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THE GLASSCOCK SITE

34-Ps-96

AND TWO OTHER PREHISTORIC SITES IN

Pittsburg County, OKLAHOMA

Archeological Research Report Number 5, August 1978

Oklahoma Conservation Commission, 20 State Capitol Building, Oklahoma City, OK.

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THE GLASSCOCK SITE, 34-Ps-96

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PITTSBURG COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

by

DAVID T. HUGHES

AUGUST, 1978

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH REPORT, No. 5

OKLAHOMA CONSERVATION COMMISSION
20 STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

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The sites reported in this volume have been tested by three different crews operating over a period of more than two years. Charles S. Wallis, Jr., Archeologist for the Oklahoma Conservation Commission directed the testing of sites 34-Ps-86 and 34-Ps-88 and for his assistance in all phases of the report preparation is duly thanked. Bill Bellamy was present and an able worker for the testing of sites 34-Ps-88 and 34-Ps-96 and his able assistance was always welcome. Additional workers who worked on Ps-96 in the sub-freezing temperatures were David V. Hill, Alicia Jones, John D. Northcutt, and Kenneth Wilson. J. Daniel Rogers served as my assistant and foreman during the testing of Ps-96 and made the project work despite the climate. Other people who have contributed to this project have been Sheila J. Bobalik, Cherie Clarke, Lois Sanders, W. L. Neal, and Don G. Wyckoff. The report was typed by Pat Kirkland of the Oklahoma Conservation Commission. Her patience with last minute revisions is greatly appreciated. I take full responsibility for all statements that appear in this report.

ABSTRACT

Archeological sites Ps-86, Ps-88, and Ps-96 have been tested by the Oklahoma Conservation Commission. These tests indicated Ps-86 and Ps-88 are minor sites that were only minimally used. Site Ps-96 however, may represent an intensive occupation with components relating to occupations beginning in the Archaic and continuing until the late prehistoric Caddoan periods. Two localities of Ps-96 have been identified and tested. The dominant projectile point style on both localities is the contracting stemmed or Gary type. The major activity conducted at Locality 1 is inferred to have been lithic procurement and reduction. Locality 2 may represent a more generalized camp situation. Extensive mitigation of construction impacts on Locality 2 has been recommended.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Purpose of Report

This report is designed to provide information to the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service and other concerned State and Federal agencies and individuals regarding the impacts construction of Impoundments 9, 20, and 34 of the Brushy-Peaceable Creeks Watershed Plan will have on the prehistoric cultural resource base. Furthermore, a plan for recovery of information for site 34-Ps-96 in Impoundment 20 is suggested for implementation prior to initiation of construction activities.

Study Objectives

The main objectives of this study are, among others:

1) To evaluate the significance of archeological sites 34-Ps-86, 34-Ps-88, and 34-Ps-96 to the local, regional, and/or national resource base;

2) If significance is inferred, to outline the reasoning that lead to such an inference or, if not, how was the evaluative testing responsible for showing this lack of significance;

3) When a site has been inferred to be significant, to prepare a brief statement of the significance and outline a strategy for the mitigation of impacts that will be incurred through construction of the impoundments.

Procedures and Presentation of Study

Study objectives 1 and 2 have already been partially accomplished in earlier reports (referred to within the site descriptions below). The emphasis here is the presentation of data and arguments for the significance of each of the three sites and the third objective; outlining a mitigation strategy for archeological site 34-Ps-96. Additional data, beyond those used in the discussions of significance, are presented in tables or as brief descriptions within the following site reports.

Study Results

Archeological sites 34-Ps-86 and 34-Ps-88 were determined to require no additional investigations prior to construction of Impoundments 34 and 9, respectively. The Glasscock Site, 34-Ps-96, is interpreted as a major prehistoric habitation site containing cultural components representing occupations that began during the Archaic and may have extended into the Caddoan or Mississippian Period. Two localities of 34-Ps-96 have been identified and are believed to be related culturally, but different functionally.

Management Recommendations

No additional work will be required for sites 34-Ps-86 and 34-Ps-88. Because of the size, depth and significance of 34-Ps-96, the ideal management stance would be one of preserving the site as is and not constructing the proposed dam for Impoundment 20 at this location. Barring such preservation of the entire site, preservation of Locality 1 and extensive excavation of Locality 2 are recommended. The 1977 Reservoir Area Map for Impoundment 20 indicates a parking area planned on Locality 1 of Ps-96. If this is the only possible parking area and it cannot be avoided, excavations must be planned for Locality 1.

About the Site Name

Archeological site 34-Ps-96 had been named and referred to as the Glasscock Site on the assumption that the property it is on is owned by Mr. R. R. Glasscock. Review of the Reservoir Area Map shows that the site is actually on the property of Mr. Henry E. Mathis. Because of prior usage and to avoid confusion, the name Glasscock Site should be retained, but note of the correct property owner is made.

INTRODUCTION

This report is the final report of test excavations conducted by the Oklahoma Conservation Commission at three archeological sites in Pittsburg County, Oklahoma. The Glasscock Site, Ps-96, is recommended for mitigation prior to construction of Impoundment #20. The other two sites, Ps-86 and Ps-88, in Impoundments 9 and 34, respectively, are believed to require no additional work.

Environment and Physiography

The impoundments of the Brushy-Peaceable Creeks Watershed Project discussed here are in the southern portions of the McAlester Marginal Hills belt near the Hogback Frontal Belt of the Ouachita Mountain Province (Curtis and Ham 1972). Streams tend to drain north in a trellis pattern coming off the Ouachitas and emptying into Lake Eufaula (Figure 1). The area is at the tripartite boundaries of the oak-hickory association, the oak-hickory savannah, and the andropogon associes (Bruner 1931:Figure 2). An excellent recent summary of probable late prehistoric or early historic environment in extreme southeastern Pittsburg County and Pushmataha County has been compiled by Bobalik (1977). Elm and oak were the dominant trees in both the isolated prairies and the lowland forests (Bobalik 1977:9, 13). Oak-pine-hickory were the dominant associations in the upland forest (Bobalik 1977:9). In the present report, only site Ps-96 can be considered in an upland forest. The other two sites may be described as in lowland forest or marginal prairie situations. Streams at all three sites are perennial but pools and springs are probably available year round.

Archeological Background

Previous Archeological Research

During the past 30 years much archeological work has been done in and around Pittsburg County. Investigations in the Eufaula Reservoir were conducted from 1948 through 1950 (Johnson 1950, Wenner 1948). Emphasis during these earlier surveys was largely on late prehistoric village and ceremonial sites. Some 20 years later, prior to construction of the Arkansas Louisiana Natural Gas Pipeline, a survey which included some portions of Pittsburg County was conducted. The report of that survey is not widely available, but a report of the excavation of two Pittsburg County sites has been published (Penman 1974: 117-157). Additional work during the 1970's included a survey of the proposed U.S. Highway 69 route (Lopez and Keith 1976) where 5 archeological sites in Pittsburg County were recorded; survey and preliminary testing for the proposed Clayton Reservoir that will enter the extreme southeastern part of the country (Bobalik 1977), and work on the Watershed Protection Program Impoundments planned by the Soil Conservation Service (Harden 1975c; Saunders 1976; Wallis 1976).

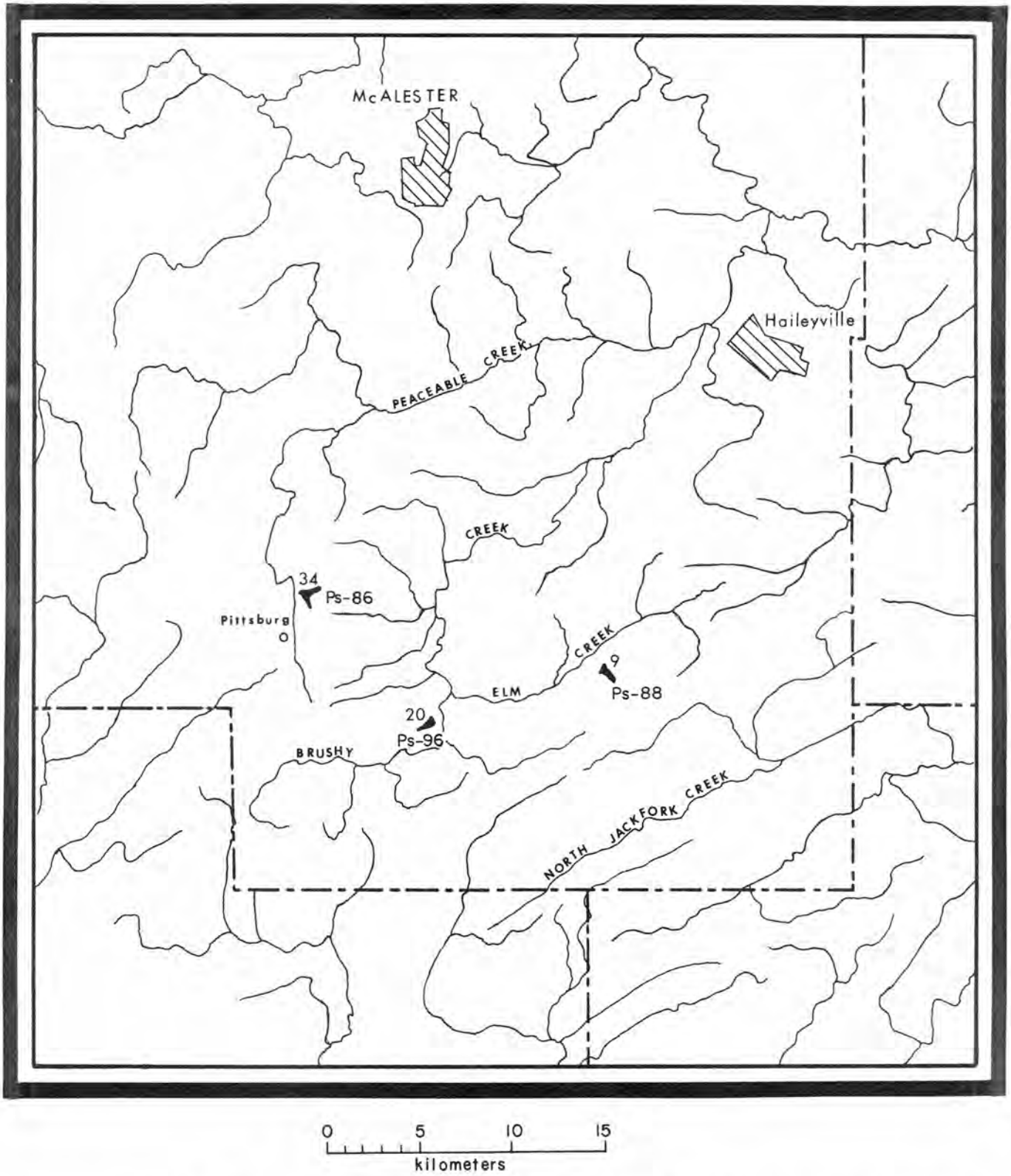


FIGURE 1: Map of Southeastern Pittsburg County showing the location of the sites and impoundments disussed in text.

This latter work, largely in the Brushy-Peaceable Creeks Watershed Program area, has produced information about 15 prehistoric archeological sites.

Additional work in the adjacent counties of Haskell, McIntosh, Hughes, Coal, Atoka, Pushmataha, and Latimer has been reported by Cheek et al. (1974), Duncan and Cheek (1976), Harden (1975a, 1975b), Hofman (1977), Hughes (1976, 1977a, 1977b), Imhoff (1975), Neal (1974), Prewitt (1974), Saunders (1977a, 1977b), Wallis (1975, 1976, 1977), and Young (1977a, 1977b), to list but a few of the more recent studies. Despite this recent intensity of work, there has been no comprehensive regional synthesis since Wyckoff's (1967) Broken Bow study.

Culture and Chronology

The most comprehensive review of the prehistoric cultural sequence in southeastern Oklahoma deals with the Broken Bow Reservoir area in McCurtain County (Wyckoff 1967). The few syntheses attempted for Pittsburg County have drawn heavily from Wyckoff's Broken Bow work and from the earlier summary published by Bell and Baerreis (1951). The prehistoric is divided into broad categories of Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and late Prehistoric or Sedentary Villager occupations. No recognizable Paleo-Indian artifacts were found on any of the sites described below, so this period will not be discussed.

The Archaic has been divided into three stages by Wyckoff (1967): the Early Archaic lasting approximately from 8000 to 4000 B.C.; the Intermediate Archaic continuing from 4000 B.C. until around 1500 B.C.; and the Late Archaic, represented in the Broken Bow area by the Lamas Branch Complex which lasted from 1500 B.C. to A.D. 1 or A.D. 500. The Archaic represents a stage of development where game hunting and the gathering of wild plant foods were the most important parts of the economy. Tools from Archaic sites show emphasis on these two activities with little or no indication of tools that could be used for processing cultigens. The Archaic cultures were regionally specialized with a great diversity of tool kits and adaptive strategies distributed throughout the region. The Early Archaic is contemporaneous in part with Plano occupations of the Plains and has some tools characteristic of both the Plains and the Eastern Woodlands. Diagnostic artifacts include Plainview and Meserve projectile point types similar to types found on the Plains; and Dalton, Kirk, Palmer, and San Patrice points as well as an end scraper with a graver projection more frequently associated with the Southeast culture area (Wyckoff (1967:44). It was suggested that this combination of materials on sites in the Broken Bow area may indicate that two different groups of people were involved in the occupations forming the prehistoric records at those sites (Wyckoff 1967:54).

The Intermediate Archaic occupations at Broken Bow are distinguished by the presence of Edgewood, Williams, Yarbrough, Carrollton, Dallas, and Meserve-like projectile points; notched cobbles or net weights; and unshaped grinding stones (Wyckoff 1967:Table 2, pp58-59), to list only a few of the major traits. Expanding stem points are dominant, followed by parallel stemmed points and finally, contracting stemmed varieties comprising about 13% of the sample at the Callaham site (Wyckoff 1967:64). Local cherts seemed to be the favored

material of the Intermediate Archaic; the late Archaic, exemplified in the Lamas Branch Complex, is indicated by the presence of Gary, Langtry, Lamas Branch Contracting Type I, Castroville, Ellis, Marshall, Palmillas, and Morhiss point types; stemmed hoes, slate blanks, cupstones, gorgets, and prepared grinding stones. Many other tool types are found in association with the Lamas Branch Complex. For a complete list see Wyckoff (1967:Table 3). Unlike the forms from the Intermediate Archaic, contracting and parallel stemmed dart points are dominant. Novaculite, a locally available material, appears to have been the material of preference for tools during the Late Archaic (Wyckoff 1967:85).

Beginning early in the Christian Era, perhaps between A.D. 1 and A.D. 500, cultigens were introduced into southeastern Oklahoma. This initiated the stage of development referred to by Wyckoff as the Sedentary Villagers (Wyckoff 1967:90-179). Two broad phases of development have been distinguished: The Gibson Aspect (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1200), and the Fulton Aspect (A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1600). In the Broken Bow area, the Gibson Aspect is represented by the Hochatown Complex which is suggested to date from A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1300 (Wyckoff 1967:126). The Hochatown Complex produced a rectangular house with double walls, two interior centerposts, interior hearth, and an extended entry oriented approximately east. Bundle, secondary, and extended primary burials may also be associated with Hochatown. Diagnostic artifacts are Gary, Bulverde, Ellis, Agee, Alba, Bonham, Homan, Scallorn-Coryell, Scallorn-Sattler, Reed, Granbury-Joshua, Granbury-Parker, and Young projectile points; double bitted axes; elliptical, ovate, and triangular knife forms; drills with a bifacially flaked base; several varieties of scrapers; and rectangular spatulate celts. Some of the varieties of pottery that are distinctive of Hochatown include grog tempered applique sherds, Hickory Fine Engraved, clay tempered engraved sherds and vessels, Canton Incised, Kiam incised, Johnson Incised Type I, clay tempered incised sherds, clay tempered neck-banded sherds, Beaver Pinched Type I, Pennington Punctate Incised, punctate incised sherds, Sanders Plain, Williams Plain, and Johnson Plain Types IV and V. Novaculite was still preferred for flaked tools, but quartzite was favored for choppers, double bitted axes, and hammerstones. For a more complete list of Hochatown traits, see Wyckoff (1967:Table 4). No detailed discussion of the traits associated with southeastern Oklahoma Fulton Aspect sites will be presented here because none of the sites that are discussed in this report appeared to have Fulton Aspect components.

Methods

The methods used in determining where to place test excavation units on Localities 1 and 2 of Ps-96 were considered to be the most expedient for the nature of the information needed. The data being sought were those relating to the vertical and horizontal extent of the site and its two known localities. Surface collections of Locality 1 provided sufficient information about the extent of this locality, therefore, three two-meter square test pits were selectively placed at the presumed central part of the site to determine how deep the cultural deposits might be and to estimate the probable contents of those deposits. Locality 2 was expected to be a large site area so the

five one-meter square test excavation units were scattered in a line beginning well upstream from the bulldozer trench where materials were known to be and extending downstream from the same trench. The geographic limits of Locality 2 were found to extend beyond the area tested.

During the analysis and report preparation, it became necessary to devise a classification of lithic materials that would be applicable to the understanding of lithic reduction techniques and sequences and would still be useful to the general archeological community. Since lithic materials are available in a wide variety of types and in high abundance on or near all of the sites and localities discussed in this report, it was felt that sorting into named types might indicate trade or procurement techniques which probably did not exist. Therefore, the sorting of material into the general categories of coarse chert, fine chert, and quartzite was done. This was hoped to be useful in determining whether or not the finer grained materials were preferred for small, light duty implements. Both of the chert categories are technically fine grained, but the coarse chert has a dull or flat luster and is generally opaque even on thin flake edges. The fine cherts are more glossy and tend to be more translucent than the coarse cherts. Quartzites include both orthoquartzites and metaquartzites.

Classification of the artifacts and other debris was performed in an attempt to determine the activities conducted on each site. Classification was in terms of lithic reduction stages, assuming coarsely flaked cobbles (cobble bifaces) to be the preliminary step in the sequence. From cobble bifaces come the coarse bifaces, and later stages of workmanship provide preforms, large and small fine biface fragments, and finally the various tool categories such as projectile points. Flakes are of course derived at all stages, but it is presumed that few decortication flakes are realized in the final stages of the reduction process. Retouched flakes were also counted. These flakes all have a regular secondary retouch on one or more edges that is usually unifacial. They are presumed to have been used for scraping and light cutting tasks. No measurements of edge angles or microscopic analysis of wear patterns were conducted for this report. Without detailed measurements of edge angles and microscopic wear analysis, inferences of function from gross morphology can be misleading. Therefore, with the exception of the term projectile point no functional categories are used in this report. The term projectile point is used out of tradition and does not indicate that all specimens so classed have definitely served that function exclusively.

THE GLASSCOCK SITE: 34-PS-96

The Glasscock site is located on a small tributary near its confluence with Brushy Creek. The site was originally believed to occupy the high ridge toe immediately above the southern dam end benchmark, Impoundment 20, Brushy Peaceable Creeks Watershed Project. Later investigations indicated a second locality in the floodplain of the tributary that had been exposed by minor earth moving activities. In this report, the ridge toe locality is referred to as Locality 1 and the floodplain Locality 2 (Figure 2). Vegetation occurring on the site includes the usual trees of the Oak-Hickory association in addition to some scattered pine near Locality 1. Exposure of the surface is poor with the exception of two recently cut roads bordering the first locality and bulldozer trenches cut into Locality 2.

The original investigations of Ps-96 produced 1 Gary point, 1 Scallorn point, 3 biface fragments, 15 'blanks', 7 cores, 2 hammerstones, 21 flaked cobbles, 48 utilized flakes, and 343 unmodified flakes (see Saunders 1976: 19-21). On the basis of his findings, Saunders recommended that this site be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (Saunders 1976:22). Ps-96 was placed on the Oklahoma Historic Sites list in April, 1977. Determination of eligibility for nomination to the National Register still needs to be made.

Evaluative testing of both localities of Ps-96 was done during the latter part of January, 1978. The weather placed the most severe constraint upon the fieldwork. Only the first day was above freezing and free of snow. Because of difficulties in screening the frozen soil for most of the week it is fairly certain that recovery of more delicate remains such as bone and pottery was reduced. Locality 2 was not discovered until after plans for the evaluative testing had been made. Therefore, evaluation of it had to be added to the original plan within the allotted time span. Despite these two constraints on the field work, sufficient information was obtained from both localities of Ps-96 to provide a framework for designing a mitigation strategy.

Locality 1

This locality is a large area bordered by two dirt roads (Figure 3). Deposits of cultural debris are shallow with the majority of the material occurring in the top 10 to 20 centimeters. Two features were found that may be related to cultural activities. Feature 1 (Figure 4) is a semi-circular pattern of stones that may be indicative of a hearth. No charcoal was found in association with this feature, but inclement weather precluded more than a partial exposure of it. The large quantity of burned and unburned sandstone in association with Feature 1 lead to the inference that it served as a hearth. Feature 2 is an anomalous soil change that forms a semi-circular pattern in the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of test 61S/5W. The north and east edges of this feature drop sharply downward. Matrix of the feature is a reddish-brown silty-clay which contrasts sharply with the yellow-brown sandy-loam of the rest of the site. No interpretation of Feature 2 can be made on the basis of present information. Feature 2 fill is sterile of cultural debris, suggesting that it may be a natural change in the soil and not culturally derived.

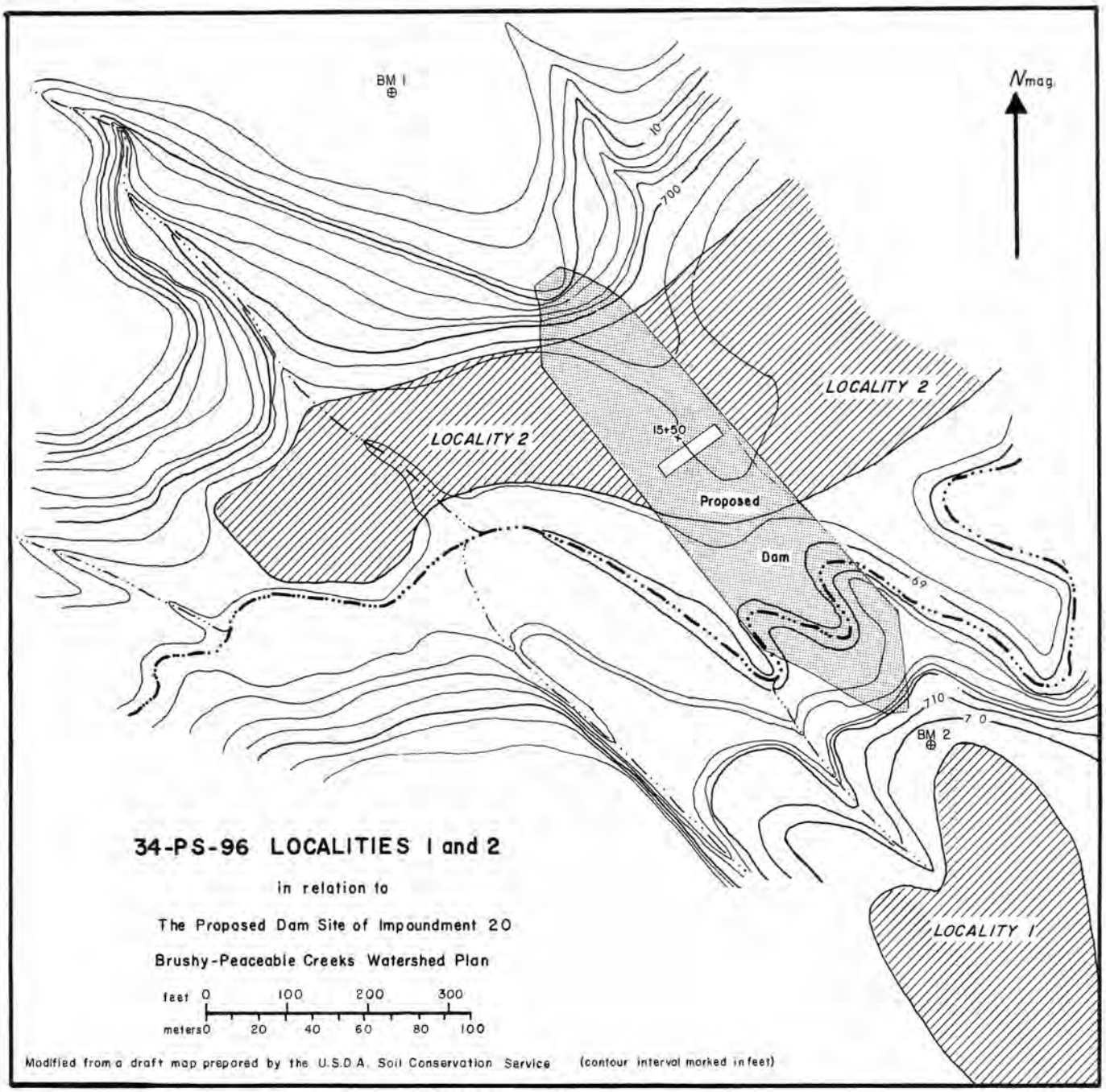

BM 1
N mag.
10
700
LOCALITY 2
LOCALITY 2
15+50
Proposed
Dam
69
710
7 0
BM 2
LOCALITY 1
34-PS-96 LOCALITIES 1 and 2
in relation to
The Proposed Dam Site of Impoundment 20
Brushy-Peaceable Creeks Watershed Plan
feet 0 100 200 300
meters 0 20 40 60 80 100
Modified from a draft map prepared by the U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service (contour interval marked in feet)

FIGURE 2

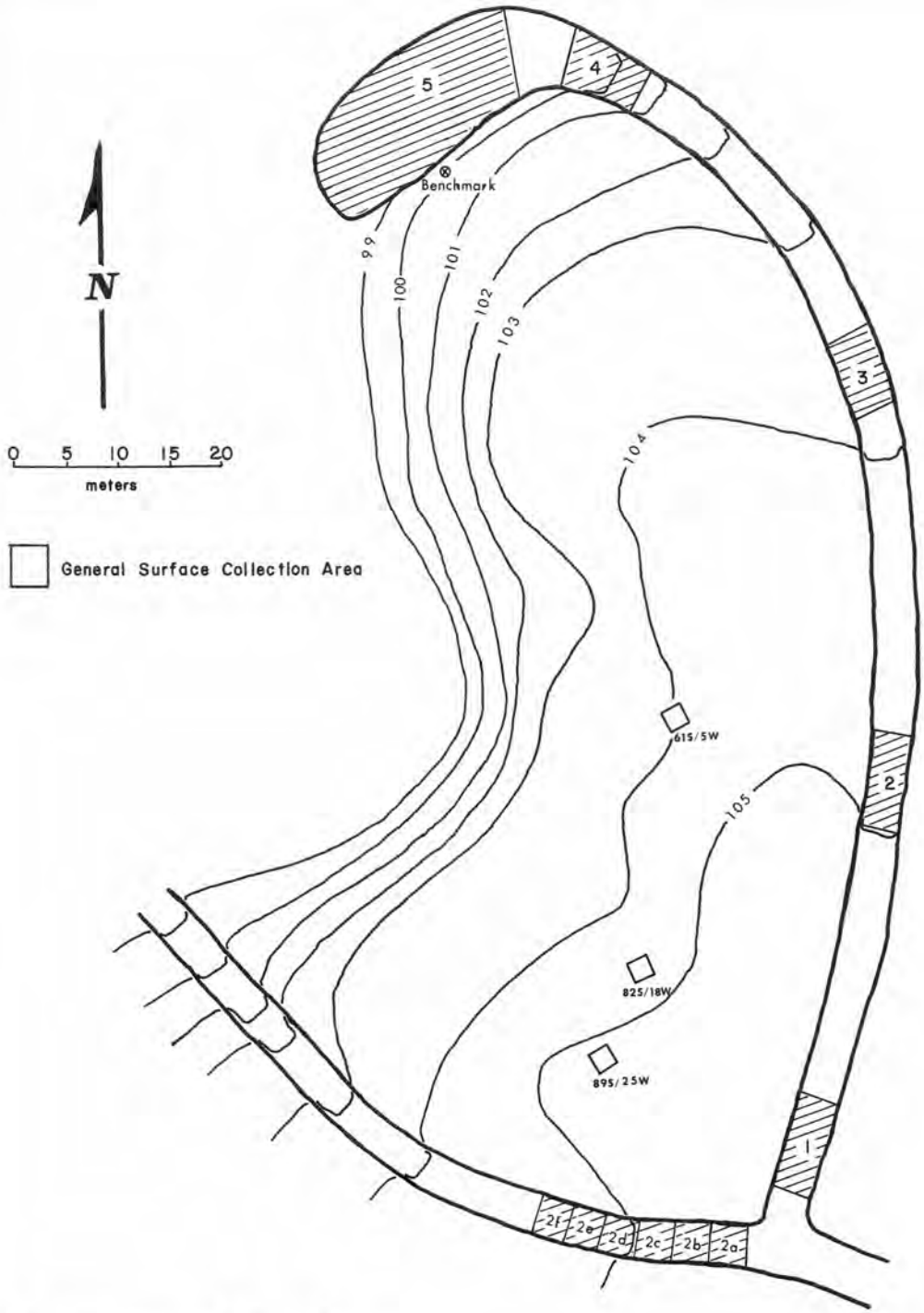


FIGURE 3: Locality I, 34-Ps-96

The Artifacts

Ceramics

Number of Specimens: 1 rim sherd
Provenience: See Figure 7
Description: This is a buff colored rim sherd with a dark brown paste, clay-grit temper, and a slightly bevelled lip. It seems to fit the description of LeFlore Plain (Brown 1971:58-63).

Projectile Points

Surface collections and test excavations produced 10 complete and 12 broken projectile points. Fifteen of these are contracting stemmed varieties, one a basally indented corner-notched form, one reminiscent of a Dalton type, 2 are triangular small dart or large arrow points, and three are fragments of small arrow points.

Contracting-Stem Points: (Figures 5 and 6 a-d)

Number of Specimens: 13
Provenience: See Figure 7
Description: These could all be characterized as Gary types with contracting stems and rounded or pointed bases. Lengths range from 42 mm to about 53 mm and an average length of 47.8 mm. The widest part of the point, the shoulder, tends to occur about 1/3 of the distance from the base to the tip. Thickness varies from 6.0 mm to slightly over 10 mm with an average of 7.3 mm. Twelve of these are made of fine chert. Five have platform and cortex remaining on the base suggesting they were manufactured from flakes. Nine are basal sections. None of the contracting stemmed points are made of quartzites.

Parallel-Stemmed Point: (Figure 6 e)

Number of Specimens: 1
Provenience: See Figure 7
Description: This could be classified with the Gary points, but the parallel stem edges, nearly straight base, and good workmanship suggest that it should receive separate treatment. The material of manufacture is a black, fine-grained chert present in only small quantities on the site. The blade is assymetrical with prominent barbs.

Triangular Points: (Figure 6 f, g)

Number of Specimens: 2
Provenience: See Figure 7
Description: These are similar to the Catan (Bell 1958:14) and Abasolo (Bell 1958:2) types. Size and form suggest that they could have served equally well for either dart or arrow points. Both exhibit coarse flaking and minimal pressure retouch. The larger specimen is of a coarse red and yellow banded chert and the smaller is made of a brown, fine-grained chert.

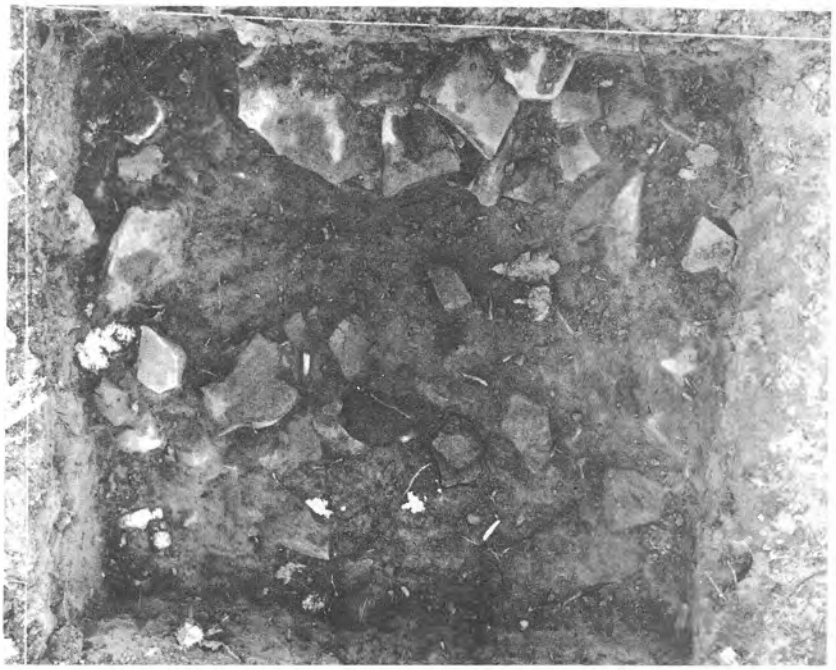


FIGURE 4: Photographs of Locality 1, 34-Ps-96. Bottom is general view of the site to the north. Top is Feature 1.

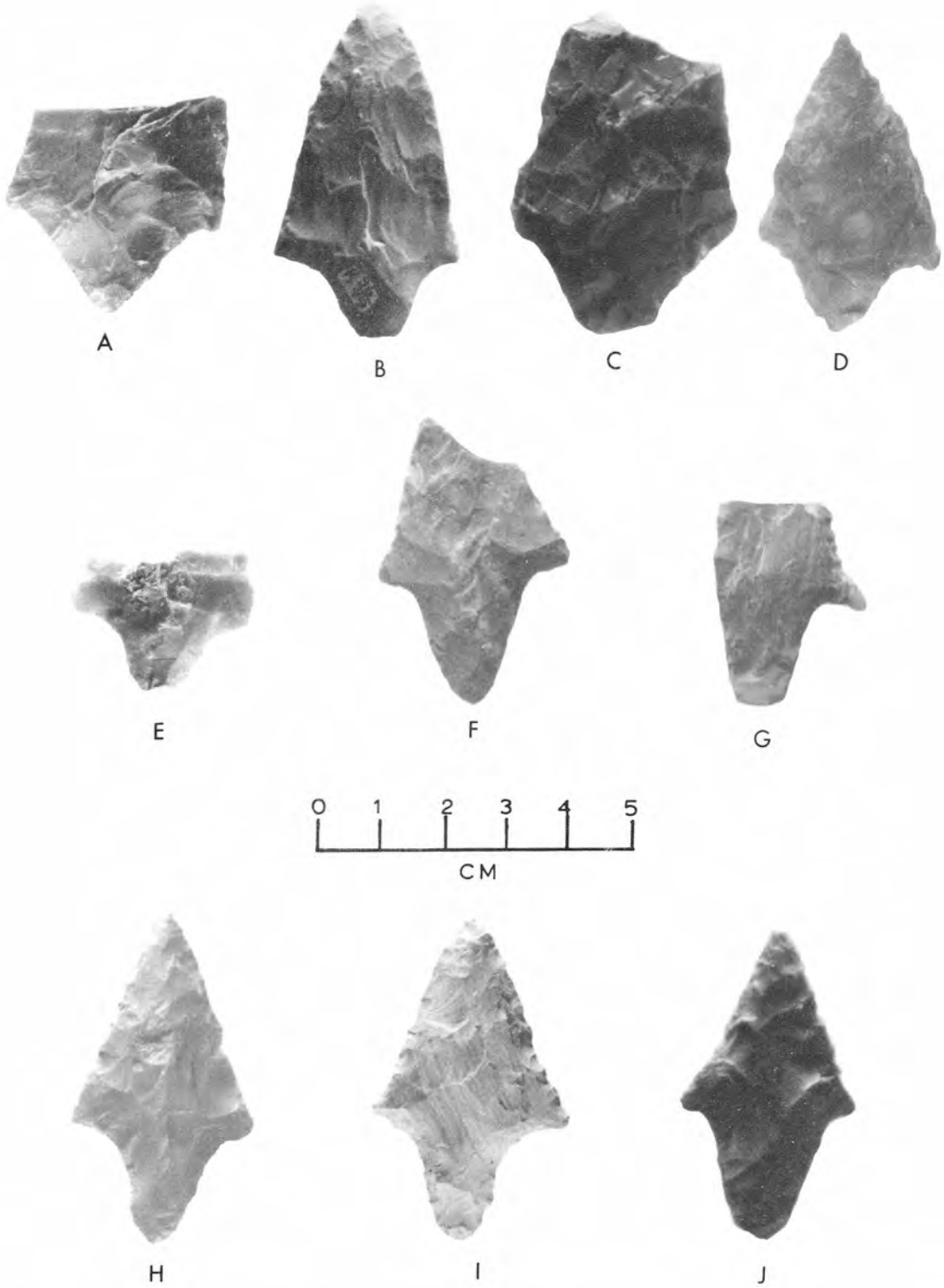


FIGURE 5: Contracting Stemmed Projectile Points from Locality 1, 34-Ps-96.

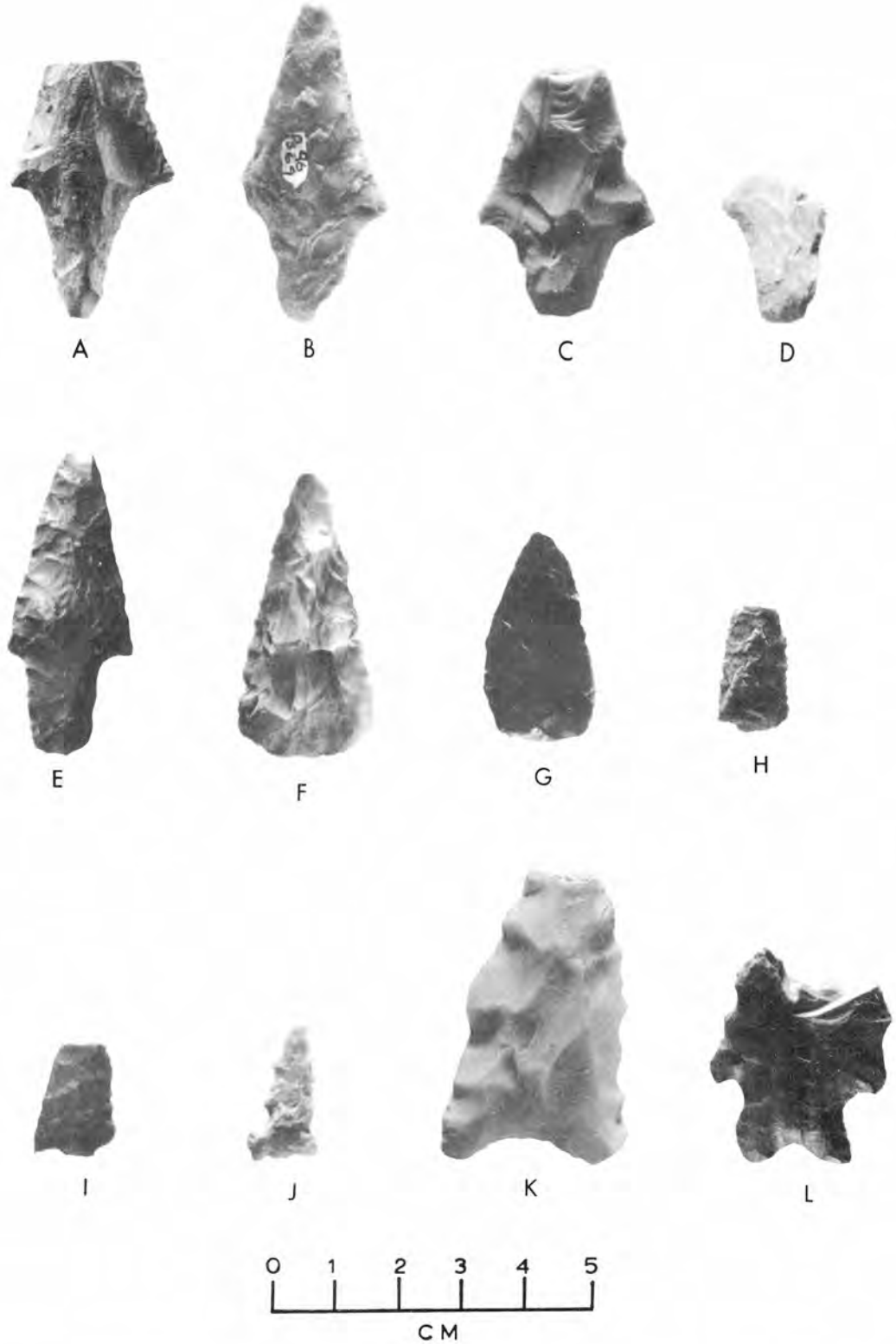


FIGURE 6: Additional Projectile Points from Locality 1 of Ps-96. a-d, contracting stemmed points; e, parallel stemmed point; f-g, triangular points; h-i, corner notched Scallorn points; j, side notched point; k, Dalton point; l, Frio point.

Corner-notched arrow points: (Figure 6 h, i)

Number of Specimens: 2
Provenience: See Figure 7
Descriptions: Both are missing the tips, stems and bases. All resemble the Scallorn type. One specimen has a finely serrated edge. All are made from a translucent, fine-grained chert.

Side-notched arrow points: (Figure 6 j)

Number of Specimens: 1
Provenience: See Figure 7
Description: This small point is made of a fine grained chert with a broad base and constricted blade. Workmanship is quite crude overall. No typological assignment can be made on this point.

Other Projectile Points: (Figure 6 k, l)

Number of Specimens: 2
Provenience: See Figure 7
Description: The first of these (Figure 6 k) is a crudely chipped lanceolate point made of novaculite. It is broken about mid-blade. This represents the only novaculite found on the site. Most probable typological affiliation for this specimen is with the Dalton type. The second specimen (Figure 6 l) is a Frio type. It has been crudely chipped from a fine-grained, banded chert and is broken about mid-blade. Some retouch in the area of the break may indicate that it was re-used as a spokeshave or scraper after being broken.

Bifaces

Cobble Bifaces:

Number of Specimens: 21
Provenience: See Figure 7
Description: This group of worked stone shows secondary or cobble cortex on one or both surfaces. The pattern of flaking is erratic and shows that primarily percussion techniques were used in the reduction process. It is presumed that they were not reduced further because of flaws in the material or other factors which made them impractical for further reduction. Lithic types are: 17 fine chert, 3 coarse chert, and 1 quartzite.

Coarse Bifaces:

Number of Specimens: 19
Provenience: See Figure 7
Description: These objects are a bit thinner and show somewhat more attention to shape and controlled workmanship than do the cobble bifaces. The primary reduction technique is still percussion, although soft hammer percussion may have been used predominantly. The most common material is fine chert with 14 of fine chert, 2 of coarse chert, and 3 of quartzite.

Preforms:

Number of Specimens: 13
Provenience: See Figure 7
Description: Attention to form seems important to the designation of this class. The specimens are all quite thick, but the tendency for the development of a rectangular or laurel-leaf shape is quite apparent. Some of these may in fact have been used as tools, but such interpretation is uncertain. Both percussion and to a minor extent pressure flaking were used in the production of these specimens. Lithic types are: 8 of fine chert, 4 of coarse chert, and 1 of quartzite.

Fine Bifaces:

Number of Specimens: 19
Provenience: See Figure 7
Description: All of these are distinctly thinner than the preforms, and have a less sinuous and more regular edge. Of this reduction class, 14 are made of fine chert and 5 are of coarse chert.

Possible Biface Tool Fragments:

Number of Specimens: 6
Provenience: See Figure 7
Description: With the exception of one specimen (Figure 9d) all of these specimens are probably the bases or tips of small projectile points. Since this determination is uncertain they are classed here simply as bifaces. The one exception is a thick, narrow fragment of what may be a drill. All of these possible biface tool fragments are of fine chert.

Outrepasse Flakes:

Number of Specimens: 3
Provenience: See Figure 7
Descriptions: These are biface thinning flakes that represent an error in chipping, such that part of the edge of the biface was removed with the flake. All 3 are of fine chert.

Bifacial Scraper:

Number of Specimens: 1
Provenience: See Figure 7
Description: This specimen is a large, broken secondary decortication flake that has been bifacially worked with one edge substantially steeper than the others. The inferred function as a scraper was made from the steepness of the edge.

	Total Number of Flakes	Total Weight of Flakes	Retouched Flakes	Triangular Points	Contracting Stem Points	Expanding Stem Points	Other Points	Fine Biface Fragments	Outrepasse Flakes	Biface Tool Fragments	Preforms	Coarse Bifaces	Cobble Bifaces	Scraper	Hammerstones	Pottery	Milling Slabs	Manos	
General Surface Collection 1	262	---	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	270
General Surface Collection 2	177	---	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177
General Surface Collection 3	76	---	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	79
General Surface Collection 4	75	---	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
General Surface Collection 5	11	---	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
General Surface Collection 2a	56	---	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	64
General Surface Collection 2b	7	---	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
General Surface Collection 2c	75	---	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	76
General Surface Collection 2d	75	---	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	78
General Surface Collection 2e	36	---	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
General Surface Collection 2f	6	---	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Miscellaneous Surface Material	-	---	1	-	5	1	2	1	-	-	1	5	5	-	1	-	1	-	23
Square 89S/25W:NE¼, Level 1	323	647.3	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	330
Level 2	420	768.4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	5	-	-	-	1	1	436
Level 3	133	157.9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135
Level 4	84	106.2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
Level 5	25	21.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
NW¼, Level 1	220	311.9	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	223
SE¼, Level 1	277	283.8	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	281
SW¼, Level 1	211	301.2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	214
Square 82S/18W:NE¼, Level 1	793	764.9	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	801
NW¼, Level 1	715	646.6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	718
Level 2	518	436.0	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	525
Level 3	465	342.4	7	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	481
SE¼, Level 1	660	528.6	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	666
SW¼, Level 1	757	744.3	11	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	780
Square 61S/5W: NE¼, Level 1	212	184.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212
Level 2	448	515.1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	456
Level 3	417	330.9	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	426
Level 4	70	63.7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
NW¼ ,Level 1	205	221.8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
SE¼, Level 1	359	293.0	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	365
SW¼, Level 1	297	333.1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	303
Level 2	207	221.8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208
TOTAL	8672	8225.2	68	2	14	2	4	19	3	6	13	21	21	1	10	1	4	2	8863

FIGURE 7: Provenience and catalog of materials from Locality I of 34-Ps-96

Flaked Axe:

Number of Specimens: 1
Provenience: Surface
Description: A quartzite cobble was percussion flaked into form to make this piece. There is some minimal evidence of dulling through use. It is from such evidence that use as an axe is inferred.

Retouched Flakes:

Number of Specimens: 68
Provenience: See Figure 7
Description: The retouch on these flakes is dominantly unifacial and is believed to be the result of utilization. The precise mode of use cannot be determined at present, but both scraping and cutting activities seem indicated. Of these specimens, 56 are fine chert, 8 coarse chert, and 4 quartzite.

Unmodified Debris:

Flakes of chert and quartzite recovered from the test excavation at Locality 1 totaled 7796 with a combined weight of 7404.3 grams (Figure 8). Fine cherts were the most common material, comprising 89.25% of the sample by count; followed by coarse chert (549 flakes) with 7.04%; and least abundant, quartzite (289 flakes) which makes up only 3.71% of the sample. For all three materials, the most common flakes were interior or blank flakes while primary and secondary decortication flakes and blocky shatter debris were present in about equal but small quantities. Weights and counts of each flake class were taken and the results for all materials plotted by proportions (Figures 10 and 11). The weights of flakes per class tend to indicate that all flakes of coarse chert and quartzite are larger (weigh more) than equivalent flake types for fine chert (see Figures 10 and 11). Vertical and horizontal provenience of flake material provided by both counts and weights of flakes is presented in Figure 12.

Ground and Battered Stones

Hammerstones:

Number of Specimens: 10
Provenience: See Figure 7
Description: These are quartzite pebbles that show some battering on one or both ends of the pebble. The form of the pebbles and nature of the damage suggests use as hammers in lithic reduction operations.

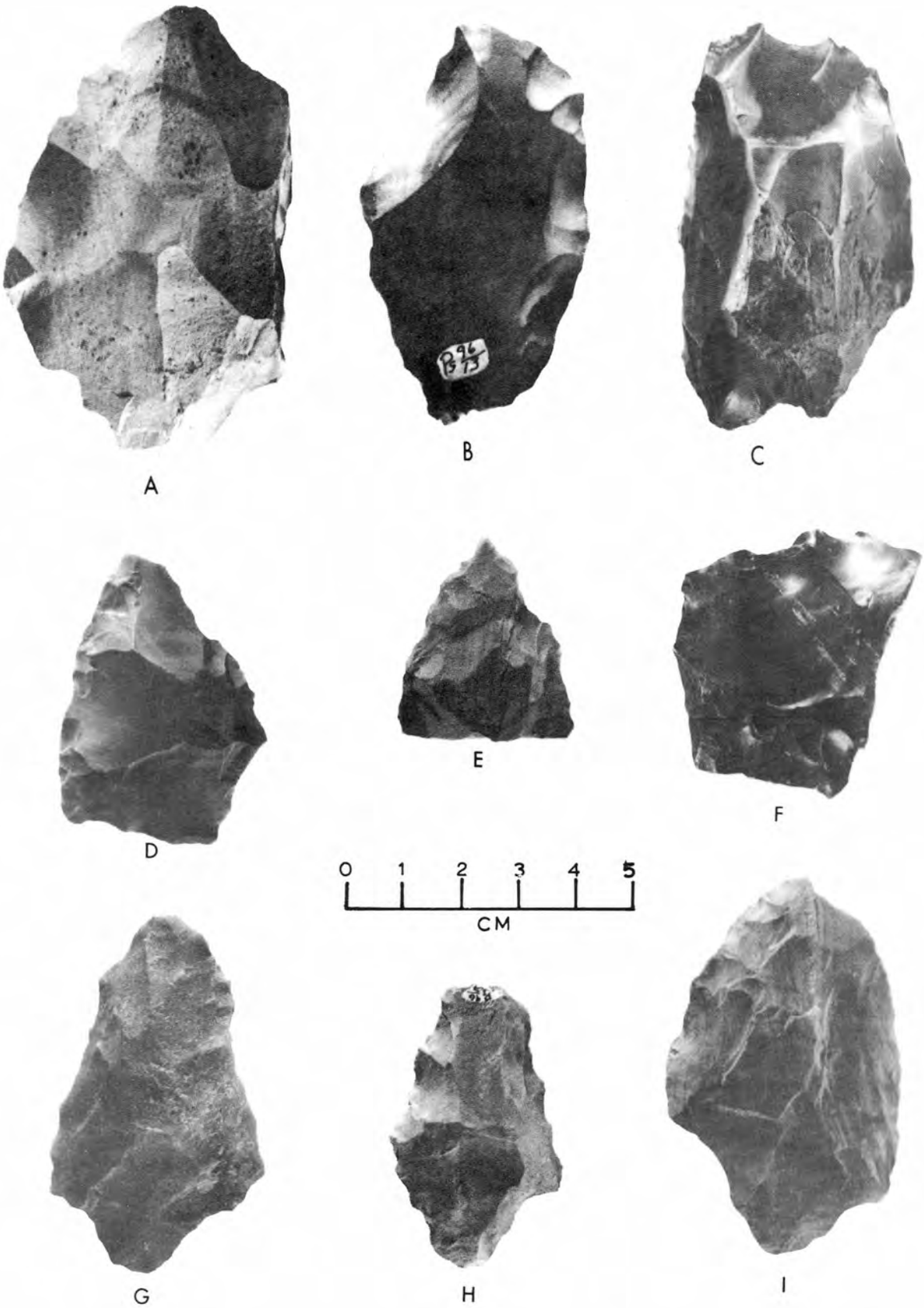


FIGURE 8: Bifacial Artifacts from Locality 1 of Ps-96. a-c, Cobble Bifaces; d-f, Coarse bifaces; g-i, Preforms.

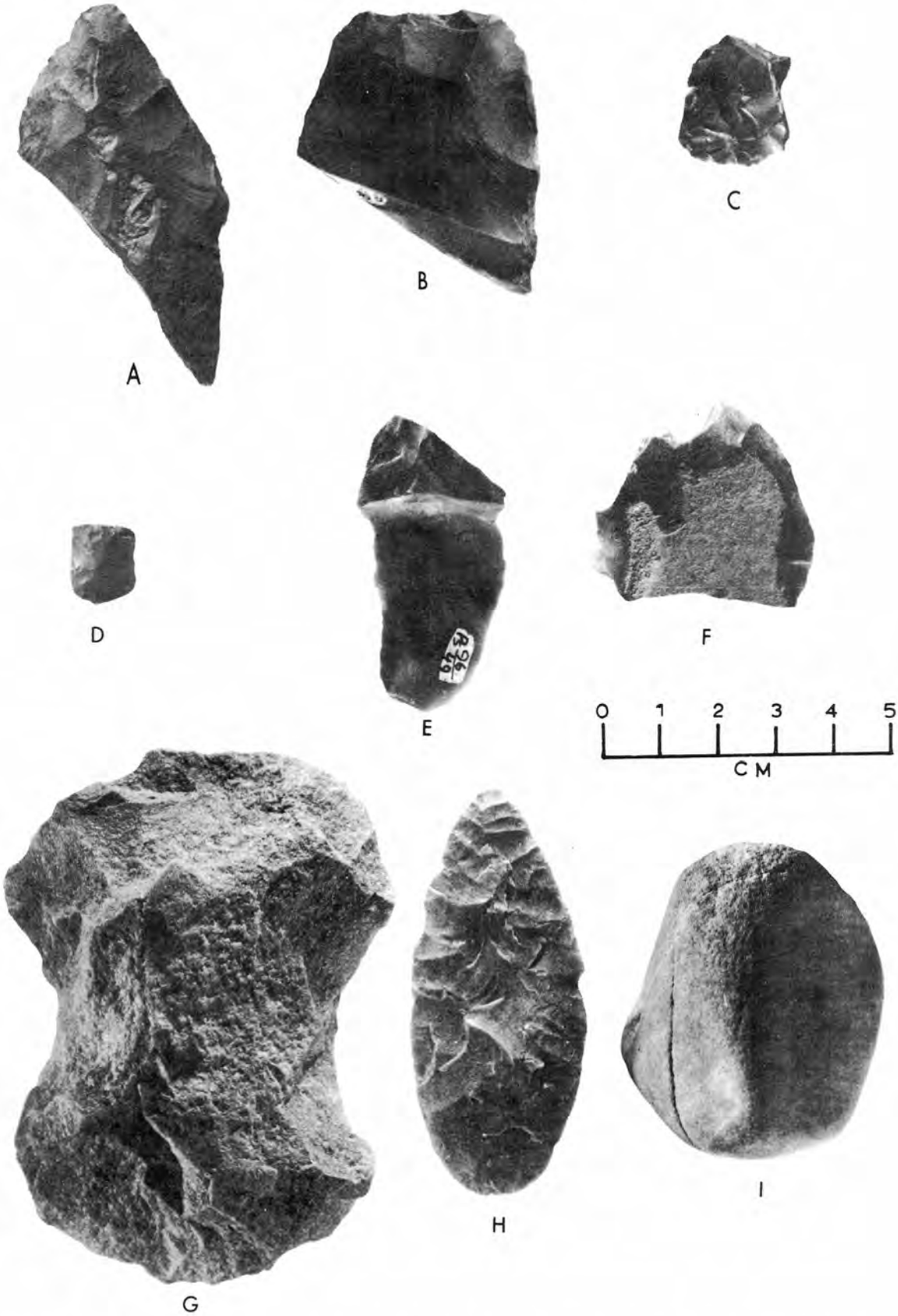
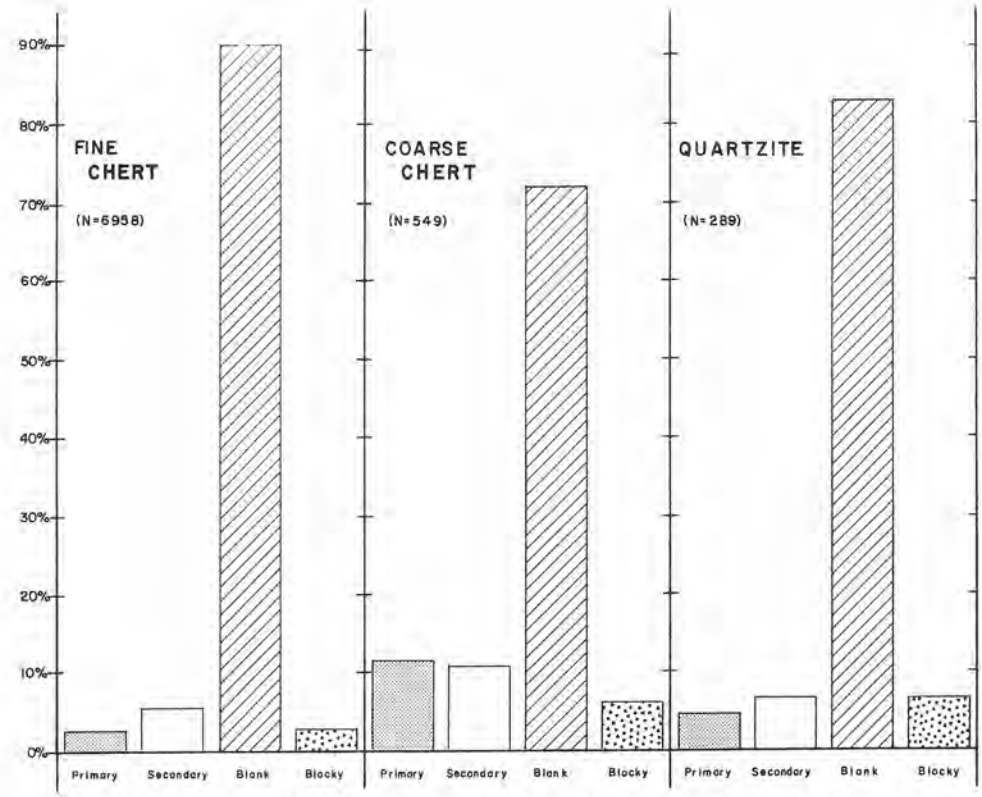
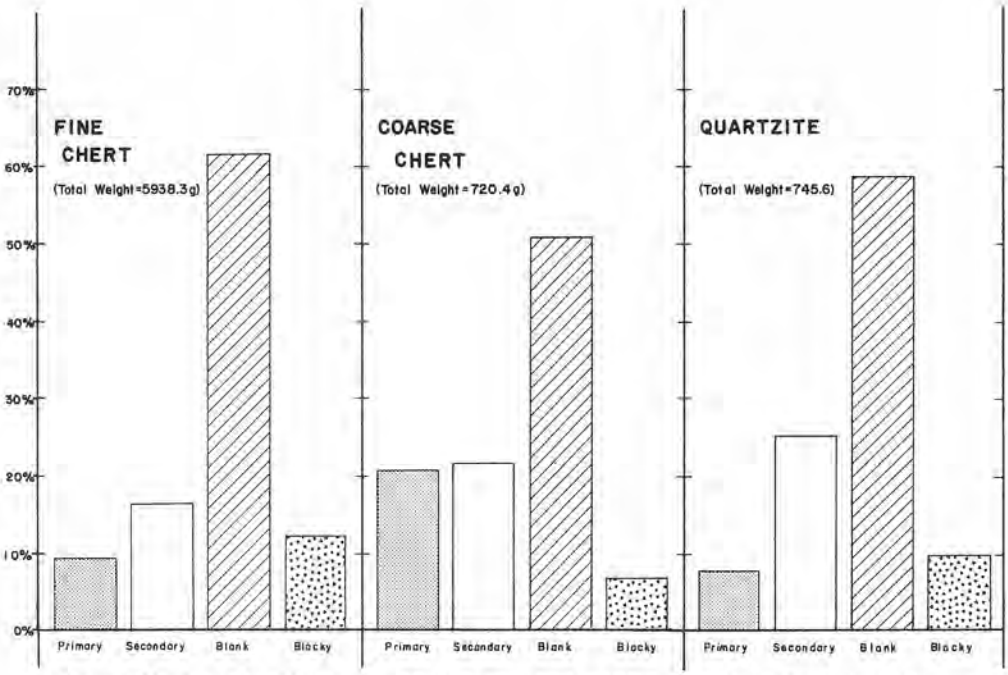


FIGURE 9: Additional Bifacial Artifacts from Locality 1. a-b, Finished Bifaces; c-d, Biface tool fragments; e, Outrepassé flake; f, Biface scraper; g, Biface scraper; h, Biface tool (knife); i, hammerstone.

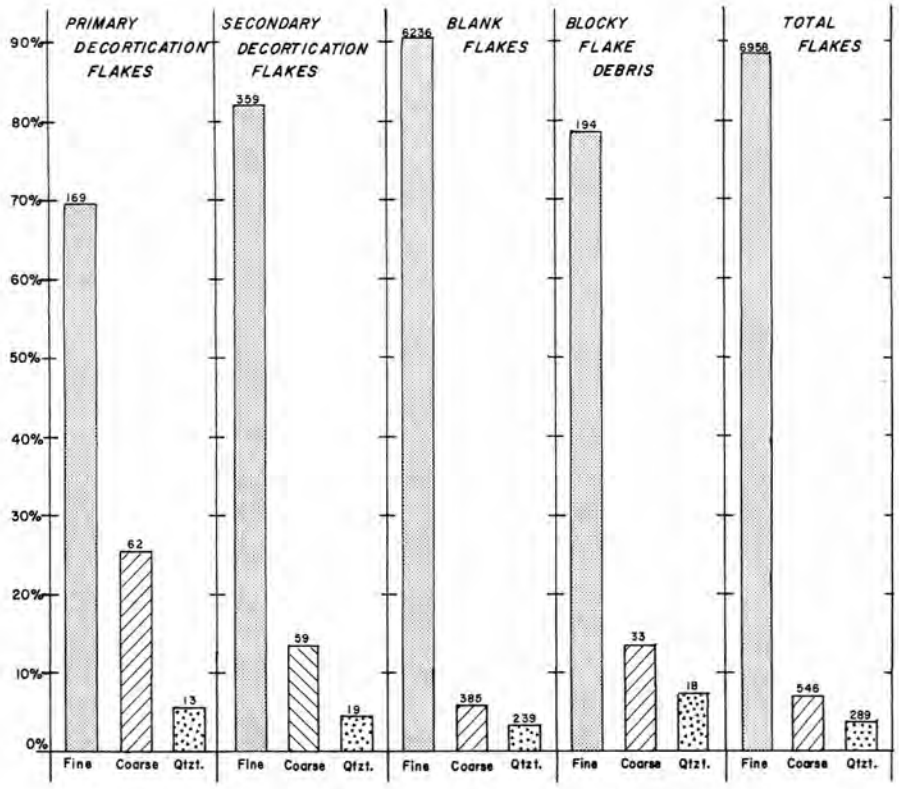


Proportions of flake types by count within each material class

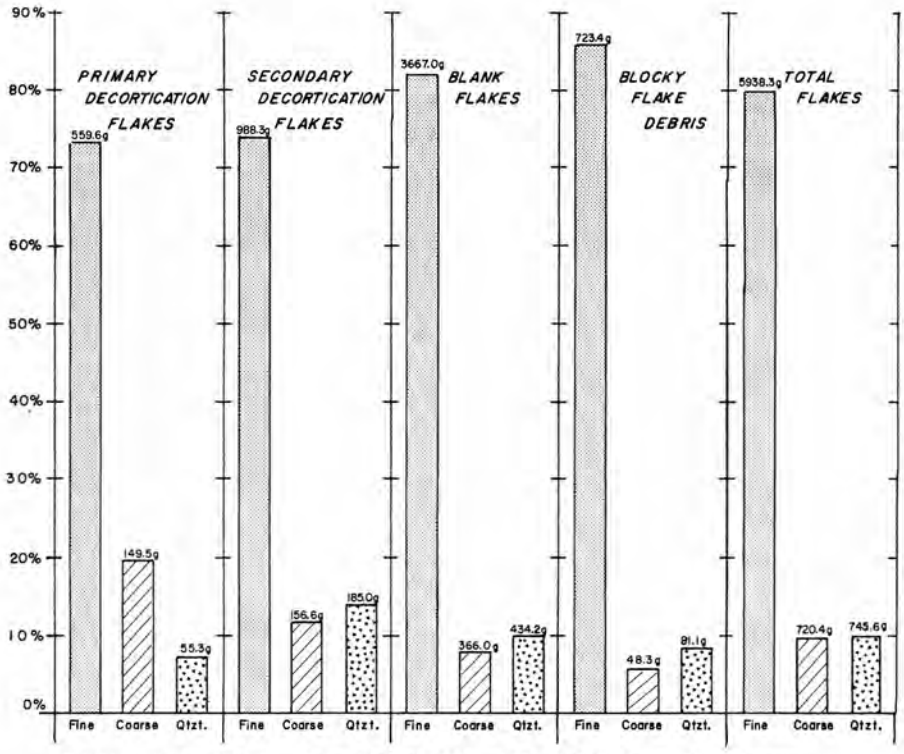


Proportions of flake types by weight within each material class

FIGURE 10: Proportions of Flake Types Within Material Classes for Locality I of 34-Ps-96



Proportions by count of material classes within each flake type category.



Proportions by weight of material classes within each flake type category

FIGURE 11: Proportions of material classes within flake type categories for Locality 1, 34-Ps-96.

Provenience		FINE CHERT				COARSE CHERT				QUARTZITE				TOTAL			
		Primary Flakes	Secondary Flakes	Blank Flakes	Blocky Debris	Primary Flakes	Secondary Flakes	Blank Flakes	Blocky Debris	Primary Flakes	Secondary Flakes	Blank Flakes	Blocky Debris	Primary Flakes	Secondary Flakes	Blank Flakes	Blocky Debris
89S/25W:NE¼, Level 1	#	11	27	199	11	6	5	7	16	1	1	18	14	18	33	224	41
	wt.	38.4	33.9	149.8	19.3	8.6	4.5	6.0	22.8	0.5	5.3	47.6	53.6	47.5	43.7	203.4	95.7
Level 2	#	5	27	331	10	2	0	12	0	3	2	21	0	10	29	364	10
	wt.	33.4	39.7	176.5	20.7	1.7	0.0	7.7	0.0	6.8	6.4	36.7	0.0	41.9	46.1	220.9	20.7
Level 3	#	6	0	109	5	1	2	5	0	0	0	3	0	7	2	117	5
	wt.	8.8	0.0	57.6	37.2	4.2	8.5	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	13.0	8.5	71.9	37.2
Level 4	#	6	2	68	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	2	70	6
	wt.	23.0	2.3	54.5	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	23.0	2.3	55.6	25.3
Level 5	#	1	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	23	0
	wt.	1.5	0.4	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.5	0.4	19.9	0.0
89S/25W:NW¼: Level 1	#	0	7	165	24	1	0	5	0	0	0	15	0	1	7	185	24
	wt.	0.0	18.0	164.9	44.5	7.5	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.9	0.0	7.5	18.0	196.8	44.5
89S/25W:SE¼, Level 1	#	4	20	205	16	2	0	7	0	0	0	22	1	6	20	234	17
	wt.	5.0	47.7	131.7	63.5	9.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.6	14.0	47.7	158.0	64.1
89S/25W:SW¼, Level 1	#	5	21	160	5	0	0	6	3	2	2	5	1	7	23	171	9
	wt.	7.5	49.2	119.2	20.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	4.3	15.7	41.1	17.4	12.6	23.2	90.4	150.7	36.9
Square Total	#	38	105	1259	77	12	7	42	19	6	5	87	16	56	117	1388	112
	wt.	117.6	191.3	871.6	230.5	31.0	13.0	51.0	27.1	23.0	52.8	154.6	66.8	171.6	257.1	1077.2	324.4
82S/18W:NE¼, Level 1	#	9	14	689	10	3	2	37	0	0	3	23	0	12	19	749	10
	wt.	23.5	106.2	403.1	29.3	7.4	7.4	36.0	0.0	0.0	56.5	48.4	0.0	30.9	170.1	487.5	29.3
NW¼, Level 1	#	7	35	594	30	0	2	28	0	0	0	19	0	7	37	641	30
	wt.	47.5	77.2	354.4	103.8	0.0	17.0	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	0.0	47.5	94.2	401.1	103.8
Level 2	#	15	12	410	18	6	1	37	2	0	0	17	0	21	13	464	20
	wt.	19.6	60.4	229.0	35.3	17.4	4.2	20.7	9.6	0.0	0.0	39.8	0.0	47.5	94.2	401.1	103.8
Level 3	#	11	18	406	7	2	2	12	0	0	0	7	0	13	20	425	7
	wt.	61.2	51.4	190.7	15.9	4.3	5.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	65.0	56.7	204.3	15.9
SE¼, Level 1	#	16	13	563	9	1	0	38	0	0	2	18	0	17	15	619	9
	wt.	36.7	47.3	344.8	17.6	1.1	0.0	32.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	37.9	0.0	37.8	48.4	414.9	17.6
SW¼, Level 1	#	18	30	591	14	12	9	43	10	2	3	25	2	32	42	659	26
	wt.	62.5	146.5	388.3	32.1	20.9	14.5	25.9	10.3	5.8	6.7	30.8	4.3	89.2	167.7	445.0	46.7
Square Total	#	76	122	3253	88	24	16	195	12	2	8	109	2	102	146	3557	102
	wt.	251.0	489.0	1910.3	234.0	51.1	48.4	150.3	19.9	5.8	64.3	181.7	4.3	307.9	601.7	2242.3	258.2
61S/5W: NE¼, Level 1	#	3	15	159	4	0	2	21	2	0	1	2	0	3	18	182	6
	wt.	9.0	36.2	96.0	20.8	0.0	4.4	8.8	1.3	0.0	1.0	7.0	0.0	9.0	41.6	111.8	22.1
Level 2	#	11	17	355	10	7	8	30	0	2	1	7	0	20	26	392	10
	wt.	21.6	33.8	188.8	122.2	29.7	41.1	21.9	0.0	10.3	17.0	28.7	0.0	61.6	91.9	239.4	122.2
Level 3	#	10	24	330	2	5	9	22	0	2	2	11	0	17	35	363	2
	wt.	25.3	48.7	162.5	2.3	20.4	13.8	25.6	0.0	12.8	1.8	17.7	0.0	58.5	64.3	205.8	2.3
Level 4	#	2	2	54	1	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	58	1
	wt.	18.5	2.6	23.0	5.6	6.4	6.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.9	8.8	24.4	5.6
SW¼, Level 1	#	2	13	167	2	4	0	15	0	0	0	3	0	6	13	185	2
	wt.	13.9	49.1	80.1	4.5	4.0	0.0	65.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	17.9	49.1	150.3	4.5
NE¼, Level 1	#	6	28	276	3	3	10	32	0	0	0	4	0	9	38	312	3
	wt.	41.9	58.3	130.6	9.9	1.9	27.9	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	43.8	86.2	153.1	9.9
SW¼, Level 1	#	11	15	231	1	2	1	26	0	0	1	9	0	13	17	266	1
	wt.	37.3	47.0	137.5	36.1	3.7	0.2	13.1	0.0	0.0	31.8	26.4	0.0	41.0	79.0	177.0	36.1
Level 2	#	10	18	152	6	1	3	8	0	1	1	7	0	12	22	167	6
	wt.	23.5	32.3	66.6	57.5	1.3	1.6	7.1	0.0	3.4	16.3	12.2	0.0	28.2	50.2	85.9	57.5
Square Total	#	55	132	1724	29	26	36	158	2	5	6	43	0	86	174	1925	31
	wt.	191.0	308.0	885.1	258.9	67.4	95.2	164.7	1.3	26.5	67.9	97.9	0.0	284.9	471.1	1147.7	260.2
GRAND TOTAL	#	169	359	6236	194	62	59	395	33	13	19	239	18	244	437	6870	245
	wt.	559.6	988.3	3667.0	723.4	149.5	156.6	366.0	48.3	55.3	185.0	434.2	71.1	764.4	1329.9	4467.2	842.8

FIGURE 12: Weights and counts of excavated flakes from Locality I, 34-Ps-96

Milling slabs:

Number of Specimens: 4
Provenience: See Figure 7
Description: Large sandstone slabs, about 15 cm thick, with circular areas near their centers pecked out and then ground. These are presumed to have been prepared and partially used as grinding slabs.

Manos:

Number of Specimens: 2
Provenience: See Figure 7
Description: One of these two specimens is a cobble of well indurated sandstone that has been minimally used in a grinding mode, perhaps as part of a milling operation that involved the milling basins above. The other is a large quartzite cobble that may have served as a grinding implement: the macroscopically visible wear is not sufficient to ascertain whether or not use actually occurred.

Soils and Stratigraphy

Locality 1 of Ps-96 has very thin soils and little or no apparent change in the upper 40 centimeters where the cultural materials occur. The soil is generally a stony-sandy loam with a leaf mulch cap about 5 centimeters thick. Cultural material as indicated by flake counts is most abundant in the upper 30 centimeters of the deposit (Figure 12).

Interpretations of Locality 1

From the limited number of features found in Locality 1 and the still more limited area opened during the testing, interpretations about the time or age of occupation and possible activities occurring there are of necessity somewhat tenuous. The tool types present, including the large number of hammerstones, would suggest that lithic reduction was one of the more important tasks conducted here. Additionally, a note was made during the analysis of flake debris that a large proportion, perhaps 5% of the flakes encountered had been badly burned and showed marked heat spalling. This in addition to the presence of Feature 1, could indicate that some of the naturally occurring chert gravels on the site were being heat treated prior to final reduction. The inferred activities of lithic reduction are supported by the very large number of waste flakes and partially worked cobbles recovered from the site. Other activities which probably occurred on the site are food processing, as indicated from the presence of the milling slabs and manos, and hunting, evidenced by the large number of projectile points found here. Another possibility, rather than the processing of foods by grinding, is that the grinding implements themselves were being prepared on the site utilizing locally available sandstone.

The age of occupation of Locality 1 is no more certain than the activities performed. LeFlore Plain pottery, Scallorn points, and perhaps the Gary Points would be indicative of a Caddoan, possibly Gibson Aspect, occupation on the site. The other dart points and Gary points could also indicate an Archaic occupation.

Most probably there are at least two components represented in the thin cultural horizon of Locality 1: a late prehistoric Caddoan occupation and an earlier Archaic occupation.

The tests conducted by the Conservation Commission were not adequate to delimit the different cultural horizons but they do indicate the site is minimally disturbed. Therefore, components should be distinguishable either vertically or horizontally in a more intensive excavation of the site area.

Locality 2: The Floodplain

This part of the Glasscock Site was not discovered during the original survey because of the buried deposits. Re-investigation of the area prior to testing showed numerous flakes and artifacts in a bulldozer trench that had been cut into the floodplain (See Figure 2). Since it appeared that this second locality in the floodplain was in even greater danger of destruction from construction than the ridge-toe locality, plans for evaluative testing were expanded to include the area of these new discoveries. No definite features were located during the testing of Locality 2 but there is a possibility that a single post-mold was found at about level 3 in Test 3. Expansion of the test to determine the validity of this inference was made impossible by inclement weather.

The Artifacts:

Surface collections and test excavations produced 8 projectile points and a number of other smaller artifacts. This locality did not produce as much material as did the first locality, but the number of retouched flakes was nearly as high, suggesting that activities involving this tool type were of similar intensity.

Projectile Points

Contracting Stemmed Points (Figure 15 b-h)

Number of Specimens: 7
Provenience: See Figure 17
Type: Gary
Description: 4 of the 7 are made of fine chert and the remaining 3 are of coarse chert. Workmanship varies from quite good to extremely crude. Only 4 specimens are complete enough to permit all measurements (Figure 14), although stem and base measurements could be made from all but one of the specimens. Length ranged from 51.0 to 58.0 mm with a mean of 54.7 mm for the four measureable specimens. Average maximum width was 30.89 mm with a range of from 25.0 to 46.0 mm. Thickness varied from 5.5 to 8.0 mm with a mean of 7.24 mm.

Corner-Notched Points: (Figure 15 a)

Number of Specimens: 1
Provenience: Surface, west end of Locality 2
Description: This is the blade section of a small, thin, notched arrow point made of a fine grained, red chert that appears to be local to the site. Workmanship is quite good. It is worth noting that this is the only arrow point from Locality 2 and that it came from well west of the tested area.

Bifaces:

Cobble Bifaces: (Figure 15 i, j)

Number of Specimens: 12
Provenience: See Figure 17
Description: These cobble bifaces are not substantially different from those described for Locality 1 of Ps-96. Workmanship is crude and has produced sinuous edges with little or no indication of utilization or retouch. Of the specimens, 11 are of fine chert, and 1 is of coarse chert,

Coarse Bifaces: (Figure 16 a, b)

Number of Specimens: 6
Provenience: See Figure 17
Description: These are thinner than the cobble bifaces but still have large, coarse flake scars that probably resulted from percussion flaking techniques. The edges are quite sinuous with no fine retouch. All specimens are made of fine chert.

Preforms: (Figure 16 c, d)

Number of Specimens: 2
Provenience: See Figure 17
Description: Both of these specimens show more regular and finer flaking than the previous two classes, as well as greater definition of shape: one being approximately square and the other triangular. The triangular specimen is made of coarse chert and the rectangular one is of fine chert.

Retouched Flakes:

Number of Specimens: 55
Provenience: See Figure 17
Description: The most common material for these retouched flakes is fine chert with 46 of the 55 being of fine chert, 6 coarse chert, and 3 quartzite. Of the total, 46 are blank or non-cortical flakes, 7 secondary decortication flakes, and 2 primary decortication flakes. Retouch is predominantly unifacial with a regular pattern of chipping along one or more edges of the flake.

Battered and Ground Stone:

Hammerstones: (Figure 16 f)

Number of Specimens: 2
Provenience: See Figure 17
Description: Both of these are battered quartzite. One has been lightly flaked prior to extensive battering. These are presumed to have been used as hammerstones in the reduction of lithic materials.

Ground Stone:

Number of Specimens: 1
Provenience: Surface
Description: This is a triangular fragment of what once may have been a milling basin. The polished surface has been heavily damaged by the heavy equipment that exposed it, but some areas still show extensive smoothing and polishing from long use. The material is a dense, micaceous sandstone.

Unaltered Flake Debris:

Flake debris was not as abundant in Locality 2 as for the first locality. From the five test squares opened only 1054 flakes (1377.7 grams) were recovered. Comparison of proportions of material and flake types by both count and weight illustrate a situation fairly similar to that encountered at Locality 1. Fine chert was most abundant (Figure 19) as are blank or interior flakes (Figure 20). This generalization does not hold true for the proportions by weight of quartzite (Figure 19) where secondary decortication flakes produced the greatest mass. Since only 3 secondary decortication flakes of quartzite were encountered (Figure 20) this deviation is presumed to be the result of sampling error.

Soils and Stratigraphy:

Tests 1, 3, 4, and 5 produced a yellow-brown silt loam soil in the upper 50 centimeters, grading into a red-mottled orange, very compact, silt. The compact mottled silt seems to be sterile of cultural materials except for very small quantities of flakes that may have been moved downward by rodent or root activity. Test 2 produced a gummy, black, organic clay-silt soil that was sharply different from the soils found in the other test pits. This different soil, the lack of cultural debris, and the low swale associated with Test 2 suggest that this part of the site may represent a relict stream channel that was active at the time of the site's occupation. There was no readily apparent cultural or natural stratification in any of the test pits. The inferences about cultural stratigraphy are drawn from laboratory analysis of the materials based on the artifical stratigraphy of the 10 centimeter levels.

Interpretations of Locality 2

Artifacts recovered from Locality 2 indicate that activities undertaken were of the same general nature as those being conducted at Locality 1. The difference between Locality 2 and Locality 1 seems to be one of quantity: none of the materials recovered from the second locality were as abundant as from Locality 1. The most notable absence from Locality 2 is in the category of fine bifaces and biface tools other than projectile points. Hammerstones and milling equipment were present in only minimal quantities. The number of retouched flakes was quite high in relation to other tool types recovered. This may indicate that the activities they were involved in, presumably scraping and cutting of hide, bone, and wood, was done in a proportion roughly equivalent to that of Locality 1. The possible post mold, plus the generalized tool kits found at Locality 2 suggest that this site could be best characterized as an open, long-term habitation or camp site.

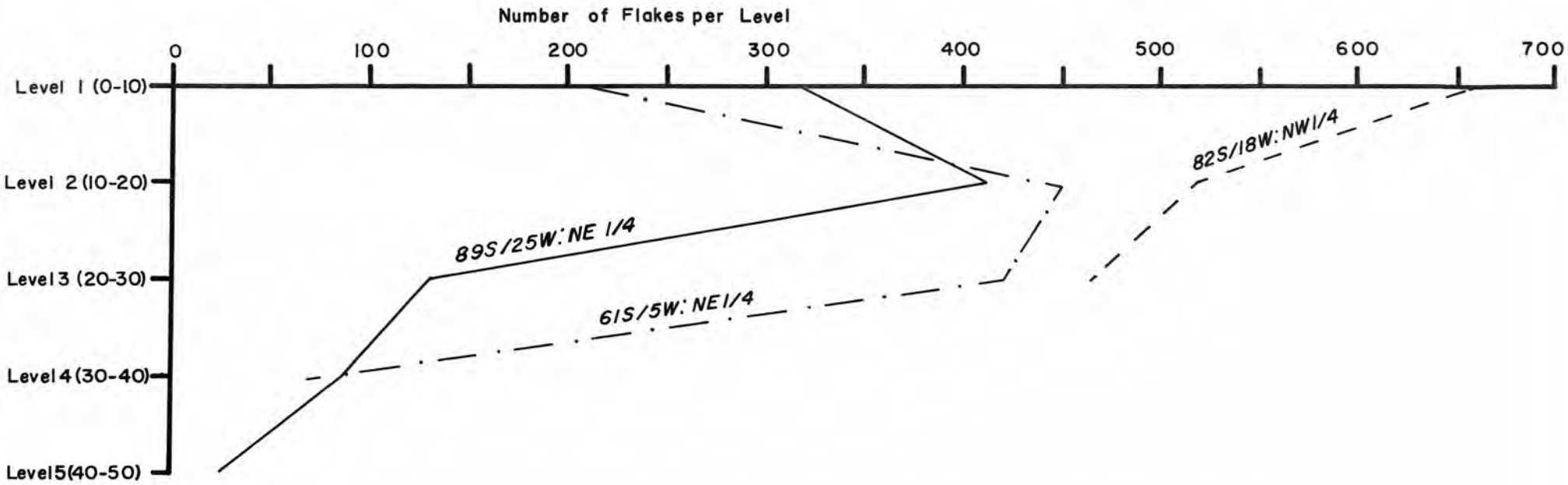


FIGURE 13: Vertical distribution of unaltered flakes recovered from the indicated test pits of Locality 1, 34-Ps-96.