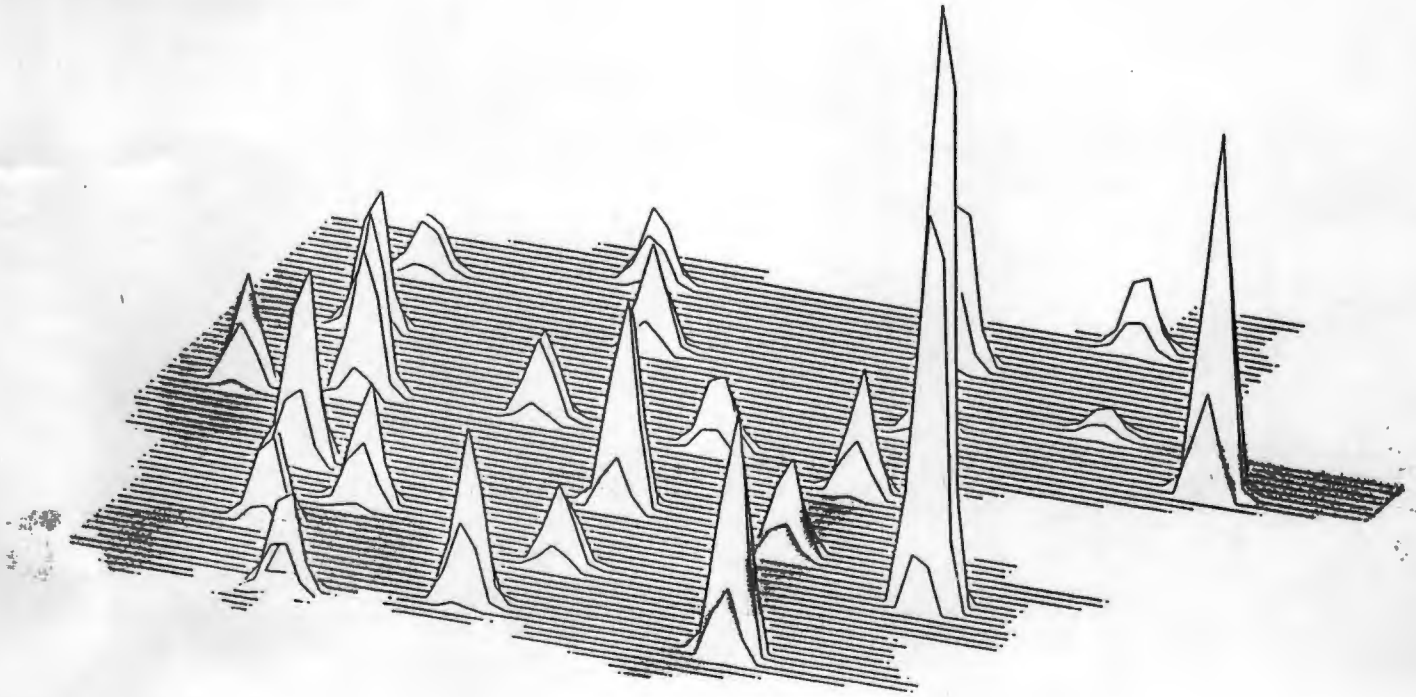
REGION 5



Relative frequency of recorded sites per county, October, 1985 (highest peak is 543 sites).

MANAGEMENT REGION 5:
SOUTHERN TALL GRASS PRAIRIE AND CROSS TIMBERS

PHYSIOGRAPHIC SETTING

Region 5 is the largest of the Management Regions defined for the state containing 24 counties and approximately 16,500 square miles (Figure V-1). Ecologically, the region is largely the southern extension of the blackjack-post oak forests and prairies found in north central Oklahoma. Much of this area is generally referred to as the Cross Timbers. However, this southern extension is generally distinguished by more diverse kinds of bedrock and topography than is found to the north. For example, the undulating scrub forest and prairie found in Johnston, Coal, Atoka, and Bryan counties is underlain by granite, an igneous rock, whereas similar vegetation zones to the north are residing on sandstones and shale formations. Much of the topography is rolling although the steeply folded remnants of the ancient Arbuckle Mountains form an east-west line across Southern Murray and northern Carter counties. South of the Arbuckles and the Grand Prairie begins sands, clays, and limestones deposited by Cretaceous streams and seas. North of the Arbuckles and Grand Prairie are hills and rolling uplands of Permian and Pennsylvanian sandstones and shales.

Despite the variability in geologic formations, there is remarkable commonality to the vegetation. In upland settings, the vegetational pattern is characterized by a mosaic of scub forest consisting of blackjack oak, post oak, and black hickory interdigitated with grasslands dominated by big and little bluestem, Indian grass, and sunflower. Along the floodplains of major streams and rivers, dense forest stands were present. In particular, the sandy valleys along the southeasterly trending rivers and their principal tributaries supported a mature forest composed predominantly of

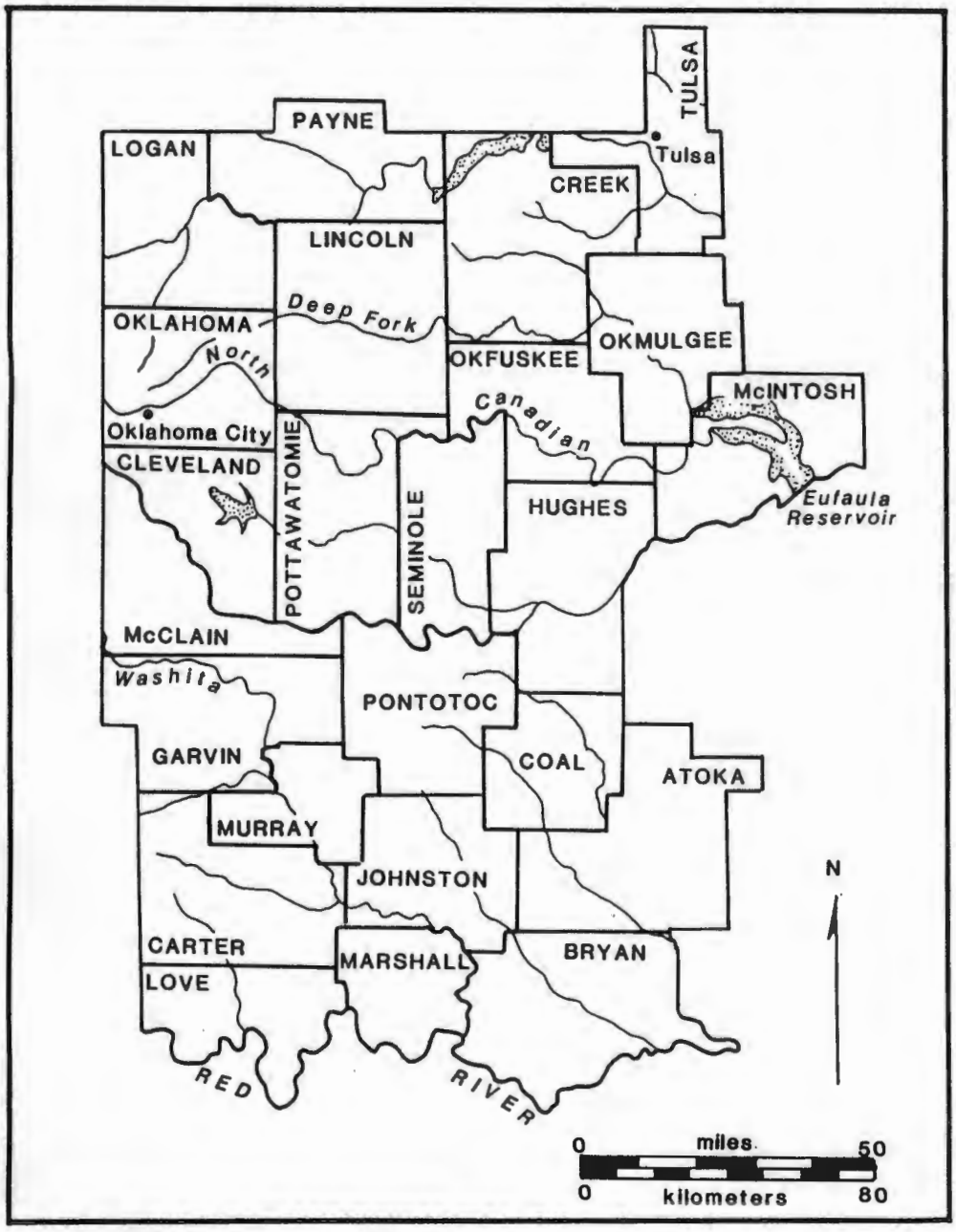


Figure V - 1. Counties and rivers comprising Management Region 5.

elms, spotted and pin oaks, cottonwoods, walnut, and pecan and a thick tangle of briars and vines. Vegetation zones defined for Management Region 5 are illustrated in Figure V-2.

Six major river systems drain this region. These rivers generally traverse Management Region 5 from the northwest trending toward the southeast. The northern sector of Region 5 is drained by the Arkansas and Cimarron rivers, the central section by the North Canadian, Canadian, and Washita rivers, and the southern sector by the Washita and the Red rivers (Figure V-1).

A variety of animals, including white-tailed deer, squirrel, cottontail and jackrabbit, raccoon, coyote, oppossum, beaver, fox, and wild turkey inhabit the Southern Tall Grass Prairie and Cross Timbers. Species no longer found in Region 5 include black bear, wolf, and bison. Numerous species of fish and mussels also exist in the streams and rivers draining Management Region 5.

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

In contrast to other regions of the state, archeological research in Region 5 has been very sporadic and usually limited in scope. The earliest reports on this region's archeology come from self-trained H. R. Antle, a high school math and science teacher who became interested in the prehistory of Pontotoc and Murray counties. Between 1930 and 1942, Antle conducted excavations at two prehistoric villages and a prehistorically frequented rockshelter in Pontotoc County, tested an open camp in Platt National Park in Murray County, and reported on unusual pictographs, artifacts, and undug sites in the area.

Antle's investigations partially coincided with three major excavation programs undertaken with WPA-funded crews. During 1937, University of

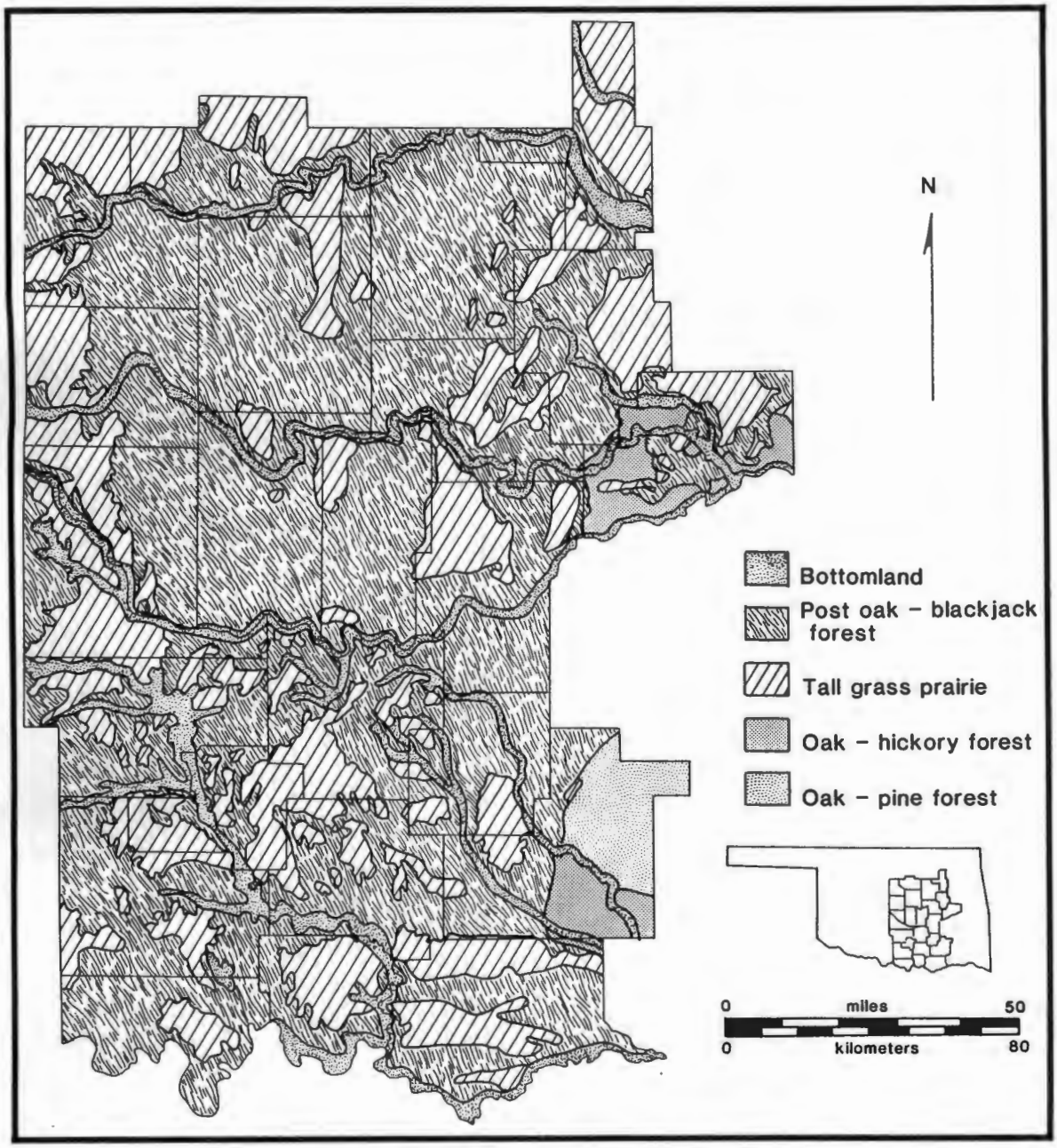


Figure V – 2. General vegetation map for Management Region 5.

Oklahoma archeologists supervised crews uncovering houses, trash pits, burials, and midden deposits at the Grant and Braiden sites, major Plains Village settlements that were eroding into the Washita River in Garvin County. In 1940, WPA and Creek Indian Memorial Association funds supported University of Oklahoma excavations at the Eufaula (Groseclose) Mound, a prehistoric ceremonial center near the North Canadian River in McIntosh County. And, between 1940 and 1942, in the state's last major WPA funded project, houses, burials, and other habitation features were studied at three prehistoric sites (Marrs, Flanagan, and James) and four nineteenth Century Chickasaw farmsteads (Novotny, Vaden, White, and Opel) in Bryan County that were eventually flooded by Lake Texoma.

Following World War II, most archeological research consisted of surveys and excavations of Region 5 sites threatened by major reservoir construction. Thus, the proposed Heyburn Reservoir (Creek County) was surveyed in 1948, the eventual Eufaula Reservoir area (McIntosh County) in 1948, the proposed Keystone Reservoir (Osage, Creek, and Payne counties) in 1952, the Norman Reservoir, now called Lake Thunderbird (Cleveland County), in 1955, Lake of the Arbuckles (Murray County) in 1964, Albany Reservoir (Bryan County) in 1972, the proposed Parker Reservoir (Hughes, Coal, and Pontotoc counties) in 1972, and the Arcadia Reservoir (Oklahoma County) in 1973. These projects were conducted by students or staff working with the University of Oklahoma. More recently, Archeological Research Associates (Tulsa) personnel completed a sample survey of the proposed Steward Reservoir (Logan and Oklahoma counties) and of the future McGee Creek Reservoir (Atoka County).

Some of the above surveys resulted in the identification of sites meriting further study before their inundation. Of the 66 sites found in the McIntosh County part of Lake Eufaula, three (Kinnear, Bacon, and Huggard)

prehistoric sites were partially excavated in 1951 by University of Oklahoma archeologists. Then, in 1961, the suspected village area near the Eufaula Mound was mechanically stripped, but prehistoric habitation features were not found. Because of Lake Texoma's severe shoreline erosion, the 1954 University of Oklahoma archeological field school was spent sampling Archaic, Woodland, and/or Plains Village middens at the Boat Dock, Island #1, Arrowhead Point, and Buncombe Creek sites in Marshall County. And, in 1965, Oklahoma River Basin Survey archeologists uncovered with assistance from Oklahoma Anthropological Society members, the Pruitt Site (34Mr-12), a large Woodland Period settlement now flooded by the Lake of the Arbuckles.

Between 1945 and 1970, when most archeologists were identifying and salvaging sites threatened by large reservoirs, a few were locating and studying sites in other Region 5 settings. For example, University of Oklahoma faculty and students tested and reported on the Brewer Site, a Woodland Period hamlet in McLain County, and on the Lee I and II sites, Plains Village settlements in Garvin County. Students and teachers at East Central State College (Ada) uncovered a burned Woodland Period house containing burials at the Pickett Switch Site in Pontotoc County. Also, a Pontotoc County flint workshop and nearby outcrops of the prehistorically favored Frisco flint were described by an Oklahoma Geological Survey and Oklahoma Anthropological Society member. A prehistoric Plains Village cemetery at the Nagle Site, near Oklahoma City, was damaged by pipeline construction and salvaged by an archeologist of the now-defunct Highway Salvage Project. This archeologist also uncovered and reported on Archaic materials from the Evers Site in Okfuskee County and on Plains Village tools and trash pits at the Montgomery Site in McLain County.

From 1969 to 1980, archeological research in Region 5 increased

markedly. This partially resulted from the need to fulfill environmental assessment requirements for federally funded or regulated construction projects. Also involved, however, were the combined research interests of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society members and personnel from the Oklahoma Archeological Survey. Society and Survey persons have worked together to uncover a 12th Century burned house at the Currie Site (Garvin County), to test the Plains Village camp at the Lowrance Site (Murray County), to recover and report on materials from the 8000 years old Pumpkin Creek Site (Love County), to test the stratified Archaic-Woodland camp at the Roulston-Rogers Site (Seminole County), to study the stratified Conser Site (Johnson County), and to test the Woodland and/or Plains Village deposits at the Paul and Carpenter sites in Garvin County. Also, Society and Survey personnel, with assistance from Oklahoma River Basin Survey personnel have salvaged tools and trash from the Barkhiemer Site (Seminole County), directed excavations for interpretive projects at old Fort Washita (Bryan County), recovered a 5000 year pollen record from an Atoka County bog, and surveyed the Crutcho Creek valley in southeast Oklahoma City as well as some 3000 acres of the Kemp Bottoms in Bryan County.

Federal laws protecting archeological resources have been important stimuli for surveys and studies of Region 5 sites affected by Soil Conservation Service impoundments, water pipelines, natural gas pipelines, and highway construction projects. A 1972 Oklahoma Archeological Survey study of some 80 miles of the ARKLA gas pipeline, a 1974 sample survey (by Archeological Research Associates) along 170 miles of the proposed Central Oklahoma Project water conveyance system, and a 1980 survey of nearly 200 miles of a proposed TransAnadarko pipeline by New World Research personnel have garnered clues to the kinds and numbers of sites in previously unstudied settings of Hughes, Coal, Atoka, Pontotoc, Seminole, McClain,

Cleveland, and Oklahoma counties. Likewise, the Oklahoma Department of Transportation's 1973-1975 survey along corridors proposed for upgrading U. S. Highway 69 has contributed insight to site settings and diverse habitations in Bryan, Atoka, and McIntosh counties. In particular, ODOT excavations at the Plantation Site (McIntosh County) yielded the first evidence for Caddoan villagers' (A. D. 1200) settlement of Region 5 uplands. Numerous upland hunting camps and flint workshops as well as a few rockshelters, open base camps, and prehistoric farmsteads are known as a result of surveying Soil Conservation Service projects in Management Region 5. Nearly 200 proposed impoundments have been inspected, and 276 historic and prehistoric sites found, in the Lower Clear Boggey, upper Muddy Boggey, Caney Creek, Salt Camp Creek, Upper Bayou, Lower Bayou, Pott-Sem-Turkey Creek, Lower Black Bear, Stillwater, Long Branch, Cane Cree, Captain Creek, Robinson Creek, Quapaw Creek, Kickapoo Nations, Finn Creek, Okfuskee Tributaries, Mayesville Laterals, Sandy Creek, Kickapoo Sandy, Cherokee Sandy, Wildhorse, Fitzgerald-Soldier Creek, and Washington Creek watersheds of Region 5. Of the 276 sites, 17 were tested (largely in Atoka County) and two were partially excavated (34At-90 and 34At-12) prior to impoundment construction.

During the past five years, a substantial number of research projects, cultural resource management studies, and emergency excavation programs have been completed in Management Region 5. This work has led to a 30% increase in the number of recorded sites and to an enhanced understanding of archeological resources in the Cross Timbers. Reconnaissance level efforts by the Oklahoma Archeological Survey for this period include: sample surveys of the Bird Creek drainage in Tulsa County, the Little River drainage in Cleveland County, and an examination of rock art within Management Region 5.

In addition, the Survey also completed an intensive survey of the Washita River Valley in Garvin County. Continuing survey work in the proposed McGee Creek reservoir area by North Texas State University has also resulted in a large number of newly recorded sites for Atoka County. Another reconnaissance level project was New World Research's examination of the Transanadarko Pipeline corridor through McLain, Garvin, Pontotoc, Coal, and Atoka counties. There were also numerous surveys conducted by the Oklahoma Conservation Commission for various SCS watershed development projects within Region 5. The other primary source of recently recorded sites is from contractual surveys of proposed oil and gas wells and gas pipelines dispersed about Management Region 5. More intensive site examinations by the Archeological Survey include excavation of exposed house remains at the Arthur Site (34Gv-32) and mapping of the Wilson Site (34Gv-43) in Garvin County; mapping and excavation of the Manwell Site (340k-105) in Oklahoma County; and excavation of features at the Ayers Site (34Ma-126) in Marshall County. The Oklahoma Anthropological Society conducted excavations at the Carpenter Site (34Gv-90) in Garvin County and at two sites in the McGee Creek Project with North Texas State University. During this time, the Oklahoma Conservation Commission conducted test excavations in the Kickapoo Nations watershed in Lincoln County; testing and major excavations in the Robinson Creek watershed in Lincoln County; and test excavations in the Upper Bayou Creek watershed in Carter County. The Conservation Commission also funded test excavations by the Archaeological Research and Management Center at three sites in the Upper Muddy Boggey watershed in Hughes County. Finally, at least 166 sites have been tested and/or excavated in a continuing program of work in the proposed McGee Creek reservoir in Atoka County by North Texas State University.

RESULTS OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Between 1933 and 1979, numerous surveys resulted in the recording of 2294 archeological sites scattered throughout portions of Management Region 5, but only 39 of these sites were the recipient of major testing or excavations. The bulk of the sites recorded during this time (57%) were found during studies of federally funded undertakings such as the lake construction, and soil conservation and highway projects. The remainder were reported by amateur archeologists working in the region. Consequently, the archeological record for this period of time was sketchy at best. Since 1979, an additional 699 sites have been recorded for the 24 county area (Table V-1;Figure V-3). Much of this 30% increase in total sites has resulted from federally funded projects. In fact, the McGee Creek reservoir project funded by the Bureau of Reclamation resulted in the recording of 219 new sites or 31% of the sites recorded for Management Region 5 since 1979. In addition, the large number of sites tested and/or excavated in the McGee Creek project has also resulted in a much better conceptualization of prehistoric developments for this portion of south-central Oklahoma. However, because many of the newly recorded sites have received only cursory examination, the overview for Region 5 will be drawn primarily from information compiled on the 1979 data base.

Approximately 10% of the sites recorded from 1980-1984 have been tested and/or excavated. With the exception of McGee Creek where sites of Archaic through Village Farming periods have been tested or excavated, most sites which have received extensive investigations have been of Woodland or Village Farming cultural affiliation. The majority of the surveys and testing programs have also been focused on floodplains of major streams and smaller tributary systems. Despite the large number of sites recorded for Management Region 5, major comprehensive survey and testing efforts have

Table V-1. Distribution of Archeological Sites in Management Region #5.

County	Known Sites	Federal #a	Tested/Excavated		Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory	National Register
Atoka	543	499	133	33	0	4
Bryan	212	104	15	7	0	1
Carter	87	12	1	0	0	0
Cleveland	155	79	1	0	1	0
Coal	78	74	0	0	0	0
Creek	142	39	1	0	0	0
Garvin	160	83	2	9	1	0
Hughes	84	52	2	0	1	2
Johnston	68	10	2	1	1	0
Lincoln	84	77	6	1	1	2
Logan	52	45	0	0	0	0
Love	83	14	1	0	1	0
McClain	78	56	7	1	1	0
McIntosh	301	257	0	7	10	3
Marshall	130	111	2	7	0	0
Murray	90	55	1	2	0	1
Okfuskee	37	45	1	0	1	0
Oklahoma	112	47	6	2	1	5
Okmulgee	21	11	2	0	0	0
Payne	61	29	3	1	1	0
Pontotoc	188	156	3	2	0	0
Pottawatomie	75	30	2	1	0	0
Seminole	68	26	1	1	0	1
Tulsa	64	41	0	1	1	1
Total	2993	1952	192	76	21	20

NOTE: Compiled from Oklahoma Archeological Site File (as of October 30,1984) Maintained by the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

[a]Sites found during federally funded surveys.

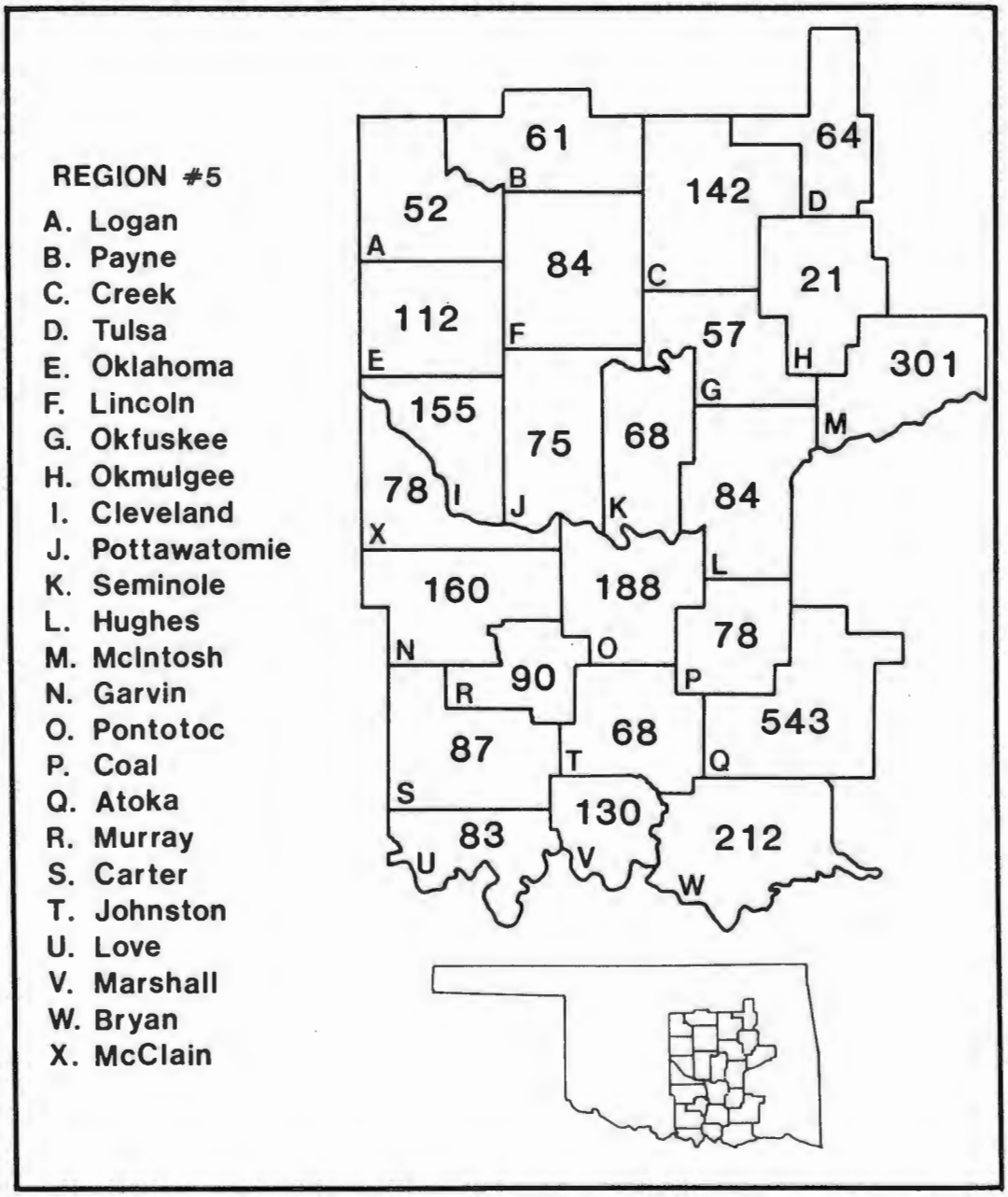


Figure V - 3. Number of known archeological sites in Management Region 5.

been limited to the McGee Creek project in Atoka County, a survey along the Washita River in Garvin County, an examination of the Red River Valley in Bryan County, a survey of the Little River drainage in Oklahoma and Cleveland counties, and a shoreline examination of Lake Eufaula in McIntosh County.

REGIONALLY IMPORTANT SITES

Because current information is available on the locations, conditions and contents of many Region 5 archeological sites, ascertaining important ones is made easier. Since 1975, all sites in Oklahoma, Pottawatomie, and Pontotoc counties and most recorded sites in McIntosh and Cleveland counties have been rechecked by Oklahoma Archeological Survey personnel. Also, most sites reported for Atoka, Creek, Lincoln, Logan, McClain, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Payne, and Tulsa counties were either found or reinspected during the past 5 years by archeologists from the Oklahoma Department of Transportation, the Oklahoma Conservation Commission, Archeological Research Associates (formerly of Tulsa), Environmental Assessments Inc. (formerly of Pauls Valley), or North Texas State University. After studying the files, photo records, and other notes available for the 2993 recorded sites in Management Region 5, 350 sites were judged to have preserved deposits containing information important for understanding the region's prehistoric and historic people. It is quite likely that additional sites within the region contain regionally important archeological remains but until further work is conducted at these sites, their potential cannot be firmly established.

Of the 350 sites with established significance, 20 are of such regional importance that they are on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places. Among these are stratified open camps (At-90,

At-160, Mr-10, and Sm-20), rockshelters with undisturbed middens (Mi-62, Ok-4, and Ln-29), a major frontier fort of the mid-1800s (Br-70), and Honey Springs (Mi-276), the focal point of a major Civil War engagement. Despite the relative importance of sites in Region 5, none are currently listed on the National Landmarks Inventory. The 350 archeological sites considered worthy of further study and/or preservation and their values are listed by study unit. These site listings also contain some coded information. The key to these codes is presented in Table V-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, temporary hunting camps, and the more

Table V-2. Key to Recommendations for Managing Important Archeological Sites in Oklahoma.

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.

intensively occupied base camps.

Existing Data

Little detailed information exists for Paleo-Indian inhabitants and their lifeways in Management Region 5 some 9000 to 11,000 years ago. The majority of the sites recorded are surface finds of mammoth bones and scattered occurrences of Clovis, Folsom, Plainview, and Hell Gap spearpoints found in various counties throughout the area. One site in Marshall County, Haley's Point, appears to have intact stratigraphic deposits containing mammoth bones and Clovis points. Other than this site, well documented stratigraphic associations are rare to non-existant. A computerized search of the site files of Management Region 5 revealed only 50 sites with Paleo-Indian representations (Table V-3; Figure V-4). Most of these are either small surface scatters with little information as to site function or portions of multi-component sites with variable functions over time. A number of the Paleo-Indian sites have been found on terraces or floodplains of streams or rivers. There have also been numerous additional reportings of Paleo-Indian spearpoints from stream channels or erosion cuts. However, there is no way to trace these artifacts back to their site of origin. It is likely that some of the sites in floodplain or terrace settings which contain Paleo-Indian remains, reflect buried Paleo occupations situated on old soil surfaces where erosion has exposed some materials. Those Paleo-Indian sites thought to merit further work and/or preservation are listed in Table V-4.

Gaps in Our Knowledge

Our current level of knowledge concerning Paleo-Indian lifeways in Region 5 is, at best, marginal. While we have limited information on site distributions from surface finds, they provide few additional details about

Table V-3 . Sites with Paleo-Indian Occupations, Management Region 5.

County	Unidentified Paleo-Indian	Early Paleo-Indian	Middle Paleo-Indian	Late Paleo-Indian	Total Paleo-Indian Sites
Atoka	1	-	-	4	5
Bryan	-	-	-	-	-
Carter	1	-	-	3	4
Cleveland	1	-	-	2	3
Coal	-	-	-	-	-
Creek	-	-	-	-	-
Garvin	1	-	-	-	1
Hughes	-	-	-	-	-
Johnston	2	-	-	-	2
Lincoln	1	-	-	-	1
Logan	-	-	1	-	1
Love	-	-	-	3	3
McClain	-	-	-	-	-
McIntosh	1	2	-	-	3
Marshall	10	3	1	8	21
Murray	3	1	-	-	4
Okfuskee	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	2	-	-	-	2
Okmulgee	-	-	-	-	-
Payne	-	-	-	-	-
Pontotoc	-	-	-	-	-
Pottawatomie	-	-	-	-	-
Seminole	-	-	-	-	-
Tulsa	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23	6	2	20	50

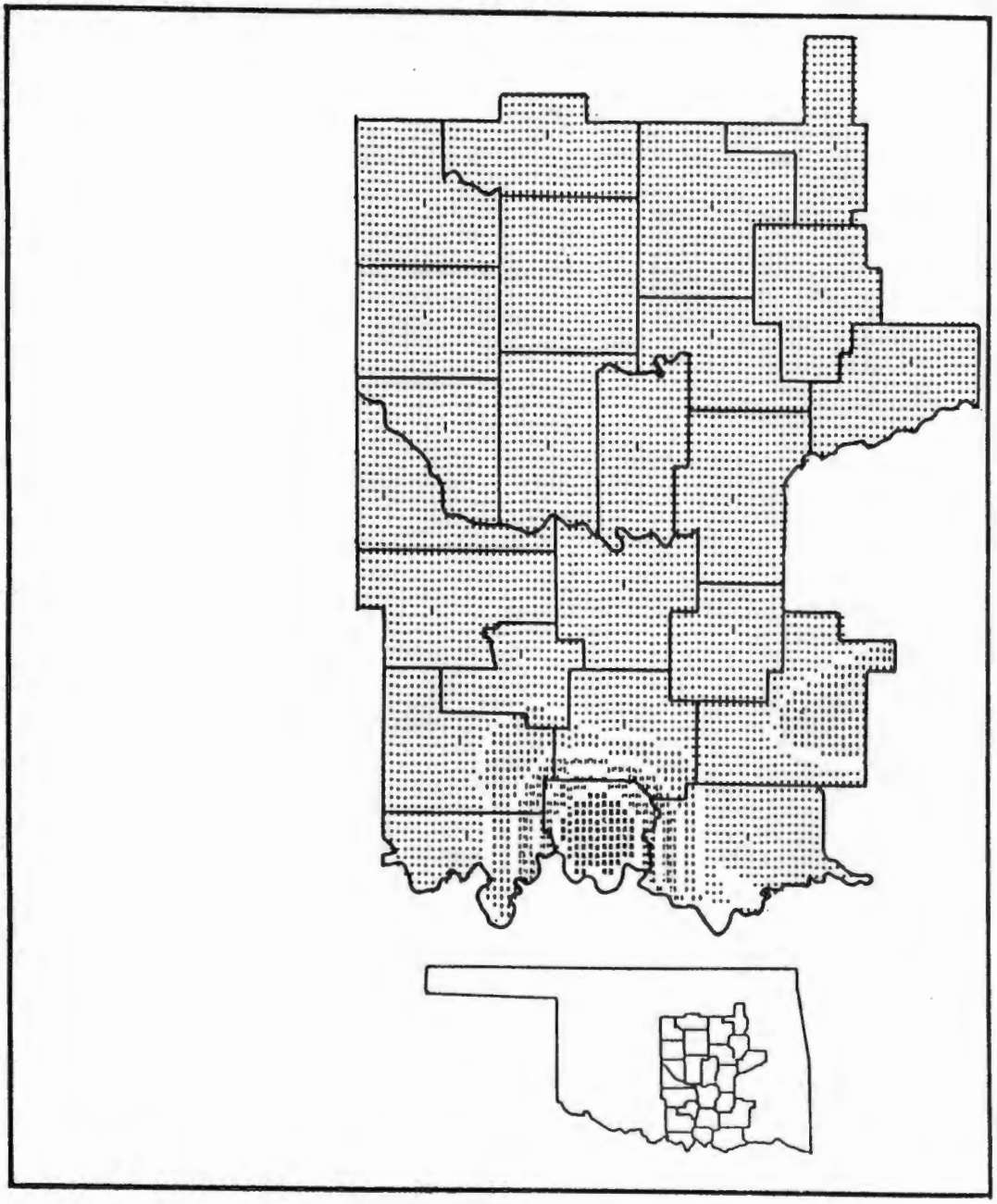


Figure V-4. Relative distribution of known Paleo-Indian sites in Management Region 5 (darker shading represents higher frequency of site occurrence).

Table V-4 Paleo-Indian Sites Meriting Further Research and Preservation in Management Region #5.

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
ATOKA COUNTY				
Cook #3	At-40	Paleo-Indian and/or Archaic	Partially preserved open camp with Plainview and Scottsbluff points; may yield data on adaptions during Hypsi-thermal period.	IB1, IB2? IC1 & 4, IIA1-2?
CLEVELAND COUNTY				
Robinson School	Cl-93	Paleo-Indian?	Possibly preserved camp and workshop.	IB1, IC4? IIA1-2?
JOHNSTON COUNTY				
Dobby 1 & 2	Jn-17 Jn-18	Paleo-Indian and/or Archaic	Open camps that seem to have discrete activity areas and potentially stratified deposit.	IB1, IC4?; IIA1-2?
McINTOSH COUNTY				
	Mi-134	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, Prehistoric Village, and Historic	Large open site that may have discrete activity area left by diverse societies.	IB1; IIA1-2? IIC?, IIE
	Mi-267	Paleo-Indian and Woodland	Partially preserved open camp that might yield clues to diverse activity areas.	IB1, IB2?, IC1? IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE?
MARSHALL COUNTY				
Arrowhead Point	Ma-3	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Prehistoric Village	Open camp that may still have deposits relatable to different groups and activities.	IB2; IC1 & 3; IIA1-2?

Table V-4 (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
MARSHALL COUNTY				
Island #1	Ma-4	Paleo-Indian Archaic, and Prehistoric Village	Open camp that may have some preverved deposits that could yield substantial information on activities and sequence.	IB1, IC1 & 3; IIA1-2?
Haley's Point	Ma-15	Paleo-Indian, Archaic?, and Prehistoric Village	Major hamlet with preserved habitation features; excellent stratigraphy with mammoth bones and Clovis points eroding out at base.	IB1, IC 1 & 3; IIA1-2; 11C; IIE
Island #2	Ma-20	Paleo-Indian and Archaic	Open site that may still have some perserved ancient camp remains.	IB1, IC1 & 4?; IIA1-2?
	Ma-37	Paleo-Indian and Archaic	Remnants of an open camp that could still have preserved deposits bearing clues to site function and local sequence	IB1, IC1 & 4?, IIA1-2?
	Ma-40 Ma-41	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Village Farming and Archaic	Two neighboring sites that may still have preserved activity areas and deposits; could yield information on activities through long time span.	IB2, IC1 & 4?; IIA1-2?
Happy Hollow	Ma-51	Paleo-Indian and Historic	Open camp that may have some 7-9000 year old deposits still intact.	IB1, IB2?, IC1 & 4?; IIA-2?

Table V-4 (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
MARSHALL COUNTY				
	Ma-56	Paleo-Indian and Archic	Partially preserved remains of an open camp that has some habitation features; could be stratified.	IB1, IC1 & 4?
OKLAHOMA COUNTY				
Clement	Ok-46	Paleo-Indian	Possible mamoth-kill of some 11,000 years ago.	IB; IC4

Oklahoma's earliest inhabitants. The existing data suggests a pattern of highly mobile hunting and gathering groups ranging over a variety of environmental/physiographic zones although the actual settlement-subsistence patterns of these groups is open to much speculation. We also lack information on subsistence practices such as the dietary pattern or how Paleo-Indians scheduled hunting and gathering activities. Much more additional work also needs to be done before we can establish the variability in Paleo-Indian site types present in Management Region 5 and how site function related to group size and structure. Virtually all areas of Paleo-Indian culture need further study. Presently, we lack even the necessary baseline information for promotion of future work.

Future Research

Much like the situation in other management regions, even with this minimal level of knowledge, it has been possible to formulate a number of research questions. These questions are presented in Table V-5. As can be noted, most of the questions pertain to fundamental aspects of Paleo-Indian lifeways. We cannot develop more complex questions or study more complex aspects of Paleo-Indian culture until we have acquired baseline level information.

Factors Affecting Paleo-Indian Sites

A variety of land alteration activities have contributed to the disturbance and destruction of Paleo-Indian sites in Management Region 5. Unlike conditions in Management Region 4 where the oil and gas industry's activities have dramatically added to adverse effects on Paleo-Indian remains in recent years, a number of factors are contributing equally to the effects on sites in Region 5.

Rapid urban expansion associated with the growth of cities such as Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Edmond, and other smaller communities comprises one of

Table V-5. Research Questions About the Paleo-Indian Period, Management Region 5.

MORPHOLOGICAL RESEARCH	CULTURE HISTORY RESEARCH	BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH	ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Isolated finds of Clovis Folsom, and Hell Gap points are known; what tool kits and assemblages are associated with these points? What is the significance and function of stylistic variation among projectile points and other tools? What continuities and discountinuities exist between the lithic technologies responsible for these stylistically different points and assemblages?	What is the culture sequence for this region? Can specific tool kits and assemblages be identified and related to particular segments of the Paleo-Indian Period. Do the artifacts of the Clovis, Folsom, and Hell Gap complexes represent the continuation of one technology or the fusion of old and new ones? Can these Paleo-Indian stone working technologies be linked to any of the ancient ones known for the Old World?	Can different regional or local groups be identified from studies of stone working technologies? 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?	What natural settings and resources existed during this period? What was the character of Paleo-Indian settlement and resource use? As they become familiar with a region, did they adapt or adopt new strategies for using resources? Elsewhere in the Plains, Paleo-Indians became specialized hunters of bison; is there similar evidence here?

the more serious threats to Paleo-Indian occupations. Here, disturbance is related to the construction of large buildings which require deep subterranean excavations for structural support and with the clearing of large areas for subdivision development. There have been a number of exposures of mammoth remains from these activities during the last five years although none have been in association with artifacts. Most recently, a large portion of a mammoth was exposed during construction of a subdivision in northwest Oklahoma City. The setting for many of these mammoth finds is such that the co-occurrence of cultural materials (spearpoints, etc.) cannot be ruled out. Thus, most of these mammoth finds have the potential for associated Paleo-Indian artifacts.

Another serious threat to Paleo-Indian sites is erosional activity taking place along lakeshores at Eufaula and Texoma and within the drainage systems of major streams and rivers. For example, the north shore of Lake Texoma experiences extensive erosion from wave action. Numerous finds of mammoth bones and Paleo-Indian spearpoints have been recorded. However, due to the erosional activity, the original context of many of these finds is unknown. Discovery of the association of a Clovis spearpoint with mammoth remains at Haley's Point (34Ma-15) can also be attributed to erosional activity. At Lake Eufaula, large numbers of Clovis, Plainview, and other Paleo point styles have been collected from eroded shorelines. In some instances these remains can be identified to specific sites, but in most cases, the initial context of the materials is unknown. In addition to the reporting of Paleo-Indian materials along Lakes Eufaula and Texoma, there have been similar recordings of early style spearpoints, mammoth remains, and extinct bison remains being eroded from the banks of the Washita, Canadian, North Canadian, Red, and Arkansas rivers.

Agricultural practices are also thought to have considerable impact on Paleo-Indian occupations. Although deeply buried sites of this period are unlikely to be disturbed by plowing, upland hunting camps which are closer to the soil surface as a consequence of soil deflation, have been severely damaged by plowing. Because of their antiquity and the shallow nature of the deposits, these sites are extremely fragile. Thus, plowing usually results in Paleo-Indian artifacts being mixed with more recent cultural deposits. Plowing has diminished the archaeologist's ability to identify Paleo-Indian tool kits and cultural activities that were taking place in an upland setting. While we can establish that Paleo sites are unquestionably disturbed by activities such as chisel plowing, agricultural terracing, etc., it is sometimes difficult to document the degree of disturbance. There is also not a specific count on the number of Paleo-Indian sites which have been disturbed by agricultural practices. This is because many of the earlier site recordings of Paleo-Indian remains failed to describe the contextual nature of the deposits.

Recent increases in oil and gas development in the state comprises a fourth factor affecting Paleo-Indian remains in Management Region 5. Disturbances are the result of the construction of oil well pads and sludge pits and the excavation of trenches for gas pipelines. The excavation of sludge pits as part of construction activities related to drilling operations has exposed a number of mammoth remains in western Oklahoma (Management Region 4). However, to date, none of these operations has revealed associated cultural materials.

Vandalism is another factor which has led to disturbance of Paleo-Indian sites in this region. However, vandalism has probably had less effect than those factors previously cited. This is because many of the early occupations are deeply buried by alluvial or eolian deposits and are

thus protected from illicit digging. Other Paleo-Indian remains present in upland settings are found in mixed cultural deposits with more recent materials, thus reducing their distinctiveness and incentives for looting. Some vandalism has taken place where wave action has exposed early materials along the shores of Lakes Texoma and Eufaula. In these settings, exposed Paleo-Indian sites are vulnerable to pothunters and inquisitive recreationalists.

Treatment of Region 5's Paleo-Indian Sites

Paleo-Indian sites have been recorded for almost half of the counties in Management Region 5. As noted earlier, these sites occur primarily along major streams and rivers and in upland settings. It is likely that Paleo-Indian sites also exist in analogous situations for the 13 counties without recorded Paleo materials. The absence of early remains in these counties is essentially a function of lack of survey effort directed to the discovery of deeply buried (and early) sites and/or, the absence of research activities in the counties.

The variety of physiographic settings for recorded Paleo-Indian site types also indicates that any site type could be encountered in almost any setting although terraces of major streams and rivers probably have the greatest potential for more extensive occupations. Because our comprehension of Paleo-Indian lifeways in Management Region 5 is so limited, virtually any early site with some degree of contextual integrity is worthy of further study and/or preservation.

A fundamental problem in the documentation of Paleo-Indian occupations is the methodological procedures used in the survey work. Sites such as Arrowhead Point (34Ma-3) and Haley's Point (34Ma-15) contain deeply buried, probably stratified, deposits and specialized deep testing procedures must

be used to search for these occupations. While some areas are more likely to hold potential for buried Paleo-Indian sites, we currently lack geomorphological data to predict high probability locations. However, in situations where deeply buried deposits are possible, archeological assessments should involve more than merely examining the soil surface for sites that may be deeply buried (30 to 50 feet) below current ground levels.

Archaic Period (6000 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. 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 the western and central portions of Oklahoma. 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, bison kill sites, 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

Whereas only occasional spearpoints and other tools attest to the presence of Paleo-Indians in Management Region 5, over 400 sites have yielded tools and trash left behind by Archaic hunters and gatherers (Table V-6). Because of the substantial number of sites recorded, it has been possible to divide this 600 year period of time into three cultural sub-groups: the early, middle, and late Archaic.

Although undated, one of the earliest Archaic sites is Pumpkin Creek, an eroding small camp and knapping station in Love County. The Meserve, Dalton, and Scottsbluff spearpoints found there are like forms known to have been used some 7000-9000 years ago elsewhere along the Eastern Woodland's western border. Similar spearpoints were found at the James and Buncombe

Table V-6 . Sites With Archaic Occupations, Management Region 5.

County	Unidentified Archaic	Early Archaic	Middle Archaic	Late Archaic	Total Archaic Sites
Atoka	33	6	5	21	61
Bryan	47	-	-	-	47
Carter	27	-	-	1	28
Cleveland	6	4	3	2	14
Coal	2	1	-	1	3
Creek	3	4	-	9	11
Garvin	11	2	3	3	17
Hughes	4	1	1	5	10
Johnston	23	2	-	6	31
Lincoln	2	2	1	4	9
Logan	2	-	-	1	2
Love	24	3	-	1	27
McClain	-	-	1	1	2
McIntosh	12	13	6	27	35
Marshall	51	4	1	10	53
Murray	12	3	1	-	16
Okfuskee	1	1	-	3	5
Oklahoma	15	1	-	6	22
Okmulgee	2	-	-	-	2
Payne	3	1	-	1	5
Pontotoc	14	-	2	5	18
Pottawatomie	10	1	2	4	17
Seminole	5	-	-	5	10
Tulsa	2	-	-	3	5
Total	311	49	26	120	450

Creek sites in Marshall County, but the thin mixed middens common to these sites inhibited recovery and analyses that could help identify items belonging to early Archaic people's tool kits. Dalton/Meserve and Scottsbluff points have been reported as surface finds at several sites in Atoka, Murray, Johnston, McIntosh, Cleveland, and Creek counties. Because such points have been found in bison-kill sites in the Plains, they may be clues that early Archaic people were hunting such animals in lands that were prairies rather than the Cross Timbers that predominate Region 5 today. While reports are scattered, approximately 50 Early Archaic sites have been recorded. Information from the OASIS computer files revealed that these sites are distributed over a variety of landscape types including terraces and uplands ridges. The distribution of Early Archaic sites by county within Management Region 5 is presented in Figure V-5.

Few details exist for the hunting-gathering people who inhabited Management Region 5 between 8000 and 4000 years ago. This era correlates with the warm, dry, Hypsithermal Period that affected plant and animal distributions over much of the western United States. At Ferndale Bog, Atoka County, 5000 year old deposits yielded predominantly oak and grass pollen, attesting to the expansion of grassy savannas onto the western margins of the now-forested Ouachita Mountains. More than likely, the Cross Timbers forests were diminished, thus creating within Management Region 5 many habitats for grasslands, bison, and probably Archaic bison hunters. Traces of such people may be represented by the distinctive Calf Creek spearpoint/knives, usually made from local, heat-treated Frisco chert, common to 26 Region 5 surface collections. Spearpoints and other hunting and gathering tools that are probably more than 4000 years old are reported for the excavated James, Boat Dock, and Buncombe Creek sites in Bryan and

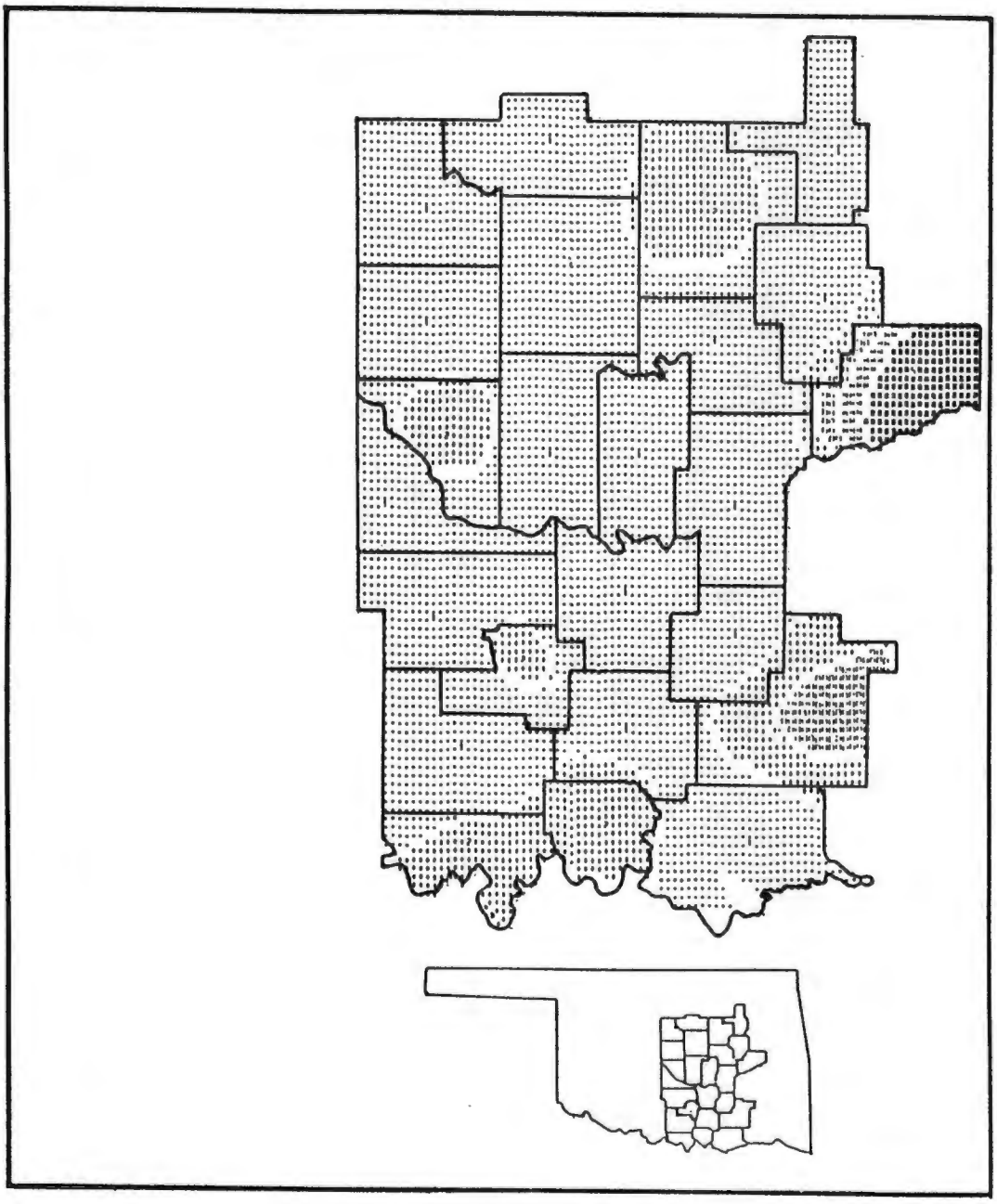


Figure V-5. Relative distribution of known Early Archaic sites in Management Region 5 (darker shading represents higher frequency of site occurrence).

Marshall counties. However, because these sites also yielded tools and trash attributable to later inhabitants, their Archaic assemblages cannot be accurately identified. Twenty-six sites in Management Region 5 are known to have Middle Archaic components. The majority of these sites are reported either from stream terraces or upland ridges. The distribution of Middle Archaic sites is presented in Figure V-6.

Although not radiocarbon dated, Archaic occupations dating from 4000 to 2000 years ago are believed manifest by tools and trash recovered from the stratigraphically lowest deposits at the Graham, Birch Creek, Estep Shelter, and Roulston-Rogers sites in Atoka and Seminole counties. Similar tools also occur at the relatively unstratified and/or often mixed, Buncombe Creek, James, Conser, Barkheimer, Rose-Fast, and Bross sites in Bryan, Marshall, Johnston, Oklahoma, and Seminole counties. The middens, rock-filled hearths, and/or roasting ovens (concentrations of heat fractured rock) common to these sites usually occur in open settings with sandy, well-drained soils; animal and plant remains are seldom preserved. Consequently, the settlement and subsistence practices of Late Archaic groups are poorly substantiated. Approximately 120 Late Archaic sites have been recorded for Management Region 5. Most of these sites are situated on floodplains, terraces, or ridges overlooking stream valleys. The distribution of Late Archaic sites in Region 5 is presented in Figure V-7.

In summary, a diverse record of Archaic Period materials are known for Management Region 5. Some of these sites contain intact deposits which make them worthy of further study and/or preservation. Those sites are listed in Table V-7.

Gaps in Our Knowledge

Although a relatively large number of Archaic occupations have been recorded for Management Region 5, there is only limited information on the

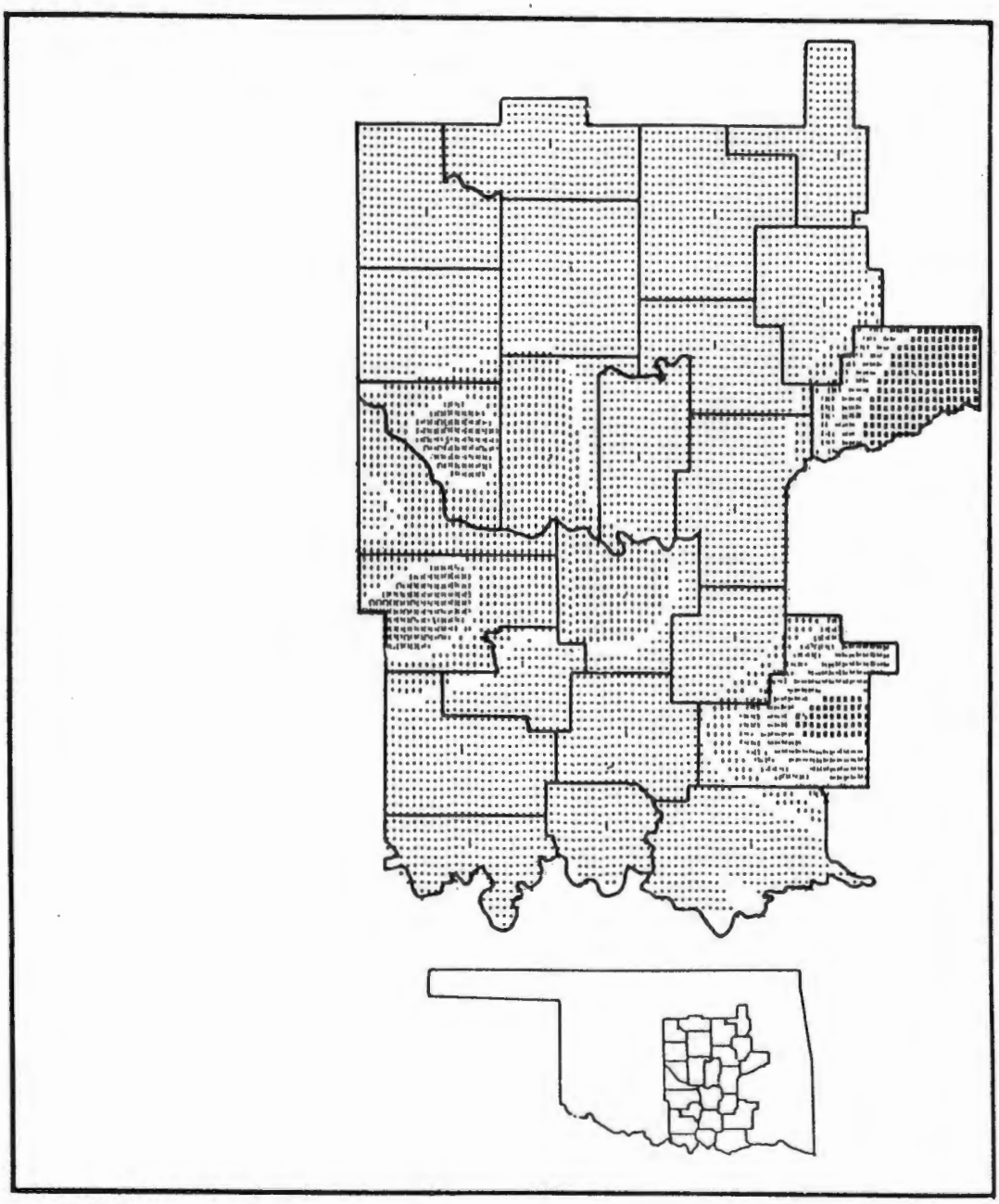


Figure V-6. Relative distribution of known Middle Archaic sites in Management Region 5 (darker shading represents higher frequency of occurrence).

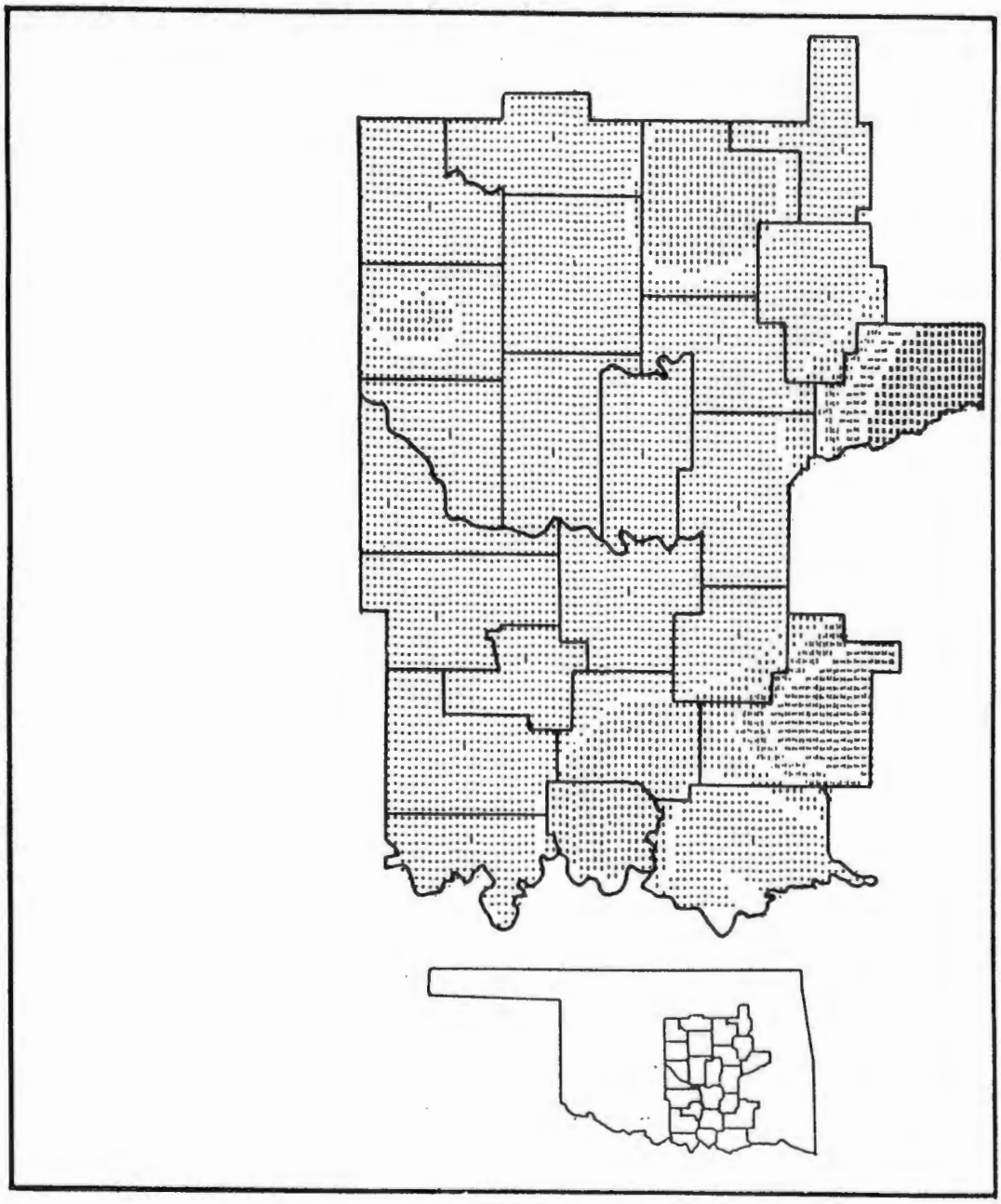


Figure V-7. Relative distribution of known Late Archaic sites in Management Region 5 (darker shading represents higher frequency of occurrence).

Table V-7 . Archaic Sites Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region #5.

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
ATOKA COUNTY	At-10	Archaic and Woodland?	Potentially preserved camp with discrete activity areas and perhaps stratified midden.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	At-19	Archaic	Open site with potentially preserved activity areas; may have 7000 year-old midden.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Henry	At-24	Archaic	Large upland camp with possibly preserved activity areas and stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Cat Hollow	At-31	Archaic?	Open, potentially stratified camp that could yield data on sequence, activities, and past alluvial episodes.	IB2, IC1, 3&4; IIA1-2?
Pitts #2	At-34	Archaic	Potentially unmixed camp that could yield information on activity areas and assemblage composition.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	At-36	Archaic	Well preserved open camp with likely activity areas.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Cook #3	At-40	Paleo-Indian and/or Archaic	Partially preserved open camp with Plainview and Scottsbluff points; may yield data on adaptations during Hypsithermal Period.	IB1, IB2?, IC1&4?; IIA1-2?

Table V-7 (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
ATOKA COUNTY				
Stevens-Whittington	At-44	Archaic?	Partially preserved small open camp that could yield information on settlement and adaptive strategies.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	At-55	Archaic and/or Woodland	Open camp with possibly preserved deposits and diverse activity areas.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
McCarty	At-57	Archaic?	Well preserved small camp in uplands; data potentially useful for settlement and adaptive studies.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Swift #2	At-59	Archaic	Well preserved upland camp; will yield information on settlement and adaptive practices.	IB1, IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC1?, IIE?
Morton	At-62	Archaic and/or Woodland	Large open site with possibly preserved activity areas.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	At-66	Archaic	Large open camp and workshop with apparently preserved deposits and potential activity areas.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Estep #3	At-80	Archaic and Village Farming	Stratified small rockshelter with well preserved bone, shell, and even pollen.	IIA2, IIB, IIC, IIE1, 4-6.

Table V-7 (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
ATOKA COUNTY				
Carr	At-82	Archaic and/or Woodland	Partially preserved open camp with activity areas and perhaps stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	At-154	Archaic	Open site with intact midden and activity areas.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Bo McAlister #1	At-160*	Archaic and Village Farming	Tested open camp with traces of habitation features and clues to local sequence.	IIB, IIC3, IIE.
Birch Creek	At-163	Archaic and Village Farming	Tested open camp with remains of roasting ovens and camp debris.	IIB, IIE1-4.
Mouse Trap	At-175	Archaic and Woodland	Tested site with partially preserved stratified deposits.	IIC1, IIE1-5.
BRYAN COUNTY				
	Br-28	Archaic and/or Woodland	Open camp or village that may have preserved habitation features useful for studying settlement and resource uses.	IA1; IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Houston	Br-29	Archaic and/or Woodland	Large camp with potentially preserved habitation features	IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
CARTER COUNTY				
	Ca-10	Archaic	Early Archaic camp that may have some preserved deposits and features.	IB1, IC4?; IIA1-2?

Table V-7 (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
CARTER COUNTY				
	Ca-43	Archaic?	Potentially preserved camp that may have discrete activity areas.	IB1, IC4?; IIA1-2? IIC?, IID2 or 3?
	Ca-46	Archaic	Seemingly well preserved small open camp; useful for assemblage identification and settlement practices.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Muller	Ca-49	Archaic	Potentially stratified camp that may yield clues to culture sequence and assemblage compositions.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
CLEVELAND COUNTY				
Austin	CL-6	Archaic or Woodland?	Open camp or hamlet that May yield material useful for ascertaining resource uses and settlement practices.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB? IIC?, IIE?
Woods II	Cl-20	Archaic	Potentially preserved camp used between 5000 and 7000 years ago.	IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	Cl-39	Archaic and Village Farming	Open camp with possibly preserved activity areas, some probably dating to 7000 years ago.	IB2, IC1?; IIA1-2?
Thunderbird	Cl-46	Archaic and Woodland	Partially preserved stratified camp; may have hearths and other habitation features.	IIA1, IIC1, IID?, IIE.

Table V-7 (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
CLEVELAND COUNTY				
Franklin	Cl-54	Archaic	Possibly preserved open camp that may have habitiation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	Cl-58	Archaic	Large open camp that may have preserved habitation features and discrete activity areas.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
East Elm Creek	Cl-76	Archaic	Partially preserved open camp that may still yield information on activity areas and site function.	IB2, IC1?; IIA1-2?
Point 14	Cl-80	Archaic	Open site with potentially preserved deep deposits that may yield clues to cultural sequence and activities.	IB2, IC1?; IIA1-2?
Schwartz	Cl-92	Archaic	Partially preserved lithic workshop that will yield data on knapping strategies and resource use.	IB2, IC1?; IIA1-2?
Little River	Cl-96	Archaic?	Possibly buried, open camp that may have preserved activity areas and features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
COAL COUNTY				
Thompson #1	Co-2	Archaic	Open camp that may have well preserved stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
H. Hamilton	Co-3	Archaic	Buried open camp with preserved midden deposit.	IB2, IC4?; IIA1-2?

Table V-7 (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
COAL COUNTY				
Armstrong	Co-4	Archaic	Open camp that may yield information on assemblage and activity areas.	IB2, IC1?; IIA1-2?
H. Smith #1	Co-5	Archaic	Seemingly well preserved open camp with potential for finding activity areas and discrete assemblages.	IB2, IC1&4?; IIA1-2?
Thompson #3	Co-10	Archaic or Woodland	Large open camp with preserved deposits that may yield clues activity areas, assemblages and site function.	IB2, IC1&4; IIA1-2.
Foreman	Co-29	Archaic?	Partially preserved open site with midden containing animal bones and traces of habitation features.	IB2, IC1&4?; IIA1-2?
CREEK COUNTY				
Laskey	Cr-22	Archaic	Large open site that may have preserved habitation features and clues to activity areas and site function.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Miller	Cr-27	Archaic and Woodland?	Large open site that may have buried preserved deposits and features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Parrick Springs	Cr-34	Archaic and Woodland?	Open camp near upland springs; may have some presered habitation deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table V-7 (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
CREEK COUNTY				
Bill Beets	Cr-45	Archaic, Woodland, and Village Farming	Large open site with potential for stratified deposits from several occupations.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
GARVIN COUNTY				
Henson	Gv-21	Archaic	Apparent camp with potentially preserved habitation features. Few known for area.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Williams	Gv-31	Archaic	Possible major camp of some 5000 years ago; may still have preserved deposits and habitation features.	IB1, IC4?; IIA1-2?, IIB? IIC?, IIE?
Rutherford	Gv-53	Archaic	Small camp that may have intact habitation deposit and features.	IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Dobson	Gv-110	Archaic	Potentially preserved camp used some 5000 years ago; may have hearths or other features.	IB1, IC4?; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
HUGHES COUNTY				
Burditt	Hu-16	Archaic	Possible camp that may have preserved deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Borders	Hu-21	Archaic	Well preserved open camp that should yield good information on activity areas and resource use.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Downey	Hu-23	Archaic	Open camp with deep deposits; may provide insight to stratigraphy and activity areas.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table V-7 (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
HUGHES COUNTY				
Evetts #4	Hu-28	Archaic	Open site that may have well preserved camp deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
J. Cassell	Hu-29	Archaic	Large open site that could have preserved habitation features and discrete activity areas.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Jones	Hu-31	Archaic	Partially preserved camp with 7000 year-old materials.	IB2, IC1&4?; IIA1-2?
Whitehead	Hu-53	Archaic	Possible 5000 year-old camp that may have preserved features and activity areas.	IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Duffus	Hu-55	Archaic or Woodland	Partially preserved camp and burned rock mound; may yield information on activity areas and adaptive practices.	IB2, IC1&4; IIA1-2?
JOHNSTON COUNTY				
Randolph Bluff	Jn-3	Archaic	Open camp on prominent ridge; may have preserved activity areas and, perhaps, features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Dobby 1 & 2	Jn-17 Jn-18	Paleo-Indian and/or Archaic	Nearby open camps that seem to have discrete activity areas and potentially stratified deposits.	IB1, IC4?; IIA1-2?
Converse #2	Jn-28	Archaic, Woodland, and Village Farming	Open camp with several activity areas and partially preserved deposits containing hearths and other habitation features.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE1-4.

Table V-7 (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
JOHNSTON COUNTY				
Stretchen	Jn-39	Archaic?	Open camp or workshop that seems to have preserved activity areas.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?,IIC?, IIE1-3?
Refuge #1	Jn-46	Archaic or Woodland?	Open site that appears very well preserved; may yield new information on Archaic-Woodland occupations in region.	IB1, IC1&4?; IIA1-2.
J.F. Hertel #2	Jn-62	Archaic?	Well preserved open camp and knapping station; could yield information on knapping strategies, resource use, and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?. IIE?
J.F. Hertel #4	Jn-64	Archaic?	Small open camp with potentially preserved features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
J.F. Hertel #5	Jn-65	Archaic? and Historic	Site of 1900s saw mill and Nearby prehistoric camp that may have preserved deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
LINCOLN COUNTY				
Gallaway	Ln-31	Archaic, Village Farming and Historic	Large open site with diverse activity areas that contain some preserved deposits.	IB2, IC1&4; IIA1-2.
LOVE COUNTY				
Watermelon Patch	Lv-4	Archaic and Village Farming	Potentially stratified camp with some materials attesting to 7000 year-old habitation.	IB1, IC4?; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table V-7 (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
LOVE COUNTY				
Hickory Creek	Lv-10	Archaic	Open camp that may have stratified habitation deposits dating, perhaps, to 8000 years ago.	IB1, IC4?; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Pumpkin Creek	Lv-49[b]	Archaic	Small camp and lithic workshop dating some 7000 years ago; only small part appears present.	IA1, IB1?; IIE1-3.
McCLAIN COUNTY				
Paoli	Ml-56	Archaic?	Major cobble workshop that still seems to be intact.	IA1, IB1, IC3?; IIA1?
McINTOSH COUNTY				
	Mi-68	Archaic?	Open camp with small mounds that may be remains of roasting ovens.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	Mi-86	Archaic?	Potentially preserved open camp; may have intact deposits.	IB2, IC1&4.
	Mi-128	Archaic and Woodland?	Large open camp that probably has some preserved deposits and habitation features.	IB2, IC1&4; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE?
	Mi-129	Archaic and Historic	Prehistoric camp with preserved features; traces of early historic house also present.	IB2, IC1&4?; IIC?, IIE?
	Mi-134	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, Village Farming, and Historic	Large open site that may have discrete activity areas left by diverse societies.	IB1; IIA1-2, IIC?, IIE?

Table V-7 (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
McINTOSH COUNTY				
	Mi-233	Archaic and Historic	Open site with preserved habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE?
	Mi-235	Archaic and Woodland	Potentially preserved open camp or settlement; may have habitation features intact.	IB1?, IC1?; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE?
	Mi-236	Archaic, Woodland and Historic	Open camp or settlement that may have preserved activity areas and associated features.	IB1, IC1&4?; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE?
	Mi-253	Archaic and Woodland	Large open camp with burned rock remains of roasting ovens and partially preserved deposits.	IB1&2, IC1?; IIA1-2?
	Mi-256 Mi-257	Archaic and Woodland	Two nearby open camps that seem to have preserved deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE?
	Mi-259	Archaic and Woodland?	Potentially well preserved open camp that could have midden and/or features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE?
MARSHALL COUNTY				
Arrowhead Point	Ma-3	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Village Farming	Open camp that may still have deposits relatable to different groups and activities.	IB2, IC1&3?; IIA1-2?
Island #1	Ma-4	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Village Farming	Open camp that may have some preserved deposits that could yield substantial information on activities and sequence.	IB1, IC1&3, IIA1-2?

Table V-7 (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
MARSHALL COUNTY Willis Point	Ma-12	Archaic	Potentially preserved camp of some 7000 years age; may have features and deposits that could yield data on activities and resource use.	IB1, IC1&4?; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE?
Haley's Point	Ma-15	Paleo-Indian, Archaic? Village Farming	Major hamlet with preserved habitation features; excellent stratigraphy with mammoth and Clovis points eroding out at base.	IB1,2, IC1&4; IIA2, IIC3, IIE.
Keaton Creek South	Ma-16	Archaic	Open camp that could have preserved deposits dating to 7000 years ago.	IB1, IC1&4?; IIA1-2?
Sandy Creek	Ma-17 Ma-18	Archaic	Partially preserved open camp that may still have some deposits dating 7000 years ago.	IB1, IC1&4?; IIA1-2?
Island II	Ma-20	Paleo-Indian and Archic?	Open site that may still have some preserved ancient camp remains.	IB1, IC1&4?, IIA1-2?
	Ma-37	Paleo-Indian and Archaic	Remnants of an open camp that could still have preserved deposits bearing clues to site function and local sequence.	IB1, IC1&4?, IIA1-2?
J.R. Pass	Ma-38	Archic	Partially preserved open camp that may still retain undisturbed deposits dating to 7000 years ago.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table V-7 (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
MARSHALL COUNTY				
	Ma-40 Ma-41	Paleo-Indian, Archaic Village Farming and Historic	Series of neighboring camps that may still have preserved activity areas and deposits; could yield information on activities through long time span.	IB2, IC1&4?; IIA1-2?
	Ma-49	Archaic or Woodland	Terrace remnant with potentially preserved remains of a camp or settlement.	IB1, IC4?; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Ma-56	Paleo-Indian? and Archaic	Partially preserved remains of an open camp that has some habitation features; could be stratified.	IB1, IC1&4?
Briar Creek South	Ma-66	Archaic	Open eroded camp that may still have intact deposits and features.	IB1, IC1&4?; IIA1-2?
	Ma-94	Archaic	Small camp with thin deposit perhaps dating 7000 years ago; could have features and discrete activity areas.	IB1, IC1&4?; IIA1-2?
	Ma-96	Archaic?	Apparently buried midden of a small camp; useful for clues to site function, resource use, and settlement practice.	IB1, IC1&4?; IIA1-2?

Table V-7 (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
MARSHALL COUNTY				
	Ma-99	Archaic and Historic	Stratified site that may still have preserved deposits and habitation features.	IB1, IC1&4?; IIA1-2?
Kelley Cove	Ma-100	Archaic	Potentially intact Archaic camp with habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE?
	Ma-113	Archaic	Partially exposed open camp that may still retain intact deposits.	IB2, IC1&4?; IIA1-2?
MURRAY COUNTY				
	Mr-56	Archaic	Potentially buried camp that may date 7000 years ago.	IB1;IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Weddle	Mr-57	Archaic	Open camp that may still have preserved deposits and features.	IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	Mr-64	Archaic	Open camp that could have preserved deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Primrose	Mr-65	Archaic and Village Farming	Large site on terrace that undoubtedly has stratified and horizontally different deposits; some of which may still be preserved.	IB1, IC4?; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
McGibney	Mr-68	Archaic	At least two nearby open camps that may have preserved habitation features and and deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table V-7 (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
MURRAY COUNTY				
Saunders	Mr-69	Archaic	Potentially stratified open camp that appears to have intact deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
OKLAHOMA COUNTY				
Sanchez	Ok-33	Archaic	Buried camp site with well preserved habitation deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Booher	Ok-48	Archaic	Open camp on ridge; may still have preserved deposits.	IB1, IC4?
Johnson	Ok-57	Archaic?	Partially disturbed camp and knapping station that still appears to have preserved deposits.	IB1, IC4?
Hog Creek #1	Ok-59	Archaic or Woodland	Several small open camps that seem to have preserved deposit which could yield information on short-term occupancy, activities, and assemblages.	IA1, IB1?. IC4?.
Choctaw Road	Ok-61	Archaic?	Well preserved open camp that should contain undisturbed deposits and activity areas.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB2?, IIC?. IIE1-3.
Spencer #2	Ok-77 *	Archaic and/or Woodland?	Large open camp that contains undisturbed deposits and possibly habitation features.	IB1;IIB?, IIC?, IIE1&3.

Table V-7 (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
OKMULGEE COUNTY				
Brown	Og-10 Og-18 Og-19 Og-20 Og-26	Archaic, Woodland, and Historic	Series of camps on aeolian sandy terrace adjoining oxbow lakes; some camps have stratified deposits; good chance to gather data on sequence, past settings, and activities.	IB1, IB2, IC1&4; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Coalton	Og-11	Archaic	Camp with potentially preserved habitation deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
PONTOTOC COUNTY				
Bratcher	Pn-30	Archaic?	Potentially preserved open camp.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Stanfield	Pn-39	Archaic?	Open camp with traces of rocklined hearths; may have some subsurface features still preserved.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Morgan #2	Pn-80	Archaic	Seemingly well preserved open camp that should have discrete activity areas and perhaps features.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Lance	Pn-88	Archaic	Open camp on ridge slope; could have preserved deposits and habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Wooley	Pn-89	Archaic?	Open camp with potentially preserved deposits at edge of knoll.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table V-7 (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
PONTOTOC COUNTY				
Artesian Wells	Pn-91	Archaic and Woodland?	Open camp near artesian springs; may have preserved 7000 year old habitation deposits.	IA1, IA1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE
Gaines III	Pn-120	Archaic or Woodland	Suspicious mound that reportedly has burials and other signs of use.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
McKinley	Pn-126	Archaic and Woodland?	Well preserved quarry and workshop of Frisco flint.	IA1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Aldridge	Pn-144	Archaic	Open camp with shallow, partially disturbed deposit; might still yield clues to activity areas.	IA1-2, IB1.
Johnson	Pn-152	Archaic or Woodland	Large open cmap or settlement that appears to have some preserved deposits.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1&3?
	Pn-167	Archaic and/or Woodland	Frisco flint quarry and workshop that seems to have largely preserved deposits.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1,3&6?
	Pn-168	Archaic?	Large open camp and knapping station with apparent activity areas and perhaps features.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1,3&6?

Table V-7 (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY				
Pink School #1 and # 2	Pt-1 Pt-3	Archaic and Woodland	Large open camp or village on sandy terrace; appears to have major Woodland assemblage but 7000 year-old artifacts occur.	IA1, IB1, IC4?; IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE1,4&5.
Lowden-Dixon	Pt-15	Archaic?	Deeply buried camp with apparent midden and hearths.	IA1, IB1?; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Rose-Fast	Pt-28	Archaic and Woodland	Well preserved camp and probable settlement; has features and probably stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Rose Creek	Pt-34	Archaic	Nine feet of alluvium contain flakes, spearpoints, and occasional traces of hearths; no apparent soil horizons; could provide potential environmental record.	IA1, IB1?, IC4?; IIA1-2.
Harjo-West	Pt-35	Archaic and Woodland?	Large open camp that may have discrete activity areas and possibly preserved features.	IA1, IB1?; IIA1-2?,IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Bethel	Pt-56	Archaic	Buried camp with midden that has charcoal and bone; excellent site for studying past environments and human habitation.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE1,4&6.

Table V-7 (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY				
	Pt-60	Archaic?	Large open camp that may have preserved activity areas and features.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
SEMINOLE COUNTY				
Amoche	Sm-7	Archaic	Small open camp with midden.	IA1, IB2, IC1&4.
Roulston-Rogers	Sm-20*	Archaic and Woodland	Well stratified, well preserved camp with habitation features.	IIB, IIC, IIE1,4-5.
Wild Dog	Sm-26 Sm-27 Sm-28	Archaic and Woodland?	Badly disturbed open camp that may still have deep, stratified deposits; nearby are two caves, one with petroglyphs.	IB2, IC1&4; IIA1-2, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1&3?
Barkhiemer	Sm-29	Archaic	Partially preserved camp with habitation features.	IB1?; IIA1.

* Currently listed on or eligible for the National Register.

contents of many of these sites. Only the Boat Dock, Buncombe Creek, James, Pumpkin Creek, Barkheimer, Roulston-Rogers, and Ok-34 sites in Marshall, Bryan, Love, Seminole, and Oklahoma counties have been excavated and results published. A number of Archaic sites within the McGee Creek project area have also been excavated. But, most of the information available for the Archaic Period has been obtained from the analysis of surface collections of primarily chipped and ground stone tools. Considering the 6000 year span of this period, a serious problem is our inability to separate and refine cultural assemblage data into smaller units.

Large gaps also exist in our understanding of the settlement and subsistence practices of various Archaic societies. Because most of the information for this period has been derived from surface collections, site types are not well-defined. In addition, the absence of plant and animal remains from most site inventories inhibits our understanding of the diet and exploitative strategies of these hunters and gatherers. In summary, new or additional information in most areas would improve upon our characterizations of this period.

Future Research

Although over 400 sites with Archaic Period occupations have been identified for Management Region 5, the composition and sequence of their assemblages are only superficially understood. However, based on surface collections and data from a limited number of excavated Archaic sites, it is possible to begin correlating contemporaneous sites and comparing their contents for clues to variable site use, changing subsistence practices, and perhaps to identification of regionally distinct groups. Comparisons of tools, debris, features, and site distributions should facilitate gaining knowledge of resource use, seasonal shifts in settlement and changes in

social organization during the 6000 years of Archaic occupation of Management Region 5.

As noted earlier, Archaic peoples had to contend with dramatic environmental changes during these 6000 years. Between 10,000 and 7000 years ago, a warmer, drier climate prevailed throughout much of the central portion of the United States. In Oklahoma, these drying conditions enabled prairie plant and animal communities to replace deciduous forests and spread gradually eastward. From 7000 to 4000 years ago, the warm, dry climate slowly ameliorated and modern day plant and animal communities became established. Although the full effect of these environmental changes have yet to be documented for Oklahoma, it is likely that much of Management Region 5 supported short grass steppes rather than today's mosaic of scrub oak woodlands and grassy savannahs. Equally important is the fact that much of Region 5 constitutes a transitional setting between the western prairies and eastern woodlands. Thus, the environmental shifts that occurred during the Archaic Period may have had even more impact on the adaptive strategies of various hunter-gatherer groups occupying the region. Because markedly different biotic communities were probably present in the area some 8000 to 4000 years ago, modern plant and animal distributions are of limited utility in examining Archaic people's behavioral patterns. Instead, it is necessary that archeologists pay greater attention to contextual aspects of Archaic settlements which can provide clues as to functional activities. In particular, research is needed at sites in upland settings. This is because our present perspective of Archaic cultures is predominantly derived from findings at sites near major streams and rivers. With more broadly based research efforts, a variety of questions pertaining to Archaic subsistence and settlement, social organization, and religious practices can be addressed. Some of the potential reseach topics to be considered are

presented in Table V-8.

Factors Affecting Archaic Sites

As in the case of Paleo-Indian sites, a variety of land alteration activities are contributing to the disturbance and destruction of Archaic sites in Management Region 5. In some cases, these factors are systemic. That is, disturbance from one type of activity may stimulate adverse effects from another factor. For example, exposure of human remains during pipeline construction may contribute to future disturbance by vandals and pothunters.

In the past, farming and occasional vandalism were recognized as the principal agencies damaging Archaic sites in the region. However, because of the marked industrial growth of Tulsa and Oklahoma City and adjacent communities, urbanization and industrialization are now major threats. This growth phenomenon has also stimulated the need for additional services such as water and power. Thus, construction of reservoirs, water supply systems, sewage treatment facilities, and gas and electric lines will increasingly affect Region 5's Archaic sites. In addition, the industrialization the state encountered in the late 1970s and early 1980s led to increased demands for energy resources and capital for further development. During this time, substantial increases in oil and gas well drilling activities, gas pipeline construction, and coal mining were experienced.

Between 1970 and 1980, Management Region 5 communities such as Broken Arrow, Edmond, Moore, Norman, Stillwater, Ardmore, and Sand Springs experienced population growth rates between 22 and 118%. In addition, Ada, Atoka, Midwest City, Tecumseh, Shawnee, Okmulgee, Owasso, Skiatook, and Collinsville recorded population increases in excess of 10%. These towns and other cities seem isolated and scattered at first glance but a thorough review reveals that most are part of the urban growth associated with Tulsa

Table V-8. Research Questions About the Archaic Period, Management Region 5.

MORPHOLOGICAL RESEARCH	CULTURE HISTORY RESEARCH	BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH	ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH
What are the characteristics of tool kits and assemblages used during particular segments of this period? Are specific projectile point styles representative of particular segments of this period? Are there raw material preferences and/or manufacturing traditions which can be identified for certain localities or for particular times? Can restudies of already recovered (and reported) assemblages further distinbuish evidence for manufacturing, maintenance and usage 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, or should it be revised (in light of a dynamic lithic reduction continuum)?	Can specific tool kits and assemblages be identified and related to a culture sequence for this region? Can ties be demonstrated among the assemblages and manufacturing practices manifest at particular times? To date, a reasonable system for synthesizing Archaic assemblages and sites has not been developed for this region, is there one?	Is the evidence for spatial and/or time restricted assemblages or manufacturing traditions sufficient to support recognition of different hunter-gathering societies? What can a site's structure and contents reveal about the size, composition, and actions of its hunting-gathering inhabitants? Can series of contemporaneous sites be identified that will yield clues to the movements, activities, and seasonality of use by a hunting-gathering society or its subdivisions? 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? Is there evidence that Archaic natives of Region 6 were periodically frequenting this region? If so, how does this evidence affect explanations of settlement practices, seasonal movements, economic practices, and levels of organization?	What ecological changes are identifiable here between 8000 and 2000 years ago? When did these changes occur? In essence, what environmental conditions and natural resources existed when Archaic Period societies were present? What was the character(s) of Archaic people's settlement and resource use during these 6000 years? Is there evidence bearing on questions about the presence and number of bison during this period? (Some archeologists propose that bison were not always present and that their numbers fluctuated greatly). 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 distribution? Neighboring Archaic people began cultivating some native plants; is there evidence for such practice here? If so, what effects did this have on these people's economy and organization? Sites scattered throughout this region attest to marked alluviation, including episodic deposition; can paleoecological, chronological, studies enhance knowledge of Archaic adaptations to local and regional ecological changes?

and Oklahoma City. Sand Springs, Skiatook, Owasso, and Broken Arrow are but a few of the communities growing north, west, and east of Tulsa whereas Edmond, Shawnee, Tecumseh, Norman, Moore, and Midwest City are part of the metrocomplex growing north, south, and east of Oklahoma City. Much of the suburban expansion has involved development of country estates on the fringes of these communities, thus serving as a catalyst for new highway construction.

These developments have had direct impacts on Region 5 Archaic sites. For example, a housing development northeast of Broken Arrow has damaged a 3000 year old camp while construction of the Sand Springs-Tulsa highway exposed a camp dating to approximately 5000 B.C. In addition, housing construction in Oklahoma City resulted in the destruction of Archaic burials and a number of campsites. Construction of utility lines to service these growing communities has also damaged a 3000 year old camp near Shawnee.

An associated factor affecting Archaic sites in Management Region 5 is construction related to growing water needs of these metrocomplexes. Local, state, and federal agencies have proposed construction of 15 major reservoirs and at least two water delivery systems. The proposed reservoirs will flood many miles of fertile valleys in Creek, Okfuskee, Hughes, Seminole, Garvin, Love, Coal, Pontotoc, and Bryan counties and numerous Archaic camps, workshops, and rockshelters will be destroyed. Due to the sandy soils that pesist throughout much of Region 5, shoreline erosion will have disastrous effects on all sites bordering the fluctuating pool levels. Recent surveys of Lake Eufaula, Lake Texoma, and Lake Keystone found that wave action had totally destroyed the contextual integrity of many Archaic sites, including a number of Early Archaic occupations bounding the shoreline of Lake Eufaula. Water transfer systems designed to transport water from proposed and existing lakes to urban areas such as Oklahoma City

of this study unit which are currently being damaged by similar activities.

In addition to contour plowing and terracing, erosion and flood prevention has been effected through construction of numerous SCS flood water control impoundments. Approximately 50 watersheds in Management Region 5 have been defined as in need of flood and erosion protection. Many of these impoundments have been surveyed or reported on by Oklahoma Conservation Commission archeologists. Consequently, Woodland or transitional Woodland-Village Farming period sites in Atoka, Lincoln, Hughes, and Okfuskee counties have been excavated or are scheduled for study. Continuing development plans for many of these watersheds will affect numerous unrecorded Woodland occupations.

Energy related developments comprise another factor contributing to damage and destruction of Woodland sites in the region. Oil and gas drilling operations are widespread throughout much of Region 5 but only occasionally have proposed pad locations been place on or near significant sites. There is also no documentation that gas pipelines have damaged Woodland sites. However, in the case of wells and pipelines, the limited disturbance may be a function of the lack of documentation on Woodland assemblages or it may be due to the small number of sites recorded. Thus, it is not that these types of projects do not have a significant effect on Woodland remains, but that such disturbance has not been encountered.

Another energy field, coal mining, has only a limited effect on Region 5 sites because most mining in Coal, Atoka, Okmulgee, and Hughes counties arefor deeply buried deposits. Once mechanized equipment can strip off overburden more effectively, large expanses of land with coal bearing deposits will be surface mined. This, in turn, will lead to the destruction of an unknown number of Woodland sites. In Coal County, surface mining

is mechanized farming practices. Although many alluvial valleys in Management Region 5 are in pasture or woods, sites of the Archaic study unit will probably be damaged or disturbed in much the same manner as Paleo-Indian remains. More deeply buried deposits escape damage but upland hunting camps and workshops and other occupations closer to the soil surface in stream valleys are extremely suceptible to considerable churning from deep plowing, agricultural terracing, and land leveling. Deep plowing and other activities result in tools and trash being removed from their original contexts and sometimes being mixed with earlier and/or later cultural remains. This is especially true of upland sites with shallow deposits. Because of the fragile nature of these Archaic camps, interpretations of their assemblages is significantly diminished. Deflation of soil surfaces (both as a consequence of farming and as a natural occurrence) has also resulted in Archaic tools and trash being mixed with other cultural deposits and being spread from their initial point of deposition. The construction of numerous water impoundments to counteract this erosion has also resulted in the destruction of sites such as 34At-90 in Atoka County. Partially because of the limited destruction of significant Archaic sites by farming practices in Management Region 5, a detailed inventory of specific sites lost from such actions has yet to be compiled.

Vandalism is the final factor which has been identified as leading to disturbance of Archaic sites in the region. However, vandalism has probably had less effect than those factors previously cited. This is because many Archaic deposits are deeply buried and are protected from illicit digging. Other Archaic sites are nondistinctive and do not display the "saleable" artifacts that so often promote unauthorized digging by professional looters (pothunters). Some vandalism does however take place. It occurs most frequently along the shorelines of Lakes Eufaula, Texoma, and Keystone where

wave action has exposed rock hearths, trash pits, or other features, or where spear points and other debris is washing out of midden/refuse deposits.

Treatment of Region 5's Archaic Sites

Sites of the Archaic study unit have been recorded for every county in Management Region 5. Due to the considerable homogeneity within Management Region 5 (scrub forest inter-digitated with open savannas and alluvial forests), all portions have potential for significant but unrecorded Archaic occupations. Archaic camps have been documented for a variety of topographic settings; sites have been found on upland ridges and also along major streams and rivers. However, the settlement patterns for the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic are not firmly established anywhere within the region with the possible exception of the McGee Creek area and it is difficult to associate specific site types with environmental situations. There is also a basic absence of information on various assemblages for all of the Archaic study unit. Gaps in our knowledge emphasize a need for more data on variability in site types, settlement pattern data, and tool assemblages for the various occupations of this study unit. Because of the limitations in our understanding of the Archaic Period, sites with contextual integrity and which can be dated as to their time of occupation merit further study and/or preservation. Much like Paleo-Indian sites, there is considerable potential for buried occupations and special techniques should be utilized in alluvial valleys where the presence of such sites is likely.

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 the increasing sedentism and food production capabilities, some societies developed complexly structured social systems wherein 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 least understood periods in Oklahoma prehistory. During this time, a sedentary farming lifestyle was introduced or adopted by people living along the Grand River in northeastern Oklahoma, 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 Oklahoma occupied numerous site types including base camps (hamlets?), temporary hunting and gathering camps, bison processing stations, kill sites, workshops, and isolated special activity loci. The material inventory consisted of small side-notched arrowpoints, corner-notched and stemmed dart points, and a variety of scrapers, drills, and bifacially chipped knives. Pottery made at this time was generally large and cord-marked with conical bottoms. In

horticultural pursuits, they used grinding stones (manos) and grinding basins for processing corn and wild grains. The increased complexity of social systems led to more ritualized treatment of the dead in some areas and increasing sophistication in trade and exchange with distant groups.

Existing Data

Undoubtedly, one of the most significant contributions of recent archeological research in Management Region 5 has been the discovery and investigation of widespread Woodland Period sites and assemblages. Prior to 1975, the only known sites were Brewer, Pruitt, and Pickett Switch, all located near the western edge of the region. Today, there are over 150 Woodland sites identified for the region (Figure V-8; Table V-9). The analysis of remains from these sites revealed that Region 5 may have been settled by two different groups of Woodland peoples.

The trash pits, burials, sheet middens, and scattered post molds observed at Brewer and Pruitt sites attest to prolonged, at least, semi-sedentary occupations. Radiocarbon dates from Pruitt indicate it was inhabited around A. D. 750. Other sites such as Currie in Garvin County are slightly later in time and represent a transition from the Woodland to the Village Farming periods. The cord-marked, conical-base pottery, corner-notched arrowpoints, and contracting- or expanding stem points from these sites and others such as the Austin Sand Pit in Garvin County resemble those from earlier Woodland sites found to the north in Management Region 2.

However, the presence of smoothed, flat-bottomed pottery, side-notched arrowpoints, and parallel-stem arrowpoints at a number of sites in the region are clues to ties with prehistoric Caddoans living to the east in Management Region 6. Moreover, the burned house reported for the Pickett Switch Site closely resembles those common to Caddoan sites of the A. D.

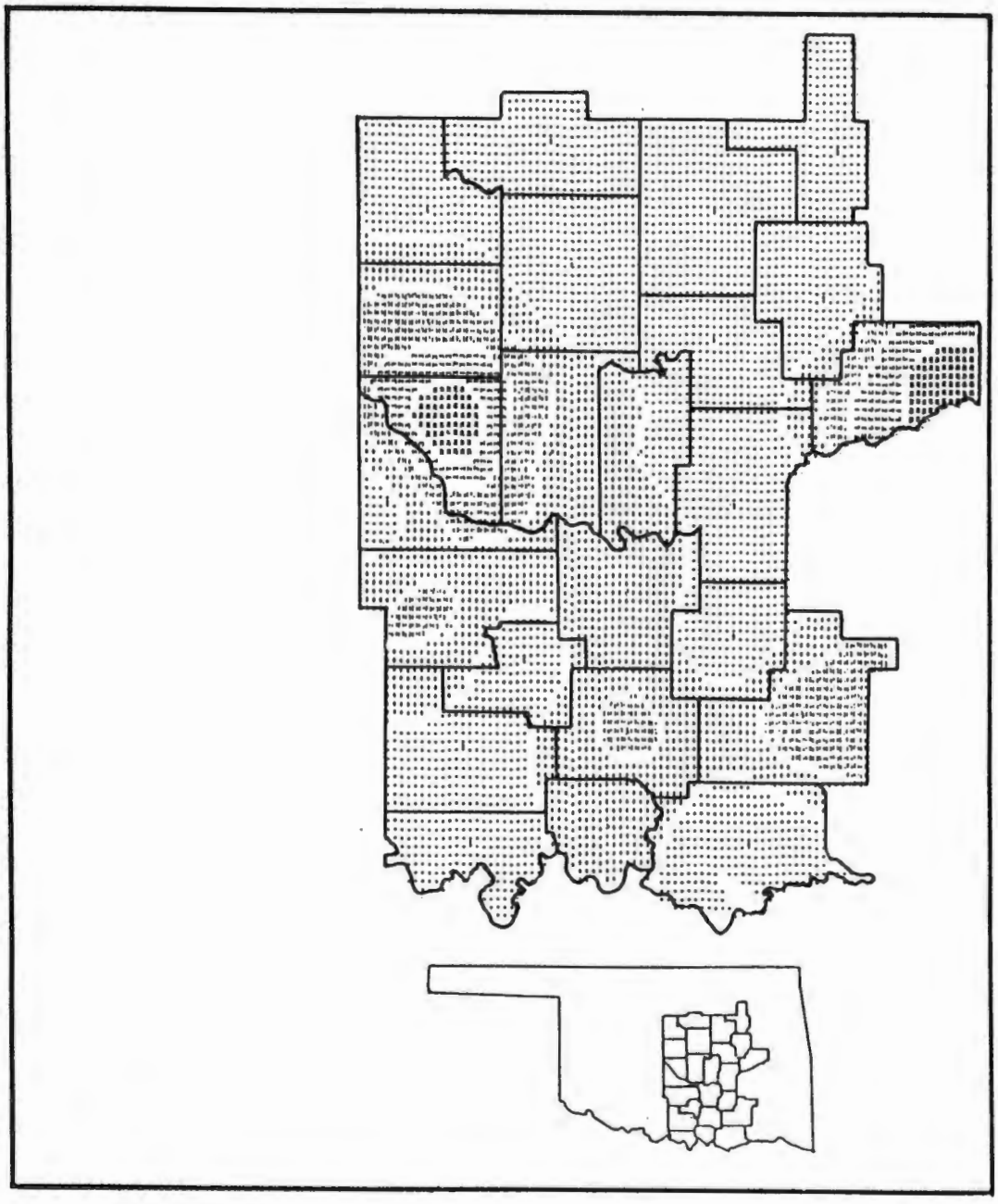


Figure V-8. Relative distribution of known Woodland sites in Management Region 5 (darker shading represents higher frequency of occurrence).

Table V-9 . Distribution of Woodland Sites, Management Region 5.

County	Eastern Woodland	Plains Woodland	Undefined Woodland	Total
Atoka	13	-	-	13
Bryan	-	-	2	-
Carter	-	-	4	4
Cleveland	-	25	-	25
Coal	-	-	1	1
Creek	-	1	3	4
Garvin	-	11	-	11
Hughes	-	-	4	4
Johnston	-	-	11	11
Lincoln	-	3	-	3
Logan	-	3	-	3
Love	-	-	-	-
McClain	-	1	2	3
McIntosh	-	-	20	20
Marshall	6	-	2	8
Murray	-	1	1	2
Okfuskee	-	-	4	4
Oklahoma	-	12	-	12
Okmulgee	-	-	1	1
Payne	-	3	-	3
Pontotoc	-	-	9	9
Pottawatomie	-	2	7	9
Seminole	-	1	4	5
Tulsa	1	-	-	1
Total	20	63	75	158

800s and 900s. Recent findings of hearths, roasting ovens, Woodland-like cord-marked pottery, and/or hunting-gathering tools at the Graham, Rock Creek, Roulston-Rogers, and 340f-39 sites appear to be camp remains of Woodland people who frequented eastern sections of Management Region 5. Radiocarbon dates from 340f-39, Roulston-Rogers, and Rock Creek document occupations principally during the A. D. 600s.

Sites of Woodland cultural affiliation are distributed over a variety of landform types. However, it appears that the larger base camps or hamlets are more common on terraces of the major stream drainages or on ridges overlooking these alluvial valleys. Of particular note are the temporary camps which occur on sandy ridges above smaller stream drainages. Camps and more tertiary site occupations are also found on ridges and in other types of upland settings. Thus, based on the limited information available, there does appear to be a basic settlement structure.

Currently, four sites of the Woodland Period in Management Region 5 are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Those Woodland sites meriting preservation and/or further study are presented in Table V-10.

Gaps in Our Knowledge

Despite investigations carried out at the Brewer, Pruitt, Pickett Switch, and Austin's Sand Pit sites, there remains major gaps in our comprehension of cultural patterns for the Woodland Period. One critical gap is in distinctions between those sites with assemblages consistent with Plains groups and those exhibiting cultural patterns similar to eastern Oklahoma's Woodland peoples. Unfortunately, most of the research has focused on sites in the western portion of Region 5 displaying Plains affiliations.

There are also fundamental gaps in our knowledge of settlement-subsistence practices for the region in general during this time period.

Table V-10. Woodland Sites Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region #5.

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
ATOKA COUNTY				
	At-10	Archaic and Woodland ?	Potentially preserved camp with discrete activity areas and perhaps stratified midden.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	At-55	Archaic and/or Woodland	Open camp with possibly preserved deposits and diverse activity areas.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Morton	At-62	Archaic and/or Woodland	Large open site with possibly preserved activity areas.	IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Brown #2	At-81	Woodland ?	Possible remains of burned rock ovens; may yield information on settlement practices and resource uses.	IB1, IB2?, IC1?; IIA1-2?
Carr	At-82	Archaic and/or Woodland	Partially preserved open camp with activity areas and perhaps stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Graham	At-90 *	Woodland and Village Farming	Partially excavated midden mound with remains of rock ovens and habitation debris.	IIC3?, IIE1-3.
Rock Creek	At-172	Woodland and Village Farming	A series of small camps and activity areas, several of which were tested.	IIC1, IIE1-5.
Mouse Trap	At-175	Archaic and Woodland	Tested site with partially preserved stratified deposits.	IIC1, IIE1-5.

Table V-10 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
BRYAN COUNTY				
	Br-28	Archaic and/or Woodland	Open camp or village that may have preserved habitation features useful for studying settlement and resource uses.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Houston	Br-29	Archaic and/or Woodland	Large camp with potentially preserved habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
CARTER COUNTY				
	Ca-1	Woodland or Village Farming	Potentially preserved village with habitation features; could provide information on unstudied culture for locale.	IB1, IC4?; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	Ca-36	Woodland	Probable village site with preserved habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Board Tree Creek	Ca-73	Woodland or Village Farming	Large open site with apparent diverse activity areas; may have some preserved deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	Ca-82	Woodland ?	Likely base camp and knapping station that has some preserved deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
CLEVELAND COUNTY				
Austin	Cl-6	Archaic or Woodland ?	Open camp or hamlet that may yield material useful for ascertaining resource uses and settlement practices.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table V- 10 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
CLEVELAND COUNTY				
Thunderbird Dam	Cl-46	Archaic and Woodland	Partially preserved stratified camp; may have hearths and other habitation features.	IIA1, IIC1, IID?, IIE.
Point 16	Cl-77	Woodland ?	Camp or hamlet that may still have preserved deposits.	IB2, IC1?; IIA1-2?
COAL COUNTY				
Thompson #3	Co-10	Archaic or Woodland	Large open camp with preserved deposits that may yield clues to activity areas, assemblages and site function.	IB2, IC1&4; IIA1-2.
Boiling Springs	Co-48	Woodland ?	Open camp or hamlet that may have preserved features and activity areas.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
CREEK COUNTY				
Johnson	Cr-20	Woodland ?	Camp or hamlet that may still have preserved features and activity areas.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Kelly	Cr-23	Woodland	Partially preserved camp that may have midden or features.	IB1, IC4?; IIA1-2?
Miller	Cr-27	Archaic and Woodland ?	Large open site that may have buried preserved deposits and features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Parrick Springs	Cr-34	Archaic and Woodland ?	Open camp near upland springs; may have some preserved habitation deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table V-10 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
CREEK COUNTY				
Bill Beets	Cr-45	Archaic, Woodland, and Village Farming	Large open site with potential for stratified deposits from several occupations.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Salty Creek	Cr-71	Woodland and Village Farming	Partially preserved camp or hamlet that may still contain habitation features.	IB2, IC1?; IIA1-2?
	Cr-78	Woodland ?	Potential camp or hamlet that may still have preserved features and midden.	IB1-2, IC1&4; IIA1-2?
	Cr-97	Woodland ?	Small open camp or hamlet that may have preserved habitation features and midden.	IB1, IC1?; IIA1-2?
	Cr-110	Woodland or Village Farming	Small upland camp that has some preserved deposits; site seems to be a special activity camp.	IB1, IC4?, IIA1-2?
HUGHES COUNTY				
Duffus	Hu-55	Archaic or Woodland	Partially preserved camp and burned rock mound; may yield information on activity areas and adaptive practices.	IB2, IC1&4; IIA1-2?
JOHNSTON COUNTY				
Converse #2	Jn-28	Archaic, Woodland, and Village Farming	Open camp with several activity areas and partially preserved deposits containing hearths and other habitation features.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE1-4.

Table V-10 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
LINCOLN COUNTY				
Legako	Ln-58	Woodland	Potential camp or hamlet.	IB1, IC4; IIA1-2?
Marak	Ln-66	Woodland ?	Open camp or farmstead with potentially preserved deposit.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB? IIC?, IIE1-4?
LOGAN COUNTY				
Gar Creek	Lg-45	Woodland or Village Farming	Camp or farmstead that could have some preserved deposits.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
McCLAIN COUNTY				
Brewer	Ml-3	Woodland and Village Farming	Major village known to have trash pits and other habitation features; may yield important clues to culture history and adaptations.	IA1, IB1, IC3; IIA1-2.
Jones	Ml-6	Woodland ?	Camp or hamlet that could have habitation features still preserved.	IB1, IC4?, IIA1-2?
McINTOSH COUNTY				
Rattlesnake Mountain	Mi-72	Woodland and/or Village Farming	Small open camp that may have preserved deposits.	IB2, IC1&4; IIA2?
	Mi-97	Woodland ?	Partially preserved camp or hamlet; has habitation features.	IB2, IC1&4?
	Mi-128	Archaic and Woodland ?	Large open camp that probably has some preserved deposits and habitation features.	IB2, IC1&4; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE?

Table V-10 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
McINTOSH COUNTY				
	Mi-134	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, Village Farming, and Historic	Large open site that may have discrete activity areas left by diverse societies.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE?
	Mi-235	Archaic and Woodland	Potentially preserved open camp or settlement; may have habitation features intact.	IB1?, IC1?; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE?
	Mi-236	Archaic, Woodland and Historic	Open camp or settlement that may have preserved activity areas and associated features.	IB1, IC1&4?; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE?
	Mi-237	Woodland	Small open camp with apparent habitation features preserved.	IB2, IC4.
	Mi-253	Archaic and Woodland	Large open camp with burned rock remains of roasting ovens and partially preserved deposits.	IB1&2, IC1?; IIA1-2?
	Mi-256 Mi-257	Archaic and Woodland	Two nearby open camps that seem to have preserved deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE?
	Mi-259	Archaic and Woodland ?	Potentially well preserved open camp that could have midden and/or features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE?
	Mi-267	Paleo-Indian and Woodland	partially preserved open camp that might yield clues to diverse activity areas.	IB1, IB2?, IC1?; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE?

Table V- 10 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
MARSHALL COUNTY				
Breeding	Ma-8	Woodland or Village Farming	Camp or hamlet with some preserved habitation features.	IB1, IC1&3?; IIA1-2?
Lebanon Resourt	Ma-25	Woodland or Village Farming	Open camp or hamlet that may have some preserved midden and other habitation features; may by a special use camp.	IB1, IC1&4?; IIA1-2?
	Ma-49	Archaic or Woodland	Terrace remnant with potentially preserved remains of a camp or settlement.	IB1, IC4?; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Fobb Dune Midden	Ma-89	Woodland ?	Partially buried camp with a thin deposit that may yield assemblage resulting from one short-term habitation.	IB1, IC1&4?; IIA1-2?
OKLAHOMA COUNTY				
	Ok-17	Woodland ?	Open camp with potentially preserved deposits and features.	IIA1, IIB, IIC1-2, IIE1-3.
Hog Creek #1	Ok-59	Archaic or Woodland	Several small open camps that seem to have preserved deposits which could yield information on short-term occupancy, activities, and assemblages.	IA1, IB1?, IC4?
Spencer #2	Ok-77*	Archaic and/or Woodland ?	Large open camp that contains undisturbed deposits and possibly habitation features.	IB1; IIB?, IIC?, IIE1&3.

Table V-10 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
OKLAHOMA COUNTY				
Timmerman	Ok-99	Woodland ?	Remains of a camp or hamlet that still has habitation features.	IB2, IC1&4.
Newkumet	Ok-103	Woodland ?	Eroding large camp that could still have some preserved deposits.	IA1, IB2, IC1&4?; IIA1-2?
Manwell	Ok-105	Woodland	Large camp that contains habitation features.	IA1, IB2, IC1&4; IIA1-2?
OKMULGEE COUNTY				
Brown	Og-10 Og-18 Og-19 Og-20 Og-26	Archaic, Woodland, and Historic	Series of cmaps on aeolian sandy terrace adjoining oxbow lakes, some camps have stratified deposits; good chance to gather data on sequence, past settings, and activities.	IB1, IB2, IC1&4; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
PAYNE COUNTY				
Morris	Py-49	Woodland and Historic	Stratified camp with possibly preserved habitation features.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
PONTOTOC COUNTY				
J.K. Smith	Pn-6	Woodland ?	Possible camp or farmstead that may have preserved habitation features.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table V-10 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
PONTOTOC COUNTY				
Pritchett	Pn-29	Woodland or Village Farming	Small camp or farmstead which could still have some preserved features or deposits.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Holland	Pn-41	Woodland ?	Camp or hamlet on hillslope; may have preserved habitation features.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Griffin #1	Pn-43	Woodland or Plains Village	Apparent hamlet and/or camp that may still have preserved habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Roberts	Pn-46	Woodland ?	Small camp or possible farmstead that may still have features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
D & S Ranch	Pn-47	Woodland ?	Camp or farmstead that could have subsurface habitation features.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Townsend	Pn-54	Woodland ?	Open camp or settlement that may have habitation features intact.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Braun #1	Pn-64	Woodland ?	Large workshop of Frisco flint; seems well preserved.	IA1; IIA1-2, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Nicholson #4	Pn-76	Woodland ?	Large open camp or, perhaps, hamlet on sandy knoll; could have habitation features.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?,

Table V-10 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
PONTOTOC COUNTY				
Artesian Wells	Pn-91	Archaic and Woodland?	Open camp near artesian springs; may have preserved 7000 year old habitation deposits.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Gaines III	Pn-120	Archaic or Woodland	Suspicious mound that reportedly has burials and other signs of use.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
McKinley	Pn-126	Archaic and Woodland ?	Well preserved quarry and workshop of Frisco flint.	IA1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Robbins-Daniels	Pn-147	Woodland or Village Farming	Possible hamlet that could have preserved subsurface features and activity areas.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Johnson	Pn-152	Archaic or Woodland	Large open camp or settlement that appears to have some preserved deposits.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1&3?
	Pn-167	Archaic and/or Woodland	Frisco flint quarry and workshop that seems to have largely preserved deposits.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1, 3&6?
POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY				
Pink School #1 and #2	Pt-1 Pt-3	Archaic and Woodland	Large open camp or village on sandy terrace; appears to have major Woodland assemblage but 7000 year-old artifacts occur.	IA1, IB1, IC4?; IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE1,4&5.
Cox	Pt-11	Woodland	Open camp on sandy slope; may have preserved habitation deposits.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table V-10 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY				
McKinney	Pt-21	Woodland or Village Farming	Settlement with traces of houses and other habitation features.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Kurley	Pt-26	Woodland ?	Potentially preserved camp or hamlet; could have good information on activity areas and may have features.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Rose-Fast	Pt-28	Archaic and Woodland	Well preserved camp and probable settlement; has features and probably stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Harjo-West	Pt-35	Archaic and Woodland ?	Large open camp that may have discrete activity areas and possibly preserved features.	IA1, IB1?;IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
SEMINOLE COUNTY				
H. Larry	Sm-6	Woodland ?	Farmstead or hamlet with traces of at least one house.	IA1, IB1, IC1&4; IIA1-2?
Upper Jumper #5	Sm-17	Woodland ?	Small open camp that appears to have preserved deposits.	IA1, IB2, IC1; IIA1-2?
Upper Jumper #6	Sm-18	Woodland?	Small burned rock mound that is eroding into creek.	IB2, IC1.
Roulston-Rogers	Sm-20 *	Archaic and Woodland	Well stratified, well preserved camp with habitation features.	IIB, IIC, IIE1,4-5.

Table V- 10 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
SEMINOLE COUNTY				
Wild Dog	Sm-26 Sm-27 Sm-28	Archaic and Woodland ?	Badly disturbed open camp that may still have deep, stratified deposits; nearby are two caves, one with petroglyphs.	IB2, IC1&4; IIA1-2, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1&3?
I-View	Sm-76	Woodland ?	Open camp or settlement that may have some intact deposits and/or features.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?

* Currently listed on or eligible for the National Register.

There appears to be evidence for both semi-permanent villages with wattle and daub houses and more seasonally oriented settlements reflective of a more transitory existence. Do these represent different modes of the same settlement system or are two distinctive settlement regimes in operation? We also have evidence of agriculture in the form of corn from the Brewer Site as well as data bearing on the exploitation of animal resources. However, there is little additional information from other sites to document the diversity in subsistence practices. There is also limited data from which to draw inferences regarding exploitation strategies used for various resources.

The level of knowledge concerning the behavioral aspects of Woodland society is even more limited. Although material assemblages have been identified and we have minimal information on settlement and subsistence, literally nothing is known of how these groups were organized or of basic patterns associated with domestic and ceremonial activities.

Future Research

Sites attributable to the Woodland Period are recorded for most Region 5 counties although few have been excavated or thoroughly studied. Due to this lack of baseline information, future research efforts must address basic questions on tool assemblages, cultural sequences, and the nature of settlement-subsistence strategies. The absence of documentation is also significant because it is clear that economic, social, political, and religious developments during the Woodland Period provided the foundation for subsequent Village Farming societies. If we are to comprehend the nature of these Village Farming societies, we must gain a better understanding of social and cultural change that occurred during the Woodland study unit. In particular, two areas of research stand out.

Of special interest in Management Region 5 is the presence of Woodland groups representing two different cultural patterns. One lies to the north and west and is reflective of societies adapted to a Plains lifestyle. At the same time, other groups who were settled in the eastern part of Region 5 display similarities to Woodland peoples from southeastern Oklahoma. At present, it remains to be determined whether these two patterns represent immigrants from other areas into Management Region 5 or indiginous peoples adjusting to differential environmental conditions across the region.

These adjustments to changing environmental conditions is another area which merits additional research. 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. 800 and 1000. These fluctuations were associated with decreasing moisture levels and increases in erosional activity. Such changes had important effects on the extent and nature of land use by Region 5's Woodland peoples. During this period, Woodland societies became sedentary farmers at sites such as Currie in Garvin County. Perhaps development of local and regional distinctions seen at this time are linked to different groups adapting culturally to environmental changes. And, perhaps the rise of sedentary farming societies is likewise linked to Woodland groups making new social, political, and economic adjustments in order to persist in central Oklahoma. These and other potential research questions are presented in Table V-11.

Factors Affecting Region 5's Woodland Sites

In the past, farming and occasional vandalism were the recognized principal activities damaging Management Region 5's Woodland sites. However, because of the rapid growth of Tulsa, Oklahoma City, and other nearby communities, urban expansion and industrialization are now also major threats. Also, both urbanization and industrialization have stimulated

Table V-11. Research Questions About The Woodland Period, Management Region 5.

MORPHOLOGICAL RESEARCH	CULTURE HISTORY RESEARCH	BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH	ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Are there tool kits and assemblages attributable to this period? If so, what are their characteristics? Are specific projectile points, pottery, or other implements representative of particular segments of this period? If so, what are their attributes? Are there resource preferences and/or manufacturing traditions that can be idnetified 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? Chipped stone bifaces with polished bits occur at a number of sites; are these tools hoes, axes, adzes, all three, or none? The Pruitt Complex has been identified and dated at 1300 years ago; is this complex as unmixed and old as is believed? Woodland assemblages that apparently date to 800 years ago are present in Garvin County; what are the characteristics of such assemblages?	Can specific tool kits and assemblages be identified that are representative of a culture sequence for this region? What kinds of ties are demonstrable between assemblages and manufacturing practices manifest during specific times? Is it possible to trace Woodland manufacturing practices to those of native Archaic people? What are the origins of Woodland culture(s) manifest here? Is there an appropriate system for synthesizing and interpreting assemblages and sites of different ages and distributions? A few sites in this region are yielding materials similar to a Fourche Maline Phase assemblage and to one derived from a Plains Woodland culture; did native inhabitants adopt some items from both? Which Woodland tradition was earliest? What did the Pruitt Complex develop into?	What can a site's location, structure, and contents reveal about the number, composition, and actions of its inhabitants? Can contemporaneous sites be identified in one locality that will yield clues to the actions, movements, and season of use by one society? 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 organizations? Is there evidence for economic, social, and/or political ties with neighboring or distant groups? Do the Woodland assemblages found here represent items/ideas that diffused from elsewhere or assemblages made by people who moved here from elsewhere? Do sites like Pruitt, Pickett Switch, Brewer, and Currie contain clues to increasing economic, social, and political complexity?	What environmental conditions and natural resources existed during this period? Are there clues that these conditions changed? What was the character of Woodland people's settlement and resource use during these 700 years? How did different natural settings affect the character of Woodland people's settlement? Based on findings at Ferndale Bog (Atoka County), Woodland occupations most probably occurred during a time of increased effective moisture and presisted into a drier interval; can this environmental sequence be verified or elaborated? If verified, how did the drier interval affect later settlements and resource use practices?

needs for water and energy. Thus, Woodland sites are increasingly affected by the building of lakes and reservoirs, drilling of oil and gas wells, pipeline construction, and mining activities.

Between 1970 and 1980, Management Region 5 communities such as Broken Arrow, Edmond, Moore, Norman, Stillwater, Ardmore, and Sand Springs experienced population growth rates ranging from 22 to 118%. This growth, as well as population increases in excess of 10% for towns and cities such as Ada, Midwest City, Shawnee, Okmulgee, and Collinsville can potentially be attributed to a generalized population movement to the south-central region. More of Region 5's growth though, is associated with the phenomenal development of the Tulsa and Oklahoma City metropolitan areas. Much of the suburban expansion around these two centers has involved the development of surrounding rural areas into country estates. This, in turn, has served as a catalyst for new highway construction and the building up of other services (water and sewer systems, power transmission lines, etc.).

A number of Woodland sites have been directly affected by these actions. The Chevrolet Site (340k-100), near Interstate 40 in Oklahoma County, was destroyed by private construction activities. Additional sites of probable Woodland cultural affiliation have also been damaged or destroyed by subdivision additions around Oklahoma City. Although undocumented, it is suspected that similar occurrences have taken place in the Tulsa metrocomplex vicinity. As these metropolitan areas continue their outward expansion, other Woodland sites are likely to be irreparably damaged by housing and industrial development.

Another factor affecting Woodland sites has been construction of Region 5 lakes and reservoirs. Construction of the Lake of the Arbuckles, for example, resulted in the destruction of the Pruitt Site in Murray County,

while other Woodland sites in Atoka County have been studied by archeologists at North Texas State due to the sites impending inundation by the proposed McGee Creek reservoir. The sandy soils that prevail throughout much of Region 5 has also resulted in Woodland occupations at Lakes Eufaula, Keystone, and Texoma being badly damaged by shoreline erosion. Due to the growing water needs of the Tulsa and Oklahoma City metrocomplexes, local, state, and federal agencies have proposed new construction of 15 major reservoirs and at least two water transfer systems. These projects will flood large portions of major river valleys in Creek, Okfuskee, Hughes, Seminole, Garvin, Love, Coal, Pontotoc, and Bryan counties. Numerous Woodland habitation sites will undoubtedly be destroyed by development of these lakes and reservoirs.

A variety of agricultural practices are currently disturbing Woodland sites in Management Region 5. Although substantial portions of the region's river valleys are in pasture, there are large areas where deep plowing, contour terracing, and land leveling are being practiced. Before 1930, when horse or mule drawn machinery was common, most farming activities affected only the upper 3 to 4 inches of these sites. However, due to the advent of powerful tractors, one-ways and subsoil tillers can now easily plow through soils to a depth of 24 inches or more. Consequently, current farming practices are annually churning previously undisturbed floors of Woodland houses, the upper halves of trash pits, and burials. Recent practices designed to control erosion such as terracing and contour plowing have also damaged Woodland sites by their cutting into the soils. Practices such as terracing and land leveling are especially prevalent along the Washita, North Canadian, Canadian, and Deep Fork river drainages. For example, remains at the Brewer Site in McLain County were exposed by agricultural terracing. Although we lack documentation, there are probably other sites

of this study unit which are currently being damaged by similar activities.

In addition to contour plowing and terracing, erosion and flood prevention has been effected through construction of numerous SCS flood water control impoundments. Approximately 50 watersheds in Management Region 5 have been defined as in need of flood and erosion protection. Many of these impoundments have been surveyed or reported on by Oklahoma Conservation Commission archeologists. Consequently, Woodland or transitional Woodland-Village Farming period sites in Atoka, Lincoln, Hughes, and Okfuskee counties have been excavated or are scheduled for study. Continuing development plans for many of these watersheds will affect numerous unrecorded Woodland occupations.

Energy related developments comprise another factor contributing to damage and destruction of Woodland sites in the region. Oil and gas drilling operations are widespread throughout much of Region 5 but only occasionally have proposed pad locations been place on or near significant sites. There is also no documentation that gas pipelines have damaged Woodland sites. However, in the case of wells and pipelines, the limited disturbance may be a function of the lack of documentation on Woodland assemblages or it may be due to the small number of sites recorded. Thus, it is not that these types of projects do not have a significant effect on Woodland remains, but that such disturbance has not been encountered.

Another energy field, coal mining, has only a limited effect on Region 5 sites because most mining in Coal, Atoka, Okmulgee, and Hughes counties are for deeply buried deposits. Once mechanized equipment can strip off overburden more effectively, large expanses of land with coal bearing deposits will be surface mined. This, in turn, will lead to the destruction of an unknown number of Woodland sites. In Coal County, surface mining

tracts are currently proposed for areas where Woodland sites are known to exist.

Because most energy related activities operate under federal permitting or regulatory provisions, archeological surveys and investigations are normally conducted on lands thought to potentially contain significant archeological resources. While a large number of sites have been recorded during these surveys, few have been identified as containing Woodland components. We have been less fortunate in our attempts to preserve Woodland sites from other types of industrial activities not requiring compliance with federal guidelines. For example, sand quarrying on upland ridges has resulted in the destruction of the Barkheimer Site in Seminole County and the Austin Sand Pit Site in Garvin County. It is suspected that numerous cases of this nature have gone undetected and an unknown number of Woodland sites in Management Region 5 have been destroyed without any documentation of their information potential.

The last factor identified as affecting Region 5's Woodland sites is vandalism. In many respects, vandalism is probably the least serious threat to preservation of sites of this study unit. Some vandalism does take place. It occurs most frequently where a late Woodland hamlet has been exposed by plowing or along the shorelines of Lakes Eufaula, Texoma, and Keystone where wave actions has exposed hearths, trash pits, burials, and other features. However, because of the limited number of Woodland sites identified, they are less notable in attracting the attention of the professional "pothunter" or the causual digger.

Treatment of Region 5's Woodland Sites

Woodland sites have been recorded throughout Management Region 5 and exist in a variety of physiographic settings. Because of the small number of sites recorded for this study unit and the limited reearch that has been

conducted on such occupations, it is rather difficult to prescribe a treatment program. It has been established that site types include small hamlets and/or villages, temporary camps, and specialized activity sites. These settlements are distributed in many different topographic situations ranging from sand ridges to terraces of alluvial valleys. Thus, it is difficult to exclude any setting as having no potential for Woodland sites. Because we have such limited baseline information on Woodland occupations, it is also impossible to make categorical exclusions regarding site significance. At this time, almost any Woodland site with some degree of contextual integrity has potential for enhancing our knowledge of this period and should be preserved for future study.

Of particular importance are sites that can provide information on the differntial adaptations of Plains Woodland and Eastern Woodland groups. In addition, sites containing remains bearing on the questions of settlement patterning, subsistence practices, and Woodland people's social and religious systems are especially needed.

Because of the small number of Woodland sites recorded, survey efforts need to be directed to defining whether this dearth of sites reflects an investigative bias or truly a low density of Woodland occupations. This will require use of a variety of sampling strategies and survey techniques including deep testing in alluvial valleys.

Village Farming (A.D. 800-1500)

Characteristics

Beginning around A. D. 800-850, large societies of farming people were establishing themselves along major river systems in Oklahoma (including all those in Region 5). 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 Management Region 5, variability in environmental conditions led to two distinctive cultural patterns. In the eastern part of the region, a Caddoan pattern evolved which emphasized the construction of large temple mounds and elaborate ritual associated with treatment of the dead. In more western counties of Region 5, environmental conditions led to a pattern more focused on Southern Plains resources and without the elaborate ceremonialism of the Caddo. This pattern is generally referred to as the Plains Village adaptation.

As alluded to in the description of this study unit, people lived in small to moderate-sized villages concentrated on terraces of major streams and rivers. Although villages might be periodically relocated, habitation of these sites was more or less permanent. However, males might leave the villages on lengthy hunting trips. There was some diversity in the size of settlements with villages, hamlets, and isolated farmsteads 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, bison kill and processing sites, limited activity areas, and quarry/workshops.

Dramatic increases in population size compared to the preceding Woodland study unit led to greater complexity in social organization. Particularly in the case of the Caddo, people lived in societies where some individuals had greater status than others. This is also true for the Plains Village pattern although status distinctions were not as marked. It

is likely that status was inherited in the case of the Caddo, whereas it was probably achieved through an individual's leadership qualities in Plains Village societies.

Villages usually contained from 10 to 20 houses and a formal cemetery area wheresome burials received special treatment with exotic grave goods present. In the eastern part of Management Region 5, Caddoan groups placed their dead in mounds with extensive ritualized treatment provided the dead (e.g., interment on log litters). An extensive trade network was also in existence for this period with materials flowing between the Southern Plains, the Southwest, and the southeastern United States. In fact, some of this trade involved import of distant items such as conch shell from the coast of Mexico and copper and other materials from the Great Lakes region.

Existing Data

Between A. D. 800 and 1500, Management Region 5 was largely a borderland between growing populations of Caddoan villagers to the east and Plains Village groups on the west. Approximately 200 sites belonging to these two cultural patterns of the Village Farming study unit have been recorded within Region 5 (Figure V-9; Table V-12).

A number of sites in the eastern part of Region 5 have yielded pottery and stone tools attributable to prehistoric Caddoan villagers. For example, clay-tempered smoothed, incised, or punctated pottery and/or corner-notched arrowpoints recovered from the Graham and Rock Creek sites in Atoka County may be camp remains of Caddoan groups. Caddoan assemblages may also be represented among the tools found at the Bo McAlester, Mousetrap, Estep Shelter, and 340f-38 sites in Atoka and Okfuskee counties. In addition, a number of well documented Caddoan occupations have been investigated in the proposed McGee Creek reservoir in Atoka County. Dates available for the

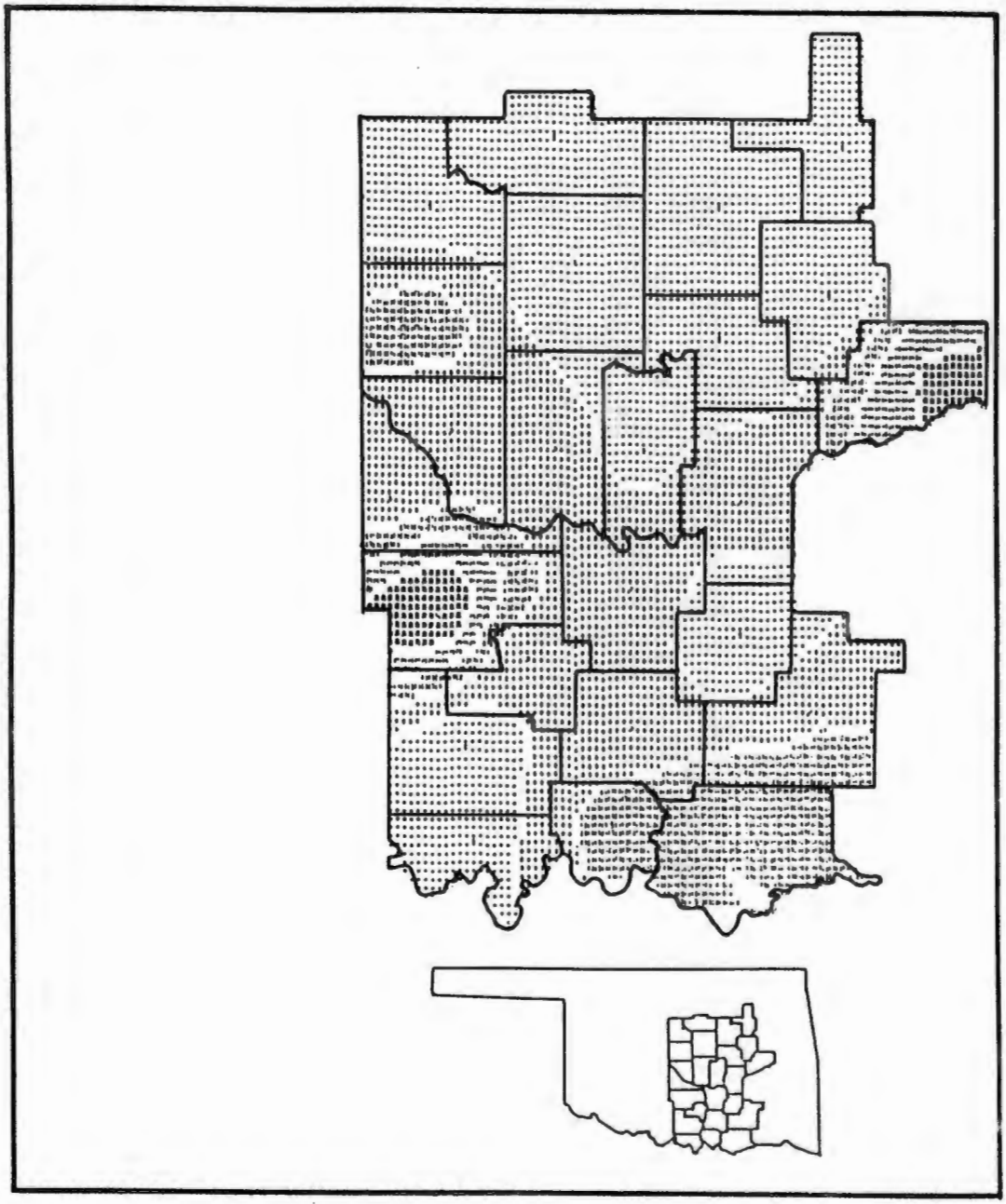


Figure V-9. Relative distribution of known Village Farming sites in Management Region 5 (darker shading represents higher frequency of occurrence).

Table V-12. Distribution of Village Farming Sites, Management Region 5.

County	Plains Village	Caddoan	Total
Atoka	-	13	13
Bryan	19	-	19
Carter	2	2	4
Cleveland	10	-	10
Coal	-	1	1
Creek	3	-	3
Garvin	33	-	33
Hughes	6	5	11
Johnston	10	2	12
Lincoln	2	-	2
Logan	3	-	3
Love	5	-	5
McClain	10	-	10
McIntosh	-	26	26
Marshall	15	-	15
Murray	6	2	8
Okfuskee	1	2	3
Oklahoma	16	-	16
Okmulgee	-	1	1
Payne	-	1	1
Pontotoc	7	6	13
Pottawatomie	9	-	9
Seminole	4	2	6
Tulsa	1	3	4
Total	162	66	228

Rock Creek and 340f-38 sites tend to cluster between A. D. 900 and 1200. Thus, it would appear that Caddoan hunting-gathering parties were beginning to frequent open camps and rockshelters in Region 5 uplands when they were also establishing settlements and ceremonial centers along the region's eastern boundaries. The Plantation Site, in northern McIntosh County, is a known Caddoan hamlet that was inhabited at this time, whereas the Eufaula Mound and Bacon Site are a ceremonial center and settlement respectively, that Caddoan villagers established in the North Canadian River valley of McIntosh County. The Eufaula Mound is the westernmost ceremonial center constructed in the Arkansas Basin by these people.

The Plains Village pattern is represented by at least two locally different groups. Along the Red River and its confluence with the Washita River, the excavated Marrs, Flanagan, and James sites (Bryan County) are hamlets with houses, burial, and middens that yielded tools and trash of a sedentary farming, hunting, and gathering people. Pottery and some stone tools from these sites attest to trade or contact with Caddoan settlements further down Red River. In contrast, numerous Plains Village settlements occur along the Washita River north of the Arbuckle Mountains, and bear mute testimony to once thriving communities of bison hunting farmers who were probably decendants of Region 5's Woodland Period residents. Such ties are evidenced at the twelth century Currie Site in Garvin County, whereas the excavated Grant, Braiden, Lee, Lacy and Arthur Sites, all in Garvin County, are hamlets and villages associated with the later Washita River Phase developments. Not only did these people settle the Washita River Valley, but people with similar material culture had farmsteads, hamlets, and cemeteries along the Canadian and North Canadian rivers in McClain, Cleveland, and Oklahoma counties. To date, the only Region 5 Plains Village sites excavated north of the Washita River Valley are the Nagle Cemetery,

containing some 16 burials and accompanying grave offerings found near Oklahoma City and the Manwell Site in Oklahoma County where some 65 trash pits were recorded. Caddoan pottery and stone earspools found at Nagle and a few other Plains Village sites in the region indicate that these people were adept traders as well as successful farmers.

These data attest to a period of relatively intensive occupation of Management Region 5. Currently, nine sites are listed on or considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Those Village Farming sites thought to merit preservation and/or further research are listed in Table V-13.

Gaps in Our Knowledge

Although over 200 archeological sites recorded in Management Region 5 appear to represent settlements, hunting and/or gathering camps, or other specialized activity occupations attributed to people of the Village Farming study unit, these probably represent but a small percentage of the total number of sites occupied between A. D. 850 and 1500. Based on information from the surrounding region (Regions 4 and 6), this study unit had an extremely large population. Despite this potential abundance of sites, only a small number have been extensively excavated. Moreover, most of these excavations were conducted some 20 to 50 years ago and did not have full advantage of advances in data recovery techniques made since the late 1960s. Thus, while we have substantial information on assemblage composition and architectural design of houses for both Village Farming patterns, we lack information on community structure and economic and social activities taking place at the village level. Because much of the research has been focused on major river valleys, we also lack comprehensive information on the range of settlement-subsistence practices. Additional

Table V-13 . Village Farming Sites Research and Preservation in Management Region 5.

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
ATOKA COUNTY				
Estep #3	At-80	Archaic and Village Farming	Stratified small rockshelter with well preserved bone, shell, and even pollen.	IIA2, IIB, IIC, IIE1, 4-6.
Graham	At-90*	Woodland and Village Farming	Partially excavated midden mound with remains of rock ovens and habitation debris.	IIC3?, IIE1-3.
Bo McAlister#1	At-160*	Archaic and Village Farming	Tested open camp with traces of habitation features and clues to local sequence.	IIB, IIC3, IIE.
Birch Creek	At-163	Archaic and Village Farming	Tested open camp with remains of roasting ovens and camp debris.	IIB, IIE1-4.
Rock Creek	At-172	Woodland and Village Farming	A series of small camps and activity areas, several of which were tested.	IIC1, IIE1-5.
BRYAN COUNTY				
J. Wilson #1	Br-133	Village Farming	Probable village with traces of houses, other features, and activity areas.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Sturch	Br-134	Village Farming	Partially preserved buried camp or farmstead; could have well preserved habitation features and debris.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
J.A. Osborne	Br-136	Village Farming	Open camp with buried, potentially well preserved midden.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?

Table V-13 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
BRYAN COUNTY				
Steakley #1	Br-161	Village Farming	Small farmstead with possible habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE2-3?
CARTER COUNTY				
	Ca-1	Woodland or Village Farming	Potentially preserved village with habitation features; could provide information on unstudied culture for locale.	IB1, IC4?; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Board Tree Creek	Ca-73	Woodland or Village Farming	Large open site with apparent diverse activity areas; may have some preserved deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
CLEVELAND COUNTY				
Sucky	Cl-1	Village Farming	Potentially preserved farmstead or hamlet with habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Skinner	Cl-3	Village Farming	Possible hamlet that may still have preserved habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Dave Blue	Cl-5	Village Farming	Potentially preserved camp or small hamlet.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	Cl-39	Archaic and Village Farming	Open camp with possibly preserved activity areas, some probably dating to 7000 years ago.	IB2, IC1?, IIA1-2?
M. Banks	Cl-104	Village Farming	Camp or hamlet buried by 2-3 m of alluvium; should yield clues to activity areas, function, and past environments.	IB2, IC1; IIA1-2, IIB, IIC2-3, IIE?

Table V-13 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
CLEVELAND COUNTY				
J. Briggs	Cl-105	Village Farming	Open camp on bluff near Cl-104; may be functionally linked to latter.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
CREEK COUNTY				
Day	Cr-25	Village Farming	Likely village that may have preserved houses and other habitation features; is unique for area.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Bill Beets	Cr-45	Archaic, Woodland, and Village Farming	Large open site with potential for stratified deposits from several occupations.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Salty Creek	Cr-71	Woodland and Village Farming	Partially preserved camp or hamlet that may still contain habitation features.	IB2, IC1?; IIA1-2?
	Cr-75	Village Farming	Partially preserved camp or settlement.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIC2-3?, IIE?
	Cr-110	Woodland or Village Farming	Small upland camp that has some preserved deposits; site seems to be a special activity camp.	IB1, IC4?; IIA1-2?
	Cr-142	Village Farming	Small camp that may yield clues to single site function.	IB1; IIA1-2?
GARVIN COUNTY				
Washita Valley Archeological District	Gv-2 Gv-3 Gv-4 Gv-22 Gv-23 Gv-34 Gv-43 Gv-49 Gv-90	Village Farming	Series of partially excavated hamlets and villages with well preserved remains of houses and other habitation features. Sites important for evidence of growth and settlement of valley by prehistoric farmers.	IC1&2; IIA2, IIB, IIC1-3, IID1-3, IIE1-5.

Table V-13 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
GARVIN COUNTY				
Currie #2	Gv-42	Village Farming	Probable hamlet with partially preserved traces of houses and other habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
R. Hill	Gv-80	Village Farming	Dispersed hamlet that may still have preserved remains of houses, trash pits, and other habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Carpenter	Gv-90	Village Farming	Hamlet with preserved houses, trash pits and middens.	IB1; IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE1-3.
HUGHES COUNTY				
Bohannon	Hu-61 *	Woodland and/or Village Farming	Potentially well preserved open camp that may have habitation features and diverse activity areas.	IB1, IC4?; IIA1-2?
Ashland	Hu-62 *	Woodland and/or Village Farming	Open camp with potentially preserved habitation features.	IB1, IC4?; IIA1-2?
JOHNSTON COUNTY				
Oil Creek	Jn-1	Village Farming	Open camp or village with midden and hearths that are partially preserved. May have stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	Jn-19	Village Farming	Open camp or small hamlet with hearths and some midden.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Silo	Jn-22	Village Farming	Open camp or small hamlet with potentially preserved deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table V-13 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
JOHNSTON COUNTY				
	Jn-25 Jn-26 Jn-27	Village Farming	Several small overhangs with shallow middens; may be upland hunting camps related to Mr-10.	IC4; IIA1-2.
Converse #2	Jn-28	Archaic, Woodland, and Village Farming	Open camp with several activity areas and partially preserved deposits containing hearths and other habitation features.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE1-4.
Mill Creek #1	Jn-42	Village Farming	Possible hamlet with trash pits and midden; unusual type of site for locality.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
LINCOLN COUNTY				
	Ln-12	Village Farming?	Potentially preserved camp or knapping station.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Gallaway	Ln-31	Archaic, Village Farming and Historic	Large open site with diverse activity areas that contain some preserved deposits.	IB2, IC1&4; IIA1-2.
LOGAN COUNTY				
Chambers	Lg-1	Village Farming	Possible hamlet that may have preserved houses and other habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB? IIC?, IIE?
Bronson	Lg-3	Village Farming	Open camp or settlement that may have preserved, stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE1,2,4&5?
Gar Creek	Lg-45	Woodland or Village Farming	Camp or farmstead that could have some preserved deposits.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table V-13 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
LOVE COUNTY				
Parson	Lv-1	Village Farming	Partially preserved camp or hamlet; may have clues to settlement practices.	IA1, IB1, IC1?; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC? IIE1-3?
Watermelon Patch	Lv-4	Archaic and Village Farming	Potentially stratified camp with some materials attesting to 7000 year-old habitation.	IB1, IC4?; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Tolaver I	Lv-25	Village Farming	Possible village that could have preserved houses, trash pits, and other habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Stewart	Lv-44	Village Farming	Possible settlement with midden and other habitation features that may still be preserved.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Coyle	Lv-45	Village Farming	Possible hamlet or large camp that may have preserved habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
McCLAIN COUNTY				
Alcorn	Ml-1	Village Farming	Small hamlet with habitation features, some still preserved.	IB2, IC1&3; IIA1-2?
Brewer	Ml-3	Woodland and Village Farming	Major village known to have trash pits and other habitation features; may yield important clues to culture history and adaptations.	IA1, IB1, IC3; IIA1-2.
Swindell	Ml-4	Village Farming	Probable hamlet that may have preserved habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table V-13 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
McCLAIN COUNTY				
Willingham	M1-5	Village Farming	Partially excavated hamlet that still has intact pits, houses and other features.	IC3; IIA1-2.
Smith	M1-7	Village Farming	Camp or hamlet that may still have habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Spring Creek	M1-14	Village Farming	Small hamlet or farmstead with some traces of habitation features that may still be preserved.	IA1, IB1, IC4; IIA1-2?
Stokes	M1-15	Village Farming	Potentially well preserved hamlet with diverse habitation features.	IB1, IC1&4?; IIA2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Bell	M1-16	Village Farming	Possible camp or hamlet that may have preserved deposits.	IA1, IB1?; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Adkins	M1-17	Village Farming	Camp or farmstead that may still have preserved features.	IA1, IB2?, IC1?; IIA1-2?
McINTOSH COUNTY				
Fallen Rock Shelter	Mi-55	Village Farming	Small rockshelter with well preserved midden deposit and shell and/or bone preservation.	IIB, IIC3, IIE1-6.
Johnson Lake Shelters 1&2	Mi-62 * Mi-69	Village Farming	Small shelters that may yield information on seasonal use and function.	IC4; IIA1-2?
Plantation	Mi-63	Village Farming	Small hamlet that was partially excavated but still has intact habitation features.	IIA2?, IIB, IIC, IIE?

Table V-13 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
McINTOSH COUNTY				
Mathews	Mi-71	Village Farming	Open camp that may have intact activity areas and features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Rattlesnake	Mi-72	Woodland and/or Village Farming	Small open camp that may have preserved deposits.	IB2, IC1&4; IIA2?
Mount Nebo	Mi-73	Village Farming	Small, likely hunting camp that may have preserved activity areas.	IB2, IC1&4.
Slippery Moss Shelter	Mi-84 *	Village Farming	Rockshelter with partially preserved deep midden deposit; could yield stratified data on local habitation and environmental sequence.	IB2, IC1&4.
Dunigan Mountain	Mi-89	Village Farming	Rockshelter with partially preserved midden that may yield clues to late prehistoric use.	IB2, IC1&4.
	Mi-134	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, Village Farming and Historic	Large open site that may have discrete activity areas left by diverse societies.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE?
MARSHALL COUNTY				
Boatdock	Ma-1	Village Farming	Partially excavated camp or hamlet that may still have unstudied habitation features and deposits.	IB2, IC1&3; IIA1-2?
Arrowhead Point	Ma-3	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Village Farming	Open camp that may still have deposits relatable to different groups and activities.	IB2, IC1&3?; IIA1-2?

Table V-13 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
MARSHALL COUNTY				
Island #1	Ma-4	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Village Farming	Open camp that may have some preserved deposits that could yield substantial information on activities and sequence.	IB1, IC1&3; IIA1-2?
Fobb	Ma-6	Village Farming	Possible hamlet that could have preserved deposits with information on activity areas and adaptive practices.	IB1, IC1&3?; IIA1-2?
Breeding	Ma-8	Woodland or Village Farming	Camp or hamlet with some preserved habitation features.	IB1, IC1&3?; IIA1-2?
Limestone Point	Ma-10	Village Farming	Remains of a large hamlet with known habitation features.	IIA1-2, IIC3, IIE1-4.
Haley's Point	Ma-15	Paleo-Indian, Archaic?, and Village Farming	Major hamlet with preserved habitation features; excellent stratigraphy with mammoth and Clovis points eroding out at base.	IB1&2, IC1-4; IIA2, IIC2&3, IIE3-6.
Lebanon Resort	Ma-25	Woodland or Village Farming	Open camp or hamlet that may have some preserved midden and other habitation features; may be a special use camp.	IB1, IC1&4?; IIA1-2?
	Ma-40 Ma-41	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Village Farming, and Historic	Series of neighboring camps that may still have preserved activity areas and deposits; could yield information on activities through long time span.	IB2, IC1&4?; IIA1-2?

Table V-13 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
MARSHALL COUNTY				
Long Island	Ma-52	Village Farming	Potential hamlet with preserved activity areas and features.	IB1, IC1&4?; IIA1-2?
Lark	Ma-54	Village Farming and Historic	Partially inundated village and 1800s historic site; both could have features useful for studying activities and adaptation.	IB2?, IC1&4?; IIA1-2?
	Ma-118	Village Farming	Probable hamlet that may still have preserved habitation features.	IB1, IC1&4?; IIA1-2?
MURRARY COUNTY				
Lowrance	Mr-10*	Village Farming	Tested major camp with diverse habitation features and assemblages dating to 1600s.	IIB, IIC, IIE1-5.
Primrose	Mr-65	Archaic and Village Farming	Large site on terrace that undoubtedly has stratified and horizontally different deposits; some of which may still be preserved.	IB1, IC4?; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
OKFUSKEE COUNTY				
Three Bridges	Of-3	Village Farming	Apparent camp or hamlet that might still have preserved deposits and/or features.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
OKLAHOMA COUNTY				
Nagle	Ok-4*	Village Farming	Burial ground dating to A.D. 1200-1300s; may still be partly preserved; may have nearby camp.	IIB, IIC, IIE1-4.

Table V-13 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
OKLAHOMA COUNTY				
Quillin	Ok-11 *	Village Farming	Probable hamlet that may still have preserved habitation features and diverse activity areas.	IB1, IC4?
Airplane Park	Ok-12	Village Farming	Partially preserved camp or settlement.	IB1, IC4?
Point 8	Ok-76 *	Village Farming	Partially preserved large camp or hamlet threatened by shoreline erosion.	IB2, IC1-4; IIA1-2?
PONTOTOC COUNTY				
Pritchett	Pn-29	Woodland or Village Farming	Small camp or farmstead which could still have some preserved features or deposits.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Griffin #1	Pn-43	Woodland or Village Farming	Apparent hamlet and/or camp that may still have preserved features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Asher	Pn-53	Village Farming	Camp or hamlet on sandy flat terrace; could have features relating perhaps, to A.D. 1600s habitation.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Robbins-Daniels	Pn-147	Woodland or Village Farming	Possible hamlet that could have preserved subsurface features and activity areas.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Keer's Cattle Pen	Pn-151	Village Farming	Large camp or possible hamlet with traces of activity areas and possible features.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table V-13 (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY				
Van Schuyver	Pt-20	Village Farming	Large hamlet; previous tests revealed presence of habitation features with well preserved plant and animal remains.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIC1?, IIE2,3&4.
McKinney	Pt-21	Woodland or Village Farming	Settlement with traces of houses and other habitation features.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
SEMINOLE COUNTY				
Bird Creek	Sm-31	Village Farming	Hamlet or village with midden and potential for other preserved habitation features.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE2-4?
TULSA COUNTY				
	Tu-23	Village Farming	Partially damaged rockshelter that still has some intact deposits, including some with good bone preservation.	IB2, IC1&4.

* Currently listed on or eligible for the National Register.

information is needed on upland settlement patterning. In some instances, even this emphasis on the primary drainages has not provided the necessary data for construction of settlement patterns. For example, even though large numbers of Plains Village settlements had been recorded for the Washita River Valley, the first systematic survey of any portion of the valley was not undertaken until 1983. Because earlier studies focused primarily on the ceramic and chipped stone assemblages, there is also a dearth of knowledge on the dietary practices of Village Farmers and exploitative strategies used in their farming-hunting-gathering lifestyles. The absence of systematically collected data also makes it difficult to establish social and environmental boundaries between the Caddoan and Plains Village areas of influence and how these two cultural/economic patterns interacted in Management Region 5.

Future Research

The two Village Farming patterns present in Management Region 5 (Caddoans and Plains Villagers) developed different social/cultural systems while having economies based on agriculture, hunting and gathering. Because these two patterns represent adjustments to distinctive ecological settings, they comprise exceptional cases for examining the role(s) that terrain, soils, minerals, and other natural resources play in the development of different adative strategies. In addition, these societies may have ties to historically known Caddoan speaking bands and tribes (such as the Wichita, Waco, Yacani, Kichai, Taovayas, and Nanatsoho), their sites and material assemblages comprise remarkable opportunities to discern the factors and processes responsible for social cohesion and fragmentation during the history of Oklahoma's native people.

Because these village farmers may be linked to historically identifiable groups, many questions entail research which should help

document technological, economic, and social ties over the span from A.D. 800 to 1500. For example, how strong are the modal behavior continuities in the making and using of tool kits found with the Washita River Phase and earlier Custer Phase. Besides seeking to establish chronological ties, the morphological research questions posed for Region 5 can also be used to distinguish between Plains Village and Caddoan cultural patterns.

Since the 1930s, archeologists have devoted much attention to studying ceremonial centers and settlements attributed to the Caddoan villagers who inhabited eastern Oklahoma's Arkansas and Red River basins. These sites have yielded decorative pottery, ornaments, and ceremonial paraphernalia of exotic minerals and shell, as well as traces of elaborately planned burials and mounds, all of which document some of Oklahoma's most complex and advanced societies. Further research in Management Region 5 may also better explain the adjustments made by these groups as they moved westward into the North Canadian River drainage. In addition, many attributes of these societies link them to mound building, socially ranked agriculturalists who dominated the Mississippi Valley and Southeastern United States between A.D. 900 and 1500. Ruled by priestly leaders, these societies are believed to exemplify the most complex and advanced social, political, and religious developments known for Native Americans north of Mexico. At Cahokia, in East St. Louis, a Village Farming urban center of some 30,000 people developed and functioned as a state-level society. Thus, the rise of pre-state societies such as the Caddo provide excellent opportunities for archeologists to examine questions pertaining to these political developments. Moreover, because the Plains Village pattern for Management Region 5 apparently maintained markedly different, eagalitarian societies, potential exists to document and explain these diverse social and political

outcomes.

Archeologists are also increasingly suspicious that climatic fluctuations were responsible for changing the noteworthy political-social-religious developments of Region 5's Village Farming societies. In particular, drought and erosion during the thirteenth century may have stimulated Caddoan groups to abandon more western settlements and retreat to the Arkansas River Valley. Meanwhile, during the 1200s and 1300s, Plains Villagers were settling most valleys in the western portions of Management Region 5. In summary, climatic conditions must have varied considerably from those known today. Because the degree of climatic variation and its effects on plants and animals are only partially understood, much research remains to be done to document the nature of these climatic flutuations and Village Farming societies adaptations to these changes. These and other research questions pertaining to the Village Farming study unit in Management Region 5 are presented in Table V-14 .

Factors Effecting Region 5's Village Farming Sites

Sites of the Village Farming Period in Region 5 are concentrated primarily on terraces and floodplains of the Washita, Red, Deep Fork, North Canadian, and Canadian rivers. These settings were probably selected by prehistoric farmers due to the high fertility of local soils. Today, they are prime locations for intensive agricultural activity. In addition, the larger urban areas in Management Region 5 tend to be situated within the region's major river valleys. Thus, both farming practices and activities related to urban and industrial development comprise significant factors affecting villages, hamlets, and farmsteads of this study unit. Other land alteration practices such as oil and gas well drilling operations, gas pipeline construction, and the development of Management Region 5's lakes and reservoirs have also contributed to the disturbance of Village Farming

Table V-14. Research Questions About The Village Farming Period, Management Region 5.

MORPHOLOGICAL RESEARCH	CULTURE HISTORY RESEARCH	BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH	ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Although a typology has long been used to classify tools from sites of this period, is this typology well founded on empirical studies of manufacture, use, maintence, and discard effects? Will restudies of already recovered artifacts enhance understanding relationships between tools and tasks? selected tools and their attributes are heavily used to demonstrate ties through time and space; are there better measures for social and cultural similarities? Will findings from studying tool kits and assemblages from different localities support recognizing local or chronological variations in model behavior for pottery making and knapping? Are there resource preferences that characterize specific localities and/or particular times? Are there tools and/or trash that will help discern the character, extent, and development of trade networks during this period? What tool kits, assemblages, or manufacturing traditions characterize sites older than the Washita River Phase? Are the tool kits and assemblages attributed to the Bryan Focus sufficiently distinct to merit continued recognition of this cultural unit? What formal and/or technological ties exist between pottery wares of the late Woodland Period and those of the Prehistoric Village Period? Were potters native to this region influenced by the diverse, specialized wares common to Caddoan sites in Regions 3 and 6? Is the contracting stem Gary-type biface that is so common here a spearpoint, knife, or both? Are there knapping or pottery making practices that are unique to a certain time, locality, or material?	Are there other cultural units than the Custer Phase, Washita River Phase Henrietta Focus (phase ?), Edwards Complex, and Wheeler Complex that ought to be recognized in this region's cultural sequence? Can evolutionary ties be reasonably documented among the Custer Phase, Washita River Phase, Henrietta Focus, Edwards Complex, and Wheeler Complex? Did this region's Village Farming cultures develop from local Woodland Period ones? If so, what evidence documents such development? Is the Washita River Phase really ancestral to the Great Bend Aspect in Kansas? Is the Bryan Focus a viable cultural unit? If so, what is its chronology and its relationship in the development of the Washita River Phase? How do sites like Currie, which dates to the 12th century, relate to the development of the Washita River Phase? Can the Washita River Phase be divided into short intervals so that the social and cultural dynamics of diverse adaptive strategies can be perceived? Are the many large Washita River Phase settlements around Pauls Valley contemporaneous? Are there developmental ties between the Washita River Phase sites and the Wheeler Complex present in this region? How long did prehistoric Caddoan actually inhabit the eastern margins of this region?	Village Farmers of this region are interpreted as residences of egalitarian farming-hunting-gathering societies; does the archeological evidence really support such an interpretation? What do site settings, their layouts, and their contents tell us about the composition and organization (social, political, and/or economic) of Prehistoric Village societies? Are there regularities and variations in site settings and structure that are explainable in terms of social and/or political rather than economic organizations? What is the structure of Village Farming communities? Do these change through time and space? How? Why? How are tribes identifiable in the archeological record? Are there clues that widespread communities were linked in any formal (social or political) manner? How important was trade to the peraistence and well being of Prehistoric Village communities? Is the commonly held view that Washita River Phase villagers were egalitarian horticulturalists and bison hunters truly accurate? Are there clues that this society was periodically more organized than at other times. Why didn't the apparently numerous Washita River Phase villagers develop a complex ranked society like their Caddoan neighbors to the east? What was the structure and process for the trade that is evident between this region's Plains Villagers and Caddoan villagers of Regions 1 and 6? Can purported warfare between this region's Plains Villagers and Caddoans to the east be confirmed and explained? Comanches and Apaches were frequenting this region by 1719; is there archeological evidence for their presence during this late prehistoric period? Can ties between this region's Prehistoric Villager and specific Southern Plains tribes be elucidated and substantiated?	Did climatic fluctions play a prominent role in Prehistoric Village habitation of this region? What were the local effects of climatic fluctustions throughout this region? What farming practices enabled these prehistoric horticulturalists to successfully inhabit certain localities for several hundred years? Are settlement practices similar from locality to locality? If not, why? Prehistoric villagers in this region are usually depicted as dependent on farming, but just how important was farming relative to the products from hunting and gathering? Is the expension of Plains Villagers in this region linked to the development of improved varieties of corn? Bison were clearly important to this region's Plains Villagers, but how were bison hunted. Is there evidence that more recent Plains Village sites result from less sedentary habitations? Are these societies becoming more nomadic? If so, why? In contrast to earlier periods, most of Region 5 appears to have been sparsely inhabited during the Prehistoric Village Period; can the nature of human use be substentiated and explained? Are there changes in the size, organization, and distribution of Washita River Phase settlements that result from important changes in adaptive strategies? If so, why did they change? Was prehistoric settlement along the Washita River disrupted by a changing stream regimen? How were upland settings used by Washita River Phase villagers? The extensive outcrops of Frisco flint were apparently of little importance during this period; can this be substantiated and explained?

Period sites. Because of the nature of the remains at these sites (prehistoric houses, cemeteries, and earthen mounds in the case of the Caddoan sites), and their surface exposures, Village Farming Period sites are particularly vulnerable to most types of construction-related activities. Unlike many of the other study units in Management Region 5, theVillage Farming Period has also been significantly effected by vandalism and looting by "pothunters".

Lands along the region's major drainages have experienced intensive farming for almost 100 years. During the late 1800s and early 1900s, farming was accomplished by horse- or-mule drawn plows and soils were seldom plowed deeper than three to four inches. These tilling methods rarely resulted in significant damage to Village Farming occupations. However, since the 1930s, due to the development of powerful tractors, one-ways and subsoil tillers can easily plow soils to depths of 24 inches or more. This equipment, used in erosion control and farming practices such as chisel plowing, contour terracing, and land leveling are annually destroying the integrity of many Caddoan and Plains Village sites as house patterns, remains from trash pits, and human burials are badly mixed by such actions. Such damage is most evident along the Washita River in Garvin County and the Canadian and North Canadian rivers in Oklahoma, Cleveland, and McClain counties. The Arthur Site in Garvin County was partially destroyed by land leveling for irrigation purposes, whereas the Manwell Site in Oklahoma County, the Brewer Site in McClain County, and the Wilson Site in Garvin County were distrubed by chisel plowing and agricultural terracing. In fact most Village Farming sites within Management Region 5's principal drainages have probably experienced some degree of disturbance from agricultural activities. However, the recent return of large areas of land to pasture in

the eastern part of the region has reduced the continuing impact of farming on these archeological resources.

Sites of the Village Farming study unit have also been affected by construction of numerous SCS flood water control impoundments. Approximately 50 watersheds in Management Region 5 have been identified as in need of flood and erosion control structures. Many of these structures have been surveyed or reported on by archeologists for the Oklahoma Conservation Commission. Consequently, a number of Village Farming hamlets or camps in Atoka, Lincoln, and Hughes counties have been excavated or are currently under investigation.

As noted above, Village Farming sites are being increasingly threatened with destruction by urban growth and development. Between 1970 and 1980, Management Region 5 communities such as Broken Arrow, Edmond, Moore, Norman, Stillwater, Ardmore, and Sand Springs experienced population growth rates ranging from 22 to 118%. Other towns and cities in the region also recorded population increases in excess of 10%. Much of this phenonmenal growth is related to development of the Tulsa and Oklahoma City metrocomplexes. In addition, there has been considerable development along transportation arterials between the two metropolitan areas and peripheral cities such as Ardmore, Shawnee, and Guthrie.

A number of Village Farming Period occupations have been directly affected by urban development and related activities. For example, the Quillan and Nagle sites in Oklahoma County have been damaged by construction of sewer and gas lines whereas 34 Cl-57 in Cleveland County was destroyed by land leveling associated with building construction. Where these developments take place near permanent streams and/or rivers, it is likely that villages and camps of the Village Farming Period will be disturbed and/or destroyed.

Another major factor influencing the preservation of Village Farming sites has been the construction of state and federally funded lakes and reservoirs. A number of Caddoan sites including Eufaula Mound in McIntosh County were inundated by construction of Lake Eufaula, whereas other Caddoan hamlets and camps in Atoka County have been studied due to their impending inundation by the McGee Creek reservoir. In addition, a number of Plains Village occupations were destroyed by construction of Lakes Overholster and Thunderbird. The sandy soils that prevail throughout much of Region 5 have also contributed to severe erosion of Village Farming sites along the shorelines of Lakes Eufaula, Keystone, and Texoma. Due to the growing water needs of Tulsa and Oklahoma City, local, state,and federal agencies have proposed new construction of 15 major reservoirs and at least two water transfer systems. These projects will inundate large portions of major river valleys in Creek, Okfuskee, Hughes, Seminole, Garvin, Love, Coal, Pontotoc, and Bryan counites. Numerous sites of the Village Farming study unit would be destroyed by construction of these lakes and reservoirs.

Energy related activities comprise a fourth area where development is resulting in damage or destruction of Village Farming sites. The number of oil and gas well drilling operations have increased significantly since 1970. Oil and gas well construction along the Washita River has resulted in destruction of numerous camps and villages such as the Pate Site in Garvin County. There is also evidence of gas pipeline construction damaging Village Farming occupations. Both the Arthur Site in Garvin County and the Nagle Site in Oklahoma County had remains such as trash pits and burials exposed by pipeline trenching. Although only a limited number of documented cases exist for pipeline disturbance, it is believed that many Village Farming sites have been damaged by this activity.

Fortunately, many oil and gas wells and gas pipelines are surveyed by professional archaeoogists due to current federal rules and regulations. These surveys have resulted in the identification of a number of Village Farming sites which were preserved by moving construction activities off the site. The best example of these preservation efforts occurred in Management Region 4 where a Washita River Phase village (34Gd-140) in Grady County was discovered during an oil well pas survey and subsequently preserved through avoidance.

Another energy field, coal mining, has had less impact on sites of the Village Farming study unit. Because most coal deposits in Coal, Atoka, Okmulgee, and Hughes counties are deeply buried, mining activities have been concentrated on coal deposits found nearer the surface. However, with improved technology in the mining industry, large scale surface mining operations in Management Region 5 may become more economically feasible. Another reason for the lessened impact to Village Farming sites is because these settlements usually occur on terraces of major river systems. These locations are usually not proposed for surface mining because of maintenance of stringent water quality standards.

The final factor recognized as significantly effecting Region 5's Village Farming sites is vandalism and looting. Farming practices and other construction activities have also contributed to destruction in this area. Once remains from Village Farming settlements are exposed on the surface, they easily identify the site's location to individuals who may dig up the remains for their personal collections or for sale on the antiquities market. It is difficult to estimate or record the number of Village Farming sites which have been destroyed by vandalism. However, it is believed that people digging for materials for their own collections or for saleable artifacts are an increasingly serious threat to the integrity of villages

and camps comprising this study unit.

Treatment of Region 5's Village Farming Sites

Although sites of the Village Farming Period are not as numerous in Management Region 5 as they are in adjacent regions (e.g. Region 4), it is the best documented of the study units discussed here. However, this lower site density is not consistent throughout Region 5. For example, Plains Village settlements occur approximately one mile apart along the Washita River in Garvin County and Caddoan hamlets and villages represent relatively dense occupations in McIntosh County.

The occurrence of Village Farming sites such as temporary camps, hamlets, villages, and ceremonial centers in a diversity of physiographic/environmental settings make it unlikely that any portion of Management Region 5 can be categorically excluded when considering potential impacts by land alteration practices. However, terraces and floodplains of the Washita, Deep Fork, North Canadian, Canadian, and Red rivers are particularly sensitive areas because of the presence of high productivity soils used by these prehistoric farmers. All sites of this study unit merit preservation and/or further research provided they contain deposits with contextual integrity. Sites such as major villages and ceremonial centers will require extensive treatment because of the variety and number of potential research topics which can be addressed. Although the Village Farming Period is better understood than most study units, there is not a redundancy in site information potential. Few Caddoan or Plains Village settlements have been examined thoroughly during the past 20 years. Consequently, there is limited comprehension of how these camps, hamlets, and villages articulate within the settlement system.

Current and future research on the Village Farming study unit should

focus on subsistence practices, the social organization of the various groups, how these cultures evolved from nomadic hunter-gatherers to sedentary farmers, and the types of religious systems used by Caddoan and Plains Village societies. Other sites, presently unrecorded, may also provide new insights on these problems. As noted above, sites containing intact deposits or which are primarily undisturbed are essential to resolving these questions and should be preserved.

While numerous Village Farming sites exist in Management Region 5, they are currently threatened by a variety of land alteration practices and care must be exercised to ensure that treatment (mitigation) measures developed address the broad range of research problems for sites of this study unit.

Protohistoric Period (A.D. 1500 to 1800)

Characteristics

Beginning around the fifteenth or early sixteenth centuries, notable changes took place in the structure of societies on the Southern Plains and in the Cross Timbers region. These changes were brought about possibly by droughts, or perhaps as a result of marauding newcomers. In the Cross Timbers, groups maintained a farming oriented pattern similar to that of the Village Farming Period although there is evidence to suggest that these groups were more mobile, moving their villages over considerable distances. Later, after European contact, a number of tribes adopted the horse and became focused on bison hunting. In Management Region 5, these groups were probably historically linked to a number of groups of the Wichita, including the Taovaya and Tawakoni.

Much of our information on this period comes from accounts of the early Spanish expeditions through the Southern Plains and from studies of historic Plains Indians by anthropologists in the late nineteenth and early twentieth

centuries. Apparently, the concentration of large numbers of villages and hamlets along major streams and rivers gave way to a more dispersed, migratory pattern in some areas. However, examination of the Deer Creek and Bryson-Paddock sites in Kay County and the Longest Site in Jefferson County revealed that villages are considerably larger than during the Village Farming study unit. There is also historic evidence for seasonal movement between permanent villages occupied primarily during the summer and less permanent fall-winter camps related to bison hunting. As groups became more migratory, there were also shifts in the types of structures used for housing. For example, the Wichita lived in grass thatched circular (beehive-shaped) houses rather than the square to rectangular ones of the Plains Village pattern. Evidence also exists for the continued presence of temporary hunting camps, bison kill sites and processing stations, and quarry/workshops.

The social system of these people, in general, was egalitarian with little support of a more complex political structure. Ritual appears to continue as an important aspect of the cultural pattern. Despite the demise of the expansive Village Farming pattern, interregional trade is widespread and in fact, intensifies during the Protohistoric Period. Early Spanish accounts document an extensive trade system operating between Puebloan groups in the Southwest and various societies on the Southern Plains.

Existing Data

Information on Protohistoric sites is often difficult to identify because many of these sites are indistinguishable from earlier Village Farming occupations. In fact, some sites may contain evidence to document discontinuous settlement continuity from the 1300s through the 1700s. Only a small number of sites in Management Region 5 bear affinities to the Protohistoric study unit. Unlike the pattern in Management Region 1 where

the occurrence of tipi rings is suggestive of a later, more transitory settlement system, probable Protohistoric occupations in the Cross Timbers region are primarily villages and large hunting camps. The material culture and physical appearance of remains from these sites resemble those of historic Wichita tribes. One eighteenth century Wichita village and trading center, the Longest Site in Jefferson County, has been found in Management Region 4, whereas two such sites, Deer Creek and Bryson-Paddock in Kay County, have been recorded for Management Region 2. These sites contain vestiges of circular grass thatched houses, refuse pits, midden areas, and in the case of the Longest Site, a circular fortification ditch. The two best documented sites which contain similar remains in Region 5 are the Lindsay-Murray Mansion Site in Garvin County and the Lowrance Site in Murray County. Both contain black sand-tempered pottery found in Wichita ceramic assemblages and appear to have functioned as small villages and/or hunting camps. Those Protohistoric sites in Region 5 meriting further research and/or preservation are presented in Table V-15.

Gaps in Our Knowledge

Protohistoric sites are a consequence of relatively recent occupation and historic accounts can be used to study and identify their remains and lifestyles. However, despite these positive factors, there are huge gaps in our knowledge of this study unit. Apparently, the Village Farming pattern continued into Protohistoric times, although at a diminished intensity; there are numerous recorded Village Farming sites recorded for every Protohistoric occupation. It is possible that the reduced number of sites in the Protohistoric Period is a function of failures to distinguish Protohistoric materials from Village Farming remains. Obviously this dilemma cannot be resolved without considerable efforts being expanded on

Table V-15. Protohistoric Sites Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region 5.

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
GARVIN COUNTY Lindsay - Murray	Gv-147	Protohistoric Village	A large village or camp that may still have preserved deposits and features.	IC1, 3, 4.
MURRAY COUNTY Lowrance	Mr-10 *	Protohistoric Village	Tested camp or village with diverse habitation features and assemblages dating to the 1600s.	IIB, IIC, IIE1-5.

*

surveys and excavations. Currently, the information on Protohistoric sites in Management Region 5 is almost non-existant. There are no data on settlement distributions, subsistence practices, and/or the range of site types. In fact, we lack even rudimentary knowledge of the composition of the Protohistoric material assemblage and the chronological span of the study unit. Our dearth of knowledge is best portrayed by the fact that only two sites are currently recorded for this period in Oklahoma history. In summary, the gaps in our knowledge cover the entire range of information for comprehension of the Protohistoric Period.

Future Research

Sites of the Protohistoric study unit hold great potential for answering a variety of complex and critical questions concerning cultural and environmental changes taking place in Management Region 5. As noted earlier, evidence exists for significant shifts in annual precipitation. Did these changes cause the Village Farmers in Region 5 to abandon the fertile floodplain valleys? Or perhaps, were there cultural factors which can account for the substantial reductions in settlement density between the Village Farming and Protohistoric periods? There are also important research questions to be examined regarding the social and cultural systems of these Protohistoric people. For example, can we trace the flow of non-local goods within the trade network? And, are there significant differences in the social systems of Protohistoric groups compared with preceding Village Farming societies? In addition to these questions, it is essential that future research address the basic questions of settlement patterning, variation in settlement types, and subsistence practices. Some of the research questions to be addressed for the Protohistoric Period are presented in Table V-16.

Table V-16. Research Questions About the Protohistoric Period, Management Region 5.

Morphological Research	Culture History Research	Behavioral Research	Ecological Research
Can variations in ceramics, arrowpoints, and other artifact styles lead to a delineation between Plains Village and Protohistoric societies?	What is the degree of continuity between the preceeding Plains Village Period and the groups of the Protohistoric Period?	Ethnohistoric accounts document a strong trade network existing between Southern Plains tribes and southwestern Puebloan groups. What were the mechanisms of this trade network and how did it affect groups involved in it?	Were there climatic that account for the dramatic changes that take place in the region between the Plains Village and Protohistoric periods?
Can assemblages be associated with specific tribal groups?		How were European trade goods and European customs incorporated into Southern Plains cultural patterns in the Protohistoric Period?	How important was farming to Proto-historic groups on the Southern Plains?
What types of European trade goods are found on Protohistoric sites?		Did possible changes to a more transitory economy alter the social systems of Protohistoric groups?	Southern Plains groups traded bison meat and and hides to Puebolan communities. What evidence exists for bison kill sites dating to the Proto-historic Period?

Factors Affecting Region 5's Protohistoric Sites

Because of the limited number of Protohistoric sites which have been documented for Management Region 5, it is difficult to identify the various factors which are affecting these archeological resources. However, it is likely that activities disturbing and damaging Village Farming occupations have affected or will affect the Protohistoric study unit in a similar fashion.

Protohistoric sites are more likely to be present in the western portion of Management Region 5 and are particularly suceptible to agricultural practices discussed earlier for the Village Farming Period. Some sites may also be damaged by urban development. The Lindsay-Murray Mansion Site in Garvin County was partially destroyed by construction of the mansion and housing developments in the immediate vicinity.

Treatment of Region 5's Protohistoric Sites

Treatment and recommendations for proper management of the Protohistoric study unit must consider the absence of substantive information as the most critical factor influencing decision-making. Currently, our knowledge of Protohistoric settlement-subsistence patterning is extremely limited. Attempts to identify Protohistoric occupations are compounded by difficulties in distinguishing these later remains from preceding Village Farming assemblages. Because of these constraints, we must exercise caution in evaluating potential impacts to a part of the resource base which is only partially defined. For example, only a small number of Protohistoric sites have been documented for the region. Needless to say, this scarcity of camps and villages probably reflects biases in research interests and assemblage identification methodologies rather than any total absence of Protohistoric sites. All physiographic settings/environmental zones must be considered potentially sensitive for

the presence of these people's camps and villages. The extremely limited information we have attests to floodplains and terraces of major stream valleys being high potential locations. This represents a continuation of the settlement-subsistence pattern emphasized during the Village Farming Period. Until adequate baseline data become available, these areas must be as the primary target areas for identifying Protohistoric settlements.

As discussed in the section dealing with future research, the Protohistoric study unit has tremendous potential for aiding in our understanding of historic tribal identities and in detailing the extensive trade networks that existed from approximately 1500 to 1700. Unfortunately, due to the paucity of recorded sites for this period, any land disturbance practice must be viewed as a serious threat. We cannot risk the potential destruction of the few sites we have recorded for this period without exploring all preservation and research alternatives. In summary, projects involving land alteration should take full consideration of potential impacts to Protohistoric resources. If Protohistoric sites are encountered, the most desirable strategy is preservation.

Undefined and Historic Affiliations

In examining the archeological site files for Management Region 5, a number of sites were identified as containing potentially significant cultural deposits. However, the cultural affiliation of these resources has not been established. 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 the 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 cultural affiliation are listed in Table V-17.

We have also excluded historic sites from this evaluation of archeological resources within Region 5 due to the Survey staff's limited capabilities in treating and managing historic properties. Historic sites are numerous throughout Management Region 5. Many of these are manifestations of historic tribes from the eastern and southeastern United States removed to Indian Territory in the period from approximately the 1820s through the 1880s. Other sites are military posts and camps related to the policing of Indian Territory prior to statehood. However, the most frequently encountered historic sites are the individual farmsteads dating from the land rush (1890s) to the 1930s. Historic archeological sites identified as containing potentially significant remains are presented in Table V-18.

Table V-17. Sites of Uncertain Cultural Affiliation Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region 5.

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
ATOKA COUNTY				
Lyles	At-12	Uncertain Prehistoric	Potentially preserved camp and flint workshop; useful for studying resource use and adaptive strategies.	IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	At-143	Uncertain Prehistoric	Potentially preserved workshop or camp.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
BRYAN COUNTY				
	Br-24	Uncertain Prehistoric	Partially preserved open camp that may have habitation features.	IB2, IC1?, IIA1-2?
Jones	Br-116	Uncertain Prehistoric	Two mounds that may be of prehistoric Indian origin.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	Br-127	Uncertain Prehistoric	Open camp with perhaps 1 m of deposit; may have stratified habitation debris.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC3?, IIE?
	Br-128	Uncertain Prehistoric	Small open camp with rock-lined hearths; may contain information on assemblage composition, site function, and settlement practices.	IB2, IC4?; IIA1-2?
COAL COUNTY				
	Co-64	Uncertain Prehistoric	Potentially buried open camp with habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table V-17. (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
CREEK COUNTY				
Deep Fork Petroglyphs	Cr-48	Uncertain Prehistoric	Series of petroglyphs on walls and ceilings of natural overhangs along Deep Fork River.	IA1-2, IB1?; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IID2?
Lagoon Creek	Cr-91	Uncertain Prehistoric	Small rockshelters that have undisturbed deposits, bedrock mortars, and petroglyphs.	IB1, IC4; IIA1-2?
	Cr-138	Uncertain Prehistoric	Potentially well preserved camp; one of few in Keystone Lake area.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC1, IIE1-6?
	Cr-139	Uncertain Prehistoric	Undisturbed rockshelter that may have old habitation midden.	IA1, IB1?; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
GARVIN COUNTY				
	Gv-103	Uncertain Prehistoric	Large gravel outcrop used by prehistoric knappers; important for studying resoruce uses in prehistory.	IA1-2, IB1?; IIA1?
HUGHES COUNTY				
	Hu-9	Uncertain Prehistoric	Cave with partially preserved pictograph.	IA1-2.
JOHNSTON COUNTY				
Bond	Jn-40	Uncertain Prehistoric	Potentially preserved open camp that could have activity areas and features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Pennington Creek	Jn-54	Uncertain Prehistoric	Potentially buried camp that may have preserved deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table V-17. (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
JOHNSTON COUNTY				
Elrod	Jn-56	Uncertain Prehistoric	Open camp that could have well preserved deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	Jn-57	Uncertain Prehistoric	Open camp that may have buried well preserved deposits and features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
LINCOLN COUNTY				
	Ln-28	Uncertain Prehistoric	Large cobble outcrop used by prehistoric knappers.	IA1-2, IB1?; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1, 3, 4?
	Ln-67	Uncertain Prehistoric	Partially preserved major camp.	IB1; IIA1?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
	Ln-76	Uncertain Prehistoric	Buried camp that may have well preserved features and activity areas.	IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
LOGAN COUNTY				
	Lg-12	Uncertain Prehistoric	Relatively undisturbed cobble knapping site.	IA1-2, IB1?, IIA1?
Castle	Lg-13	Uncertain Prehistoric	Potentially preserved open camp that could have habitation features and midden.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1 & 3.
	Lg-16	Uncertain Prehistoric	Cobble workshop that could yield data on knapping strategies and resource use.	IA1.
	Lg-17	Uncertain Prehistoric	Major cobble workshop that has some preserved deposits.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table V-17. (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
LOGAN COUNTY				
	Lg-18	Uncertain Prehistoric	Open camp that may have preserved habitation features.	IB1, IC4?; IIA1-2?
Lietzke	Lg-27	Uncertain Prehistoric	Open camp that seems to have deposits still containing bone and shell.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Wagner	Lg-32	Uncertain Prehistoric	Cobble knapping station that may have some preserved deposits.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?
	Lg-39	Uncertain Prehistoric	Large open camp or workshop that seems undisturbed.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?,
LOVE COUNTY				
H. Smith	Lv-77	Uncertain Prehistoric	Large flint workshop that may have some preserved contexts; could yield data on knapping strategies and resource use.	IA1, IB1?, IC4?; IIA1-2?
McCLAIN COUNTY				
	Ml-60	Uncertain Prehistoric	Large workshop of local cobbles with some contexts still intact.	IA1, IB1.
McINTOSH COUNTY				
	Mi-53	Uncertain Prehistoric	Petroglyph site on sandstone ridge.	IA1 & 2; IIA1?
MARSHALL COUNTY				
	Ma-114	Uncertain Prehistoric	Partially eroded open cmap that may still have some preserved deposits and features.	IB2, IC1 & 4?, IIA1-2?

Table V-17. (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
MARSHALL COUNTY				
	Ma-122	Uncertain Prehistoric	Open camp that appears to have preserved activity areas and possibly features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
OKFUSKEE COUNTY				
Big Box	Of-8	Uncertain Prehistoric	Potentially preserved open camp or settlement; may have discrete activity areas.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
OKLAHOMA COUNTY				
Horseshoe Lake	Ok-91	Uncertain Prehistoric	Large cobble workshop that could yield information on resource use and knapping strategies.	IA1.
Hardesty	Ok-96	Uncertain Prehistoric	Possible bison-kill site.	IA1, IB1, IC4; IIA1-2?
PAYNE COUNTY				
Stillwater Creek #3	Py-15	Uncertain Prehistoric	Small relatively undisturbed open camp; should be almost intact.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Cantrell	Py-20	Uncertain Prehistoric	Cobble outcrop and knapping station that still has some undisturbed deposits.	IA1, IB1?
PONTOTOC COUNTY				
Wythe	Pn-58	Uncertain Prehistoric	Quarry and workshops of Frisco flint; useful for studying resource use and knapping practices.	IA1, IB1?; IIA1-2?, IIB., IIC?, IIE?

Table V-17. (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
PONTOTOC COUNTY				
Frisco Workshop	Pn-59	Uncertain Prehistoric	large Frisco flint workshop; discrete areas could be studied for information about knapping practices and resoruce use.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Shite	Pn-61	Uncertain Prehistoric	Actual quarry and nearby workshop of Frisco flint.	IA1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Wyche	Pn-63	Uncertain Prehistoric	Potentially preserved workshop and quarry.	IA1; IIA1-2, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Philpot	Pn-78	Uncertain Prehistoric	Large, partially preserved camp or settlement; known to have subsurface habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Plum Thicket	Pn-117	Uncertain Prehistoric	Slightly disturbed open camp that could have 12 ft. of stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Ant Hill	Pn-153	Uncertain Prehistoric	Seemingly well preserved open camp; may yield data on special activities and resource use.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1 & 3?
	Pn-159	Uncertain Prehistoric	Open camp with some 18 inches of overburden; should have well preserved deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE 1 & 3?
Gallup	Pn-160	Uncertain Prehistoric	Potentially stratified, deep deposits that may contain clues to different assemblages and their sequence.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1, 3, 4, 5?

Table V-17. (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
TULSA COUNTY				
Holloway	Tu-18	Uncertain Prehistoric	Small midden mound (?) and associated habitation deposit; may be possible to identify activity areas, age, and site function.	IA1, IB1?, IC4?; IIA1-2?
	Tu-33	Uncertain Prehistoric	Small rockshelter which may have some preserved habitation deposits.	IB2, IC1?

Table V-18. Historic Sites Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region 5.

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
ATOKA COUNTY Royce Thomas	At-165	Historic	Former location of 1800s log cabin; good context to study application of archeology to historic remains.	IA1, IC4; IIA1.
BRYAN COUNTY Harrod #2	Br-36	Historic	Potentially preserved Choctaw farmstead of early 1800s	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Ft. Washita	Br-70*	Historic	Ruins of 1840s-60s U.S. Army Fort.	IC3; IID3.
Ft. McCullough	Br-117	Historic	Civil War earthworks built in 1862 by Confederate Indian forces.	IIA1-2; IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IID2.
Hatsboro	Br-132	Historic	Former site of nineteenth century community that was near Ft. Washita.	IA1-2, IB2, IC2?; IIA1-2, IIB, IIC3, IID2.
	Br-152	Historic	Well preserved log cabin and nearby cisterns.	IA1-2, IB1?; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
CLEVELAND COUNTY Chouteau's Post	Cl-4	Historic	Former site of Chouteau's Trading Post (mid-1800s).	IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IID1?
CREEK COUNTY	Cr-81	Historic	Former site of Creek village dating to 1800s; site could yield data on frontier settlement character of Creeks as opposed to that of Euro-American.	IB1, IC1 & 2?, IIA1-2?, IIC?, IID2?

Table V-18. (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
HUGHES COUNTY				
F. Green #1	Hu-10	Historic	1800s camp or farmstead that could have some preserved deposits.	IA1, IB1?; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Ft. Holmes	Hu-44	Historic	Former 1800s military camp; useful for studying frontier adaptations before Civil War.	IIA2, IIB, IIC, IIE4-6.
Edward's Post	Hu-45	Historic	Former site of 1835-1860 trading post; may yield data on frontier adaptations.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
JOHNSTON COUNTY				
J.F. Hertel #5	Jn-65	Archaic? and Historic	Site of 1900s saw mill and nearby prehistoric camp that may have preserved deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
LINCOLN COUNTY				
	Ln-20	Historic	Former home of U.S. Marshall Bill Tilghman; house still standing.	IIA1-2, IIB?, IID?
Lily Town	Ln-30	Historic	Former site of 1890s community with a few dugouts still visible; useful for study of historic adaptive practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE2, 3, 5 & 6.
Gallaway	Ln-31	Archaic, Prehistoric Village and Historic	Large open site with diverse activity areas that contain some preserved deposits.	IB2, IC1 & 4; IIA1-2.

Table V-18. (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
McINTOSH COUNTY				
Creek District	Mi-9 Mi-57 Mi-58 Mi-59 Mi-85	Historic	A series of neighboring farmsteads and former house sites dating to the 1830s-1870s settlement by the Creeks.	IIA2, IIB, IIC, IIE2-5.
Loosen	Mi-87	Historic	Remains of 1800s Creek homestead with partially preserved log cabin.	IA1 & 2; IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	Mi-129	Archaic and Historic	Prehistoric camp with preserved features; traces of early historic house also present.	IB2, IC1 & 4?; IIC?, IIE?
	Mi-134	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, Prehistoric Village, and Historic	Large open site that may have discrete activity areas left by diverse societies.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE?
	Mi-233	Archaic and Historic	Open site with preserved habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE?
	Mi-236	Archaic, Woodland and Historic	Open camp or settlement that May have preserved activity areas and associated features.	IB1, IC1 & 4?; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE?
Honey Springs	Mi-276*	Historic	Former stop on Texas Trail and important part of Civil War battle.	IID2, IIE1, 2 & 6.

Table V-18. (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
MARSHALL COUNTY				
Old Well	Ma-11	Uncertain Prehistoric and Historic	Former home of Governor B. Overton; also possibly preserved camp or small settlement.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE?
	Ma-40 Ma-41	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Prehistoric Village, and Historic	Series of neighboring camps that may still have preserved activity areas and deposits; could yield information on activities through a long time span.	IB2, IC1 & 4?; IIA1-2?
Happy Hollow	Ma-51	Paleo-Indian and Historic	Open camp that may have some 7-9000 year old deposits still intact.	IB1, IB2?, IC1 & 4?; IIA1-2?
	Ma-99	Archaic and Historic	Stratified site that may still have preserved deposits and habitation features.	IB1, IC1 & 4?; IIA1-2?
MURRAY COUNTY				
Shirley	Mr-70	Historic	Remains of mid-1800s Indian camp (Kickapoo or Chickasaw?).	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
OKFUSKEE COUNTY				
Council House	Of-4	Historic	Former location of 1st Creek Council House and nearby cemetery.	IIA1-2, IIB?, IIC?, IID?
Creek Cemetery	Of 23	Historic	Creek cemetery of 1900-1904 period.	IIA1, IIC1.

Table V-18. (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
OKFUSKEE COUNTY				
Cow Creek	Of-24	Historic	Remains of an 1870-80 Creek farmstead with preserved subsurface features.	IIB, IIC, IIE 4 & 6.
OKMULGEE COUNTY				
Brown	Og-10 Og-18 Og-19 Og-20 Og-26	Archaic, Woodland, and Historic	Series of camps on aeolian sandy terrace adjoining oxbow lakes; some camps have stratified deposits; good chance to gather data on sequence, past settings, and activities.	IB1, IB2, IC1 & 4; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
C. Williams	Og-12	Historic	Large camp or hamlet that has some preserved habitation features; may result from late 1700s or early 1800s occupation.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
PAYNE COUNTY				
Ingalls	Py-31	Historic	Buildings and ruins of frontier town; site of infamous gunfight between U.S. Marshalls and Bill Doolin gang in 1893.	IC2; IIA2, IIB?, IIC?, IID2 or 3.
Stillwater Boomer Camp	Py-42	Historic	Remains of dugouts, pits, and other habitation features left by 1884-1885 Boomers.	IA1-2, IB3, IC2; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IID2.
Clarkson	Py-48	Historic	Former location of 1890-1903 village; subsurface features could be studied; useful for improving archeological methods for discerning activity areas and frontier adaptation.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table V-18. (continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
PAYNE COUNTY				
Morris	Py-49	Woodland and Historic	Stratified camp with possibly preserved habitation features.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
PONTOTOC COUNTY				
Tillman	Pn-42	Historic	Former cemetery of Seminoles or Chckasaws; dating to late 1800s.	IA2; IIA1, IIB?, IIC?
POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY				
Hendry House	Pt-65	Historic	Well preserved log cabin dating to 1891.	IIA1, IIB?, IIC?

* Currently listed on or eligible for the National Register.

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