THE MUSCOGEE NATION

DAVID W. HILL
PRINCIPAL CHIEF

DEL BEAVER
SECOND CHIEF

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 580 | Okmulgee, OK 74447
T 918.549.2580 | F 918.549.2965

June 1, 2021

Mr. Charles W. Maguire
Water Division Director
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6
1201 Elm Street, Suite 500
Dallas, TX 75270-2102

Dear Mr. Maguire:

This letter is to request CWA 401 water quality certification for SWT-2021-00188, placement of a fast-cast bridge across Eagle Creek. This proposed project will allow access to the wastewater lagoons that will be associated with the MCN meat processing facility.

(1) The Muscogee (Creek) Nation is anticipating on developing a Meat Processing Facility and will be needing a bridge to cross Eagle Creek to have access to lagoons for preventative maintenance— Point of contact-- *Brett Sands, brettsands@muscogeenation.com, 918-752-8129*

(2) Identify the proposed categories of activities to be authorized by the general license or permit for which certification is requested: *The proposed activity is authorized under NWP-14, Linear Transportation Projects. This will be a placement of a pre-cast concrete bridge that crosses Eagle Creek.*

(3) Include the draft or proposed general license or permit: *See Attachment A, 2017 NWP-14 text.*

(4) Estimate the number of discharges expected to be authorized by the proposed general license or permit each year: *This is a single project. Both sides of the bridge will be placed within the OHWM, but no excavation or other type of dredge or fill is expected below the OHWM.*

(5) Include documentation that a prefiling meeting request was submitted to the certifying authority at least 30 days prior to submitting the certification request: *See Attachment B. The prefiling meeting request was submitted to your office on May 6, 2021.*

(6) The project proponent hereby certifies that all information contained herein is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief

(7) The project proponent hereby requests that the certifying authority review and take action on this CWA 401 certification request within the applicable reasonable period of time.

Regards,

Brett Sands

Mr. Brett Sands

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, TULSA DISTRICT
2488 EAST 81ST STREET
TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74137-4290

June 8, 2021

Regulatory Office

Mr. Charles W. Maguire
Water Division Director
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6
1201 Elm Street, Suite 500
Dallas, TX 75270-2102

Dear Mr. Maguire:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers received a Nationwide Permit 14 Pre-construction Notification on March 31, 2021 (enclosed), which has been assigned Project No. SWT-2021-00188. The Corps is reviewing this verification request in accordance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA).

On June 8, 2021, the applicant provided the Corps with information that they have fulfilled the pre-requisites as outlined in 40 CFR Part 121.4 and 40 CFR Part 121.5. The applicant proposes the placement of dredged or fill material associated with the installation of a Fast Cast Bridge.

The Corps has considered the complexity of the proposed project; the nature of the proposed discharge; and the potential need for additional study or evaluation of water quality effects from the discharge. In accordance with 40 CFR Part 121.6, we have determined the reasonable period of time for processing the certification request ends on August 6, 2021; on the following day a waiver will occur if U.S. Environmental Protection Agency fails or refuses to act on the certification request. The Corps established reasonable period of time may be extended, in writing, upon a request from you or the applicant, in writing.

If you have any questions concerning this request, please contact Mr. David Carraway, at (918) 669-7618 or by email at David.W.Carraway@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

Ed Parisotto

For Andrew R. Commer
Chief, Regulatory Office

Enclosure

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 6
1201 ELM STREET, SUITE 500
DALLAS, TEXAS 75270

June 24, 2021

Brett Sands
Office of Environmental Services
The Muscogee Nation
P.O. Box 580
Okmulgee, OK 74447

RE: Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification Waiver for Eagle Creek Fast-cast Concrete Bridge in Okmulgee County, OK

Dear Mr. Sands:

This Certification Waiver applies to any potential point source discharges from the Fast-cast Concrete Bridge Project, SWT-2021-00188, into waters of the United States that occur within The Muscogee Nation trust lands. The proposed project site is located on Eagle Creek in the town of Winchester, Okmulgee County, OK. The Muscogee Nation is requesting verification under the 2017 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 Nationwide Permit 14— Linear Transportation Projects. CWA Section 401(a)(1) requires applicants for Federal permits and licenses that may result in discharges into waters of the United States to obtain certification that the discharge will comply with applicable provisions of the CWA, including Sections 301, 302, 303, 306 and 307. Where no state agency or tribe has authority to give such certification, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the certifying authority. In this case, The Muscogee Nation does not have the authority to provide CWA Section 401 certification for discharges occurring at Eagle Creek, therefore, EPA is making the certification decisions for discharges that may result from the proposed project.

On behalf of The Muscogee Nation, EPA Region 6 is expressly waiving its authority to act on the certification request for the Eagle Creek Fast-cast Concrete Bridge Project.

Thank you for your ongoing partnership in implementing the regulatory programs of the CWA. Should your office have any questions, please feel free to contact Daniel Landeros of my staff at 214-665-8077, landeros.daniel@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Charles W. Maguire
Director
Water Division

Oklahoma Archeological Survey

THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

November 9, 2020

The Muscogee (Creek) Nation
Attn: Brett Sands
Realty Manager
P.O. Box 580
Okmulgee, Oklahoma 74447

Re: OAS FY21-0366 Muscogee (Creek) Meat Processing Facility.
Legal Description: NW ¼ NW ¼ Section 2, T15N, R12E, Okmulgee County, Oklahoma.

Dear Mr. Sands:

The Community Assistance Program staff of the Oklahoma Archeological Survey has reviewed the above referenced project to identify areas that may potentially contain prehistoric or historic archeological materials (historic properties). The location of your project has been crosschecked with the state site files containing approximately 26,000 archaeological sites, which are currently recorded for the state of Oklahoma. No Sites are listed as occurring within your project area, and based on the topographic and hydrologic setting, no archaeological materials are likely to be encountered. Thus, an archaeological field inspection is not considered necessary. Should Construction expose buried archaeological materials such as chipped stone tools, pottery, bone, historic crockery, glass, metal items or building materials, please contact this office at (405) 325-7211.

This environmental review and evaluation is done in cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society. The responsible federal agency or their official delegate must also have a letter from that office to document consultation pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

In addition to our review comments, under 36CFR Part 800.3 you are reminded of your responsibility to consult with the appropriate Native American tribe/groups to identify any concerns they may have pertaining to this undertaking and potential impacts to properties of traditional and/or ceremonial value.

Sincerely,

Caitlin M. Baker
Staff Archaeologist

Kary L. Stackelbeck, Ph.D.
State Archaeologist

: dkg
cc: SHPO

111 Chesapeake, Room 102, Norman, Oklahoma 73019-5111 PHONE: (405) 325-7211 FAX: (405) 325-7604
A UNIT OF ARTS AND SCIENCES SERVING THE PEOPLE OF OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma Historical Society *Founded May 27, 1893*
State Historic Preservation Office
Oklahoma History Center • 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive • Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7917
(405) 521-6249 • Fax (405) 522-0816 • www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm

RECEIVED
DEC 03 2020
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

November 24, 2020

Mr. Brett Sands
Creek Nation Environmental Services
P.O. Box 580
Okmulgee, OK 74447

RE: File 0429-21; Creek Nation HUD Project for Construction of New Meat Processing Facility

Dear Mr. Sands:

We have received the documentation submitted concerning the above referenced project in Okmulgee County.

We are unable to process your request for review at this time and ask that you supply a completed Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and appropriate photographs for each of the structures to be affected by the project.

NOTE: If these properties are less than 45 years old, Historic Preservation Resource Identification Forms and photos are not required. However, your review request must include the address and date (or year) of construction of each property.

If these properties are 45 years old or older, and you have not received Historic Preservation Resource Identification Forms and the Review and Compliance Manual which is necessary to complete the forms, you may call or write to request hard copies from our office, or go directly on line at www.okhistory.org and select "State Historic Preservation Office," then "Programs," then "Section 106," then click on *"Review & Compliance (Section 106 Process) Manual"* which includes instructions and the form.

If you have any questions regarding this request, you may reach me at 405/521-6381. Your response must reference the above underlined file number. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Catharine M. Wood
Historical Archaeologist

CMW:pm

THE
MUSCOGEE (CREEK) NATION
HISTORIC AND CULTURAL PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 580 | OKMULGEE, OK 74447
T 918.732.7733 | F 918.758.0649

DAVID HILL
PRINCIPAL CHIEF
DEL BEAVER
SECOND CHIEF

April 1, 2021

Mr. Steve Emerson
Construction Manager
Tribal Construction Services

RE: Proposed Muscogee (Creek) Nation (MCN) Meat Processing Plant, Okmulgee County, Oklahoma

Mr. Emerson,

Thank you for contacting the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Historic and Cultural Preservation Office concerning the proposed MCN Meat Processing Plant in Beggs, Okmulgee County, Oklahoma (SW1/4 of the NW1/4 of Section 2, Township 15 North, Range 12 East). It is noted from the documentation that has been provided regarding this project that the MCN will be building a processing facility and lagoons on a piece of trust property owned by the Tribe. Funding for the project will come from the Coronavirus, Aid, Relief, and Economic Security ACT ("CARES" Act).

This project is located within our reservation and is of importance to us. After reviewing the documentation concerning the proposal and noting that a Phase I cultural resources survey was conducted on the property in 2020 and no cultural material was found during the survey, it has been determined that our department has no objections to the proposed project. **Please consider this letter as our concurrence to your request and findings of no historic or traditional cultural properties affected.**

Should further information or comment be needed, please do not hesitate to contact RaeLynn Butler, at (918) 732-7678 or by email at raebutler@mcn- nsn.gov.

Sincerely,

RaeLynn Butler

RaeLynn A. Butler
Historic and Cultural Preservation Department, Manager
Muscogee (Creek) Nation
P.O. Box 580 | Okmulgee, OK 74447
T 918.732.7678 | C 918.804.0479
F 918.758.0649
raebutler@MCN-nsn.gov
Section106@MCN-nsn.gov

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

FOR THE MCN MEAT PROCESSING PLANT

IN OKMULGEE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

April 1, 2021

LeeAnne Wendt
M.A., RPA
Tribal Archaeologist

Page Intentionally Left Blank

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE MCN MEAT PROCESSING PLANT IN OKMULGEE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

By: LeeAnne Wendt, M.A., RPA, Tribal Archaeologist

Prepared for:

Muscogee (Creek) Nation Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources

Highway 75 at Loop 56

P.O. Box 580

Okmulgee, OK 74447

Prepared by:

Muscogee (Creek) Nation Historic and Cultural Preservation Department

Highway 75 at Loop 56

P.O. Box 580

Okmulgee, OK 74447

April 1, 2021

MCN PROJECT: 2020.011

Page Intentionally Left Blank

SUMMARY

The Historic and Cultural Preservation Department (HCPD) of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation was contacted by the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources to perform a Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed MCN Meat Processing Plant on a piece of trust property owned by the Tribe in Okmulgee County, Oklahoma. The MCN is using the Coronavirus, Aid, Relief, and Economic Security ACT ("CARES Act") funding to construct the meat processing plant. The current project area is comprised of approximately 36-acres (14.57 hectares).

The MCN Meat Processing Plant property is located on the 1959 (photorevised 1983) Lake Boren, OK, USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle and is located in the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 2, Township 15N, Range 12E. The project area was surveyed by archaeological technician Turner Hunt and heritage resource technicians (hrt's) Gano Perez, Robin Soweka, Jr, and Anthony Tarpalechee, under the supervision of tribal archaeologist, LeeAnne Wendt, during August 5th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, 2020. The purpose of this survey was to assist the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources in providing an inventory of any pre-contact or post-contact resources discovered during the survey and recommendations regarding the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of each resource assessed. The project was performed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) and its implementing regulations 36 CFR 800 and was conducted following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification (48 FR 44720-23 and 36 CFR 60.4). No cultural resources were noted during the survey.

It is the recommendation of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Historic and Cultural Preservation Department that **no historic properties or properties of cultural significance will be affected by the project and that the project proceed as planned.** If cultural resources are encountered at any time, ground-disturbing activities will be immediately suspended and the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Historic and Cultural Preservation Department will be promptly notified.

NOTICE

This report was prepared for Tribal and Agency review and is not intended for public use. Disclosure of site locations is prohibited. If any information pertaining to this project is to be released to the general public, all maps and site locations must first be removed and permission must be sought from the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Historic and Cultural Preservation Department.

Page Intentionally Left Blank

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary....i

Table of Contents....iii

Table of Figures....v

Background....1

Environment....1

Cultural Background....5
- Paleoindian....5
- Archaic....6
- Woodland....7
- Villagers....8
- Historic....9

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites and Past Fieldwork....12

Background Research....12

Field Methods and Results....16

Laboratory Methods and Curation....16

Conclusions and Recommendations....18

References....30

Appendix A: Soil Types....36

Appendix B: Shovel Test Log....38

Appendix C: Selected Shovel Test Photos....43

Appendix D: Vita....51

Page Intentionally Left Blank

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Plan for the MCN Meat Processing Plant provided by the Muscogee (Creek) Nation....2
Figure 2. Map Showing the Project Area Marked on a Current Topo Map....3
Figure 3. Map Showing the Soils within the Project Area....4
Figure 4. Map of the Routes that the Southeastern Tribes Took Once They Were Removed During the 1830's....11
Figure 5. Map of 2017 Duck Creek Smokeshop Project Area and the Current MCN Meat Processing Plant project area....13
Figure 6. 2017 Duck Creek Smoke Shop Property Shovel Test Map....14
Figure 7: 1897 Government Land Office Map, Indicating the Location of the Project Area....15
Figure 8. Map Showing the Original Allottee, Della/Delia Squire, for the Project Area....15
Figure 9. Map Showing the Boundary of the Project Area with Shovel Tests....17
Figure 10. General View of the Project Area, from the Northwest Corner, Facing East....19
Figure 11. General View of the Northwestern Corner of the Project Area, Facing Southwest....19
Figure 12. General View from the Northwest Portion of the Project Area, Facing North....20
Figure 13. General View from the North-Central Portion of the Project Area Facing Southwest.20
Figure 14. General View of the North-Central Portion of the Project Area, Facing West....21
Figure 15. General View from the Northeasternmost Portion of the Project Area, Facing West...21
Figure 16. General View of the Northeastern Portion of the Project Area Facing East....22
Figure 17. General View of the Western Portion of the Project Area, Facing East-Southeast....22
Figure 18. General View from the Central Portion of the Project Area, Facing Northwest....23
Figure 19. General View from the Central Portion of the Project Area, Facing Northwest....23
Figure 20. General View of the West-Central Portion of the Project Area, Facing South....24
Figure 21. General View of the Southeast Portion of the Project Area, Facing Southwest....24
Figure 22: General View from the Southeast Portion of Project Area, Facing West....25
Figure 23. View of the Duck Creek Community Center, Facing Southeast....25
Figure 24. View of the Duck Creek Community Center, Facing South....26
Figure 25. General View of the Central Portion of the Project Area, Facing West....26
Figure 26. General View of the Southern Portion of the Project Area, Facing North....27
Figure 27. General View of the Southern Portion of the Project Area, Facing Northwest....27
Figure 28. General View of Eagle Creek from the Central Portion of the Project Area, Facing South....28
Figure 29. General View from the South-Central Portion of the Project Area, Facing Northeast....28
Figure 30. View of a Large Metal Cylinder Found in the Southern Portion of the Project Area in an Area Surrounded by Eagle Creek....29
Figure 31. General View of the Southernmost Portion of the Project Area, Facing South....29

Page Intentionally Left Blank

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

FOR THE MCN MEAT PROCESSING PLANT

IN OKMULGEE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

BACKGROUND

The Historic and Cultural Preservation Department (HCPD) of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation was contacted by the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources to perform a Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed MCN Meat Processing Plant on a piece of trust property owned by the Tribe in Okmulgee County, Oklahoma (Figure 1 shows the proposed project plans and the 2020 and 2017 surveys that cover the project area). The MCN is using the Coronavirus, Aid, Relief, and Economic Security ACT ("CARES Act") funding to construct the meat processing plant. The current project area survey is comprised of approximately 36-acres (14.57 hectares).

The MCN Meat Processing Plant property is located on the 1959 (photorevised 1983) Lake Boren, OK, USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle and is located in the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 2, Township 15N, Range 12E (Figure 2). The project area was surveyed by archaeological technician Turner Hunt and heritage resource technicians (hrt's) Gano Perez, Robin Soweka, Jr, and Anthony Tarpalechee, under the supervision of tribal archaeologist, LeeAnne Wendt, during August 5th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, 2020. The purpose of this survey was to assist the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources in providing an inventory of any pre-contact or post-contact resources discovered during the survey and recommendations regarding the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of each resource assessed. The project was performed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) and its implementing regulations 36 CFR 800 and was conducted following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification (48 FR 44720-23 and 36 CFR 60.4). No cultural resources were noted during the survey.

ENVIRONMENT

The project area is located within the Claremore-Cuesta Plains geomorphic province. According to NRCS Web Soil Survey, there are six soil types (Verdigris Silt Loams (Bu and Vg), Pharaoh-Parsons Complex (DwA), Okemah Silt Loams (OkA and OkB), and the Okemah-Eram Complex (OrB)) found throughout the project area (Figure 3 and Appendix A (Soil Types-Table 1)).

Vegetation of the area is comprised of the post oak-blackjack forests in eastern Oklahoma. This vegetation consists of a variation of forest, woodland, and grassland vegetation with common foliage such as the buckbrush, black oak, winged sumac, redbud, black hickory, roughleaf dogwood, Mexican plum and plants consisting of beebalm, Indiangrass, little bluestem, poverty grass, purpletop, and big bluestem (Hoagland 2008). There is a small branch of Eagle Creek that

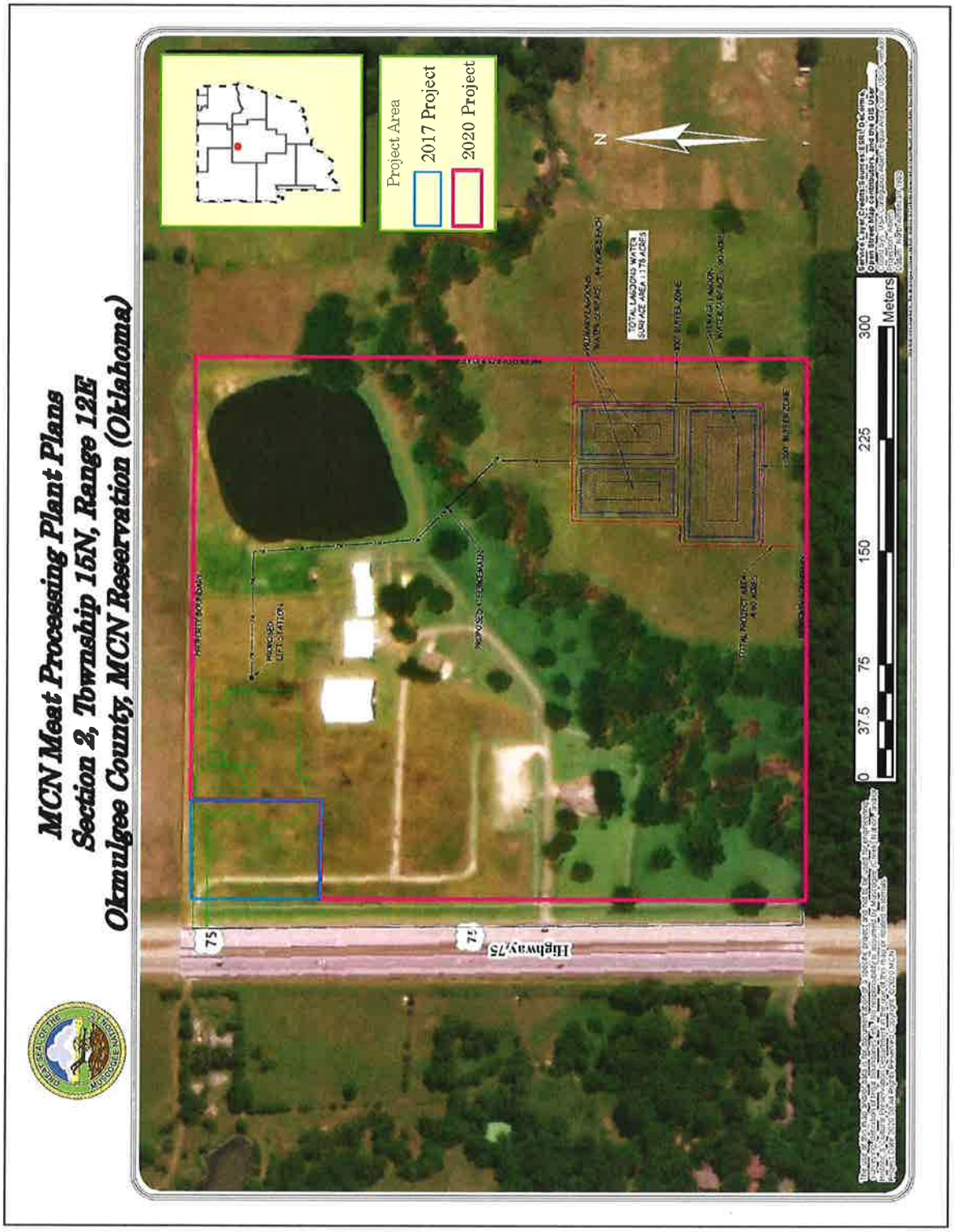

Figure 1: *Plan for the MCN Meat Processing Plant provided by the Muscogee (Creek) Nation. Note that the current survey (2020) and a past survey (2017) of the area cover the boundary for the proposed project. Map compiled by Gano Perez.*

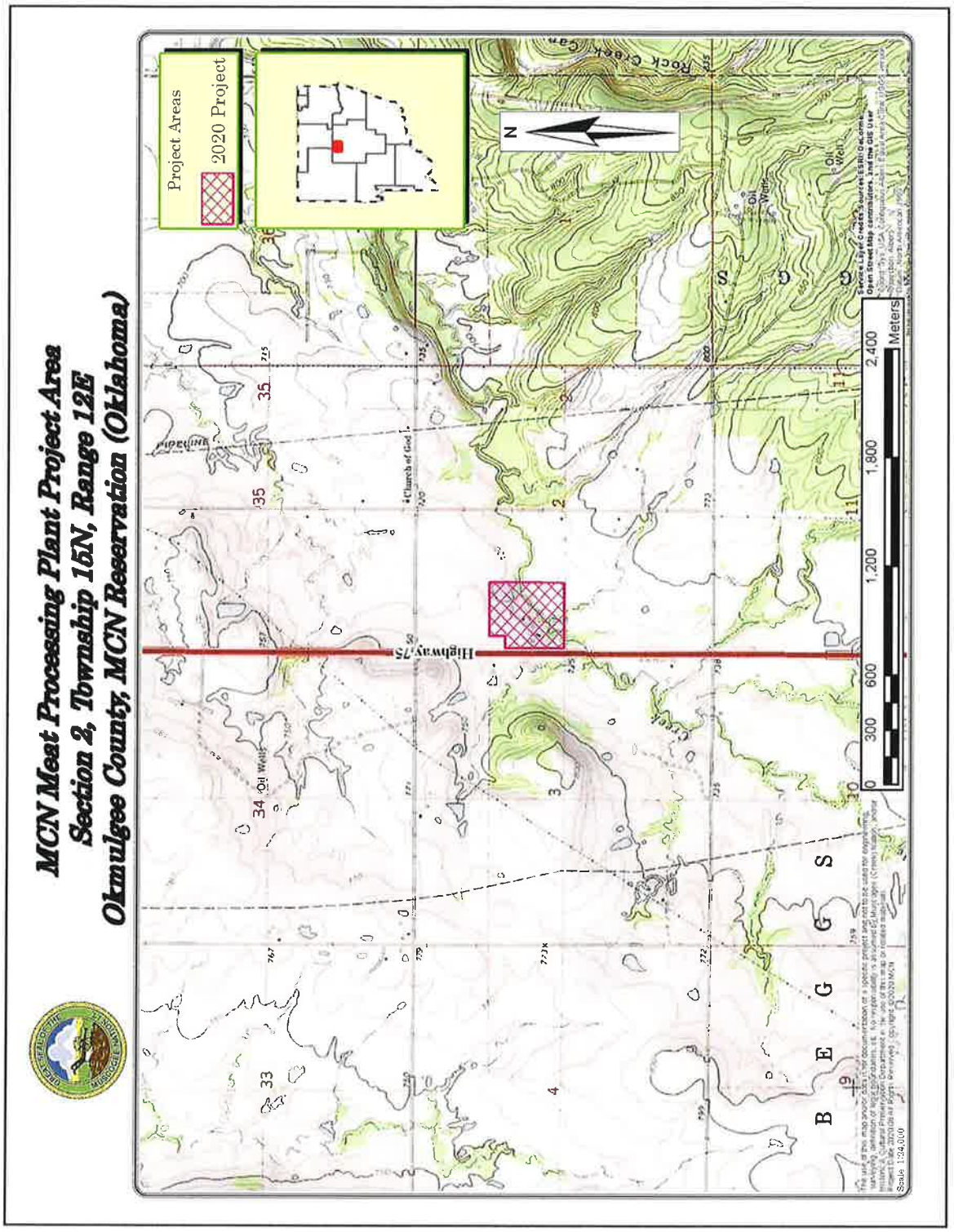

Figure 2: *Map showing the project area marked on a current USGS Topo Map 1959 (photorevised 1983) Lake Boren, OK, USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle and is located in the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 2, Township 15N, Range 12E (scale 1: 24,000).*

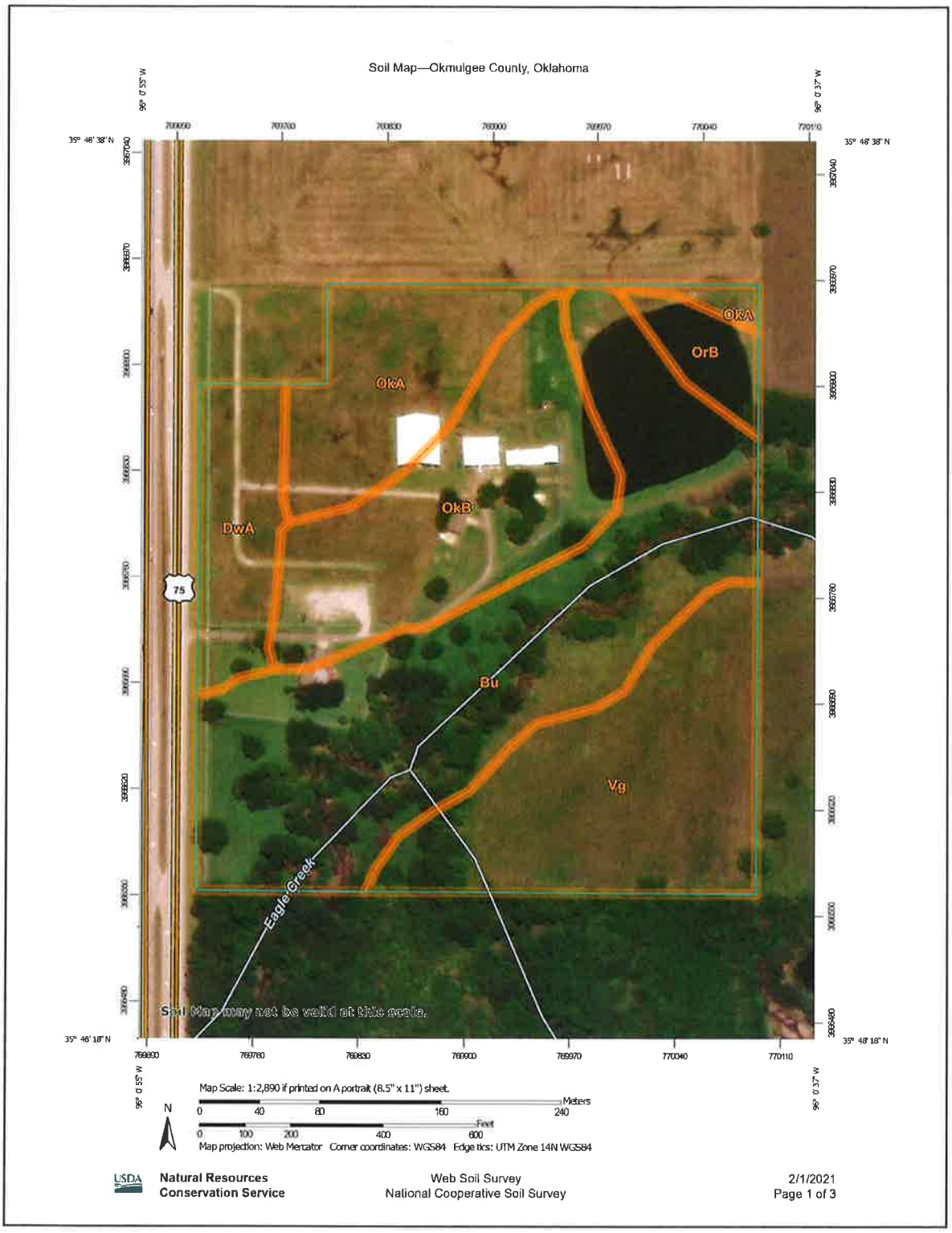

Figure 3: *Map showing the soils within the project area (Web Soil Survey 2021).*

runs from the southwesternmost portion of the project area and continues to run at an angle to the east where the creek runs outside of the project area.

In the recent past, portions of the project area were being leased out for grazing by the Muscogee (Creek) Nation. The Duck Creek Community Center is also located on the property as are barns/ stables, an outbuilding, a house, a pond, gravel parking lot and roadway, a smoke shop with asphalt pad, a couple of gravel piles around the smoke shop, a large metal cylinder, fences, electrical lines, and Eagle Creek.

CULTURAL BACKGROUND

There is contested evidence that has been debated among archaeologists concerning human presence in Oklahoma and the surrounding United States prior to12,000 B.P. For Oklahoma, there are limited examples relating to the pre-Clovis settlements that once existed. Two of the most credible sites found thus far include the Cooperton site and the Bartow site. The Cooperton site in Kiowa County, Oklahoma, is a possible pre-Clovis site where the remains of a young male mammoth were found with evidence of bone fracturing that is consistent with the extraction of marrow by humans (Hofman 1989:27-29; Hofman and Graham 1998:87-93). Additionally, cobbles that are thought to have been possible tools (an anvil and hammerstones) were recovered and used to break the bones to extract the marrow, though the stones themselves do not show clear evidence of human alteration. The Bartow site in Woodward County is another example of a possible pre-Clovis site in Oklahoma. This site also contained mammoth remains and lithic artifacts. As with the Cooperton site, the breaks on the bones are consistent with the usage of tools (Agenbroad 1984). Even with the evidence of these sites, there is still some debate on this matter due to the uncertain context and the absence of comparable sites around Oklahoma.

Paleoindian

At present, the Paleoindian period is believed to contain some of the earliest evidence of human occupations in the Western Hemisphere. Temporally diagnostic cultural material assemblages for this period date from around 12,000 to 8,000 B.P. and consist of the Clovis and Folsom cultures, both of which have been well documented in Oklahoma. The Paleoindians are believed to have lived in small nomadic bands and primarily relied on hunting large game animals, such as bison and mammoth, for sustenance (Sabo and Early 1990:36). The climate for this period was milder than the climate of today and consisted of cooler summers and warmer winters which led to the fading of the glaciers throughout North America. This period is characterized by the presence of large, fluted projectile points such as the Clovis and Folsom. The morphology of the flutes indicates that a great deal of strength was added to the junction between the stone point and the wooden shaft of the spear it was placed onto. According to Gettys (1984:98), most of these fluted points have been found in the western portion of Oklahoma.

One of the few and most important sites from the Clovis culture in Oklahoma is the Domebo Canyon site in Caddo County. Archaeologists excavating the site found the remains of a mammoth that had been killed and butchered by hunters which was evidenced by the marks left on the bones from the stone tools. A Folsom period site example in Oklahoma consists of the

Cooper site in Harper County. This site was comprised of a bison kill where hunters drove a herd of these animals into a gully and threw spears at them from above on the banks (Bement 1999).

A climatic shift towards the end of this period led to the eventual extinction of the large game animals that the Paleoindians had relied upon (Miller 1977:20-23). With this shift came the Late Paleoindian complexes, also referred to as the Dalton period. A number of individuals have conjectured that the Dalton horizon developed directly from Clovis (Morse et al. 1996; O'Brien and Wood 1998) while others have upheld the belief that it was associated with the Middle Paleoindian technologies (Ray 2000). The Dalton period can be seen throughout the eastern United States and sites associated with this time frame are commonly found at rock shelters and along riverine sites (Hofman and Graham 1998:115-117; Sabo and Early 1990).

With the elimination of the larger species, later point types such as the Dalton and Plainview were now being purposed. Both types no longer exhibited the fluting of the Clovis and Folsom points, but were more lanceolate with concave bases (Bell 1973:18,74). The loss of the "flute" on these points can be seen as a morphological change and adaptation that had to take place due to the extinction of the mega-fauna. These smaller points aided the hunter gatherers in hunting smaller game, such as deer and bison. Though hunting continued to be very important, there was also an emphasis being placed on collecting edible plants during this time (Bell 1973).

A Dalton culture site located in eastern Oklahoma is the McKellips site located in McIntosh County along the shoreline of Lake Eufaula. This site consisted of numerous projectile point types including 91 Daltons. This area is along the eroded shoreline and covers over a 100 meter stretch. There are only a few other sites in Oklahoma that have been discovered thus far that relate to this time period.

Another site associated with this time period includes the Perry Ranch site located in Jackson County. The site was discovered by amateur archaeologists who noted eroded bison bone and Plainview projectile points (Oklahoma Archeological Survey 2014). Due to the state of the bone, only a few pieces were able to be collected. Analysis showed that the bones were associated with at least two bison.

Archaic

The Archaic time period occurred between 8,000 to 2,000 B.P. and was comprised of early, middle, and late divisions. According to Hofman (1989:45-60), this period is characterized by the greater variety in the tools that were being knapped, the further use of the various flora (gathering of wild plants) and fauna (hunting small game and bison) resources, restricted and scheduled movement patterns, and the weather becoming progressively warmer and drier. There have been a number of sites found throughout Oklahoma and the southeast with evidence of specialized tools that were used to process wild plants. This indicates that the Archaic peoples were now staying in particular locations long term, rather than constantly moving, therefore causing the social structure to shift from a nomadic lifestyle to a semi-sedentary one with small habitations and camps (Dickson 1991:264).

Projectile point sizes also went through modifications. Since the Archaic peoples were now hunting smaller game, the points for this period were now smaller in size, stemmed and notched (e.g. Afton, Carrollton, Calf Creek) though some lanceolate points, such as the Dalton, continued into the early Archaic (Bell 1973; Hofman 1989).

There are a number of site examples for the three divisions of the Archaic time period that can be found across Oklahoma. A site example for the Early Archaic (8,000 to 5,000 B.P.) is the Pumpkin Creek site in Love County. Archaeologists have found that this site was a temporary camp where individuals traveled to knap tools. A number of projectile points and bifaces were found throughout the site (Wyckoff and Taylor 1971).

A well-studied culture of the Middle Archaic (5,000 to 3,000 B.P.) by archaeologists consists of the Calf Creek horizon. The individuals from this time had temporary camps that have regularly been found on high areas of the surrounding topography such as terraces and bluff tops and on the slopes of sandy bluffs (Perrino and Caffey 1980:165). This distinct culture is characterized by the Calf Creek projectile point which is a large, basally notched bifacial point that has barbs that project downward (Thurmond and Wyckoff 1999:231). One example of a Calf Creek site in Oklahoma is the Primrose site from Murray County. Based on the archaeological evidence collected, it is thought that the individuals that stayed at this site moved from encampment to encampment, following the bison they were hunting (Wyckoff et al. 1994).

Late Archaic (3,000 to 2,000 B.P.) sites have shown more of a regional differentiation in cultural adaptations that possibly reflects greater populations within a specific area (Sabo and Early 1990:54). This population increase can be seen in the technological changes relating to projectile points and tools, a rise in the processing of plants for food, and the use of aquatic resources (Kay 1998:194-197; Sabo and Early 1990:61-63). An interesting Late Archaic site connected to this time period is the Certain site in Beckham County, Oklahoma. At this site, archaeologists found evidence of bison that had been run through gullies in the area and were killed by Archaic hunters who were situated above them on the ledge and threw spears at them as they rushed by (Buehler 1997). It should be noted that at the end of this period, the bow and arrow were being used more so than the atlatl as a weapon to hunt their food.

Woodland

The transition from the Archaic to the Woodland time period (2,000-1,200) was distinguished by the evolution of many technological changes. These included the advancement of lithic tools, the switch from the atlatl to the bow and arrow for hunting, the progression of ceramic vessels, the evolution of agriculture, and the construction of burial mounds (Hofman and Brooks 1989; Story et al.1990). By this time, the environment had become comparable to modern day conditions and the Woodland peoples diet consisted of bison, deer, fish, and nuts. Evidence of the shift to using a bow and arrow as the primary weapon can be seen archaeologically by the appearance of smaller projectile points (e.g. Cooper and Langtry) being found in abundance in comparison to the larger points from the Archaic period that were used on spears (Story et al. 1990:248).

Furthermore, evidence also suggests a shift in the social structure which indicates an increase in sedentism with larger groups within village settlements, the development of simple farming

techniques, and an increased amount of time spent towards mortuary ritual (Hemmings 1983:66-68). For central and western Oklahoma during the Woodland time period, cultural complexes in these areas resembled earlier Archaic traditions more so and were differentiated from the eastern Oklahoma developments by the term "Plains Woodland" and the presence of cordmarked pottery. Examples of Woodland settlements in northeast Oklahoma consisted of sites with Gary and Langtry points and pottery that included Delaware Plain and cordmarked types. Specific sites such as the Copeland (Le Flore County) and Evans (Mayes County) shelters indicate some Hopewellian influence from the Midwest based on the pottery (stamped) and projectile points (e.g. Cooper, which are similar to Snyder points) that were found (Johnson and Johnson 1998:216; Vehik 1984:176-179).

It should be noted that Johnson and Johnson (1998) and Vehik (1984) each consider that it is problematic to completely define Woodland period sites in northeastern Oklahoma since there is such a low number of diagnostic Woodland assemblages that have been discovered thus far. Of note, Woodland sites in the Ouachita region, also known as the Fourche Maline phase (Caddoan), are distinguished by large mounds, small corner-notched arrow points, undecorated pottery, and rock hearths, even though the period is poorly understood due to the low number of diagnostics (Hartley and Bartlett 1996:5; Wyckoff and Brooks 1983:76). The more notable examples for this type of site have been found in the Ozarks in Oklahoma with evidence pointing to the Late Woodland period that showed the interaction between the Fourche Maline-like groups around the Arkansas River (Sabo and Early 1990:67-74).

Villagers

This time period in Oklahoma (1,200-500 years ago) is characterized by permanent villages and earthen mound sites positioned around rivers, diverse farming, trade, elaborate religious practices, and increased social complexity (Fagan 2004:324-325). The settlement pattern for these village societies consisted of smaller communities and individual farmsteads that were closely situated around mound sites and their ceremonial centers. Evidence for these types of sites has been found along numerous major stream valleys located throughout Oklahoma and the southeast.

The climate for the period was similar to that of todays with some rainfall, but also periods of drought. Individuals from this time period lived an agrarian lifestyle and grew various crops which included maize, beans, squash, tobacco, knotweed, barley, sunflower, and maygrass (Brown 1996). These cultigens were processed and stored in ceramic containers and placed into large subterranean storage pits. Tools used to cultivate these crops consisted of stone or bone horticultural implements (Drass 1988).

Animals hunted consisted of bison, deer, and smaller game. Due to hunting smaller game, it has been noted by archaeologists that projectile points found on sites across Oklahoma from this time period are much smaller and are un-notched or side-notched. A few examples of these consist of the Morris, Reed, and Washita projectile point types. In addition to farming and hunting, aquatic fauna (such as fish and mussels) and wild plant resources were utilized and became an important addition to the Villagers diet (Briscoe et al. 2013).

It should also be noted that the Villagers used extensive trade networks. This presence can be seen in the non-local materials that have been found at a number of sites in Oklahoma from the southwest, southeast, and north-central portions of the United States. McKay and Bement (2005:16) believe that the increased variation in the chipped stone resources that have been found, the importation of pipestone and turquoise, and a wide range of pottery designs and manufacturing techniques are due to these networks.

A notable site in eastern Oklahoma consists of the Harlan Mound in Cherokee County. The elite ruling class lived at this mound center while the villagers that lived outside of the mound area, brought tribute and constructed the mounds and mortuary houses (Bell 1972). Ceremonial offerings that were placed with the Harlan ancestors showed evidence of increasing trade from the southeast.

One of the western sites was the Arthur site in Gavin County, Oklahoma. During this salvage excavation it was discovered that the site was constructed during the Washita River phase (AD 1250-1450). Evidence of around twenty small, rectangular houses of wattle and daub with interior storage pits and central hearths were found. Archaeologists have found that these types of villages existed every few miles along the Washita River (Brooks 1987).

Historic

The historic era for Oklahoma, which represents the transition from the Villagers time period to the Contact period, began with the expeditions of Europeans through the region in the mid-1500s. General Francisco Vasquez de Coranado passed through parts of western Oklahoma on his expedition through the east in 1541. Hernando De Soto's excursion came through the area soon thereafter though it is uncertain whether he actually made it to the Arkansas River or the Ouachita River in Arkansas (Goble 2006:38-39). De Soto had previously visited present day Alabama and Georgia in 1540 and had had contact with the Muskogean speaking Creeks. In 1682, the French claimed the Louisiana territory, which included present day Oklahoma, and over the next several years, the French explored and established a number of trade routes along the Arkansas and Canadian Rivers in Oklahoma (Hoig 1998:33-43). The encroachment of the Europeans into Indian Territory in the southeast was felt by all as life-ways were disrupted and altered by the new settlers. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, due to the continued movement of the settlers and need for more land, the United States (U.S.) acquired the Louisiana Territory from the French. This would later be used as land for the relocation of the Native American groups of the southeast (Figure 4).

In 1825, the chief of the Lower Creeks, William McIntosh, signed a treaty (Treaty of Indian Springs) where he agreed to cede all of their lands east of the Chattahoochee for land in Oklahoma along the Arkansas River. For this, the Creeks would obtain supplies and aid for moving to the new lands and also $200,000 (Stock 2007). Representatives from the Upper Creeks were not invited to these treaty negotiations since they were vehemently opposed to ceding any more of their land to the U.S. By 1830, The Removal Act, presented by President Andrew Jackson, was in place and was the first document to authorize the creation of an "Indian Territory" (Green 2006:54-55). Specifically, this treaty was a push for Indian removal from lands

that were greatly desired in the east and southeast. The U.S. had previously promised incentives that would give tribes financial and material assistance in their travels to their new locations in Oklahoma and the promise that they would be under the protection of the U.S. Government.

Furthermore, an 1832 treaty led the Creeks to believe that that the U.S. government would aid in preserving some of the Creek homelands to the east. Unfortunately, the U.S. did not enforce this and the Creeks were swindled out of their lands and harassed. By 1837, the majority of the Creeks that had remained in the south, were forcibly removed and relocated by the U.S. Army to the lands situated in Indian Territory (Green and Goble 2006:66-67). The Upper Creeks saw their removal as a "necessity" even though their chief at the time, Chief Opothleyahola, objected to the land that was designated for them in Oklahoma while the Lower Creeks, led by Eneah Micco, strongly opposed moving to Oklahoma (Foreman 1972).

The removal in the 1830's caused conflicts to arise not only between the southeastern tribes being removed but also the tribes that were already in the region at the time (the Osage, Wichita, and Caddo). Since these tribes were already established in Oklahoma, a struggle for lands and resources arose between them and the removed tribes. Before the removal, the Osage had been the dominant tribe throughout the Three Forks Region. This region was a major trade and traveling route which included the important Osage Trace trail which ran north to south from the border of present day Kansas to Texas through Indian Territory (Foreman 1972). Once the southeastern tribes were brought into the region, the Osage, Wichita, and Caddo were moved to reserved tracts of lands throughout Oklahoma.

Councils were very important to the Nation prior to removal and became even more important in defining the nation post Civil-War (Debo 1967). The first councils for the Muscogee (Creek) Nation were held in present day Tulsa around a large oak tree. Later, a Council House was constructed in High Springs, which is near present day Council Hill, Oklahoma. It was not until 1839 that the Muscogee (Creek) councils were organized as a single national body (Zan 2014:7; McIntosh 1996:14). In 1868, a wooden council house was constructed in downtown Okmulgee. The building consisted of "two double log houses put together with a gallery between them" (Simmons 1937). A new constitution and code of laws were enacted at this time with their government being modeled after the United States government. The Muscogee (Creek) Nations new government had an executive branch (chief), a legislative branch (House of Warriors and House of Kings), and a judicial branch (the tribal court). Ten years later, the the Muscogee (Creek) Nation built a more permanent structure of brick in the same location. This structure still stands today.

During the Civil War (1861-1865), several of the Muscogee (Creek) allied with the Confederacy. After a number of skirmishes and battles (e.g. the Battle of Honey Springs), the Confederacy was defeated by the Union. On June 14, 1866, the Muscogee (Creek) signed a Peace Treaty with the U.S. Government. This treaty granted the Creeks amnesty, but it also enacted stipulations upon them. A few of the terms included that the Creeks had to free their slaves, cede a portion of their lands to the government, have a census taken of everyone within the tribe, and provide rights-of-ways for railroads through their remaining territory (Mullins 2007; United States Government 1866).

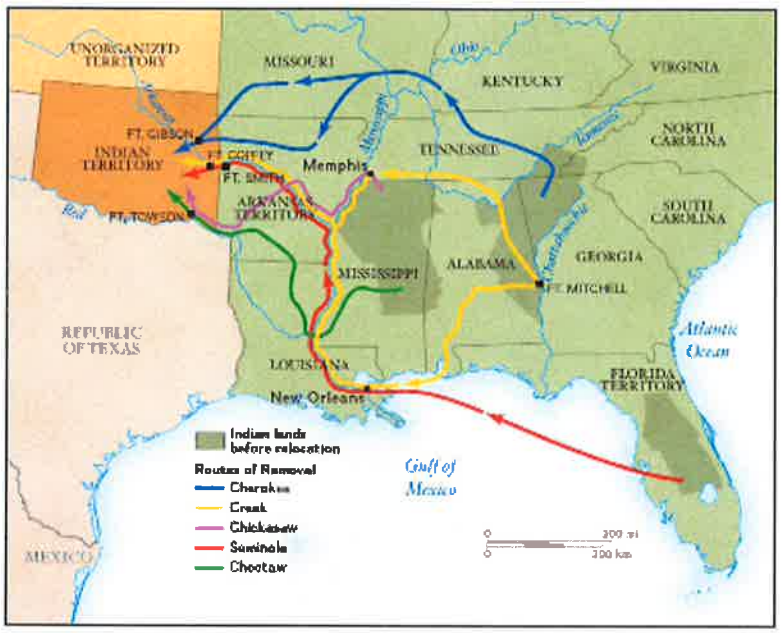

Figure 4: *Map showing the routes that the southeastern tribes took once they were forcibly removed during the 1830's (National Geographic 2016).*

For 30 years after the Civil War, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation went through a period of reconstruction and restoration. In 1893, the Dawes Commission, also known as the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes (Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole), was formed. This commission was designed to enroll members, evaluate how to allot lands of the Indian Territory to the tribal citizens, and also to open unallotted land to settlement (Carter 1999). This was known as the Allotment Act and the rules and regulations that were directed by allotment were based on the agreements that were negotiated by and with each tribe. Chitto Harjo, a Muscogee (Creek) Nation leader and orator, organized opposition to the dissolution of the Muscogee (Creek) Nations government and allotment. By the early 1900's, allotment was completed. However, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation was not dissolved.

By the early twentieth century, Oklahoma and the Indian Territories within it saw the granting of statehood. Statehood brought with it farming and ranching throughout the state. It was during this time that there was an influx of oil business in Oklahoma. Large reserves of oil were discovered in areas such as Tulsa and Glenpool and due to this, new oil fields sprung up around the state. Unfortunately, the oil boom did not last long as the Great Depression took hold of Oklahoma in 1929. During this time, mines and factories closed down, oil was flooding the market with prices only worth a few pennies to the gallon, and unemployment was at the highest it had been in history (Gibson 1981). The Great Depression lasted from 1929 until the late 1930's. Not only were businesses and banks going bankrupt and oil prices dropping, the Dust Bowl conditions were taking a heavy toll on the sharecroppers and tenant farmers of the state. It was also during this time that Franklin D. Roosevelt established programs to rehabilitate the American economy through New Deal programs. These programs gave work to the unemployed

and aided in revitalizing farms, mines, transportation systems, and factories. By the 1940's, the Oklahoma economy started recovering as the price of oil, farm, and cattle rose throughout the state.

A time of importance for the Muscogee (Creek) Nation took place during the 1970's. In 1971, the Muscogee people were finally able to freely elect a Principal Chief without the Presidents approval. Two years later, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation began building its complex in its present day location in Okmulgee, Oklahoma where it continues to expand. Also, a new constitution was adopted and the National Council was restored. The 1970's was a period of revitalization for the Muscogee (Creek) Nation and throughout the next several years to the present day, great strides have been made as the Muscogee (Creek) Nation continues to evolve.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND PAST FIELDWORK

The Oklahoma Archaeological Survey (OAS) was not contacted prior to this survey due to the pandemic and time restraints from MCN. However, it is known from a site file search back in 2017 that there were no archaeological sites located within a 1-mile radius of the current project area. This information, however, does not replace the requirement of conducting a search within a 1-mile radius of the project area before going into the field to conduct the survey. The Oklahoma Historical Society's Interactive SHPO map was consulted to see if any landmarks were located within a 1-mile radius of the project area. No properties were noted. Due to the age of the structures on the property, Historic Preservation Resource Identification Forms (HPRIF's) were not needed.

Past fieldwork in the area included a survey conducted by Muscogee (Creek) Nation Historic and Cultural Preservation Department under the direction of LeeAnne Wend in 2017 on a parcel of property owned by MCN which is located in the northwestern corner next to the current project area (Figure 5). This survey consisted of approximately 1 acre and was for the construction of the Duck Creek Smoke Shop. During the survey, nine tests were excavated (Figure 6). Of the tests, no cultural material was recovered.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historic maps viewed for the area included the 1897 GLO (government land office) which revealed that the project area was open in the north and wooded in the south with a creek running through the project area (Figure 7). No roads or structures were noted within the area. Hastain's (1910) Index to Creek Deeds and Allotments and Hastain's (1910) Township Plats of the Creek Nation were also reviewed. The original allottee of the tract was Della/Delia Squire (C1962) (Figure 8). She owned the entire NW 1/4 of Section 2 and had a homestead on the property (Hastain 1910:153). Additional historic maps examined included the 1936 and 2006 county road maps. On the 1936 map, the area is open for the project area and there are no structures listed. Eagle Creek can be seen to the south. The 2006 county road map shows Eagle Creek to the south and also I-75 to the west. There is a structure located to the north, but it seems to be located on the parcel to the north that abuts the current property project area. The Oklahoma Geological Survey was not visited prior to the current survey due to the pandemic and time restraints from MCN. However, historic aerials from the U.S. Geological Survey were consulted. The earliest

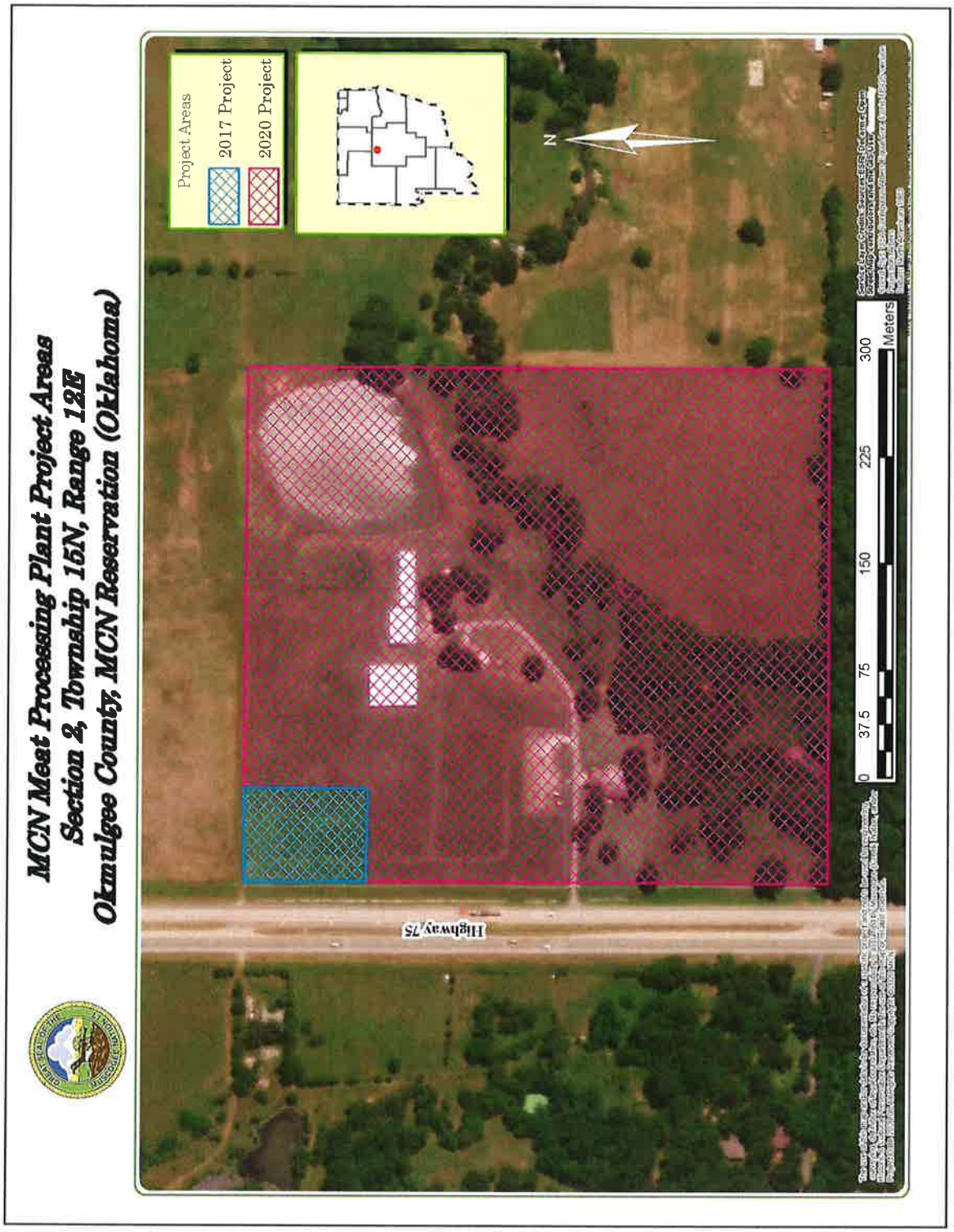

Figure 5: *Map of 2017 Duck Creek Smokeshop project area and the current 2020 MCN Meat Processing Plant project area. Map made by Gano Perez.*

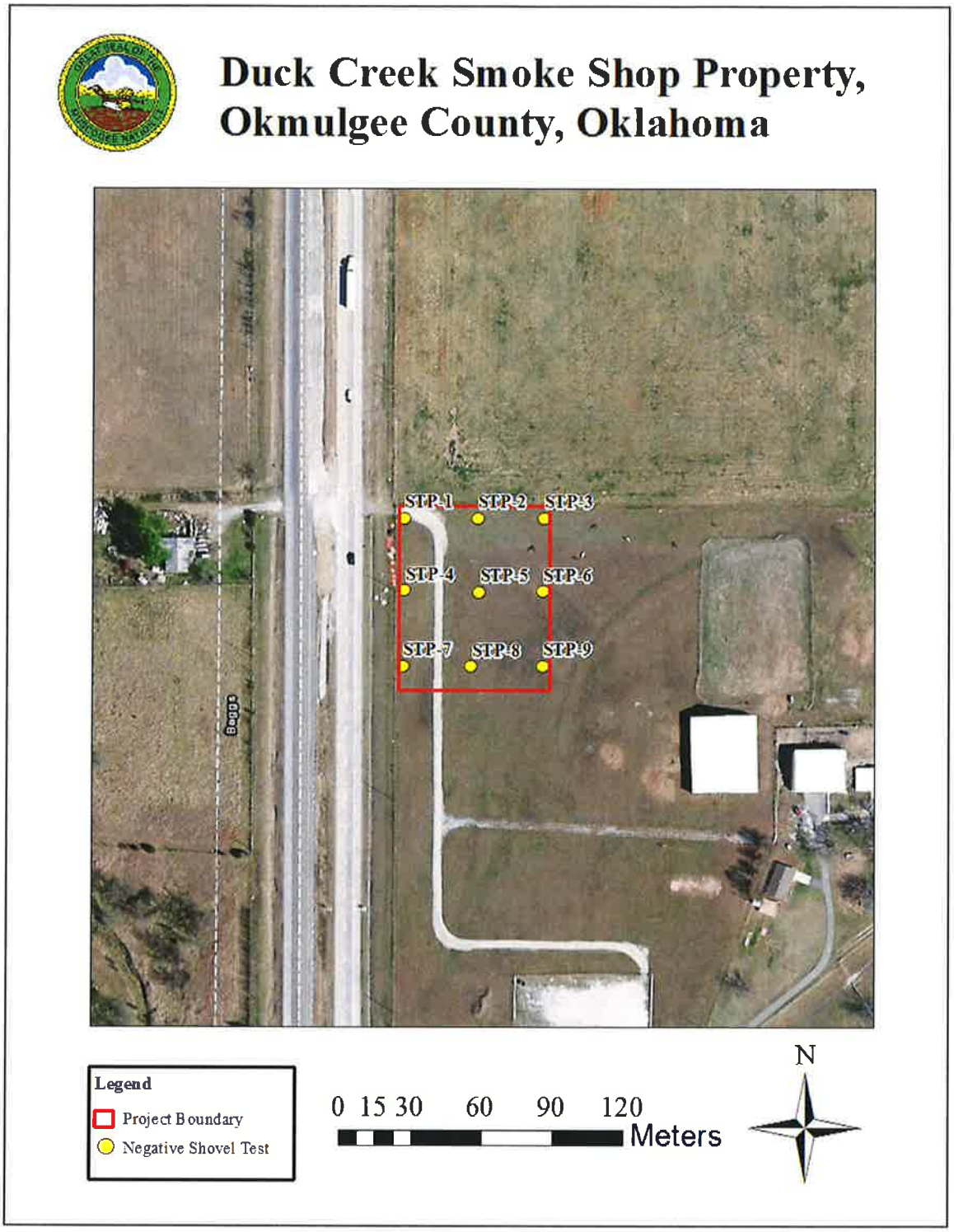

Figure 6: *2017 Duck Creek Smoke Shop Property Shovel Test Map. No cultural material was found during the survey of the project area.*

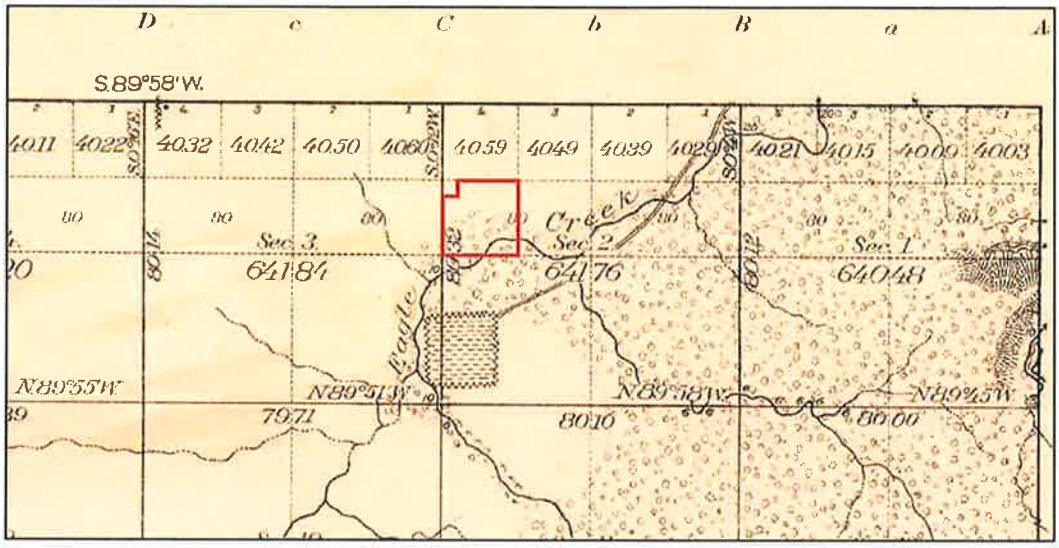

Figure 7: *1897 Government Land Office map, indicating the location of the project area (outlined in red).*

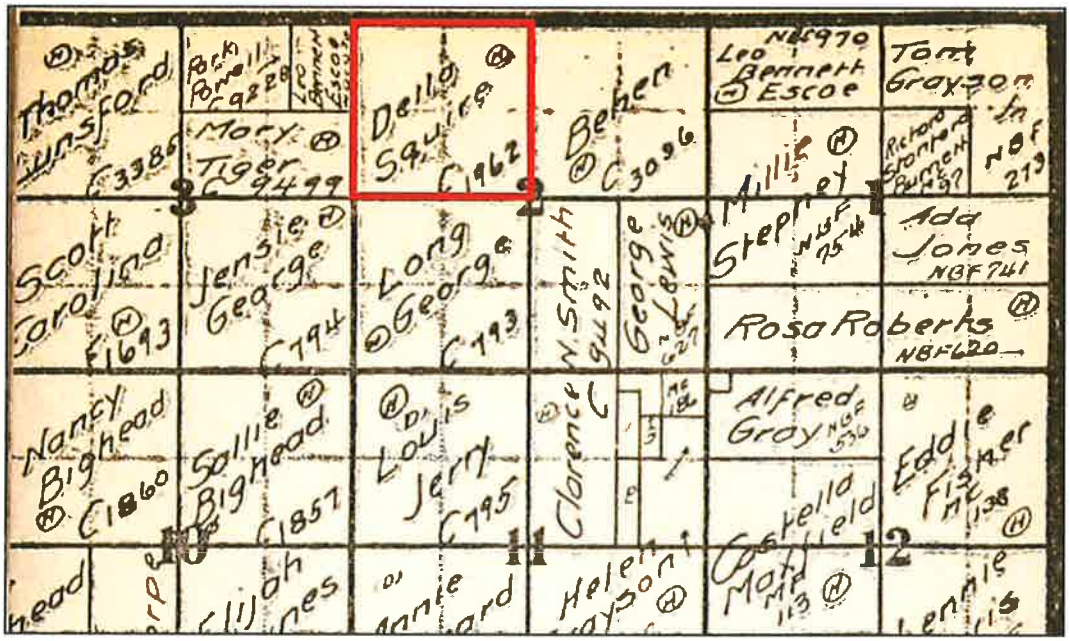

Figure 8: *Map showing the original allottee, Della/Delia Squire, for the project area (Hastain 1910:153).*

in 1995 shows four barns, the pond, and the house (which is now the Duck Creek Community Center). These are still present in the project area today. Other aerials from 2003-2020 show little changes on the landscape besides the construction of another house and a barn.

FIELD METHODS AND RESULTS

The Phase I cultural resources survey was performed on August 5th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, 2020 and consisted of a pedestrian survey, transects and judgmental shovel testing (Figure 9). The combination of surveys allowed for the identification of surface and buried cultural resources. After surface features were noted during the pedestrian survey, shovel testing was conducted across the current project area (Figures 10-31).

In order to sufficiently cover the entire project area, shovel tests for the transects were situated at 30-meter (m) intervals while the judgmentals were predominantly dug at 30-50 meter intervals. A few of the judgmental tests around the pond in the northeast corner were dug at around 100-150 meter intervals. Each shovel test conducted meaured 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter and was excavated down until sterile subsoil, water, or bedrock was encountered. Soils from each of the tests were screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth for the purpose of recovering any cultural material. If cultural material was encountered, the material was collected and placed into bags that were labeled with the provenience information. These were then taken back to the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Historic and Cultural Preservation Department for processing. No cultural material was noted during the current survey.

In total, fifteen transects of shovel tests were attempted (n=70) (see Figure 9) (refer to Appendix B for the shovel test log and Appendix C for selected shovel test photos). In addition, twenty-two judgemental tests were placed throughout the project area. These were placed in areas around previous disturbances (the Duck Creek Community Center and outbuilding, pond, barns/stables, gravel parking lot and roadway, a smoke shop with asphalt pad, a couple of gravel piles around the smoke shop, large metal cylinder, fences, electrical lines, and Eagle Creek). Out of the 92 total tests attempted during the current investigation, none produced cultural material (89 were negative and 3 were unable to be excavated (no test possible-ntp)). The "no test possible" shovel tests included 3-1 (pushpile with gravel from work on the smoke shop) and 7-3 and 7-4 (gravel parking lot for the vehicles for the Duck Creek Community Center).

LABORATORY METHODS AND CURATION

If cultural materials were recovered during the field investigation they were collected and taken to the Muscogee (Creek) Nation's lab in Okmulgee for processing. The materials were then cleaned, sorted, and analyzed. Cultural material would then be sorted on the basis of morphological attributes, raw material type (e.g. chert, quartz), measurements, and/or function. The inventory of the cultural material would then be separated by category or classification. This "classification" system section describes the various categories that were used to classify the material and their attributes. **No cultural materials were recovered during the survey.**

Any cultural material and information pertaining to the project, which includes all photographs, maps, and project records, will be temporarily stored at the Muscogee (Creek) Nation in the

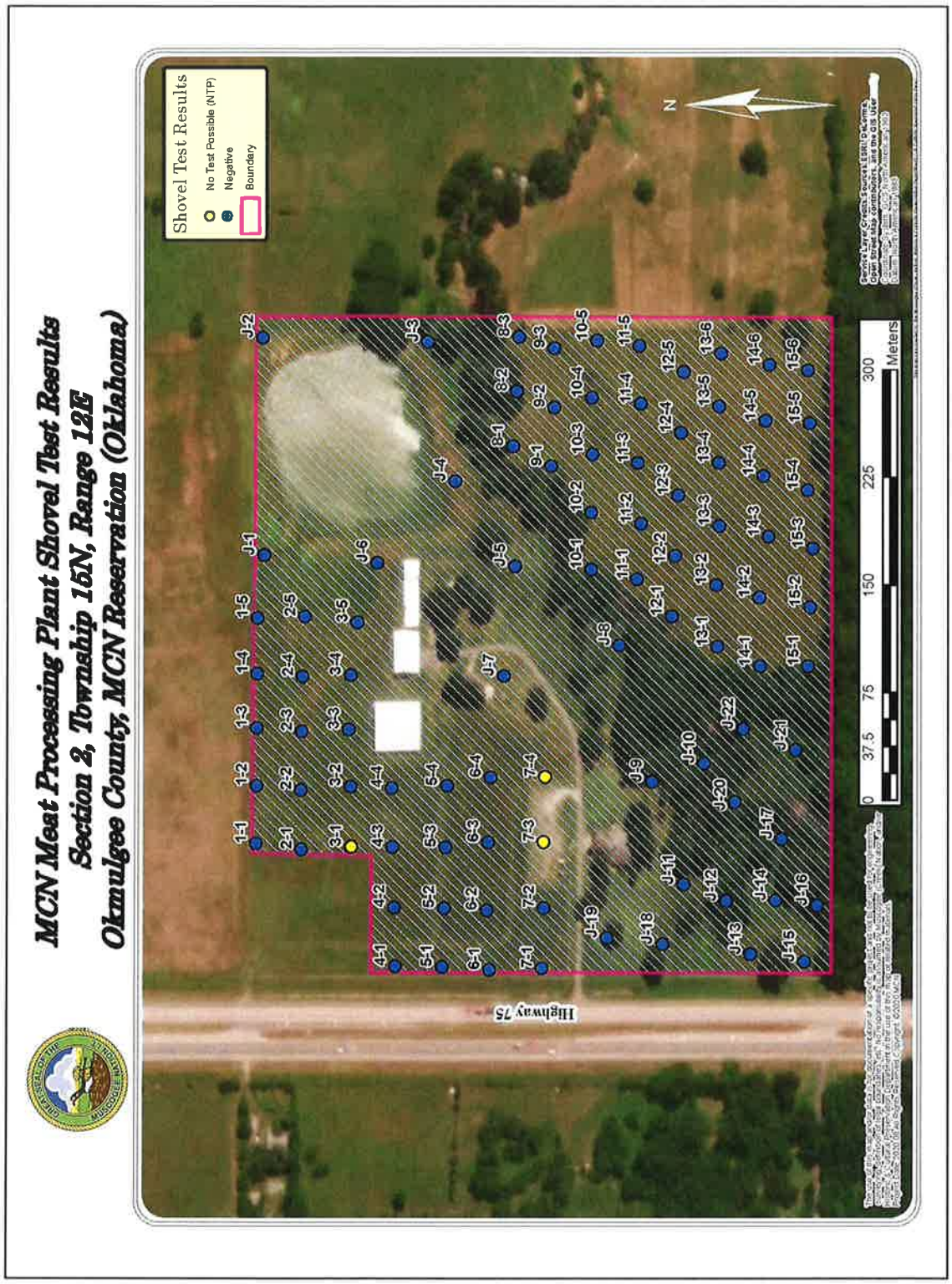

Figure 9: *Map showing the boundary of the project area (outlined in pink) with shovel tests conducted across the project area. Map made by Gano Perez.*

Historic and Cultural Preservation Department until a curation agreement is in place with a curation facility that meets 36CFR79 standards.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The investigation of the MCN Meat Processing Plant project area did not locate any pre-contact or post-contact cultural resources. The area is of importance since it does reside in the Muscogee (Creek) Nation reservation. The Muscogee (Creek) Nation is using the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Ecomonic Security Act ("CARES" Act) funds to construct the MCN Meat Processing Plant.

The McGirt v. Oklahoma decision (591 U.S. (2020)) was a recent United States Supreme Court case which ruled that all the lands within the 1866 boundaries of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation continue to constitute an Indian reservation for the purposes of the Major Crimes act. These lands were never disestablished by Congress during the Oklahoma Enabling Act of 1906. The Muscogee (Creek) Nation completed NHPA requirements based on our Section 101(d)(2) status granted by the National Park Service (NPS) and our expanded authority over the Reservation lands granted in the McGirt decision. The Muscogee (Creek) Nation completed a Phase I cultural resources survey for the MCN Meat Processing Plant and this report was compiled. The Muscogee (Creek) Nation did not send a report to the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) or the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey (OAS) for review.

The project was approved to move forward after negative findings (no cultural material recovered) were noted during the field work and before the final report was completed. Since no cultural material was located during the current survey, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Historic and Cultural Preservation Department finds that no cultural properties will be affected by the project. If significant cultural resources are encountered at any point, ground-disturbing activities will be immediately suspended and the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Historic and Cultural Preservation Department will be promptly notified (918) 732-7733.

LeeAnne Wendt, M.A., RPA
Tribal Archaeologist
04-01-21

Figure 10: *General view of the project area, from the northwest corner, facing east. Note the gravel pushpile in the foreground and the barns/stables.*

Figure 11: *General view of the northwestern corner of the project area, facing southwest.*

Figure 12: *General view from the northwest portion of the project area, facing north. Note the smoke shop and asphalt pad.*

Figure 13: *General view from the north-central portion of the project area, facing southwest.*

Figure 14: *General view of the north-central portion of the project area, facing west.*

Figure 15: *General view from the northeasternmost portion of the project area, facing west.*

Figure 16: *General view of the northeastern portion of the project area, facing east.*

Figure 17: *General view of the western portion of the project area, facing east-southeast.*

Figure 18: *General view from the central portion of the project area, facing northwest.*

Figure 19: *General view from the central portion of the project area within the stable area next to the barns, facing northwest.*

Figure 20: *General view of the west-central portion of the project area, facing south towards Eagle Creek and the southeastern portion of the project area.*

Figure 21: *General view of the southeast portion of the project area, facing southwest.*

Figure 22: *General view from the southeast portion of the project area, facing west.*

Figure 23: *View of the Duck Creek Community Center located in the central portion of the project area, facing southeast.*

Figure 24: *View of the Duck Creek Community Center located in the central portion of the project area, facing south.*

Figure 25: *General view of the central portion of the project area, facing west. Note the roadway and the gravel parking area for the Duck Creek Community Center. The parking area has grass growing up through the gravel.*

Figure 26: *General view of the southern portion of the project area, facing north.*

Figure 27: *General view of the southern portion of the project area, facing northwest.*

Figure 28: *General view of Eagle Creek from the central portion of the project area, facing south.*

Figure 29: *General view from the south-central portion of the project area, facing northeast.*

Figure 30: *View of a large metal cylinder found in the southern portion of the project area in an area surrounded by Eagle Creek.*

Figure 31: *General view of the southern portion of the project area, facing south.*

REFERENCES

Agenbroad, L.D.
1984 New World Mammoth Distribution. In *Quaternary Extinctions: A Prehistoric Revolution*, edited by P.S. Martin and R.G. Klein, pp, 90-108. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Bell, Robert E.
1972 The Harlan Site, Ck-6, A Prehistoric Mound Center in Cherokee County, Eastern Oklahoma. Memoir 2. Oklahoma Anthropological Society, Norman.

1973 Guide to the Identification of Certain American Indian Projectile Points. Special Bulletin No. 1. Oklahoma Anthropological Society, Norman.

Bement, Leland C.
1999 *Bison Hunting at Cooper Site, Where Lightning Bolts Drew Thundering Herds*, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Briscoe, Lita, Jason Zan, and Dean Afendras
2013 *Archeological Survey Report: Muscogee (Creek) Nation Butler Creek Church Road Improvement Project, Muskogee County, Oklahoma.* Bison-Archeological Consulting Services, Inc., Norman, Oklahoma. Prepared for the Muscogee (Creek) Nation.

Brooks, Robert
1987 The Arthur Site: Settlement and Subsistence Structure at a Washita River Phase Village. University of Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Studies in Oklahoma's Past, No. 15.

Brown, James Allison
1996 *The Spiro Ceremonial Center: The Archaeology of Arkansas Valley Caddoan Culture in Eastern Oklahoma*. Memoirs of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Number 29, 2 Volumes.

Buehler, Kent
1997 Where's the Cliff? Late Archaic Bison Kills in the Southern Plains. Plains Anthropologist Memoir 29, No. 159.

Carter, Kent
1999 *The Dawes Commission and the Allotment of the Five Civilized Tribes, 1893-1914.* Ancestry.com Incorporated, Utah.

Debo, Angie
1967 T*he Road to Disappearance.* The University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Dickson, Don R.
1991 The Albertson Site: A Deeply and Clearly Stratified Ozark Bluff Shelter. Research Series No. 41. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Drass, Richard
1988 A Reanalysis of the Brewer Site: An Early Plains Village Settlement in Central Oklahoma. Oklahoma Anthropological Society Bulletin 37.

Fagan, Brian M.
2004 *People of the Earth: An Introduction to World Prehistory*. Pearson Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey.

Foreman, Grant
1972 Indian Removal. Second Edition Sixth Printing. Volume 2 in *The Civilization of the American Indian Series*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Gettys, M.
1984 Early Specialized Hunters. In *Prehistory of Oklahoma*, edited by Robert E. Bell, pp. 97-108. Academic Press, New York.

Gibson, Arrell M.
1981 *Oklahoma: A History of Five Centuries*. Second Edition, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Goble, Danney
2006 Spanish and French Explorers. In *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma*, edited by Charles R. Goins and Danney Goble, pp. 38-39. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Green, Michael D.
2006 Formation of Indian Territory 1804-1855. In *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma*, edited by Charles R. Goins and Danney Goble, pp. 54-55. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Green, Michael D. and Danney Goble
2006 Removal of the Creeks. In *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma*, edited by Charles R. Goins and Danney Goble, pp. 64-67. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Hartley, John D. and Robert Bartlett
1996 Archaeological Test Excavations at the Leader Creek Site (34CO114): A Woodland Assemblage in Coal County, Oklahoma. Reports in Highway Archaeology No. 13. Oklahoma Department of Transportation, Oklahoma.

Hastain, E.
1910 *Index to Creek Deeds and Allotments, Volume 1*, page 327.
Township Plats of the Creek Nation, page 153.

Hemmings, E.T.
1983 Spirit Lake (3LA83): Test Excavations in a Late Caddo Site on the Red River, Southwest Arkansas. In *Contributions to the Archeology of the Great Bend Region*,

by F.F. Schambach and F. Rackerby, pp. 55-89. Research Series Number 22. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Hoagland, Bruce W.
2008 Vegetation of Oklahoma. In Educational Publication 9, pp. 17. Oklahoma Biological Survey.

Hofman, Jack L.
1989 Prehistoric Culture Hsitory-Hunters and Gatherers on the Southern Great Plains. In *From Clovis to Comanchero: Archaeological Overview of the Southern Great Plains*, pp. 25-60. Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Series No. 35. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Hofman, Jack L. and Russell W. Graham
1998 The Paleo-Indian cultures of the Great Plains. In *Archaeology on the Great Plains*, edited by W. Raymond Wood, pp. 87-139. University of Kansas Press, Lawrence.

Hofman, Jack L. and Robert L. Brooks
1989 Prehistoric Culture History: Woodland Complexes in the Southern Great Plains. In *From Clovis to Comanchero: Archeological Overview of the Southern Great Plains*, by J.L. Hofman, R.L. Brooks, J.S. Hays, D.W. Owsley, R.L. Jantz, M.K. Marks, and M.H. Manhein, pp. 61-709. Research Series Number 35. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Hoig, Stan
1998 *Beyond the Frontier: Exploring the Indian Country*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Johnson, A.M. and A.E. Johnson
1998 The Plains Woodland. In *Archaeology on the Great Plains*, edited by W.Raymond Wood, pp. 201-234. University Press of Kansas, Lawrence.

Kay, M.
1998 The Central and Southern Plains Archaic. In *Archaeology on the Great Plains*, edited by W.R. Wood, pp. 173-200. University of Press Kansas, Lawrence.

McIntosh, Kenneth W.
1996 Creek (Muskogee). In *Encyclopedia of North American Indians*, edited by Frederick E. Hoxie, pp. 142-145. Houghton Mifflin Company, New York.

McKay, Michael W. and Leland C. Bement
2005 An Old-Fashioned Hoe, Down in Northwestern Oklahoma. *Oklahoma Anthropological Society Newsletter* 53(1): 8-16.

Miller, A.F.
1977 *A Survey and Assessment of the Cultural Resources of the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System in Oklahoma*. Archaeological Resource Survey Report No. 6. Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, Norman.

Morse, D.F., D.G. Anderson, and A.C. Goodyear
1996 The Pleistocene-Holocene Transition in the Eastern United States. In *Humans at the End of the Ice Age: The Archaeology of the Pleistocene-Holocene Transition*, edited by L.G. Straus, B.V.J.M. Erlandson, and D.R. Yesner, pp. 319-338. Plenum Press, New York.

Mullins, Jonita
2007 Muskogee County. Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture. Electronic document, http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia, accessed August 1, 2020.

O'Brien and Wood
1998 *The Prehistory of Missouri*. University of Missouri Press, Columbia.

Oklahoma Archeological Survey
2014 Oklahoma's Past, Jackson County, The Perry Ranch Site. Electronic document, http://www.ou.edu/cas/archsur/counties/jackson.htm, accessed August 1, 2020.

Perrino, Gregory and Jerry Caffey
1980 The Eufaula Lake Project, A Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment. Museum of the Red River, Idabel, Oklahoma.

Ray, J.H.
2000 Nonexcavated Collections from Big Eddy and Nearby Sites. *The 1999 Excavations at the Big Eddy Site (23CE426) in Southwest Missouri*, edited by N.H. Lopinot, J.H. Ray, and M.D. Conner, pp. 37-68. Southwest Missouri State University, Center for Archaeological Research, Special Publication Number 3.

Sabo, George and Ann M. Early
1990 Prehistoric Culture History. *In Human Adaptation in the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains*, pp. 34-120. Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Series No. 31. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Simmons, Jake
1937 Indian Pioneer Hisotry Papers, University of Oklahoma Libraries Western History Collections, Volume 83, Interview I.D. 5142.

Stock, Melissa
2007 *History and Archaeology, Colonial Era (1733-1775), William McIntosh*. Electronic document, http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/william-mcintosh-ca-1778-1825, accessed August 1, 2020.

Story, Dee Ann, Janice A. Guy, Barbara A. Burnett, Martha Doty Freeman, Jerome C. Rose, D. Gentry Steele, Ben W. Olive, and Karl J. Reinhard
1990 The Archeology and Bioarcheology of the Gulf Coastal Plain. Research Series No. 38, Vol. 2. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Thurmond, Peter and Don G. Wyckoff
1999 Late Pleistocene Dunes Along the Dempsey Divide, Roger Mills County, Oklahoma. *Current Research in the Pleistocene* 15:139-143.

United States Department of Agriculture
2021 Soil Survey of Section 2, Township 15N, and Range 12E in Okmulgee County, Oklahoma. Electonic document, http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov, accessed August 2, 2020 and March 29, 2021.

United States Government
1866 Treaty with the Creek Indians, June 14, 1866. Electronic document, http://www.mvsktc.org/emetatevketecvket/CreekTreaty-1866.pdf, accessed on August 1, 2020.

Vehik, S.C.
1984 The Woodland Occupations. In *Prehistory of Oklahoma*, edited by R.E. Bell, pp. 175-197. Academic Press, New York.

Walcott, Chass
1897 GLO Plat Map of T15N, R12E. Electronic document, http://glorecords.blm.gov, accessed August 1, 2020.

Wendt, LeeAnne
2017 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Duck Creek Smoke Shop in Okmulgee County, Oklahoma.* Report submited to Muscogee (Creek) Nation Environmental Services.

Wyckoff, Don G. and Robert Brooks
1983 *Oklahoma Archaeology: A 1981 Perspective of the State's Archaeological Resources, Their Significance, Their Problems, and Some Proposed Solutions*. Archaeological Resources Survey Report 16, Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, Norman.

Wyckoff, Don G., W.L. Neal, and M. Duncan
1994 The Primrose Site, 34MR65, Murray County, Oklahoma. In *Bulletin of the Oklahoma*, Anthropological Society, Vol. XL.

Wyckoff, Don G. and Lyonel Taylor
1971 The Pumpkin Creek Site: An Early Archaic Camp on the Southern Plains Border. In *Plains Anthropologist*, pp. 20-51. Vol. 16. No. 51, Plains Anthropological Society, Manley Publishing.

Zan, Jason
2014 *A Cultural Resources Survey Report of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Oneta Road Improvements Wagoner County, OK*. Prepared for Cross Timbers Consulting, LLC on behalf of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation.

APPENDIX A

SOIL TYPES

Table 1: Soil Types Found within the MCN Meat Processing Plant Project					
Unit Symbol	**Type**	**Slope**	**Drainage**	**Landform**	**Typical Soil Profile**
Bu	Verdigris Silt Loam	0-1 percent	Well Drained	Floodpains	Silt Loam (0-201 cm)
DwA	Pharoah-Parsons Complex	0-1 percent	Somewhat Poorly Drained	Paleoterraces	Silt Loam (0-18 cm), Silty Clay Loam (18-30.5 cm), Silty Clay (30.5-119 cm); clay (119-201 cm)
OkA	Okemah Silt Loam	0-1 percent	Somewhat Poorly Drained	Paleoterraces	Silt Loam (0-36 cm); Silty Clay Loam (36-46 cm); Silty Clay (46-201 cm)
OkB	Okemah Silt Loam	1-3 percent	Somewhat Poorly Drained	Paleoterraces	Silt Loam (0-38 cm); Silty Clay Loam (38-56 cm); Silty Clay (56-201 cm)
OrB	Okemah-Eram Complex	1-3 percent	Somewhat Poorly Drained	Paleoterraces	Silty Clay Loam (0-56 cm); Silty Clay (56-201 cm)
Vg	Verdigris Silt Loam	0-1 percent	Well Drained	Floodplains	Silt Loam (0-201 cm)

APPENDIX B

SHOVEL TEST LOG

Shovel Test Log for the Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the MCN Meat Processing Plant					
Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Strata	Soil Description	Cultural Material
1	1	0-63	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Loam (0-40cmbs); 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay (35-63cmbs)	Negative
1	2	0-62	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Loam-wet (0-40cmbs); 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay (40-62cmbs)	Negative
1	3	0-62	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Loam-wet (0-52cmbs); 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay (52-62cmbs)	Negative
1	4	0-55	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Loam (0-45cmbs); 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay mottled w/ 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay (45-55cmbs)	Negative
1	5	0-62	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Loam (0-45cmbs); 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay mottled w/ 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay (45-62cmbs)	Negative
2	1	0-70	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Loam (0-50cmbs); 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay mottled w/ 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay (50-70cmbs)	Negative
2	2	0-60	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Loam (0-25cmbs); 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay (25-60cmbs)	Negative
2	3	0-60	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Loam (0-50cmbs); 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay (50-60cmbs)	Negative
2	4	0-60	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Loam (0-40cmbs); 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay mottled w/ 7.5YR 4/6 Strong Brown Clay (40-60cmbs)	Negative
2	5	0-45	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Loam (0-27cmbs); 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay mottled w/ 7.5YR 4/6 Strong Brown Clay (27-45cmbs)	Negative
3	1	N/A	N/A	No Dig Due to Pushpile from Duck Creek Smoke Shop	NTP
3	2	0-52	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Loam (0-41cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay mottled with 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay (41-52cmbs)	Negative
3	3	0-54	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Loam (0-32cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay mottled with 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay (32-54cmbs)	Negative
3	4	0-43	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Loam (0-34cmbs); 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Clay mottled with 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay (34-43cmbs)	Negative
3	5	0-18	I	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay with lots of small gravel	Negative
4	1	0-41	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay Loam (0-31cmbs); 10YR4/3 Brown Clay mottled with 10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Clay (31-41cmbs)	Negative
4	2	0-43	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay Loam (0-32cmbs); 10YR4/3 Brown Clay mottled with 10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Clay (32-43cmbs)	Negative
4	3	0-54	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay Loam (0-34cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay (34-54cmbs)	Negative
4	4	0-52	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay Loam (0-45cmbs); 10YR4/3 Brown Clay mottled with 10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Clay (45-52cmbs)	Negative
5	1	0-67	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay Loam (0-60cmbs); 10YR4/3 Brown Clay mottled with 10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Clay (60-67cmbs)	Negative
5	2	0-58	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay Loam (0-50cmbs); 10YR4/3 Brown Clay mottled with 10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Clay (50-58cmbs)	Negative
5	3	0-70	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay Loam (0-65cmbs); 10YR4/3 Brown Clay mottled with 10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Clay (65-70cmbs)	Negative
5	4	0-52	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay Loam (0-42cmbs); 10YR4/3 Brown Clay mottled with 10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Clay (42-52cmbs)	Negative

Shovel Test Log for the Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the MCN Meat Processing Plant					
Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Strata	Soil Description	Cultural Material
6	1	0-44	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay (0-33cmbs); 10YR 3/3 Dark Brown Clay (33-44cmbs)	Negative
6	2	0-48	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay (0-36cmbs); 10YR 3/3 Dark Brown Clay (36-48cmbs)	Negative
6	3	0-48	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay (0-30cmbs); 10YR 3/3 Dark Brown Clay (30-48cmbs)	Negative
6	4	0-40	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay (0-30cmbs); 10YR 3/3 Dark Brown Clay (30-40cmbs)	Negative
7	1	0-52	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-41cmbs); 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay (41-52cmbs)	Negative
7	2	0-40	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-25cmbs); 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay (25-40cmbs)	Negative
7	3	N/A	N/A	No Dig Due to Gravel Parking Area for Duck Creek Community Center	NTP
7	4	N/A	N/A	No Dig Due to Gravel Parking Area for Duck Creek Community Center	NTP
8	1	0-42	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Sandy Clay Loam (0-31cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay (31-42cmbs)	Negative
8	2	0-40	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Sandy Clay Loam (0-34cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay (34-40cmbs)	Negative
8	3	0-53	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Sandy Clay Loam (0-41cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay mottled with 10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Clay (41-53cmbs)	Negative
9	1	0-68	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-32cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay (32-68cmbs)	Negative
9	2	0-48	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-32cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay (32-48cmbs)	Negative
9	3	0-59	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-32cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Clay (32-68cmbs)	Negative
10	1	0-100	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-85cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay (85-100cmbs)	Negative
10	2	0-70	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-55cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay (55-70cmbs)	Negative
10	3	0-40	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-35cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay (35-40cmbs)	Negative
10	4	0-51	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-37cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay (37-51cmbs)	Negative
10	5	0-40	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-31cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Clay (31-40cmbs)	Negative
11	1	0-79	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-70cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay (70-79cmbs)	Negative
11	2	0-80	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-67cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay (67-80cmbs)	Negative
11	3	0-73	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-57cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay (57-73cmbs)	Negative
11	4	0-80	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-70cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay (70-80cmbs)	Negative
11	5	0-79	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-70cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay (70-79cmbs)	Negative
12	1	0-62	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-51cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay (51-62cmbs)	Negative
12	2	0-75	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-65cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay (65-75cmbs)	Negative
12	3	0-76	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-61cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay (61-76cmbs)	Negative
12	4	0-63	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-49cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay (49-63cmbs)	Negative
12	5	0-68	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-60cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay (60-68cmbs)	Negative

Shovel Test Log for the Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the MCN Meat Processing Plant					
Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Strata	Soil Description	Cultural Material
13	1	0-77	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-67cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay (67-77cmbs)	Negative
13	2	0-72	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-67cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay (67-72cmbs)	Negative
13	3	0-78	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-67cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay (67-78cmbs)	Negative
13	4	0-73	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-68cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Clay (68-73cmbs)	Negative
13	5	0-47	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-30cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Clay mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Clay (30-47cmbs)	Negative
13	6	0-65	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Wet Silty Clay Loam (0-55cmbs);10YR 3/3 Dark Brown Clay mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Clay(67-78cmbs)	Negative
14	1	0-75	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Wet Silty Clay Loam (0-50cmbs);10YR 3/3 Dark Brown Clay mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Clay(50-75cmbs)	Negative
14	2	0-80	I/II	7.5YR2.5/2 Very Dark Brow Silty Clay Loam (0-55cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Compact Clay mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Clay (55-80cmbs)	Negative
14	3	0-70	I/II	7.5YR2.5/2 Very Dark Brow Silty Clay Loam (0-50cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Compact Clay mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Clay (50-70cmbs)	Negative
14	4	0-60	I/II	7.5YR2.5/2 Very Dark Brow Silty Clay Loam (0-41cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Compact Clay mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Clay (41-60cmbs)	Negative
14	5	0-45	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Sandy Clay Loam (0-28cmbs);10YR 3/3 Dark Brown Clay(28-45cmbs)	Negative
14	6	0-50	I/II	10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Sandy Clay Loam (0-30cmbs);7.5YR 2.5/1 Black Silty Clay (30-50cmbs)	Negative
15	1	0-57	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Sand Loam (0-46cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Clay (46-57cmbs)	Negative
15	2	0-60	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Sand Loam (0-50cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Clay (50-60cmbs)	Negative
15	3	0-65	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Sand Loam (0-52cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Clay (52-65cmbs)	Negative
15	4	0-60	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Sand Loam (0-49cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Clay (49-60cmbs)	Negative
15	5	0-34	I	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Sand Clay Loam, Very Wet (0-34cmbs)	Negative
15	6	0-32	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Sand Loam (0-21cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Clay (21-32cmbs)	Negative
Judgmental	1	0-35	I/II	10YR3/3 Dark Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-10cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Silty Clay mottled with 10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Clay (10-35cmbs)	Negative
Judgmental	2	0-47	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay Loam (0-25cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Clay (25-47cmbs)	Negative
Judgmental	3	0-70	I/II	10YR3/3 Dark Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-63cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Silty Clay mottled with 10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Clay (63-70cmbs)	Negative
Judgmental	4	0-43	I/II	10YR3/3 Dark Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-63cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Silty Clay mottled with 10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Clay w/ Sandstone(63-70cmbs)	Negative
Judgmental	5	0-60	I/II	10YR3/3 Dark Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-35cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Silty Clay mottled with 10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Clay (35-60cmbs)	Negative
Judgmental	6	0-36	I/II	10YR3/3 Dark Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-18cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Silty Clay mottled with 10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Clay (18-36cmbs)	Negative
Judgmental	7	0-43	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay Loam (0-29cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Clay (29-43cmbs)	Negative
Judgmental	8	0-66	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay Loam (0-32cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Clay (32-66cmbs)	Negative
Judgmental	9	0-32	I/II	7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay Loam mottled with 10YR6/4 Light Yellowish Brown Clay (0-24cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/1 Black Silty Clay with lots of gravel	Negative

Shovel Test Log for the Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the MCN Meat Processing Plant					
Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Strata	Soil Description	Cultural Material
Judgmental	10	0-75	I/II	7.5YR2.5/2 Very Dark Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-32cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/2 Very Dark Brown Clay mottled with 10YR6/4 Light Yellowish Brown Clay (32-75cmbs)	Negative
Judgmental	11	0-60	I/II	7.5YR2.5/2 Very Dark Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-37cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/2 Very Dark Brown Clay mottled with 10YR6/4 Light Yellowish Brown Clay (37-60cmbs)	Negative
Judgmental	12	0-30	I/II	7.5YR2.5/2 Very Dark Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-37cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/2 Very Dark Brown Clay with impenetrable rocks (37-39cmbs)	Negative
Judgmental	13	0-43	I/II	7.5YR2.5/2 Very Dark Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-37cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/2 Very Dark Brown Clay with sandstone(37-43cmbs)	Negative
Judgmental	14	0-50	I/II	7.5YR2.5/2 Very Dark Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-30cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/2 Very Dark Brown Clay mottled with 10YR6/4 Light Yellowish Brown Clay (30-50cmbs)	Negative
Judgmental	15	0-40	I/II	7.5YR2.5/2 Very Dark Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-15cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/2 Very Dark Brown Clay (15-40cmbs)	Negative
Judgmental	16	0-70	I/II	7.5YR2.5/2 Very Dark Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-50cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/2 Very Dark Brown Clay (50-70cmbs)	Negative
Judgmental	17	0-60	I/II	7.5YR2.5/2 Very Dark Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-55cmbs); 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Compact Clay (55-60cmbs)	Negative
Judgmental	18	0-90	I/II	10YR3/3 Dark Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-85cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Silty Clay mottled lightly with 10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Clay (85-90cmbs)	Negative
Judgmental	19	0-33	I/II	10YR3/3 Dark Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-25cmbs); 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Silty Clay mottled lightly with 10YR4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Clay (25-33cmbs)	Negative
Judgmental	20	0-72	I/II	10YR3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand (0-64cmbs); 10YR2/2 Very Dark Brown Clay mottled with 10YR3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Clay (64-72cmbs)	Negative
Judgmental	21	0-42	I/II	7.5YR2.5/2 Very Dark Brown Silty Clay Loam (0-32cmbs); 7.5YR2.5/2 Very Dark Brown Silty Clay mottled with 7.5YR4/6 Strong Brown Clay (32-42cmbs)	Negative
Judgmental	22	0-66	I/II	10YR3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand (0-40cmbs); 10YR2/2 Very Dark Brown Clay mottled with 10YR3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Clay (40-66cmbs)	Negative

APPENDIX C

SELECTED SHOVEL TEST PHOTOS

Shovel Test from Transect 1-4.

No Test Possible (NTP) Shovel Test from Transect 3-1.

Shovel Test from Transect 3-2.

Shovel Test from Transect 3-5.

Shovel Test from Transect 4-3.

Shovel Test from Transect 5-3.

No Test Possible (NTP) Shovel Test from Transect 7-3 (gravel in area).

No Test Possible (NTP) Shovel Test from Transect 7-4 (gravel in area).

Shovel Test from Transect 8-1.

Shovel Test from Transect 9-3.

Shovel Test from Transect 10-4.

Shovel Test from Transect 12-1.

Shovel Test from Transect 12-5.

Shovel Test from Transect 11-4.

Shovel Test from Transect 13-4.

Shovel Test from Transect 14-4.

Shovel Test from Transect 15-3.

Shovel Test from Judgmental 2.

Shovel Test from Judgmental 6.

Shovel Test from Judgmental 7.

Shovel Test from Judgmental 3.

Shovel Test from Judgmental 10.

Shovel Test from Judgmental 9.

Shovel Test from Judgmental 10.

Shovel Test from Judgmental 15.

Shovel Test from Judgmental 17.

APPENDIX D

VITA

LEEANNE J. WENDT

Highway 75 at Loop 56, P.O. Box 580, Okmulgee, OK 74447 (918)732-7852 *lwendt@mcn-nsn.gov*

EDUCATION

The University of Mississippi
Master of Arts in Anthropology, 2014
Thesis "Understanding Strawberry Plains Through Landscape Archaeology"

The University of Alabama
Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology, Art History Minor, 2006

BACKGROUND SYNOPSIS

LeeAnne J. Wendt has over fourteen years of experience in the field of archaeology and has participated in a number of cultural resource projects that have included desktop surveys, Phase I surveys, Phase II investigations, and Phase III excavations. Ms. Wendt received her M.A. in Anthropology from the University of Mississippi and received her B.A. in Anthropology from The University of Alabama. Additionally, she has worked with TerraXplorations, Inc., Panamerican Consultants, Inc., and the Alabama Museum of Natural History. She has conducted several field projects in Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi and also has a comprehensive knowledge of artifact analysis dealing with prehistoric and historic materials from both large and small scale projects throughout Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Oklahoma.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

September 2014-present
Tribal Archaeologist, Muscogee (Creek) Nation

- Tasks include supervising all field workings and crews on archaeological projects. Also, conducting artifact analysis and writing reports.

- Participating in NAGPRA projects and commenting on Section 106 projects.

May 2014-August 2014
PI, TerraXplorations

- Responsibilities included being in charge of a field crew, surveying, excavating, and writing reports for Phase I surveys and Phase II investigations.

2012-2014
Graduate Teaching Assistant, University of Mississippi

- Assisted faculty and students in Introduction to Archaeology, Archaeological Lab, and Introduction to Geography courses. Also, graded exams, maps, and papers.

2010-2012
Field Director, Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

- Responsibilities consisted of oversight of all field workings including surveying, excavating, and being in charge of a field crew for Phase I, II, and III projects conducted in Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi.

- Authored and co-authored a number of archaeological reports for Phase I, II, and III projects in Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi.

- Experience in Phase I, II, and III projects conducted in Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi.

2006-2010
Laboratory Director and Archaeological Assistant, Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

- Responsibilities consisted of oversight of all laboratory workings including hiring and supervising of laboratory technicians and researching and analyzing artifacts from Phase I, II, and
  III projects conducted in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

- Authored and co-authored several archaeological reports for Phase I, II, and III projects in Alabama and Georgia.

- Experience in Phase I, II, and III projects conducted in Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi.

2005-2006
Laboratory Technician, Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

- Responsibilities included washing, analyzing, researching, photographing, and curating artifacts from prehistoric and historic sites throughout the Southeast.

2005
Laboratory Technician, Gulf Coast Survey Lab, Alabama Museum of Natural History, University of Alabama

- Assisted in artifact processing of prehistoric ceramics.

PUBLICATION LIST (SELECTED)

Wendt, LeeAnne J.

2016 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Chissoe Property in Tulsa County, Oklahoma.* Report submitted to the Muscogee (Creek) Realty Trust Services.

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the VanStraten Property in Okmulgee County, Oklahoma. Reporft submitted to the Muscogee (Creek) Realty Trust Services.

2015 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Bison #1-12H/Prairie Dog #1-1H Well Pad in Creek County, Oklahoma.* Report submitted to the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Oil and Gas Division.

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Gragg Property in Okmulgee County, Oklahoma. Report submitted to the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Realty Trust Services.

A Ground Penetrating Radar Survey for the Creek Council House in Okmulgee County, Oklahoma. Report submitted to the Muscogee (Creek) Nation Cultural Center and Archives Department.

Wendt, LeeAnne J., Rosalie Gorecki, and Kelly Mahar

2012 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Slide Correction on Alabama State Road*

35 (Wallace Avenue NE), between County Road 89 and 8th Street NE, in Fort Payne, Dekalb County, Alabama. Report submitted to Florence and Hutchinson, Inc. by Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

Carruth, Amy, Ricky Kopec, Michael Ecks, LeeAnne Wendt, Rosalie Gorecki, Klint Baggett, Jon Glass, and Paul D. Jackson
2012 *63 Phase II Investigations at Fort Benning: Volume II-Phase II Investigation of 16 Sites (1RU91, 1RU321, 1RU407, 1RU408, 1RU415, 1RU458, 1RU463, 1RU474, 1RU482, 1RU483, 9CE886, 9CE905, 9CE1409, 9ME175, 9ME224, AND 9ME428) For Fort Benning Military Reservation, Russell County, Alabama and Chattahoochee and Muscogee Counties, Georgia.* Report submitted to Fort Benning by Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

Wendt, LeeAnne J.
2011 *Archaeological Mitigation of Sites 9CE100/114, 9CE101, 9CE1733, and 9Ce1938 for Fort Benning Military Reservation in Chattahoochee County, Georgia.* Report submitted to Fort Benning by Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

Wendt, LeeAnne J.
2011 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Blue Line Stream in Madison County, Alabama.* Report submitted to Johnson and Associates by Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

Wendt, LeeAnne J.
2010 *A Phase I Cultural-Resources Survey for the Biggersville Volunteer Fire Department in Alcom County, Mississippi.* Report submitted to Biggersville Volunteer Fire Department by Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

Wendt, LeeAnne J.
2009 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Intersection Re-Alignment of Wall Triana Highway, Harvest Road, and Old Railroad Bed Road in Madison County, Alabama.* Report submitted to Madison County Department of Public Works by Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

Wendt, LeeAnne J.
2009 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Ihagee Creek Stream Restoration in Russell County, Alabama.* Report submitted to Providence Engineering and Environmental Group, LLC by Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

Pearce, Kenny R., Kristen R. Reed, LeeAnne J. Wendt, and H. Lee Harrison Jr., Kelley Sommers, and Jan M. Jamison
2009 *Archaeological Mitigation of Site 9CE2470 for Fort Benning Military Reservation, Chattahoochee County, Georgia.* Draft Report. Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Submitted to the Department of the Army, Headquarters United States Army Infantry Center, Fort Benning, Georgia.

Reed, Kristen R., Klint Baggett, and LeeAnne J. Wendt
2008 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Area 501 near Phenix City in Russell County, Alabama.* Report submitted to CDG Engineers and Associates by Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

Wendt, LeeAnne J.
2008 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Russellville Spec Building Development in Franklin County, Alabama.* Report submitted to Franklin County Development Authority by Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

Gougeon, Ramie A., LeeAnne J. Wendt, Kristen R. Reed, and Loren D. Bredeson.
2007 Archaeological Reconnaissance of 400 Acres at Donnelley Wildlife Management Area (WMA), Colleton County, South Carolina. Report submitted to South Carolina Department of Natural Resources by Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

Carruth, Warren and LeeAnne J. Wendt.
2006 Archaeological Testing of the Forks of the Road Slave Market (22AD987) in Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi. Report submitted to The City of Natchez and Mangi Environmental Group by Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

PRESENTED PAPERS

Wendt, LeeAnne
2017 Cultural Resource Investigations on Tribal Trust Land in McIntosh County, Oklahoma. Unpublished; presented at the 2017 Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Wendt, LeeAnne
2010 Reassessing Site Location Methodology in the Black Warrior River Valley. Unpublished; presented at the 2010 Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Lexington, Kentucky.

Oesch, Karla and LeeAnne Wendt
2009 On the Other Side: Excavations of Three Sites on the Alabama Side of Fort Benning. Unpublished; presented at the 2009 Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Mobile, Alabama.

Pearce, Kenny, Kristen Reed, and LeeAnne Wendt
2009 9CE2470: Archaeological Public Outreach Sponsored by Fort Benning Georgia. Unpublished; presented at the 2009 Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Mobile, Alabama.

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

- Member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists
- Member of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference
- Member of Society for Georgia Archaeology
- Member of Mississippi Archaeological Association.