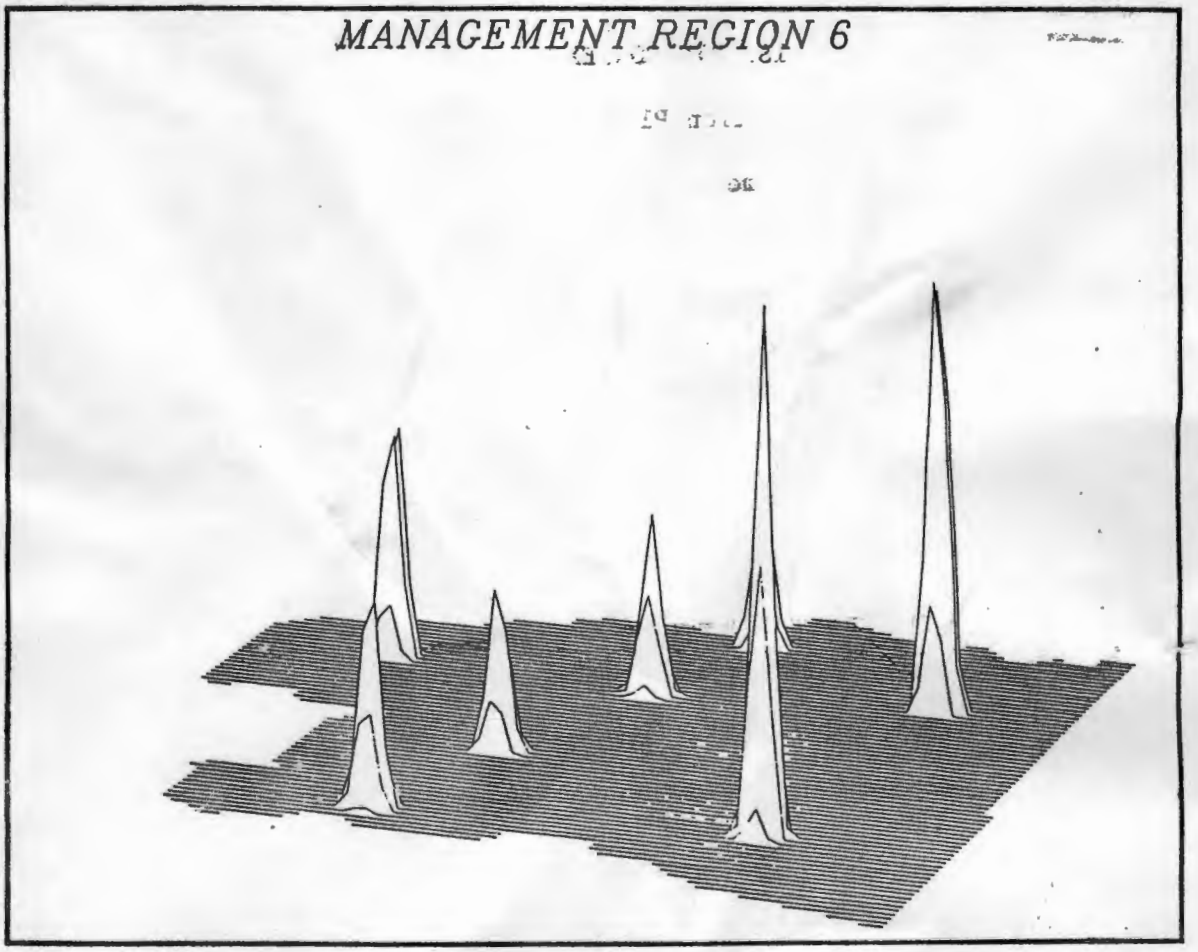
PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

RESOURCE PROTECTION PLANNING PROCESS



PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Resource Protection Planning Process

Management Region 6

by

Robert L. Brooks

Oklahoma Archeological Survey

September, 1987

Report submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office
Oklahoma Historical Society in fulfillment of Grant Award P-80060

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS i

LIST OF FIGURES ii

LIST OF TABLES iii

PHYSIOGRAPHIC SETTING VI-1

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH VI-3

RESULTS OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH VI-11

REGIONALLY IMPORTANT ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES VI-14

STUDY UNITS VI-15

Paleo-Indian VI-15

Archaic VI-25

Woodland VI-60

Village Farming VI-95

Historic VI-132

Sites of Unidentified Prehistoric Cultural Affiliation VI-134

BIBLIOGRAPHY VI-147

LIST OF FIGURES

VI-1. Counties and rivers comprising Management Region 6 . . . . VI-2

VI-2. General vegetation zones present in Management Region 6 . VI-4

VI-3. Number of known archeological sites in Management Region 6 VI-12

VI-4. Relative density of recorded Early Archaic sites by county, Management Region 6 . . . . . VI-29

VI-5. Relative density of recorded Middle Archaic sites by county, Management Region 6 . . . . . VI-31

VI-6. Relative density of recorded Late Archaic sites by county, Management Region 6 . . . . . VI-32

VI-7. Relative density of recorded Woodland sites by county, Management Region 6 . . . . . VI-65

VI-8. Relative density of recorded Village Farming sites by county, Management Region 6 . . . . . VI-99

VI-9. Relative density of recorded Historic sites by county, Management Region 6 . . . . . VI-136

VI-10. Relative density of recorded sites of unidentified prehistoric cultural affiliation VI-142

LIST OF TABLES

VI-1. County Distributions of Archeological Sites in Management Region 6 . . . . . VI-13

VI-2. Key to Recommendations for Managing Important Archeological Sites VI-16

VI-3. Research Questions About the Paleo-Indian Period, Management Region 6 . . . . . VI-19

VI-4. Sites With Archaic Occupations, Management Region 6 . . . VI-27

VI-5. Archaic Sites Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region 6 . . . . . VI-35

VI-6. Research Questions About the Archaic Period, Management Region 6 . . . . . VI-55

VI-7. Sites With Woodland Occupations, Management Region 6 . . . VI-64

VI-8. Woodland Sites Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region 6 . . . . . VI-67

VI-9. Research Questions About the Woodland Period, Managment Region 6 . . . . . VI-90

VI-10. Sites With Village Farming Occupations, Management Region 6 VI-98

VI-11. Village Farming Sites Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region 6 . . . . . VI-104

VI-12. Research Questions About the Village Farming Period, Management Region 6 . . . . . VI-123

VI-13. Sites With Historic Occupations, Management Region 6 . . . VI-135

VI-14. Historic Sites Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region 6 . . . . . VI-137

VI-15. Sites of Unknown Prehistoric Cultural Affiliation, Management Region 6 . . . . . VI-141

VI-16. Sites of Uncertain Prehistoric Cultural Affiliation Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region 6 VI-144

MANAGEMENT REGION 6
OAK, HICKORY, AND PINE FORESTS OF SOUTHEAST OKLAHOMA

PHYSIOGRAPHIC SETTING

This management region consists of the seven counties that comprise southeast Oklahoma (Figure VI-1). Although Management Region 6 contains only 8138 square miles, the counties are quite large, averaging 1162 square miles in surface area. In southeastern Oklahoma, the north-southwest trending Ouachita Mountains dominate a 90 mile wide band that makes up 60% of the region. The Ouachitas are characterized by steep, fault-block ridges of sandstone, chert, and metamorphic rocks and by deep valleys formed on shale and/or slate. Soils are typically thin and leached. However, due to the sub-tropical climate and well distributed rainfall pattern, most support forests of oak, hickory, and pine. In many parts of the area, soils have low organic matter content and consequently low fertility in respect to agricultural production.

North of the Ouachitas occurs the southern half of the Arkoma Basin and the entrenched Arkansas River Valley. This area is largely composed of rolling, shaley uplands that are broken by butte-like hills and north-dipping sandstone ridges. Ecologically, the area supports tall grass savannahs of bluejoint, beardgrass, Indiangrass, and switchgrass interspersed among forests of blackjack oak and post oak.

South of the Ouachitas lies a narrow band of Gulf Coastal Plains and the Red River Valley. The Gulf Coastal Plains consist of narrow belts of low, north-facing escarpments (Cretaceous sandstones and limestones). Loblolly pine forests prevail over the eastern third, whereas oak-hickory forest and some savannahs occur westward. In contrast, the Red River Valley is a well terraced, alluvial setting.

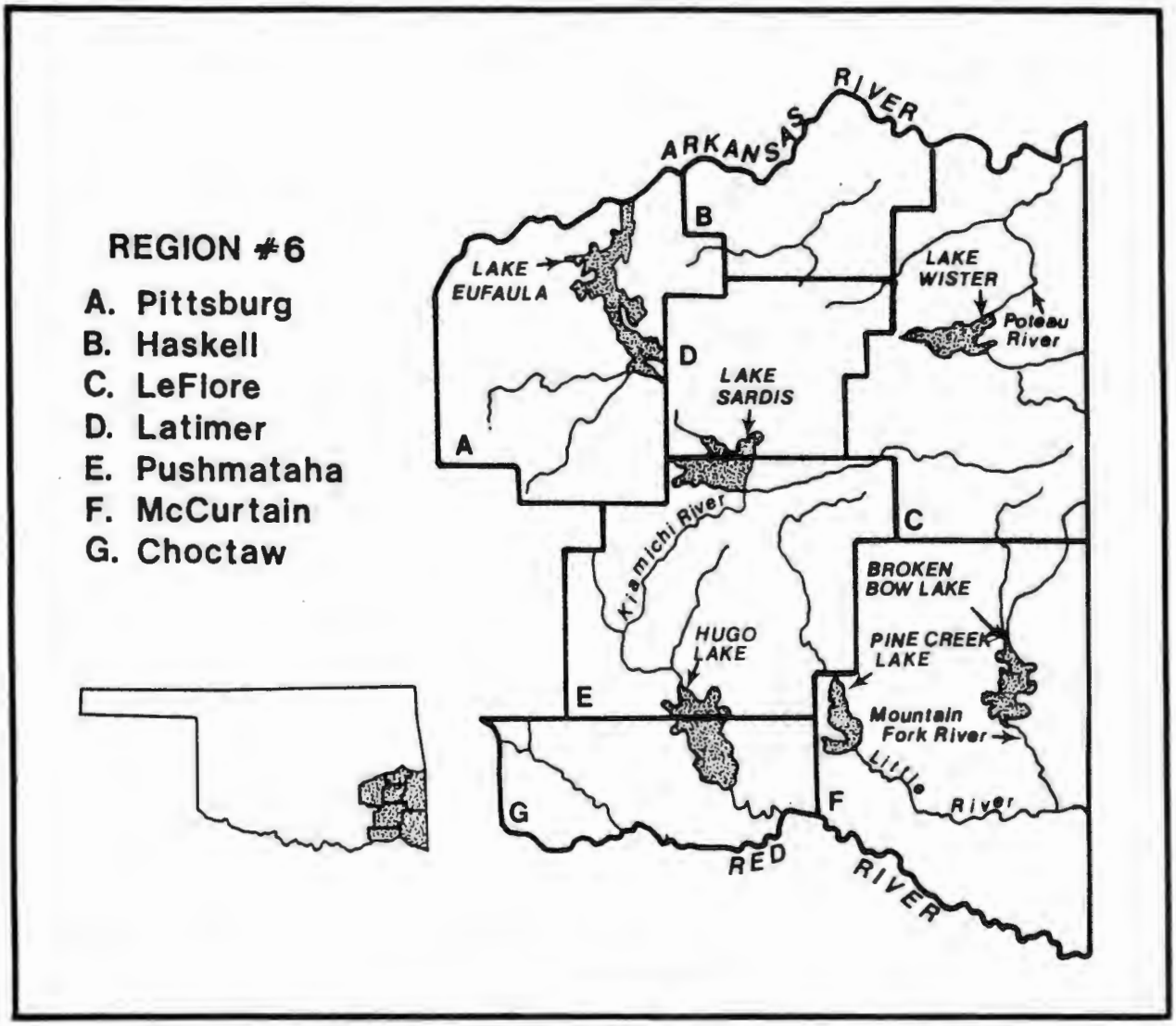


Figure VI-1. Counties and rivers comprising Management Region 6.

Major animal species present prehistorically in the region include white-tailed deer, black bear, gray and timber wolf, gray and fox squirrel, cottontail and swamp rabbit, raccoon, opossum, striped skunk, and wild turkey. A few bison may also have occupied prairie areas along the western margins of Management Region 6. A variety of fish and mussels would also have been available in the numerous streams and rivers. These animal species were generally associated with specific habitat types. For example, animals common to the eastern woodlands and tall grass prairie were found in the Arkoma Basin, whereas other animal communities were found in alluvial settings of the Red River Valley and the Gulf Coastal Plain. The distribution of vegetation and habitat zones for Management Region 6 are shown in Figure VI-2.

Five major river systems drain Management Region 6 (Figure VI-1). However, because of the complexity of the physiographic divisions, stream characteristics differ considerably. The Arkansas River flows in an easterly direction and forms the northern boundary of the region. The James Fork River flows from the southwest to the northeast and drains the northern one-third of the region. It empties into the Arkansas River near Ft. Smith, Arkansas. Three stream systems, the Kiamichi, Little, and Mountain Fork rivers, drain the southern two-thirds of the region and flow into the Red River. The southern boundary of Management Region 6 consists of the Red River which flows in a southeasterly direction.

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

As early as 1912, prehistoric mounds and burials were reported for McCurtain County, and , during the winter of 1913-1914, J. B. Thoburn (Oklahoma Historical Society) visited and photographed, for the first time, the now-renowned Spiro Site in LeFlore County. However, it was not until 1917

REGION #6

A. Pittsburg
B. Haskell
C. LeFlore
D. Latimer
E. Pushmataha
F. McCurtain
G. Choctaw

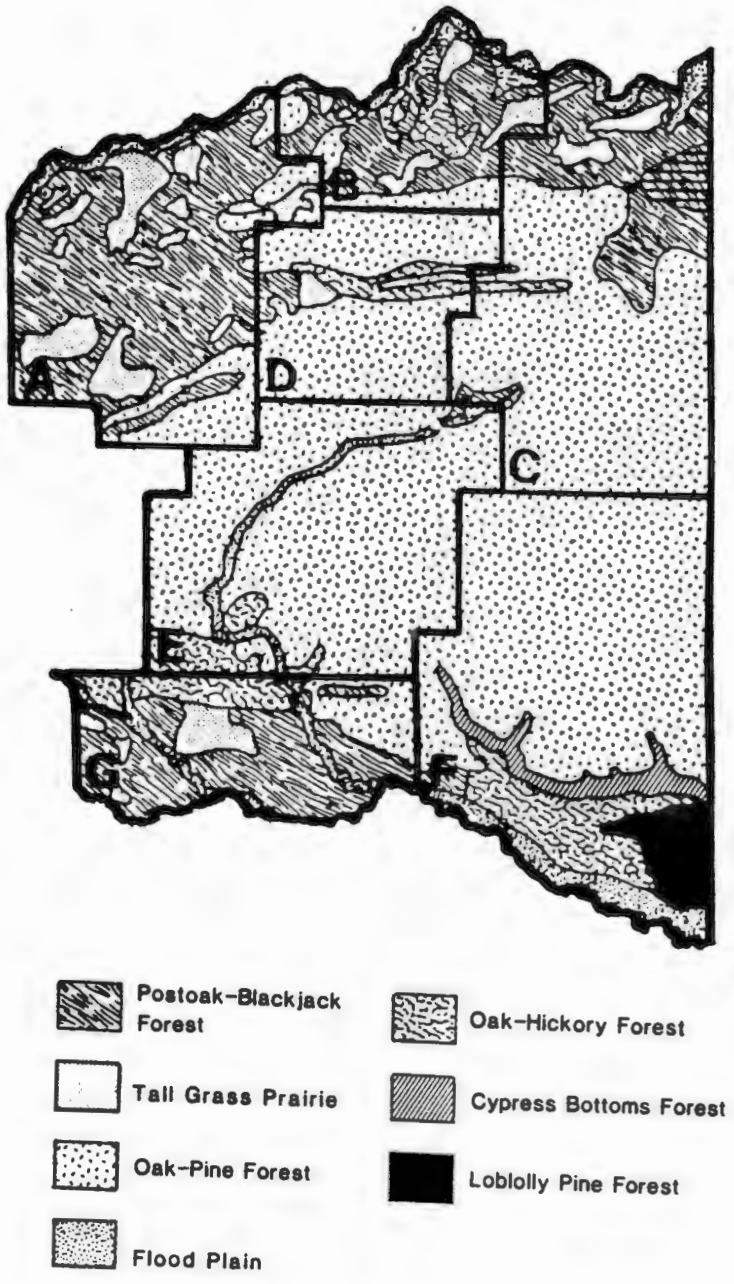


Figure VI-2. General vegetation zones present in Management Region 6.

that recorded archeological excavations were conducted in Management Region 6. At that time, J. B. Thoburn returned to Spiro and directed work that uncovered burials and house remains in Ward Mound #1. Sixteen years later, events at Spiro would play a prominent role in stimulating the first major archeological research in southeast Oklahoma.

With the beginnings of the Great Depression in 1929, many eastern Oklahomans were jobless and desperate for money. Thus, in 1933, several men from the Spiro-Ft. Smith area leased part of the Spiro Site and began digging for salable artifacts. Then, late in 1933, another group of men, calling themselves the "Pocola Mining Company", obtained a lease on Spiro's principal burial mound (the Craig Mound) and began digging in earnest. Their spectacular finds and notorious site destruction are, regrettably, well recorded history. However, Spiro's wanton destruction resulted in the passage of Oklahoma's first antiquities protection act and in 1936, the initiation of major WPA (Works Progress Administration) archeological projects in southeast Oklahoma.

Between 1936 and 1942, WPA crews excavated archeological sites in four localities of Management Region 6: south-central Choctaw County, the Glover River area of south-central McCurtain County, the Poteau-Fourche Maline Valley in central LeFlore County, and the Spiro Mounds locality in northern LeFlore County. Work in this latter area not only focused on mounds and houses at the Spiro Site but also on a nearby mound (Skidgel), nearby cemeteries (Skidgel and Braden), and 13 neighboring prehistoric settlements (Ainsworth, Moore, Gertrude Bowman, Granville Bowman, Hall, Skidgel-Jones, Choates-Holt #2, Pratt-Bowman #2, Bowman #3, and Littlefield #1, #2, #3, and #4). From 1939 to 1942, WPA crews were also working some 30 miles south of Spiro in the Poteau-Fourche Maline Valley. Here, numerous sites characterized by black midden mounds occur along Fourche Maline Creek, the Poteau River, and their

tributaries. Eighteen such sites were excavated (including Heflin I and II, DeHart I and II, Williams I and II, Redwine, Thompson, Hooks, Copeland, Goforth, Smith, Peck, and Shippey), whereas six were extensively tested (including Wann, Sam, Mackey, and Troy Adams).

While large crews of WPA laborers excavated sites in LeFlore County, other WPA crews were working in McCurtain and Choctaw counties, some 100 miles to the south. In 1936, burials and habitation debris were uncovered at the Nelson and Cook sites, prehistoric Caddoan village settlements in Choctaw County. Then in 1941, mounds, house remains, burials, and middens were excavated at the Clement and McDonald sites, prehistoric Caddoan villages and ceremonial centers along the lower Glover River in McCurtain County.

Most archeological research in Management Region 6 since 1945 has involved surveys and excavations of sites threatened by construction projects. However, there are exceptions. These include analyses of the WPA-excavated Williams, Wann, Sam, and Copeland sites and Spiro Mound by University of Oklahoma graduate students and an overview of Lake Wister sites in a PH.D. dissertation by a student at Washington State University. In addition, the National Science Foundation has supported research of the Spiro Site materials by James Brown of Northwestern University. Excavations have also occasionally been conducted to collect detailed information on habitation sequences, assemblage composition, and site function in previously unstudied areas. Thus, in 1956, a University of Oklahoma archeological field school was held at the A. W. Davis Site in McCurtain County. In 1971, Oklahoma Anthropological Society members helped the State Archeologist test the Otter Creek and Billy Ross sites in Haskell County. Society members also assisted with testing of the Tucker's Knob Site (Lt-35) in 1973 and the nearby Tucker Site in 1975 in Latimer County. In 1976 and 1977, University of Oklahoma field schools and

Oklahoma Anthropological Society training sessions were held at the McCutchan-McLaughlin Mound (Lt-11) in Latimer County. Since 1976, the Museum of the Red River (Idabel) has studied several noteworthy sites, including a Caddoan community center (the Roden Site) in McCurtain County. In 1978 and 1979, Oklahoma State University held historical archeological field schools at Ft. Towson (Choctaw County); in 1971, the Archeological Survey had tested a former barracks here for the Oklahoma Historical Society. Most recently, the Oklahoma Anthropological Society held two training sessions at Spiro Mounds (1981 and 1983) in conjunction with the Archeological Survey and the Oklahoma Department of Tourism and Recreation. They also assisted in excavations at the Sutters Store at Ft. Towson (1982) conducted by the Oklahoma Historical Society. Most recently, the Archeological Survey has conducted a survey along Little River in McCurtain County to identify important Caddoan sites for future preservation and research.

Between 1945 and 1980, the biggest impetus to archeological research in Management Region 6 has been the building of large reservoirs and the Arkansas River System. As early as 1946 and 1947, University of Oklahoma archeologists returned to the Fourche Maline Valley (LeFlore County) to locate and study sites impacted by construction of the Wister Reservoir. Meanwhile, University of Chicago student archeologists surveyed the Pittsburg County sites to be affected by the proposed Eufaula Reservoir; two Pittsburg County sites (Oden and Moody) were subsequently tested before inundation. Other major reservoir salvage projects in Management Region 6 included:

1. Short Mountain Reservoir (now R.S. Kerr Lock and Dam), Haskell County. Preconstruction surveys done in 1958 and 1966; three prehistoric villages (Hs-9, Hs-11, and Hs-24) were excavated in 1966, 1968, and 1969 by Oklahoma River Basin Survey teams; post-construction shoreline survey was done in 1977 by the Oklahoma Archeological Survey.

2. Hugo Reservoir, Choctaw and Pushmataha counties. Surveys in 1958 and 1960 by University of Oklahoma and in 1967 by Oklahoma River

Basin Survey archeologists; between 1969 and 1971, 12 prehistoric sites excavated by ORBS staff; in 2976, Museum of the Red River staff studies the eroded Mahaffey Site.

3. Broken Bow Reservoir, McCurtain County. Surveyed in 1961 with seven prehistoric sites studied between 1964 and 1965 by Oklahoma River Basin survey personnel.

4. Pine Creek Reservoir, McCurtain County. Surveyed in 1961 and 1963 by Oklahoma River Basin Survey archeologists; four prehistoric sites were subsequently tested in 1964 and 1965 by ORBS.

5. Lukfata Reservoir, McCurtain County. Surveyed in 1974 by Oklahoma River Basin Survey archeologist.

6. Clayton Reservoir, Latimer, Pittsburg, and Pushmataha counties. Surveyed in 1972 by Oklahoma River Basin Survey archeologists and in 1976-77 by Oklahoma Archeological Survey staff; 12 prehistoric sites excavated between 1977 and 1979 by archeologists from the Archeological Research Management Center. Additional excavations were carried out at the Bug Hill Site in 1981 by New World Research Foundation.

7. Wister Reservoir, LeFlore County. Post-construction shoreline survey in 1973; four prehistoric sites excavated between 1976 and 1977 by Archeological Research and Management Center staff. Excavations in 1983 include work at Lf-25 by Gilbert/Commonwealth personnel and at Lf-277 by archeologists from the University of Arkansas.

Between 1945 and now, a few sites in Management Region 6 have been affected by highway or road construction. In 1956, Dr. Sherman Lawton (University of Oklahoma) salvaged material from the Ward Lake Site in McCurtain County. Between 1958 and 1962, James Schaeffer (Oklahoma Highway Archaeological Salvage Project at O.U.) directed excavation of house locations, hearths, burials, and middens at the prehistoric Sparks and Grace sites in Latimer and Pittsburg counties. Then, between 1973 and the present, Oklahoma Department of Transportation archeologists extensively tested the prehistoric Easton and Cotton sites in LeFlore County and found many sites while surveying proposed road routes in LeFlore, Pittsburg, and Choctaw counties.

Watershed surveys have increasingly become an important research goal, especially as Soil Conservation Service personnel have been planning more

impoundments and erosion control measures for southeast Oklahoma. The earliest watershed study was that done by Dr. Sherman Lawton, who as President of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society, undertook location of sites along the Kiamichi River from its headwaters to the proposed Hugo Reservoir. Watershed studies, however, became increasingly important after 1975. Since then, 50 proposed construction areas have been inspected in nine watersheds of southeast Oklahoma. These latter include Waterfall-Gilford in McCurtain County, Frogville and Carney Creek in Choctaw County, Brushy-Peaceable in Pittsburg County, the Rock Creek and Caston-Mountains watersheds in LeFlore County, and the Sans Bois watershed in Haskell and and Pittsburg counties. These surveys resulted in the discovery of approximately 90 sites, and 16, including stratified open camps and mounds built over house remains, have been tested or excavated by teams from the University of Tulsa, Archeological Research Associates, Oklahoma Conservation Commission, North Texas State University, and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey.

A number of surveys and testing programs have resulted from pre-disturbance planning for coal mines, natural gas pipelines, and oil and gas wells. In 1972, the Oklahoma Archeological Survey inspected some 40 miles of proposed pipeline through Pittsburg and Latimer counties. Testing and salvage work was conducted in 1973 at five sites, including a notable Archaic base camp (Lt-35) and four other open sites with Archaic, Woodland, and Historic occupations. Since 1980, 11 additional pipeline surveys have been conducted in Management Region 6 including further excavations at Lt-35 by archeologists from Heartfield, Price, and Greene, Inc. Several large tracts of land in Haskell County were also surveyed in 1973 as locations for a proposed nuclear energy generating station. Since 1978, approximately 20 large coal mining tracts in Haskell, Latimer, and LeFlore counties have been surveyed by

archeologists from Environmental Assessments, Inc., the Archeological Research and Management Center, the University of Tulsa, and numerous private consulting firms. Besides numerous pre-statehood and post-statehood homesteads, several well preserved prehistoric camps have been found. Also, a very small proportion of privately owned lands were surveyed by Archeological Research Associates as part of a Bureau of Land Management predictive model of upland settings scheduled for coal mining. Other survey work focused on proposed locations of oil and gas wells. Finally, the Archeological Survey inspected approximately 20 projects for rural water districts, housing subdivisions, and sewer improvements through the Community Assistance Program.

Unlike other management regions, Region 6 contains large areas where lands are owned or directly managed by federal agencies. Because these agencies have been directed (by Executive Order 11593) to inventory the cultural resources on their properties, they have begun to fund surveys and assessments of historic and prehistoric sites. Thus, in 1976, the Corps of Engineers contracted with the Oklahoma Archeological Survey to locate and evaluate sites on Corps-owned lands bordering the Arkansas Navigation Canal in Haskell and LeFlore counties. Then, in 1979, the Corps contracted with the Museum of the Red River for a similar type of survey around Lake Eufaula, including portions of Pittsburg and Haskell counties. Since 1980, the Corps has funded shoreline surveys and reexamination of previously recorded sites by Historic Preservation Association, Inc. and private contractors at Pine Creek, Broken Bow, and Hugo reservoirs in Choctaw and McCurtain counties. These investigations have resulted in the addition of some 225 prehistoric and historic sites to the archeological record for southeast Oklahoma. Some 240,000 acres of southeast Oklahoma are part of the Ouachita National Forest, owned and managed by the U. S. Forest Service. Approximately 10% of this acreage has been surveyed by archeologists from the Museum of the Red River

and Heartfield, Price, and Greene, Inc. and resulted in the recording of some 40 prehistoric and historic sites.

The last major focus of archeological investigations for Management Region 6 concerns inventories funded by the Oklahoma Historical Society and the National Park Service. These field investigations, termed Survey and Planning studies, are conducted for long range preservation planning in areas threatened by land alteration activities. Three such surveys have been conducted in the region. The first of these took place within the Arkansas River Valley in the vicinity of Spiro Mounds. This survey, designed to inventory sites potentially threatened by urban growth from the Ft. Smith and Sallisaw area, resulted in the recording of 34 prehistoric and historic sites. The second project involved a three year study of cultural resources within the James Fork watershed, a drainage which has experienced significant impacts from surface mining. Here, 44 prehistoric and historic archeological sites were identified. A third study has taken place in the southern portion of Management Region 6 where extensive areas are being disturbed by timber cutting. Survey efforts in these upland areas has identified 51 prehistoric and historic sites. The Grobin Davis Mounds in McCurtain were also tested with funds provided through the Survey and Planning program. Results of the testing program provided supporting documentation for nomination of this site to the National Register of Historic Places.

RESULTS OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH

In 1979, the seven counties comprising Management Region 6 contained 1364 archeological sites. Between 1979 and 1986, an additional 666 sites were recorded. Over 2000 prehistoric and historic archeological resources now serve as baseline data for interpretation of the region's cultural history (Figure VI-3, Table VI-1). Because of recent survey projects focusing on

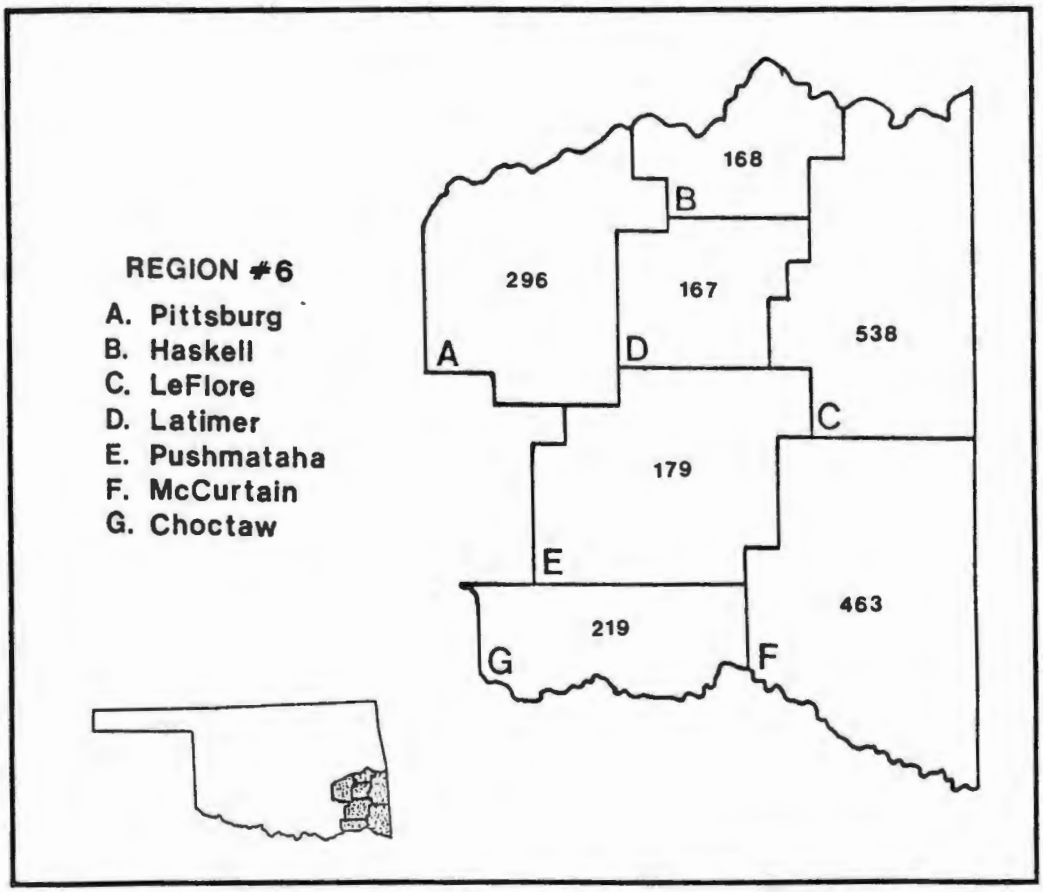


Figure VI-3. Number of known archeological sites in Management Region 6 (as of Nov. 30, 1986).

Table VI-1. County Distributions of Archeological Sites in Management Region 6.

County	Known Sites	Federal*	Tested/Excavated		National Register
Choctaw	219	92	7	8	2
Haskell	168	80	6	3	9
Latimer	167	92	9	3	8
LeFlore	538	355	19	55	16
McCurtain	463	356	19	7	8
Pittsburg	296	243	9	3	2
Pushmataha	179	136	23	8	9
Total	2030	1354	86	90	53

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

* Sites found during federally funded surveys.

upland settings, our knowledge of settlement and subsistence patterns in southeast Oklahoma is more evenly distributed than for many of other management regions, However, most of the excavated sites have been in floodplain settings and more detailed information on technology, subsistence practices, social and religious activities, village patterns, and culture change exists for the inhabitants of the major river valleys.

Since 1935, major excavations at 90 sites and testing at 86 others have recovered substantial information on southeast Oklahoma's prehistoric people, especially those of the Archaic, Woodland, and Village Farming study units. To date, sites with definite Paleo-Indian deposits have yet to be studied, and only a few sites have been investigated that pertain to Oklahoma's pre-statehood history.

REGIONALLY IMPORTANT ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

Although encompassing only seven counties, Management Region 6 contains 2030 recorded archeological sites, a number equal to those known for most other management regions. Over half of these recorded sites were found during federally funded surveys, principally those along the Arkansas Navigation Canal, seven large Corps of Engineers reservoirs, and three major survey and planning inventory projects. Other comprehensive information has been derived from SCS watershed surveys, the ARKLA gas pipeline, and scattered US Forest Service exchange tracts. During the past five years, sites around Broken Bow, Hugo, and Pine Creek lakes have been reexamined by Historic Preservation Associates and the Corps of Engineers while the Archeological Survey has revisited sites in the Little River drainage in McCurtain County, the James Fork River drainage in LeFlore County, and in the vicinity of Spiro Mounds in LeFlore County.

These recent evaluations have provided current information on the

contextual integrity, contents, size, and age of many sites in Management Region 6. After reviewing the records, reports, and photos available for the 2030 recorded sites, approximately 375 are believed to merit consideration for future study and preservation. Among these, Ft. Towson (Ch-116), Doaksville (Ch-129), and Spiro Mounds (Lf-46) are National Register sites that are part of state-managed park systems. The Grobin David Mounds (Mc-253), Otter Creek (Hs-25), Bruner (Hs-74), Pine Creek (Mc-146), Searles # 1 (Lf-350), and McCutchan-McLaughlin (Lt-11) sites are also National Register sites: these sites have been tested and found to merit preservation. A stabilization-monitoring program now exists for the McCutchan-McLaughlin Site. Other sites listed as National Register locations include those studied or preserved (such as Lf-11, Lf-27, and Lf-5A) in the Lake Wister National Register District..

The remaining sites are not present in either state or federal lists of significant archeological properties. However, their absence does not necessarily reflect the potential importance of these sites. Some of these have been recommended for testing that is designed to assure that intact deposits are still present and to better ascertain their content's relevance to understanding past cultural activities in the region. Once this has been determined, many of these sites may merit nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The approximately 375 sites considered worthy of further study and/or preservation and their potential value are listed by study unit. A key to the coded information presented in these site listings is shown in Table VI-2.

STUDY UNITS

Paleo-Indian (18,000 to 6,000 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

Table VI-2. Key to Recommendations for Managing Important Archeological Sites.

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.

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 animals 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 form of modern day 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 Clovis and Folsom points. In addition, scrapers, choppers, and knives chipped from stone are common implements left behind by the members of the bands or groups. The terms Clovis and Folsom also serve to identify the cultures complexes with which these particular point styles and associated tools have been found. 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 locales, temporary camps, and more intensively occupied base camps.

Existing Data

Extremely limited information exists pertaining to Paleo-Indian groups inhabiting Management Region 6 between 9000 and 11,000 years ago. The remains of mammoth bones have been reported along the Red River in Choctaw County. In addition, there have been undocumented accounts of fluted points being found in most of the seven counties of the region. The absence of Paleo-Indian occupations in a region where sites are extremely abundant can best be explained by geomorphological conditions. Many of these early sites may be preserved deep in terraces or in floodplain settings of the Arkansas, Little, Kiamichi, Poteau, and Red rivers. They may also be under shallow colluvial

deposits laid down in upland settings over the past 11,000 years.

A recent review of the site files for counties within Management Region 6 revealed only three sites with evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation. These three sites are found in Haskell, Pushmataha, and McCurtain counties. These sites also generally reflect surface indications and contain no information on site function or other aspects of the Paleo-Indian cultural pattern. At this time, none of the sites appear to contain intact cultural deposits with information bearing on this study unit. Thus, no listing of Paleo-Indian sites thought to merit further study or preservation has been compiled.

Gaps in Our Knowledge

Our knowledge regarding Paleo-Indian lifeways in Management Region 6 is virtually non-existent. It would be unrealistic to base our impressions of the Paleo-Indian study unit on three poorly documented surface sites. Consequently, patterns of settlement distributions and details on economic and social/cultural activities of these early inhabitants are unavailable. Furthermore, there are no data with which to identify variability in Paleo-Indian site types in the region, or, how site function relates to group size and structure. We also lack information on Paleo-Indian subsistence practices such as diet and hunting/gathering strategies.

As is the case for most other management regions as well, all areas of the Paleo-Indian cultural pattern in Management Region 6 need extensive work.

Future Research

The absence of baseline data for this study unit seriously restricts our ability to establish future research goals. Thus, research goals posed for Management Region 6 have been drawn from other regions where better information exists on Paleo-Indian cultural patterns (Table VI-3). Most of these areas of future study focus on fundamental characteristics of the Paleo-Indian cultural pattern. More in-depth (complex) questions or problem issues

Table VI-3. Research Questions About the Paleo-Indian Period, Management Region 6.

MORPHOLOGICAL RESEARCH	CULTURE HISTORY RESEARCH	BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH	ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Isolated finds of Clovis and Folsom points are known; what tool kits and assemblages are associated with these point styles? What is the significance and function of stylistic variation among projectile points and other tools? What continuities and discontinuities exist between the lithic technologies responsible for these stylistically different points and assemblages?	What is the cultural 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 and Folsom 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? To date, Paleo-Indian assemblages with fluted points are rarely evident here; was this region uninhabited or sparsely used?	Can different regional or local groups be identified from studies of stone tool technology? Can a site and its contents contribute to understanding ties between material items and social behavior? Can a site and its contents yield information on the dispersal, group size, and composition of this continent's earliest people? Although known mainly from mammoth kills, are other kinds of sites present? Do sites, their contents, and their layouts (structure) yield clues to number and composition of their inhabitants? (How does site structure relate to social structure?) Did different economic, social, ritual, or seasonal situations result in different organizations of Paleo-Indian societies? (Can different "structural poses" be identified and explained?)	What natural settings and resources existed during this period? What was the character of Paleo-Indian settlement and resource use? As they became familiar with a region, did they adapt or adopt new strategies for using resources?

cannot be addressed until basic information has been collected on the region's earliest inhabitants.

Factors Effecting Region 6's Paleo-Indian Sites

Because so few sites with Paleo-Indian occupations have been recorded for the region, it is somewhat difficult to identify land alteration practices which pose the greatest threat to this study unit. However, it thought that a variety of activities ranging from clearcutting to urban development have potential to disturb or damage Paleo-Indian sites. Based on information obtained from recent survey and planning efforts in Management Region 6, clear cutting and surface mining are viewed as two of the most significant threats to the preservation of these early sites.

Timber clearcutting is prevalent in the forested uplands as well as floodplain settings of McCurtain, Choctaw, Pushmataha, and southern Le Flore counties. In these counties, privately owned mountain slopes and crests and stream valleys have been stripped of native timber, churned to at least ten inches, and replanted with rapid growing short-leaf pine. Although we have few details substantiating loss of Paleo-Indian sites, undocumented reports of such sites in upland areas of McCurtain and Pushmataha counties suggest that such destruction is occurring. Obviously, any site containing Paleo-Indian materials will be destroyed (or seriously damaged) by clearcutting operations in upland settings. In the river valleys of Management Region 6 where Paleo-Indian remains are potentially deeply buried, clearcutting is not as serious a threat.

Another land alteration practices which has the potential to significantly affect the preservation of Paleo-Indian sites is coal mining. Eastern Oklahoma is distinguished by having some three billion tons of mineable bituminous coal. Approximately a third of these coal resources occur

in seams in Haskell, northeastern Pittsburg, northern Latimer, and northern LeFlore counties. Here, both large corporate mining companies and small private operations have been operating for the past 50 years. Although the intensity of surface mining has diminished from the peak levels taking place in the late 1970s and early 1980s, cumulative effects of these activities pose a serious threat to archeological resources. For example, since 1980, 67 mining permit applications have been prepared for Management Region 6 coal lands. Although surveys conducted by professional archeologists in compliance with federal rules and regulations have not revealed Paleo-Indian sites which might be affected by surface mining operations, this does not necessarily mean that such sites have not been lost. Most archeological surveys conducted on coal lands emphasize surface survey. Particularly in the case of stream valleys, this type of survey methodology would be unlikely to document the presence of deeply buried sites such as those of the Paleo-Indian study unit. Furthermore, the large scale (and deep) dredging that occurs in surface mining makes it unlikely that deeply buried archeological materials would be identified. Because streams such as the San Bois and Brazil Creek watersheds are known to contain alluvium deposited some 10,000 years ago, the potential for disturbance of deeply buried sites such as those of the Paleo-Indian study unit is highly probable.

In the past, reservoir construction stimulated most of the archeological research in southeastern Oklahoma. Unfortunately, limited funds restricted study to only a few sites which would yield maximum information on the assemblage characteristics and sequences of cultures found in the proposed reservoir areas. Consequently, little substantive information was obtained on the total range of site types used by each culture, site type distributions, or changes in settlements patterns through time. These conditions are particularly true for sites of the Paleo-Indian study unit. Most work

previously conducted at Corps of Engineers lakes has focused on sites revealed from surface evidence and earlier, buried sites have not been dealt with. Thus, no Paleo-Indian sites have been identified in previous work. Even during recent COE funded shoreline surveys of Pine Creek, Hugo, and Broken Bow lakes, no evidence of early remains has been recorded. It is suspected that early remains do exist in these lakes and are currently being damaged by erosion and underwater turbulence.

Besides the seven major lakes already built in southeastern Oklahoma, at least two others (Tuskahoma and Boswell) are in early planning stages and seven others (Peaceable, Higgins, Brazil, Buck Creek, Kellond, Finley, and Caney Mountain) are being studied for construction and cost-benefit feasibility. In addition, the hotly contested Lukfata Reservoir could be reactivated as a construction project. Most of these projects are in areas where numerous sites have been reported. Should any of these projects be implemented, archeological investigations should address the issue of Paleo-Indian sites and develop suitable methodologies for their discovery. Such research could provide some of our first substantive data on assemblages of these early cultures as well as recover clues to changing environmental conditions.

In addition to the proposed lake projects, the Soil Conservation Service has been active in construction of impoundments for control of upstream erosion and flooding. Eleven SCS watershed districts are presently recognized in Management Region 6. Archeological surveys conducted in these watersheds have resulted in the identification and investigation of a number of significant sites although none date to Paleo-Indian times. However, further construction of impoundments for various watersheds in the region have the potential to disturb previously unrecorded Paleo-Indian materials,

particularly in upland settings.

Some special problems have the potential to affect sites of this study unit in the Red River Valley of Choctaw and McCurtain counties. Although agricultural practices in the floodplains and on terraces are disturbing later sites, they are apparently not damaging the more deeply buried Paleo-Indian sites. The greater potential for damage here is from erosion. This erosion results from the extensive plowing which increases runoff and results in gullying and greater stream velocities. This, in turn, causes more bank cutting and can result in deeply buried sites being exposed and washed away. The regulated discharge of water from the Red River as a result of construction of Lake Texoma has also created an erosional situation. Because of the increased water flow, the river is attempting to straighten its channel. This has caused bank cutting in Choctaw and McCurtain counties. It is likely that such bank erosion will eventually lead to the loss of sites, including Paleo-Indian occupations.

Southeast Oklahoma's archeological resources have been significantly damaged by the actions of pothunters and callous relic hunters since the 1920s. However, because Paleo-Indian are usually in deeply buried contexts or in upland settings where they are not as visible due to vegetation cover, they are less susceptible to damage from these individuals.

Urban and rural development in Management Region 6 is viewed as one of the least significant factors threatening Paleo-Indian sites. While some towns in the region such as Broken Bow and Idabel have experienced population increases ranging from 13 to 15%, the growth level is marginal compared to other areas of the state. Consequently, fewer impacts are anticipated. In addition, many of these development projects are examined by the Community Assistance Program of the Oklahoma Archeological Survey and treatment measures can be used to maximize preservation of the archeological resources.

Treatment of Region 6's Paleo-Indian Sites

As stated previously, only three Paleo-Indian sites have been recorded for Management Region 6. These sites represent scattered occurrences of characteristic spearpoints. It is not particularly difficult to identify the reasons for this gap in our baseline information. With the exception of the clearcut survey in McCurtain and Pushmataha counties, few large scale systematic surveys have been conducted in upland settings where Paleo-Indian occupations (temporary camps) can be found in a surface context. In alluvial valleys, surveys have failed to employ deep sub-surface testing methodologies necessary for locating deeply buried cultural deposits or old soil surfaces.

Because so little is known of Paleo-Indian occupations in the region, it is difficult to identify particularly sensitive environmental locations for such remains; both upland and lowland settings have potential (although for different kinds of Paleo-Indian sites). Furthermore, due to the almost total absence of information on Paleo-Indian cultural patterns, virtually any Paleo site with some degree of contextual integrity is worthy of further study and/or preservation.

As discussed in other management regions, a major problem in the identification, documentation, and further study of the Paleo-Indian study unit is the type of methodological procedures used in field investigations. It is commonly accepted that Paleo-Indian sites are often deeply buried in alluvial settings. Consequently, specialized deep testing strategies should be devised to search for these cultural deposits. While some settings in Management Region 6 probably hold greater potential for Paleo-Indian sites, we currently lack the necessary geomorphological data to predict the occurrences of these settings. Regardless of the location, archeological investigations should involve rigorous procedures which address the issue of potential for

remains of Paleo-Indian peoples.

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 Management Regions 3 and 6. Here, 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 collecting and processing edible wild plants, also comprise the inventory for sites in other 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 groups size and the "settling in" effect, social

complexity and religious ceremonies 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 (e.g., bone and shell) 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 three sites are known for the Paleo-Indian study unit, roughly 300 sites with Archaic occupations have been recorded for Management Region 6 (Table VI-4). The large number of sites which have been investigated for the Archaic study unit also make it possible to divide this 6000 year span into three subperiods: the early, middle, and late Archaic.

Archaic period occupations in Management Region 6 are known primarily from open sites, but several have stratified deposits that yield clues to a long tradition of hunting-gathering people in this region. The earliest assemblages seem to consist of tools, especially spearpoint styles, common to both the Southeast and the Plains. Thus, at the Biggham Creek, Callaham, Hughes, and Woods Mounds sites in McCurtain County, Plainview points, a lanceolate form common to the Plains, were recovered along with such early Southeast types as Dalton, Kirk, Palmer, and San Patrice. Perhaps the co-occurrence of these spearpoint styles is evidence that southeast Oklahoma's natives were adopting ideas from east and west. However, at sites such as Bell (McCurtain County), McKenzie (Choctaw County), and Hill (Pushmataha

Table VI-4. Sites With Archaic Occupations, Management Region 6.

County	Unidentified Archaic	Early Archaic	Middle Archaic	Late Archaic	Total Archaic Sites
Choctaw	-	5	4	17	19
Haskell	15	3	4	23	39
Latimer	14	2	-	13	27
LeFlore	17	1	10	57	77
McCurtain	29	18	11	51	88
Pittsburg	8	5	2	21	32
Pushmataha	2	8	9	30	40
Total	85	42	40	212	322

County), the Plainview-like points tend to occur below levels yielding Dalton and Kirk examples. Thus, at sites where some stratigraphy is present, assemblages with Plains-derived point styles appear to be earlier than those with Southeast-associated point styles. Unfortunately, none of these potential assemblages are large, and none have been radiocarbon-dated in southeast Oklahoma.

Approximately 40 Early Archaic have been recorded for this area of southeastern Oklahoma with almost half being found in McCurtain County. The distribution of these sites is presented in Figure VI-4. Based on the recent survey of upland clearcut areas and previous excavations in lowland settings, we also have some grasp of settlement distributions. Early Archaic sites in upland areas are generally temporary occupations such as hunting camps. They are usually found as shallow lithic scatters which may also contain later materials. Lowland site appear to represent somewhat more intensive occupations such as base camps. These sites are often covered by alluvial deposits and can only be partially examined.

In conclusion, there are hints that groups with diverse regional ties inhabited Management Region 6 around 6000 to 8000 years ago. But relatively little is known about their assemblages, their habits, their time periods, or their relationships to each other.

Although present, few sites inhabited between 3500 and 6000 years ago have been thoroughly excavated and studied in Management Region 6. In fact, the Scott Site (LeFlore County) has the only deposits (Strata V and VI) actually radiocarbon dated to this period. These strata yielded parallel-stem and expanding-stem spearpoints, as well as other hunting-gathering tools, that were also recovered from such excavated sites as Bell, Gregory, Hughes, and Biggham Creek in McCurtain County, the McKenzie Site in Choctaw County and, the Hill, Sallee G, Natural Lake, and Blessingame sites in Pushmataha County.

REGION #6

A. Pittsburg
B. Haskell
C. LeFlore
D. Latimer
E. Pushmataha
F. McCurtain
G. Choctaw

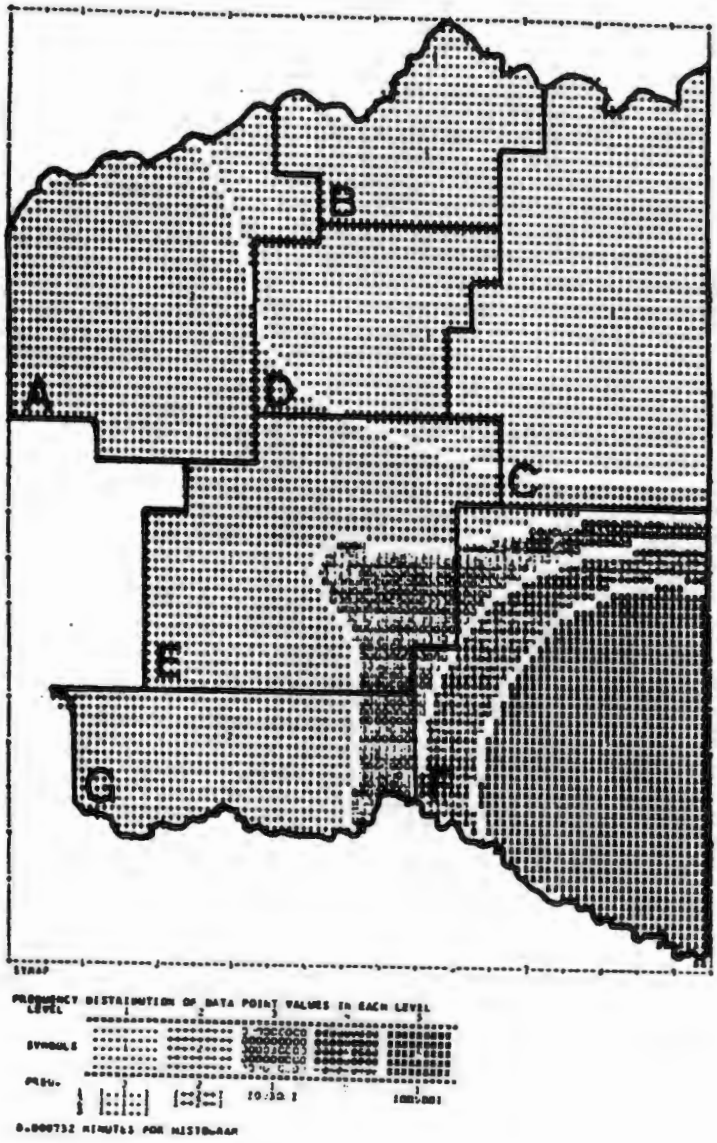


Figure VI-4. Relative density of recorded Early Archaic sites by county, Management Region 6.

Forty sites with deposits thought to date to the Middle Archaic have been recorded for Management Region 6. The distribution of these sites is presented in Figure VI-5. Some information exists regarding the settlement distributions of Middle Archaic groups. Upland sites typically are thin scatters representing temporary hunting camps although the clearcut survey did record one Middle Archaic site in an upland setting which was identified as a base camp. More intensively occupied Middle Archaic settlements generally occur in the alluvial valleys. Many of these sites are multicomponent occupations.

Because all of these sites have thin or partially mixed deposits, we have little substantial information on the tool kits, assemblages, seasonal activities, or population sizes of Middle Archaic people inhabiting Management Region 6. Their spearpoint styles, however, are similar to those found over southcentral Oklahoma and northern Texas. Whether or not these people actually ranged over this large area remains to be determined. Recently acquired palynological findings support the conclusion that southeast Oklahoma was probably drier with savannahs or more open forests than are present today. Thus, caution should be used when historic plant and animal distributions are cited in models of Middle Archaic settlement and resource-use practices.

Over 200 sites in southeast Oklahoma sites bear witness to occupations by hunters and gatherers between 3500 and 2000 years ago; the distribution of sites of the Late Archaic are presented in Figure VI-6. Middens and hearths dating from this period are reported for the Curtis Lake, Scott, Wann, and McCutchan-McLaughlin sites in the Fourche Maline Valley (LeFlore and Latimer counties), for the Bug Hill Site in the Jackfork Valley (Pushmataha County), and for the Viper Marsh Site in the Red River Valley (McCurtain County). These dated deposits have yielded assemblages characterized by numerous

REGION #6

A. Pittsburg
B. Haskell
C. LeFlore
D. Latimer
E. Pushmataha
F. McCurtain
G. Choctaw

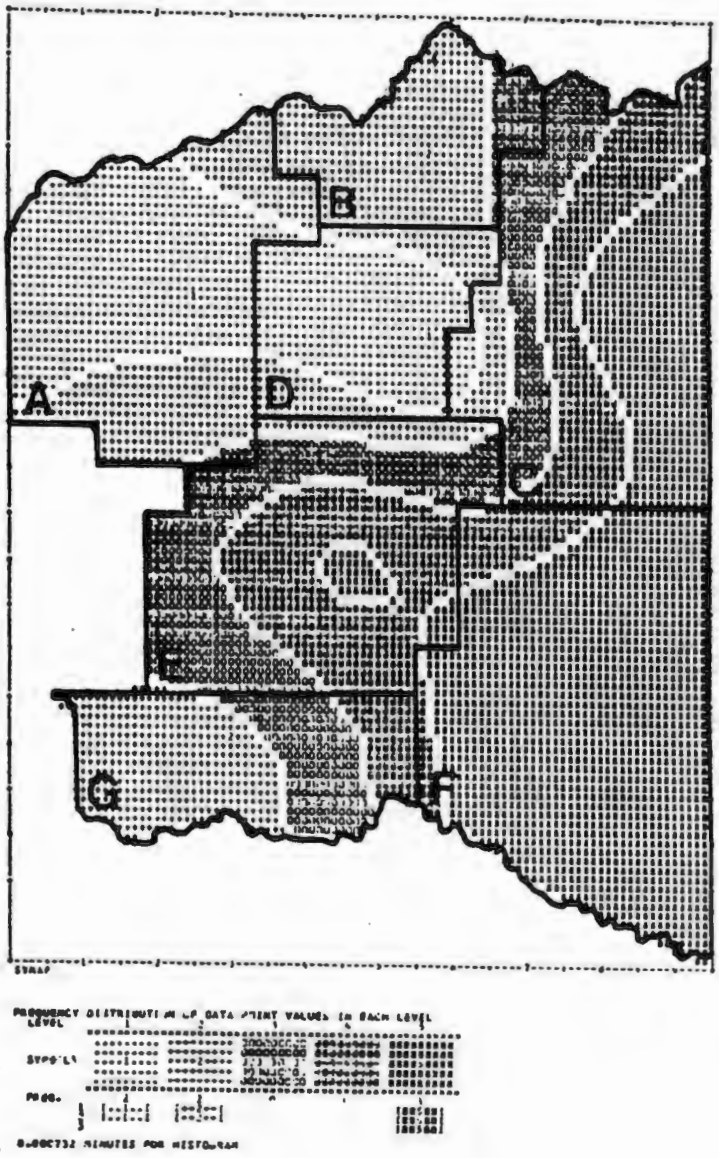


Figure VI-5. Relative density of recorded Middle Archaic sites by county, Management Region 6.

REGION #6

A. Pittsburg
B. Haskell
C. LeFlore
D. Latimer
E. Pushmataha
F. McCurtain
G. Choctaw

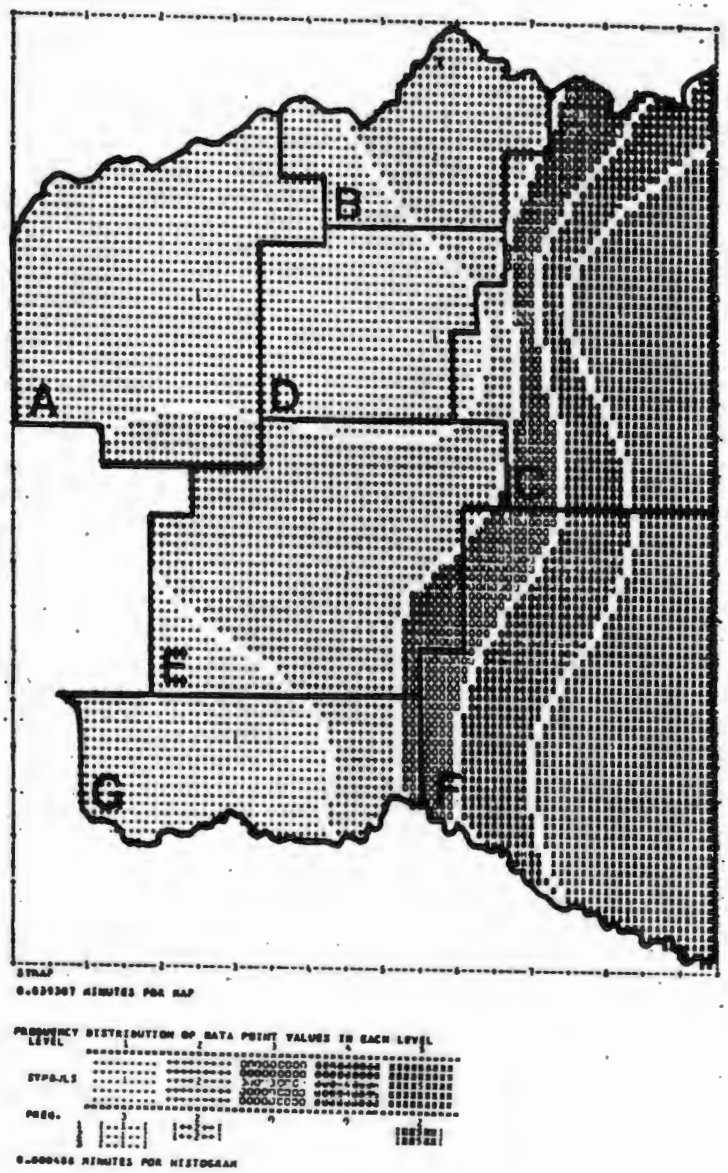


Figure VI-6. Relative density of recorded Late Archaic sites by county, Management Region 6.

expanding-stem, and some contracting-stem, spearpoints and knives, many bifacially chipped stone knives and preforms, some flake scrapers and knives, and examples of grinding stones, anvil stones, ground slate gorgets, atlatl weights, and chipped double-bitted axes. Occasionally preserved is a wide variety of ornaments and tools made from mussel shell and from bones of deer, turkey, and small mammals, turtles, and fish. Stone tools like those from the dated sites are reported for the excavated, but undated, deposits at the Lamas Branch, Beaver, Callaham, Bell, Gregory, and Belk sites in McCurtain County, the McKenzie Site in Choctaw County, the Hill, Sallee G, Standefer, Blessingame, and Natural Lake sites in Pushmataha County, and the Tucker's Knob Site in Latimer County. Although having similar assemblages, these Late Archaic sites are characterized by diverse habitation features and varied tool kits that are clues to differing site functions. The deep middens at sites like Scott, McCutchan-McLaughlin, and Bug Hill attest to frequent, if not continuous, habitation. In contrast, the thin, scattered deposits at Lamas Branch, Viper Marsh, and Blessingame appear the result of intensive, but less frequent, use. Also, the large mound of heat-fractured rock at Tucker's Knob is evidence for a dominant camp activity (food preparation?) that was occasionally practiced at sites like Scott, Blessingame, Natural Lake, and Sallee G. Although diverse Late Archaic camps are known from over the Ouachita Mountains, the Gulf Coastal Plain, and the Red River Valley, we have little knowledge about settlement size, population, trade, or social patterns of these hunting-gathering bands that inhabited southeastern Oklahoma. However, we have learned a little concerning the distribution of Late Archaic camps. Temporary occupations such as hunting camps and limited activity areas occur in both upland and lowland settings whereas the more intensively used base camps (sometimes with mounded midden deposits) are found in lowland settings along major streams.

Currently nine sites with Archaic components are listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Over 140 sites of this study unit are considered to merit further research and/or preservation and are listed in Table VI-5.

Gaps in Our Knowledge

While many Archaic sites in Management Region 6 have been thoroughly documented, our understanding of this study unit remains incomplete. Three excavated sites (Bug Hill, Bell, and Bell) contained deeply stratified deposits and six sites (McCutchan-McLaughlin, Curtis Lake, Scott, Wheeler Lake, Bug Hill, and Viper Marsh) have been radiocarbon dated. Despite the information collected from these sites, the composition and sequence of Archaic assemblages is only beginning to be identified. In addition, the existing database is somewhat biased. Most of the excavated sites date to the Late Archaic and were situated in the major river valleys. Thus, significant gaps exist concerning Early and Middle Archaic occupations as well as the nature of temporary camps and specialized activity sites in other settings (e.g., rockshelters, upland ridges, etc.). We also know that Archaic groups had to adjust to dramatic environmental changes. Yet, we know relatively little about these environmental changes, the Archaic peoples' adaptive strategies, or how these changes affected the material assemblages of groups of this study unit.

Although archeological surveys have been recently conducted in upland settings to augment the research done in the alluvial valleys, we have not fully documented the range of settlement and subsistence practices used by the various Archaic groups inhabiting Management Region 6. Archaic camps and specialized activity sites in upland areas of McCurtain, southern LeFlore, and Pushmataha counties have been recorded and investigated. However, data from

Table VI-5. Archaic Sites Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region 6.

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Choctaw County				
Lake View	Ch-105	Archaic or Woodland	Large open camp that may have an area where deposits, including hearths, are preserved.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Ch-111	Archaic	Open camp that may have intact deposits relating to an 8000 year-old occupation.	IA1-2, IB1 & 2?, IC1 & 4?
Woolsley 1	Ch-127	Archaic and Woodland?	Open camp with shell-bearing midden; important for site function and resource use.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Zoppe	Ch-138	Archaic or Woodland	Open camp that may have intact deposits; useful for studying upland resource use.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Bristow	CH-144	Archaic	Open camp with deposits that may yield clues to activity areas, site function, and adaptive practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Collins	Ch-147	Archaic	Camp or knapping station; inportant for information on site function and adaptive practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Ch-163	Archaic and Village Farming	Prehistoric camp that may have habitation features; could yield data on resource use, site function, and chronology.	IB1-2; IC1, 3, 4.
Haskell County				
Mosby 1	Hs-12	Archaic	Small open camp; useful for assemblage composition, site use, and use of upland resources.	IB2, IC1 & 4.
Mosby 2	Hs-113*	Archaic?	Eroding open camp that may still have contexts informative about site structure, age, and purpose.	IB2, IC1 & 3.

Table VI-5. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Haskell County				
Lone Star #1	Hs-27	Archaic or Woodland	Large camp that may have preserved deposits with data on site use and layout.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Ruined Rear	Hs-29	Archaic	Open camp on terrace; may have preserved deposits and features.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
	Hs-33	Archaic	Open camp that may have features and stratified deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
	Hs-35	Archaic	Open camp with potentially intact deposits; could be important for studying resource use, site function and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
	Hs-39	Archaic or Woodland	Open camp with some deposits that may yield information on site function, resource use, and local settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Mule Creek	Hs-40*	Archaic and Woodland	Potentially stratified site; likely Woodland farmstead with traces of houses and midden.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
	Hs-43	Archaic	Potentially preserved camp that may have clues to activity areas and resource use.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Sans	Hs-50*	Archaic and Woodland?	Possible camp that may still have clues to activity areas, resource use, and community settlement.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?

Table VI-5. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Haskell County				
	Hs-53	Archaic or Woodland	Camp on high bluff; may have different activity areas and intact deposits with information on site-resource use.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Hs-65	Archaic?	Open camp that may still have intact deposits with clues to activity areas.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Hs-72	Archaic	Large site that may have some intact deposits and diverse activity areas.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Ward	Hs-75	Archaic	Potentially preserved upland camp that may have different activity areas and clues to resource use.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Tick City	Hs-82	Archaic or Woodland	Small open camp with eroding deposits; useful for data on site function and settlement practices.	IB2, IC1 & 4.
Ross Dalton	Hs-90	Archaic	Remnants of a potentially stratified 8000 year-old camp.	IA1-2, IB2, IC1 & 4; IIA1-2?
Starling	Hs-95	Archaic	Large open camp that may have preserved deposits and diverse activity areas.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?

Table VI-5. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Haskell County Thorny Channel	Hs-111*	Archaic and Woodland	Stratified camp with good clues to site function and age as well as to local alluvial history.	IB1, IIA2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3.
	Hs-114	Archaic	Partially buried camp; may have preserved activity areas with information on upland resource use.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB? IIC?, IIE1-4?
	Hs-139	Archaic and Historic	Prehistoric camp has partially intact features; traces of early 1800s Creek farmstead present.	IA1-2, IB2, IC1 & 4.
	Hs-140	Archaic	Potentially preserved early Archaic camp; useful for studying resource use and camp structure.	IB2, IC1 & 4.
	Hs-144	Archaic	Possibly preserved camp with features and diverse activity areas.	IB1, IB2?, IC1 & 4?
Latimer County Hampton	Lt-2	Archaic and Woodland?	Midden and nearby activity areas; if intact, could be important for studying resource uses, community structure, and Caddoan prehistory.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Smallwood	Lt-9	Archaic?	Major camp that could have preserved deposits and activity areas, any yield information on camp structure, resource use, and local settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?

Table VI-5. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Latimer County McCutchan-McLaughlin	Lt-11*	Archaic and Woodland	Partially excavated midden mound with stratified deposits that contain features, plant and animal remains, and tools; has long Archaic record; is stabilized.	IIB, IIE1-5.
Red Oak District	Lt-12 Lt-15 Lt-43 Lt-85 to Lt-114 Lt-116 to Lt-121	Archaic, Woodland, and Village Farming	Series of camps, rockshelters, and settlements; those with preserved deposits may yield information on some 3500 years of habitation, resource use, and changing adaptive strategies.	IB1; IIA2, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-6?
Johnson	Lt-14	Archaic and Woodland?	Potentially preserved midden with habitation features and clues to local sequence, resource use, and adaptive practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Tucker's Knob	Lt-35	Archaic	Large partially preserved mound of fire-cracked rock; north slope appears stratified; contains information on unusual site use.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIE1-4.
	Lt-51	Archaic and or Woodland	Partly preserved open camp that may still have activity areas and clues to site function and local settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB2, IC1 & 4.

Table VI-5. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Latimer County				
Grace	Lt-61	Archaic	Open site that may have intact activity areas and clues to site function and age.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
N. Gaines Creek	Lt-65	Archaic?	Quartzite knapping camp that may have preserved deposits with clues to activity areas, knapping strategies, and age.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE1-4?
Solomon's Mound	Lt-78	Archaic and Woodland?	Partially preserved midden with some intact deposits that could yield clues to age, function, resource use, and local settlement practices.	IB2, IC1 & 4.
Rock Creek	Lt-115	Archaic	Partly preserved camp that may have deposits with clues to a 6000 year-old habitation.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
LeFlore County				
Conser	Lf-3	Archaic and Woodland	Partially excavated midden and camp; nearby areas may yield more information on site structure, resource use, and local habitation sequence.	IA1-2, IB2, IC1 & 3?
Curtis Lake	Lf-5A*	Archaic and Village Farming	Stratified open site with clues to alluvial episodes between occupations; site received stabilization treatment.	IIE1-6.

Table VI-5. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
LeFlore County				
Scott	Lf-11*	Archaic and Woodland	Partially excavated, stratified camp with features, bone, and shell; important record for local sequence and adaptive practices.	IIB, IIC?, IID2?, IIE1-5.
	Lf-129	Archaic or Woodland	Open camp that may have intact deposits and activity areas; may be important upland camp.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
	Lf-142	Archaic	Possibly preserved camp that may have discrete activity areas and deposits with clues to age, function, resource use, and ties to local community.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Wright	Lf-143	Archaic and Woodland?	Apparent large camp and/or village that may have preserved deposits with clues to activity areas, age, and changing settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Odum	Lf-146	Archaic and Woodland	Potentially preserved camp or settlement; could be informative about function, age, resource use, and local settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
G. Green	Lf-147	Archaic or Woodland	Potentially preserved hamlet or camp that could yield information on site structure, age, resource use, and local settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?

Table VI-5. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
LeFlore County				
Dresser #2	Lf-180	Archaic?	Open camp with apparently intact deposits; could yield information on site layout, resource use, and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Little Caston Creek	Lf-183	Archaic and/or Woodland	Camp or settlement with possibly intact features; could be important for learning about resource use and changing settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB2?, IC1 & 4?
Porter	Lf-188	Archaic?	Small camp; if deposits preserved, could yield data on site function, resources use, and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB2?, IC1 & 4?
	Lf-197	Archaic?	Sizeable open camp that may be informative about settlement practices and local living strategies.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE1-5.
Bell Mound	Lf-231*	Archaic and/or Woodland	Camp or major knapping station; black midden may yield clues to site function, resource use, and ties to nearby settlements.	IIC, IIE1-4.
Lewis Creek	Lf-278	Archaic	Potential 4000 year-old camp with some intact deposits; important for information on resource use, site structure, and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?

Table VI-5. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
McCurtain County				
	Mc-20 & Mc-153	Archaic	Partially preserved major camp; may still yield clues to activity areas, assemblage composition, and function.	IB2, IC1 & 4.
Ward's Lake	Mc-24	Archaic and Woodland?	Partially preserved camp or settlement; could yield clues to habitation sequence, site function, activity areas, and resource use.	IB1 & 2?, IC1 & 4?
	Mc-36	Archaic, Woodland?, and Historic	Former location of 1820 Shawnee camp; also has remnants of large prehistoric camp or settlement; important for clues to different adaptive practices and local settlement history.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
	Mc-80	Archaic and Village Farming	Camp or small settlement with intact deposits; could yield clues to sequence, assemblages, site function, and local settlement ties.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-6?
Belk	Mc-90	Archaic	Open camp that may still have clues to different activity areas and age.	IA1-2, IB2, IC1 & 4?; IIA1-2?
Jones	Mc-117	Archaic	Potential camp that could have intact deposits; should yield clues to settlement strategies and resource use before adoption of horticulture.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?

Table VI-5. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
McCurtain County Garrett	Mc-119	Archaic, Village Farming, and Historic	Large site with deposits left by different groups; could yield information on activity areas, ages, and changing settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
Kupke	Mc-123	Archaic and Woodland	Open camp or settlement; could have intact deposits with clues to age, activity areas, resource use, and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
Silver Creek	Mc-135	Archaic	Open camp that may still have some preserved deposits; important for resource use and for assemblage identification.	IA1-2, IB2, IC1 & 4.
	Mc151	Archaic	Open camp with preserved deposits that will yield clues to activity areas, resource use, and site structure.	IC1 & 3.
Jones Crossing	Mc-152	Archaic	Fairly preserved remains of 6000 year-old camp; important for studying resource use and settlement practices.	IC1 & 3.
	Mc-160	Archaic and Village Farming	Open camp that may have stratified deposits and diverse activity areas.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?

Table VI-5. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
McCurtain County				
	Mc-171	Archaic	Potentially preserved open camp; might yield information on upland resource use, site function and age.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Mc-183	Archaic	Partly preserved upland camp; could yield clues to activity areas, site layout, and age.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Mc-214	Archaic	Likely preserved remains of an 8000 year-old camp; could yield clues to resource use, activity areas, and site function.	IA1-2, IB2, IC2?, IID2?
Hendrix	Mc-223	Archaic	Sizable camp that may still have preserved deposits, including some dating 8000 years ago; important for studying settlement and resource use practices.	IA1-2, IB2, IC1 & 4?
	Mc-225	Archaic and/or Woodland	Camp near marsh; may have preserved deposits with clues to site function and resource use.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
Mohawk Lake	Mc-227	Archaic?	Large undisturbed site; could be important for clues to activity areas, resource use, age, site structure, and local adaptation.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?

Table VI-5. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
McCurtain County				
Grassy Lake	Mc-233	Archaic and Historic	Prehistoric camp that could have preserved deposits; 1800s Choctaw farmstead useful for studying early Choctaw settlement along Red River.	IA1-2, IB; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-6?
Giddings	Mc-240	Archaic or Woodland	Open camp that might have stratified deposits as well as different activity areas; useful for studying resource uses and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
Storm	Mc-242*	Archaic and Woodland?	Open site with horizontally diverse activity areas and clues to several occupations.	IA1-2, IB2?, IC1 & 4?
Vaughn	Mc-245*	Archaic and Village Farming	Open camp or activity area; could be important for studying resource use, site function, and changing land use practices.	IA1-2, IB2, IC1 & 4.
Hefner	Mc-251	Archaic	Partially preserved camp with mound like feature; might yield information on site function, resource use, assemblage composition, and age.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
T. Moss	Mc-258	Archaic	Prominent hill that could have preserved deposits of 8000 year-old camp; may be important for site function, resource use, assemblage composition, and adaptive practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?

Table VI-5. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
McCurtain County				
	Mc-357	Archaic	Open camp that may have stratified deposits; useful for studying changes in resource use and technology.	IB1-2; IC1, 3, 4.
	Mc-358	Archaic	Prehistoric camp that may contain stratified deposits and habitation features; could yield information on resource use, site function, and chronology.	IB1-2; IC1, 3, 4.
	Mc-365	Archaic and Historic	Open camp that has potential for habitation features; could yield clues on site function and resource use.	IB1-2; IC1, 3, 4.
	Mc-375	Archaic and Village Farming	Site that contains stratified deposits and potential habitation features.	IB1-2; IC1, 3, 4.
	Mc-381	Archaic and Village Farming	Open site with evidence of features, stratified deposits, and good preservation; can yield data on resource use, site function, and chronology.	IB1-2; IC1, 3, 4.
Pittsburg County McSlarrow	Ps-61	Archaic and/or Woodland	Open camp with midden mound; could yield information about site use, activity areas, tool kits, and local settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?

Table VI-5. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Pittsburg County				
Taylor	Ps-83	Archaic	Open camp that may have preserved activity areas and deposits; useful for studying adaptive practices in upland setting.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2? IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Mathis	Ps-96*	Archaic	Open site with intact deposits that could yield data on activity areas, tool kits, resource use, and perhaps even occupation sequence.	IIB, IIC, IIE1-5?
Mote	Ps-99	Archaic and Woodland	Large open camp or knapping workshop that may have preserved deposits; could yield clues to activity areas, resource use, habitation periods, and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB2, IC1 & 4.
Hunt	Ps-120	Archaic and Woodland	Knapping station with some intact deposits; could be important for studying local resource use and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
Chert Valley	Ps-125	Archaic and Woodland	Major source area for knappable chert; numerous knapping stations may have preserved deposits useful for studying resource use through time.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Scott	Ps-127	Archaic?	Well preserved burned rock mound on ridge; important for information on site function and local settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?

Table VI-5. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Pittsburg County				
	Ps-139	Archaic or Woodland	Open camp with burned rock feature; intact deposits may yield clues to site function, tool kits, age, and ties to local settlement practices.	IB2, IC1 & 4.
	Ps-145	Archaic or Woodland and Historic	Partially eroded sandy ridge with traces of several occupations; the remaining deposits could yield clues to ages, site functions, and resource use.	IB2, IC1 & 4.
	Ps-156	Archaic	Prominent ridge with several burned rock concentrations; could yield information on site function, tool kits, age, and regional adaptive strategies.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
	Ps-158	Archaic	Badly eroded open camp; remaining deposits may yield clues to activity areas, resource use, age, and local settlement practices.	IB2, IC1 & 4.
Longtown Creek Series	Ps-160 to Ps-171	Archaic?	Remains of open camp with large burned rock concentrations; the preserved deposits may yield clues to site function, age, tool kits, and ties to local settlement practices.	IB2, IC1 & 4.
	Ps-179	Archaic	Upland camp with evidence of stratified deposits; can provide data on chronology, site function, and technological change.	IIE1-6.

Table VI-5. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Pittsburg County				
Oak Ridge Series	Ps-181 Ps-182 Ps-183	Archaic and Woodland	Eroding open camps with hearths and burned rock features; the remaining deposits could yield clues to local settlement practices, resource use, and ages.	IB2, IC1 & 4.
Ward Springs	Ps-252	Archaic	Open camp that may have preserved deposits; might contain evidence of site structure, resource use, habitation sequence, and activity areas.	IB2, IC1 & 4?
Pushmataha County				
Springs Crossing	Pu-7	Archaic and Woodland	Oft-used camp that may have stratified deposits as well as different activity areas.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
Cate	Pu-14	Archaic and/or Woodland	Series of rises with traces of camps; deposits may yield information on site structure, resource use, and local settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Carl Bell #1	Pu-26	Archaic and/or Woodland	Open camp with some preserved deposits; should yield clues to activity areas, tool kits, resource use, and ties to communities.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Doshier	Pu-34	Archaic and Woodland	Possible multi-inhabited site; many deposits from different groups with clues to site function, resource use, age, and community ties.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?

Table VI-5. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Pushmataha County				
Kincade	Pu-86	Archaic	Potentially preserved open camp; its deposits may contain evidence to activity areas, resource use, site function, and age.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Taylor	Pu-89	Archaic	Large camp that may have preserved deposits; could be useful for studying local settlement and resource use practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?

* Already on or eligible for National Register.

other areas of southeastern Oklahoma are lacking. Consequently, our perception of the settlement pattern is biased toward groups occupying the Red River drainage system.

Another serious problem concerns the absence of plant and animal remains used for subsistence analysis. Most of the excavated sites were investigated prior to the development of specialized techniques for recovery of microfaunal and floral remains. Their absence has seriously restricted our ability to identify hunting and gathering strategies as well as diet composition for Archaic groups.

In summary, much remains to be learned of Archaic peoples living in Management Region 6 some 10,000 to 2,000 years ago.

Future Research

Due to archeological salvage programs undertaken prior to construction of many lakes in southeast Oklahoma, considerable information exists on Archaic occupations. This information makes possible the posing of a variety of research questions for Management Region 6.

A number of excavated sites in the region have contained stratified deposits, some of which have been radiocarbon dated (e.g., Bug Hill, Scott, etc.). In addition, several sites have yielded collections not represented in the stratified or dated sites. Thus, it is possible to begin correlating contemporaneous sites and occupations and comparing their contents for clues to varying site uses, changing hunting-gathering practices, and potentially, the presence of locally or regionally different cultural groups. For example, deposits dating between 3200 and 2000 years ago are now known from several Archaic camps in the Fourche Maline Valley. The dated assemblages from these sites can now be used to identify contemporaneous assemblages at undated sites. Furthermore, comparisons of tools, debris, features, and site

distributions will facilitate gaining insights to resource exploitation strategies, population movements, seasonality, and perhaps even the social organization of these hunters and gatherers. Once similar sets of information are compiled for other river valleys and watersheds in Management Region 6, we may begin to perceive the dynamics of persistence and change of hunter-gatherer groups inhabiting the western margins of an Eastern Woodlands environment. More specifically, we may gain clues on these peoples' role in domesticating native plants, developing sedentary lifestyles, and participating in long distance networks.

Analysis of plant and animal remains, pollen, soils, and geomorphological conditions have increasingly documented the occurrence of dramatic environmental change during the Archaic Period. Between 10,000 and 7000 years ago, a warming, drying climate prevailed and permitted prairies to replace deciduous forests in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana. Animals commonly associated with prairie habitats also spread eastward. From 7000 to 4000 years ago, the warm, dry climate gradually ameliorated and today's climate and plant and animal communities became established. While the full effect of these changes have yet to be fully documented, it seems likely that grasslands and scattered stands of oak would have been common to the Ouachita Mountains region of Management Region 6; an area that today supports a forest of oaks, hickories, and pine.

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

of the state? Is it possible that population growth and diminishing resources stimulated some southeastern Oklahoma bands to foster the growth of goosefoot, marsh elder, and sunflower, plants that were eventually cultivated by Archaic and Woodland societies. Did these changes also encourage the acceptance of tropical cultigens?

The somewhat mechanistic research conducted on Archaic sites may have resulted from a belief that hunting and gathering societies settlements yield limited and repetitive information. However, as information accumulates on the dramatic ecological changes that were taking place between 8000 and 4000 years ago, southeast Oklahoma's Archaic sites become key locations for studying how people adapted to markedly different conditions and settings than those of today. These questions raised above and more basic issues concerning technology, subsistence practices, and behavioral activities of the Archaic study unit are presented in Table VI-6.

Factors Effecting Region 6's Archaic Sites

A diversity of land alteration practices have been identified as potentially damaging or destroying sites of the Archaic study unit. Based on information obtained from the clearcut survey and other federally funded compliance inventories in Management Region 6, clearcutting and surface mining are two of the most significant threats to preservation of Archaic sites. Other activities ranging from erosion to vandalism are also contributing to the destruction of these archeological resources.

Timber clearcutting operations cover broad areas of McCurtain, Choctaw, Pushmataha, and southern LeFlore counties where upland as well as floodplain forests are being affected. In these settings, privately owned mountain slopes and crests, and stream valleys are being stripped of native timber, churned to at least ten inches, and replanted with rapid growing short leaf

Table VI-6. Research Questions About the Archaic Period, Management Region 6.

MORPHOLOGICAL RESEARCH	CULTURE HISTORY RESEARCH	BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH	ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Can restudies of already recovered (and reported) assemblages further distinguish evidence for manufacturing, maintenance and useage systems? Can we better establish ties between implements and tasks? Many sites are dated principally through point typology comparisons, but is this typology (a static model) adequate and reasonable, or should it be revised (in light of a dynamic lithic reduction continuum)? What are the characteristics of tool kits and assemblages used during this 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 a particular time?	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? Although several well dated sites exist in the Fourche Maline Valley, can information on assemblage composition and cultural sequence be improved?	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? Were Archaic inhabitants of the Ouachita Mountains periodically visiting parts of Management Region 5? If so, why?	What evidence exists for the effects of a drying trend between 7000 and 4000 years ago on this region's biotic communities and human inhabitants? How does this evidence affect current ideas about Archaic resource use, site functions, and site distributions? Neighboring Archaic people began cultivating some native plants; is there evidence for such practices here? If so, what effects did this have on these people's economy and organization? What is the nature of Archaic habitation in upland settings?

pine. In the clearcut survey conducted in upland areas of McCurtain and Pushmataha counties, close to 70% of the recorded sites contained Archaic components. Except in instances where only a few trees were removed (selective cutting), these Archaic sites were either almost totally destroyed or had over 50% of their areal extent badly churned by stripping and replanting work. In the river valleys of Management Region 6, the Late Archaic sites also appear to be susceptible to damage from clearcutting because they are closer to the surface or represent surface exposures. Early and Middle Archaic sites in these settings, being somewhat more deeply buried, may retain intact deposits. In summary, sites containing Archaic components are likely to be badly damaged or destroyed by clearcutting operations, particularly in upland settings.

Surface mining represents a second major threat to Archaic sites in southeast Oklahoma. As noted previously, eastern Oklahoma contains close to three billion tons of mineable coal. Roughly a third of these coal deposits occur in Haskell, northeastern Pittsburg, northern Latimer, and northern LeFlore counties. In these areas, both large corporate mines (e.g.,Kerr-McGee), as well as small private operators have been working for the past 50 years. Although the intensity of surface mining activity has diminished from the peak levels of the late 1970s and early 1980s, cumulative effects from these actions pose a serious threat to sites of the Archaic study unit.

Surveys conducted on coal lands by professional archeologists to fulfill compliance requirements for federal rules and regulations have documented a number of Archaic sites. In most cases, potentially significant Archaic occupations are preserved through avoidance. However, many of these investigations have been constrained by an strict emphasis on surface reconnaissance. Because of the heavily vegetated conditions prevalent in coal mining tracts, it is likely that some sites of this study unit are not being

detected. In addition, buried sites within stream valleys would also remain undocumented during surface surveys. Thus, it is suspected than an unknown number of Archaic camps and specialized activity sites are being lost as a consequence of surface mining actions.

Reservoir construction in Management Region 6 poses another serious threat to Archaic sites. Since the 1930s, seven lakes have been constructed in southeast Oklahoma and have promoted much of the previous archeological work in the area. While large numbers of Archaic sites were recorded at Wister, Sardis, Hugo, Pine Creek, and Broken Bow reservoirs, limited funds for excavation permitted work at only a few sites where information was readily available on cultural sequences and tool assemblages. Consequently, little substantive data was obtained on Archaic peoples' settlement patterns, subsistence practices, or changes in their cultural patterns through time.

In addition to the seven existing lakes, two have been proposed for early planning analysis (Tuskahoma and Boswell) and seven others have undergone feasibility studies and cost-benefit analysis (Peaceable, Higgens, Brazil, Buck Creek, Kellond, Finley, and Caney Mountain). The proposed Lukfata Reservoir project could also be reactivated for construction. The Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation are also involved in a cooperative planning analysis for as many as 50 new lakes in southeast Oklahoma. Many of the proposed locations are in areas where numerous Archaic sites are known to exist. If any of these projects are implemented, extensive archeological investigations will be necessary to recover the information from these sites prior to their inundation.

Associated with lake development is shoreline and bank erosion occurring around existing lakes and along major streams and rivers. As a result of construction of the numerous southeast Oklahoma lakes, many areas are

experiencing extensive shoreline erosion. Recent shoreline surveys conducted at Hugo, Broken Bow, and Pine Creek lakes for potential hydroelectric power generation identified numerous Archaic sites which were currently being eroded. Many additional sites would experience further damage and destruction if the flood pools of these lakes are raised. Archaic sites along the Red, Little, Poteau, and Kiamichi rivers are also susceptible to bank sloughing, whereas other sites along smaller streams such as Fourche Maline Creek are also being lost through bank cutting and channel reworking.

Besides the COE built lakes in Management Region 6, the Soil Conservation Service has been directly involved in the construction of water retarding structures for control of upstream erosion and flooding. Eleven watershed districts have been identified within the region. Archeological surveys conducted in these watersheds under federal requirements have resulted in the recording, testing, and excavation of numerous Archaic sites. These range from the 8000 year old materials at Ps-279 to 2500 year old deposits at the Dyer Site. Although new watershed development projects are being phased out, it is anticipated that construction work will continue in these watersheds for at least five more years. Thus, additional Archaic sites will require further study and excavation.

Another activity contributing to the loss of Archaic sites in the region is vandalism. Archaic occupations present in rockshelters of northern Latimer and LeFlore counties have especially suffered from relic collectors or "pothunters" actions. It is almost impossible to find a shelter in the area that has not been extensively disturbed. Particularly around Wister and Sardis lakes, insensitive recreationalists and looters have seriously damaged many of the Late Archaic black midden mounds. In many cases, these individuals have been led to the sites by debris exposed in shoreline erosion areas. Vandalism appears less severe on Archaic sites in southern parts of

the region. However, once the commercial pothunters exhaust the remains of the Village Farming Period, their attention will be turned to the Archaic materials.

To date, agricultural activities and urban expansion are only marginally effecting sites of this study unit. Because many Archaic sites are buried in alluvial valley settings, they are somewhat protected from agricultural activities such as chisel plowing and land leveling. And, while town such as Idabel, Broken Bow, Hugo, and Poteau have grown considerably in the past 10 years, the levels of growth are minimal compared to areas surrounding the metropolitan centers such as Oklahoma City and Tulsa. A number of Community Assistance Program surveys of the Archeological Survey have been conducted in Management Region 6. None of these surveys have documented the loss of significant cultural resources.

Treatment of Region 6's Archaic Sites

From the previous discussions, it is obvious that Archaic sites, occupational debris, and tool assemblages are present throughout Management Region 6. Archaic occupations are known to exist in a diversity of settings. Large habitation sites (base camps) are typically found within stream valleys although they also sometimes occur in upland settings. Other more temporary camps and specialized activity sites are present in the uplands as well as in floodplain environments. However, considerable gaps in our knowledge exist concerning settlement and subsistence patterns of the Archaic study unit. Based on existing data, it appears that many settings and site types have potential for increasing our knowledge of the Archaic Period.

Because of the disturbed nature of many Archaic camps due to factors such as clearcutting, surface mining, and erosion, sites with relatively intact cultural deposits are extremely important. Such resources should be

preserved or reserved for future study.

The somewhat mechanistic treatment of excavated Archaic sites should also be avoided. Future research should address problem-oriented issues and be more broadly applicable to a diversity of research questions. In particular, work needs to be conducted on thin upland occupations to determine the significance and research potential of these sites. This work should also identify cost-effective measures for studying sites in these settings. Research programs that focus on sampling entire sites across the range of Archaic site types is also badly needed. Such programs need to emphasize data recovery strategies designed to study more than chipped stone tools, flakes, and sandstone debris. Where primarily lithic assemblages dominate, perhaps studies of the soil chemistry and depositional processes will lead to a better understanding of activity areas, resource use, and site function. At other sites containing a broader spectrum of remains, specialized techniques designed to recover micro plant and animal remains can lead to our understanding of Archaic adaptive strategies, diet, subsistence practices, and changes in these areas through time.

Equally important are methodologies which emphasize identification and recording of Archaic sites in a variety of physiographic settings. Specifically, this calls for subsurface investigative techniques in areas where the ground surface is covered by vegetation or where deeply buried sites are likely to occur.

Woodland Period (A.D. 1 to A.D. 700)

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

Although numerous sites of this study unit have been recorded for eastern Oklahoma, it is one of the least understood periods of the state's prehistory. During this time, a sedentary lifestyle was adopted the people living along the Neosho River in Northeastern Oklahoma, throughout the Cross Timbers region, and in the Ouachita Mountains of Management Region 6. However, from our current state of knowledge, we cannot determine whether this more settled way-of-life was practiced by immigrants to these areas or by native Archaic peoples who learned about pottery making, and the growing of plants from other groups in adjacent regions.

People who lived during the Woodland Period in southeastern Oklahoma occupied numerous site types including base camps (hamlets?), temporary hunting and gathering camps, workshops, and isolated specialized activity sites. The material inventory consisted of small side-notched arrowpoints, corner-notched and stemmed dart points, bifacial knives, and a variety of scrapers, knives, and drills. Pottery made at this time was generally large and smooth sided with rounded or straight bottoms. In horticultural pursuits, they used grinding stones (manos) and grinding basins for processing domesticated plants and edible wild plant seeds. The increased complexity of the social system led to more ritualized treatment of the dead in some areas

(particularly northeastern Oklahoma) and increasing sophistication in trade and exchange with distant groups.

Existing Data

Southeast Oklahoma's Late Archaic hunters and gatherers apparently became Management Region 6' first prehistoric farmers. This possibility was initially raised when the black midden mounds at the Scott, Wann, and Sam sites yielded stratigraphic clues that stone hoes, pottery, and arrowpoints were gradually added to prepottery assemblages. Subsequent studies have provided evidence that grinding stones and axes also become more numerous and that burials from prepottery and pottery bearing deposits contain physically similar skeletons. Thus, the same people apparently continued to inhabit southeast Oklahoma and were responsible for adopting traits and practices common to early sedentary farming societies found along the lower Mississippi River Valley. Based on radiocarbon dates from the Wann and Scott sites in LeFlore County, pottery was certainly in use by A.D. 400, perhaps even by A.D. 100, whereas arrowpoints were apparently common by A.D. 600. Exactly when horticulture was adopted however, is uncertain. Horticulture, pottery, and use of the bow and arrow may have been adopted around A.D. 1 by inhabitants living along the Red River and its immediate tributaries. Here too, however, deposits are inadequately dated and few clues are available.

Farming and an associated sedentary lifestyle were undoubtedly being widely adopted by southeast Oklahoma natives between A.D. 500 and 800. During this period, sites such as Mahaffey, Deaton, Burrough, Biggham Creek, Johnson, and Beaver were inhabited along streams draining the southern margins of the Ouachita Mountains. Although these sites have yielded noteworthy assemblages, a few burials, and occasional trash-filled pits, they have provided little evidence of dwellings, village structure and size, or local community

settlement practices. Within the Ouachita Mountains, the Bug Hill, Buffalo Bend, Arrowhead Hill, Standefer, Vanderwagen, and Natural Lakes sites have yielded assemblages dated or attributable to this period. However, the limited size and variety of these assemblages supports the conclusions that few late Woodland people were residing permanently in the Ouachita Mountains. In contrast, many such people were living along the northern edge of the Ouachitas. Here, sites such as Scott,, Wann, Williams,Copeland, Sam, and McCutchan-McLaughlin consist of thick middens that contain burials and traces of houses, all of which are indicative of continuous sedentary habitation. Similar habitation features and assemblages found at the Otter Creek and Billy Ross sites, in the Sans Bois drainage, are believed to attest to Fourche Maline settlers moving north into the Osage Savannah and the Arkansas River Valley after A.D. 400.

Approximately 250 sites with Woodland components have been identified for Management Region 6 (Table VI-7). As previously indicated, most of these sites are found within streams and rivers of the Arkansas River drainage system in the northern portion of the region. A few of the Woodland camps recorded for McCurtain and Pushmataha counties are found in upland settings. The remainder of the Woodland sites, particularly midden mounds containing intensive habitation debris, occur in floodplain environments of principal streams and rivers throughout the area. The spatial distribution of Woodland sites is presented in Figure VI-7.

At least 96 sites have deposits that may have been left by both Archaic and subsequent Woodland Period inhabitants. Although the latter are commonly believed to be descendants of Archaic natives, the 96 sites may yield tool kits, knapping residue, butchering refuse, and burials that could provide substantial information on historical ties, likely immigrations, and/or the adoption of tools and subsistence practices that may have originated

Table VI-7. Sites With Woodland Occupations, Management Region 6.

County	Eastern Woodland
Choctaw	19
Haskell	20
Latimer	27
LeFlore	87
McCurtain	21
Pittsburg	50
Pushmataha	21
Total	245

REGION #6

A. Pittsburg
B. Haskell
C. LeFlore
D. Latimer
E. Pushmataha
F. McCurtain
G. Choctaw

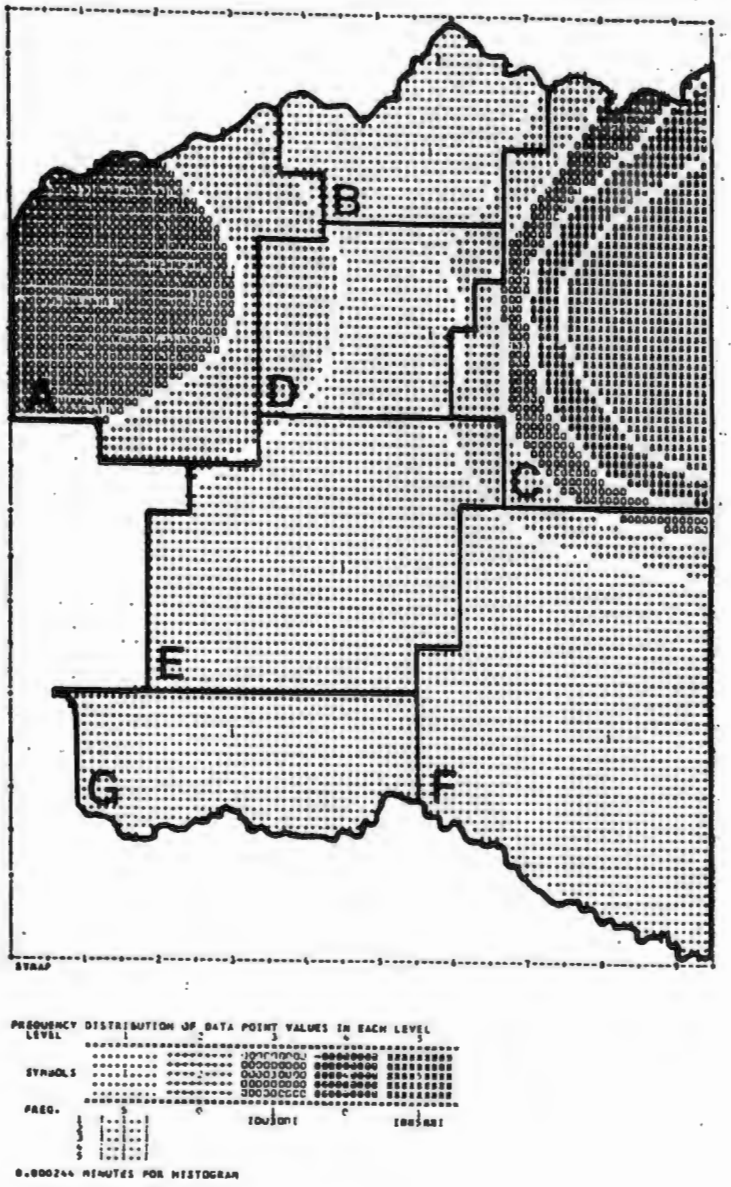


Figure VI-7. Relative density of recorded Woodland sites by county, Management Region 6.

elsewhere. In particular, these sites may shed new light on suspected, but as yet, undemonstrated, incipient farming practices taking place during the period from 500 B.C. to A.D. 500. Also, these 96 sites, plus 91 others with only Woodland assemblages, comprise a noteworthy sample for studying the adoption of sedentary lifestyles, the rise of ranked societies, and the development of regional trade in southeast Oklahoma. Because our present information on Woodland Period assemblages, sites, and adaptive strategies comes largely from the northern third of Management Region 6, sites such as Mc-136, Mc-216, Mc-219, Pu-11 &12, and Pu-21 will be especially important for learning about Woodland peoples in the rest of the region.

Nineteen Woodland Period sites are currently listed on or considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This includes a number of Fourche Maline black midden mounds within the Lake Wister District. In addition to these properties, an additional 190 sites with Woodland components in Management Region 6 are thought to merit further study and/or preservation (Table VI-8).

Gaps in Our Knowledge

Despite the presence of over 200 Woodland sites recorded for Management Region 6 and the extensive excavations conducted at many sites of this study unit, some aspects of the Woodland cultural pattern are poorly documented or only marginally understood.

Information on Woodland assemblages in the region are quite variable. For example, material remains from black midden mounds in LeFlore, Latimer, and Pushmataha counties have been extensively inventoried, but less is known of Woodland people's tool kits and remains in other counties. Archeologists also know relatively little about the remains present at more temporary camps or upland sites. In addition, we have not examined materials at these sites

Table VI-8. Woodland Sites Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region 6.

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Choctaw County				
Palmer and Holman	Ch-95 Ch-96	Woodland or Village Farming	Nearby camps or villages; may yield information on settlement practices and community structure.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Lake View	Ch-105	Archaic or Woodland	Large open camp that may have an area where deposits, including hearths, are preserved.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Phillips	Ch-106	Woodland or Village Farming	Probable hamlet with possibly preserved deposits; may yield data on community structure and adaptive strategies.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Woolsley 1	Ch-127	Archaic and Woodland?	Open camp with shell-bearing midden; important for site function and resource use.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Woolsley 2	Ch-128	Woodland or Village Farming	Probable large settlement with preserved features; may yield important information on community structure and resource use.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Site Z	Ch-135	Woodland or Village Farming	Apparent camp in upland setting; may have preserved deposits.	IA1-2, IB1 & 2?, IC1 & 4?
Zoppe	Ch-138	Archaic or Woodland	Open camp that may have intact deposits; useful for studying upland resource use.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?

Table VI-8. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Haskell County				
	Hs-20	Woodland?	Potentially preserved camp or small settlement; useful for data on site function, resource use, and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Otter Creek	Hs-25*	Woodland	Intact midden with features; has plant and animal remains; useful for studying settlement practices and resource use.	IIC, IIE1-4.
Otter Creek #2	Hs-26*	Woodland	Activity area related to Hs-25.	IIC, IIE1-4.
Lone Star #1	Hs-27	Archaic or Woodland	Large camp that may have preserved deposits with data on site use and layout.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
	Hs-39	Archaic or Woodland	Open camp with some deposits that may yield information on site function, resource use, and local settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Mule Creek	Hs-40*	Archaic and Woodland	Potentially stratified site; likely Woodland farmstead with traces of houses and midden.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
	Hs-44	Woodland	Small specialized camp or workshop; appears to have unmixed assemblage.	IA1-2, IB1, IC4?
Sans	Hs-50	Archaic and Woodland?	Possible camp that may still have clues to activity areas, resource use, and community settlement.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?

Table VI-8. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Haskell County Bois	Hs-51	Woodland	Large site with traces of houses and intact midden; excellent for studying site structure and community settlement.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Hs-53	Archaic or Woodland	Camp on high bluff; may have different activity areas and intact deposits with information on site-resource use.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Black Fly	Hs-55*	Woodland	Organic-rich midden and traces of houses preserved under earthen dike.	IIE1-4.
Gabled Cellar	Hs-60	Woodland	Potentially preserved midden; site could have diverse activity areas.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Hs-69	Woodland and Historic	Traces of prehistoric houses and related midden; an early 1800s Choctaw cabin may have been present.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
McCann Mountain	Hs-77*	Woodland?	Eroding remnant of burned rock mound and small associated camp.	IB2, IC1 & 3.
Tick City	Hs-82	Archaic or Woodland	Small open camp with eroding deposits; useful for data on site function and settlement practices.	IB2, IC1 & 4.
Thorny Channel	Hs-111	Archaic and Woodland	Stratified camp with good clues to site function and age as well as to local alluvial history.	IB1, IIA2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3.

Table VI-8. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Haskell County				
Goodgame	Hs-148	Woodland	Well preserved site with midden, hearths, and potentially diverse activity areas.	IIA2, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Latimer County				
Hampton	Lt-2	Archaic and Woodland?	Midden and nearby activity areas; if intact, could be important for studying resource uses, community structure, and Caddoan prehistory.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
McCutchan-McLaughlin	Lt-11*	Archaic and Woodland	Partially excavated midden mound with stratified deposits that contain features, plant and animal remains, and tools; has long Archaic record; is stabilized.	IIB, IIE1-5.
Red Oak District	Lt-12 Lt-15 Lt-43 Lt-85 to Lt-114 Lt-116 to Lt-121	Archaic, Woodland, and Village Farming	Series of camps, rockshelters, and settlements; those with preserved deposits may yield information on some 3500 years of habitation, resource use, and changing adaptive strategies.	IB1; IIA2, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-6?
Johnson	Lt-14	Archaic and Woodland?	Potentially preserved midden with habitation features and clues to local sequence, resource use, and adaptive practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?

Table VI-8. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Latimer County				
Box Car	Lt-38	Woodland	Large site with some intact deposits and diverse activity areas; will yield clues to site function and local settlement.	IB2, IC1 & 3.
Mathiews 1	Lt-41	Woodland	Large camp that may have intact features and activity areas; could yield clues to site layout, resource use, and local land use.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Mathiews 2	Lt-42	Woodland	Small camp that may yield information on upland resource use and/or satellite camp to Lt-41.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE1-4?
Sand Hill	Lt-48	Woodland	Camp or possible settlement; may have intact deposits useful for studying resource use, site structure, and local settlement.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
	Lt-51	Archaic and or Woodland	Partly preserved open camp that may still have activity areas and clues to site function and local settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB2, IC1 & 4.
Solomon's Mound	Lt-78	Archaic and Woodland?	Partially preserved midden with some intact deposits that could yield clues to age, function, resource use, and local settlement practices.	IB2, IC1 & 4.
Marley	Lt-137	Woodland	Possible settlement that probably has undisturbed features useful for studying site function, structure, and age.	IA1-2, IB2, IC1 & 4.

Table VI-8. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
LeFlore County				
Conser	Lf-3	Archaic and Woodland	Partially excavated midden and camp; nearby areas may yield more information on site structure, resource use, and local habitation sequence.	IA1-2, IB2, IC1 & 3?
Scott	Lf-11*	Archaic and Woodland	Partially excavated, stratified camp with features, bone, and shell; important record for local sequence and adaptive practices.	IIB, IIC?, IID2?, IIE1-5.
Copeland	Lf-20*	Woodland and Village Farming	Largely excavated site with house remains and diverse clues to site structure, use, and habitation sequence.	IID2?
Williams I	Lf-24*	Woodland	Essentially excavated midden mound with clues to early prehistoric settlement.	IC2?, IID2?
Wann	Lf-27*	Woodland	Largely excavated camp yielding evidence of early prehistoric settlement.	IID2?
Mackey	Lf-29*	Woodland and Village Farming	Partially excavated hamlet with diverse features; some deposits may still be present.	IC3?; IID2?
Adams	Lf-33*	Woodland and Village Farming	Partially excavated midden and nearby houses and activity areas; remainder still useful for studying age and site structure.	IIB, IIE1-6.

Table VI-8. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
LeFlore County				
Phillips	Lf-35	Woodland and/or Village Farming	Camp or settlement that may still have deposits with clues to site function, resource use, and ties to local settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Sprio	Lf-46* (also Lf-37, Lf-40, Lf-49, Lf-50, Lf-51-52, Lf-54-55, Lf-57-58)	Woodland and Village Farming	Major settlement and ceremonial center with remains of mounds, houses, burials, middens, and other clues to 500 years of use.	IIC2, IID2, IIE1-6.
	Lf-86	Woodland	Camp or possible hamlet that still has intact deposits; could yield information on age, function, activity areas, and local settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Harris	Lf-116	Woodland and/or Village Farming	Open camp or hamlet that may still have preserved features, activity areas, and clues to age, function, and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Gilstrap	Lf-118	Woodland	Potentially preserved camp with features and clues to activity areas, site function, age, and ties to local communities.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?

Table VI-8. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
LeFlore County				
Black Fork	Lf-119	Woodland?	Probable hamlet that may still have preserved habitation features and deposits with clues to function, resource use, and community ties.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
	Lf-129	Archaic or Woodland	Open camp that may have intact deposits and activity areas; may be important upland camp.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Brannon	Lf-141	Woodland	Hamlet with potentially preserved midden and other features.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Wright	Lf-143	Archaic and Woodland?	Apparent large camp and/or village that may have preserved deposits with clues to activity areas, age, and changing settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Odum	Lf-146	Archaic and Woodland	Potentially preserved camp or settlement; could be informative about function, age, resource use, and local settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
G. Green	Lf-147	Archaic or Woodland	Potentially preserved hamlet or camp that could yield information on site structure, age, resource use, and local settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
	Lf-152	Woodland	Open camp or hamlet; preserved deposits may contain useful information on site layout, resource use, age, and ties to other nearby settlements.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?

Table VI-8. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
LeFlore County				
Parent	Lf-176	Woodland or Village Farming	Probable hamlet that may have intact deposits with features, tools, and trash useful for learning about site structure, resource use, and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Benson-Yates	Lf-182	Woodland	Potentially preserved camp or settlement; may be important for information on local settlement practices and community structure.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Little Caston Creek	Lf-183	Archaic and/or Woodland	Camp or settlement with possibly intact features; could be important for learning about resource use and changing settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB2?, IC1 & 4?
Evans	Lf-200	Woodland	Small midden mound with some preserved deposits; useful for studying short-term settlement, resource use, and adaptive strategies.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE1-3.
Kerr I	Lf-201	Woodland	Large, potentially preserved camp or village; could yield information on activity areas, resource use, age, and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
	Lf-202	Woodland	Possibly preserved camp or village; could yield clues to activity areas, resource use, site structure, and ties to local community.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?

Table VI-8. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
LeFlore County				
	Lf-203	Woodland	Well preserved camp or farmstead; useful for information on local settlement practices and resource use.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Morris	Lf-208	Woodland	Series of nearby open camps or small farmsteads; may be sufficiently preserved to yield good information on community structure, activity areas, and resource use.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Lf-209	and/or		
Sims	Lf-210	Village Farming		
Longwalke	Lf-220	Woodland	Possible hamlet that may have intact deposits and features; may yield information on site structure, resource use, and local settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Finley	Lf-221	Woodland?	Two possible camps or settlements that may have intact deposits and features; could yield good information on local settlement practices and resource uses.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Shady Point	Lf-222	Woodland and Village Farming	Preserved midden and nearby habitation areas; important for information on sequence, site structure, resource use, and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?

Table VI-8. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
LeFlore County				
Duncan Mound	Lf-225*	Woodland	Well preserved midden mound and nearby habitation area; important for evidence of activity areas, resource use, age, sequence, and settlement practices.	IIB, IIC, IIE1-6.
Bell Mound	Lf-231*	Archaic and/or Woodland	Camp or major knapping station; black midden may yield clues to site function, resource use, and ties to nearby settlements.	IIC, IIE1-4.
Gomey	Lf-232*	Woodland	Possibly well preserved midden and habitation area; important for information on settlement practices, resource use, and site structure.	IIB, IIC, IIE1-6.
Roscoe	Lf-246*	Woodland and Village Farming	Midden mound and adjacent habitation area; may have intact deposits that could yield clues to activity areas, resource use, and local community ties.	IIB, IIC, IIE1-6.
Broom	Lf-271	Woodland	Fairly preserved midden and nearby habitation area; could be important for information on local settlement practices, resource use, and history.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?

Table VI-8. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
LeFlore County				
Fields	Lf-275	Woodland	Potentially intact camp or hamlet; important for information on local settlement practices, resource use, activity area, and culture history.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Waits	Lf-277*	Woodland	Notable knapping station with preserved deposits; can yield information on resource use, special purpose camp, and age.	IA1-2; IIC, IIE1-2.
Long Creek	Lf-279*	Woodland	Midden mound and adjacent habitation area; may have intact deposits with clues to age, site function, resource use, and ties to local community.	IIC, IIE1-4.
McCurtain County				
Willingham	Mc-3	Woodland and/or Village Farming	Large probable village with some preserved deposits; useful for studying site structure and function, local settlement practices, and regional cultural sequence.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
Ward's Lake	Mc-24	Archaic and Woodland?	Partially preserved camp or settlement; could yield clues to habitation sequence, site function, activity areas, and resource use.	IB1 & 2?, IC1 & 4?

Table VI-8. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
McCurtain County				
	Mc-36	Archaic, Woodland? and Historic	Former location of 1820 Shawnee camp; also has remnants of large prehistoric camp or settlement; important for clues to different adaptive practices and local settlement history.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
Kupke	Mc-123	Archaic and Woodland	Open camp or settlement; could have intact deposits with clues to age, activity areas, resource use, and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
	Mc-136	Woodland	Large site that may be a village; if deposits preserved, could be useful for studying local sequence, resource use, and changing adaptive strategies.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
B. Wright	Mc-216	Woodland?	Probable upland settlement; may have intact midden and features; important for studying settlement practices and resource uses.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
J. Butts	Mc-219	Woodland	Possible settlement that could have preserved features and deposits; may yield information on activity areas, site function, assemblage composition, and community ties.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
	Mc-225	Archaic and/or Woodland	Camp near marsh; may have preserved deposits with clues to site function and resource use.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?

Table VI-8. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Mccurtain County				
Giddings	Mc-240	Archaic or Woodland	Open camp that might have stratified deposits as well as different activity areas; useful for studying resource uses and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
Storm	Mc-242*	Archaic and Woodland?	Open site with horizontally diverse activity areas and clues to several occupations.	IA1-2, IB2?, IC1 & 4?
Pittsburg County				
	Ps-18	Woodland	Partially eroded camp or settlement; remaining area has features and deposits worthy of studying site function, structure, and local settlement sequence.	IB2, IC1 & 3.
McSlarrow	Ps-61	Archaic and/or Woodland	Open camp with midden mound; could yield information about site use, activity areas, tool kits, and local settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
Hickory Point	Ps-104	Woodland	Camp or settlement with some preserved midden containing plant and animal remains; useful for studying adaptive strategies and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Miller	Ps-115	Woodland	Probable camp that may have intact deposits and features; important for studying local settlement and resource use practices.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?

Table VI-8. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Pittsburg County				
Hunt	Ps-120	Archaic and Woodland	Knapping station with some intact deposits; could be important for studying local resource use and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
Chert Valley	Ps-125	Archaic and Woodland	Major source area for knappable chert; numerous knapping stations may have preserved deposits useful for studying resource use through time.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Ps-139	Archaic or Woodland	Open camp with burned rock feature; intact deposits may yield clues to site function, tool kits, age,and ties to local settlement practices.	IB2, IC1 & 4.
	Ps-145	Archaic or Woodland and Historic	Partially eroded sandy ridge with traces of several occupations; the remaining deposits could yield clues to ages, site functions, and resource use.	IB2, IC1 & 4.
	Ps-173	Woodland	Eroded remains of probable settlement; preserved deposits could yield evidence of site structure, function, age, and community ties.	IB2, IC1 & 4.
Oak Ridge Series	Ps-181 Ps-182 Ps-183	Archaic and Woodland	Eroding open camps with hearths and burned rock features; the remaining deposits could yield clues to local settlement parctices, resource use, and ages.	IB2, IC1 & 4.

Table VI-8. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Pittsburg County				
Trailer Park #1	Ps-194 and Ps-197 Ps-198	Woodland	Eroding remains of large camp or settlement; intact portions could contain evidence of site function, resource use, tool kits, age, and community ties.	IB2, IC1 & 4.
	Ps-203	Woodland?	Remnants of large open camp or settlement; intact deposits may contain features and clues to function, age, and community ties.	IB2, IC1 & 4.
Coal Creek Series	Ps-205 Ps-206 Ps-207 Ps-208	Woodland	Eroding open camps with burned rock features; intact deposits may yield clues to site function, age, tool kits, resource use, and ties to other settlements.	IB1, IB2?, IC1 & 4?
Fish Creek Series	Ps-210 Ps-211	Woodland	Series of open camps with bedrock mortars, burned rock mounds, and deposits that could yield clues to site function, age, and ties to other settlements.	IB1, IB2?, IC1 & 4?
Gaines Creek Series	Ps-221 to Ps-233	Woodland	Eroding terrace with partially preserved deposits; could yield information on site structure, activity, areas, tool kits, age, site use, and ties to local settlements.	IB2, IC1 & 4.
	Ps-243	Woodland or Village Farming	Sizeable open camp or, perhaps, settlement; intact remains may yield clues to function, age, and community ties.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?

Table VI-8. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Pushmataha County				
Springs Crossing	Pu-7	Archaic and Woodland	Oft-used camp that may have stratified deposits as well as different activity areas.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
Thompson I and II	Pu-11 Pu-12	Woodland	Open camps on terrace; may have intact deposits with clues to site function, activity areas, tool kits, resource use, and community ties.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Cate	Pu-14	Archaic and/or Woodland	Series of rises with traces of camps; deposits may yield information on site structure, resource use, and local settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Gilmore-Swan	Pu-15	Woodland	Probable settlement that may have preserved deposits; important for clues to site structure, tool kits, resource use, and community ties.	IA1-2, IB1?; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Moyers Creek	Pu-21	Woodland	Large open camp or settlement with some preserved deposits; could be important for studying local settlement and resource use practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Carl Bell #1	Pu-26	Archaic and/or Woodland	Open camp with some preserved deposits; should yield clues to activity areas, tool kits, resource use, and ties to communities.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?

Table VI-8. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Pushmataha County				
Doshier	Pu-34	Archaic and Woodland	Possible multi-inhabitated site; many deposits from different groups with clues to site function, resource use, age, and community ties.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
Walker	Pu-41	Woodland	Possible settlement; intact deposits may provide clues to site function, resource use, and local settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Pu-49	Woodland?	Open site with perhaps 2 feet of deposit; might yield clues to habitation sequence as well as to resource use and settlement practice.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?

* Already listed on or eligible for the National Register.

to determine if the distinctions which exist reflect different cultural groups occupying diverse settings in the region or the same group adjusting to different conditions.

The distribution of Woodland settlements has been explored in a number of systematic surveys. To date however, the settlement pattern has not been correlated with excavation data to identify seasonal settlement-subsistence rounds or the length of time that midden mounds were occupied and reoccupied.

Another significant gap in our knowledge concerns subsistence practices of Woodland groups. Because few excavations utilized specialized data recovery techniques designed to recover micro-plant and animal remains, little is known of the types of plants collected or grown, or the variety in animal species hunted. The absence of subsistence data has also limited our opportunities to examine the changes that occurred from a hunting-gathering economy to one focused on agriculture.

Perhaps the most serious omission has been an absence of research on Woodland people's behavioral activities. Instead, most work has emphasized the analysis of material culture. We know little about Woodland social organization, kinship structure, treatment of the dead, and what cultural factors led to these hunters and gatherers becoming farmers.

Future Research

Sites attributed to the Woodland study unit have been recorded for most areas of Management Region 6. Information obtained from the study of these sites have provided numerous insights into Woodland Period cultures. These data are important because economic, social, political, and religious developments during this time provided the foundation for the fluorescence in Village Farming societies found in the region in the following time period (A. D. 900 to A.D. 1500). These developments culminated in the probable rank-level society responsible for construction of the Spiro Mounds ceremonial

complex. Future research must address questions related to social, cultural, and economic processes operating in the Woodland Period if we are to understand and explain how these Village Farming groups evolved from an existing hunting-gathering base.

Clues exist to suggest that eastern Oklahoma's Woodland Period inhabitants originated from two different centers of Woodland culture. One lies to the north-northeast, along the Missouri River from Kansas City eastward to central Missouri. Here, between A.D. 1 and 600 existed communities of people who shared many cultural traits with semi-sedentary, pottery-making, mound-building residents (usually called Hopewell) of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Pottery, spearpoints, and other implements similar to those reported for the Kansas City Hopewell sites occur primarily in northeastern Oklahoma in Ottawa, Delaware, Mayes, and Wagoner counties. Apparently, during this same period, Management Region 6 was being inhabited by semi-sedentary people with pottery and chipped stone tools like those common to Woodland Period sites (Marksville culture) present in the Lower Mississippi Valley. The Marksville culture also had ties to the Hopewell cultural pattern. Thus, similarities in the two areas are to be expected.

Close physical similarities between Archaic and Woodland skeletal populations from southeast Oklahoma are interpreted to indicate that descendants of Archaic natives inhabited the region during Woodland times. If this is correct, then it appears that Oklahoma natives in the southeastern part of the state adopted Woodland cultural traits from the Southeast rather than being immigrants to the area. However, the reasons for the adoption of these foreign ideas and materials is unclear. Future research in the area could focus on gathering data to explain the accommodation of the new ideas and cultural patterns. Relevant data might include findings from comparing

modal behavior in knapping practices, selection of materials for stone tool manufacture, pottery-making, butchering practices, hunting strategies, building of dwellings, and decision-making in regard to settlement location and site layout. Distinctions in these areas between previous Archaic groups and Woodland societies might suggest how changes were initiated in the local Archaic populations and whether it was a gradual or a dramatic shift.

Research into the nature of the relationships between Woodland groups in northeast Oklahoma and those in Management Region 6 should also prove informative. Based on a mass grave of native southeastern Woodland people at the McCutchan-McLaughlin site in Latimer County, resulting from a raid by people thought to be from the Ozark region, we know that contact was not always peaceful. Was warfare between the two cultures prevalent or sporadic? What precipitated this type of conflict and were movements of southeastern people into the northeast a conquest or merely gradual encroachment?

Understanding the nature of how southeast Oklahoma's Archaic groups evolved into Woodland societies is also important because contemporaneous Woodland societies elsewhere in the state seemingly derived many of their cultural attributes from the east and southeast.

Besides affording an opportunity to study prehistoric social boundaries, interaction, and diffusion, southeastern Oklahoma's Woodland Period sites are locations that bear witness to some 700 years of adaptation to diverse settings and natural resources. During this period, Oklahoma natives changed from semi-nomadic hunters and gatherers to sedentary farmers. The processes behind this change remain to be delineated and explained. Undoubtedly, traditional family, social, political-religious, and economic institutions became strained. Fascinating accounts of human persistence, adaptation, and perhaps, rebellion may be delimited by study of clues to culture change at southeastern Oklahoma's Woodland Period sites. Presently, this record is

fragmented and clouded because individual sites have seldom been studied thoroughly, because the range of site types used by discrete societies is unknown, and because the distributions of locations used by one society are poorly documented.

In addition to the adoption of a new series of cultural traits, these semi-sedentary, hunting-gathering- farming societies were adapting to changing environmental conditions. Findings from studies of soils, pollen, snails, and animal remains deposited at a few sites have provided clues that the climate fluctuated some between A.D. 100 and 800. Although the regional character of these fluctuations is not yet established, they may have had important effects on the extent and nature of land use by Woodland Period societies. Most importantly, evidence is accumulating that a long interval of decreasing moisture and increasing erosion began between A.D. 800 and 1000. During this period, Woodland societies in southeast Oklahoma such as the Fourche Maline Phase made the transition to sedentary farmers. Perhaps the development of local and regional differences in Woodland Period lifestyles is integrally linked to different groups adapting culturally to environmental fluctuations? Or, perhaps the rise of sedentary farming societies is likewise linked to Woodland Period groups making new social, political, and economic adjustments in order to persist within the region. Environmental research offers a potentially fruitful approach to studying and explaining Woodland Period settlement practices and cultural changes.

A final direction for future research is one which involves a redirection in our thinking about Woodland Period cultural developments. Our ability to perceive important changes in Woodland societies is intricately linked to the analysis of material remains of these people. Results of this analysis can then be expanded to provide insights into social, behavioral, and religious

activities. Currently, much effort is expended on the examination of cultural assemblages for the purpose of further refinements in the taxonomic systems currently in use. For example, material analysis may be used to demonstrate that a particular site should be placed in one phase as opposed to another. With the ambiguity present in most of these taxonomic units and the lack of documentation which exists for this study unit, analysis should be focused on the behavioral consequences of these materials rather than a singular emphasis on the cultural-historical perspective.

These and a variety of additional research questions for the Woodland study unit are posed in Table VI-9.

Factors Effecting Region 6's Woodland Sites

Factors effecting sites of the Woodland study unit are similar to those described for the Archaic Period. There are however, some differences in which land alteration practices pose the most serious threats, compared to evaluations of the previous study unit. Because Woodland sites are more frequently found in floodplain settings and are often exposed on the ground surface, they are vulnerable to certain types of disturbances. Erosion, vandalism, and surface mining are viewed as the most damaging to Woodland Period occupations. Other identified factors include agricultural activities, clear cutting, energy related construction, and urban expansion.

One of the principal factors affecting Woodland camps and hamlets in the region is erosion. Two types of erosion are involved with the gradual attrition of occupational attrition at these sites: shoreline erosion and bank cutting. Since the 1930s, many of the prominent river valleys in southeast Oklahoma have been inundated by construction of Wister, Sardis, Broken Bow, Pine Creek, and Hugo lakes. Recent shoreline surveys conducted for the Corps of Engineers at Pine Creek, Hugo, and Broken Bow have identified a number of sites with Woodland components which are experiencing extensive shoreline

Table VI-9. Research Questions About the Woodland Period, Management Region 6.

MORPHOLOGICAL RESEARCH	CULTURE HISTORY RESEARCH	BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH	ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Are there resource preferences and/or manufacturing traditions that can be identified for specific localities and/or particular times?	Can specific tool kits and assemblages be identified that are representative of a culture sequence for the region?	Does the Fourche Maline Phase really represent the remains of one widespread society, or are there clues that several societies existed here?	What environmental conditions and natural resources existed during this period? Are there clues that these conditions changed?
Are specific projectile points, pottery, or other implements representative of particular segments of this period? If so, what are their attributes?	What kinds of ties are demonstrable between assemblages and manufacturing processes manifest during specific times?	Galm has suggested that Fourche Maline people were subjegated by outside invaders; can this be verified? If so, what were the economic, social, and political consequences?	What was the character of Woodland people's settlement and resource use during these 700 years?
Chipped stone bifaces with polished bits occur at a number of sites; are these tools hoes, axes, adzes, all three or none ?	Is it possible to trace Woodland manufacturing practices to those of native Archaic peoples?	Most excavated sites have yielded uncertain clues to site structure and function; can data collection be improved to enhance recovery of findings relevant to questions about function, group size, and organization, and season of use?	How did different natural settings affect the character of Woodland people's settlements?
Although the Fourche Maline Phase is believed the principle Woodland culture in this region, what are the tool kits and assemblages that characterize this culture?	What are the origins of Woodland cultures (s) manifest here?	Is there evidence for increasing participation in long distance trade? How does this affect social/political development?	Fourche Maline sites seem closely linked to stable floodplain settings; is this verifiable? Are late Woodland Period settlement changes evident that result from ecological change?
Can tool kits and assemblages of other Woodland groups be identified in the region?	Did the Fourche Maline Phase develop from native Archaic socieities or from the arrival of new people?	Is there evidence for relationships with Woodland inhabitants of Management Region 3?	How did Woodland Period people settle and use resources in the Red River Basin of Management Region 6? Did these characteristics change as these people became a ranked society?
	Can Woodland cultures earlier than the Fourche Maline Phase be identified for the region?	What evidence exists for documenting and explaining the importance of long-distance trade? How does this affect social/political development?	How important was farming to Woodland Period inhabitants of this region?
	What evidence exists for the increasing development of social, political, and/or religious institutions?		

erosion. Additional site inspections at Lake Sardis and Lake Wister have documented erosion of Woodland Period black midden mounds. Particularly at Lake Wister, fluctuations in lake levels have damaged a number of sites in the Lake Wister National Register District.

In addition to the seven existing lakes in Management Region 6, two have been suggested for planning studies while seven others have undergone feasibility studies and cost-benefit analysis. These new projects, in conjunction with the possible re-initiation of the previously proposed Lake Lukfata and a cooperative planning analysis between the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation for design of up to 50 other lakes, will lead to most major alluvial valleys containing at least one or perhaps two new reservoirs. If built, these lakes would undoubtedly inundate numerous Woodland sites. Furthermore, their construction would compound the existing shoreline erosion problem.

Although less pervasive, bank erosion along the streams and rivers of Management Region 6 is also contributing significantly to the destruction of Woodland Period sites. This is particularly true of streams in the northern counties of the region. Because of heavy spring and fall rains, streams such as Fourche Maline, Gaines, and Sans Bois creeks periodically flood and cut into the numerous black midden mounds found along their banks.

Construction of Soil Conservation Service water retarding structures for control of upstream erosion and flooding has resulted in the reduction of downstream bank erosion. However, these projects have also affected archeological sites. Surveys conducted in association with the development of watershed projects have brought about the recording, testing, and excavation of many sites. Some of these such as the Mote Site in Pittsburg County contain Woodland Period materials. While new watershed development projects

are being phased out, at least five more years of construction are likely under the existing schedule. It is anticipated that additional Woodland occupations will require further study and excavation.

Because it has not been effectively policed, vandalism or "pothunting" remains as one of the most destructive forces confronting preservation of Woodland Period sites. Throughout Management Region 6, recreationalists, relic collectors, and individuals involved in unauthorized digging for salable artifacts have contributed to extensive destruction of these resources. Few Woodland sites fail to exhibit some evidence indicative of such activities. Woodland remains present in rockshelters in Latimer, Haskell, and LeFlore counties have been badly damaged by "pothunters". It is almost impossible to find a shelter in the area without some level of disturbance. However, this disturbance pales besides that which exists at black midden mound sites. Around Lake Wister and Lake Sardis and along Fourche Maline and Sans Bois creeks , some of the Woodland habitation camps are so extensively "potted", they appear to have been damaged by heavy equipment. In many instances, individuals involved in this vandalism have been led to the site by remains exposed from shoreline erosion. Vandalism is somewhat less pronounced at Woodland sites in the southern counties of the region. But, as noted above, no part of Management Region 6 has been spared from the effects of pothunting.

Surface mining constitutes a third major threat to sites of the Woodland study unit. With close to three billion tons of coal reserves present in Haskell, northeastern Pittsburg, northern Latimer, and northern LeFlore counties, small private operators as well as large corporate mining companies have been taking coal from the area for the past 50 years. Levels of surface mining activity have diminished recently compared to the more intensive operations present in the late 1970s and early 1980s. In most cases, Woodland

Period sites recorded during surveys conducted under federal rules and regulations have been preserved through avoidance. However, evidence exists documenting damage to these sites even with preservation-in-place. For example, although the Goodgame Site in Haskell County was avoided during mining operations, it was preserved by pedestaling which has resulted in secondary damage to the site through erosion. As noted previously, surveys of surface mine tracts are typically oriented to surface inspections. Thus, Woodland sites in heavily vegetated settings may sometimes be overlooked. If recent changes which reduced air quality standards lead to greater use of Oklahoma's high-sulfur content coal, we can anticipate further disturbance of Woodland sites.

Energy related developments comprise another factor contributing to damage and destruction of Woodland sites in the region. Oil and gas well drilling operations occur primarily in Latimer, Haskell, and LeFlore counties. Federally required surveys of these projects have not resulted in the identification of Woodland Period sites or cases where well pads have been placed adjacent to archeological sites. A more significant problem has been the development of gas pipelines throughout the region. Archeological surveys conducted along pipeline right-of-ways in compliance with federal rules and regulations have identified a number of sites with Woodland remains. Some of these have required further study in the form of testing and excavation. There are also cases where pipelines have disturbed black midden mounds dating to the Woodland Period. In some instances, these were intra-state pipelines where no regulatory procedures operate to protect cultural resources. Consequently, information on these situations are sometimes reported months after they occur.

Agricultural activities and clear cutting are two other land alteration

practices which have the potential to affect Woodland Period sites. In the case of farming, disturbance occurs where Woodland sites may be chisel-plowed to a depth of 12 to 15 inches or destroyed during land-leveling. However, we do not have documentation on the number of sites lost or damaged by these actions. Clearcutting involves stripping privately-owned mountain slopes and ridges and alluvial valleys of native timber, churning the soil to depths of at least ten inches, and replanting the area with short-leaf pine seedlings. The clearcut survey conducted in McCurtain and Pushmataha counties identified two Woodland Period camps in upland settings which had been badly disturbed by clear cutting. Compared to the numerous occurrences of sites recorded in upland settings for the previously discussed Archaic Period, Woodland sites appear much less frequent and should experience a reduced level of destruction from clearcutting activities.

Housing subdivision expansion and industrial development of towns and cities such as Idabel, Hugo, Broken Bow, and Poteau are viewed as constituting a relatively minor impact to Woodland Period sites. Review extensions of utility expansion projects, housing additions, and industrial projects related to municipal development conducted by the Community Assistance Program at the Oklahoma Archeological Survey have not documented the potential disturbance of significant sites of the Woodland study unit.

Treatment of Region 6's Woodland Sites

Woodland Period sites are known to occur throughout Management Region 6. Potentially significant sites of this study unit are present in alluvial valleys as well as upland settings. Despite the large number of studied Woodland sites, considerable gaps remain in our level of knowledge. As noted earlier, settlement distributions from the southern counties of the region are relatively unknown. We also know little about origins, subsistence patterns, and social-cultural aspects of Woodland Period groups. Based on these

considerations, site types with intact cultural deposits from a diversity of settings hold potential for increasing our knowledge of this study unit.

It is especially important that future research efforts be directed to better understanding of the social, economic, and religious composition of Woodland Period societies. Only through such studies can the broader cultural implications of increasing sedentism and the change to a farming way of life be explained.

Because of the critical nature of these issues, significant Woodland sites need to be preserved for future study. Here, the black midden mounds of the Fourche Maline phase hold the greatest promise for resolving the many questions pertaining to this study unit. Such a thematic approach will require multiple treatment and preservation programs for black midden sites in southeastern Oklahoma.

Village Farming (A.D. 700-A.D. 1500)

Characteristics

Beginning around A.D. 700-800, large societies of farming people were establishing themselves along the major river systems in Oklahoma (especially those in Management Region 6). These people depended heavily on raising corn, beans, and squash which was supplemented by hunting game and collecting seasonally available wild plants. Although groups throughout the state shared similar economies and levels of technology, each developed variations in farming and village life patterns. In eastern Oklahoma, a Caddoan pattern evolved which emphasized the construction of large temple mounds and elaborate ritual associated with treatment of the dead.

As alluded to in the description of this study unit, these prehistoric people lived in small to moderate-sized villages concentrated on terraces of principal stream and rivers. Although villages might be periodically

relocated, habitation of these sites was more or less permanent. However, males might leave the village on lengthy hunting trips. There was a diversity in the size of settlements with isolated farmsteads, hamlets, and villages being the primary residence type. 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 places used primarily for religious purposes and they may not have had a resident population. Other site types found for this period include temporary hunting camps, quarry/workshops, and specialized activity procurement locales (e.g., salt and mineral extraction areas).

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

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

Existing Data

Between A.D. 700 and 1500, societies of farmers believed ancestral to Caddoan-speaking tribes dominated the southern and northern parts of

Management Region 6. During the 800 years that Caddoan villagers occupied the region, notable changes occurred in their settlement pattern, their use of natural resources, their construction and use of ceremonial centers, and the general character of their society. Based on data obtained from the site files maintained by the Archeological Survey, 378 sites containing evidence of Caddoan occupations have been recorded for the region (Table VI-10, Figure VI-8).

The rise of prehistoric Caddoan villagers in the Arkansas River Valley is clearly linked to people moving north from the Fourche Maline Valley around A.D. 700. By A.D. 900, these people had a sizable village at the Spiro Site in northern LeFlore County, and by A.D. 950, this site's inhabitants were ritually constructing mounds for dead leaders and covering the burned remains of special buildings. Apparently, because of its strategic position for controlling trade, traffic, and communication along the Arkansas River, the Spiro Site became the premier political-religious center for Caddoan settlers of the Arkansas Basin in eastern Oklahoma and northwest Arkansas. From A.D. 900 to about 1200, a small village was maintained at the Spiro Site itself, while other hamlets and farmsteads (such as Choates 2, Hall, Hickory Ridge, and Littlefield I and IV) were known to be scattered along the Arkansas River Valley east and west of Spiro. And to the south, at least one minor community center (the Holsen Creek Site) and several settlements (Copeland, Mackey, Sam, Troy Adams, and Bill Ross sites) were inhabited in the Fourche Maline Valley and the Osage Savannah uplands. The Easton Site (LeFlore County) represents at least one Osage Savannah camp frequented by Caddoan hunting and gathering parties between A.D. 900 and 1200.

From A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1350, the Spiro Site's leaders apparently reached their zenith in political and religious influence. Notably, however, there

Table VI-10. Sites With Village Farming Occupations, Management Region 6.

County	Arkansas River Caddo	Red River Caddo	Total
Choctaw	-	47	47
Haskell	20	-	20
Latimer	11	-	11
LeFlore	105	-	105
McCurtain		151	151
Pittsburg	18	-	18
Pushmataha	26	-	26
Total	180	198	378

REGION #6

A. Pittsburg
B. Haskell
C. LeFlore
D. Latimer
E. Pushmataha
F. McCurtain
G. Choctaw

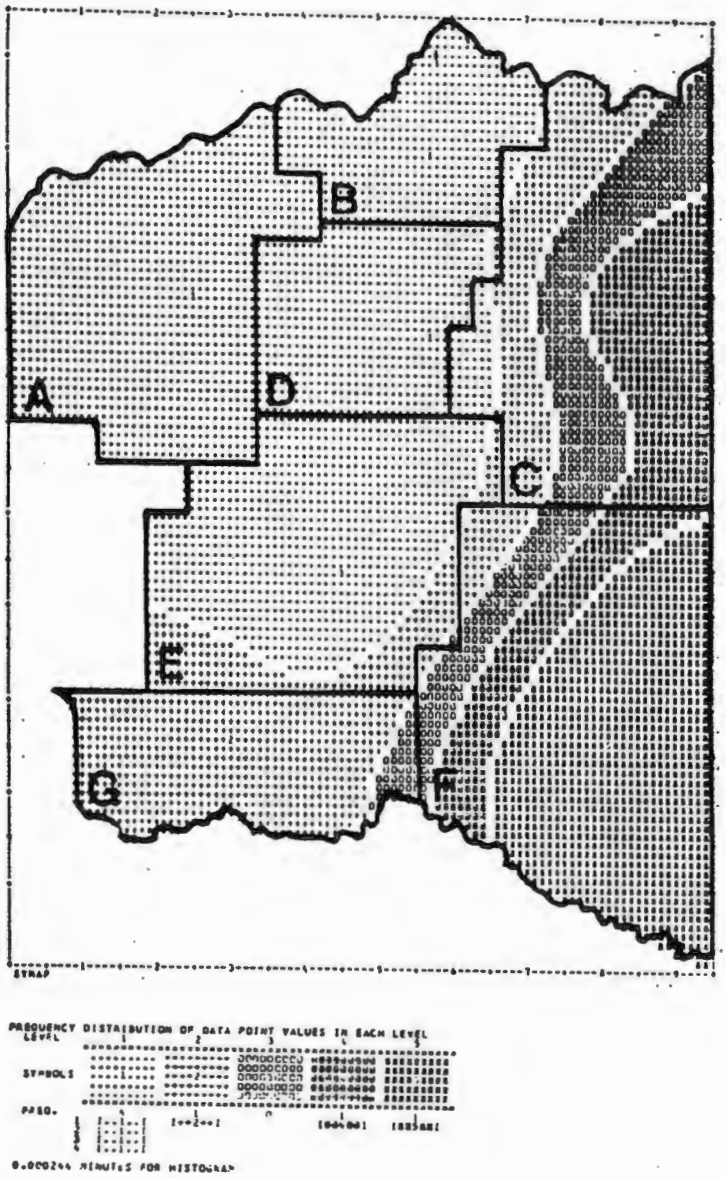


Figure VI-8. Relative density of recorded Village Farming sites by county, Management Region 6.

is little evidence that anyone was actually living at the Spiro Site itself during this period. Instead, one large mound (the Skidgel Site) and several farmsteads and hamlets (such as Gertrude Bowman, Bowman 3, Bowman-Pratt, Choates-Holt 2, and the Skidgel-Jones sites) were established on the uplands near Spiro. Also, a few settlements (for example, the Moore and Littlefield 2 and 3 sites) were occupied in nearby Arkansas Valley bottomlands. Meanwhile, the Osage Savannah and northern Ouachita Mountains settings became sparsely inhabited. The Tucker and Easton sites attest to hunting and gathering parties visiting these settings between A.D. 1200 and 1350, but hamlets or villages inhabited during this time are unknown. Why the formerly populated Fourche Maline Valley was apparently abandoned is unclear. Also, it is uncertain where these farmers moved. More than likely, most migrated north to the fertile Arkansas River Valley, but some may be responsible for the briefly occupied settlements and camps (such as the Lee Kirkes, J. Brown, and Blessingame sites) in the Jackfork Valley south of the Fourche Maline Valley.

By A.D. 1400, Caddoan villagers living in the northern part of Management Region 6 were no longer practicing mound building or supporting strong political-religious leaders. Instead, excavated sites like Moore, Ainsworth, Tyler, Tyler-Rose, and Robinson-Solesbee have yielded traces of settlements inhabited by ordinary native farmers who were also part-time bison hunters. Although these people occasionally visited hunting camps (such as Curtis Lake) in the Osage Savannah and Ouachita Mountains, their farmsteads and hamlets were principally in the Arkansas River Valley of northern LeFlore and Haskell counties. Despite yielding radiocarbon dates that range into the historic period, these sites have yet to be conclusively linked to historically recorded tribes. They most likely were inhabited by ancestors to one of the groups now generally included in the term Wichita. Several semi-sedentary, bison-hunting Wichita tribes were witnessed near this region in

1719 by Bernard de la Harpe, the first European to visit southeast Oklahoma.

Whereas the northern part of Management Region 6 apparently figured prominently for some 900 years in the culture history of the Caddoan speaking Wichita, the southern third of the region was the homeland of other Caddoan societies. Information on these people comes primarily from 25 excavated sites found along the lower Kiamichi River, Little River, the lower Glover River, the lower Mountain Fork River, and the Red River. Because few of these sites are radiocarbon dated, details on local sequences and land use are less clear than for Caddoan occupations to the north. Also, because most archeological research in this southeastern part of the region has been in reservoirs built along major tributaries, little information is available on the kinds, numbers, and ages of sites in the Red River Valley. Thus, we know little about Caddoan prehistory in the fertile setting that was so important to several Caddoan tribes.

Based on comparisons of pottery and arrowpoint attributes, the earliest Caddoan assemblages in the southern third of the region appear to be from hamlets and farmsteads or camps scattered along the lower Kiamichi and lower Mountain Fork rivers. In particular, the Beaver, Johnson, and Bill Hughes sites in McCurtain County and the Nelson, Cook, Pat Boyd, G. Smith I, Hugo Dam, Montgomery, Payne, and Ch-37 sites in Choctaw County have middens and/or traces of houses and cemeteries that comprise evidence for sustained occupations between A.D. 800 and 1200. Although the inhabitants of these sites were probably subject to regionally different political-religious leaders, little is known about such contemporary community centers. With Oklahoma, the Clement Site, a flat topped mound and adjacent village near the Glover-Little River junction in McCurtain County, may comprise a center that was important during this period. But on the other hand, these southeastern

Oklahoma people may have been socially and politically aligned with centers, such as the Sanders and Kaufman sites, found along the Texas side of the Red River Valley. Clearly, much remains to be learned about early Caddoan settlement practices and potential political ties in the Red River Basin of southeast Oklahoma.

Although still somewhat sketchy, information is more abundant for Caddoan communities and settlement practices dating after A.D. 1200 than before. Where the Mountain Fork River flows south from the Ouachita Mountains, the excavated Biggham Creek, Beaver, Johnson, and Woods sites attest to small hamlets and farmsteads located between two minor community centers. The McKinney, A.W. Davis, McDonald, and Pine Creek sites appear to represent a similar situation along the Glover River, some 15 miles west of the Mountain Fork River. In contrast, only a minor settlement and temporary camps (e.g., the W.H. Baldwin, Gregory, and Bell sites) are known for Ouachita Mountains settings along upper Little River. Just downstream on Little River however, occurs the prestigious Grobin Davis ceremonial center. Meanwhile, a few small settlements and camps (the Burrough, Mahaffey, and Montgomery sites) were apparently still inhabited along the lower Kiamichi River , and a noteworthy center and village (the Roden Site) was maintained in the Red River Valley of southeast Oklahoma. Because all of these sites tend to share particular styles of pottery and arrowpoints, they may represent locations inhabited by one society. But whether or not these people were ancestors of the Kadohadacho, the Nanansoho, or some other Caddoan speaking tribe remains to be discovered.

Of the 378 Village Farming Period sites found in Management Region 6, 166 are believed to contain important information on the prehistoric villagers who inhabited Management Region 6 from A.D. 800 to A.D. 1500. Sixteen of these sites are currently listed on or considered eligible for the National

Register of Historic Places. These sites represent settlements, ceremonial centers, open camps, and specialized activity areas that figured prominently in the economic, social, and religious lives of these village farmers. Moreover, these archeological resources contain clues to important social and economic changes experienced by Caddoan groups during this 800 year span. Sites recommended for further further study and/or preservation are listed in Table VI-11.

Gaps in Our Knowledge

Although excavations have been conducted at over 50 Village Farming Period sites in Management Region 6, much remains to be learned of these Caddoan villagers social, economic, and religious practices. Most of the excavated sites were situated in the principal stream valleys (e.g., the Arkansas, Little, Kiamichi, Red, and Poteau rivers, and Fourche Maline Creek). Thus, considerably less is known of upland camps and specialized activity loci. Furthermore, because these excavations took place some 20 to 50 years ago, they did not have the advantage of advances made in data recovery techniques developed since the late 1960s, especially in the area of new methodologies used to recover micro-fauna and charred plant remains. The absence of data derived from use of such techniques has limited our interpretations of a number of areas, notably those dealing with subsistence strategies and diet composition.

The majority of the data compiled for Caddoan occupations in southeast Oklahoma have focused on assemblage composition. Thus, while we know quite a bit about changes in tool kit composition, we know much less about community structure and social-political processes of everyday village life. Furthermore, there are significant gaps in our understanding of Caddoan peoples' settlement-subsistence strategies (including diet composition and

Table VI-11. Village Farming Sites Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region #6.

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Choctaw County				
Beard Mound 2	Ch-10	Village Farming	Possibly preserved ceremonial mound; relevant to studying community and political ties in lower Kiamichi Valley.	IA1-2, IB1, IC1?, IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Ch-62	Village Farming	Open site with midden deposits; could yield data on subsistence and site function.	IA1, IB2, IC1,3,4.
	Ch-91	Village Farming	Hamlet or village that may yield information on community structure and western variant of Caddoan society.	IA1-2, IB1, IC1?; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Ch-92	Village Farming	Possible village that may have features and deposits of very late Caddoan people.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
Palmer and Holman	CH-95 Ch-96	Woodland or Village Farming	Nearby camps or villages; may yield information on settlement practices and community structure.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
White	Ch-101	Village Farming and Historic	Potentially preserved prehistoric camp or settlement; a pre-1860 farmstead may also be present.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
L. K. Johnson	Ch-103	Village Farming	Midden and likely hamlet that may have preserved habitation features.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Phillips	Ch-106	Woodland or Village Farming	Probable hamlet with possibly preserved deposits; may yield data on community structure and adaptive strategies.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?

Table VI-11. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Choctaw County				
Novotny	Ch-116	Village Farming	Possible camp; its preserved deposits may yield information on hunting-gathering practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?, IIE1-3?
Hodges	Ch117	Village Farming	Probable hamlet or village on terrace; may yield information on site structure and community organization.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Ch-124	Village Farming	Open camp or village that seems to have preserved deposits; may yield information on settlement practices along a secondary stream.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Woolsley 2	Ch-128	Woodland or Village Farming	Probable large settlement with preserved features; may yield important information on community structure and resource use.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Site Z	Ch-135	Woodland or Village Farming	Apparent camp in upland setting; may have preserved deposits.	IA1-2, IB1 & 2?, IC1 & 4?
	Ch-163	Archaic and Village Farming	Prehistoric camp or village containing features; useful for studying site function and domestic activities.	IA1, IB2, IC1, 3, 4.
	Ch-171	Village Farming	Open camp or village containing features; useful for studying site function and domestic activities.	IA1, IB2, IC1, 3, 4.

Table VI-11. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Choctaw County				
	Ch-179	Village Farming	Eroding hamlet or village with midden deposits and features that may yield clues on site function, subsistance, and domestic activities.	IA1, IB2, IC1, 3, 4.
Haskell County				
B. Ross	Hs-19	Village Farming	Partially intact farmstead or hamlet with subsurface features; useful for data on site and community structure.	IC1 & 3.
Tyler-Rose	Hs-24*	Village Farming	Eroding, partially excavated major village of 1500s.	IC1 & 3?
Bruner	Hs-74*	Village Farming	Open camp with stone tent-ring, midden, and activity areas; important special purpose camp.	IC1 & 3.
Hickory Ridge	Hs-75	Village Farming	Eroded remnants of large village; may still have some preserved features and midden.	IC1 & 3.
Latimer County				
Red Oak District	Lt-12 Lt-15 Lt-43 Lt-85 to Lt-114 Lt-116 to Lt-121	Archaic, Woodland, and Village Farming	Series of camps, rockshelters, and settlements; those with preserved deposits may yield information on some 3500 years of habitation, resource use, and changing adaptive strategies.	IB1; IIA2, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-6?

Table VI-11. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Latimer County				
Tucker	Lt-37	Village Farming	Open camp of A.D. 1300s; has habitation features, animal bones, tools, and trash useful for studying adaptive practices.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIE1-4.
LeFlore County				
Curtis Lake	Lf-5A*	Archaic and Village Farming	Stratified open site with clues to alluvial episodes between occupations; site received stabilization treatment.	IIE1-6.
Holson Creek	Lf-9*	Village Farming	Reasonably preserved mound and associated habitation area; important local community center,	IIB, IIC, IIE1-4.
Copeland	Lf-20*	Woodland and Village Farming	Largely excavated site with house remains and diverse clues to site structure, use, and habitation sequence.	IID2?
Mackey	Lf-29*	Woodland and Village Farming	Partially excavated hamlet with diverse features; some deposits may still be present.	IC3?; IID2?
Moore	Lf-31	Village Farming	Partially dug major village of A.D. 1400s; still has some trash pits and likely house locations.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIE1-6.
Adams	Lf-33*	Woodland and Village Farming	Partially excavated midden and nearby houses and activity areas; remainder still useful for studying age and site structure.	IIB, IIE1-6.

Table VI-11. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
LeFlore county				
Phillips	Lf-35	Woodland and/or Village Farming	Camp or settlement that may still have deposits with clues to site function, resource use, and ties to local settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Spiro	Lf-46* (also Lf-37 Lf-40, 42 Lf-49, Lf-50, Lf-51-52, Lf-54-55, Lf-57-58, Lf-62)	Woodland and Village Farming	Major settlement and ceremonial center with remains of mounds, houses, burials, middens, and other clues to 500 years of use.	IIC2, IID2, IIE1-6.
Rogers	Lf-47	Village Farming	Remnants of hamlet that is near the Spiro Site.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IID2?, IIE1-6?
Skidgel	Lf-69 & Lf-70	Village Farming	Former location of special purpose mound and adjacent buildings.	IB1; IIA1-2, IID2.
Littlefield IV	Lf-82	Village Farming	Former hamlet or village that may still have preserved remains of houses, activity areas, and features; important for studying community dynamics.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IID?, IIE1-4?
Harris	Lf-116	Woodland and/or Village Farming	Open camp or hamlet tht may still have preserved features, activity areas, and clues to age, function, and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?

Table VI-11. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
LeFlore County				
Tucker	Lf-137	Village Farming	Large hamlet or village with preserved remains of houses and other features; important local settlement.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IID3?, IIE1-4?
Overstreet	Lf-139 Lf-204	Village Farming	Large dispersed settlement with traces of houses, trash pits, and other habitation features; important well preserved A.D. 1500s village in this past of Arkansas River Valley.	IA1-2, IB1, IC2?; IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IID2?, IIE1-4.
	Lf-160	Village Farming	Farmstead with potentially intact remains of a house and and other nearby features; important for information on post-A.D. 1400 settlement in this part of Arkansas River Valley.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE1-4.
Parent	Lf-176	Woodland or Village Farming	Probable hamlet that may have intact deposits with features, tools, and trash useful for learning about site structure, resource use, and settlement practices.	Ia1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB? IIC?, IIE1-4?
	Lf-205	Village Farming	Partially intact hamlet with houses; should yield clues to activity areas, resource use, site structure, and age.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?

Table VI-11. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
LeFlore County				
	Lf-206	Village Farming	Small hamlet that may have intact features; could be important for clues to site structure, resource use, and ties to larger community.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Morris	Lf-208	Woodland	Series of nearby open camps or small farmsteads; may be sufficiently preserved to yield good information on community structure, activity areas, and resource use.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Lf-209	and/or		
Sims	Lf-210	Village Farming		
Hill Bottom	Lf-219	Village Farming	Possible settlement that may have preserved deposits useful for studying resource use, activity areas, and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Shady Point	Lf-222	Woodland and Village Farming	Preserved midden and nearby habitation area; important for information on sequence, site structure, resource use, and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Roscoe	Lf-246*	Woodland and Village Farming	Midden mound and adjacent habitation area; may have intact deposits that could yield clues to activity areas, resource use, and local community ties.	IIB, IIC, IIE1-6.
Wolf Branch Shelter	Lf-274	Village Farming	Small rockshelter with some intact deposits; important for clues to upland resource use.	IB2, IC1 & 4.

Table VI-11. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
LeFlore County				
Rogers Spinach Patch	Lf-386	Village Farming	Partially intact hamlet or small village containing midden deposits and features; can yield data for study of resource use, village layout, and domestic activities.	IA1, B1, C2-4; IIA2, B, E1, 6.
Allen #1	Lf-389	Village Farming	Partially intact hamlet containing midden deposits and features; can yield data for study of resource use, site function, and domestic activities.	IA1, B1, C2-4; IIA2, B, E1, 6.
	Lf-350*	Village Farming	Well preserved farmstead or hamlet; can yield information on settlement patterns, subsistance practices, resource use, and local community ties.	IA1, B1, C2-4; IIA2, B, E1, 6.
McCurtain County				
Willingham	Mc-3	Woodland and/or Village Farming	Large probable village with some preserved deposits; useful for studying site structure and function, local settlement practices, and regional cultural sequence.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
McKinney-A.W. Davis	Mc-6	Village Farming	Truncated mound and nearby hamlet; site should have intact deposits tht would yield clues to changing site function, activity areas, role of ceremonial center, and Caddoan communities.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE1-5.

Table VI-11. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
McCurtain County				
Clement	Mc-8 Mc-9 Mc-10	Village Farming	Partially excavated community center and hamlet; contains some deposits that may still yield information on habitation sequence, site structure, and local settlement practices.	IIA2, IIB, IIC, IIE1-5.
McDonald	Mc-11 Mc-12	Village Farming	Partially excavated hamlet that may still have some intact deposits; may yield clues to site structure, activity areas, and community ties.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE1-3.
Meeks	Mc-16	Village Farming	Farmstead or small hamlet that may still have some intact deposits; could yield clues to site structure, activity acreas, resource uses, and community ties.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Anderson	Mc-22	Village Farming	Partly destroyed hamlet; remainder could yield information on site structure, function, and ties to local communities.	IB2, IC1 & 3; IIA1-2?
Green's Island	Mc-23	Village Farming	Possible preserved remains of a small hamlet; could yield information on site structure and ties to local community.	IB1 & 2?, IC1 & 4?
Finley	Mc-31	Village Farming	Possibly preserved remnant of important local settlement; may still have evidence for activity areas, resource use, and age.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB? IIC?, IIE1-3?

Table IV-11. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
McCurtain County				
	Mc-32	Village Farming	Possible burial mound in upland setting; could be important special purpose site.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Mc-80	Archaic and Village Farming	Camp or small settlement with intact deposits; could yield clues to sequence, assemblages, site function, and local settlement ties.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-6?
	Mc-83	Village Farming	Potentially preserved camp or hamlet; may have information on site function, activity areas, and ties to local community.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Baldwin	Mc-84	Village Farming	Partially excavated farmstead; still has intact deposits and features that will yield information on site structure and community settlement practices.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE1-4.
Garrett	Mc-119	Archaic, Village Farming and Historic	Large site with deposits left by different groups; could yield information on activity areas, ages, and changing settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
	Mc-125	Village Farming	Excellent preserved house mound; will yield good data on architecture, assemblage composition, age, and community ties.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE1-3.

Table VI-11. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
McCurtain County				
	Mc-126	Village Farming	Seemingly well preserved hamlet with intact deposits; could yield evidence of activity areas, site function, age, and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Bohannan	Mc-127	Village Farming	Partially preserved house mound; may still yield evidence of architecture, age, and site structure.	IB2, IC1 & 4?
	Mc-128	Village Farming	Well preserved hamlet or village with thick deposits; important for studying community structure, resource use, and assemblage composition.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
	Mc-130	Village Farming	Likely hamlet with preserved features and deposits; good for study of local settlement practices, site structure, resource use, assemblage composition, and possibly alluvial sequence.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE1-3.
Brumett	Mc-137	Village Farming	Probable hamlet that may still have features and deposits; important for information on activity areas, assemblage composition, and local settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Mc-140	Village Farming	Apparent single farmstead with traces of a house; important for study of farmstead layout, assemblage composition, resource use, and community ties.	IB3? ID2?

Table VI-11. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
McCurtain County Rock Wall	Mc-142	Village Farming	Large hamlet with preserved deposits and features; important local settlement.	IC1 & 3.
	Mc-145	Village Farming	Open camp or settlement; one area has some preserved deposits that could yield information on site function, resource use, and age.	IC1 & 3.
Pine Creek Mounds	Mc-146*	Village Farming	Partially disturbed ceremonial center in upland setting; still could yield clues to activity areas, site layout, resource use, and site function.	IB2, IC1 & 3.
	Mc-149	Village Farming	Disturbed open camp that still has some preserved deposits; could yield some clues to age and use.	IB2, IC1 & 3?
	Mc-159	Village Farming	Large open camp or settlement; may have preserved features and deposits containing clues to age, function, and community ties.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB? IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Mc-160	Archaic and Village Farming	Open camp that may have stratified deposits and diverse activity areas.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
	Mc-161	Village Farming	Probable village that may have preserved house mounds; important for studying community near Mc-6 center.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?

Rable VI-11. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Significance	Recommendations
Mccurtain County				
Hoop	Mc-177	Village Farming	Probable settlement that may have habitation features; could yield data on settlement structure and resource use in upland setting.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Mc-184	Village Farming	Partly preserved upland camp; may yield clues to site function, age, and ties to local community.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Harkey #1	Mc-204	Village Farming	Camp or possible farmstead that may still have intact deposits; could be important for studying local settlement practices and resource use.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Harkey #3	Mc-206*	Village Farming	Well preserved hamlet or village with traces of man-made mounds; could be important for data on local settlement practices.	IIB?, IIC?, IID?
Cowell	Mc-221	Village Farming	Local community center with mound, cemetery, and associated hamlet or village; important for studying community adaptive strategies.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Hall Farm Snag Lake	Mc-228 Mc-229	Village Farming	Nearby settlements that could yield evidence of community structure and adaptive strategies.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?

Table VI-11. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
McCurtain County				
Griffin	Mc-239	Village Farming	Probable hamlet or village that could have preserved subsurface features; potentially important for studying Caddoan settlement practices in Red River Valley.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
Young	Mc-244*	Village Farming	Well preserved probable farmstead; could yield good information on site structure, resource use, and ties to larger community.	IA1-2, IB2, IC1 & 4.
Vaughn	Mc-245*	Archaic and Village Farming	Open camp or activity area; could be important for studying resource use, site function, and changing land use practices.	IA1-2, IB2, IC1 & 4.
	Mc-252	Village Farming	Likely hamlet or small village; if deposits preserved, could be informative about Caddoan settlement practices, resource use, and community ties.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Grobin Davis	Mc-253*	Village Farming	Major ceremonial center with 3 well preserved mounds and associated habitation areas; important for studying Caddoan community structure and ties.	IB1; IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IID2?, IIE1-6.
	Mc-255	Village Farming	Hamlet with 3 well preserved house mounds; important for information on settlement practices, activity areas, and resource use.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-6?

Table VI-11. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
McCurtain County				
	Mc-256	Village Farming	Well preserved farmstead with diverse activity areas; could yield information on layout, activity areas, resource use, and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
Walter #2	Mc-271	Village Farming	Apparent farmstead with preserved remains of house and nearby activity areas; important for information on settlement practices, resource use, and site structure	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Mc-362	Village Farming	Camp or village with features; may yield clues to site function and subsistance.	IA1, IB2, IC1, 3, 4.
	Mc-375	Archaic and Village Farming	Site that contains stratified deposits and potential habitation features.	IB1, 2, IC1, 3, 4.
	Mc-381	Archaic and Village Farming	Open site with evidence of features, stratified deposits, and good preservation; can yield data on resource use, site function, and chronology.	IB1, IC1, 3, 4.
	Mc-398 Mc-399	Village Farming Historic	Open sites with evidence of features and midden deposits; can yield information on resource use, site function, and domestic activities.	IA1, B1, C2-4; IIA2, B, E1, 6.

Table Vi-11. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
McCurtain County				
	Mc-431 Mc-455 Mc-456 Mc-458 Mc-458 Mc-471 Mc-473 Mc-474 Mc-475 Mc-478	Village Farming	Camps and villages containing evidence of features, middens, and potentially stratified deposits; may yield data for identifying site function, resource use, domestic activities and religious practices.	IA1, B1, IC2-4; IIA2, B, E1, 6.
	Mc-463 Mc-464	Village Farming and Historic	Prehistoric hamlets and Historic homesteads containing information on suhsistence practices, settlement patterns, and domestic activities.	IA1, IB1, IC2-4; IIA2, B, IIA2, B, E1, 6.
Pittsburg County Parson	Ps-116	Village Farming	Badly eroded settlement that may still have some preserved deposits or features; important for information on settlement and resource use practices.	IB2, IC1 & 4.
	Ps-243	Woodland or Village Farming	Sizeable open camp or, perhaps, settlement; intact remains may yeild clues to function, age, and community ties.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?

* Already on or eligible for National Register.

general health). Other gaps occur in the area of political and religious activities. Although a number of burial mounds at ceremonial centers have been excavated, comprehension of the political system and the religious/symbolic behavior which led to mound construction remains an unexplored subject area. Equally critical is our inability to fully qualify the differences that exist between the Arkansas River Caddo and their Red River Valley counterparts. The reasons for these distinctions also remain elusive.

Finally, we need better information on environmental changes that took place during this period and the effect of those changes on the social, economic, and religious fabric of Caddoan society.

Future Research

During this period, prehistoric village farmers are known to have developed two distinctive cultural patterns in Management Region 6. These include Caddoan societies inhabiting areas comprising the Arkansas River drainage. At the same time, other groups of Caddoan speaking peoples were inhabiting lands along the Red River drainage. Both of these archeologically defined cultural patterns represents traces of complex Caddoan societies that developed somewhat different settlement practices and resource exploitation strategies based on horticulture, hunting, and gathering. Both also developed analogous but distinctive religious and ceremonial systems. Because these societies flourished under a diversity of environmental settings, they comprise exceptional cases for examining the roles that natural resources played in the development of slightly different adaptive strategies within a relatively homogenous environmental region. In addition, because both these societies may have ties to historical Caddoan and Wichita bands and tribes, their sites and material remains represent unique opportunities to identify the factors and processes responsible for social cohesion and fragmentation

in the history of these native Oklahomans.

A number of research questions can be posed which should further aid in documenting the technological, economic, and social ties between this study unit and groups occupying the area in historic times. For example, how strong is the evidence for modal behavior continuities in the making and using of tool kits and other domestic items found with the Harlan, Spiro, and Ft. Coffee phases of the Caddoan tradition in the Arkansas River Valley and can these modal behavior patterns be linked to the Hochatown complex, and the Apple Saunders, and McCurtain phases of the Caddoan tradition found along the Red River in extreme southeastern Oklahoma? While archeologists have traditionally relied on pottery attributes to answer questions of this nature, chipped stone and bone tool technologies can also potentially provide clues to identifying tribes and bands. Perhaps thorough review of the ethnographic and ethnohistoric literature and documents would reveal socially distinct practices in the various technologies that can be identified in the archeological record.

Since the 1930s, archeologists have devoted much attention to studying mound centers and settlements attributed to Caddoan societies who inhabited the Arkansas and Red River basins of eastern Oklahoma. These sites have yielded elaborately decorated pottery, ornaments, and ceremonial goods of exotic minerals and marine shell, as well as traces of highly structured mortuary practices, all of which bear witness to some of Oklahoma' most complex and sophisticated prehistoric cultures. Many attributes of these societies link them to the mound building, socially-ranked, agriculturalists who dominated the Mississippi River Valley and the Southeast between A.D. 900 and 1500. Ruled by priestly chiefs, these societies are thought to exemplify the most complex and advanced social, political, and religious developments

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

Finally, archeologists are increasingly suspicious that climatic fluctuations were responsible for changes in the noteworthy political-social-religious developments that occurred during the Village Farming study unit. In particular, drought and erosion during the thirteenth century may have stimulated Oklahoma's Caddoan inhabitants to abandon some of their settlements and retreat to the Arkansas and Red River valleys. Based on data obtained during the severe droughts of the 1930s, these areas continued to receive near normals amounts of rainfall. Thus, these alluvial settings probably served as refuges where Caddoan farmers could dependably raise crops. In general, however, the degree of variation in climatic conditions and its effect on plant and animal communities are poorly documented and much research remains to be done on the nature of climatic fluctuations and how such changes brought about new adaptive strategies on the part of village farming societies.

These are but a few of the varied research questions which merit greater attention. Topical areas proposed for future research are described in Table VI-12.

Table VI-12. Research Questions About the Village Farming Period, Management Region 6.

MORPHOLOGICAL RESEARCH	CULTURE HISTORY RESEARCH	BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH	ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Will restudies of already reported assemblages enhance distinguishing manufacturing, maintenance, and useage systems? Can ties between implements and tasks be better established? Will systematic studies of assemblages and manufacturing traditions enhance differentiating sites and localities inhabited by descendants of Hopewell -influenced Woodland Period natives fron those inhabited by Caddoan people? Do detailed studies of knapping and other manufacturing practices yield results that help substantiate continuity of modal behavior responsible for the assemblages of the Harlan, Spiro, and Ft. Coffee phases? Is such continuity indicative of social ties? A distinct assemblage has been considered representative of the Evans Phase; what distinguishes and characterizes this assemblage? Is it useful to continue recognizing this assemblage? The sparse remains from upland sites are often ignored; are there analytical approaches that will yield more information on site function and cultural affiliation?	A cultural sequence for Caddoan peoples is constantly being elaborated and improved, but what is the sequence for Hopewell-Woodland descendants living here? Is this proposed historical model verifiable: Caddoans immigrated here between A.D. 1200 and emigrated from here after A.D. 1400? Presently, four phases are recognized from Caddoan sites in the Arkansas River Basin, whereas only three are identified in the Red River Basin. Can this latter sequence be substantially refined and subdivided? How early are the Caddoan settlements in this region? How early can the Fourche Maline Phase be identified? What is the outline for prehistoric Caddoan habitation of the Red River Basin? Do the Nelson Focus, Hochatown and Mountain Fork complexes still merit recognition as separate cultural units in the Caddoan cultural sequence for the Red River Basin? What tribe(s) most likely descended from Caddoan inhabitants of the Red and Arkansas River basins?	What role did people with the Coles Creek culture play in stimulating the development of Caddoan ceremonialism and political-religious systems? How physically similar are Fourche Maline Phase people to the Caddoan societies that later inhabited the region? Because they seem integral to the rise of a pre-state society, what political and/or economic processes were operating in the Caddoan prehistory of the region? The Caddoan inhabitants of the Red River Basin appear to have undergone very different economic and sociopolitical processes than residents of the Arkansas River Basin. What were these process and their causal factors? This region's prehistoric Caddoan societies are perceived as having developed ranked social organizations, but differences in character and duration are apparent between those in the Arkansas River Basin and those in the Red River Basin. Can these differences be substantiated and explained?	Can the details of climatic fluctuations and stability during these 700 years be elucidated? Were increasingly severe droughts and erosion around A.D. 1200 responsible for Caddoans abandoning settlements along the northern and western frontiers? Is there a site hierarchy (based on size, layout, number of houses, etc.) that attests to social, political, and other organizations which facilitated Caddoan's changing settlement strategies? Does this hierarchy persist through time? How did Caddoan people settle and use upland areas? Why did Arkansas Basin Caddoan gradually abandon villages and camps in the northern Ouachita Mountains in this period? How were these mountains used by Red River Caddoans? Why do mound centers like Woods and Pine Creek occur at seemingly unfavorable places in the southern Ouachita Mountains?

Table VI-12. Research Questions About the Village Farming Period, Management Region 6.

MORPHOLOGICAL RESEARCH	CULTURE HISTORY RESEARCH	BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH	ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Will continued studies of lithic materials favored during this period help provide the evidence needed to trace materials to different local sources?		Is the available information on classes, internal structure, and distributions of Caddoan sites sufficient to support current interpretations of Caddoan social and political organization?	Caddoan villagers are believed to have become adept bison hunters after A.D. 1400; can this be verified? What were the affects of this practice on other aspects of their society?
Will studies of native clays help ascertain the materials used by potters of different communities?		Was increasing centralization of power and wealth at Spiro the principal factor behind social-political schisms and the eventual decline of ranked societies among Arkansas River Basin Caddoans?	How do Caddo settlement practices in the Arkansas River basin compare with those in the Red River Basin?
Will detailed attribute analysis of recovered pottery yield empirical evidence that helps identify communities, bands, or other social groups?		How important was trade of favored natural resources to sustaining Caddoan settlements in the Red River and Arkansas River basins?	Did the occurrence of favored natural resources like salt, diorite, and stone influence Caddoan settlement practices in the Red River Basin?
How similar or dissimilar are the Caddoan pottery-making traditions in the Arkansas River and Red River basins?			What role did topography play in the diverse kinds of Caddoan settlements that are known in the Arkansas and Red River basins?
Will studies of basketry-impressed pottery yield new evidence of prehisoric Caddoan villager's basketry technology?			
Did Caddoan villagers of the Red and Arkansas basins use the same knapping strategies during this period?			

Factors Effecting Region 6's Village Farming Sites

Recent survey efforts as well as salvage excavations conducted during the 1960s and 1970s have registered that Village Farming Period sites are concentrated primarily on terraces and floodplains of the Arkansas, Red, Poteau, Kiamichi, Little, and Mountain Fork drainage systems. Less frequently, sites of this study unit are found in upland settings. Because of this emphasis on settlements such as hamlets, villages, and ceremonial centers occurring in alluvial valleys, the type of factors disturbing or destroying Caddoan sites is significantly different from that encountered for the previously discussed periods. For example, vandalism is the most significant threat to all sites of study unit, regardless of their location or function. Other land alteration practices and processes seriously effecting these sites include lake construction, shoreline and streambank erosion, clearcutting, and agricultural activities. Other less pronounced effects have resulted from surface mining, oil and gas related projects, and urban development.

Without question, site vandalism and unauthorized excavation by untrained relic collectors is the most damaging of the current practices affecting Management Region 6's Village Farming sites. Southeast Oklahoma's Caddoan villages and ceremonial centers have historically (since the 1920s) suffered from the activities of commercial pothunters, callous artifact collectors, and inquisitive but uninformed recreationalists. In fact, pothunters activities at Spiro Mounds (LeFlore County) in the mid-1930s contributed to the Oklahoma Legislature's enacting the first antiquities law. Since 1970, problems with pothunters have been focused on sites along Fourche Maline Creek, around Lake Wister and Lake Sardis, and in southeastern McCurtain County. These activities have intensified in the 1980s due to a high unemployment rate, the depressed economy of the region, and the increased commercial value of artifacts such as elaborately decorated pottery. PArticularly along Little

River in McCurtain County, it is estimated that 90% of the Village Farming Period sites have been damaged to some extent by unauthorized digging. Some sites have been almost totally destroyed. It is also in McCurtain County where two pothunters died in 1974 when their trench collapsed at the Rhoden Site. Currently, the remaining Caddoan sites are being preyed upon by commercial pothunters from Texas and Arkansas as well as Oklahomans. Although less severe, similar activities in other areas of the region are resulting in the systematic destruction of the resource base.

Construction of the seven major lakes in the region has resulted in the inundation of numerous Caddoan villages, hamlets, farmsteads, temporary camps, as well as a few ceremonial centers (e.g., Biggham Creek and Woods mound groups). Recent shoreline surveys conducted for the Corps of Engineers at Pine Creek, Hugo, and Broken Bow lakes have identified a number of Village Farming Period sites which are being progressively eroded. Burials, house patterns, trash pits and middens containing animal bone and charred plant seeds have been systematically destroyed. At Lake Hugo, Ch-179, one of the few Caddoan sites in the area with good preservation of plant and animal remains has almost been totally destroyed by wave action and degradation from fluctuating lake levels. Additional site inspections at Lake Wister and Lake Sardis have documented erosion of other sites with Caddoan occupations. This is particularly true at Lake Wister where changing lake levels have damaged a number of sites within the Lake Wister National Register District.

Over 50 future lake locations are currently being evaluated by the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. Other Corps of Engineers projects potentially include: early planning analysis for Lakes Boswell and Tuskahoma, cost-benefit and feasibility studies for Peaceable, Higgins, Brazil Creek, Buck Creek, Kellond, Finley, and Caney Mountain reservoirs, and

reactivation of the Lake Lukfata project. All of the proposed reservoirs involve the flooding of major alluvial valleys where important Caddoan settlements are already recognized or are thought to exist. Without proper evaluation and treatment, valuable information on this study unit will be irretrievably lost.

Although less well documented than shoreline erosion at southeastern Oklahoma lakes, bank erosion along the streams and rivers of Management Region 6 also contributes to the destruction of Caddoan Period sites. Along Fourche Maline Creek and the Arkansas and Red rivers, burials and trash pits are being gradually lost through attrition.

The Soil Conservation Service's involvement in the construction of impoundments for control of upstream erosion and flooding has also led to the loss of archeological sites. Eleven watershed districts have been established for Management Region 6. Archeological surveys and excavations conducted in these watersheds under federal rules and regulations have produced information on a number of Caddoan Period occupations. Reconnaissance level work in the Brushy-Peaceable watershed in Pittsburg yielded a number of small temporary camps of probable Caddoan affiliation whereas excavations in the McKinney-Buzzard watershed in McCurtain County recovered data from a Caddoan hamlet (Mc-244). Even under a proposed reduced work program, future watershed developments in southeast Oklahoma has the potential to disturb additional Caddoan Period sites.

Agricultural practices have created some special problems affecting Village Farming sites in the Red River Valley of Choctaw and McCurtain counties and the Arkansas River Valley in LeFlore County. Here, fertile terraces are largely cleared and extensively farmed for peanuts, soybeans, cotton, and grain crops. In some cases, the fertile bottomland soils, long growing seasons, and abundant rainfall make it possible to raise two crops a

year. This intensified farming, plus the use of larger tractors and deep running chisel plows and subsoilers, is increasingly damaging burials, house remains, trash pits, and other habitation features left on these prehistorically favored terraces.

Clearcutting operations over large areas of McCurtain, Choctaw, Pushmataha, and southern LeFlore counties are effecting upland as well as floodplain forests. Although the clearcut survey conducted in upland areas of McCurtain and Pushmataha counties identified only a few temporary camps of Caddoan cultural affiliation, these sites are being badly disturbed by the stripping and replanting activities. In lowland settings, clearcutting presents a more serious threat. In these locations, the Caddoan sites being affected are hamlets and villages and even small household/burial mounds. While the extent of this destruction has not been thoroughly documented, we know of a number of habitation sites along Little River which have been destroyed by clearcutting. Furthermore, because the timber cutting in the lowlands is being done primarily by small scale operators, there is little opportunity for state review of the environmental impacts of this activity.

Despite the destructive potential of surface mining, it is not currently viewed as one of the more serious threats to sites of this study unit. Roughly a third of the state's coal reserves reside in geologic formations underlying Haskell, northeastern Pittsburg, northern Latimer, and northern LeFlore counties. In these areas, large corporate mining companies (e.g., Kerr-McGee) as well as small private operators have been mining coal for the past 50 years. Because most of the recent permit applications have focused on upland locations rather than stream valleys where more stringent water quality and reclamation standards are imposed, sites of the Village Farming study unit have been less significantly effected.

Reconnaissance level surveys of coal lands conducted by professional archeologists in compliance with federal laws have not resulted in the identification of significant Village Farming sites. As noted previously however, some sites may go undetected because of vegetation cover and alluviation. Thus, it is possible that some Caddoan sites are being lost as a consequence of surface mining in alluvial settings. Anticipated increases in use of Oklahoma coal due to lower air quality standards and requirements that a percentage of the coal burned at Oklahoma's generating plants be drawn from local reserves may increase the threat to archeological resources of this study unit.

Other energy related developments also pose threats to sites of this study unit. Oil and gas well drilling operations have been concentrated primarily in Latimer, Haskell, Pittsburg, and LeFlore counties of Management Region 6. Federally required surveys of these projects have not to date, yielded information on Caddoan occupations. However, it can be documented that Village Farming sites are being damaged by gas pipeline construction throughout the region. Archeological surveys conducted along pipeline right-of-ways under Federal Energy Regulatory Commission guidelines have resulted in the recording of a number of sites. Some of these such as the Tucker Site in Latimer County have required further study to mitigate the impacts created by construction. The most severe threat to Caddoan hamlets and villages however, occurs with intra-state pipelines where no regulatory procedures operate to protect archeological sites or to ensure adequate treatment.

Much as the case for the Woodland study unit, urban expansion and industrial development of towns and cities such as Idabel, Hugo, Broken Bow, Poteau, and McCalester are not viewed as major factors effecting Caddoan sites. Although review extensions for utility expansion, housing additions, and industrial parks related to municipal development conducted by the

Community Assistance Program at the University of Oklahoma have identified a few Caddoan sites, extensive disturbance of significant sites has not occurred.

Treatment of Region 6's Village Farming Sites

Caddoan occupations represent the best documented of the study units present in Management Region 6. Despite the extensive work conducted on this study unit's villages, hamlets, and camps, there remain a number of unresolved questions pertaining to the origin of the Arkansas and Red River Caddoan cultural patterns and their interaction during this period.

Survey and excavations in southeast Oklahoma have revealed that Caddoan hamlets, villages, and ceremonial centers are concentrated in the principal stream valleys. Isolated farmsteads, temporary camps, and specialized activity sites have been found in both upland and lowland environmental settings. Because these different site types can yield information on a variety of mutually exclusive questions pertaining to settlement-subsistence themes, it is not practical to exclude any portion of the region from consideration in respect to potential impacts from various land alteration practices. However, the floodplain and terraces of the major stream valleys such as the Arkansas, Red, Little, Kiamichi, Mountain For, Glover, and Poteau rivers as well as Fourche Maline, Sans Bois, and Gaines creeks are particularly sensitive locations for the presence of major habitation settlements and ceremonial centers.

As noted in directions for future research, all site types are capable of answering research questions on the various social, economic, and religious aspects of Caddoan culture. Thus, sites with such information potential and which also have considerable contextual integrity merit preservation and/or further study. Sites such as ceremonial centers and major villages will

require extensive treatment (if disturbed) because of the nature and variety of potential research topics which can be addressed. In fact, where newly discovered villages and mounds are concerned, the highest priority must be for preservation. This is because of the limited number of undisturbed Caddoan sites with these characteristics.

Current and future research on the Village Farming study unit should emphasize settlement-subsistence behavior, the social, political, and religious systems that operate in Caddoan culture, how these cultures adjusted to environmental changes occurring this time period, and how these groups articulated with the historic Caddo and Wichita of southeastern and eastern Oklahoma. Few caddoan settlements have been investigated during the past 10 years. Thus, excavations undertaken at sites should focus on specialized techniques designed to recover micro-faunal and floral remains and pollen samples as well as enhanced mapping of spatial patterns at the household and community levels.

Because of the extensive vandalism of Caddoan sites in southeast Oklahoma, another major focus must be directed to legal measures and educational programs designed to curb the loss of these valuable resources. Equally important is the development of procedures for identifying major commercial dealers and cutting-off mainstream marketing of high value Caddoan grave goods. Unless these goals are accomplished, there will be little reason to have a management plan for the Village Farming study unit.

This proposed program of preservation and research will potentially result in our learning what happened to Caddoan peoples in the region after A.D. 1500 and will also aid in preserving this heritage for future generations of Oklahomans.

Historic Period (A.D. 1550 to Present)

Characteristics

Between A.D. 1550 and 1800, Oklahoma's native people abandoned their traditional homelands and adopted radically different cultural patterns. Horses, guns, and enticing European trade goods contributed to such change, but bitter quarrels between tribes and between them and Europeans helped stimulate upheavals and conflict. During this time, occasional European explorers documented some of these Oklahoma natives. But because they did not visit all parts of the state, the identification of tribes and their ties to prehistoric village farmers are uncertain. For example, in 1719, Bernard de la Harpe crossed the Ouachita Mountains and found Wichita Indians living to the north. Whether these Wichitas were descendants of the mound-building Caddo of the Arkansas River Basin or newcomers to the region needs to be investigated. However, the Caddo tribes found living in the Red River Basin were undoubtedly descendants of that region's village farming societies. By 1800, most of Oklahoma's indigenous people had been driven out of the state by the Osage, Comanche, and Kiowa-Apache.

With the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, Oklahoma was acquired by the United States. By 1840, the area was subdivided and being settled by the Choctaws and Chicakasaws, two of the five principal tribes forced to move from their Southeastern homelands. Also, during this period, a series of military posts were constructed to protect the removal tribes from conflict with native Oklahomans and to restrict white access to Indian territory.

The removal tribes (particularly the Creek, Cherokee, and Choctaw) suffered greatly from the devastation and turmoil of the Civil War, but the 40 years following this conflict witnessed a gradual return to economic and political stability that culminated in 1907 with Oklahoma becoming the forty-sixth state. Following statehood, Oklahoma experienced periods of growth and

recession, primarily due to changes in the economic well being of its two major industries, oil and gas production and agriculture. The most notably decline in the state's growth occurred during the depression of the 1930s (the Dust Bowl era). Prosperity occurred in the 1950s and most recently with the oil and gas boom of the late 1970s and early 1980s. The most recent recession followed in the mid 1980s with the general collapse of Oklahoma's oil economy. In general, little archeological research has been conducted on the post 1930s period.

Existing Data

From 1600 to the 1820s, southeast Oklahoma increasingly became a "no man's land" between the Osage to the north, the Wichita to the west, and Caddoan peoples in the Red River Valley. Also, the area was frequented by Apache and even Choctaw hunting parties. Archeological findings relevant to this turbulent period are, however, unknown for the region.

In 1820, Management Region 6 was among the property given to the Choctaw in return for their homelands in Alabama and Mississippi. By 1830, both Choctaw and some Creek were being forcibly removed to southeast Oklahoma. From 1830 to 1907, the Choctaw governed and settled the narrow valleys, forested ridges, and fertile Red River and Arkansas River floodplains that characterize this region. Historians note that the rich valley lands were settled by progressive tribal members who developed farms and industries closely linked to Southeast markets. In contrast, the hilly and mountainous uplands were largely settled by conservative Choctaw full-bloods, people who wanted to maintain customs with little outside interference. Traces of ante-bellum Choctaw farmsteads have been reported for the Johnson Site in McCurtain County, the Pate-Roden Site in Choctaw County, the Sallee G and Hill sites in Pushmataha County and several sites in Pittsburg County. Also, in northern

Pittsburg County, Ps-212 was found to contain a small cemetery and nearby trash filled pit believed to be of pre-1860 Creek remains. In addition to these few studies of historic Choctaw and Creek remains, archeologists have also reported architectural and material culture findings at the historic Ft. Towson (1824-1865) in Choctaw County. However, in general, little work has been conducted at historic Indian or European settlements in the region.

A total of 337 Historic Period sites have been recorded for Management Region 6 (Table VI-13). Some of these sites are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Most of these have been recorded during surveys of Corps of Engineers lakes and as a result of survey and planning projects in the region. The distribution of these sites is projected in Figure VI-9.

We have not attempted to define gaps in our knowledge, future research considerations, factors currently affecting historic sites, and treatment measures for this study unit. The absence of these sections is due to the Survey staff's limited capabilities in historic archeology and/or history. Despite the limitations, we have identified a number of historic Indian and European sites meriting further study and/or preservation (Table VI-14).

Sites of Undefined Prehistoric Cultural Affiliation

In examining the archeological site files for Management Region 6, a number of sites were identified but their prehistoric cultural context could not be established (Table VI-15: Figure VI-10). Some of these sites also contain potentially significant cultural deposits. The operational framework of this report has focused on the study unit or cultural period. Because of their lack of known cultural affiliation, it is not feasible to attempt further itemized discussion of characteristics, research potential, and treatment procedures for these resources. Rather, they should be evaluated and managed on a case by case basis when threatened by various land

Table VI-13. Sites With Historic Occupations, Management Region 6.

County	Total Sites
Choctaw	32
Haskell	50
Latimer	47
LeFlore	62
McCurtain	54
Pittsburg	75
Pushmataha	17
Total	337

REGION #6

A. Pittsburg
B. Haskell
C. LeFlore
D. Latimer
E. Pushmataha
F. McCurtain
G. Choctaw

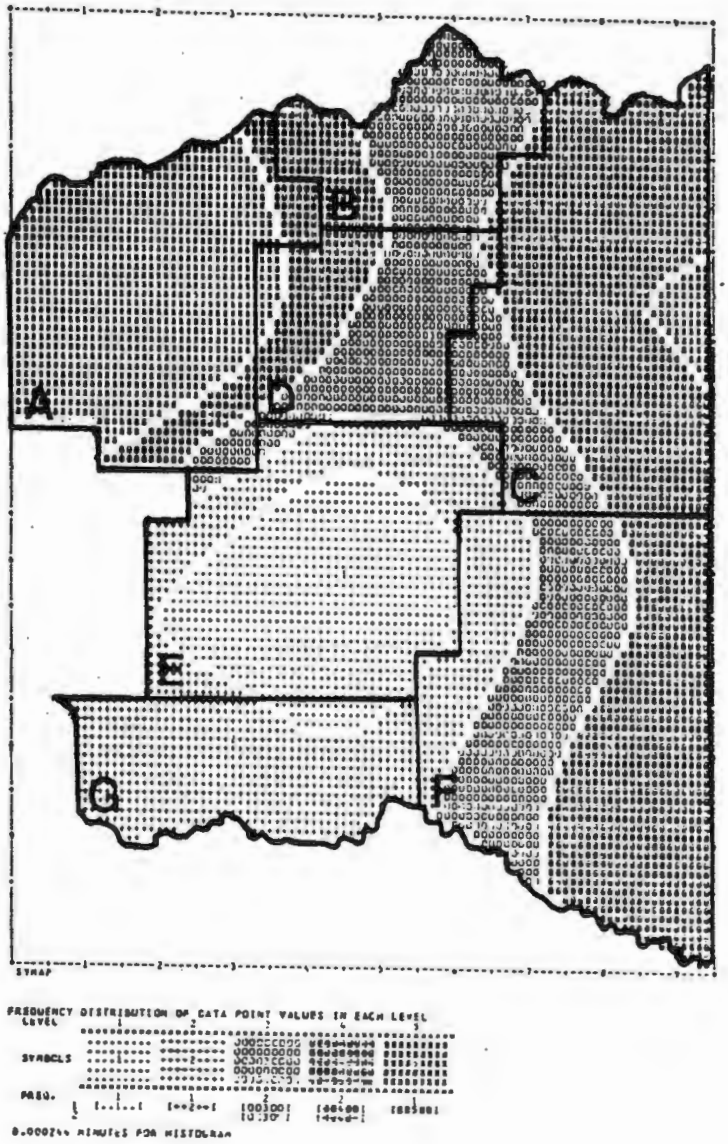


Figure VI-9. Relative density of recorded Historic sites by county, Management Region 6.

Table VI-14. Historic Sites Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region 6.

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Choctaw County				
White	Ch-101	Prehistoric Village and Historic	Potentially preserved prehistoric historic camp or settlement; a pre-1860 farmstead may also be present.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
McIntosh Cemetery	Ch-104	Historic	Small cemetery dating from 1876 to 1918; probably of Choctaw origin.	IIA1, IIC?
Ft. Towson	Ch-114*	Historic	Ruins of 1824-1865 fort; has some well preserved deposits useful for studying military life on frontier.	IIC3, IID2, IIE5-6.
Doaksville	Ch-129*	Historic	Former 1830-1865 townsite that was near Ft. Towson; important for studying Choctaw frontier life and community ties to a military post.	IIB, IIC, IID2 or 3?
Haskell County				
	Hs-52	Historic	Early 1800s cemetery of probable Choctaw origin.	IA1-2; IIA1-2?, IIC.
	Hs-69	Woodland and Historic	Traces of prehistoric houses and related midden; an early 1800s Choctaw cabin may have been present.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
	Hs-125	Historic	Small cemetery dating to 1880s.	IIA1, IIC?
	Hs-139	Archaic and Historic	Prehistoric camp has partially intact features; traces of early 1800s Creek farmstead present.	IA1-2, IB2, IC1 & 4.

Table VI-14. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
LeFlore County				
Brazil	Lf-190	Historic	Remnants of late 1800s community and cemetery.	IA1-2; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
	Lf-193	Historic	Remains of two-room (dogtrot), pier-beam log homestead; well preserved example.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1?,IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5.
McCurtain County				
	Mc-36	Archaic, Woodland? and Historic	Former location of 1820 Shawnee camp; also has remnants of large prehistoric camp or settlement; important for clues to different adaptive practices and local settlement history.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
Garrett	Mc-119	Archaic, Prehistoric Village, and Historic	Large site with deposits left by different groups; could yield information on activity areas, ages, and changing settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
	Mc-165	Historic	Early Choctaw homestead that may have preserved features; could yield information on settlement practices, community ties, and commerce.	IA1-2, IB2, IC2?, IID2?
	Mc-365	Late Archaic and Historic	Prehistoric camp and Historic Choctaw farmstead with potential for features; may yield information on settlement patterns, subsistence practices, resource use, and community structure.	IB1-2; IC1, 3, 4.

Table VI-14. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
McCurtain County				
	Mc-399 Mc-463 Mc-464	Village Farming and Historic	Prehistoric Caddoan villages and Historic Choctaw farmstead containing features and midden deposits; may yield clues on settlement patterns, subsistence practices, resource use, community structure, domestic activities, and material culture of acculturating societies.	IA1, B1, C2-4; IIA2, B, E1, 6.
	Mc-400 Mc-440	Historic	Choctaw farmsteads containing features and midden deposits, may yield information on settlement patterns, subsistence practices, resource use, community structure, domestic activities, and material culture of acculturating societies.	IA1, B1, C2-4; IIA2, B, E1, 6.
Grassy Lake	Mc-233	Archaic and Historic	Prehistoric camp that could have preserved deposits; 1800s Choctaw farmstead useful for studying early Choctaw settlement along Red River.	IA1-2, IB; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-6?
Pittsburg County				
	Ps-145	Archaic or Woodland and Historic	Partially eroded sandy ridge with traces of several occupations; the remaining deposits could yield clues to ages, site functions, and resource use.	IB2, IC1 & 4.
	Ps-152	Historic	Remains of clay-chinked log cabin and 2 other outbuildings; might be useful for studying early historic site layout and ties to society.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-6?

Table VI-14. (continued)

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Pittsburg County				
	Ps-212	Historic	Badly eroded remains of pre-1860 Creek or Choctaw farmstead; intact deposits could yield information on site structure, age, and ties to frontier communities.	IB2, IC1 & 4.

*Listed on or consider eligible for the National Register

Table VI-15. Sites of Unknown Prehistoric Cultural Affiliation, Management Region 6.

County	Total Sites
Choctaw	126
Haskell	65
Latimer	75
LeFlore	267
McCurtain	188
Pittsburg	159
Pushmataha	108
Total	988

REGION #6

A. Pittsburg
B. Haskell
C. LeFlore
D. Latimer
E. Pushmataha
F. McCurtain
G. Choctaw

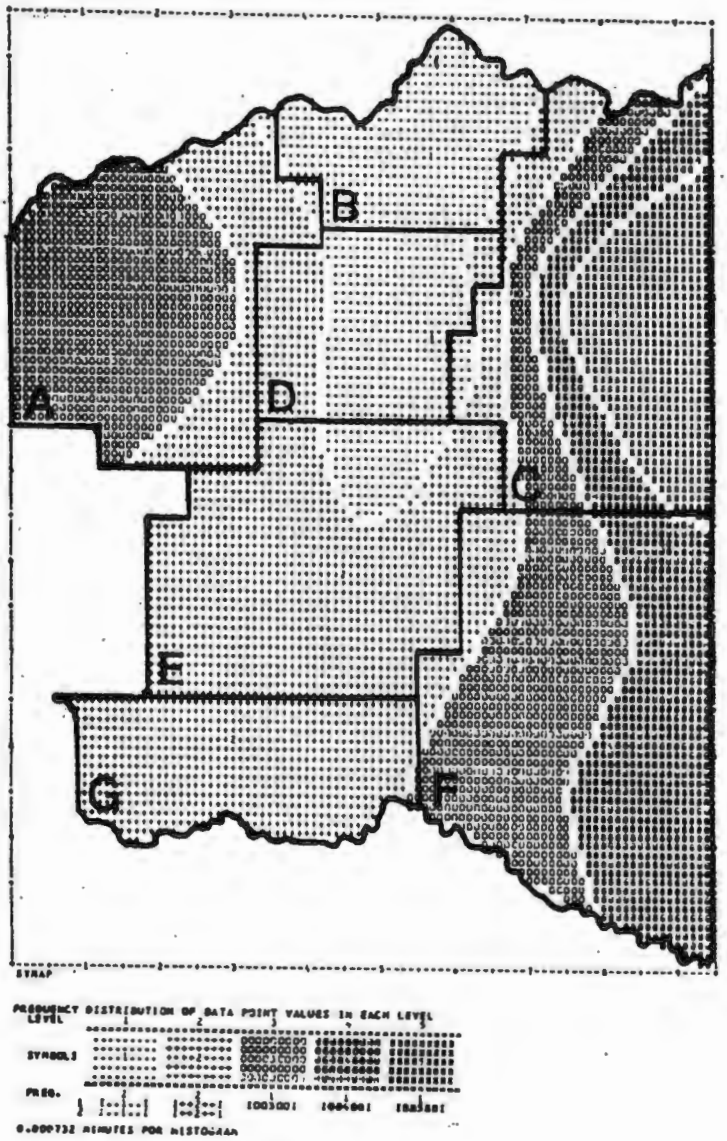


Figure VI-10. Relative density of recorded sites of unidentified prehistoric cultural affiliation, Management Region 6.

disturbance practices. Those potentially significant sites of uncertain prehistoric cultural affiliation are listed in Table VI-16.

Table VI-16. Sites of Uncertain Prehistoric Affiliation Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region 6.

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Choctaw County				
Bush	Ch-19	Uncertain Prehistoric	Open camp or village that may have preserved hearths and other features; may be substantial upland camp.	IA1-2, IB1, IC1?, IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1 & 3?
	Ch-189	Uncertain Prehistoric	Open camp with potential features and good preservation; can yield information on subsistence practices and resource.	IB1-2, IC1, 3, 4.
Raulston IV	CH-110	Uncertain Prehistoric	Open camp on bluff; may have intact deposits with evidence of site function and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
Haskell County				
P. Snow	Hs-96	Uncertain Prehistoric	Open camp or knapping station that could have useful information on site function and age.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Hs-102	Uncertain Prehistoric	Open camp that may have intact deposits; could yield clues to upland camp structure and use.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Hs-103	Uncertain Prehistoric	Lithic workshop or small open camp; may yield information on upland camp function and resource use.	IB1; IIA1-2?,IIB?, IIC?, IIE?
Porter Rockshelters	Hs-116	Uncertain Prehistoric	Series of small rockshelters that may have preserved deposits.	IB2, IC1 & 4.

Table VI-16. Sites of Uncertain Prehistoric Affiliation Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region 6.

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
LeFlore County				
Fry	Lf-94	Uncertain Prehistoric	Open site that may still have deposits with features and clues to site function, age, resource use, and settlement variability.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
	Lf-110	Uncertain Prehistoric	Open site that may have preserved deposits containing clues to age, function, resource uses, and settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1?, IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-3?
	Lf-111	Uncertain Prehistoric	Open site with seemingly intact deposits; useful for studying site function and local settlement practices.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
	Lf-112	Uncertain Prehistoric	Potentially preserved open camp or settlement	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
	Lf-113	Uncertain Prehistoric	Possibly preserved open camp or hamlet.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-4?
	Lf-114	Uncertain Prehistoric	Open site with potentially preserved deposits; may yield data on site function, age, and ties to local settlements.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5?
Owl Creek	Lf-194	Uncertain Prehistoric	Potentially buried camp or settlement; could have well preserved information on function, resource use, age, and settlement practices.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE?

Table VI-16. Sites of Uncertain Prehistoric Affiliation Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region 6.

	Site number	Cultural affiliation	Singificance	Recommendations
Pittsburg County				
	Ps-234	Uncertain Prehistoric	Small rockshelter with preserved hearths and thin midden; may yield evidence of special purpose camp, seasonality, and age.	IB1, IC1 & 4.

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