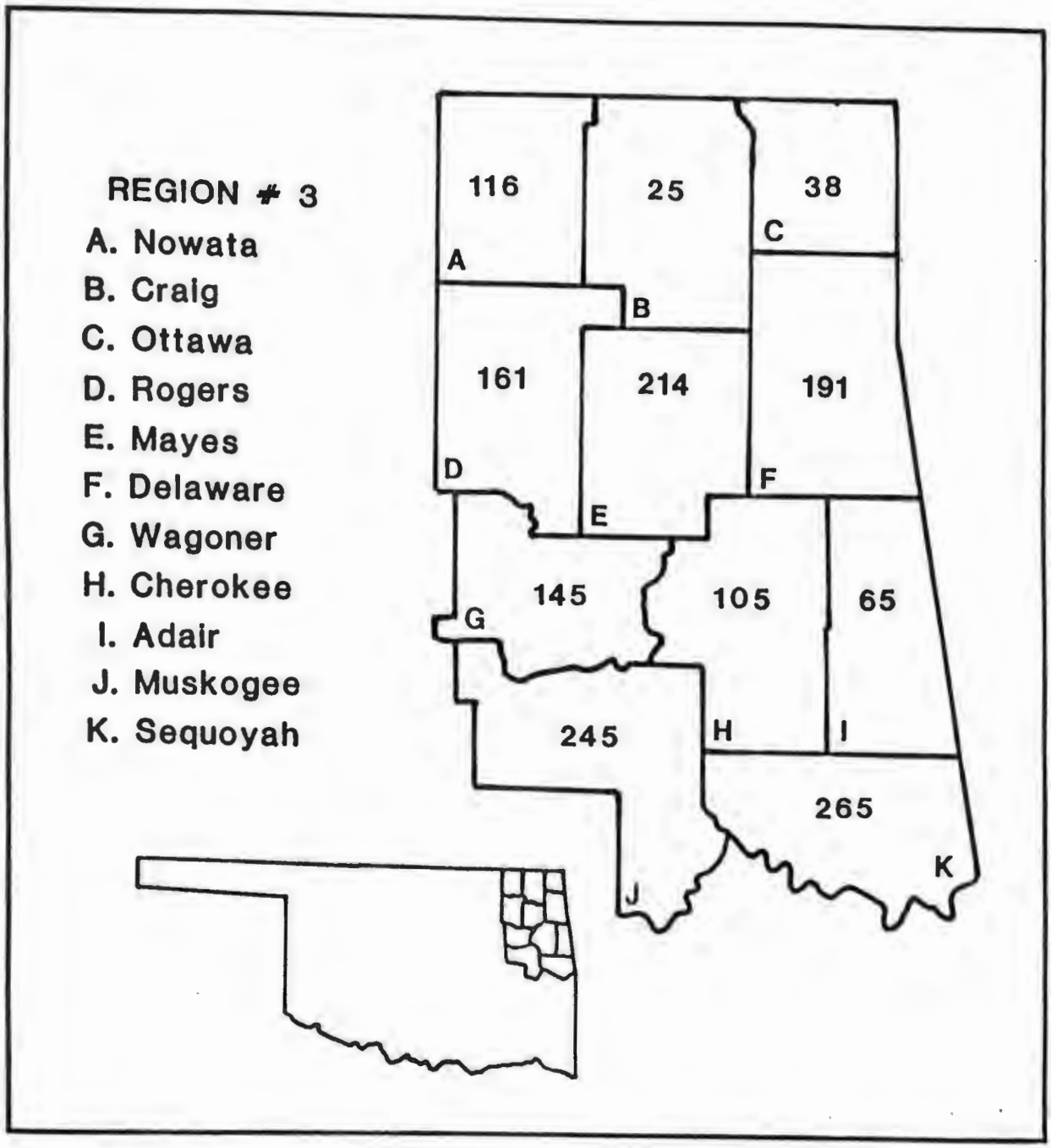


Figure III-3 Number of known archeological sites in Management Region 3.

Table III-1. County Distributions of Archeological Sites in Management Region 3.

County	Known Sites	Federal*	Tested/Excavated		National Register
Adair	65	17	2	-	-
Cherokee	105	65	1	7	-
Craig	25	20	1	-	-
Delaware	191	170	-	27	-
Mayes	214	54	8	16	-
Muskogee	245	120	3	10	15
Nowata	116	112	1	2	-
Ottawa	38	4	1	-	-
Rogers	161	129	3	-	-
Sequoyah	265	150	6	11	11
Wagoner	145	59	5	4	3
Total	1570	900	31	77	29

Note: Compiled from Oklahoma Archeological Survey Site File (as of December 1, 1985). National Register status refers to sites considered eligible by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

* Sites found during federally funded surveys.

rockshelters of the Village Farming study unit have experienced more archeological work than other types of sites, information on the last 1000 years of prehistory exceeds that for earlier periods.

REGIONALLY IMPORTANT SITES

Of the 11 counties in Region 3, only Muskogee County has had all of its known archeological sites revisited in the past five years. During this time, however, archeologists from the University of Tulsa have inspected many sites around Ft. Gibson Lake while Historic Preservation Associates reexamined a number of sites around the shoreline of Lake Tenkiller. Oklahoma Archeological Survey personnel have also examined and evaluated sites around Greenleaf Lake in Muskogee County and along the Arkansas River Navigation in Rogers, Muskogee, Wagoner, and Sequoyah counties. Although not checked during systematic county-wide or regional surveys, many sites in Ottawa, Mayes, Delaware, Cherokee, and Adair counties have been examined since 1970 by archeologists from the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, the Oklahoma Conservation Commission, and the Oklahoma Department of Transportation. These evaluations resulted in information on contextual integrity, contents, size, and age that has been used to judge at least 186 sites as being regionally important. Of these, 29 have been nominated to, or have been declared eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The recognized important historic sites include Chouteau's Three Forks Post (Wg-19), Love's Trading Post (Wg-16), and a well preserved pre-statehood log cabin (Ck-185). Among the noteworthy prehistoric sites is an intact minor ceremonial center (Sq-12), several villages with remains of houses and other habitation features (Sq-13, Sq-18, Sq-22, Sq-62, Sq-74, Ms-13, and Ms-53), specialized activity camps (Ms-31, Ms-78, and Ms-114), sites with stratified middens (Ms-76 and Ms-176), and one well preserved rockshelter (Ms-111).

The remaining sites are not present in either state or federal lists of significant resources. Some of these are recommended for testing that is designed to assure that intact deposits are still present and to better ascertain their content's relevance to understanding man's past in the region. Once this has been determined, many of these sites may merit nomination to the National Register or the more prestigious National Landmarks Inventory. The 186 sites considered worthy of further study and/or preservation and their values are listed by study unit. A key to coded information presented in these site listings is shown in Table III-2.

STUDY UNITS

Paleo-Indian (18,000 to 6000 B.C.)

Characteristics

During the final episodes of the last (Wisconsin) ice age, or from roughly 30,000 to 10,000 years ago, people began migrating into North America. These people have been called Paleo-Indians and the remains they left behind represent the earliest documented evidence for habitation of the New World. The groups living during this period were apparently organized into nomadic or semi-nomadic "bands" of some 30 to 100 people who hunted large and small game and gathered edible wild plants. Some of the large game they hunted included now extinct species such as the Imperial mammoth and Bison antiquus (a larger version of modern bison). Paleo-Indian groups were also faced with the challenge of living in an ice-age climate under severe ecological conditions. Lanceolate, fluted spearpoints were the primary hunting tools of these people. Two of the styles most commonly found are called Folsom and Clovis points. In addition, scrapers, choppers, and knives chipped from stone are common implements left behind by the members of the band or group. Based on the remains left behind by the group, a number of different site types have been identified. These include: bison jumps, mammoth kills, butchering locations,

Table III-2. Key to Recommendations for Management of Important Archeological Sites in Management Region 3.

Major Action	Alternatives
I. Archeological Investigation	
	A. Record visible remains
	1. Photograph, map, and/or recover surface evidence.
	2. Special recording (e.g., latex molds of petroglyphs) of surface evidence.
	B. Plan and undertake testing to:
	1. Sample contexts and analyze recovered remains in order to substantiate significance for National Register or Oklahoma
	2. Establish depth and extent of deposits to plan salvage excavations.
	3. Plan suitable stabilization program for a threatened site of National Register or Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory status.
	C. Plan and undertake major excavations in order to:
	1. Salvage information threatened by natural or human actions.
	2. Develop site as one unit in a regional system of state-managed interpretive parks.
	3. Supplement existing information on site function, age, community structure, cultural ties, and/or cultural change.
	4. Acquire previously unavailable information about site function, age, cultural ties, community structure, and/or cultural change.
II. Preservation	
	A. Nominate to:
	1. Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory
	2. National Register
	B. Secure long-term preservation easement.
	C. Stabilize:
	1. As is.
	2. With suitable sodding and vegetation.
	3. With special techniques (rip-rap, gunnite, etc.), as needed.
	D. Incorporate into regional system of interpretive parks by:
	1. Noting presence with a roadside marker.
	2. Minimum site restoration (parking area, trail, interpretive markers, etc.)
	3. Maximum site restoration (including stabilization or reconstruction of habitation features, interpretive center, interpretive walkway, etc.)
	E. Set aside for future archeological studies of:
	1. Site function.
	2. Community structure.
	3. Regional variation in settlement practices.
	4. Adaptive change and/or cultural evolution.
	5. Culture history.
	6. Other research questions.

temporary hunting camps, and the intensively occupied base camps.

Existing Data

Only limited information exists concerning the lifeways of Paleo-Indians occupying Management Region 3 some 9000 to 11,00 years ago. The remains of mammoth have been reported for Ottawa County spring deposits and from the Verdigris River in southern Wagoner County. In addition, Clovis points and other Paleo-Indian spearpoint styles have been found in disturbed contexts such as stream channels and lakes in Cherokee, Sequoyah, and Wagoner counties. But, to date, well-defined kill sites or camps of Paleo-Indian hunter-gatherers are unknown for the area. Such sites may be preserved deep in the terraces or floodplain settings that parallel the Grand, Verdigris, and Arkansas rivers. They may also be under colluvial and/or alluvial deposits believed to have been laid down on the Cherokee Prairie since 11,000 years ago.

Better information exists for transitional Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic groups occupying the region some 9500 years ago. The best documented of these sites is Packard (My-66) where a number of lanceolate spearpoints were found around a 9400 year old hearth. A spearpoint similar to those found at Packard has also been recorded from a site in Muskogee County (Ms-132).

A review of the site files for Management Region 3 revealed only seven sites with Paleo-Indian or transitional Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic assemblages (Table III-3). With the exception of the Packard Site, these occupation reflect surface scatters with no information as to site function or cultural patterns. Because of the dearth of recorded sites for this study unit, no listing of Paleo-Indian sites thought to merit further work and/or preservation has been compiled.

Table III-3. Sites With Paleo-Indian Occupations, Management Region 3.

County	Unidentified Paleo-Indian	Early Paleo-Indian	Middle Paleo-Indian	Late Paleo-Indian	Total Paleo-Indian Sites
Adair	2	–	–	–	2
Cherokee	1	–	–	1	2
Craig	–	–	–	–	–
Delaware	–	–	–	–	–
Mayes	–	–	–	1	1
Muskogee	–	–	–	1	1
Nowata	–	–	–	–	–
Ottawa	1	–	–	–	1
Rogers	–	–	–	–	–
Sequoyah	1	–	–	–	1
Wagoner	–	–	–	–	–
Total	5	–	–	3	8

Gaps in Our Knowledge

The current level of knowledge regarding Paleo-Indian lifeways in Management Region 3 is almost non-existent. The pattern of site distributions cannot be qualified based on data from only seven sites and no details are available pertaining to economic and social/cultural activities of Oklahoma's earliest inhabitants. In addition, there are no data with which to identify the variability in Paleo-Indian site types present in the region and how site function relates to group size and structure. We also lack basic information on subsistence activities such as diet and how Paleo-Indian groups scheduled hunting and gathering activities. All areas of the Paleo-Indian cultural pattern need extensive work. At this time, we even lack the necessary baseline information to promote further study.

Future Research

Despite the dearth of knowledge for this study unit, a number of research questions has been proposed (Table III-4). These questions were, for the most part, drawn from other regions where better baseline data on Paleo-Indians were available. Most of the areas proposed for future study address fundamental aspects of Paleo-Indian cultural patterns. We cannot formulate more specific and/or complex questions or examine more complex parts of Paleo-Indian culture until the prerequisite baseline level information has been obtained.

Factors Effecting Region 3's Paleo-Indian Sites

Because so few Paleo-Indian sites have been recorded, it is difficult to fully establish which land alteration practices pose the greatest threat to sites of this study unit. Currently, a diversity of practices ranging from erosion to urban development are viewed as significant factors in the potential disturbance and destruction of Paleo-Indian archeological resources.

The extensive erosion taking place along streambanks and shorelines of

Table III-4. Research Questions About the Paleo-Indian Period, Management Region 3.

MORPHOLOGICAL RESEARCH	CULTURE HISTORY RESEARCH	BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH	ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Besides the 9000 year-old Packard Site assemblage, are there other Paleo-Indian assemblages present? If so, what are their characteristics?	To date, Paleo-Indian assemblages with fluted points are rarely evident here; was this region uninhabited or sparsely used?	Can different regional or local groups be identified from studies of stone tool technology? Can a site and its contents contribute to understanding ties between material items and social behavior? Can a site and its contents yield information on the dispersal, group size, and composition of this continent's earliest people? Although known mainly from mammoth kills, are other kinds of sites present? Do sites, their contents, and their layouts (structure) yield clues to number and composition of their inhabitants? (How does site structure relate to social structure?) Did different economic, social, ritual, or seasonal situations result in different organizations of Paleo-Indian societies? (Can different 'structural poses' be identified and explained?)	What natural settings and resources existed during this period? What was the character of Paleo-Indian settlement and resource use? As they became familiar with a region, did they adapt or adopt new strategies for using resources?

Region 3 lakes and rivers comprises one of the more serious threats to Paleo-Indian sites. For example, a number of Paleo-Indian spearpoints have been found around the shoreline of Lake Tenkiller. However, the original context of these finds is unknown. There have also been sporadic reportings of Paleo points being eroded along the Arkansas River Navigation Canal in Muskogee and Sequoyah counties. In addition to the reporting of there Paleo-Indian artifacts, mammoth remains have been found eroding from the banks of the Verdigris River in Wagoner County although no associated artifacts were found. Thus, it is well-documented that erosional activity is washing Paleo-Indian remains from their original site context. Unfortunately, none of the source locations of these materials have been identified.

It is also likely that numerous unrecorded Paleo-Indian and transitional Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic sites such as Packard were inundated by construction of Tenkiller, Ft. Gibson, Grand, Webbers Falls, Robert S. Kerr, and Oologah lakes.

Another potentially significant threat to Paleo-Indian archeological resources is from coal mining taking place in Craig, Muskogee, Nowata, Rogers, Sequoyah, and Wagoner counties. Because sites of this study unit are thought to be covered by colluvial or alluvial deposits in portions of the Cherokee Prairie containing coal bearing formations, the extensive land disturbance resulting from surface mining operations has the potential to destroy an unknown number of Paleo occupations. Fortunately, through cooperation with the Oklahoma Department of Mines, areas of proposed surface mining are evaluated prior to issuance of the permit with surveys conducted in archeologically sensitive locations. To date, none of these surveys has resulted in the identification of Paleo-Indian materials.

Management Region 3 did not experience the degree of urban expansion

precipitated in Region 5 by the rapid growth of Oklahoma City and Tulsa. Nevertheless, urban construction, suburban expansion, and industrial development associated with the cities of Miami, Claremore, Muskogee, Tahlequah, and Sallisaw and areas of Rogers and Wagoner counties adjacent to Tulsa have resulted in an increased potential for site destruction. In particular, upland Paleo-Indian lithic scatters and temporary camps are susceptible to the construction of large buildings which require deep excavations and the clearing of large tracts for suburban expansion.

Vandalism and agricultural practices are less serious threats to sites of this study unit. The lessened impacts of these factors, however, may be a function of how little we know of Paleo-Indian sites in Region 3. Although some Paleo-Indian materials have been collected from disturbed contexts (e.g. lakeshores), there have been no reports of true vandalism or looting of Paleo-Indian sites. There have also been no documented cases of agricultural practices resulting in the churning or disturbance of Paleo-Indian occupations. The minimal disturbance resulting from these two factors may be primarily a function of the deeply buried nature of many Paleo-Indian sites. The buried nature of these sites not only obscures them from the professional archeologist but also from the individual looking for saleable artifacts. It is also unlikely that plowing activities taking place on stream terraces in Management Region 3 will reach the depths where Paleo-Indians are thought to reside (ca. 5-50 feet below ground surface).

Treatment of Region 3's Paleo-Indian Sites

As noted earlier, only a few Paleo-Indian sites have been recorded for Management Region 3. Most of these sites (with the exception of Packard) appear to represent isolated surface scatters. The absence of early remains in the region can attributed primarily to a lack of survey efforts directed to the discovery of deeply buried (and early) sites.

Because so little data is available on recorded Paleo-Indian sites, such occupations could occur literally in almost any physiographic setting. However, based on the remains found at the Packard Site, it is more likely that major occupations will be present on terraces of major streams and rivers. Due to the almost total absence of information on Paleo-Indian cultural patterns in Region 3, virtually any site with some degree of contextual integrity is worthy of further study and/or preservation.

As described for Management Region 5, a major problem in the documentation and identification of Paleo-Indian occupations is the methodological procedures used in most field investigations. Sites such as Packard (My-66) attest to the deeply buried nature of many of these deposits. Consequently, specialized deep testing procedures must be used to search for these occupations. While some areas undoubtedly hold greater potential for Paleo-Indian sites, we currently lack the necessary geomorphological data to predict these high probability situations. However, in settings where deeply buried soils are known to exist, archeological assessments should involve more rigorous procedures than merely examining the soil surface for sites.

Archaic Period (8000 B.C. to A.D. 1)

Characteristics

As the ice age waned and some animals became extinct (e.g. mammoths, Bison antiquus), there gradually developed climates and plant and animal communities like those known today. As these became established, prehistoric people slowly adjusted their lifestyles to the new conditions. In particular, they increasingly maintained a seasonal round of camps from which they exploited a wide variety of plants and animals. Their movements also became closely linked to the seasonal and local availability of these food resources. This "settling in" effect led to Archaic groups becoming less and less nomadic

through time. It undoubtedly contributed to increases in population and group size documented for this study unit.

Our best information on Archaic people and lifestyles comes largely from sites excavated in the eastern part of the state (including Management Region 3). These eastern sites have yielded many styles of spearpoints as well as numerous chipped stone knives, scrapers, drills, and choppers. Spear-thrower weights, polished stone gorgets, cupstones ("nutting stones"), manos, and grinding basins also occur. These items, primarily used in hunting and butchering game and gathering and processing edible wild plants, also comprise the inventory for sites in other parts of the state.

Archaic groups apparently continued to exist in band-sized nomadic to semi-nomadic groups although the size of the group was probably larger than in Paleo-Indian times.Toward the end of the Archaic, some groups may have been living in larger social units in more or less permanent communities. Trade and exchange were important during this period with extensive trading networks present throughout large areas of the eastern United States. Probably as a consequence of larger group size and the "settling in" effect, social complexity and ritual became increasingly important, especially in regard to treatment of the dead.

The seasonal round of subsistence and settlement practices has led to a variety of settlement types being defined for sites of the Archaic study unit. These include base camps, temporary hunting camps, cemeteries, quarry/workshops, and less well-defined specialized activity sites. In some instances, these camps contain midden deposits where organic tools and refuse are well-preserved. Thus, information is available for examining questions pertaining to a variety of settlement, subsistence, and technological practices of Archaic groups.

Existing Data

In contrast to the Paleo-Indian study unit, many sites of Archaic affiliation are known for Management Region 3. A review of the site files for this area revealed that approximately 280 sites with Archaic components have been recorded (Table III-5). Our knowledge of Archaic occupations, assemblages, and sequence comes largely from stratified middens and/or habitation surfaces at the Evans, Craig, Kerr Dam, Packard, Dawson, and Lawrence sites in Delaware, Nowata, and Mayes counties. Notable information on Archaic assemblages and activities are also believed represented by the tools, flake debris, and/or bone refuse recovered from the Caudill, McConkey, Shetley Shelter, Pohly Shelter, Wolf Creek, Jug Hill, D. J. Scott, Cookson, Harkey-Bennett, Harvey, and Lightning Creek sites. Because of their protected deposits, the Shetley and Pohly shelters yielded animal remains that provide important information about Late Archaic hunting practices. The available radiocarbon dates for these sites range from around 1000 B.C. to nearly 7500 B.C. Based on these findings, it seems likely that Archaic people inhabited Region 3 continuously during the purportedly warmer, drier Hypsithermal Period (ca. 7000-2500 B.C.).

Based on work conducted at these sites and from information compiled on other Archaic sites, it has been possible to divide this 6000 year study unit into three cultural subperiods: the early, middle, and late Archaic.

The oldest dated assemblage consists of lanceolate-unnotched and triangular-side-notched spearpoints, knives, scrapers, rough bifaces, an axe, and flake debris found scattered around a 9400 year-old hearth buried by 10 feet of alluvium at the Packard Site, Mayes County. Above this hearth were recovered lanceolate and corner-notched spearpoints, scrapers, knives, rough bifaces, and occasional grinding stones that probably date between 7000 and 5000 years ago. Somewhat similar tools occur at the nearby Dawson Site. While

Table III-5. Sites With Archaic Occupations, Management Region 3.

County	Unidentified Archaic	Early Archaic	Middle Archaic	Late Archaic	Total Archaic Sites
Adair	16	5	2	12	30
Cherokee	30	8	8	27	63
Craig	–	1	–	2	2
Delaware	21	–	1	2	23
Mayes	19	2	1	15	35
Muskogee	22	5	1	16	41
Nowata	5	–	–	7	12
Ottawa	5	1	1	2	8
Rogers	11	–	–	–	11
Sequoyah	20	1	2	10	33
Wagoner	17	–	1	3	20
Total	166	23	17	96	278

less well-documented than the Packard Site, roughly 25 sites with Early Archaic assemblages have been discovered. Because of the limited information for this period, it is difficult to identify the nature of the settlement pattern. Base camps are present in the river valleys but much less is known of other settlement types. The distribution of Early Archaic sites in Management Region 3 is presented in Figure III-4.

Considerably less is known about Middle Archaic sites in Management Region 3. Only 17 sites with components of this age have been identified and none of these have been extensively studied. Because of the small number of sites recorded, the settlement pattern is not well defined. Currently, we only know that Middle Archaic base camps occur along major streams. The distribution of Middle Archaic sites in Management Region 3 is presented in Figure III-5.

Much more is known of Late Archaic groups inhabiting the region. Almost 100 sites with assemblages dating to this period have been recorded. At the Lawrence Site in Nowata County, a deep stratified midden yielded stone tools, a few bone tools, much trash, and roasting oven remains left by hunters and gatherers between 2700 and 3400 years ago. Similar assemblages appear present at the Kerr Dam, Evans, Jug Hill, D. J. Scott, Cookson, Harvey, Shetley Shelter, and Pohly Shelter sites. Examination of the distribution of these sites revealed a pattern of base camps on terraces of major stream valleys with more temporary camps and rockshelters occupied in the uplands. The relative frequency of Late Archaic sites for Region 3 is shown in Figure III-6.

Currently, six Archaic sites in Management Region 3 are listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Approximately 70 sites of this study unit are viewed as meriting further research and/or preservation. These sites are listed in Table III-6.

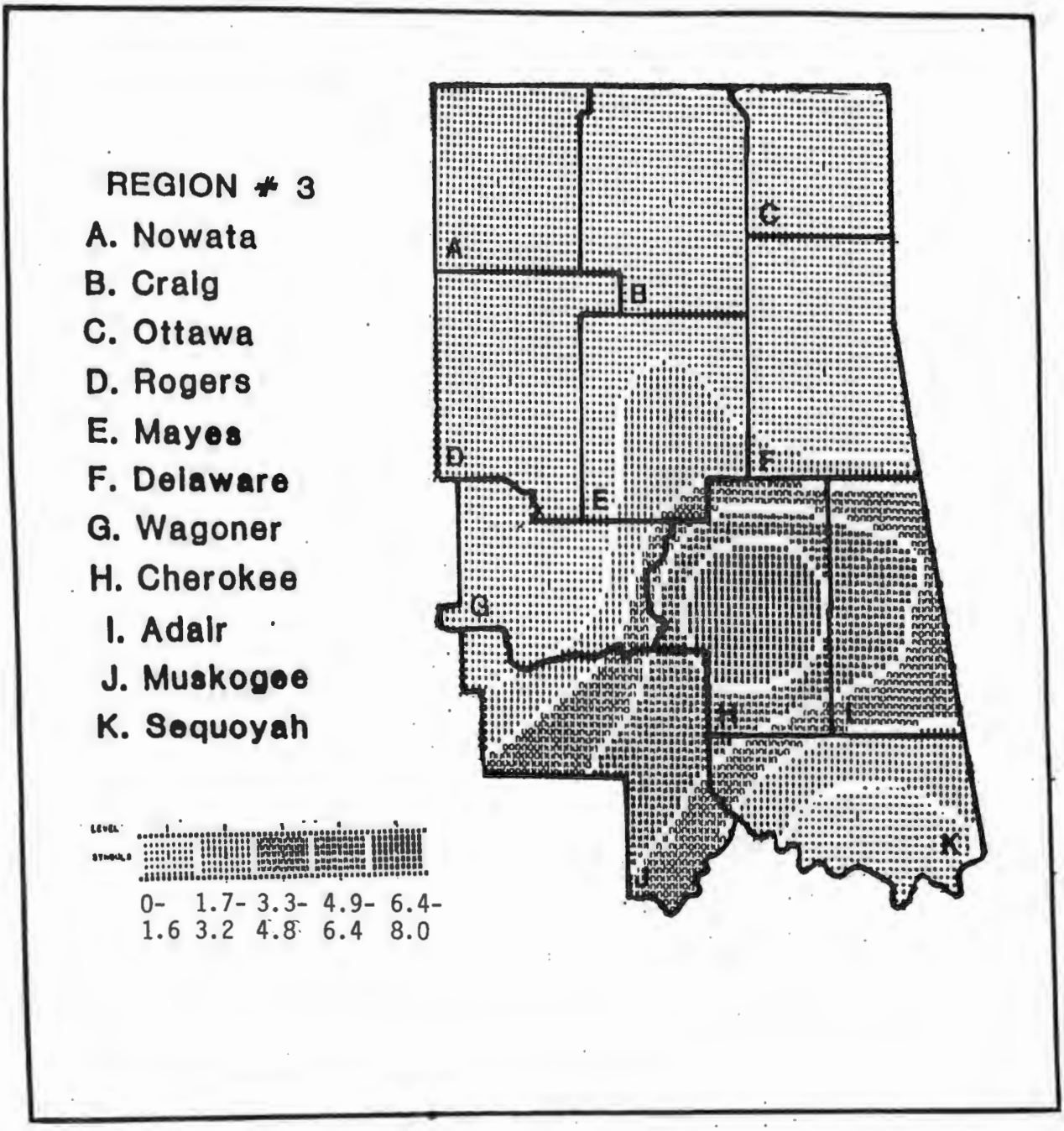


Figure III-4. Relative density of Early Archaic sites by county, Management Region 3.

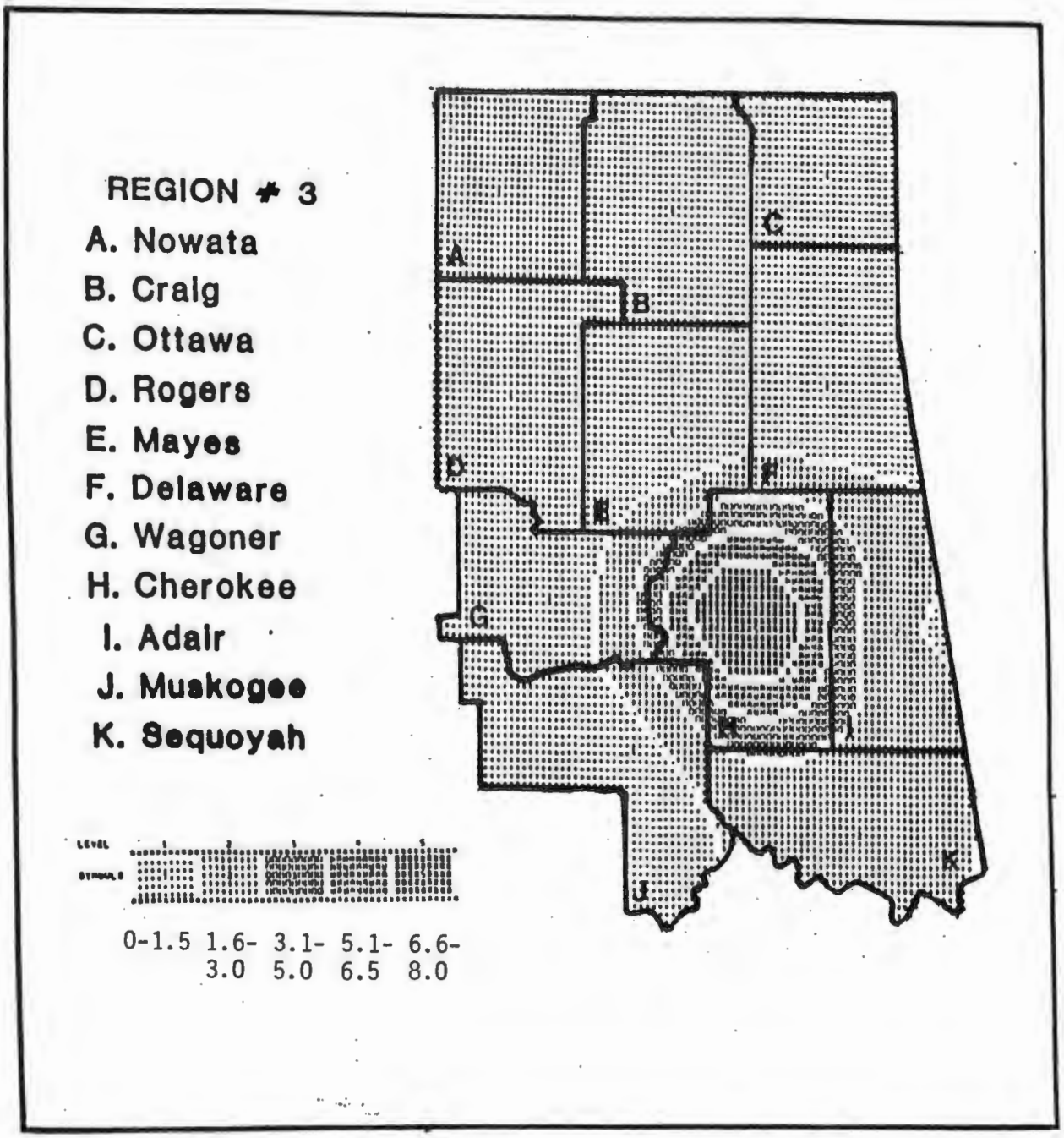


Figure III-5. Relative density of Middle Archaic sites by county, Management Region 3.

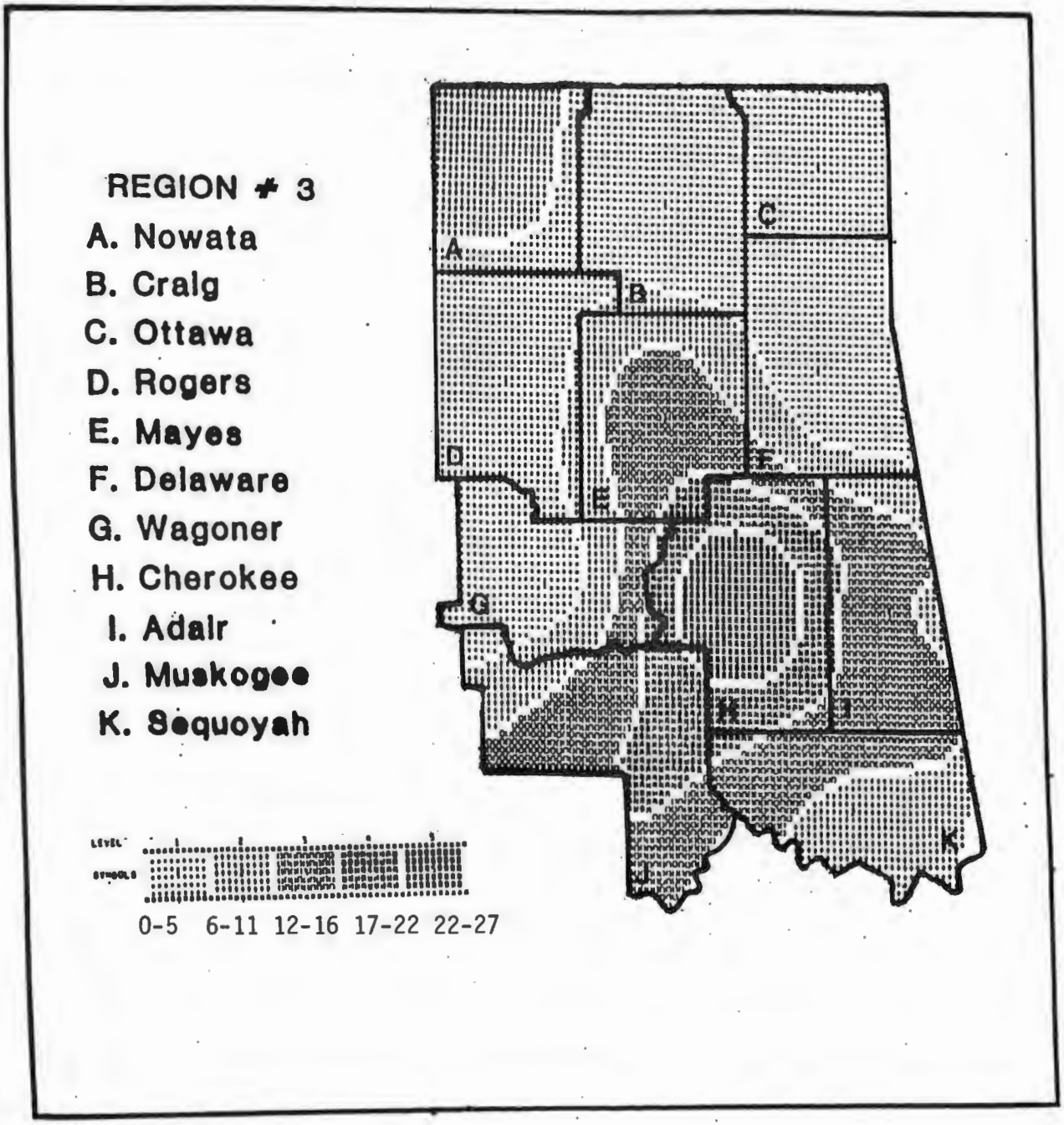


Figure III-6. Relative density of Late Archaic sites by county, Management Region 3.

Table III-6 Archaic Sites Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region 3.

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Adair County				
Drain	Ad-5	Archaic and Woodland?	Partially disturbed open camp that may have vertical and horizontal stratigraphy.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2, IIB, IIE1-5.
Houston	Ad-7	Archaic and Prehistoric Village	Partially disturbed site that may be stratified and that appears to have a reasonably preserved mound.	IA1, IB2; IC3-4.
Powell	Ad-12	Archaic	Potentially stratified open camp.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?
Mitchell	Ad-13	Archaic	Well preserved open camp.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2, IIB, IIE1-5.
Spring Cave	Ad-14	Archaic	Cave and open site with potential for stratigraphy and preservation of perishable remains.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2, IIE1-6?
Summit	Ad-15	Archaic or Woodland	Partially well preserved open site.	IB2, IC1, 3.
Faddus	Ad-21	Archaic	Well preserved large open site; potentially stratified.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2, IIB, IIE.
Culbertson #2	Ad-27		Large open site which has horizontal stratigraphy; one area may date 7-8000 years ago.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE?

Table III-6 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Adair County				
Drain #2	Ad-41	Archaic?	Open site with potentially stratified deposits.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE?
Faddis #3	Ad-43	Archaic	Large open site with different activity areas.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Cherokee County				
Ogles	Ck-78	Archaic and Woodland	Large open site with potentially preserved deposits.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Sisney	Ck-83	Archaic and Woodland?	Large open site which may have both vertically and horizontally stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Lost City #2	Ck-176	Archaic?	Large open site with possibly thick, stratified deposits.	IB2, IC4; IIA1-2?
Hendricks Cabin	Ck-185[a]	Archaic and Historic	Well preserved log cabin and possibly preserved, prehistoric open camp.	IB1; IIA2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Briggs #1	Ck-191[a]	Archaic	Well preserved open site.	IB1; IIA2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Delaware County				
Betts	Dl-129	Archaic	Open site with potentially well preserved deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-6?

Table III-6 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Delaware County				
Brazil #2	D1-134	Archaic	Large open site with fairly well preserved midden.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-6?
	D1-149	Archaic	Well preserved, large open camp.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-6?
Kansas Springs #1	D1-151	Archaic and/or Woodland	Large open site with preserved deposits and perhaps habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-6?
Morrison	D1-158	Archaic and Prehistoric Village	Large open site with preserved deposits and perhaps features.	IB2, IC3-4.
Morrison Shelter	D1-159	Archaic? and Prehistoric Village	Well preserved rockshelter.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE1-6.
Hagar	D1-162	Archaic and Woodland	Sizeable open camp with potentially preserved habitation features and stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Londagin #1	D1-163	Archaic	Small open camp with preserved habitation deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Londagin Shelter	D1-164	Archaic?, Woodland?, and Prehistoric Village	Long, low rockshelter with partially preserved midden.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table III-6 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Delaware County				
Glenn	D1-168	Archaic and/or Woodland	Large open site with potentially preserved deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Edmonson	D1-176	Archaic and Prehistoric Village	Large open camp or village that may have preserved habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Mayes County				
Spring Creek	My-12	Archaic and Prehistoric Village	Open site with clues to different activity areas and stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-6?
Cedar Crest	My-14	Woodland or Archaic	Large open camp with stratified midden; shoreline erosion now destroying site.	IB2; IC1.
Red Bird Creek	My-24	Archaic and/or Woodland	Large open camp or village with different activity areas and possibly stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Kerr Dam	My-48	Archaic and Woodland	Open camp on terrace with at least 2 stratified deposits in 4 feet of terrace fill.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE1-6.
Pohly Shelter	My-54	Archaic, Woodland, and Prehistoric Village	Partially excavated rockshelter which had nearly 3 feet of midden deposits.	IIA1-2.
Benham	My-117	Archaic and/or Woodland	Open camp or village with potential activity areas and possibly stratified deposits.	IB2, IC3-4.

Table III-6 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Mayes County				
Chouteau Creek	My-125	Archaic, Woodland, and Prehistoric Village	Large camp or village with potential activity areas and stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE1-6?
Brush Creek	My-126	Archaic and/or Woodland	Open camp or village with possible activity areas and preserved stratified deposits.	IB1, IC3-4; IIA1-2?
	My-133	Archaic and/or Woodland	Large camp or village that may have different activity areas and/or stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE1-6?
	My-203	Archaic?	Possibly well preserved open camp in upland setting.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE?
Muskogee County				
McCarter #1 & #2	Ms-15-16	Archaic and Prehistoric Village	Open site with remains of houses and different activity areas; most of site destroyed.	IIC1.
Coody Creek	Ms-31	Archaic? and Prehistoric Village	Large open camp with discrete activity areas and possible stratification.	IIA1-2, IIE.
Vann	Ms-80	Archaic, Woodland, Prehistoric Village and Historic	Notable setting that contains remains from many different societies; may be stratified.	IIB, IIC1, IIE1-6.
Sheltered Shelters	Ms-111	Archaic? and Prehistoric Village	Series of virtually undisturbed shelters which contain at least 2 feet of midden.	IB1; IIB, IIC, IIE1-6.

Table III-6 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Muskogee County				
Arrowhead Point	Ms-114	Archaic and Prehistoric Village	Large open camp with remains of burned rock ovens and possibly other features; may be stratified.	IIB, IIC1, IIE.
Water Tower	Ms-120	Archaic and Prehistoric Village	Well preserved camp in up-Land setting; may contain different activity areas as well as stratified deposits.	IB1; IIB, IIC, IIE.
Travesty	Ms-136	Archaic and Prehistoric Village	Open site with some 15 feet of stratified deposits; being eroded by shoreline washing.	IC1, 3,4.
Boudinot Branch	Ms-143	Archaic? or Prehistoric Village	Fairly well preserved open camp or activity area that may relate to occupations at nearby Ms-61 and Ms-62.	IIB, IIC1, IIE.
Duncan-Alfred	Ms-170[a]	Prehistoric Village and Archaic?	Well preserved shelter with deep midden deposits.	IB1; IIA2, IIB, IIC, IIE.
Rich's Knoll	Ms-189[a]	Archaic	Well preserved open site with potentially stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA2?, IIB? IIC?, IIE?
Nowata County				
Lightning Creek	Nw-8	Archaic	Tested open site with assemblage relating to one occupation.	IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE?

Table III-6 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Nowata County				
	Nw- 47	Archaic?	Sizeable open site with potentially preserved features and midden.	IB1, IB2?, IC1?
	Nw-62	Archaic	Very small open camp site that may have intact early deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	Nw-94	Archaic or Woodland	Open site of uncertain size that may have thin undisturbed deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Ottawa County				
Twin Bridges	Ot-9	Archaic and Woodland?	Partially eroded open camp that may have some preserved stratified deposits.	IB2, IC1 & 4.
Corners Bridge Crossing	Ot-11	Archaic?	Potentially well preserved open camp.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Warren Branch	Ot-30	Archaic	Open camp with potentially stratified deposits.	IA1, IB1, IC4.
Beaver Springs	Ot-31	Archaic?	Camp near springs with potentially preserved deposits.	IA1, IB1, IC3-4?; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?
Lost Creek	Ot-35	Archaic	Large open camp with different activity areas and potentially preserved deposits.	IA1, IB2, IC3-4; IIA1-2?
	Ot-37	Archaic and Woodland?	Large open camp with potentially preserved deposits.	IA1, IB1-2, IC3; IIA1-2?

Table III-6 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Rogers County				
Lay	Ro-27	Archaic and Woodland?	Seemingly well preserved open site; may have habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Thompson	Ro-30	Archaic and/or Woodland	Small open site with potentially well preserved midden and likely habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2., IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Diem #1	Ro-45	Archaic?	Small open site with possibly well preserved midden and/or habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Johnson	Ro-61	Archaic and Prehistoric Village	Sizeable blufftop camp and/or village; may have some depth of deposits as well as different activity areas.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Dog Creek II	Ro-66	Archaic or Woodland	Open site with concentrated debris; may have deep deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Sequoyah County				
Lee Creek Ceremonial Center	Sq-12[a]	Archaic and Prehistoric Village	Well preserved mound and associated village; early Archaic occupation underlies at least the mound.	IC2; IID3.
Harvey	Sq-18	Archaic, Prehistoric Village, and Historic	Partially excavated site with stratified deposits, including houses, burials, and trash pits of a late prehistoric hamlet.	IIC1-3, IIE1-6.

Table III-6 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Seqyoyah County				
Wilson Rock & Big Skin Bayou	Sq-29	Archaic? and Historic	Large open camp on ridge with some potentially preserved deposits; nearby rock was noted landmark during 1800s river traffic.	IB2, IC1?
Dickson-Haraway	Sq-40	Archaic and Prehistoric Village	Large open site with different activity areas and some preserved habatation deposits.	IIB, IIC, IIE.
Randy	Sq-62	Archaic and Prehistoric Village	Eroding open camp and/or hamlet; has thin midden that seems fairly well preserved.	IB2, IC1, 3 & 4.
Lee Creek Archeological District				
B. Waters #2	Sq-75	Archaic	Small open camp with potentially well preserved habitation deposits.	IC3-4.
Blackbird Bottoms Locality #1	Sq-139	Archaic?	Deeply buried remains of a 2700 year old house.	IA1, IB2, IC1, 3 & 4; IIA1-2.
Nicut Bridge	Sq-177	Archaic	Partially preserved major camp.	IB2, IC1, 3 & 4.
Wagoner County				
McLendon's Shelter	Wg-120	Archaic?	Seemingly preserved, shallow camp in unstudied upland setting.	IB1, IC4; IIA1-2?

Table III-6 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Wagoner County				
Mead	Wg-121	Archaic	Partially disturbed open site that may still contain clues to diverse activities.	IB1, IC4; IIA1-2?
J. Roberts	Wg-125	Archaic	Possibly preserved open camp.	IB1, IC4; IIA1-2?

[a] Already on or eligible for National Register.

Gaps in Our Knowledge

Despite the fact that many Archaic sites within Management Region 3 have been recorded, excavated, studied, and reported on, notable gaps are present in our understanding of this study unit. Most of the excavated sites date to the Late Archaic. Consequently, much remains to be learned of the composition of tool assemblages during the Early and Middle Archaic periods. We also know that Archaic groups had to contend with dramatic environmental change over some seven thousand years. Yet, we know very little of their adaptive strategies or the reflections of this change on the composition of the cultural assemblage.

There are also large gaps in our understanding of the settlement and subsistence practices of the various Archaic groups inhabiting Management Region 3. Because most of the investigated sites were situated in the river valleys, there is an absence of data on upland sites. Thus, our perception of the configuration of the settlement structure is heavily biased toward a lowland pattern. In addition, most of the studied sites were excavated prior to the development of specialized techniques for recovery of micro-faunal and floral remains. The absence of these items from most site inventories has inhibited our understanding of subsistence practices (e.g. exploitative strategies) as well as diet composition of these hunting and gathering societies. In general terms, much remains to be learned of the total cultural patterns of the region's Archaic hunters and gatherers.

Future Research

Even though the eastern Oklahoma Archaic sequence contains notable gaps and further refinement is needed, it is possible to begin correlating contemporaneous sites and comparing their contents for clues to varying site uses, changes in hunting and gathering strategies, and perhaps even for

evidence of locally or regionally different groups. As information is compiled on Archaic occupations of eastern Oklahoma's alluvial valleys, we may begin to perceive the dynamics of persistence and change resulting from hunters and gatherers inhabiting the western margins of the Eastern Woodlands. Clues may also be discovered to these people's role in domestication of native plants, development of a sedentary lifestyle, and participation in long distance trade networks established during Late Archaic times.

As data accumulate from the analysis of plant and animal remains, pollen, soils, and geomorphological conditions, it is increasingly well documented that dramatic environmental change occurred during the Archaic Period. Between 10,000 and 7000 years ago, a warming, drying climate prevailed and permitted prairies to replace deciduous forests in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana. Animals commonly associated with prairie habitats also spread eastward. From 7000 to 4000 years ago, the warm dry climate gradually ameliorated, and today's climate and plant and animal communities became established. Although the full effect of these environmental changes are yet to be fully documented, it seems likely that grasslands and scattered stands of oak were common to the Ozark Highlands of Management Region 3; areas that today support oak-hickory forests.

It is known that many more Archaic sites have been recorded for eastern Oklahoma than for the western part of the state. These sites more often have stratified, extensive, or thick but visually homogeneous occupational deposits than their western counterparts. Perhaps these characteristics indicate that eastern Oklahoma was more favored and intensively inhabited by Archaic groups than western Oklahoma? Or, did the warm, dry conditions encourage hunting and gathering bands to take refuge in the most hospitable settings and only sporadically frequent the rest of the state? Is it possible that population

growth and diminishing resources stimulated some eastern Oklahoma bands to foster the growth of goosefoot, marsh elder, and sunflowers, plants that were eventually cultivated by Archaic societies?

These represent some of the more intriguing questions pertaining to the Archaic study unit. Other questions deal with more basic issues concerning technology, economic practices, and behavioral patterns. Research questions posed for the Archaic Period are presented in Table III-7.

Factors Effecting Region 3's Archaic Sites

Much like the case of the Paleo-Indian study unit, a diversity of land alteration activities ranging from erosion to urban development are contributing to the disturbance and destruction of Archaic sites. Many of these factors are interrelated. For example, while urban development may not directly disturb a site, it may contribute to erosional activity which may destroy the context of the remains.

One of the principal factors affecting Archaic sites is erosion. Three types of erosional processes can be identified: shoreline erosion, bank erosion, and sheet erosion. In general terms, the first two processes have been the most damaging to Archaic Period occupations. Since the 1930s, most of the principal valley systems in Management Region 3 have been partly or fully inundated by man-made lakes (e.g. the Grand River Valley, the Verdigris River Valley, and the lower Illinois River Valley). Although these lakes provide much needed energy and power, they are constantly eroding Archaic occupations along the shorelines of Lakes Tenkiller and Ft. Gibson. Wave action and floodwaters on the Arkansas River Navigation Canal are also cutting into banks and old terraces where Archaic sites such as Travesty (Ms-136) are located. Upland sheet erosion occurs where land alteration practices such as surface mining, housing developments, or industrial parks have resulted in the removal of the vegetation cover from large tracts of land. This has

Table III-7. Research Questions About the Archaic Period, Management Region 3.

MORPHOLOGICAL RESEARCH	CULTURE HISTORY RESEARCH	BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH	ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Can restudies of already recovered (and reported) assemblages further distinguish evidence for manufacturing, maintenance and useage systems? Can we better establish ties between implements and tasks? Many sites are dated principally through point typology comparisons, but is this typology (a static model) adequate and reasonable, or should it be revised (in light of a dynamic lithic reduction continuum)?	Most Archaic assemblages identified here are attributed to one of three sequent stages of the Grove Focus, is this scheme adequate and reasonable for synthesizing Archaic prehistory in the region? If not, what is a better approach? Is there archeological evidence that helps delineate whether or not Archaic natives descended from Paleo-Indians residents of the region? Because several sites have yielded stratified tools and trash from Archaic people's habitation, do these assemblages contain technological clues that strenghten or establish historical ties between Archaic societies?	Is there archeological evidence relevant to identifying locally or regionally different Archaic societies? Are there ethnographic models for group size, group composition, activities, and movement relevant for comparing and explaining the region's site layouts, site contents, site functions, and site distributions? What evidence exists for these societies participating in Southeast and Midwest trade networks established during this period?	What evidence exists for the effects of a drying trend between 7000 and 4000 years ago on this region's biotic communities and human inhabitants? How does this evidence affect current ideas about Archaic resource use, site functions, and site distributions? Neighboring Archaic people began cultivating some native plants; is there evidence for such practices here? If so, what effects did this have on these people's economy and organization?

accelerated runoff from rainfall and led to dramatic changes in the landscape. Once burials, burned rock hearths, and midden areas are exposed by these various erosional processes, they are vulnerable to further damage by relic collectors. This is particularly a problem around Lake Tenkiller and the Navigation Canal where a number of sites have been significantly damaged by vandalism after being exposed by erosion.

Another major factor contributing to the destruction of resources for this study unit is vandalism. Because their rich middens are readily discerned, Archaic occupation of caves and rockshelters of Management Region 3 have especially suffered at the hands of ardent relic collectors or commercial "pothunters". Today it difficult to find a significant rockshelter in northeast Oklahoma which has not experienced some degree of disturbance from such activities.

Due to their proximity to the Arkansas River Navigation Canal and/or the development of local industrial parks, a number of towns and cities in the region are experiencing noticeable population growth. Urban expansion and related development activities such as water and sewer lines and new highways around Claremore (Rogers County), Pryor (Mayes County), Muskogee (Muskogee County, Tahlequah (Cherokee County), and other communities has led to increased destruction of Archaic camps and villages. For example, road construction and urban development in Tahlequah resulted in the partial destruction of a Middle Archaic camp. Additionally, a 1980 survey of the Bayou Maynard watershed between the growth areas of Tahlequah and Muskogee identified over 20 sites with Archaic occupations.

Associated with the expansion of towns and cities in Management Region 3 is the construction of resorts, condominiums, and lakefront housing at many northeast Oklahoma lakes. Several Archaic sites in Mayes, Delaware, Cherokee,

Wagoner, Muskogee, and Sequoyah counties are threatened or have been destroyed by this recreational development.

Surface mining of coal-bearing deposits in Craig, Muskogee, Nowata, Rogers, Sequoyah, and Wagoner counties represents another major threat to Archaic sites in the region. As noted in discussions of the Paleo-Indian study unit, surveys are conducted of proposed mining operations in archeologically sensitive areas. These surveys have resulted in the recording of approximately five Archaic sites since the program was implemented in 1982. However, to date, none of these sites have been worthy of further study or nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Agricultural practices in Management Region 3 appear to be a less serious threat to sites of this study unit. This may be a function of buried nature of many Archaic occupations in alluvial valleys where farming remains a viable concern.

In summary, land alteration practices are destroying sites of the Archaic study unit at a relatively rapid rate. Despite federal rules and regulations designed to protect cultural resources, many of the sites along eastern Oklahoma lakes and rivers are being gradually lost.

Treatment of Region 3's Archaic Sites

Based on existing data, it is well established that Archaic sites and assemblages are numerous and widely distributed throughout Management Region 3. Evidence of Archaic occupations is known to occur in a diversity of settings; large habitation sites are found within the principal river valleys with other camps and specialized activity sites present in the uplands (e.g. rockshelters). Despite the extensive work conducted at Archaic sites in the region, it is also clear that numerous gaps are present in our current state of knowledge regarding this study unit. Thus, it is not realistic to view certain settings or site types as having little potential for enhancing our

understanding of Archaic cultural patterns.

Although Archaic sites have not been neglected in Management Region 3, they have not received the attention directed to other study units (e.g. the Woodland and Village Farming periods). The somewhat obligatory treatment given Archaic assemblages may be a function of some archeologist's perception that sites of hunting and gathering cultures yield limited and repetitive information. However, we now know that eastern Oklahoma's Archaic sites may hold the keys to understanding how prehistoric groups adapted to markedly different environmental conditions or settings from those encountered today. Consequently, sites with relatively undisturbed contexts potentially holding such keys are worthy of preservation and/or further study.

Future research should be more problem oriented and broader in scope than current studies. In particular, programs are needed that focus on identifying and studying the full range of Archaic sites that occur within various physiographic settings. Greater emphasis also needs to be placed on sampling entire sites and recovering more than the usual stone tools, flakes, and sandstone debris. At sites where stone assemblages are dominant, perhaps studies of soil chemistry and deposition processes will increase understanding of activity areas, resource use, and site function. Where sites contain a broader spectrum of refuse specialized techniques designed to recover micro plant and animal remains may lead to enhanced understanding of adaptive strategies, diet, and subsistence practices

Woodland Period (A.D. 1 to A.D. 900)

Characteristics

Over much of the central and eastern United States, the people of this study unit continued hunting and gathering practices like those of the Archaic Period but also adopted farming (squash, sunflowers, and occasionally, corn),

pottery making, and the use of the bow and arrow. In practicing intensified gathering and limited horticulture, these people became more sedentary, sometimes living in permanent or semi-permanent villages. With the adoption of pottery, they acquired the ability to store and prepare foodstuffs better than their predecessors. Due to their increasing sedentism and food-producing capabilities, some societies developed complexly structured social systems where a few individuals had greater status than others. Elaborate rituals were often associated with burial of these "leaders" after their death.

This is one of the least understood periods of Oklahoma prehistory. During this time, a sedentary farming lifestyle was introduced or adopted by people living along the Neosho River in Management Region 3, throughout the Cross Timbers, and in the Ouachita Mountains of southeastern Oklahoma. However, our present state of knowledge does not allow us to determine whether this farming, settled way-of-life was practiced by immigrants or by Archaic people who had learned it from neighbors to the north or east.

People who lived during the Woodland Period in eastern Oklahoma occupied numerous site types including base camps (hamlets?), temporary hunting and gathering camps, workshops, and isolated specialized activity sites. The material inventory consisted of small side-notched arrowpoints, corner-notched and stemmed dart points, and variety of scrapers, drills, and bifacially chipped knives. Pottery made at this time was generally large, and smooth-sided or cord-marked with rounded or straight bottoms. In horticultural pursuits, they used grinding stones (manos) and grinding basins for processing domesticated and wild grains. The increased complexity of social systems led to more ritualized treatment of the dead in some areas (particularly northeastern Oklahoma) and increasing sophistication in trade and exchange with distant groups.

Existing Data

Northeast Oklahoma has long been recognized as a homeland for Woodland Period peoples. WPA excavations at the Cooper Site, Delaware County, recovered dentate-stamped, zoned pottery, cordmarked pottery, spearpoints or knives in distinctive corner-notched and stemmed forms, groundstone celts, corner-notched arrowpoints, and a pottery figurine that are similar to the renowned Hopewell materials found in burial mounds in Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri. Because the pottery closely resembles that from sites near Kansas City, some archeologists believe that northeast Oklahoma's Woodland peoples were immigrants from the north who lived alongside indigenous Woodland groups. However, it is possible that these people were descendants of local Archaic hunters and gatherers who adopted pottery making, tool styles, and sedentary lifestyles from their northern neighbors.

To date, Middle Woodland pottery, tools, and trash are known from open camps or settlements at the Cooper, Smith, Martin-Vicent, and Giles sites, all situated along the Neosho River or its tributaries. Similar Woodland assemblages are also identifiable among the pottery and stone tools recovered from the Cooper 5, Evans 2, Copeland 2, and Shetley rockshelters in the basins of the Neosho and Illinois rivers . None of these open sites or rockshelters are well dated, so it is not known whether they were inhabited seasonally, continually, or even contemporaneously. Many of these sites also contain evidence of Woodland cultural developments which appear to have evolved locally from the previous Archaic pattern. Even more enigmatic are the many small mounds of burned rock and few artifacts found on bluffs overlooking the Neosho River and its tributaries. Such mounds are known for Ottawa, Delaware, Mayes, and Wagoner counties. Mounds excavated at the Sparks, Packard, Satterfield-Bell, and Bogus sites revealed that few clues regarding their function but small ash beds and charcoal stains may be evidence for their use

as roasting ovens. Radiocarbon dates for the Packard Mound, and Satterfield-Bell sites indicate the mounds were in use around A.D. 500, a time well within the Woodland Period.

To date, approximately 125 Woodland sites have been recorded for Management Region 3 (Table III-8). The majority of these sites occur in the northeastern portion of the region . Woodland Period sites have been found in both lowland and upland physiographic settings. Base camps for Middle Woodland settlements are focused within major river valleys with secondary habitation sites in upland rockshelters. This pattern also appear to hold for local Woodland groups. There are also temporary camps in the form of burned rock mounds in upland locations. The distribution of Middle Woodland sites and native Woodland occupations are depicted in Figures III-7 and III-8.

Only one Woodland Period site is currently listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Langston #1, Ck-188). However, 57 sites with Woodland components in Management Region 3 are thought to merit further study and or preservation (Table III-9).

Gaps in Our Knowledge

Although Woodland inhabitants of Management Region 3 were responsible for introducing pottery, the bow and arrow, and farming practices to northeast Oklahoma, their material remains, settlement and subsistence practices, and basic cultural patterns are among the most poorly documented archeological resources known for the state.

Data on most Woodland material culture manifestations in the region are especially limited. For example, we do not know the full range of the Woodland inventory or how it developed. Archeologists also have not conclusively demonstrated whether or not Woodland assemblages for the region were a product of Hopewell immigrants from the north or descendants of earlier

Table III-8. Sites With Woodland Occupations, Management Region 3.

County	Eastern Woodland	Middle Woodland (Hopewell)	Total Woodland Sites
Adair	9	-	9
Cherokee	11	-	11
Craig	4	-	4
Delaware	13	4	17
Mayes	21	4	25
Muskogee	7	-	7
Nowata	8	-	8
Ottawa	15	1	16
Rogers	11	-	11
Sequoyah	7	-	7
Wagoner	7	1	8
Total	113	10	123

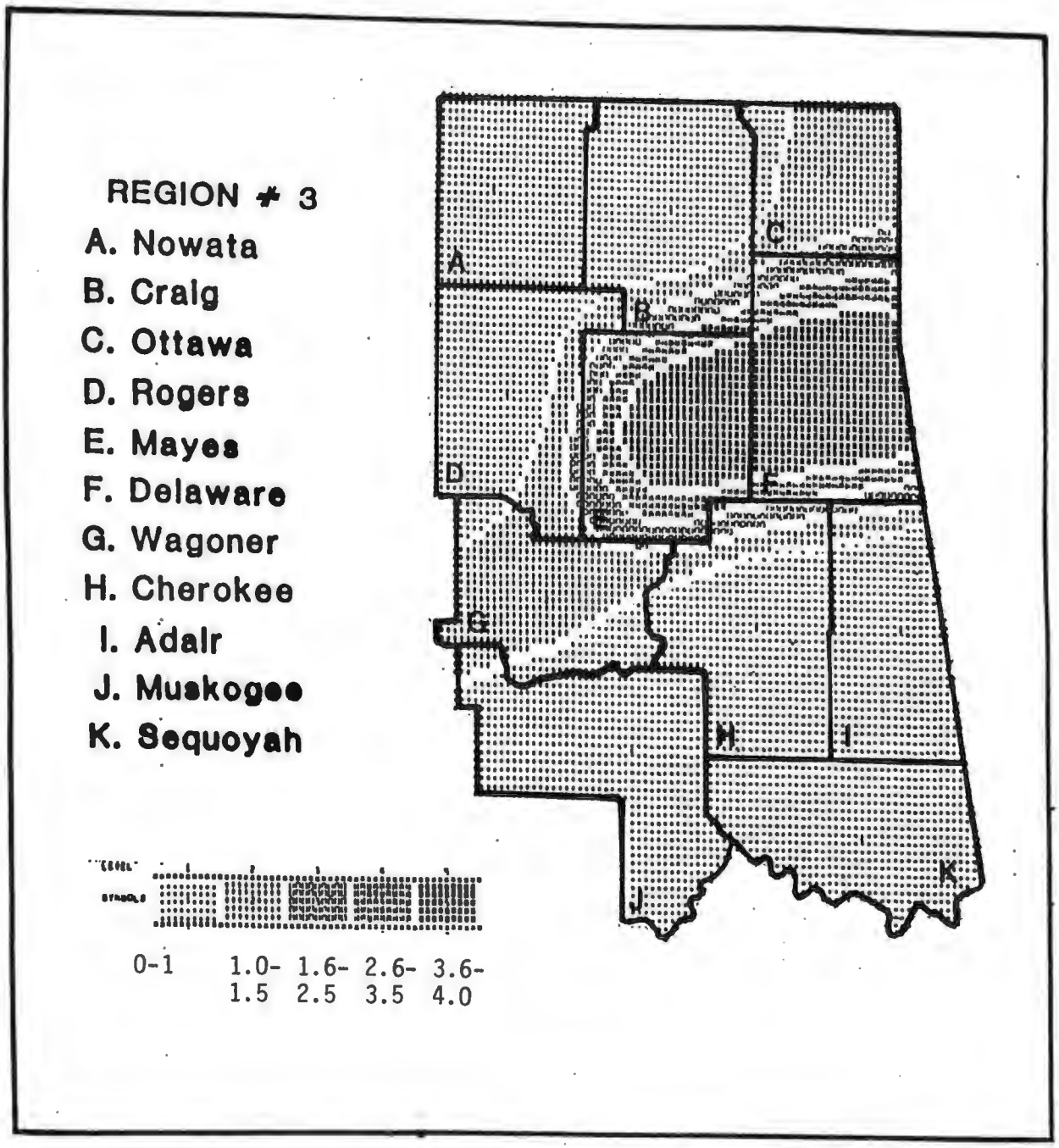


Figure III-7. Density of Middle Woodland (Hopewell) sites by county, Management Region 3.

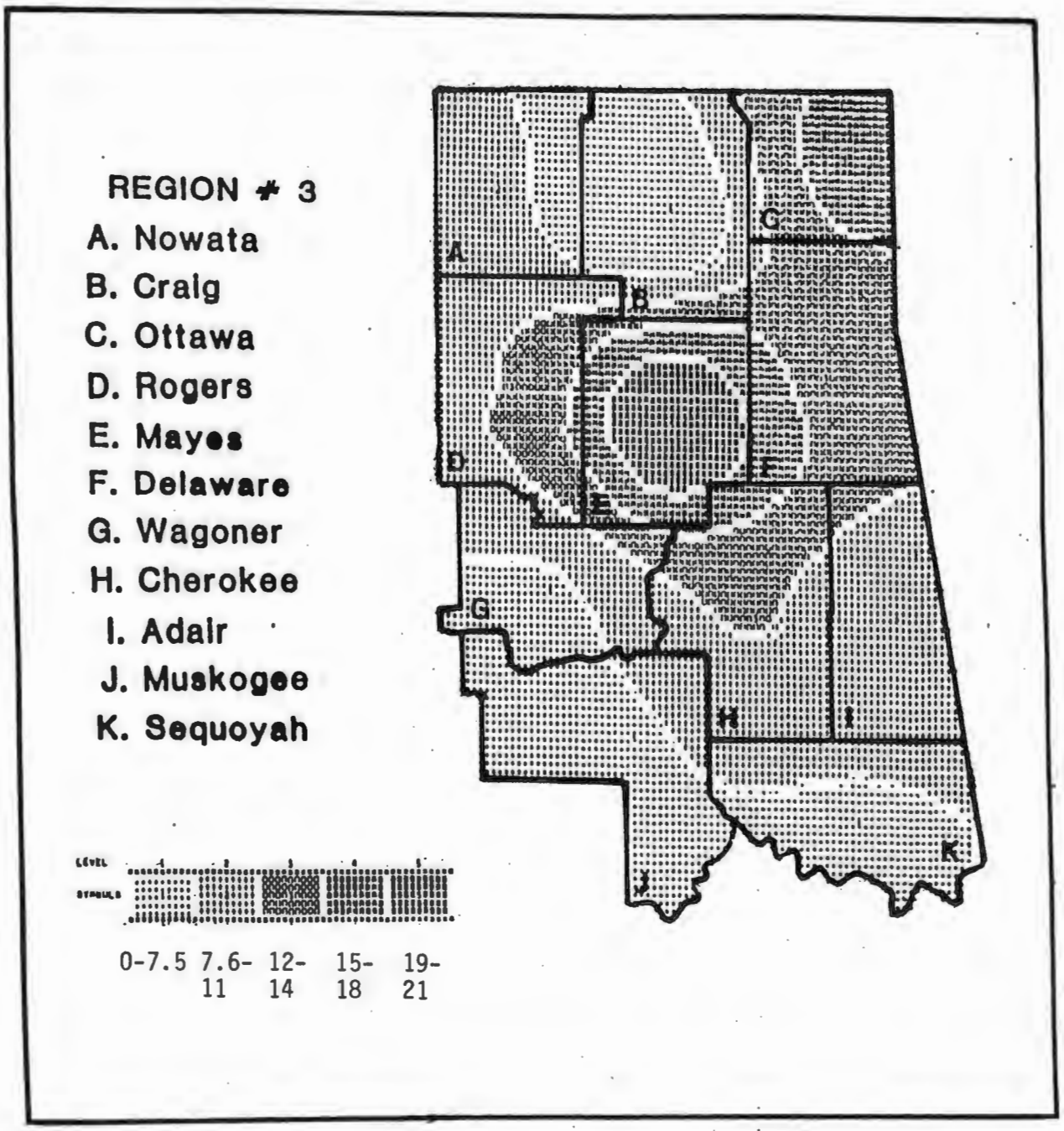


Figure III-8. Density of local Woodland sites by county, Management Region 3.

Table III-9. Woodland Sites Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region 3.

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Adair County				
Drain	Ad-5	Archaic and Woodland?	Partially disturbed open camp that may have vertical and horizontal stratigraphy.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2, IIB, IIE1-5.
Summit	Ad-15	Archaic or Woodland	Partially well preserved open site.	IB2, IC1,3.
Christie	Ad-26	Woodland?	Large open site with potententially stratified deposits.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?
Cherokee County				
Ogles	Ck-78	Archaic and Woodland	Large open site with potentially preserved deposits.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Sutton	Ck-79	Woodland and Prehistoric Village	Two contiguous rockshelters which may contain undisturbed habitation deposits.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Sissney	Ck-83	Archaic and Woodland?	Large open site which may have both vertically and horizontally stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Langston #1	Ck-188[a]	Woodland?	Open site with potentially preserved deposits and habitation features.	IB1; IIA2?, IIB? IIC?, IIE?
Craig County				
Praytor	Cg-2	Woodland	Small camp or hamlet with well preserved midden.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB, IIC, IIE1-6.

Table III-9 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Craig County				
Heath	Cg-3	Woodland and Prehistoric Village	Open site with bedrock mortars and possibly preserved midden.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Delaware County				
Bolton Cave	D1-126	Woodland? and Prehistoric Village	Large rockshelter with perhaps 15 feet of fairly well preserved deposits.	IB2, IC1 & 3.
Kansas Springs #1	D1-151	Archaic and/or Woodland	Large open site with preserved deposits and perhaps habitation features	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-6?
Hagar	D1-162	Archaic and Woodland	Sizeable open camp with potentially preserved habitation features and stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Londagin Shelter	D1-164	Archaic?, Woodland? and Prehistoric Village	Long, low rockshelter with partially preserved midden.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Glenn	D1-168	Archaic and/or Woodland	Large open site with potentially preserved deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
West	D1-169	Woodland or Prehistoric Village	Open site with potentially preserved midden and habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Owens	D1-171	Woodland or Prehistoric Village	Large open camp or village with potentially preserved habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table III-9 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Delaware County				
Arch Forman Cave	DL-181	Woodland and/or Prehistoric Village	Large cave with partially disturbed midden.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Mayes County				
Cedar Crest	My-14	Woodland or Archaic	Large open camp with stratified midden; shoreline erosion now destroying site.	IB2; IC1.
Red Bird Creek	My-24	Archaic and/or Woodland	Large open camp or village with different activity areas and possibly stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	My-41	Woodland?	Possible camp or hamlet with some preserved deposits.	IB2, IC1,3,& 4.
Kerr Dam	My-48	Archaic and Woodland	Open camp on terrace with at least 2 stratified deposits in 4 feet of terrace fill.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE1-6.
Pohly Shelter	My-54	Archaic, Woodland, and Prehistoric Village	Partially excavated rock-shelter which had nearly 3 feet of midden deposits.	IIA1-2.
Pryor Creek Mounds	My-94	Woodland?	Six small, rock-filled mounds that are well preserved.	IA1-2; IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE.
Edmiston	My-110	Woodland?	Large open site that may have fairly well preserved activity areas and middens.	IB2, IC3-4.

Table III-9 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Mayes County				
Benham	My-117	Archaic and/or Woodland	Open camp or village with potential activity areas and possibly stratified deposits.	IB2, IC3-4.
Chouteau Creek	My-125	Archaic, Woodland and Prehistoric Village	Large camp or village with potential activity areas and stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE1-6?
Brush Creek	My-126	Archaic and/or Woodland	Open camp or village with possible activity areas and preserved stratified deposits.	IB1, IC3-4; IIA1-2?
Salt Spring	My-129	Woodland and Prehistoric Village	Open camp with potentially preserved, stratified midden.	IB1; IIA1-2, IIB, IIE1-6.
	My-131	Woodland?	Open site with potentially well preserved deposits.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIE1-6?
	My-133	Archaic and/or Woodland	Large camp or village that may have different activity areas and/or stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE1-6?
Muskogee County				
Thomas	Ms-68	Woodland or Prehistoric Village	Open camp or hamlet which may have preserved deposits or habitation features.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Shelby	Ms-78	Woodland or Prehistoric Village	Small camp or farmstead with some preserved midden and possibly other features.	IB2, IC1,3,4.
Vann	Ms-80	Archaic, Woodland, Prehistoric Village and Historic	Notable setting that contains remains from many different societies; may be stratified.	IIB, IIC1, IIE1-6.

Table III-9 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Nowata County				
	Nw-16	Woodland or Plains Village	Eroding camp or small village that has some intact habitation features.	IB2, IC1.
	Nw-30	Archaic or Woodland?	Small rockshelter in upland setting; may have several feet of undisturbed midden.	IB2, IC1,3,4.
	Nw-45	Woodland?	Small, fairly well preserved mound of burned rock; site being destroyed by shoreline erosion.	IB2, IC1.
	Nw-50	Woodland?	Fairly well preserved rock mound and nearby habitation deposits.	IB2, IC1,2,4.
	Nw-51	Woodland	Open camp or small village with clues to different activity areas.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	Nw-94	Archaic or Woodland	Open site of uncertain size that may have thin undisturbed deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Ottawa County				
Twin Bridges	Ot-9	Archaic and Woodland?	Partially eroded open camp that may have some preserved stratified deposits.	IB2, IC1 & 4.
Killough	Ot-12	Woodland?	Sizeable open site with midden and potentially preserved habitation features.	IB1, IB2?, IC3-4?

Table III-9 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Ottawa County				
Peoria Flint Quarries	Ot-13	Woodland and Prehistoric Village?	Major flint quarries for Peoria (Keokuk) chert; some pits recently destroyed but others remain.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IID?, IIE2 & 6.
	Ot-18	Woodland?	Well preserved group of four small mounds of burned rock.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB? IIC?, IIE?
	Ot-37	Archaic and Woodland?	Large open camp with potentially preserved deposits.	IA1, IB1-2, IC3; IIA1-2?
Rogers County				
Politte	Ro-22	Woodland?	Well preserved burned rock mound and associated habitation area.	IB1; IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE.
Lay	Ro-27	Archaic and Woodland?	Seemingly well preserved open site; may have habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Lay #2	Ro-29	Woodland?	Possibly well preserved open camp or village.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Thompson	Ro-30	Archaic and/or Woodland	Small open site with potentially well preserved midden and likely habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Rocky Point	Ro-58	Woodland?	At least two potential burned rock mounds and associated habitation area.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB? IIC?, IIE?
Black Fox Mounds	Ro-64	Woodland?	Five small mounds of burned rock and associated habitation area with bedrock mortars.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table III-9 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Rogers County				
Dog Creek II	Ro-66	Archaic or Woodland	Open site with concentrated debris; may have deep deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Sequoyah County				
	Sq-43	Woodland and/or Prehistoric Village	Sizeable open camp with potentially preserved midden and habitation features.	IB2, IC1, 3 & 4.
Black	Sq-63	Woodland?	Open camp with potentially preserved midden and habitation features.	IB2, IC1, 3 & 4.
Lee Creek Archeological District				
	Sq-100	Archaic or Woodland	Possibly well preserved open camp or village.	IB1; IIA1-2, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Wagoner County				
Martin-Vincent	Wg-8	Woodland and Prehistoric Village	Large camp and/or village with midden and other habitation remains.	IB2, IC1, 3 & 4.
Vermillion	Wg-13	Woodland?	Perhaps a dozen low mounds of burned rock.	IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	Wg-30	Woodland, Prehistoric Village, and Historic	Two burned rock mounds and habitation deposits from probably later occupations.	IB1; IIB, IIC, IIE1-6.

[a] Already on or eligible for National Register.

Archaic residents.

While over 120 sites with Woodland occupations have been recorded for this study unit, the absence of systematic survey data has limited identification of Woodland settlement patterns and a number of questions remain unanswered. For example, do different settlement patterns exist for Hopewell and indigenous Woodland groups? Additional information is also needed on the full range of Woodland site types. Because of the limited nature of excavations conducted at Woodland sites (particularly in regard to specialized data recovery techniques), we have only minimal knowledge of the people's diet and subsistence strategies.

Another major gap in our knowledge concerns general information on Woodland behavioral patterns. Woodland groups in the eastern United States developed elaborate rituals for treatment of the dead, including the construction of large burial mounds. There is also evidence of class distinction and some degree of role specialization in Hopewell culture. Are these characteristics also present in the Hopewell socieites living in northeast Oklahoma?

Future Research

The lack of information on basic aspects of the Woodland Period is significant because it is clear that economic, social, political, and religious developments during this time provided the foundation for the fluorescence in Village Farming societies in the region during the following time period (ca. A.D. 900 to 1500). If we are to learn and explain how these Village Farming societies attained their distinctive characteristics, we must gain a better understanding of social and cultural processes operating during the Woodland Period.

Of special interest are the clues that Woodland inhabitants of Management Region 3 originated from two very different types of societies-- Hopewell

cultural groups from the north and groups developing out of an indigenous Archaic hunting and gathering pattern. Consequently, future research should focus on gathering data that might clarify the origins and existence of the two societies. Relevant data might include the findings from comparing modal behavior in knapping practices, stone tool manufacture, pottery making, butchering practices, dwelling construction, the selection of site settings, use of space within settlements, and site function. Obviously, physical anthropological studies comparing Archaic and Woodland skeletal populations in the region and adjoining portions of neighboring states would be useful. Also, sites near the boundary between the cultures may yield clues to their interaction. This interaction was not always peaceful. A mass grave at the McCutchan-McLaughlin Site in Latimer County is thought to represent the victims of Woodland raiders from the Ozarks of northeast Oklahoma.

Besides affording a chance to study prehistoric social boundaries and interaction, Region 3's Woodland Period sites are locations that bear witness to some 700 years of adaptation to diverse settings and natural resources. Findings from studies of soils, pollen, snails, and animal remains deposited at a few sites have provided clues that the climate fluctuated some between A.D. 100 and 800. Although the full nature of these fluctuations have not been established , they undoubtedly had important effects on the extent of land use by Woodland Period groups. During this period, Oklahoma natives evolved from semi-sedentary nomadic hunters and gatherers to semi-sedentary to sedentary horticulturalists. More research needs to be directed to identifying the plants being domesticated. In addition, the processes behind this change need to be delineated and explained. Fascinating accounts of human persistence and adaptation may be revealed by studying clues to the cultural change taking place at these Woodland sites.

Finally, our ability to perceive and explain Woodland Period cultural developments and relationships have become somewhat hindered by a growing profusion of terms applied to assemblages and sites. For example, the terms Woodland Horizon, Plains Woodland Period, Cooper Focus, Delaware Focus, Fourche Maline Focus, and Fourche Maline Phase have been applied to northeast Oklahoma archeological remains dating to this period. This plethora of terminology has resulted from the use of different classification systems as well as uncertainty, inability, and/or disinterest in identifying local and regional variations. Whatever the reasons, understanding the important economic, social, and political developments during this period necessitate having comparability in the systems used to identify and correlate culturally similar sites within the region and between regions. Meaningful results can only come from careful application of taxonomic labels and close scrutiny of site assemblages.

These goals and other areas for future research are identified in Table III-10.

Factors Effecting Region 3's Woodland Sites

Vandalism, urban expansion, industrialization, shoreline erosion, and surface mining are the principal factors resulting in disturbance and destruction of Woodland sites in Management Region 3.

Vandalism, in particular, has significantly contributed to the loss of valuable information on Woodland occupations. Readily discernible Woodland deposits in the caves and rockshelters of Mayes, Ottawa, Delaware, and Cherokee counties have especially suffered at the hands of relic collectors and commercial pothunters. Besides rockshelters, many Woodland burned rock mounds in Ottawa and Mayes counties have been ripped apart by treasure seekers and relic hunters.

Erosional processes are another primary factor affecting Woodland sites.

Table III-10. Research Questions About the Woodland Period, Management Region 3.

MORPHOLOGICAL RESEARCH	CULTURE HISTORY RESEARCH	BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH	ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Are there resource preferences and/or manufacturing traditions that can be identified for specific localities and/or particular times? Despite several sites being excavated and radiocarbon dated, the character of tool kits, assemblages, and knapping traditions for specific times or localities remains unclear. Can these characteristics be documented? What are the characteristics and distribution of the Cooper Complex? What is the significance of this complex's similarities and differences compared to the Kansas City Hopewell materials?	Can specific tool kits and assemblages be identified that are representative of a culture sequence for the region? What kinds of ties are demonstrable between assemblages and manufacturing processes manifest during specific times? Is it possible to trace Woodland manufacturing practices to those of native Archaic peoples? What are the origins of Woodland cultures (s) manifest here? How long did people making and using Woodland materials persist in this region?	Are there local or regional distributions of assemblages that comprise evidence for different Woodland communities and/or societies? If so, what clues exist for explaining economic, social, and/or political organizatins? Is there evidence for economic, social, and/or political ties with neighboring or distant groups? Most excavated sites have yielded uncertain clues to site structure and function; can data collection be improved to enhance recovery of findings relevant to questions about function, group size, and organization, and season of use? Did these people participate in the ceremonialism known elsewhere during this period? Does the appearance of Woodland materials here result from immigration of people or the diffusion of of ideas? Are there Woodland settlements and communities? (To date, traces of permanent houses are unknown.) What evidence exists for documenting and explaining the importance of long-distance trade?	Findings from sites in the region attest to moist conditions until around A.D. 800; can these environmental conditions be verified, elaborated on, or altered by new information? The studied sites rarely yield evidence for permanent habitation; were these people as nomadic as the sites appear? What were Woodland settlement practices here, and did they change through time? What resources (plants and animals) were used during this period? Is there evidence for farming? If so, are there resulting effects on demographic, economic, political, or religious aspects of these communities? Of what significance to settlement and resource use are the burned rock mounds common to bluff tops in the region?

Construction of Grand Lake O' the Cherokees, Markham Ferry, Ft.Gibson, and Oologah lakes and the Arkansas River Navigation Canal has resulted in the flooding of large portions of northeast Oklahoma's major river valleys. A number of Woodland sites such as Cooper and Evans 2 were inundated by Grand Lake O' the Cherokees. In addition, waters from these lakes are daily eroding terraces and rockshelters containing unstudied archeological deposits. Burials, middens, burned-rock mounds, and stratified deposits are being destroyed by shoreline erosion around Lakes Oologah, Tenkiller, and Ft. Gibson and the Arkansas River Navigation Canal. Once exposed, these sites are frequently subjected to more destruction by relic collectors. Clearly, irreplaceable information about Woodland people's activities, settlements, and settings is being lost to existing lakes and waterways.

A number of Woodland sites have also been directly affected by housing and industrial expansion associated with population growth in cities and towns such as Muskogee, Claremore, Pryor, and Tahlequah. For example, the Pryor Creek Mounds are seriously endangered by industrial growth in the Pryor area. Other burned rock mounds near Claremore and Muskogee are being similarly threatened. As these communities continue their outward expansion, other Woodland sites face damage and/or destruction.

Archeological sites of the Woodland study unit are also being lost as a consequence of the construction of resorts, condominiums, and lakeshore housing at many of northeast Oklahoma's lakes. Several 1500 year old mounds have been graded away at Markham Ferry Lake in Mayes County and Ft. Gibson Lake in Wagoner County.

In sum, land alteration resulting from surface mining activities in northeast Oklahoma counties containing coal bearing deposits constitutes another major threat to Woodland sites in Management Region 3. Many of these

tracts proposed for mining operations have been surveyed for archeological sites as a consequence of federal rules and regulations. However, few Woodland Period sites have been identified during these investigations. Because of the ephemeral surface appearance of some of these Woodland occupations (e.g. burned-rock mounds), these sites may go undetected in areas where dense secondary cover or woods are present. It is suspected that an unknown number of upland temporary camps and burned-rock mounds of Woodland cultural affiliation have been badly damaged or destroyed as a consequence of coal mining activities.

Agricultural practices in the region are not viewed as significant a threat to Woodland sites as those factors previously discussed. However, deep plowing along the Arkansas River Valley has resulted in some Woodland occupations being churned up and brought to the soil surface. Once the remains of houses, burials, pits, and midden deposits are disturbed to this extent, they lose much of their contextual integrity.

Land alteration practices have resulted in the destruction of substantial numbers of Woodland sites. This loss of information is even more pronounced because of the limited baseline data available for this study unit.

Treatment of Region 3's Woodland Sites

Sites of the Woodland study unit have been recorded for a variety of physiographic settings throughout the counties that comprise Management Region 3. Because of the limited number of sites which have been thoroughly studied, our knowledge of Woodland cultural patterns is at best, extremely limited. It can be documented however, that site types such as base camps, rockshelters, temporary camps, and burned rock-rock mounds can be found in upland and alluvial valley topographic situations. Thus, it is difficult to exclude any setting from consideration in respect to its potential for evidence of Woodland occupations. The limited baseline data also makes it impractical to

define any given site type as containing redundant information or as having limited research potential. These conditions make it difficult to prescribe a specific treatment program. At this time, almost any Woodland site with some degree of contextual integrity has potential for enhancing our knowledge of this study unit and should merit merit mitigative treatment in the form of further investigation and/or preservation.

It is particularly important that sites which contain data bearing on Hopewell occupation of the region receive further study. In addition, sites with remains potentially capable of answering questions on settlement patterns, subsistence practices, and social, political, and religious systems merit special attention.

Because of the large number of classification schemes in use, additional efforts should also be directed to refinement and development of a consistent taxonomic structure for classifying and identifying Woodland cultural manifestations. This will require careful inspection of the material culture base of Woodland Period sites.

Village Farming (A.D. 800-1500)

Characteristics

Beginning around A.D. 800-850, large societies of farming people were establishing themselves along the major river systems in Oklahoma (especially those in Mangement Region 3). These people depended heavily on raising corn, beans, and squash which was supplemented by hunting game and gathering seasonally available wild plants. Although groups throughout the state shared similar economies and levels of technology, each developed variations in farming and village life patterns. In eastern Oklahoma, the Caddoan pattern evolved which emphasized the construction of large temple mounds and elaborate ritual associated with treatment of the dead.

As alluded to in the description of this study unit, people lived in small to moderate-sized villages concentrated on terraces of principal streams and rivers. Although villages might be periodically relocated, habitation of these sites was more or less permanent. However, males might leave the village on lengthy hunting trips. There was diversity in the size of settlements with isolated farmsteads, hamlets, and villages being the primary residence types. In the Caddoan pattern, there also existed a hierarchially structured system of ceremonial centers comprised of burial and pyramidal earthen mounds. These centers probably represent sites used primarily for religious purposes and they may not have had a resident population. Other site types found for this period include temporary hunting camps, quarry/workshops, and specialized activity procurement locales (e.g. salt and other mineral extraction areas).

Dramatic increases in population size compared to the preceding Woodland study unit led to greater complexity in social and political organization. Particularly in the case of the Caddo, people lived in societies where ranked levels of status existed. This status was usually inherited along kinship lines. Such ranked inheritance contributed to political power being consolidated among a restricted number of families within the group.

Villages usually contained from 10 to 20 houses and a formal cemetery area. In the case of the Caddo, some individuals received special treatment with exotic goods being present. In other cases, leaders of the Caddo were placed in burial mounds with extensive ritualized treatment (e.g., interment on log litters). An extensive trade network was also in existence for most of this period with materials exchanged between the Southern Plains, the Southwest, and the southeastern United States. Some of this trade involved the long-distance import of items such as conch shell from the Gulf Coast of Mexico and copper from the Great Lakes region.

Existing Data

From A.D. 800 to the 1500s, Management Region 3 was the homeland and hunting territory of farming people whose cultural and social ties were with Caddoan-speaking societies to the south. These village farmers were highly productive horticulturalists who developed a society of different social classes, played an important role in trade between Southeastern chiefdoms and Southern Plains village farmers, built community centers dominated by earthen mounds, and participated in ceremonialism that was practiced and expanded to many Southeastern Indian societies. During the 700 years that Caddoan villagers inhabited the region, they made notable changes in their settlement pattern, their use of seasonal camps, their use of natural resources, their construction and use of ceremonial centers, and in the general character of their society. Currently, 171 sites containing evidence of Caddoan occupation have been recorded within the region (Table III-11;Figure III-9). Because of the research emphasis which has been placed on the Village Farming Period greater information is available on the nature of the site types and the settlement distribution than is present for other study units. In general, Caddoan occupations are present throughout the region. Upland settlements are comprised of temporary hunting and gathering camps in open settings and rockshelters and small farming hamlets or isolated farmsteads. The river valleys contain a more hierarchical pattern of farmsteads, hamlets, villages, and ceremonial centers. Following sections detail the nature of these sites and the changes that occurred in the settlement-subsistence pattern over the 700 years of this cultural period.

The Harlan, Vanderpool, McCarter, McCulley, Wendtland, Dickson-Haraway, and Shelby sites are examples of community centers, settlements, and camps established in Management Region 3 by Caddoan-related people between A.D. 800

Table III-11. Sites With Village Farming Occupations, Management Region 3.

County	Total Sites
Adair	9
Cherokee	23
Craig	6
Delaware	63
Mayes	31
Muskogee	63
Nowata	2
Ottawa	4
Rogers	8
Sequoyah	35
Wagoner	21
Total	171

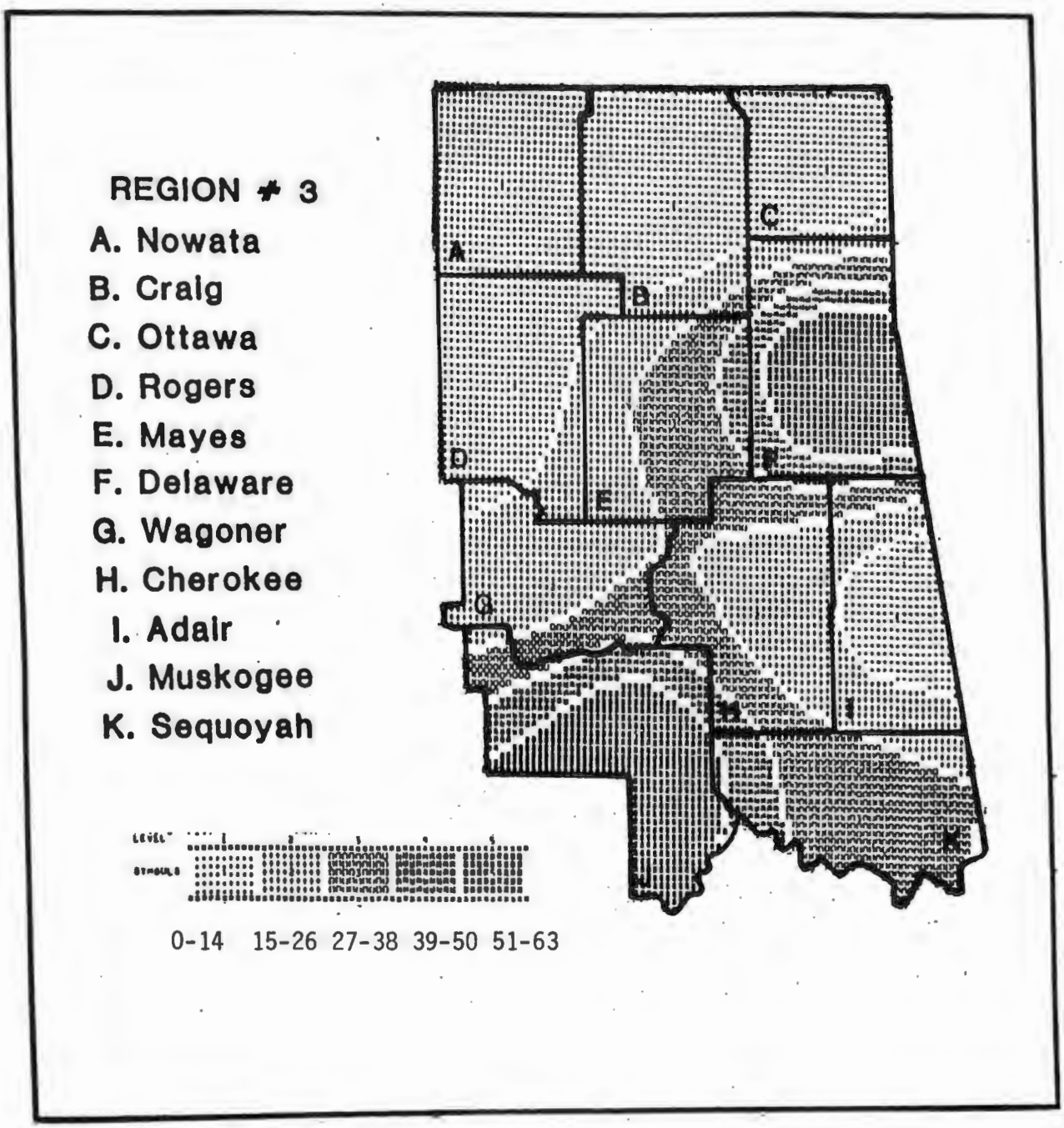


Figure III-9. Density of Village Farming sites by county, Management Region 3.

and 900. These studied sites are principally along the Arkansas River and the lower courses of the Grand and Illinois rivers. These areas also contain many unstudied sites that probably represent additional camps, farmsteads, and villages used as Caddoan settlers moved into the region from homelands in the northern valleys of the Ouachita Mountains.

By A.D. 1100, Caddoan people had settled most of the Grand River Valley as well as those valleys cut into the Ozark Uplift and those draining the eastern half of the Cherokee Prairie. From A.D. 950 to 1200, the Harlan Site, Cherokee County, was apparently the principal religious-political center for the Arkansas River Basin of eastern Oklahoma. But sites such as Reed, Lillie Creek, Hughes, Parris, and probably Ewing Chapel (or Maconally) were important secondary centers near the border of Caddoan settlement and at strategic points for controlling travel, communication , and trade on the streams draining eastern Oklahoma's Arkansas Basin. Near these major and secondary centers occur farmsteads, hamlets, and occasional villages. The School Land I, School Land II, and Fine sites comprise excavated and reported examples of such settlements. In contrast, the Huffaker, Jensen, and Goff Shelter sites appear to be base camps or temporary camps used by Caddoan farmers and hunting parties between A.D. 900 and 1200.

Around A.D. 1200, Caddoan farmers abandoned settlements and ceremonial centers in the northern and western parts of Management Region 3 and moved back to the lower courses of the Grand, Illinois, and Arkansas rivers. Although the reasons for this withdrawal are not firmly established, the late 1100s are contemporaneous with the suspected Pacific climatic episode, a prolonged period of summer droughts that are believed to have affected the Central and Southern Plains. Similar droughts in the 1930s reduced summer rainfall in the northern and western portions of Management Region 3 by 40%. Clearly, comparable droughts in the late 1100s and early 1200s would have

seriously affected Caddoan farmers' fields and gardens and the game they hunted. This would have reduced the essential food supply of the society.

From A.D. 1200 to 1400, Caddoans continued to inhabit Management Region 3 and to maintain a few socio-political centers. The Brackett Site, a single mound and small village in Cherokee County, was the main center for the Illinois River drainage, whereas the Norman Site, with its four mounds in Wagoner County replaced the Harlan Site as the principal center for the Grand River Basin. Settlements for this era include the Cookson, Vanderpool, and Morris sites along the lower Illinois River and the Horton and Cat Smith sites along the Arkansas River. Besides these settlements, Caddoan were increasingly using base camps such as the Owl Cave, Lundy, Cooper Shelter, Creek #3, Guffy #4, Wybark, and Martin-Vincent sites, in the northern parts of the Ozarks and Cherokee Prairie. These base camps apparently served as seasonal, probably fall locations, where small bands of people camped while hunting game and gathering nuts and other edible wild plants. Even more temporarily used hunting-gathering camps seem to be represented by the reported Wolf Creek, Bruno, and Travesty sites along the Grand and Arkansas rivers.

After A.D. 1400, Caddoan people typically inhabited a few hamlets or villages along the Arkansas River in the southern part of Management Region 3 while periodically using rockshelters and open sites as base camps for seasonal hunting-gathering expeditions to the Cherokee Prairie and northern Ozarks. To date, the Mode and Jug Hill sites are the only Post-A.D. 1400 settlements known in the northern half of the region, but there are many base and secondary camps: Evans #2, Copeland, Copeland #2, Smith I, Smith II, Cooper Shelter, Guffy # 4, Pohly Shelter, Shetley Shelter, Satterfield Shelter, Packard, and Satterfield Mound J. The latter was a natural mound

that was briefly camped upon. After A. D. 1400, Caddoans noticeably curtailed their use of mound sites in the region, apparently placing a few burials in one of the Norman Site's mounds and perhaps using a building adjacent to the Parris Mound. Meanwhile, the Cookson, Gann, Vann, Harvey, and Sheffield sites comrpise some of the small hamlets these people continued to inhabit along the Arkansas River and lower Illinois River in the southern part of Region 3. Here, Caddoans also frequented base camps, such as Lovers Leap Shelter, the Goff Shelter, and the Vian Creek Shelter, as well as a few secondary camps.

In summary, after A. D. 1400, Caddoan people were principally living in the southern half of Management Region 3. However, their settlements appear less permanent than before. The absence of middens and the presence of many trash-filled storage pits near less substantially built houses are potential clues that post A.D. 1400 Caddoans were periodically leaving their settlements. In contrast, the numerous base and secondary camps known for the northern parts of the region appear to be sites that were frequently used by hunting-gathering parties. Both village and camps yield evidence of increasing use of bison and stone and bone tools similar to those of Plains Villager societies found farther to the west. All in all, it seem clear that by A. D. 1400, Caddoan people who had once been intensive farmers and mound builders had begun changing their society to one that inhabited semi-permanent villages during the growing season but that abandoned these villages to hunt bison and other game in the fall.

Of the 171 Village Farming Period sites in Management Region 3, 89 are believed to contain well preserved middens and habitation features. Seven are currently listed on or considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These sites represent settlements, ceremonial centers, open camps, and rockshelters that figured prominently in the economic, social, and religious lives of the village farmers. Moreover, these sites are thought to

contain clues to to important social and economic changes experienced by these people between A.D. 800 and 1500. The inventory of these archeological resources is presented in Table III-12.

Gaps in Our Knowledge

Despite the extensive research conducted at Caddoan sites in the region, much remains to be learned of these village farmers social, economic, and religious systems. Most of the excavated sites were situated in the principal river valleys (e.g. the Grand, Illinois, and Arkansas). Thus, we know considerably less about sites in upland settings. Furthermore, because most of these excavations took place some 20 to 50 years ago, they did not have the advantages of advances made in data recovery techniques since the late 1960s, especially in the area of specialized techniques designed to recover micro-faunal and floral remains. The absence of data derived from use of such techniques has limited our interpretation of a number of aspects of the basic cultural pattern.

While substantial data has been accumulated on assemblage composition and architectural design of houses, little is known about community structure and social-political processes of village life. Aside from evidence that the Caddo were farmers, there are also significant gaps in our knowledge concerning diet and exploitative strategies used in this farming-hunting-gathering pattern. The most notable omissions occur in the area of political and religious activities. Although a number of burial mounds at ceremonial centers have been excavated, full understanding of the political system and the religious/symbolic behavior which led to mound construction and the elaborate treatment of the dead remains an elusive goal. Finally, we need better data on the environmental changes that took place during this period and the effect of these changes on the social, economic, and religious systems

Table III-12 Village Farming Sites Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region 3.

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Adair County				
Houston	Ad-7	Archaic and Village Farming	Partially disturbed site that may be stratified and that appears to have a reasonably preserved mound.	IA1, IB2; IC3-4.
Maconally	Ad-11	Village Farming	Flat-topped mound now used as a cemetery.	IA1-2; IIA1; IIC1, IIE1-5.
Merriott	Ad-35	Village Farming	Large open site that may be a village; seems to have preserved deposits.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB, IIC?, IIE?
Ford	Ad-36	Village Farming	Large farmstead or hamlet with potentially undisturbed habitation features.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE?
Cherokee County				
George #1	Ck-50	Village Farming	Probable village site which may still have undisturbed habitation features.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Sutton	Ck-79	Woodland and Village Farming	Two contiguous rockshelters which may contain undisturbed habitation deposits.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Craig County				
Hunt	Cg-1	Village Farming	Small open camp or hamlet; may have well preserved deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Heath	Cg-3	Woodland and Village Farming	Open site with bedrock mortars and possibly preserved midden.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table III-12 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Craig County				
Meadows	Cg-16	Village Farming	Open camp or village; may have well preserved deposits and habitation remains.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Delaware County				
Bolton Cave	D1-126	Woodland? and Village Farming	Large rockshelter with prehaps 15 feet of fairly well preserved deposits.	IB2, IC1 & 3.
Mitchell	D1-141	Village Farming	Rockshelter with at least 6 feet of fairly well preserved midden deposits.	IB2, IC1 & 3.
Morrison	D1-158	Archaic and Village Farming	Large open site with preserved deposits and perhaps features.	IB2, IC3-4.
Morrison Shelter	D1-159	Archaic? and Village Farming	Well preserved rockshelter.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE1-6.
Londagin Shelter	D1-164	Archaic?, Woodland?, and Village Farming	Long, low rockshelter with partially preserved midden.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
West	D1-169	Woodland or Village Farming	Open site with potentially preserved midden and habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Owens	D1-171	Woodland or Village Farming	Large open camp or village with potentially preserved habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table III-12 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Delaware County				
Edmonson	D1-176	Archaic and Village Farming	Large open camp or village that may have preserved habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
May Branch	D1-180	Village Farming	Possible hamlet with two low possible mounds.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Arch Forman Cave	D1-181	Woodland and/or Village Farming	Large cave with partially disturbed midden.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Mayes County				
Spring Creek	My-12	Archaic and Village Farming	Open site with clues to different activity areas and stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-6?
McClung	My-13	Village Farming	Open camp or village with potentially preserved midden and habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Martin Shelter	My-53	Village Farming	Partially disturbed small rockshelter.	IB2, IC1.
Pohly Shelter	My-54	Archaic, Woodland, and Village Farming	Partially excavated rock-shelter which had nearly 3 feet of midden deposits.	IIA1-2.
Langley Shelter	My-100	Village Farming	Fairly well preserved rock-shelter in Cherokee Prairie uplands.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE1-6.
Wright Shelter	My-122	Village Farming	Well preserved rockshelter with perhaps 20 inches of midden.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE1-6.

Table III-12 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Mayes County				
Chouteau Creek	My-125	Archaic, Woodland, and Village Farming	Large camp or village with potential activity areas and stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE1-6?
Salt Spring	My-129	Woodland and Village Farming	Open camp with potentially preserved, stratified midden.	IB1; IIA1-2, IIB, IIE1-6.
Gafford Shelter	My-137	Village Farming	Small rockshelter with thin, fairly well preserved midden.	IB2, IC3-4; IIA1-2?
Myrtle	My-152	Village Farming	Open camp site with apparently well preserved deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE?
Muskogee County				
Hughes Site	Ms-4&5	Village Farming	Partially excavated ceremonial center that may still have some preserved village remains.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIC1, IIE2 & 6.
Staten	Ms-9[a]	Village Farming and Historic	Potential village in fair state of preservation; log cabin also present.	IIA2, IIB, IIC1, IIE1-3.
Brashera	Ms-11[a]	Village Farming	Open camp or small hamlet with potentially preserved habitation deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE?
Webbers Falls #3	Ms-14	Village Farming	Open site with traces of trash pits; house remains may be present.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIE1-6.

Table III-12 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Muskogee County				
McCarter #1 & #2	Ms-15-16	Archaic and Village Farming	Open site with remains of houses and different activity areas; most of site destroyed.	IIC1.
Coody Creek	Ms-31	Archaic? and Village Farming	Large open camp with discrete activity areas and possible stratification.	IIA1-2, IIE.
Webb #1 & #2	Ms-47-48	Village Farming	Two nearby hamlets that may have remains of houses, trash pits, and other habitation features.	IA1, IB2, IC3-4; IIA1-2?
Wendtland #1	Ms-53	Village Farming	Major hamlet or village that may have well preserved habitation features and deposits.	IA1, IB2, IC3-4; IID?
Tyler #1	Ms-61	Village Farming	Small hamlet or farmstead that appears to have preserved habitation features and deposits.	IA1, IB2, IC4.
Tyler #2	Ms-62	Village Farming	Farmstead or small hamlet with potentially preserved habitation features and midden.	IA1, IB2, IC4.
Cowan	Ms-67	Village Farming	Potentially preserved small hamlet or farmstead.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Thomas	Ms-68	Woodland or Village Farming	Open camp or hamlet which may have preserved deposits or habitation features.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table III-12 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Muskogee County				
Pierson #1	Ms-69	Village Farming	Hamlet or small village which may have houses and other habitation features preserved.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Pierson #2	Ms-70	Village Farming	Large hamlet or village which may have preserved habitation features.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
C. Sheffield	Ms-73	Village Farming	Probable village with some preserved habitation features.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Dirty Creek	Ms-74	Village Farming	Small hamlet or farmstead with preserved midden and other possible habitation remains.	IIB, IIC1, IIE1-3.
Wybark	Ms-76[a]	Village Farming	One of the few really well stratified settlements known for Arkansas Basin; contains good evidence for alluviation.	IIA2, IIB, IIC1, IID1, IIE1-6.
Shelby	Ms-78	Woodland or Village Farming	Small camp or farmstead with some preserved midden and possibly other features.	IB2, IC1,3,4.
Vann	Ms-80	Archaic, Woodland, Village Farming and Historic	Notable setting that contains remains from many different societies; may be stratified.	IIB, IIC1, IIE1-6.
Sheltered Shelters	Ms-111	Archaic? and Village Farming	Series of virtually undisturbed shelters which contain at least two feet of midden.	IB1; IIB, IIC, IIE1-6.

Table III-12 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Muskogee County				
Arrowhead Point	Ms-114	Archaic and Village Farming	Large open camp with remains of burned rock ovens and possibly other features; may be stratified.	IIB, IIC1, IIE.
Water Tower	Ms-120	Archaic and Village Farming	Well preserved camp in upland setting; may contain different activity areas as well as stratified deposits.	IB1; IIB, IIC, IIE.
Brewers Bend	Ms-130	Village Farming	Hamlet with some preserved habitation deposits; being destroyed by shoreline erosion.	IB2, IC1,3,4.
Travesty	Ms-136	Archaic and Village Farming	Open site with some 15 feet of stratified deposits; being eroded by shoreline washing	IC1, 3,4.
Boudinot Branch	Ms-143	Archaic? or Village Farming	Fairly well preserved open camp or activity area that may relate to occupations at nearby Ms-61 and Ms-62.	IIB, IIC1, IIE.
Duncan-Alfred	Ms-170[a]	Village Farming and Archaic?	Well preserved shelter with deep midden deposits.	IB1; IIA2, IIB, IIC, IIE.
Gopher Village	Ms-202[a]	Village Farming	Hamlet or small village with some well preserved deposits.	IB1; IIA2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Axe Slough	Ms-211	Village Farming	Large village with potentially preserved habitation remains.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
South Bank	Ms-213	Village Farming	Potentially preserved village site; important to local settlement pattern.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table III-12 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Muskogee County				
Synard	Ms-214	Village Farming	Possible village with some preserved habitation remains.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE2-3.
Cook #2	Ms-220	Village Farming	Sizeable hamlet or village with potentially preserved habitation remains.	IA1, IB2, IC1,3,4.
Justice	Ms-221[a]	Village Farming	Buried camp or hamlet; should have well preserved features.	IA1, IB1; IIA2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Ottawa County				
Peoria Flint Quarries	Ot-13	Woodland and Village Farming	Major flint quarries for Peoria (Keokuk) chert; some pits recently destroyed but others remain.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IID?, IIE2 & 6.
Rogers County				
Osburn	Ro-19	Village Farming and Historic	Probable village or large hamlet with areas of well preserved midden; houses and trash pits likely.	IB2; IIA2?, IIB?, IIC?, IID2?, IIE?
Johnson	Ro-61	Archaic and Village Farming	Sizeable blufftop camp and/or village; may have some depth of deposits as well as different activity areas.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Sequoyah County				
Horton	Sq-11	Village Farming	Major village with houses, middens, pits, burials, and diverse activity areas.	IC3-4; IIA2.

Table III-12 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Sequoyah County				
Lee Creek Ceremonial Center	Sq-12	Archaic and Village Farming	Well preserved mound and Associated village; early Archaic occupation underlies at least the mound.	IC2; IID3.
Fine	Sq-13	Village Farming	Partially excavated hamlet with houses, midden, and burials.	IIC3, IIE1-6.
Harvey	Sq-18	Archaic, Village Farming, and Historic	Partially excavated site with stratified deposits, including houses, burials, and trash pits of a late prehistoric hamlet.	IIC1-3, IIE1-6.
Sheffield	Sq-22	Village Farming	Well preserved farmstead and cemetery; partially excavated.	IIC1, IIE1-6.
Dickson-Haraway	Sq-40	Archaic and Village Farming	Large open site with different activity areas and some preserved habatation deposits.	IIB, IIC, IIE.
	Sq-42	Village Farming	Small camp or farmstead with potentially well preserved deposits.	IB1; IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	Sq-43	Woodland and/or Village Farming	Sizeable open camp with potentially preserved midden and habitation features.	IB2, IC1, 3 & 4.
Wenners Camp	Sq-49	Village Farming	Possible salt producing camp and resulting midden.	IB2, IC1, 3 & 4.
Gates Shelters Nos. 1 & 2	Sq-52	Village Farming	Two small shelters which still may contain undisturbed middens.	IB2, IC1, 3 & 4.

Table III-12 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Sequoyah County				
Randy	Sq-62	Archaic and Village Farming	Eroding open camp and/or hamlet; has thin midden that seems fairly well preserved.	IB2, IC1, 3 & 4.
Labyrinth	Sq-70	Village Farming	Probable special activity area for prehistoric farmers.	IB1; IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-6.
Lee Creek Archeological District				
B. Waters #1	Sq-74	Village Farming	Major village with preserved habitation features and different activity areas.	IC2, IID3?
Howell	Sq-79	Village Farming	Well preserved village site.	IC2-4; IID3?
B. Parris	Sq-80	Village Farming	Large village site with potentially preserved deposits and habitation features.	IB1, IC2-4?, IID3?
Ellison #2	Sq-85	Village Farming	Large hamlet or village that may have well preserved habitation features and deposits.	IB1, IC2-4?, IID3?
Roberts Shelter	Sq-96	Village Farming	Small rockshelter in upland setting; may contain stratified deposits.	IB1, IC2-4?, IID3?
Stink Springs Hamlet	Sq-97	Village Farming	Possibly preserved hamlet or camp.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table III-12 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Sequoyah County				
J. Russell	Sq-160	Village Farming	Potentially preserved hamlet or small village.	IB1; IIA1-2, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Wagoner County				
Norman	Wg-2	Village Farming	Major ceremonial center; largely excavated or destroyed.	IIA1-2.
Martin-Vincent	Wg-8	Woodland and Village Farming	Large camp and/or village with midden and other habitation remains.	IB2, IC1, 3 & 4.
Underwood	Wg-24	Village Farming	Potentially preserved hamlet or small village; may have features and intact deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	Wg-30	Woodland, Prehistoric Village, and Historic	Two burned rock mounds and habitation deposits from probably later occupations.	IB1; IIB, IIC, IIE1-6.
	Wg-32	Prehistoric Village	Possible hamlet or camp with potentially preserved deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
McLendon Shelter	Wg-119	Prehistoric Village	Fairly well preserved rock-shelter with thin deposits; one of few known in upland setting of the locality.	IB2, IC1.

[a] Already on or eligible for National Register.

of Caddoan society.

Future Research

Because the village farmers who settled Management Region 3 may be linked to historically identifiable Caddoan tribes and bands, many questions entail research that should help document technological, economic, and, hopefully, social ties between 1200 and 500 years ago. Thus, as posed under Morphological Studies, how strong is the evidence for modal behavior continuities in the making and using of tool kits found with the Harlan, Spiro, and Ft. Coffee phases of the Caddoan tradition? Archeologists have also traditionally depended on pottery attributes to aid in distinguishing different contemporaneous societies. Isn't it possible that other technologies such as flint knapping and bone tool manufacture can also provide clues to identifying different tribes or bands? Perhaps thorough review of the ethnographic literature and documents would reveal socially distinct practices in the various technologies that can be identified in the archeological record.

Since the 1930s, archeologists have devoted much attention to the study of settlements and ceremonial centers of village farmers in eastern Oklahoma. These sites have yielded artistic pottery, ornaments, and ceremonial paraphernalia of exotic minerals and marine shell, as well as traces of elaborately planned burials and mounds, all of which bear witness to some of Oklahoma's most complex and sophisticated prehistoric societies. Many attributes of these societies link them to the mound building, socially-ranked horticulturalists who dominated the Mississippi River Valley and the Southeast between A.D. 900 and 1500. Ruled by priestly chiefs, these societies are believed to exemplify the most complex and advanced social, political, and religious developments known for Native Americans north of Mexico. In fact, these Southeastern societies most likely attained levels of political

organization that were precursory to state-level civilizations such as those encountered by the Spanish Conquistadors in Mexico and Peru in the sixteenth century. The emergence of states appears to involve ranked or stratified societies that maintain their power or ranking while transferring power to non-kin based institutions. However, the actual situations where states emerged without external influence from other state-level societies is poorly documented. Thus, the rise of pre-state societies in eastern Oklahoma provides excellent opportunities for archeologists to compile and study varied evidence needed for explaining these intriguing political developments.

Finally, archeologists are increasingly suspicious that climatic fluctuations were responsible for changing the noteworthy political-social-religious developments during the Village Farming Period. In particular, drought and erosion during the A.D. 1200s may have stimulated eastern Oklahoma's Caddoan inhabitants to abandon their northern and westernmost settlements and to retreat to the Arkansas River Valley between Muskogee and Ft. Smith. Even during the severe droughts of the 1930s, this region continued to receive 80 to 90% of its usual summer rainfall. Thus, it is more than likely that this area served as a refuge where thirteenth century Caddoan farmers could dependably raise crops. In general, however, the degree of variation in climatic conditions and its effects on plant and animal distributions are incompletely known and much research remains to be done to document the nature of climatic fluctuations and how these changes brought about new adaptative strategies on the part of village farming societies.

These are but a few of the research questions which merit greater attention. Topical areas proposed for future research are listed in Table III-13.

Table III-13. Research Questions About the Village Farming Period, Management Region 3.

MORPHOLOGICAL RESEARCH	CULTURE HISTORY RESEARCH	BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH	ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Will restudies of already reported assemblages enhance distinguishing manufacturing, maintenance, and useage systems? Can ties between implements and tasks be better established? Will systematic studies of assemblages and manufacturing traditions enhance differentiating sites and localities inhabited by descendants of Hopewell -influenced Woodland Period natives from those inhabited by Caddoan people? Do detailed studies of knapping and other manufacturing practices yield results that help substantiate continuity of modal behavior responsible for the assemblages of the Harlan, Spiro, and Ft. Coffee phases? Is such continuity indicative of social ties? A distinct assemblage has been considered representative of the Evans Phase; what distinguishes and characterizes this assemblage? Is it useful to continue recognizing this assemblage? The sparse remains from upland sites are often ignored; are there analytical approaches that will yield more information on site function and cultural affiliation? What quarrying and knapping strategies were employed at the Peoria and other notable quarries?	A cultural sequence for Caddoan peoples is constantly being elaborated and improved, but what is the sequence for Hopewell-Woodland descendants living here? Is this proposed historical model verifiable: Caddoans immigrated here between A.D. 1200 and emigrated from here after A.D. 1400? Is the Neosho Focus a valid cultural unit that should continue to be recognized in this region's cultural sequence? How early are Caddoan settlements in this region? What tribe (s) most likely descended from the Caddoan inhabitants of this region? Are the Osage represented in this region's prehistoric cultural sequence?	Did this region contain a border between Caddoan villagers and those descended from Hopewell influenced Woodland societies? Can this border be identified and the economic, social, and political relationships be documented and explained? Caddoan inhabitants here are postulated to have undergone immigration, population growth, resettlement, and, eventually, emigration; Can this sequence and these processes be substantiated? Caddoan's adoption of mound building and ceremonialism seen closely linked to contacts with people of the Coles Creek culture; what was the nature of these contacts? What role did they play in subsequent developments? Do Caddoan settlements have internal structure, settings, and/or contents that enable studying the number, composition, organization, and actions of their inhabitants? Are there clues to economic, social, and political institutions? What causal factors and processes were involved in the demise of Caddoan mound building and ceremonialism? Were chiefly and priestly institutions in conflict? Was there tension among competing leaders of different political-religious centers?	Can the details of climatic fluctuations and stability during these 700 years be elucidated? Were increasingly severe droughts and erosion around A.D. 1200 responsible for Caddoans abandoning settlements along the northern and western frontiers? Is there a site hierarchy (based on size, layout, number of houses, etc.) that attests to social, political, and other organizations which facilitated Caddoan's changing settlement strategies? Does this hierarchy persist through time? How did Caddoan people settle and use upland areas? Were there noteworthy changes in Caddoan settlement practices and resource use along the Arkansas and lower Grand rivers? If so, what were they and why did they occur? How did Caddoan villagers settle and use resources along secondary and tertiary tributaries to the Arkansas River? Caddoan villagers are believed to have become adept bison hunters after A.D. 1400; can this be verified? What were the affects of this practice on other aspects of their society? How do Caddo settlement practices in the Arkansas River basin compare with those in the Red River Basin?

Factors Effecting Region's Village Farming Sites

Sites of the Village Farming Period are concentrated primarily on terraces and floodplains of the Grand, Neosho, Verdigris, Illinois, and Arkansas rivers and secondary and tertiary tributary streams. This emphasis on settlement in the alluvial valleys has resulted in a change in the ordering of factors disturbing or destroying Village Farming sites. Shoreline and streambank erosion, urban expansion, agricultural practices, and vandalism are the major threats to sites in the stream and/or river valleys whereas vandalism and coal mining pose more serious threats to upland sites.

Construction of the numerous lakes in Management Region 3 has resulted in the inundation of major ceremonial centers (e.g. Harlan) as well as substantial numbers of villages, hamlets, farmsteads, and camps. Undoubtedly, many other unrecorded were also destroyed by impounded waters of these lakes and the Arkansas River Navigation Canal. In addition, many sites of the Village Farming Study Unit are being systematically destroyed by shoreline erosion. Burials, house patterns, trash pits, and midden deposits are being gradually but continually eroded away. Even more damaging has been the bank erosion taking place along the Arkansas River Navigation Canal where villages and camps such as Wendtlund, Brewers Bend, and Hickory Ridge have been badly damaged by wave action and bank sluffing. It is estimated that 95% of the Hickory Ridge Site has been destroyed. Furthermore, the erosion taking place along eastern Oklahoma's lakes exposes burials, pits, and other features to vandals and pot hunters.

Archeological losses to shoreline erosion are now being compounded by the construction of resorts, condominiums, and lakeshore housing at many northeast Oklahoma lakes. Such developments are now damaging or destroying Village Farming sites in Mayes, Delaware, Cherokee, and Wagoner counties once thought preserved because they were beyond reservoir flood pools.

Urban expansion and industrial development around towns and cities such as Wagoner (Wagoner County), Muskogee (Muskogee County), and Sallisaw (Sequoyah County) is increasingly a threat to sites of the Village Farming Study Unit. Because these communities are situated near prehistorically important streams and rivers, construction of subdivisions, industrial complexes, water and sewer facilities, and new highways are adversely affecting Caddoan villages, farmsteads, and camps.

Unlike conditions for other study units, the Village Farming Period is experiencing considerable adverse effects from agricultural activities. Lands principally along the Arkansas River is being extensively farmed. Modern farming practices utilizes powerful tractors, one-ways, and subsoil tillers--mechanized equipment capable of plowing soils to a depth of 24 inches or more. Because sites of the Village Farming Period may be relatively close to the soil surface, techniques such as chisel plowing and land leveling are annually destroying the integrity of many Caddoan sites as house patterns, remains from trash pits, and human burials are badly mixed by such actions. Such damage is most evident along the Navigation Canal where house patterns have been exposed at the Four Roses Site (Sq-43).

Land alteration activities in upland settings are also causing considerable destruction of Village Farming sites. Caddoan occupations in upland rockshelters have especially suffered at the hands of relic collectors and commercial pothunters. Rockshelters in Delaware County have been particularly hard hit but many have also been disturbed in Ottawa, Mayes, Cherokee, and Adair counties. Besides rockshelters, even occasional burial mounds in Ottawa and Mayes counties have been ripped apart by treasure seekers and relic hunters. Region 3's rockshelters and mounds typically are locations where prehistoric people's undertook special economic and ceremonial

activities. Some rockshelters also contain perishables such as basketry, sandals, and wooden or fiber tools. Thus, the continued destruction of these sites seriously jeopardizes our chances to document and explain poorly known segments of the Caddoan cultural pattern.

Surface mining of coal deposits in Craig, Muskogee, Nowata, Rogers, Sequoyah, and Wagoner counties constitutes the other primary threat to Village Farming Period sites in upland settings. However, because most archeologically sensitive locations within the mining permit areas are surveyed in compliance with state and federal regulations, it is unlikely that any important sites would be destroyed without adequate treatment. To date, no significant Caddoan hamlets or camps have been identified during these surveys.

Excavation of Village Farming Period sites during the past 20 to 50 years has resulted in substantial information on these people's lifeways. Despite this knowledge, much new data will be lost through site destruction from the previously discussed land alteration practices.

Treatment of Region 3's Village Farming Sites

The Village Farming Period is the best documented of the study units present within Management Region 3. However, as discussed earlier, our knowledge regarding a number of facets of the Caddoan cultural pattern is rather limited.

Caddoan camps, hamlets, villages, and ceremonial centers occur in a diversity of physiographic/environmental settings. Thus, it is not practical to categorically exclude any portion of Management Region 3 when considering potential impact from various land alteration practices. However, terraces and floodplains of the Arkansas, Grand, Verdigris, Neosho, and Illinois rivers are particularly sensitive areas because of the presence of the fertile alluvial soils used by these prehistoric farmers. Areas with rockshelters are

also sensitive because of the potential that may exist for perishable remains so seldom encountered at open habitation sites.

As discussed in respect to future research, all site types of this study unit are capable of providing valuable new insights into social, economic, and religious aspects of Caddoan culture. Thus, sites with such information potential and which also have good contextual integrity merit preservation and/or further research. Sites such as ceremonial centers and major villages will require extensive treatment because of the variety and number of potential research topics which can be addressed. In fact, any newly discovered Caddoan mound groups merit preservation for long term research and development.

Current and future research on the Village Farming Study Unit should emphasize settlement-subsistence behavior, the origins of the social, political, and religious systems of Caddoan culture and how Caddoan culture adjusted to environmental changes taking place during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

Because few Caddoan settlements have been investigated during the past 20 years, excavations undertaken at Caddoan sites should focus on specialized techniques designed to recover micro-faunal and floral remains and pollen samples and to enhance mapping of spatial patterns at the household and community levels.

Such a program of preservation and research will perhaps result in our learning what happened to Caddoan peoples in eastern Oklahoma after A.D. 1500 and will also preserve this heritage for future generations of Oklahomans.

Historic Period (A.D. 1550 to Present)

Characteristics

Between A.D. 1550 and 1800, Oklahoma's native people abandoned their

homelands and adopted radically different cultural patterns. Horses, guns, and enticing European trade contributed to such change, but bitter quarrels between tribes and between them and Europeans helped stimulate upheavals. During this time, occasional European explorers documented some of Oklahoma's natives. But because they did not visit all parts of the state, the identification of tribes and their ties to prehistoric villagers are uncertain. For example, in 1719 LaHarpe crossed the Ouachita Mountains and found Wichita Indians living to the north. Whether these Wichitas were descendants of the mound-building Caddos of the Arkansas River Basin or newcomers to the region needs to be proven. However, the Caddo tribes found living in the Red River Basin were undoubtedly descendants of that region's village farming societies. By 1800, most of Oklahoma's indigenous peoples had been driven out of the state by the Osage, Comanche, and Kiowa.

With the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, Oklahoma was acquired by the United States. By 1840, the areas was subdivided and being settled by the Choctaw, Creek, Cherokee, Seminole, and Chickasaw, the principal tribes forced to move from their Southeastern homelands. Although few sites of these resettled tribes have been investigated, important nineteenth century forts and trading posts have been studied in Mayes and Muskogee counties.

The settled tribes suffered greatly from the devastation and turmoil of the Civil War, but the 40 years following 1865 witnessed a gradual return to economic and political stability that culminated in 1907 with Oklahoma becoming the forty-sixth state. Following statehood, Oklahoma experienced periods of growth and recession, based primarily on the economic health of its two major industries, oil and gas production and agriculture. The most notable decline in the state's growth occurred during the depression of the 1930s and the "Dust Bowl" era. Prosperity occurred in the 1950s and most recently with the oil and gas boom of the late 1970s and 1980s. In general,

little research has been conducted on sites of the pre- or post-statehood era.

Existing Data

By the 1400s, the Caddoan occupants of Management Region 3 began changing their cultural pattern from one of intensive farming and mound building to one habitation of semi-permanent villages during the growing season which were abandoned during the fall and winter to hunt bison and other game on the plains. Such a lifestyle was practiced in the area by the Wichita when first observed by European explorers in 1719. In general however, little evidence exists on Caddoan societies in the region after A.D. 1500.

Besides the Wichita. the Osage began increasingly visiting Region 3 after A.D. 1700. By the early 1800s, the Chouteau trading firm of St. Louis was establishing trading posts on the Grand and lower Verdigris rivers and had enticed many Osage to move into and hunt the lush prairies and verdant valleys of the region. By 1830, other trading posts and Ft. Gibson were established and functioning in the Three Forks locale at the confluence of the Grand and Verdigris rivers with the Arkansas. Also, Management Region 3 was beginning to be settled by Cherokee and Creek survivors of the Trail of Tears. Descendants of these people perservered through the tumultuous times of the Civil War, the decreasing role of tribal governments, federal land surveys and allotments, and, eventually, Oklahoma statehood.

Archeological research on sites of the Historic study unit has been sporadic and largely designed to salvage information from sites threatened by reservoir or waterway construction projects. Thus, two of Chouteau's early 1800 trading posts have been tested or extensively excavated. The Saline Post, on Grand River, is believed represented by varied debris recovered at the Ross Site on the southwest edge of Salina, Mayes County. Chouteau's Three

Forks Post was identified among the remains of building foundations, a forge, a stone-lined well, and numerous artifacts found at the Posey Site on the east bank of the Verdigris River in Wagoner County. Across the river, controlled stripping at the Vandever-Haworth Site uncovered remains of a forge and other trash-filled pits believed to be traces of Colonel Hugh Love's 1830s trading post. Archeological study of resettled Cherokee, Creek, and Choctaw homes is limited to brief testing of foundations at the Chance Site in Adair County and to the incidental finding of an 1830-1850 trash pit at the Harvey Site in Sequoyah County. In contrast, both major surveys and excavations have been undertaken at the Honey Springs Battlefield in southern Muskogee County, the only major Civil War engagement fought in Oklahoma (July 17, 1863). This fieldwork was designed to help identify sites pertinent to planning an interpretive development and site preservation program for the Oklahoma Historical Society. With the exception of some preliminary testing conducted at Ft. Gibson, no other historic site has been investigated.

A total of 397 historic sites have been recorded for Management Region 3 (Table III-14). Most of these have been recorded during shoreline surveys of Ft. Gibson, Oologah, and Tenkiller lakes and the Arkansas River Navigation Canal. The distribution of these sites is illustrated in Figure III-12).

We have not attempted to define gaps in our knowledge, future research considerations, factors currently affecting historic sites, and treatment measures for this study unit. The absence of these sections is due to the Survey staff's limited capabilities in historic archeology and/or history. However, eight historic sites have been recommended for further study and/or preservation including one site currently considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Table III-15). Many additional historic sites will undoubtedly merit such measures once they are evaluated beyond the inventory level.

Table III-14. Sites With Historic Occupations, Management Region 3.

County	Total Sites
Adair	5
Cherokee	10
Craig	4
Delaware	1
Mayes	15
Muskogee	70
Nowata	69
Ottawa	2
Rogers	73
Sequoyah	84
Wagoner	64
Total	397

Table III-15 Historic Sites Meriting Research and/or Preservation in Managmeent Region 3.

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Muskogee County				
Vann	Ms-80	Uncertain Prehistoric and Historic	Notable setting that contains remains from many different societies; may be stratified.	IIB, IIC1, IIE1-6.
	Ms-101[a]	Uncertain Prehistoric and Historic	Fairly well preserved open camp with traces of early 1800s occupation.	IB1; IIA2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Rogers County				
Claremore Village	Ro-20	Historic	Well preserved Osage village occupied during early 1800s.	IB1; IIA1-2, IIB, IIC1-3, IID3.
Sequoyah County				
Wilson Rock & Big Skin Bayou	Sq-29	Archaic ? and Historic	Large open camp on ridge with some potentially preserved deposits; nearby rock was noted landmark during 1800s river traffic.	IB2, IC1?
Duncan's Cabin	Sq-128	Historic	1860s log cabin; well preserved.	IC2; IIA1-2, IIB, IIC3, IID3.
Wagoner County				
Vandever-Haworth	Wg-16	Historic	Former site of Glenn & Love Three Forks Trading Post (1820s-1830s); partially excavated in 1968.	IIA1-2.
Posey	Wg-19/20	Historic	Former site of Chouteau's Three Forks Trading Post (1820s-1830s); partially excavated in 1966-1967.	IIA1-2.

Table III-15 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Wagoner County				
	Wg-76	Historic	Potentially well preserved Creek cabin that may predate 1860.	IB1, IC3-4.

Sites of Undefined Prehistoric Cultural Affiliation

In examining the archeological site files for Management Region 3, a number of sites were identified but their prehistoric cultural affiliation could not be established (Table III-16). Some of these sites also contain potentially significant cultural deposits. The operational framework of this report has focused on the study unit or cultural period. Because of their lack of known cultural affiliation, it was not feasible to attempt further itemized discussion of characteristics, research potential, and treatment procedures for these resources. Rather, they should be addressed on a case by case basis when threatened by various land disturbance practices. Those potentially significant sites of uncertain prehistoric cultural affiliation are listed in Table III-17).

Table III-16. Sites of Unknown Prehistoric Cultural Affiliation, Management Region 3.

County	Total Sites
Adair	30
Cherokee	123
Craig	17
Delaware	115
Mayes	134
Muskogee	113
Nowata	46
Ottawa	16
Rogers	85
Sequoyah	126
Wagoner	61
Total	866

Table III-17 Sites of Uncertain Cultural Affiliation Meriting Research and/or Preservation in Management Region 3

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Cherokee County				
Crystal Cave	Ck-54	Uncertain Prehistoric	May have undisturbed habitation deposits.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?
Flower Creek Cave	Ck-57	Uncertain Prehistoric	Potentially undisturbed rockshelter.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?
Mayes County				
Pictograph Bluff	My-124	Uncertain Prehistoric	East-facing rock wall with pecked handprints; small mound and trough-like concavity on top of bluff.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE1-6.
Buccephalus Shelter	My-156	Uncertain Prehistoric	Well preserved small rock-shelter.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE?
	My-157	Uncertain Prehistoric	Open camp that may have stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE?
Ruth	My-196	Uncertain Prehistoric	Open site which may contain stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE?
Muskogee County				
Epple #2	Ms-24	Uncertain Prehistoric	Two contiguous rockshelters that appear undisturbed.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIC1?, IIE?
Vann	Ms-80	Uncertain Prehistoric and Historic	Notable setting that contains remains from many different societies; may be stratified.	IIB, IIC1, IIE1-6.
	Ms-101[a]	Uncertain Prehistoric and Historic	Fairly well preserved open camp with traces of early 1800s occupation.	IB1; IIA2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table III-17 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Muskogee County				
Marshy Camp B	Ms-193[a]	Uncertain	Well preserved upland camp.	IB1; IIA2?
Cook #1	Ms-219	Uncertain Prehistoric	Potentially well preserved Open site; merits further investigation to establish age, function, and extent.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?
Nowata County	Nw-20	Uncertain Prehistoric	Fairly well preserved rockshelter with up to 2 feet of midden.	IB2, IC1, 3, 4.
	Nw-21	Uncertain Prehistoric	Small rockshelter with some 15 inches of relatively undisturbed midden.	IB2, IC1, 3, 4.
	Nw-22	Uncertain Prehistoric	Partially undisturbed rockshelter with perhaps 15 inches of midden.	IB2, IC1, 3, 4.
	Nw-29	Uncertain Prehistoric	Eroding open site with remains of burned rock oven.	IB2, IC1, 3, 4.
	Nw-55	Uncertain Prehistoric	Small open site that may have undisturbed deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	Nw-76	Uncertain Prehistoric	Small rockshelter with perhaps 3 feet of midden.	IB2, IC1 & 4.
	Nw-77	Uncertain Prehistoric	Midium size rockshelter with perhaps 3 feet of relatively undisturbed midden.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	Nw-82	Uncertain Prehistoric	Open site with thin deposit that appears to contain the remains of habitation features.	IB2, IC1 & 4.

Table III-17 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Nowata County				
	Nw-98	Uncertain Prehistoric	Shallow open site that may contain remains of habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC, IIE?

[a]Already listed on or considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

92 10 of 1 SURVEY

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