ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE SALLEE G. SITE (34-Pu-99), PUSHMATAHA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

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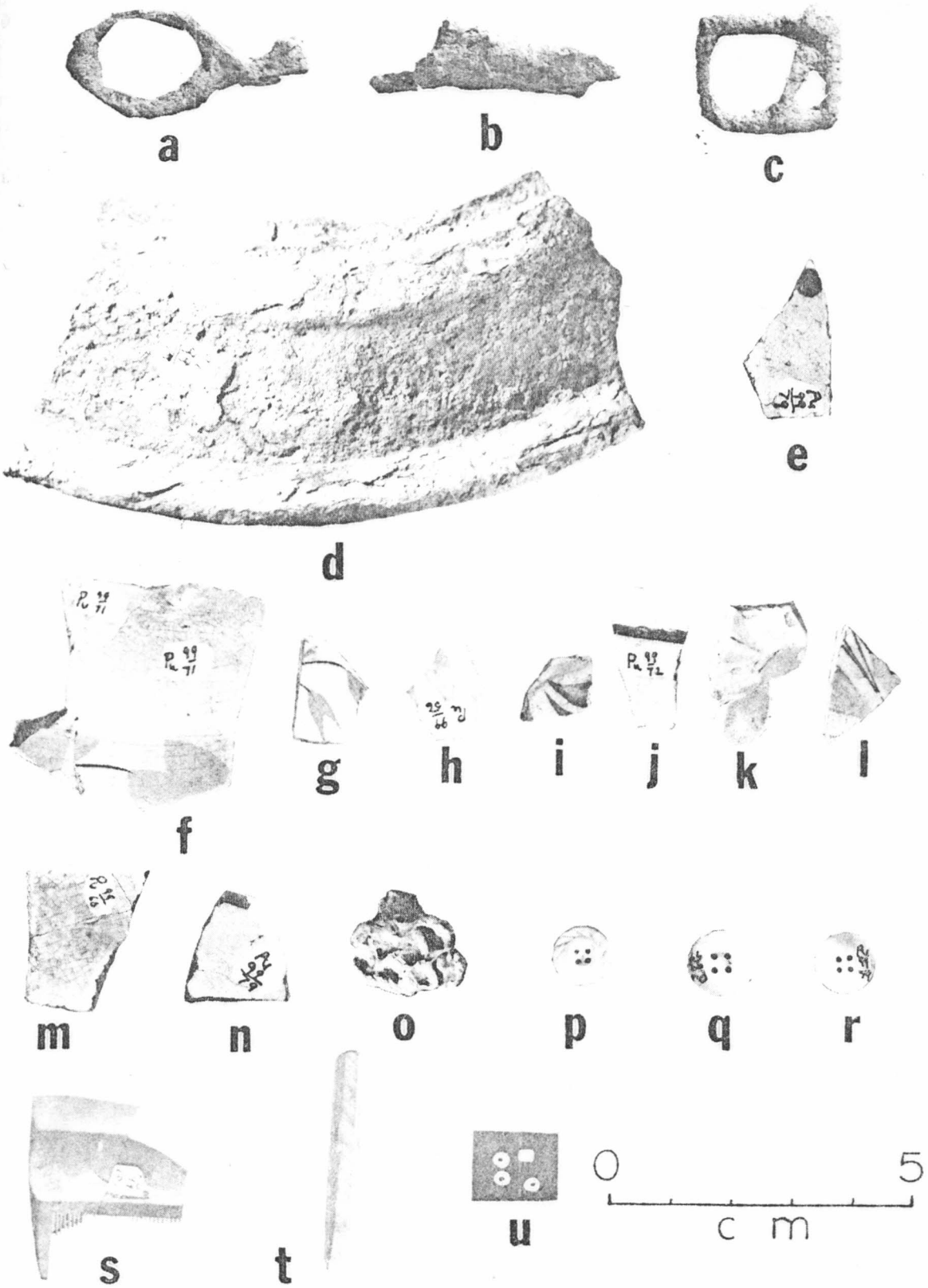
Figure 21: Historic artifacts.

a) Scissors - handle element
b) Scissors - blade element
c) Buckle
d) Cast-iron lid fragment
e) Monochrome floral ceramic fragment
f - l) Polychrome floral ceramic fragments
m) Blue Sponged Ware fragment
n) Undecorated white earthenware fragment
o) Lead fragment
p) Shell button
q - r) Glass buttons
s) Comb fragment
t) Slate pencil fragment
u) Glass "seed" beads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of yellow-green colored glass, and 1 twisted clump of burned green glass (Table 15). Three pieces are from Soil Zone I; the 5 Soil Zone IV pieces are from the disturbed square N4-E21. The green and yellow-green fragments give no hint of their original shape.

Lead/Ore (2 specimens)

The lead fragment (8.1 grams) is from Soil Zone I (Table 15). Bubbles are observed in this solidified specimen which has been exposed to a very hot fire (Figure 21:o). The irregular fragment of ore weighs 106.4 grams (Table 15). No interpretation as to the function of these specimens is suggested.

Personal Possessions

BUTTONS (3 specimens)

These buttons include 1 made of shell and 2 made of white, molded glass (Table 15). The lathe turned button of freshwater shell from Soil Zone I is 10.0 mm in diameter and 2.0 mm thick. This item has 4 holes and exhibits a raised rim; intersecting diagonal lines form a design around the edge of this button (Figure 21:p). The production of shell buttons did not become important in the United States until the 1850's (Spivey and others 1977:99). The undecorated white glass buttons are from Soil Zone IV of the disturbed square (Table 15). Both exhibit 4 holes and flat centers with raised rims; they are 10.1 and 11.0 mm in diameter and 2.9 and 3.3 mm thick (Figure 21:q,r). These buttons could have been used by both sexes of most age groups. Fontana and Greenleaf (1962:98) indicate this glass button type was introduced to the United States about the 1860's.

COMB (2 fragments of 1 specimen)

Two fragments of the same black, hard rubber comb have been recovered at Pu-99 from 2 nonadjacent squares (Table 15). These Soil Zone I fragments exhibit a single row of teeth; there are 16 teeth per 10 mm (Figure 21:s). Combs could have been used by either sex.

SLATE PENCIL (1 specimen)

This midsection fragment of gray slate tapers towards one of its broken ends (Table 15). This Soil Zone II specimen exhibits a ground, faceted surface; it is 4.7 mm in diameter and 36.6 mm long (Figure 21:t). This pencil fragment could have been used by both sexes of most age groups.

GLASS BEADS (8 specimens)

Eight white glass beads were recovered from the water-screened sample of N6-E21, Soil Zone IV (Table 15). As a result of a krotovina near this sample, these "seed" beads are believed to be intrusive into Soil Zone IV. The surface of 1 bead was ground flat during analysis and examined microscopically by the author and Dr. Robert Bell; no color but white was

Table 15: Miscellaneous historic materials recovered from Pu-99.

Provenience	Soil Zone	# of Spec.	Material	Measurements	Remarks
Personal Possessions					
Buttons					
N4-E21 L-2	IV	2	white glass	11.0 mm diam. 3.3 mm thick	complete; 4 holes with recessed center on outer surface; *disturbed square
			white glass	10.1 mm diam. 2.9 mm thick	complete; 4 holes with recessed center on outer surface; *disturbed square
N4-E41 L-2	I	1	shell	10.0 mm diam. 2.0 mm thick	complete; 4 holes in slightly recessed center on outer surface; polished outer surface - design of intersecting diag. lines around edge of button rim
Comb					
N2-E40 L-2	I	1	black hard rubber	-	broken; single row of teeth barely visible due to break; frag. of same comb listed below
N4-E41 L-2	I	1	black hard rubber	-	broken; single row of teeth; frag. of same comb listed above; 16 teeth per 10 mm
Slate Pencil					
N6-E21 L-3	II	1	gray slate	4.7 mm diam. 36.6 mm length	pencil midsection which tapers at 1 end; ground, faceted surface
Beads					
N6-E21 L-4 (flotation)	IV	8	white glass	2.2-2.6 mm diam. range 1.4-2.1 mm thick range	complete beads; 1 surface polished & examined under 40X microscope - no color but white observed; *near krotovina
Miscellaneous Objects					
Glass					
N2-E21 L-1	I	1	glass		clear window glass frag.
N4-E21 L-1	IV	2	glass		*disturbed square; 1 frag. yellow-green; 1 frag. clear window glass
N1-E40 L-1	I	1	glass		yellow-green glass frag.
N3-E41 L-1	I	1	glass		frag. of burned green glass
N4-E21 L-2	IV	3	glass		3 frag. of yellow-green glass; *disturbed square
Lead/Ore					
N6-E41 L-1	I	1	lead	8.1 g weight	frag. of solidified heated lead - bubbles observed
N7-E71 L-2	III	1	ore	106.4 g weight	irreg. frag. of ore

* indicates disturbance

observed (Figure 21:u). These glass beads ranged between 2.2-2.6 mm in diameter and between 1.4-2.1 mm in thickness (Table 15). Tiny "seed" beads appeared about 1800 in the eastern part of the United States and by about 1855 in the West (Department of Indian Art 1953:1).

Miscellaneous Materials Descriptions

This grouping includes the limited quantity of burned clay recovered during the mitigation of Pu-99. A total of 70.1 grams of burned clay was collected from Soil Zones I, II and V (Table 4). For Soil Zone I, 17.3 grams come from 2 separate locations; .2 grams are from Soil Zone II (Table 16). The 52.6 grams of burned clay from Soil Zone V are in direct association with Feature 76-3. No impressions could be observed on this tubular shaped sample.

Flake Material Descriptions

A total of 45,288 flakes or flake fragments were recovered during the mitigation of the Sallee G. site; 432 of these exhibit recognizable evidence of use (Tables 1,4). As mentioned in the methodology section, all flakes exhibiting some form of edge modification were classified as "utilized flakes". No separate tabulation was made between those flakes indicating deliberate modification of an edge prior to use and those flakes showing edge modification as the direct result of utilization.

The flake analysis was structured so that the flakes could be used as supportive data regarding inferences as to the lithic reduction activities undertaken at Pu-99. This same procedure was employed for the debitage recovered during the Phase II investigation of 38 Clayton Reservoir sites (Bobalik 1977:43-44). Initially, flakes were grouped as to material type in order to see if the material type preferences indicated by the flakes were consistent with those suggested for the chipped stone artifacts. Within each raw material class, flakes were further divided as to cortex type (primary decortication, secondary decortication and non-cortex). It was suggested that initial and primary reduction activities would produce larger quantities of decortication flakes than those later reduction stages involved with final shaping, thinning or maintenance (Bobalik 1977: 43). It was believed that general indications of flake size would also be useful in delimiting the lithic reduction activities being performed at the site. A technique of mass examination for flake size data was employed in the analysis of the Phase II flake debris (Bobalik 1977:43). It involved calculating average flake weights for each material type - cortex type group. It was believed that overall, non-cortex flakes for any given material type should average smaller weights than decortication flakes for that material. In addition, larger flakes (both decortication and non-cortex) for a specific material type would have been produced from lithic activities involving initial reduction and primary modification. Smaller flakes were expected to result from later modification and maintenance activities. By comparing flake weight averages and frequencies for each cortex class and material type with the artifact data on material preference and reduction categories it was expected that patterns of resource pro-