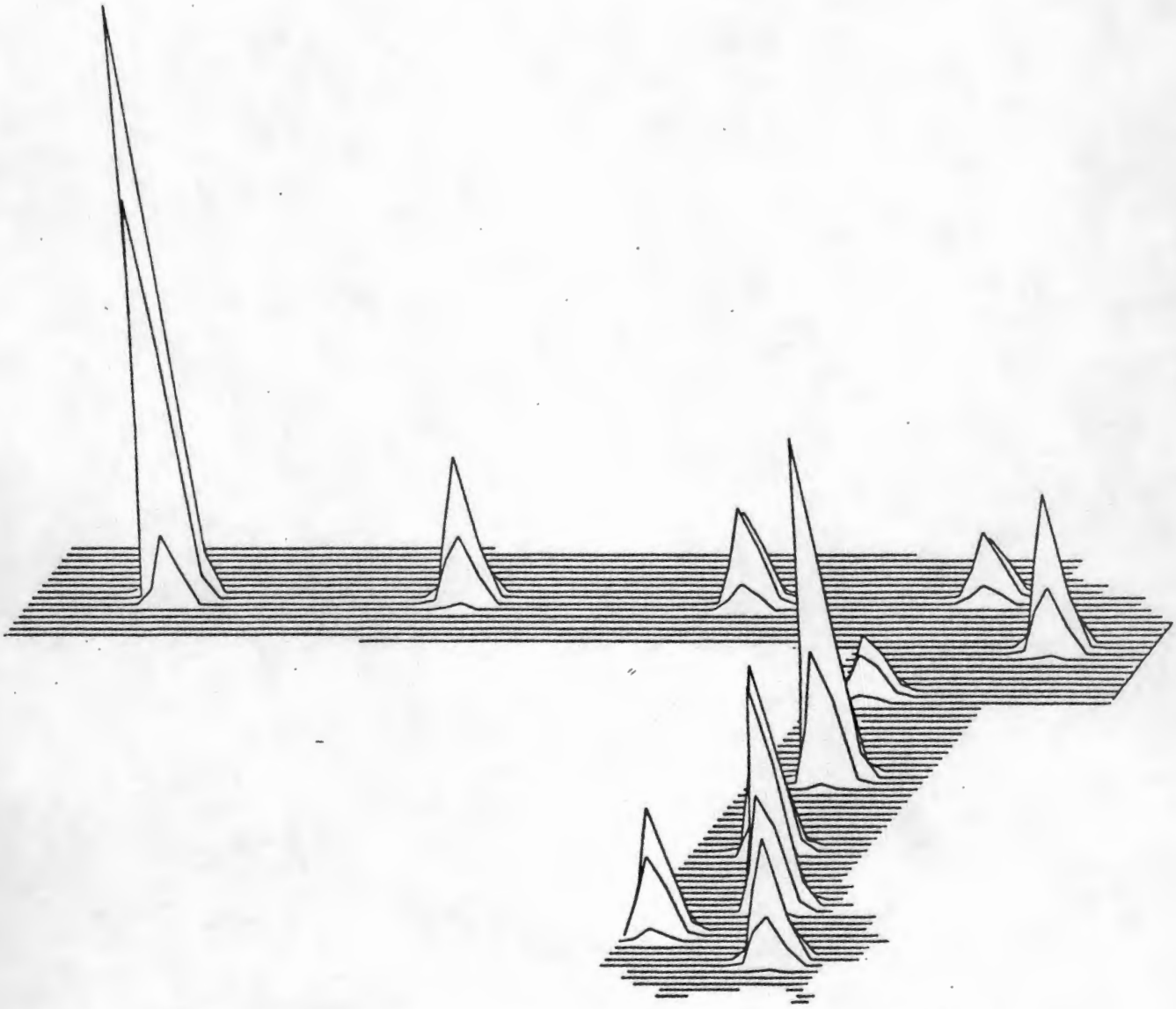
REGION 1



Relative frequency of recorded sites per county, December, 1983.

REGION 1: SHORT GRASS PLAINS

PHYSIOGRAPHIC SETTING

Management Region 1 consists of Oklahoma's 11 westernmost counties. The three most westernly counties are commonly referred to as the Panhandle while the remaining counties form the eastern boundary of the Short Grass Prairie (Figure I-1). From Black Mesa (Oklahoma's highest elevation) in the northwest corner of Cimarron County, the area gently slopes to the east. This region of the state has an arid to semi-arid climate with average annual precipitation ranges from 16 inches in the Panhandle to 24 inches along the eastern boundary. These arid conditions have contributed to establishment of prairie-type biotic communities. The predominant vegetation is buffalo and gamma grasses and sage brush although majestic cottonwoods are found near prennail springs and streams. Cedar (and pinyon) occur in stands along sheltered rocky slopes. Current vegetative communities associated with the region are presented in Figure I-2. A number of river systems drain various sections of Management Region 1. The Panhandle is drained by the Beaver (North Canadian) and Cimarron rivers, the central portion is drained by the Canadian and Washita rivers, and the southern sector by various forks of the Red River (Figure I-1).

Animals common to the region include deer, raccoon, cottontail and jackrabbit, squirrel, oppossum, and wild turkey. Other species once common to the area were black bear, bison, and antelope. A variety of fish were also present in the streams and rivers although sedimentation and pollution have reduced the numbers of species currently living in these waters.

In summary, although conditions in Management Region 1 may have been more moderate in the past, the area is characterized by a relatively harsh

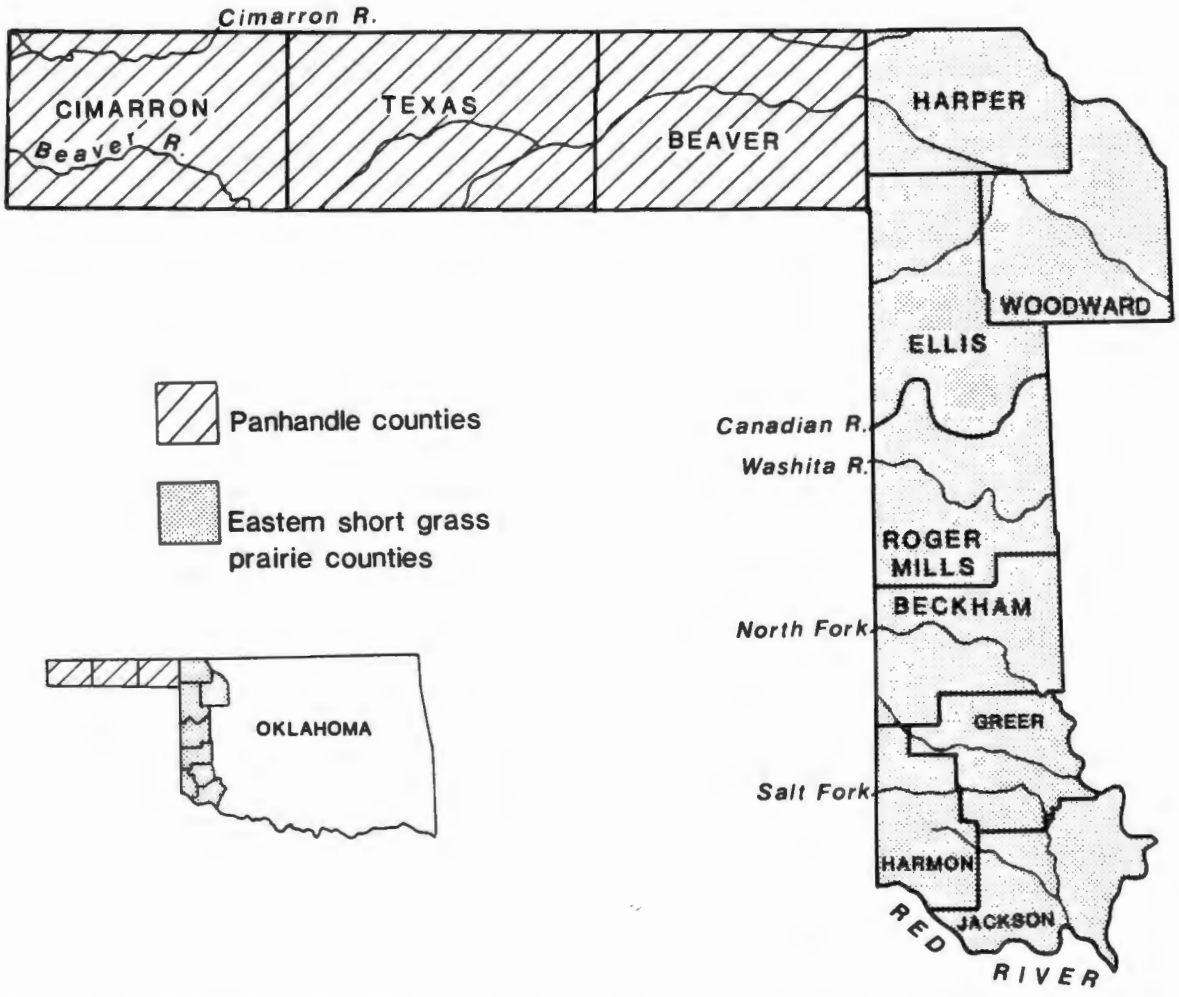


Figure I-1. Counties and rivers comprising Management Region 1.

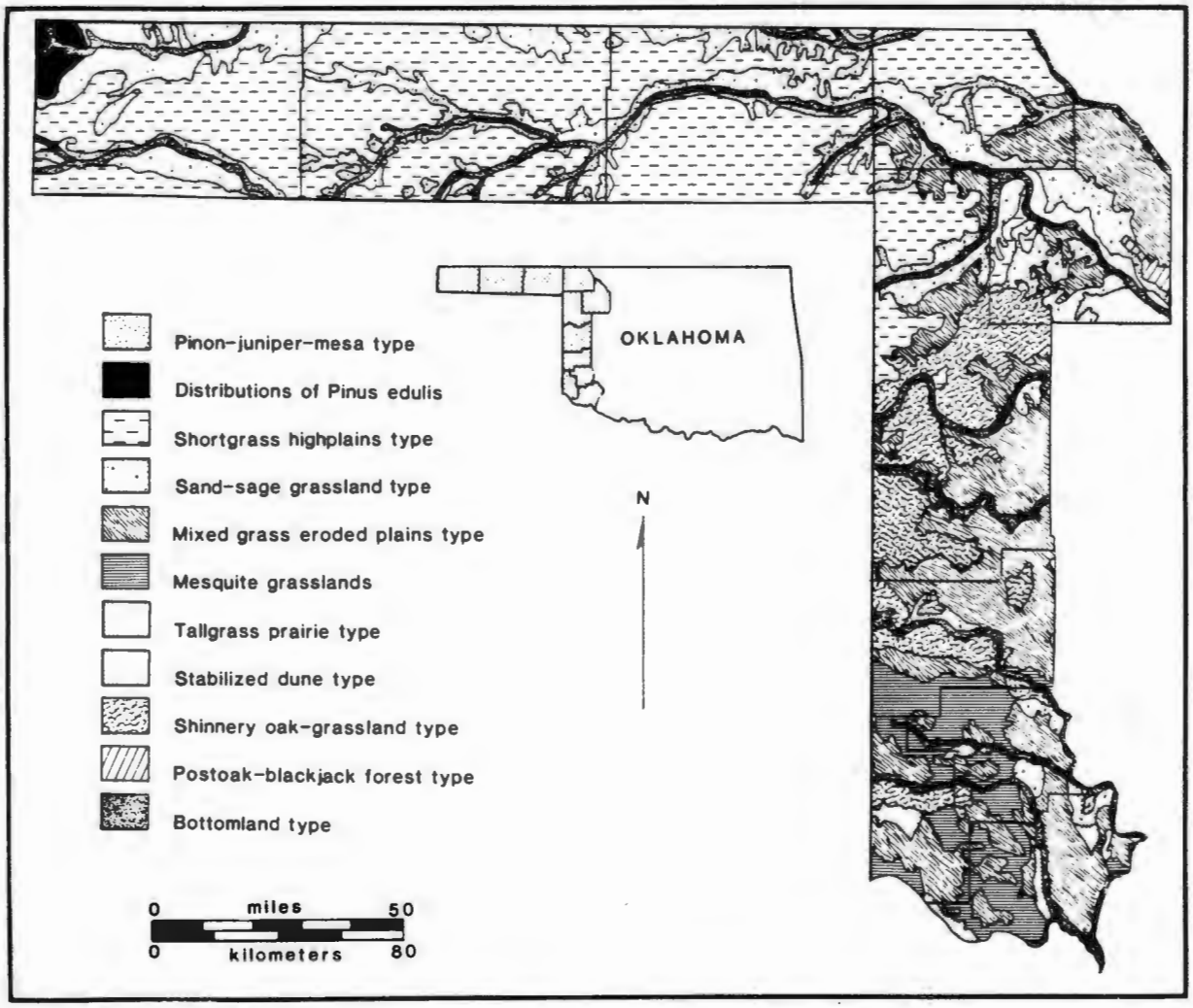


Figure I-2. General vegetation zones for Management Region 1.

environment where the quantity and pattern of rainfall dictates settlement patterns and subsistence activities.

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Probably because of its harsh environment and sparsely settled character, this region has been only sporadically studied by archeologists. Early interest in the region was stimulated by the 1928 findings of spearpoints with extinct bison remains at the Folsom Site in New Mexico; these finds proved that people had occupied North America much longer than the 2000-3000 years usually attributed to American Indian cultures. Subsequently, in 1929, Dr. E. B. Renaud of the Colorado Museum of Natural History (Denver) led a team into the Oklahoma Panhandle to find more Folsom sites, to explore prehistorically inhabited caves near Kenton (Cimarron County), and to make other archeological discoveries in this hitherto unstudied area. Although Dr. Renaud's survey was successful, western Oklahoma did not become a focal point of archeological activity.

During the 1930s, both the University of Oklahoma and the Oklahoma Historical Society initiated archeological projects in the Panhandle. To create jobs and thus pump money into this economically depressed region, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the University of Oklahoma Department of Anthropology (directed by Forrest E. Clements) jointly sponsored the 1933-1934 excavations at the large, prehistoric village known as the Stamper Site (Texas County). At about this same time, Joseph B. Thoburn of the Oklahoma Historical Society conducted limited excavations at the Gates Lake Site (a natural mound) and a rockshelter, both in Beaver County. In addition to these state supported projects, Mr. W. E. Baker, an amateur

archeologist, contributed several reports on collections he had made from important sites in Cimarron and Texas counties.

Between 1940 and 1960, archeological research in Region 1 was largely restricted to a few surveys of selected locations and to collecting and site recording by local members of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society, a statewide organization of people interested in Oklahoma's prehistoric and historic Indian cultures. To assure that important historic or prehistoric sites were identified and studied before being destroyed by federal construction projects, the National Park Service funded, in 1950, a survey of the proposed Optima Reservoir in Texas County. For similar reasons, the Oklahoma Department of Highways began contracting for archeological services with the University of Oklahoma in 1954. Consequently, James Shaeffer, Highway Program Salvage Archeologist, inspected several sites in this region and excavated threatened hearths, refuse pits, burials, and houses at prehistoric villages and camps in Texas, Woodward, and Beckham counties. He also recovered a nineteenth century soldier's burial that was exposed by Lake Altus in Greer County.

Since 1960, archeologists have studied sites in Region 1 more than previously. This increased activity results from increased federal funding of archeological salvage programs and growing interest in learning about the prehistoric farming societies that periodically flourished on the High Plains. Between 1963 and 1980, extensive surveys and minor tests were completed of sites affected by the proposed shoreline of the previously unsurveyed Lake Atlus in Greer and Kiowa counties. Also, smaller areas affected by future watershed impoundments, chloride control projects, gas pipelines, highways, rural waterlines, and range management programs have been inspected in Jackson, Harmon, Beckham, Roger Mills, Ellis, Woodward, Harper, and Beaver

counties. Finally, a 9000 year-old bison kill in Jackson County was briefly studied by Oklahoma Archeological Survey staff and members of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society.

Besides salvage-oriented projects, archeologists from the University of Oklahoma, the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, the Museum of the Great Plains, and the University of Tulsa have become interested in learning how, where, and when prehistoric farmers thrived on the Southern Plains. Consequently, major excavations were undertaken at the Roy Smith Site in Beaver County, McGrath and Two Sisters sites in Texas County, the Edwards Site in Beckham County, and the Goodwin-Baker and Zimms sites in Roger Mills County. In addition, a large camp (with occupations dating back 10,000 years) in Jackson County, a nineteenth century Indian burial in Woodward County, and Old Hardesty (an 1886-1903 town) in Texas County have been briefly tested. Several members of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society have also reported on a prehistoric burial mound in Woodward County as well as on numerous sites in Beckham, Roger Mills, Greer, Harmon, and Jackson counties.

Between 1979 and December, 1983, a number of research and contractually oriented studies were conducted in Management Region 1. In 1980, New World Research recorded 15 historic and prehistoric sites along the proposed Transanadarko Pipeline right-of-way. Work in 1981 included the University of Tulsa's survey along South Carrizo Creek near Black Mesa and the Department of Transportation's salvage excavation carried out at the Carrizozo Creek Bridge Site. During the past two years, the Archeological Survey has completed surveys of the Quartermaster and Hay Creek Drainage Basins in Roger Mills County (1982 and 1983), salvaged remains from trash pits exposed at the Lonker Site in Beaver County (1982), and excavated the Lloyd Tucker Site, a late prehistoric bison processing station in Texas County (1983). Numerous small

projects related to the construction of oil and gas wells and gas pipelines have also resulted in the identification of a substantial number of previously unrecorded sites.

RESULTS OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH

In 1979, the 11 counties comprising Management Region 1 contained 883 recorded archeological sites. Of these approximately one-third were found during federally funded surveys of proposed reservoirs, soil conservation, and highway construction projects. The remainder were reported by local informants, usually members of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society. Clearly, nonprofessional archeologists have played a major role in finding, reporting, and preserving archeological sites in western Oklahoma. However, fluctuating interests and efforts of amateur archeologists particularly account for the variable number of sites known for the 11 counties. Recent surveys and field schools directed by professional archeologists are responsible for many sites reported in Beaver, Greer, Cimarron, and Roger Mills counties.

Since 1979, an additional 337 sites have been recorded for the 11 counties (Table I-1 and Figure I-3). This represents a 38% increase in the number of recorded sites over a four-year period. Information in this report is based primarily on the results of the 1979 analysis, but the 1983 site total signifies the rapid growth in sites recorded for this region.

Because none of the 11 counties have been more than cursorily examined, limited information is available about the distribution of different kinds of sites occupied by people during each of the prehistoric periods (study units). Due to reservoir surveys focusing on floodplain environments and an overriding interest in prehistoric farming communities, most recorded sites are along the valleys that cut through or drain the High Plains. Presently, the only

Table I-1 County Distributions of Archeological Sites in Region 1.

County	Known Sites	Federal[a]	Tested/Excavated		Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory	National Register
Beaver	64	34	7	4	4	3
Beckham	92	34	2	1	3	1
Cimarron	313	72	1	6	12	5
Ellis	36	18	0	0	7	2
Greer	116	105	3	0	1	0
Harmon	52	33	1	0	2	0
Harper	38	21	0	0	2	1
Jackson	58	16	3	0	1	0
Roger Mills	299	184	3	1	8	4
Texas	71	53	5	4	9	6
Woodward	73	15	4	0	0	0
Total	1212	585	29	16	49	22

NOTE: Compiled from Oklahoma Archeological Site File (as of December 15, 1983) maintained by the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

[a]Sites found during federally funded surveys.

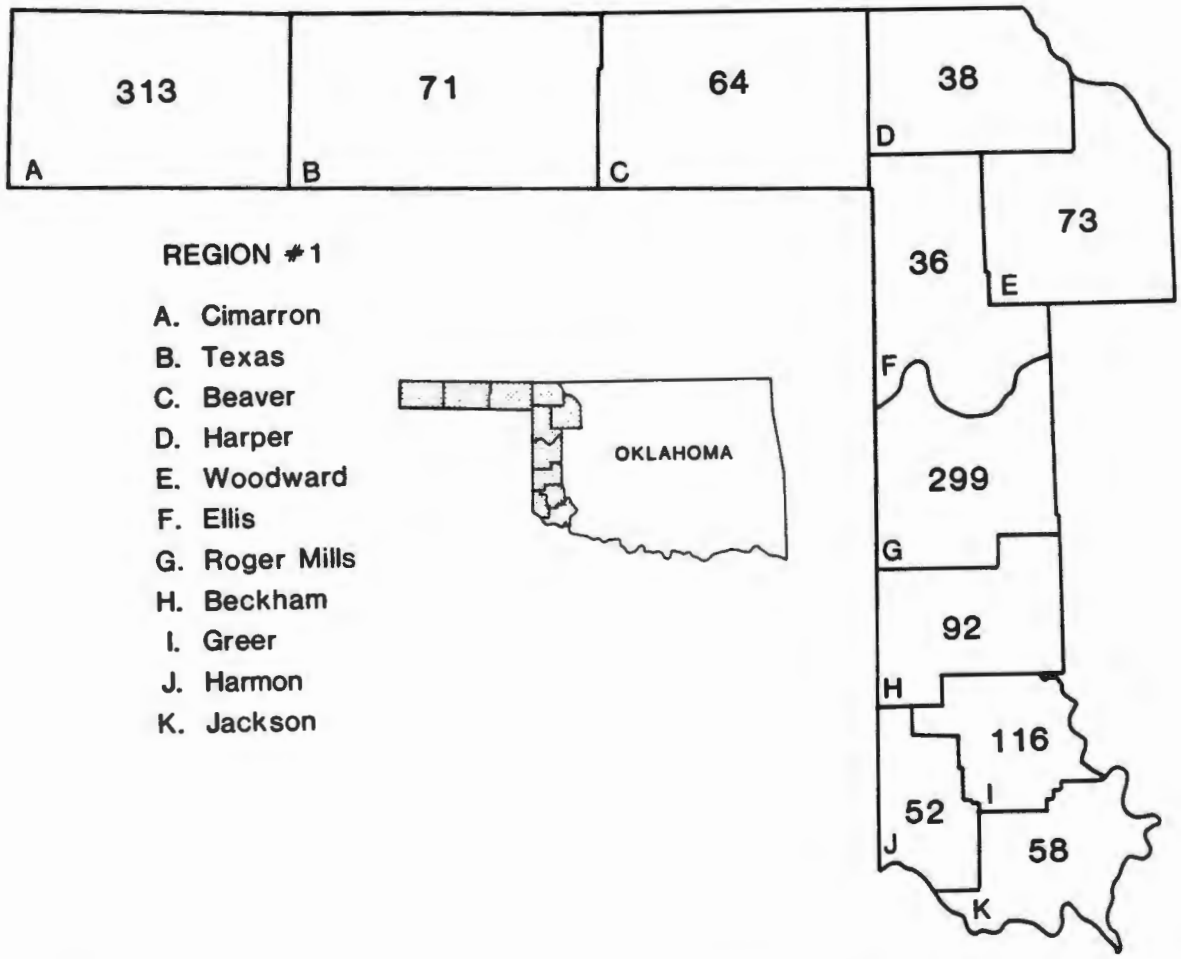


Figure I-3. Number of known archeological sites in Region #1 counties (Dec. 1983).

thoroughly surveyed upland areas are Black Mesa State Park in Cimarron County and selected portions of Roger Mills County. These upland areas were found to contain numerous hunting camps, knapping stations, cobble workshop camps, and chert or quartzite quarries. The remains from these sites occasionally attest to Plains Village or Archaic occupations, but most upland sites fail to yield artifacts diagnostic of any particular cultural period.

REGIONALLY IMPORTANT ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

In 1976, the Oklahoma Office of Historic Preservation began providing federal matching funds for identification and evaluation of the state's archeological resources. As recipients of a number of these grants, Survey archeologists have visited and inspected previously recorded sites in Cimarron, Texas, Beaver, Harper, and Ellis counties. Efforts were also made, at this time, to identify previously unrecorded sites although no formalized surveys were undertaken. Based on the recent evaluations in these five counties, plus what is known about sites in the other six counties that comprise Management Region 1, 165 archeological sites are believed to be important for understanding human behavior in the region. Fourteen sites have already been partially excavated and fully analyzed; their significance lies in the information already obtained from them. Because of their contributions to our knowledge, six sites which have been partially excavated are on the National Register of Historic Places and one other is on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory. The partially dug and analyzed Stamper Site is also on the prestigious list of National Historic Landmarks. Although unexcavated, 35 sites have visible remains or have yielded surface finds comprising evidence that these locations contain information which would greatly enhance our understanding of western Oklahoma's prehistoric and enthnohistoric peoples.

Eighteen of these 35 sites are currently listed on the National Register whereas the other 17 are on the state inventory of historic landmarks.

Although not now on either the state or federal lists, 117 other sites in Region 1 seem well preserved and probably contain important evidence for 11,000 years of human habitation on the Southern Plains and Short Grass Prairie. Villages, hamlets, open camps, and rockshelters represent places where prehistoric people were born, lived, and died. The locations and distributions of these sites are clues to settlement practices, population growth, community structure, and socio-political organization. The artifacts, trash, middens, hearths, houses, and refuse pits at these sites will provide clues to activity areas within sites as well as to the plants and animals that were important for these group's survival in this arid region. In addition, bison kills, flint workshops, chert and quartzite quarries, and petroglyph and pictograph sites are places with special clues to prehistoric economies and ideologies. As specialized activity and habitation sites become reliably dated, we may begin to discover the direction of population movements, the character of and factors behind cultural change, and the eventual fates of societies who inhabited the Southern Plains for some 600 generations. Thus, these 47 sites are places that, after preliminary evaluation, are thought to comprise an important reserve of irreplacable information. Most merit limited testing designed to substantiate their contents and clarify their ages. By no means should these 117 sites be considered the only non-Register ones meriting further investigation or preservation within the Region. These 117 sites reflect a review of the site files conducted in 1983. Additional surveys will undoubtedly discover presently unknown sites that may supplement or even replace the ones currently considered to be demonstrative for specific research questions. Also, many currently known sites that were not considered may be

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

Major Action	Alternatives
I. Archeological Investigation	
	A. Record visible remains 1. Photograph, map, and/or recover surface evidence. 2. Special recording (e.g., latex molds of petroglyphs) of surface evidence.
	B. Plan and undertake testing to: 1. Sample contexts and analyze recovered remains in order to substantiate significance for National Register or Oklahoma 2. Establish depth and extent of deposits to plan salvage excavations. 3. Plan suitable stabilization program for a threatened site of National Register or Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory status.
	C. Plan and undertake major excavations in order to: 1. Salvage information threatened by natural or human actions. 2. Develop site as one unit in a regional system of state-managed interpretive parks. 3. Supplement existing information on site function, age, community structure, cultural ties, and/or cultural change. 4. Acquire previously unavailable information about site function, age, cultural ties, community structure, and/or cultural change.
II. Preservation	
	A. Nominate to: 1. Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory 2. National Register
	B. Secure long-term preservation easement.
	C. Stabilize: 1. As is. 2. With suitable sodding and vegetation. 3. With special techniques (rip-rap, gunnite, etc.), as needed.
	D. Incorporate into regional system of interpretive parks by: 1. Noting presence with a roadside marker. 2. Minimum site restoration (parking area, trail, interpretive markers, etc.) 3. Maximum site restoration (including stabilization or reconstruction of habitation features, interpretive center, interpretive walkway, etc.)
	E. Set aside for future archeological studies of: 1. Site function. 2. Community structure. 3. Regional variation in settlement practices. 4. Adaptive change and/or cultural evolution. 5. Culture history. 6. Other research questions.

reevaluated and found to merit study and/or preservation. Undoubtedly, work on such sites will add new dimensions to our knowledge and sharpen our perception of needed information, thus making preservation of the sites inventoried in this study even more important.

The 165 archeological sites considered as worthy of further study and/or preservation and their values are listed for each Study Unit. These site listings also contain some coded information. The key to these codes are presented in Table I-2.

Paleo-Indian (18,000? to 6000 B.C.)

Characteristics

During the final episodes of the last (Wisconsin) ice age, or from roughly 30,000 to 10,000 years ago, people began migrating into North America. Called Paleo-Indians, the remains left behind by these people represent the earliest documented evidence for habitation of the New World. They were apparently organized into nomadic or semi-nomadic groups (approximately 30 to 100 individuals) who hunted large and small game and gathered edible, wild plants. Some of the large game they hunted included species now extinct such as the imperial mammoth and Bison antiqus (a larger version of modern bison). Paleo-Indian groups were also faced with the challenge of surviving in an ice age climate with seasonally severe ecological conditions. Lanceolate, fluted spearpoints were characteristic hunting tools of these people. Two of the styles most commonly found are called Clovis and Folsom points. In addition, scrapers, gravers, choppers, and knives chipped from stone are common implements left by these people. Based on the remains left behind by these groups, a number of different types of sites have been identified. These include bison jumps or kill sites, butchering locations, temporary hunting camps, and more intensively occupied base camps.

Existing Data

Although there is no county or drainage system with a large and well documented record of Paleo-Indian materials, a number of Paleo-Indian sites have been recorded for the various counties that comprise Management Region 1. Lanceolate, spearpoints and other distinctive tools have been found in almost every county (except Ellis County). Noteworthy Paleo-Indian locations include

the Nall Site (Cimarron County) and the Winters Site (Jackson County). One additional site (the Shores Site, 34Tx-39) is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. None of the Paleo-Indian sites recorded have been thoroughly excavated. However, brief testing of the Winters and Nall sites and analysis of surface materials from other Paleo occupations has yielded clues as to the hunting, knapping, and settlement practices of these early hunting and gathering societies. Undoubtedly, the antiquity of these remains has influenced our ability to discover and accurately identify Paleo-Indian settlements. An unknown number of Paleo-Indian locations may be buried under more recent soil deposits and other Paleo sites may be mixed with younger cultural materials in deflated surface scatters. Table I-3 contains a list of those Paleo-Indian sites meriting further research and preservation in the region.

Gaps in Our Knowledge

Some work has been conducted on Paleo-Indian sites in the region but most of it has been of preliminary nature. No thorough excavations of a Paleo-Indian site have been conducted yet. We know the geographical extent of the study unit (essentially that of Management Region 1), the general range of settlement types, and the basic ingredients of the cultural pattern. However, much still needs to be learned about tool assemblage changes during the 12,000 years that comprise this period, about special technologies developed to exploit particular resources, about possible trade or exchange patterns, about movements of Paleo-Indians within the region, about group size and composition, and about local and regional settlement practices. For example, bison jump or kill sites are common in similar High Plains settings in Wyoming and Montana, but these types of sites have yet to be reported for this Oklahoma study unit. There is also an absence of deeply statified camps. Do these gaps reflect

Table I-3 Paleo-Indian Sites Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region 1.

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
BEAVER COUNTY				
Duncan	Bv-56	Paleo-Indian, Plains	Village site that may be underlain by strata with earlier assemblages.	IB1;IIE1-6
BECKHAM COUNTY				
McGuire #2 Site	Bk-19	Paleo-Indian	Large site with Clovis artifacts; partially eroded.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE1,3,4
CIMARRON COUNTY				
McCoy Site	Ci-5	Plains Village Archaic, and possibly older	Partially eroded large camp with clues to regional culture history and prehistoric land use.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2, IIE1-6
Castor Lake Site Slimp Lake Site Doc Long Lake Site Willowbar Lake	Ci-6 Ci-7 Ci-8 Ci-29	Plains Village Archaic, and possibly Paleo-Indian	Eroded large camps near playas; multi-disciplinary research may find clues to past environments and prehistoric peoples adaptations.	IP2; IIA1-2?, IIE1-6?
Kenton Bison-Kill	Ci-81[b]	Uncertain	Deeply buried bison remains with stratified occupation above.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIC3, IIE1-6
CIMARRON COUNTY				
Nall Site	Ci-134[b]	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Plains Village	Major camp near former playa; site has yielded many artifacts.	IB1; IIA2, IIE5-6
GREER COUNTY	Gr-3	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland?, and Plains Village	Large village site that may be underlain by strata with earlier assemblages.	IB2, IC1

Table I-3 - (Continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
HARMON COUNTY				
Chisum	Hr-39	Paleo-Indian and Plains Village	Large camp with deep deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB, IIE1-6
JACKSON COUNTY				
Winters	Jk-22[b]	Paleo-Indian, Plains Village	Large open camp with Folsom and later occupations; well preserved.	IB1; IIA2?, IIB, IIE1-5
ROGER MILLS COUNTY				
Old Neal Place	Rm-73	Paleo-Indian ? and Archaic	Open camp with potentially fair preservation.	IB1, IC4; IIA1-2, IIB
TEXAS COUNTY				
Shores	Tx-39[a]	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Plains Village	Large open upland camp and workshop; fair preservation.	IB1; IIB, IIC2, IIE1-5
Goodwell Playa	Tx-64	Paleo-Indian, Plains Village	Large camp which may contain clues to regional culture history.	IB1-2; IIE1-6

[a] Currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places

[b] Currently listed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory

different hunting settlement practices or does it reflect geological conditions which hinder our ability to discover sites of these types?

Future Research

Despite the limited nature of the information base on Paleo-Indians in this region, a number of research questions have been developed. These questions are presented in Table I-4. Obviously, this is an incomplete list and illustrates the limitations of our knowledge of this study unit. Other researchers within the state and adjacent regions may also have different concerns and research questions regarding Paleo-Indian lifeways.

Factors Affecting Paleo-Indian Sites

Given that environmental conditions have made it more difficult to identify or discover Paleo-Indian sites, these sites have been spared some of the problems so damaging to more easily identified archeological resources. For example, the destruction of sites by vandals and relic hunters is one of the most severe problems confronting preservation of Region 1's archeological resources. However, because many Paleo-Indian sites are thought to be buried by more recent soil deposits, they are not really visible and generally do not suffer from unauthorized digging. Unfortunately, there are cases where earthmoving operations (e.g., oil wells, pipelines) have exposed these buried sites and they have since been vandalized.

Farming activities have also affected Region 1 Paleo-Indian sites. During the early 1900s large areas of prairie were plowed into fields and many of the shallow, upland Paleo-Indian were exposed. However, with the exception of a few incidental surface collections, these sites were not systematically studied or recorded when first exposed. Thus, clues to activity areas and context went unrecorded. Subsequent plowing continued to alter the context and distribution of tools and other cultural debris, resulting in many sites

Table I-4 Research Questions About the Paleo-Indian Period, Management Region 1.

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

having hopelessly mixed deposits that once could have yielded evidence of Paleo-Indian inhabitants and their activities. This mixing became most severe during the 1930s when tons of topsoil were blown from plowed fields in the region. During the "Dust Bowl", amateur archeologists such as W. E. "Billy" Baker of Boise City, found large numbers of Paleo-Indian artifacts. These collections usually came from camps or settlements where 500 to 9000 year old occupations were deflated by wind erosion. Some of these deposits contained stratified layers of camp debris bordering ancient playas, settings that could have yielded sedimentary, pollen, and animal evidence about the past environments that affected Paleo-Indian peoples. The region again experienced a severe erosion cycle in the 1950s, but by this time farmers were terracing, leveling, and irrigating their fields which lessened the severity of the drought. Contour terracing and land leveling have also caused considerable damage to the fragile nature of the upland Paleo-Indian sites. The extent of this damage is not known, however.

The remaining factor leading to disturbance of Paleo-Indian sites in Management Region 1 is increasing numbers of construction projects. Specifically, reservoirs, oil and gas wells, gas pipelines, and various types of urban development (water treatment plants, etc.) now or soon will be disturbing areas where Paleo-Indian settlements are known to occur. Gas pipelines traverse many sections of the High Plains including portions of the region known to contain Paleo sites. Construction of mud pits in oil drilling operations has exposed the remains of extinct animals (bison and mammoth) contemporaneous with Paleo-Indian groups, although none of these remains, to date, have contained associated Paleo-Indian artifacts. Finally, reservoirs such as Optima and others proposed near Boise City, Goodwell, Slapout, and Englewood have the potential for inundating Paleo-Indian camps. Additional

impacts would be created by lake construction and shoreline erosion. Fortunately, most of these projects require some sort of federal review and compliance activity and their potential impact on archeological resources has been evaluated and appropriate recommendations made.

Treatment of Management Region 1's Paleo-Indian Sites

Because of the limited research that has been conducted on Paleo-Indian settlements in Management Region 1, virtually any new site has the potential for adding dramatically to our knowledge of this study unit. Additional work at the sites previously listed may also reveal new insights into Paleo-Indian lifeways. For these reasons, it is difficult to exclude any site with Paleo remains from further consideration or evaluation. These constraints on our knowledge likewise make it difficult to declare that any area or topographic/ environmental zone has a low potential for such occupations.

The primary factor influencing a Paleo-Indian site's utility for resolving those research questions previously listed resides in the integrity of the cultural deposits. As discussed earlier, numerous types of disturbances may have limited what we can learn from examining these sites. However, in cases where sites have only been minimally disturbed, the research potential of the site is likely to be quite good.

In summary, due to the rarity of Paleo-Indian occupations in Management Region 1, few assumptions can be readily made regarding the nature and distribution of such sites. These conditions make preservation of Paleo-Indian sites the primary option in management of this study unit.

Archaic (6000 B.C. to A.D. 1)

Characteristics

As the ice age waned and some animals became extinct (e.g., mammoths), there gradually developed climates and plants-animal communities like those known today. As these became established, the prehistoric people gradually developed a different lifestyle. In particular, they increasingly maintained a seasonal round of camps from which they exploited a wide variety of plants and animals. Also, their movements became closely linked to the seasonal and local availability of plants and animals. This "settling in" effect probably led to Archaic groups becoming less and less nomadic through time. It undoubtedly contributed to increases in population and group size documented for this study unit.

Our information on Archaic people and lifestyles comes largely from sites excavated in the eastern part of the state. These eastern sites have yielded many styles of spearpoints as well as numerous chipped stone knives, scrapers, drills, and choppers. Spearthrower weights, polished stone gorgets, cupstones ("nutting stones"), manos, and grinding basins also occur. These items, primarily used in hunting game and gathering and processing edible, wild plants, also comprise the tool inventory for sites in the western regions of Oklahoma. Archaic people apparently continued to exist in band-sized nomadic to semi-nomadic groups, although the size of the group was probably larger than in Paleo-Indian times. Trade and exchange were more important during this period with extensive networks present in the eastern United States. Probably as a consequence of larger group size, social complexity and ritual became increasingly important; particularly in regard to treatment of the dead.

As a consequence of the seasonal round of subsistence and settlement practices, a variety of settlement types have been defined for Archaic people.

These include base camps, temporary hunting camps, bison kill sites, workshops, and less well-defined specialized activity sites. In some instances, these camps have midden deposits where organic tools and refuse are well preserved. For example, the arid conditions in the extreme western portion of Cimarron County has led to perishables, such as woven sandles, basketry, bone tools, and seeds being preserved in middens of dry rockshelters. Some of the remains in these shelters are believed to date to the Archaic Period.

Existing Data

Archaic sites are known for all counties comprising Management Region 1, but few have been excavated or thoroughly studied. Relatively large numbers of Archaic sites have been recorded in Roger Mills and Cimarron counties. While no thorough excavations have taken place, brief testing and surface examination at sites such as Perry Ranch, Winters, Gr-51, and Certain have documented a wide range of site types within the region including base camps, hunting camps, bison kills, and workshops. Much like Paleo-Indian occupations, Archaic sites are often buried by alluvial deposits or have been deflated by soil erosion in upland areas. A listing of some of the more important Archaic sites is represented in Table I-5. Of these, four (Ci-39, Ci-68, Tx-37 and Tx-39) are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Gaps in Our Knowledge

Although a sizeable number of Archaic sites have been recorded for Management Region 1, little is known concerning the group size of inhabitants these people's annual range of movements, seasonal use of resources, the structures they lived in, their trade with contemporaneous groups, or their treatment of the dead. Based on finds in Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Illinois, Archaic people probably played an important role in domesticating

Table I-5 Archaic Sites Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region 1.

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
BECKHAM COUNTY				
Berry Site	Bk-12	Archaic & Woodland	Surface finds attest to occupations during several periods; perhaps occupied by early farmers.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE4?
Sites Site	Bk-39	Archaic & Plains Village	Partially disturbed camp with refuse from several different occupations.	IB1, IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE1, 3, 4,
Certain Site	Bk-46[b]	Archaic	Partially eroded, deeply buried bison kill; one of few known; may hold information on hunting-butchering practices and past settings.	IB1; IIA2, IIB, IIC3
CIMARRON COUNTY				
McCoy Site	Ci-5	Plains Village Archaic, and possibly older	Partially eroded large camp with clues to regional culture history and prehistoric land use.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2, IIE1-6
Castor Lake Site Slimp Lake Site Doc Long Lake Site Willowbar Lake	Ci-6 Ci-7 Ci-8 Ci-29	Plains Village Archaic, and possibly Paleo-Indian	Eroded large camps near playas; multi-disciplinary research may find clues to past environments and prehistoric peoples adaptations.	IB2; IIA1-2?, IIE1-6?
Rice #1 Site Rice #2 Site Tucker Site Labrier	Ci-36 Ci-37 Ci-38 Ci-39[a]	Historic, Plains Village, and perhaps older	Well-preserved petroglyph sites; some with other traces of prehistoric occupations.	IA1-2, IB3; IIA1-2, IIB, IIC1-3?, IIE1-6

Table I-5 - (Continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
Clark Pictographs Clark Site	Ci-42 Ci-43	Historic, Plains Village, and perhaps older	Prehistoric shelters with pictographs and some midden deposits.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIE1-6
CIMARRON COUNTY				
Basket-Maker Cave 1	Ci-50	Plains Village and perhaps older	Nice pictographs; talus has midden; rest dug in 1930s.	IA1, IB2; IIA2?
Cave #3	Ci-66	Plains Village and older	Well preserved rockshelter.	IB1, IC3-4
Cave #1	Ci-68[a]	Plains Village and older	Rockshelter with preserved midden.	IIA2, IIB, IIC1-6
Labrier Cave	Ci-70	Archaic ?	One of the Kenton caves dug by Renauld in 1930.	IA1; IIA1
Walker Site	Ci-71	Plains Village Woodland, and Archaic ?	Very large camp or village with potentially stratified deposits.	IB2, IC1,4; IIA, 12-?, IIC?, IIE1-6
Boyd-Labrier Shelter	Ci-73	Plains Village and perhaps older	Large bluff with panels of petroglyphs and several prehistoric camps.	IA1-2, IB1,3; IIA1-2, IIC3, IIE1-6
Kenton Bison-Kill	Ci-81[b]	Uncertain	Deeply buried bison remains with stratified occupation above.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIC3, IIE1-6
Black Mesa Park 4 Black Mesa Park 14 Black Mesa Park 17 Black Mesa Park 26	Ci-93 Ci-103 Ci-106 Ci-115	Plains Village and probably probably older	Series of fairly preserved open camps and rock-shelters in state park.	IB2, IC1; IIC1-3, IID3
Nall Site	Ci-134[b]	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Plains Village	Major camp near former playa; site has yielded many artifacts.	IB1; IIA2, IIE5-6

Table I-5 - (Continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
Carrizozo Creek Bridge	Ci-199	Archaic ? and Plains Village	Large open camp or village with materials from several occupations.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IID?
ELLIS COUNTY				
Berryman #2	El-6[b]	Archaic or Woodland	Open camp or possible village; fair preservation.	IB1; IIA1, IIA2?, IIE1-6
GREER COUNTY				
	Gr-3	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland?, and Plains Village	Large village site that may be underlain by strata with earlier assemblages.	IB2, IC1
Rattlesnake Slough	Gr-4	Archaic, Woodland?, and Plains Village	Large possibly stratified camp or village; burials being exposed by Lake Altus.	IB2, IC1
Wilson	Gr-58	Archaic ? and Plains Village	Fairly well-preserved camp.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE1-6?
Elm Fork Badlands	Gr-65	Archaic ?	Large quartzite knapping workshop.	IB1; IIA1-2?
Hawkins	Gr-101	Archaic	Open camp and workshop; fair preservation near hearths.	IC1
HARMON COUNTY				
J. Mills #1	Hr-36[b]	Archaic ? or Woodland ?	Fairly well preserved camp.	IB2, IC2; IIA2?
HARPER COUNTY				
Doby Springs	Hp-1	Archaic?, Plains Village, Protohistoric	Large camp area around renowned springs.	IB1, IC2; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IID2-3?
Chase	Hp-28	Archaic ?	Possibly large, well preserved camp.	IB1, IIA1-2?, IIB, IIE1-6

Table I-5 - (Continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
JACKSON COUNTY				
Harrold	Jk-4	Archaic and Plains Village	Series of partially eroded camps; may be stratified.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB, IIE1-6
Shotts	Jk-27	Archaic, Plains Village, Historic	Well preserved camp with evidence for several occupations.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB, IIE1-6
Estes	Jk-37	Archaic and Plains Village	Eroding, possibly buried camp with debris from several occupations.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB, IIE1-6
Perry Ranch	Jk-81	Archaic	Badly eroded bison kill.	IIA1
Drury	Jk-94	Archaic	Eroding open camp.	IB1-2; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC?, IIE1-5
ROGER MILLS COUNTY				
	Rm-10	Archaic	Undisturbed camp with hearths and other features	IB1, IC4; IIA1-2, IIE1, 5, 6
Chalfant	Rm-35[b]	Archaic	Well preserved open camp with possible hearths.	IC3; IIA2, IIB
Old Neal Place	Rm-73	Paleo-Indian ? and Archaic	Open camp with potentially fair preservation.	IB1, IC4; IIA1-2, IIB
	Rm-283	Archaic	Relatively undisturbed camp with potential for features.	
TEXAS COUNTY				
Easterwood	Tx-37[a]	Archaic, Woodland, and Plains Village	Upland camp; fair preservation.	IB1; IIB, IIC2, IIE1-5

Table I-5 - (Continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
TEXAS COUNTY				
Shores	Tx-39[a]	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Plains Village	Large open upland camp and workshop; fair preservation	IB1; IIB, IIC2, IIE1-5
Johnson-Cline	Tx-40[a]	Archaic and Plains Village	Well preserved upland camp.	IC4; IIB, IIE1-6
	Rm-283	Archaic	Relatively undisturbed camp with potential for features.	IB1-2; IIE1-6

[a] Currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places

[b] Currently listed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory

certain New World plants and the spread of agriculture. Learning when, how, and why plains hunters and gatherers gradually became farmers is one of the region's more interesting questions.

Future Research

While we have more Archaic sites on record than Paleo-Indian ones for Management Region 1, there remains a glaring absence of knowledge concerning this study unit. Only the Perry Ranch bison kill, and 34Gr-12 have been radiocarbon dated. Materials attributable to Archaic occupations have been surface collected from many western Oklahoma sites, but these collections seldom allow delineation of the site's period of use or the tools and trash left behind by one group of inhabitants. Dating of sites is often tenuously based on materials bearing apparent similarities to spearpoints from adjacent regions which have been radiocarbon dated. In summary, until Archaic assemblages are well defined and dated, questions about site functions, adaptive practices and change, movements, and group organization during these 6000 years will remain difficult to answer. Nonetheless, a set of research questions pertaining to the above issues have been developed for Management Region 1 (Table I-6). It can be readily observed that most of these questions relate to understanding the fundamental structure of Archaic lifeways rather than examining more specific problems. The more specific problems can only be addressed once we have acquired solutions to the fundamental questions relating to temporal dimensions, cultural assemblages, and basic subsistence and settlement practices.

Factors Affecting Archaic Sites

Conditions leading to disturbance of Archaic sites in Region 1 are quite similar to those identified for the Paleo-Indian study unit. Damage to Archaic occupations created by vandalism and pot hunting activities is not as

Table I-6 Research Questions About the Archaic Period, Management Region 1.

MORPHOLOGICAL RESEARCH	CULTURE HISTORY RESEARCH	BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH	ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH
What are the characteristics of tool kits and assemblages used during particular segments of this period? Are specific projectile point styles representative of particular segments of this period? Are there raw material preferences and/or manufacturing traditions which can be identified for certain localities or for particular times?	Can specific tool kits and assemblages be identified and related to a culture sequence for this region? Can ties be demonstrated among the assemblages and manufacturing practices manifest at particular times? To date, a reasonable system for synthesizing Archaic assemblages and sites has not been developed for this region, is there one?	Is the evidence for spatial and/or time restricted assemblages or manufacturing traditions sufficient to support recognition of different hunter-gatherer societies? What can a site's structure and contents reveal about the size, composition, and actions of its hunting-gathering inhabitants? Can series of contemporaneous sites be identified that will yield clues to the movements, activities, and seasonality of use by a hunting-gathering society or its subdivisions?	What ecological changes are identifiable here between 8000 and 2000 years ago? When did these changes occur? In essence, what environmental conditions and natural resources existed when Archaic Period societies were present? What was the character(s) of Archaic people's settlement and resource use during these 6000 years? Is there evidence bearing on questions about the presence and number of bison during this period? (Some archeologists propose that bison were not always present and that their numbers fluctuated greatly.)

severe as that encountered in later cultural periods. Like Paleo-Indian sites, Archaic occupations or activity areas are often deeply buried under soil deposited by wind and water action. The buried nature of the site protects it from discovery and potential vandalism. However, Archaic sites are less likely to be deeply buried than Paleo-Indian remains and may be more readily exposed by construction work, farming practices, or erosion. The more severe cases of vandalism have taken place in Cimarron County in the dry rock shelters around Kenton. Here, perishable materials such as basketry, which bring large sums of money on the antiquities market, has led to unauthorized digging for profit.

Farming practices have had considerable impact on upland Archaic sites. The intense agricultural activity of the early 1900s through the 1930s, in association with drought and wind and water erosion, led to the deflation of many upland sites. It was not uncommon to discover Archaic sites with 5000 years of prehistory compressed into six inches of mixed cultural remains. During the "Dust Bowl" era, amateur archeologists (e.g., W.E. "Billy" Baker) collected substantial numbers of Archaic spearpoints and related materials from deflated camps or settlements in Texas and Cimarron counties. As in the case of Paleo-Indian materials found in similar settings, these sites contained stratified deposits which could have provided plant, animal, and pollen data, which when fully analyzed would have yielded clues as to how and when Archaic groups became more focused on local resources. Agricultural practices developed in the 1950s for soil conservation (e.g., contour plowing and terracing) have undoubtedly reduced wind and water erosion. However, it is difficult to assess whether these practices have had a significant impact on Archaic sites.

It is also thought that activities related to increasing urban and economic developement of Management Region 1 have had, and will continue to have, a significant effect on Archaic sites. Projects related to the drilling of oil and gas wells, the construction of gas pipelines, and the building of water and sewer systems have disturbed Archaic occupations in the past. To date, most Archaic sites disturbed by such action in the region have involved upland settings where specialized activity sites, small hunting camps, and workshops are predominant. There are no records of base camps being exposed by such projects. A greater threat to the more intensively occupied Archaic settlements is the proposed construction of larger water supply reservoirs near Boise City, Slapout, Goodwell, and Englewood. Similar effects will result from the continuing urbanization of cities such as Woodward and Guymon. Because the larger Archaic settlements are more likely to be found in stream valleys, land alteration projects in these locations pose the greatest threat to preservation of Archaic base camps.

Treatment of Management Region 1's Archaic Sites

Despite the fact that we know more concerning Archaic people's behavior than those of the preceding Paleo-Indians, our knowledge remains glaringly inadequate. Hopefully, previously unrecorded sites will be identified and will shed light on some of the questions we have raised regarding this study unit. Many of the previously mentioned sites, especially the dry rockshelters in Cimarron County, contain valuable information obtainable by further study.

The distributional pattern of Archaic sites has not been fleshed-out and consequently there is no area of Region 1 where significant occupations might not be discovered. Base camps are most likely to be situated on terraces of streams or river valleys. However, physiographic settings for sites such as

temporary hunting camps, bison kills, and workshops cannot be as easily identified as to potential locations.

The greatest potential for increasing our understanding of Archaic lifeways is from further examination of the plant and animal remains, tool assemblages, and other perishables present in the dry rockshelters of Cimarron County. Due to their potential for answering research questions, these sites merit preservation for future study. Additional efforts also need to be expended to protect these sites from vandalism and destruction by pot hunters. Other sites which rate further research or preservation are those containing remains capable of resolving the fundamental questions of chronology, behavior, subsistence, and culture history posed in Table I-6.

Few issues regarding this study unit can be readily resolved. While it cannot be said that virtually any Archaic site contains potentially significant information, each must be examined and assessed as to its potential for answering research questions and contributing to our knowledge of this period. All areas within Region 1 have the potential for Archaic Period occupations and cannot be excluded from consideration in planning decisions.

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

Characteristics

Over much of the central and eastern United States, the people of this study unit continued hunting-gathering practices like those of the Archaic Period but also adopted farming (squash, sunflowers, and occasionally, corn), pottery making, and the use of the bow and arrow. In practicing intensified gathering and some horticulture, these people became more sedentary. With the adoption of pottery they acquired the ability to store and prepare foodstuffs better than their predecessors. Due to increasing sedentism and food producing capabilities, some groups developed complexly structured societies wherein some individuals had greater status than others.

This is one of the least understood periods in Oklahoma prehistory. During this time, a sedentary farming lifestyle was introduced or adopted by people living along the Grand River in northeastern Oklahoma, in the northern and central Cross Timbers, and in the Ouachita Mountains of southeastern Oklahoma. However, our present information does not allow us to determine whether this farming, settled way of life was practiced by immigrants or by Archaic people who had learned it from neighbors to the north or east.

People who lived in the Woodland Period occupied numerous site types including base camps (hamlets?), temporary hunting and gathering camps, bison processing stations, kill sites, and workshops. The material inventory consisted of small side-notched arrowpoints, corner-notched dart points, and a variety of scrapers, drills, and bifacially chipped knives. Pottery made at this time was generally large and cord-marked with conical bottoms. In horticultural pursuits they used grinding stones (manos) and grinding basins for the processing of corn and wild grains. The increased complexity of the

social system led to more ritualized treatment of the dead and increasing sophistication in trade and exchange with distant groups.

Existing Data

To date, we have few clues as to the identity of Woodland people living in Manangement Region 1 between 500 B.C. and A.D. 800. Only 15 to 20 sites with evidence of Woodland occupations have been identified for the 11 counties comprising the region. However, surface remains from the Berry, Walker, and Easterwood Sites, and others (Table I-7) attest to the presence of Woodland occupations throughout the area. However, only the Easterwood Site has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Some of the earlier Village Farming Period sites, small camps and semipermanent camps such as Edwards II, Hubbard, Cave Creek Cave, and Gr-9, found in the eastern margins of the High Plains, may also contain the remains of Woodland inhabitants. Although commonly lacking traces of permanent houses, these sites characteristically have hearths, middens, and/or refuse pits containing cordmarked, globular pottery, tools of stone and bone, and trash from hunting, gathering, and farming activities. While the introduction of farming appears linked to different people and/or ideas entering the state from the northeast and southeast, it is difficult to determine the direction from which the High Plains received its impetus for change.

Gaps in Our Knowledge

When only 15-20 sites with Woodland occupations have been identified for the region, the problem is not with gaps in our knowledge but with an absence of adequate information. There is little data on the types of sites utilized by Woodland people in Management Region 1. While some evidence exists on the presence of base camps, bison processing stations, and workshops, virtually

Table I-7 Woodland Sites Meriting Research and Preservation in Management Region 1.

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
BECKHAM COUNTY				
Berry Site	Bk-12	Archaic and Woodland	Surface finds attest to occupations during several periods; perhaps occupied by early farmers.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE4?
CIMARRON COUNTY				
Walker Site	Ci-71	Plains Village Woodland, and Archaic ?	Very large camp or village with potentially stratified deposits.	IB2, IC1,4; IIA, 12-?, IIC?, IIE1-6
Swinburne Site #1	Ci-130	Plains Village and perhaps Woodland	Major village or camp by playa; contains burials, hearths and exotic pottery.	IB2, IC4
	Ci-279	Woodland	Rock shelter with undisturbed midden; potential for answering questions on subsistence and culture history.	IB1; IIA1-2, IIE1-6
GREER COUNTY				
	Gr-3	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland?, and Plains Village	Large village site that may be underlain by strata with earlier assemblages.	IB2, IC1
Rattlesnake Slough	Gr-4	Archaic, Woodland?, and Plains Village	Large possibly stratified camp or village; burials being exposed by Lake Altus.	IB2, IC1
	Gr-12	Woodland ? or Plains Village	Fairly preserved camp or village with hearths and other features.	IC4; IIA1-2?
HARMON COUNTY				
J. Mills #1	Hr-36[b]	Archaic ? or Woodland ?	Fairly well-preserved camp.	IB2, IC2; IIA2?

Table I-7 - (Continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
JACKSON COUNTY				
Brake	Jk-9	Woodland ? and Plains Village	Sizeable camp or village; fair preservation.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB, IIE
ROGER MILLS COUNTY				
	Rm-2	Archaic and Woodland ?	Open site that may be a camp used during different periods.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB, IIE1-6?
Linvale	Rm-22[b]	Woodland ?	Small village or hamlet with traces of refuse pits; fair preservation.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE1-6?
TEXAS COUNTY				
Easterwood	Tx-37[a]	Archaic, Woodland, and Plains Village	Upland camp; fair preservation.	IB1; IIB, IIC2, IIE1-5

[a] Currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places

[b] Currently listed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory

nothing is known concerning the geographical extent, distributional pattern of settlements, social systems, or cultural historical relationships of these groups.

Future Research

As in the case of the Archaic study unit, the paucity of data on Woodland sites dictates that research questions focus on traditional issue such as basic technology, site distributions, subsistence practices, and culture history developments. Chronological frameworks must be established prior to more substantive analyses. The research questions for the Woodland Period in Management Region 1 concentrate on these fundamental issues (Table I-8). Even more than the Archaic Period, Woodland Period research must be approached as contributions to basic information. Presently, we have no conceptualization of the structure of Woodland people's lifeways in the region some 1800 to 1100 years ago.

Factors affecting Woodland Sites

Considering the absence of data on the Woodland study unit, it is difficult to measure the effect that various practices have had on the resource base. Vandalism or destruction by individuals untrained in proper excavation techniques remains a critical factor. However, because so few Woodland sites or components have been defined, it is difficult to assess how many and to what degree, sites comprising this study unit have been affected. The greatest danger lies to sites which have been exposed by natural factors such as wind or water erosion, or by cultural practices such as deep plowing. Once exposed, the site is extremely vulnerable to looting and vandalism. Woodland components sometimes occur in association with later Village Farming occupations, and untrained excavators can destroy the subtle distinctions that may exist between the components by mixing the cultural deposits.

Table I-8 Research Questions About The Woodland Period In Management Region 1.

MORPHOLOGICAL RESEARCH	CULTURE HISTORY RESEARCH	BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH	ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Are there tool kits and assemblages attributable to this period? If so, what are their characteristics? Are specific projectile points, pottery, or other implements representative of particular segments of this period? If so, what are their attributes? Are there resource preferences and/or manufacturing traditions that can be identified for specific localities and/or particular times?	Can specific tool kits and assemblages be identified that are representative of a culture sequence for this region? What kinds of ties are demonstrable between assemblages and manufacturing practices manifest during specific times? Is it possible to trace Woodland manufacturing practices to those of native Archaic people? What are the origins of Woodland culture(s) manifest here? Is there an appropriate system for synthesizing and interpreting assemblages and sites of different ages and distributions?	What can a site's location, structure, and contents reveal about the number, composition, and actions of its inhabitants? Can contemporaneous sites be identified in one locality that will yield clues to the actions, movements, and season of use by one society? Are there local or regional distributions of assemblages that comprise evidence for different Woodland communities and/or societies? If so, what clues exist for explaining economic, social, and/or political organizations? Is there evidence for economic, social, and/or political ties with neighboring or distant groups?	What environmental conditions and natural resources existed during this period? Are there clues that these conditions changed? What was the character of Woodland people's settlement and resource use during these 700 years? How did different natural settings affect the character of Woodland people's settlement?

Agricultural activities can have sizeable impacts on Woodland sites. As in the case of the other study units discussed, the severe wind erosion that accompanied the "Dirty Thirties" exposed Woodland sites. Unfortunately, many of these were collected without recognition of their Woodland identity, and even fewer were examined as to the nature of the cultural deposits and the types of occupational debris present. Consequently, the contextual and cultural/historical relationships of these remains have been lost. It is assumed that current agricultural techniques such as contour plowing, terracing, and deep plowing have had and will continue to affect Woodland sites. Due to their more recent age, Woodland sites are often close to the soil surface. Practices such as deep plowing can easily destroy the fragile context of these sites by cutting through and mixing the cultural deposits.

There has been no documentation of industrial or urban development disturbing Woodland sites. The construction of gas and oil wells, and gas pipelines have the potential to disturb Woodland campsites. This is particularly true of gas pipelines whose corridors may be 50 miles or more in length. Pipelines are especially damaging to upland camps which may not be as readily observed due to a small quantity of debris. The construction of industrial parks and housing subdivisions in such towns as Guymon and Woodward also can affect Woodland camps and/or small villages. Many of these projects are situated close to streams or rivers; prime locations for more intensive Woodland occupations.

The greatest threat to Woodland sites comes from the proposed construction of water reservoirs near Goodwell, Boise City, Slapout, and Edgewood. Woodland sites are likely to be present in the stream and river valleys to be inundated by these projects. The sandy nature of the soil within these valleys ensures

that the sites will be badly damaged by water turbulence. Woodland sites can also be impacted by construction of the dams, recreation areas, etc.

The absence of data on this study units makes these potential affects all the more damaging to our ability to gain more knowledge of these people and their cultural behavior.

Treatment of Management Region 1's Woodland Sites

The absence of existing data on Woodland sites in Management Region 1 and the meagerness of our knowledge has led to numerous constraints in proper management of the Woodland study unit's archeological resources. For example, so few Woodland sites have been identified that we have an extremely limited perspective on the number, distribution, and research potential of various site types thought to be present within the region. Ostensibly, base camps, hamlets, or small villages should contain the greatest information about social systems, subsistence practices, tool assemblages, and cultural/ historical dimensions of this period. Of other site types, we have fewer assumptions and less knowledge regarding research potential.

Due to the absence of well-documented sites, planning studies dealing with treatment of archeological resources must address this study unit as virtually unknown. In fact, no area of Region 1 can be excluded from consideration when examining potential impacts to Woodland sites. It is also difficult to dismiss the research potential of any Woodland site once discovered. The only factor which could diminish a site's potential significance would be severe disturbance causing a loss of site integrity.

In summary, logistical procedures for management and preservation of the Woodland study unit can be developed once we have a better understanding of this cultural period. At present, programmatic actions would reflect guesswork more than reasoned planning from thorough analysis of existing data.

Village Farming (A.D. 800-1500)

Characteristics

Beginning around A.D. 800-850, large societies of farming people were establishing themselves along Oklahoma's major river systems, including those of Region 1. These people depended heavily on raising corn, beans, and squash which they supplemented by hunting game and gathering seasonally available wild plant foods. Although groups throughout the state shared similar economies and levels of technology, each developed variations in farming-village life patterns. In Management Region 1 and on the Southern Plains, environmental conductions led to a pattern more focused on the prairie type resources. This pattern is generally referred to as the Plains Village adaptation.

As alluded to in the description of this study unit, people lived in small to moderate-sized villages concentrated on terraces of major streams and rivers. Habitation of these sites was more or less permanent although villages might be periodically relocated. Males might also leave the village on lengthy hunting trips. There was some diversity in the size of settlements with villages, hamlets, and isolated farmsteads being the primary residence types. Other site types found for this period include temporary hunting camps, bison kill sites, limited activity areas, and quarry-workshop locations.

Dramatic increases in population size compared to the preceding Woodland Period led to greater complexity in social organization. People at this time probably existed in societies where some individuals had greater status than others. It is likely that this status was inherited, in some cases, rather than being acquired through an individual's leadership capabilities.

Villages usually contained a formal cemetery area and some burials received special treatment with exotic grave goods present. An extensive

trade network was in existence for much of the period with materials flowing between the Southern Plains, the southwest, and eastern Texas.

Existing Data

Because Village Farming sites were more recently occupied (1150 to 450 years ago) they are not as likely to be covered by deep alluvial or eolian deposits and can be more readily identified. Agricultural practices such as plowing, terracing, and land leveling commonly expose remains from this study unit. As a consequence of these factors and probably as a result of a larger population of sites, hundreds of Village Farming settlements have been recorded throughout Management Region 1. Sites of the Plains Village pattern are known for virtually every portion of the 11 county area. Sites recorded for this study unit are predominantly hamlets and small to moderate-sized villages. Temporary hunting camps, bison processing stations, isolated burials, and quarry/workshop sites are also known although they have been less frequently reported. Sites of this period also occur in virtually every topographic-environmental setting present within Region 1. However, the primary emphasis is on terrace and floodplain settings where hamlets and villages occur. Twenty-two Plains Village sites are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places and include such notable examples as the Roy Smith, Edwards, Two Sisters, Goodwin-Baker, and Stamper sites. Those Plains Village sites meriting further research and preservation are presented in Table I-9.

The florescence of farming communities in High Plains settings apparently coincides with very favorable climatic conditions that existed between A.D. 1200 and 1400. From studies of tree ring records, palynological finds, alluvial and eolian deposits, plant and animal remains from archeological sites, and historical weather patterns, climatologists have concluded that

Table I-9 - (Continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
BECKHAM COUNTY				
Edwards Site	Bk-2[a]	Plains Village and Protohistoric	Fortified settlement and trade center of 15-16th centuries; may help link prehistoric to historic groups.	IA2, IB1; IIA2, IIB, IIE1-6
Fowler Site	Bk-6	Plains Village	Well-preserved village with material like Washita River Culture.	IIA1, IIB, IIC1, IIE1-6
G. Gaines Site	Bk-8	Plains Village	Partially disturbed, large village.	IA1, IC3
Goostree	Bk-63	Plains Village	Relatively intact village with potential for intact features.	IB1; IIA1-2, IIB, IIE1-6
	Bk-90	Plains Village?	Possible camp with material eroding from gulley.	IB1, IB2-3, IC1-4; IIA1, IIE1-6
Sites Site	Bk-39	Archaic and Plains Village	Partially disturbed camp with refuse from several different occupations.	IB1, IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE1,3,4
CIMARRON COUNTY				
McCoy Site	Ci-5	Plains Village, Archaic, and possibly older	Partially eroded large camp with clues to regional culture history and prehistoric land use.	IA1, IB1; IIA1-2, IIE1-6
Castor Lake Site Slimp Lake Site Doc Long Lake Site	Ci-6 Ci-7 Ci-8	Plains Village, Archaic, and possibly Paleo-Indian	Eroded large camps near playas; multi-disciplinary research may find clues to past environments and prehistoric peoples adaptations.	IB2; IIA1-2?, IIE1-6?

Table I-9 - Plains Village Sites Meriting Research and Preservation in Region #1.

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
BEAVER COUNTY				
	Bv-53	Plains Village	Village occupation with the potential for intact features.	IP1; IIA1-2, IIE1-6
Skull Springs	Bv-55	Plains Village	Camp or village with potential for features; may hold remains relating to trade with southwest.	IB1-2; IIA1-2, IIB, IIE1-6
Duncan	Bv-56	Paleo-Indian, Plains Village	Village with potential for intact features.	IB1;IIA1-2, IIB, IIE1-6
Wynn	Bv-63	Plains Village	Partially buried site with remains suggestive of hamlet or village.	IB1, IIA1, IIB, IIE1-6
Richards	Bv-64	Plains Village	Village with good potential for intact deposits and features.	IB1; IIB; IIE1-6
Long Site	Bv-2[b]	Plains Village	Possible site of a village that lacks the stone-wall buildings common to region.	IIA1, IIB, IIE1-E3
Lonker Site	Bv-4[a]	Plains Village	Well-preserved camp or possible homestead.	IB2; IIA2, IIB, IIE1, IIE3, IIE5
Roy Smith Site (Sharps Creeks Crossing)	Bv-14[a]	Plains Village (Historic post)	Well excavated 13th century pueblo-like hamlet; analyzed and reported in detail.	IIA, IIB, IIC3, IID3
Billy Rose Site	Bv-22[a]	Plains Village	Minimally disturbed example of pueblo-like settlement.	IIA1, IIB, IIE

Table I-9 - (Continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
Bradley #2	Ci-273	Plains Village	Large camp or village partially disturbed by borrow pit.	IB2, IC1-4
	Ci-280	Plains Village	Village with the potential for intact features.	IB1; IIE
	Ci-307	Plains Village	Mesa-top stone-walled settlement.	IB1; IIA1-2, IIB, IID, IIE
ELLIS COUNTY				
Packsaddle	E1-1[a]	Plains Village and Historic ?	Large open site with many traces of prehistoric and historic Indian use.	IB1; IIA2, IIB2, IID2-3?
Barton	E1-2[a]	Plains Village and Historic ?	Large open camp or village; fair preservation.	IB1; IIA2, IIB2, IID2-3?
Parker	E1-10[b]	Plains Village	Fairly well preserved hamlet or village with burials.	IB1; IIA2?, IIE1-6
Eggleston Springs	E1-18[a]	Plains Village and Historic	Well-preserved hamlet or camp.	IIA2, IIB, IIE1-6
Grand Town	E1-20	Plains Village and Historic	Prehistoric village with pits, hearths, and midden; National Register early day center is nearby.	IB1; IIA2, IIB, IIE1-6
Mowyer	E1-24[a]	Plains Village	Well-preserved large village that is being eroded.	IB3; IIA2, IIC3?, IIE1-6
Herber	E1-25[b]	Plains Village	Fairly preserved hamlet or village with burials.	IB1; IIA2?, IIB, IIE1-6

Table I-9 - (Continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
CIMARRON COUNTY				
Boyd-Labrier Shelter	Ci-73	Plains Village and perhaps Older	Large bluff with panels of petroglyphs and several prehistoric camps.	IA1-2, IB1,3; IIA1-2, IIC3, IIE1-6
101 Mesa Site	Ci-78	Historic, Plains Village	Mesa-top stone-walled settlement or possible tipi rings.	IA1, IB3; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC, IIE1-6
Black Mesa Park 4 Black Mesa Park 14 Black Mesa Park 17 Black Mesa Park 26	Ci-93 Ci-103 Ci-106 Ci-115	Plains Village and probably older	Series of fairly preserved open camps and rock-shelters in state park.	IB2, IC1; IIC1-3, IID3
Swinburne Site #1	Ci-130	Plains Village and perhaps Woodland	Major village or camp by playa; contains burials, hearths, and exotic pottery.	IB2, IC4
Nall Site	Ci-134[b]	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Plains Village	Major camp near former playa; site has yielded many artifacts.	IB1; IIA2, IIE5-6
Three Entrance Cave	Ci-185	Plains Village	Rockshelter with fairly preserved midden inside and outside.	IB3; IIA1-2, IIB IIC3, IIE1-6
Cedar Breaks Tipi	Ci-193	Plains Village or Proto-historic	Six undisturbed tipi rings and camp refuse.	IA1, IC4; IIA1-2
Carrizozo Creek Bridge	Ci-199	Archaic ? and Plains Village	Large open camp or village with materials from several occupations.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IID?
Bradley #2	Ci-252	Plains Village	Fairly preserved open camp; may yield data on limited activity by one group.	IB1; IIA1-2?

Table I-9 - (Continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
CIMARRON COUNTY				
Rice #1 Site Rice #2 Site Tucker Site Labrier	Ci-36 Ci-37 Ci-38 Ci-39[a]	Historic, Plains Village, and perhaps older	Well-preserved petroglyph sites; some with other traces of prehistoric occupations.	IA1-2, IB3; IIA1-2, IIB, IIC1-3?, IIE1-6
Clark Pictographs Clark Site	Ci-42 Ci-43	Historic, Plains Village and perhaps older	Prehistoric shelters with pictographs and some midden deposits.	IA1-2, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIE1-6
Esquaw Canyon Site	Ci-45	Plains Village	Well-preserved open camp near overhand.	IB1, IC3; IIA1-2?, IIE1-6
Basket-Maker Cave 1	Ci-50	Plains Village and perhaps older	Nice pictographs; talus has midden; rest dug in 1930s.	IA1, IB2; IIA2?
Renfrow Shelter	Ci-51	Plains Village	Partially destroyed shelter; could yield valuable information.	IB2, IC1; IIA2?
Castle Rock #11	Ci-65	Historic and Plains Village	Probable Coronado inscription; also pre-petroglyphs.	IA1-2, IB3; IIA2, IIB, IIC3, IID3
Cave #3	Ci-66	Plains Village and Older	Well-preserved rockshelter.	IB1, IC3-4
Cave #1	Ci-68[a]	Plains Village and Older	Rockshelter with preserved midden.	IIA2, IIB, IIC1-6
Bat Cave	Ci-69[a]	Plains Village	Well-preserved rockshelter.	IIA2, IIB, IIE1-6
Walker Site	Ci-71	Plains Village Woodland, and Archaic ?	Very large camp or village with potentially stratified deposits.	IB2, IC1,4; IIA 12-?, IIC?, IIE1-6

Table I-9 - (Continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
ELLIS COUNTY				
Saunders	E1-28[a]	Plains Village	Well-preserved large village.	IC4; IIB
GREER COUNTY				
	Gr-3	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland?, and Plains Village	Large village site that may be underlain by strata with earlier assemblages.	IB2, IC1
Rattlesnake Slough	Gr-4	Archaic, Woodland?, and Plains Village	Large possibly stratified camp or village; burials being exposed by Lake Altus.	IB2, IC1
	Gr-6	Plains Village	Large village site with habitation features being eroded by Lake Altus.	IB2, IC1
Taylor	Gr-8[a]	Plains Village and Proto-historic	Five acre village with fair preservation.	IC2; IIA1-2?, IIB, IIC2-3, IID3
	Gr-12	Woodland ? or Plains Village	Fairly preserved camp or village with hearths and other features.	IC4; IIA1-2?
	Gr-37	Plains Village	Well-preserved village; covered by alluvium.	IB1, IC4; IIA1-2?
Cave Creek	Gr-51	Plains Village ?	Badly vandalized rock-shelter with some remaining good deposits.	IB2, IC1
Wilson	Gr-58	Archaic ? and Plains Village	Fairly preserved camp.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE1-6?
Johnson Shelter	Gr-97	Plains Village ?	Well-preserved small rock-shelter.	IC4, IIA1-2?

Table I-9 - (Continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
JACKSON COUNTY				
Harrold	Jk-4	Archaic and Plains Village	Series of partially eroded camps; may be stratified.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB, IIE1-6
Brake	Jk-9	Woodland ? and Plains Village	Sizeable camp or village; fair preservation.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB, IIE
Winters	Jk-22[b]	Paleo-Indian, Plains Village	Large open camp with Folsom and later occupations; well preserved.	IB1; IIA2?, IIB, IIE1-5
Shotts	Jk-27	Archaic, Plains Village, Historic	Well-preserved camp with evidence for several occupations.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB, IIE1-6
Estes	Jk-37	Archaic and Plains Village	Eroding, possibly buried camp with debris from several occupations.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIb, IIE1-6
ROGER MILLS COUNTY				
Goodwin-Baker	Rm-14[a]	Plains Village and Proto-historic	Small hamlet and camp with fairly preserved houses, refuse pits, and midden.	IIA2, IIB, IID1, IIE1-5
Allee	Rm-19[a]	Plains Village	Fairly preserved, large village with subsurface features.	IC3; IIB, IIE1-5
Trent	Rm-20[b]	Plains Village	Small village or hamlet with fairly preserved habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE1-5
Lamb-Miller	Rm-25[a]	Plains Village	Fairly preserved village or hamlet.	IC3; IIB

Table I-9 - (Continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
GREER COUNTY				
Salls	Gr-107	Plains Village	Well-preserved camp or village with burials.	IB1, IC1; IIA1-2?, IIB, IIC1-3
HARMON COUNTY				
Weldon #1	Hr-1	Plains Village	Fairly preserved village.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE1-6
	Hr-6	Plains Village ?	Camp or cemetery; plowing has hit burials.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE1-6
Weldon #2	Hr-34[b]	Plains Village	Fairly preserved village.	IB2, IC1,3
Chisum	Hr-39	Paleo-Indian and Plains Village	Large camp with deep deposits.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB, IIE1-6
Hollis #2	Hr-52	Plains Village	Large village site that is fairly well preserved.	IB1, IC3; IIA1-2; IIB
Hollis #4	Hr-54	Plains Village	Large village site.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB, IIE1-6
Hollis #5	Hr-56	Plains Village	Partially preserved village.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB, IIC1-3, IID2?
HARPER COUNTY				
Doby Springs	Hp-1	Archaic?, Plains Village, Protohistoric	Large camp area around renowned springs.	IB1, IC2; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IID2-3?
Harmon	Hp-10[b]	Plains Village	Possible village or major camp; fair preservation.	IB1; IIA2?, IIB, IIE1-6
Beagley-Stinson	Hp-19[a]	Plains Village	Major upland camp near playa? fair preservation.	IB1; IIB; IIE1-6

Table I-9 - (Continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
ROGER MILLS COUNTY				
Wickham #3	Rm-29	Plains Village	Disturbed large village with many hearths, refuse pits, and burials.	IC3; IIA1-2, IIB
Zimms	Rm-72[b]	Plains Village	Very large, well-preserved village with houses, refuse pits, and probably burials.	IB1; IIA2, IIB, IIE1-5
Harrington	Rm-84	Plains Village and Historic	Old log cabin, historic dugout, and remains of a prehistoric hamlet.	IA1; IIA1-2, IIE1-5
Eagle Nest	Rm-91	Plains Village	Small, fairly preserved, lithic workshop.	IIA1, IIB, IIE1-5
Cottonwood	Rm-94	Plains Village	Village with houses, refuse pits, and burials; fair preservation.	IC3; IIA1-2?, IIB
Old Farm	Rm-95	Plains Village	Well-preserved, small hamlet with habitation features.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB, IIE1-5
Stubblefield	Rm-96	Plains Village	Small hamlet or farmstead; fair preservation.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB, IIE1-5
	Rm-102	Plains Village	Partially damaged village with probable habitation features.	IC2; IIA1-2?, IIB, IIC3, IID2-3?
TEXAS COUNTY				
Stamper	Tx-1[a]	Plains Village	Partially damaged large village with middens and rock-lined houses.	IB3, IC2?; IIB, IIC2-3, IID3?
Nash	Tx-2[b]	Plains Village	Badly damaged village.	IB2, IC1

Table I-9 - (Continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
ROGER MILLS COUNTY				
Mayer	Tx-6	Plains Village	Well-preserved Panhandle Aspect.	IIA1-2, IIB, IIE1-5
TEXAS COUNTY				
Nash II-Clawson	Tx-28[a] Tx-34	Plains Village	Badly damaged hamlet or small village with houses.	IB2, IC1
Brubaker	Tx-30[b]	Plains Village	Fairly well-preserved upland camp near playa.	IB1; IIA2?, IIB?, IIE1-5
Two Sisters	Tx-32[a]	Plains Village	Fairly well-preserved hamlet with houses and midden.	IC3; IIB, IID?
Easterwood	Tx-37[a]	Archaic, Woodland, and Plains Village	Upland camp; fair preservation.	IB1; IIB, IIC2, IIE1-5
Shores	Tx-39[a]	Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Plains Village	Large open upland camp and workshop; fair preservation.	IB1; IIB, IIC2, IIE1-5
Johnson-Cline	Tx-40[a]	Archaic and Plains Village	Well-preserved upland camp.	IC4; IIB, IIE1-6
S.W. Hamby	Tx-51	Plains Village	Small, slab-house hamlet; fair preservation.	IC3; IIA2?, IIB
WOODWARD COUNTY				
Sand Creek	Wd-1	Plains Village	Possibly well-preserved open camp.	IB1; IIA1-2?
Loomis	Wd-12	Plains Village	Burial mound and nearby village.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIE1-5

[a] Currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places

[b] Currently listed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory

droughts prevailed from the Central Plains into the Midwest while effective rainfall increased on the Southern Plains. Whereas scattered, small settlements existed prior to A.D. 1000, by A.D. 1200 numerous villages and hamlets were inhabited along major streams in the Southern Plains. In the Texas-Oklahoma panhandles, settlements were characterized by single and multiple room dwellings with foundations of upright stone slabs. These sites have yielded cord-marked pottery; farming tools made of bison bone; grinding basins; chipped-stone arrowpoints, knives, and scrapers; the remains of various types of domesticated plants; and the remains of bison, deer, antelope, and many kinds of small game. People who lived within this region exhibited a cultural pattern which has been described as belonging to the Panhandle Aspect. Excavated and analyzed examples of such settlements include the Roy Smith, McGrath, and Two Sisters sites in Texas and Beaver counties.

In contrast to the Panhandle Aspect pattern, settlements in the Washita River Basin typically consist of one or more, single room houses with wattle-daub walls and thatch roof. Within the structures or nearby occur deep storage pits which were later filled with refuse, including undecorated pottery, bone farming tools, stone arrowpoints, knives, and scrapers used in hunting and dressing game, grinding stones and basins, and the refuse remains of domesticated plants and animals such as bison, deer, and numerous small game. People living along the Washita River at this time are designated by archeologists as belonging to the Washita River Phase. Excavated sites of this cultural pattern include Edwards-2 and the Goodwin-Baker sites in Beckham and Roger Mills counties.

Other Plain Village communities may exist along portions of the Canadian River and forks of the Red River but these areas have received little study.

Gaps in Our Knowledge

The Plains Village Period is the most well represented and best documented of the various prehistoric study units in Region 1. Despite the large numbers of villages recorded and the knowledge we have of the geographical extent of the cultural pattern and the variability in site types, much remains to be learned of this fascinating period of prehistory. Many of the Plains Village communities were reported by amateur archeologists or concerned citizens. Only a few were analyzed and studied as a result of long term research by professional archeologists. Thus, while we know the variability in site types and that a large number of villages exist, little is known of settlement patterns. We are particularly concerned with how villages are distributed in space, how they are related to one another, what mechanism existed for contact (e.g., trade), and how the smaller, temporary camps articulated with village life. Somewhat surprisingly, we also have a limited perspective on village life. Hundreds of villages have been recorded but professional archeologists have lacked the funds and logistical support base (equipment, crews, time) to examine any number of these sites in detail. There are few sites where all the structures within the village have been excavated and analyzed. If we are to learn more of the social systems of these people, we must learn of it through studying the structure of the village lifeways. The patterns resulting from this study can be extremely informative on the social activities of the site's inhabitants.

It is also true that while a variety of site types have been defined, the major emphasis has been on villages and hamlets. Few temporary camps, kill sites, or workshops have been excavated or studied.

Future Research

During this period, prehistoric farming societies developed in two areas of Management Region 1: the Washita River Phase along the Washita and Canadian rivers and the Panhandle Aspect along the Beaver River. Each of these archeologically defined cultures represents traces of divergently, complex societies that developed different settlement practices and resource uses while having economies based on horticulture, hunting, and gathering. Because these societies flourished in ecologically different settings, they comprise exceptional examples for studying the role(s) that terrain, soils, minerals, and other natural resources distributions played in the development of varying adaptive strategies. Moreover, because these societies may have ties to historically known Caddoan speaking bands and tribes, their sites and material remains represent unusual opportunities to discern the factors and processes responsible for social cohesion and fragmentation during the early history of native people.

Because the Prehistoric Villagers who densely settled Management Region 1 may be linked to historically identifiable bands and tribes, many research questions entail analysis that should help document technological, economic, and hopefully, social ties between 1200 and 400 years ago. Thus, as posed under Morphological Studies for Region 1, how strong is the evidence for modal behavior in the making and use of tool kits found within the Washita River Phase? Besides seeking to establish or confirm chronological ties, the Morphological Studies posed for Region 1 also seek to compile data relevant to helping distinguish different contemporaneous Plains Village societies. In particular, although archeologists have traditionally depended on pottery attributes to recognize different contemporaneous societies, isn't it possible that other technologies (such as flint knapping) might also provide clues to

identifying different bands of tribes? Perhaps thorough reviews of ethnological records would reveal other socially distinct practices (hunting-butchering, mythological explanations for use of plants, animals, or minerals, etc.,) that are identifiable in the archeological record. These research questions, and others, are presented in Table I-10.

Factors Affecting Plains Village Sites

Given that Plains Village occupations are the most numerous and best documented of the various study units, they are also those which are the ones most severely threatened with destruction. As noted earlier, Region 1 counties are not experiencing the rapid growth and development of other regions. However, vandalism, farming practices, and various development projects are taking their toll of these prehistoric farmers' villages, hamlets, and burial grounds.

The destruction of sites by vandals and relic hunters is the most serious problem affecting western Oklahoma's Plains Village occupations, especially those in the Panhandle. Here, rock hearths, hamlets, and village remains are highly visible in the typically thin soils and sparse vegetation. Because many of these sites are on isolated, large, and inadequately patrolled ranches, they become easy prey to unscrupulous relic collectors, thoughtless treasure hunters, inquisitive recreationalists, and uncaring pipeline workers. Although most landowners detest trespassers and vandals, they are unable to constantly watch and protect the sites. Moreover, because these western farmers and ranchers maintain a healthy individualism, they are highly suspicious of state or federal interests in historic and/or prehistoric sites on their properties; such publicity typically attracts unwanted visitors. Thus, western Oklahoma landowners are reluctant to allow sites on their lands to be identified as important or nominated to the National Register of

Talbe I-10 Research Questions About the Plains Village Period in Management Region #1.

MORPHOLOGICAL RESEARCH	CULTURE HISTORY RESEARCH	BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH	ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Can particular variations in arrowpoint, pottery, or other implement styles be discerned that help delimit different societies through time or in diverse regions? Can detailed analyses of attributes and manufacturing systems enhance discerning different societies? How similar are the technologies responsible for tool kits and assemblages of the *Henrietta, Washita River* and *Antelope Creek* cultures? Do studies of technologies for making tool kits and assemblages support the contention that the *Washita River Phase* developed from the earlier *Custer Phase?* Were specific technologies, tool kits, or assemblages used to exploit resources in particular settings? If so, what are their characteristics and relationships? Do native pottery wares manifest particular influences from Southwest pottery-making traditions? Where are the sources of exotic artifacts and materials recovered from sites in this region?	Do the *Washita River* and *Antelope Creek* cultures have their principal origins in the transitional Woodland-Prehistoric Village *Custer Phase;* what role did the *Custer Phase* play in the development of these two Prehistoric Village societies? Can developmental ties be identified and/or strengthened between historically known groups and the *Henrietta, Washita River,* and *Antelope Creek* cultures. The *Washita River Phase* is purportedly ancestral to the Wichita people; is this verifiable? What is the relationship between the *Antelope Creek Focus* and the *Upper Republican Aspect* of Nebraska; is it possible to trace historic Pawnees and Arikaras to prehistoric inhabitants of the Southern Plains? Does the *Edwards Complex* have its origins in the *Washita River Phase?* Will more radiocarbon dates help gain understanding of the internal dynamics of development for the region's several recognized cultures?	Do technogical similarities for the *Washita River, Antelope Creek,* and *Henrietta* cultures result from shared model behavior (indicative of strong social ties) or from shared adaptive practices? Do site layouts, distributions, and functions for different cultural units attest to similar social, political, and economic organizations? Are unstudied sites in Cimarron, Jackson, Harmon, and Greer counties places inhabited by societies other than those known as the *Henrietta, Washita River,* and *Antelope Creek* cultures? What processes led to the highly structured trade network that was operating by 1550 with Puebloans and Caddoans? What was the importance of these trade networks for adaptations in the Southern Plains? Are late prehistoric hunting-gathering societies present along with the more sedentary Prehistoric Villagers? How are they identifiable in archeological contexts?	What was this region's climate and environment like during these 800 years? What evidence exists for the climatic fluctuations purported to have occurred here? Are there settlement practice changes that attest to population growth or decline, to adopting different social, political, and/or economic poses, or to different enviromental conditions? How were upland settings used by the societies represented by the *Henrietta, Washita River,* and *Antelope Creek* cultures or by the *Edwards Complex?* Bison hunting was clearly important to this region's Prehistoric Villagers, but how were bison hunted? How important was farming to the people responsible for the *Edwards Complex?*

Historic Places, even though such nomination might facilitate acquiring funds to study or preserve sites threatened by vandals.

Modern agricultural practices have also affected these Plains Village sites. As discussed for previous study units, Management Region 1 has experienced considerable alteration from erosion propagated by intensive farming of the area in the early 1900s through the 1930s. Many village sites were exposed by plowing and subsequently eroded by alluvial or eolian activity. This erosion has resulted in a mixing of the cultural deposits at the sites, complicating efforts toward defining site structure and layout. During the 1930s, amateur archeologists found numerous sites where severe wind erosion had mixed Plains Village remains with those of earlier occupants of the sites.

During the years following the "Dust Bowl", farmers in the region worked with soil conservationists to develop agricultural practices which would reduce or halt the erosional cycle. Techniques such as terracing, leveling, and irrigation were successful conservation measures but they also led to increased disturbance of remains left by the prehistoric farming communities. The village, hamlets, and cemeteries of the Plains Village societies were close to the soil surface and thus were more susceptible to damage by practices such as deep plowing, terracing, and land leveling. Deep plowing resulted in the subtle patterns of the village (e.g., house floors, post mold patterns, trash pits) being churned up. Such mixing made it difficult to establish which remains were associated with a particular prehistoric house or burials. Land leveling would sometimes result in the village layout being exposed on the soil surface where it might be open to vandalism or would be damaged by erosional activity. In summary, although we do not know the number of Plains Village Period sites which have been damaged by modern agricultural

practices, excavations at the Zimms, Summers-Wickham, and Goodwin-Baker sites attest to substantial disturbance of these village occupations by modern agricultural activities.

A wide variety of construction projects related to economic development of Management Region 1 are also affecting Plains Village sites. Currently, gas and oil exploration is resulting in the drilling of new wells and the construction of numerous tie-in lines, taps, and new pipelines. These pipelines are traversing uplands and stream and river valleys that are known to contain Plains Village occupations. To date, working through federal guidelines, the Survey has aided numerous companies in avoiding such sites. Systematic surveys are now being conducted on some of these projects although few important sites have been discovered. Suburban development and the creation of industrial parks near cities such as Guymon and Woodward are expanding toward stream valleys and other settings known to contain villages, hamlets, and cemeteries.

An additional factor which may disturb these prehistoric farming people's remains is the creation of new water supply reservoirs in the vicinity of Boise City, Slapout, and Goodwell. The inundation of the floodplain and terraces of the Beaver River and some of its tributaries will undoubtedly affect numerous Plains Village sites, including many villages and hamlets. Because these projects will be federally supported, archeological resources within the project areas will be examined and management plans developed. However, the construction of these reservoirs will lead to the loss of the sites even though the information from these resources will be salvaged by various investigative procedures.

The above discussion illustrates that sites of this study unit are much more likely to be affected by various land alteration practices than those of

the previous study units. This is a function of the larger number of sites recorded and their more recent nature. Thus, greater effort must be expended in developing preservation measures for these sites.

Treatment of Region 1's Plains Village Sites

More than any other study unit, the remains of these prehistoric farmers clearly demonstrate the potential for future research. Numerous villages are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and many others may be potentially eligible. Of particular interest are the sites which contain information on village layout-community structure, relationships between villages, and historical affinity to modern day tribal groups. Further study and preservation of these Village Farming societies is also critical because many sites are currently endangered by vandals and relic hunters and various types of construction activity. Clearly, existing villages, hamlets, and cemeteries and those not yet discovered merit preservation for future research and educational purposes.

If one topographic-environmental zone in Management Region 1 could be declared as sensitive in the management of this study unit's archeological resources, it is that of the floodplain and terraces present along major streams and rivers. Most of the important villages and hamlets are situated in this environment. However, temporary camps, bison kills, and workshops are underrepresented in the settlement pattern data for this period and we cannot view upland settings as areas of diminished potential for significant sites.

In reviewing our knowledge of Plains Village Period occupations, we cannot exclude any environmental setting as being unlikely to contain important resources, but we can firmly document that certain environments are particularly conducive to the establishment of village communities. Unlike sites from earlier study units, the value of Plains Village habitations is

firmly established. Thus, avoidance of these sites during land alteration activity and further preservation measurers is the primary consideration. The only case where this would not hold true is when previous disturbance of the site has destroyed the integrity of the site's habitation deposits and their utility for future research.

Protohistoric Period (A.D. 1500 to 1800)

Characteristics

Beginning during the fifteenth or early sixteenth centuries, notable changes took place in the structure of societies on the Southern Plains. These changes were brought about possibly by droughts, or perhaps as a result of marauding newcomers. Some groups maintained a farming oriented pattern similar to that of the Village Farming Period, whereas others became foragers linked strongly with a prairie hunting and gathering economy. Later, after contact with Europeans, a number of tribes adopted the horse and became totally focused on bison hunting. These groups have been historically linked with tribes such as the Kiowa, Kiowa-Apache, Pawnee, and a number of subgroups of the Wichita including the Taovaya and Tawakoni.

Much of our information on this period comes from accounts of the early Spanish expeditions through the Southern Plains and from studies of historic Plains Indians by anthropologists in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Apparently, the concentration of large numbers of villages and hamlets along major streams and rivers gave way to a more dispersed, migratory pattern in many areas. Although villages still occur, their numbers were dramatically reduced when compared with the preceding Village Farming study unit. There is also historic evidence for seasonal movement between permanent villages occupied during the summer and less permanent fall-winter camps related to bison hunting. As groups became more migratory there was a

concomitant shift to a more transportable living structure - the tipi. Evidence exists for the continued presence of temporary hunting camps, bison kill sites and processing stations, and quarry/workshops.

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

Existing Data

Information on Protohistoric sites is often difficult to identify as many of these sites are only imperceptibly distinguishable from earlier Plains Village occupations. However, throughout Management Region 1, evidence exists for sites related to various Protohistoric societies. Sites of these people range from villages with permanent structures to tipi rings to temporary hunting camps and workshops. A number of pictographs and petroglyphs found in Region 1 have also been associated with Protohistoric or Historic remains. Five of those sites including Edwards-2 in Beckham County and Goodwin-Baker in Roger Mills County are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

In the Texas and Oklahoma panhandles, the more permanent settlement pattern found during the Plains Village Period (the Panhandle Aspect) disappeared. In the Protohistoric Period, this area contained a settlement pattern of temporary camps and tipi rings. A number of possibilities exist as the reason for this shift in settlement-subsistence behavior including climatic change, contact with aggressive newcomers to the area, social system

change toward a smaller group pattern, and adaptation to a more efficient, low risk subsistence system (bison hunting with some farming). The adoption of a more transitory settlement-subsistence strategy probably led to a number of changes in the social system of these people. These groups may be related to the Pawnee inhabiting southern Kansas in historic times.

Well documented cases of villages inhabited after A.D. 1400 are known only in the eastern margins of the High Plains. Here, excavated or tested sites such as Zimms and Goodwin-Baker in Roger Mills County were probably occupied in the latter part of the thirteenth century. However, the pottery and tools from these sites resembles those of people living along the Washita River farther to the east. Besides these inhabitants, a few sites attest to some new settlers. In particular, the Goodwin-Baker, Edwards-2, and Taylor sites (in Roger Mills, Beckham, and Greer counties) have yielded tools and refuse from bison-hunting, semi-sedentary people. The Edwards-2 and Taylor sites also contain traces of circular ditches and palisades as well as obsidian and sand tempered pottery from Puebloan groups in New Mexico and pottery from Caddoan villagers in eastern Texas. These two sites may represent sixteenth century trading centers inhabited by Apache, Wichita, and/or other Southern Plains tribes. As yet, none of Region 1's sites have yielded clear-cut evidence of contact with French and Spanish explorers and traders. Those protohistoric sites with remains meriting further study and preservation are listed in Table I-11.

Gaps In Our Knowledge

Because of occasional difficulty in identifying Protohistoric Period sites, there are considerable gaps in our knowledge of this study unit. This is particularly true in the Panhandle region where we have extremely limited information on settlement distributions and functional categories of sites.

Table I-11 - Protohistoric Sites Meriting Further Research and Preservation in Management Region 1.

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
BECKHAM COUNTY				
Edwards Site	Bk-2[a]	Plains Village and Protohistoric	Fortified settlement and trade center of 15-16th centuries; may help link prehistoric to historic groups.	IA2, IB1; IIA2, IIB, IIE1-6
CIMARRON COUNTY				
Rice #1 Site	Ci-36	Historic, Plains Village, and perhaps older	Well-preserved petroglyph sites; some with other traces of prehistoric occupations.	IA1-2, IB3; IIA1-2, IIB, IIC1-3?, IIE1-6
Rice #2 Site	Ci-37			
Tucker Site	Ci-38			
Labrier	Ci-39[a]			
Clark Pictographs	Ci-42	Historic, Plains Village and perhaps older	Prehistoric shelters with pictographs and some midden deposits.	IA1-2?, IB1; IIA1-2?, IIE1-6
Clark Site	Ci-43			
101 Mesa Site	Ci-78	Historic, Plains Village	Mesa-top stone-walled settlement or possible tipi rings.	IA1, IB3; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IIC, IIE1-6
Boyd Site #2	Ci-85	Historic and earlier	Bluff face with several panels of petroglyphs.	IA1-2
Kohler Site	Ci-87	Historic and earlier	Open camps near a large boulder with petroglyphs.	IA1-2
Curly-horn Bison	Ci-174	Historic and earlier	Small rockshelters with panels of petroglyphs and/or pictographs.	IA1-2; IIB1; IIA1-2?; IIC1-3
Sunrise Shelter	Ci-175			
Tunnel Shelter	Ci-176			
Mud Head	Ci-177			
Flippin Cave	Ci-179			
Cedar Breaks Tipi	Ci-193[a]	Plains Village or Protohistoric	Six undisturbed tipi rings and camp refuse.	IA1, IC4; IIA1-2

Table I-11 - (Continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
Cedar Breaks Pictograph	Ci-195[a]	Protohistoric and Historic	120 ft. of pictograph panels on cliff face.	IA2, IB3; IIA1-2, IIC3
ELLIS COUNTY				
Packsaddle	E1-1	Plains Village and Historic ?	Large open site with many traces of prehistoric and historic Indian use.	IB1; IIA2, IIB2, IID2-3?
Barton	E1-2	Plains Village and Historic ?	Large open camp or village; fair preservation.	IB1; IIA2, IIB2, IID2-3?
Eggleston Springs	E1-18[a]	Plains Village and Historic	Well-preserved hamlet or camp.	IIA2, IIB; IIE1-6
GREER COUNTY				
Taylor	Gr-8[a]	Plains Village and Proto-historic	Five acre village with fair preservation.	IC2; IIA1-2?, IIB, IIC2-3, IID3
HARPER COUNTY				
Doby Springs	Hp-1	Archaic?, Plains Village, Protohistoric	Large camp area around renowned springs.	IB1, IC2; IIA1-2?, IIB?, IID2-3?
JACKSON COUNTY				
Shotts	Jk-27	Archaic, Plains Village, Historic	Well-preserved camp with evidence for several occupations.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB, IIE1-6
ROGER MILLS COUNTY				
Goodwin-Baker	Rm-14[a]	Plains Village and Proto-historic	Small hamlet and camp with fairly preserved houses, refuse pits, and midden.	IIA2, IIB, IID1, IIE1-5

[a] Currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Although presumed tipi rings have been recorded, none have been excavated or thoroughly studied. Consequently, little is known of the distribution of these sites as they relate to physiographic settings. We also have no data to document the continued presence of village sites containing more permanent structures. Bison processing stations have been recorded and excavated but no true bison kill sites such as those which existed in the Northern Plains have been recorded. Does this reflect fewer bison on the Southern Plains or a difference in the intensity of bison hunting? Petroglyphs and pictographs have also been neglected as a source of information. No systematic analysis or recording has been completed for protohistoric rock art and its potential significance as a portion of the Protohistoric pattern is not clearly understood. In summary, even basic information such as settlement-subsistence patterns are lacking for the hunting-gathering people living in the Panhandle during this study unit.

A different set of conditions exist for the remainder of Management Region 1 (the eastern periphery of the High Plains). Investigations at sites such as Goodwin-Baker, Zimms, and Edwards-2 and recent surveying efforts on tributaries to the Washita River have provided baseline data on settlement distributions and relationships of sites to physiographic features. (As in the Plains Village Period, most hamlets and villages are focused along major streams or rivers.) However, we are lacking information on the subsistence practices of the various groups and differences in subsistence behavior between groups of bison hunters and village farmers. Another substantial gap in our knowledge concerns the social systems of these tribes: their political organization, their mechanisms for maintaining extensive trade networks, and evidence for group conflict as attested to by the fortifications around the Edwards-2 and Taylor sites.

Future Research

Sites of the Protohistoric Period in Region 1 hold the potential for resolving some complex and noteworthy questions concerning changes in adaptive strategies used on the Southern Plains. Although a limited number of sites such as Edwards-2, Taylor, and Goodwin-Baker have only recently received attention, they clearly contain information on these problems. There is also the potential for discovering previously unrecorded sites which may contain remains bearing on this issue and other questions.

Unlike some of the other study units, research questions for this period can address more specific research topics, primarily as a consequence of the information resulting from historical accounts and ethnographic research by nineteenth and twentieth Centuries anthropologists. For example, due to an absence of data on basic cultural patterns, research questions for the Woodland study unit focused on fundamental issues concerning subsistence, technology, and level of social organization. These questions are important here as well, but equally important is research directed toward historic contact and the dramatic changes that occurred in the social, settlement-subsistence, and economic systems of people living in this region between A.D. 1500 and 1800. Those research questions viewed as particularly relevant by the Survey are presented in Table I-12.

Factors Affecting Region 1's Protohistoric Sites

Factors and conditions described as affecting the preceding Plains Village Period also created preservation and management problems for Region 1's Protohistoric sites. There are fewer recorded Protohistoric sites, but this has not lessened the damage to them by vandals, relic collectors, and other careless individuals. For example, pictographs and petroglyphs generally associated with the Protohistoric Period have been destroyed at an

Table I-12 Research Questions About the Protohistoric Period, Management Region 1.

MORPHOLOGICAL RESEARCH	CULTURE HISTORY RESEARCH	BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH	ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Can variations in ceramics, arrowpoints, and other artifact styles lead to a delineation between Plains Village and Protohistoric societies? Can assemblages be associated with specific tribal groups? What types of European trade goods are found on Protohisotric sites?	Presumably, societies such as the Comanche and Plains Apache arrived here in the Plains Village Period. Can these people be identified at Protohistoric Period sites. What is the degree of continuity between the preceeding Plains Village Period and the groups of the Protohistoric Period?	Ethnohistoric accounts document a strong trade network existing between Southern Plains tribes and southwestern Puebloan groups. What were the mechanisms of this trade network and how did it affect groups involved in it? How were European trade goods and European customs incorporated into Southern Plains cultural patterns in the Protohistoric Period? Did possible changes to a more transitory economy alter the social systems of Protohistoric groups? Can pictographs and petroglyphs in the Kenton Caves, Cimarron County, depicting horses be associated with Protohistoric Period occupations?	Were there climatic changes that account for the dramatic changes that take place in the region between Plains Village and Protohistoric periods? Sites with tipi rings are known only from Texas and Cimarron counties. Do these sites represent specialized sub - sistence adaptations by a group? How important was farming to Protohistoric groups on the Southern Plains? Southern Plains groups traded bison meat and hides to Puebloan communities. What evidence exists for bison kill sites dating to the Protohistoric Period. Are the large circular ditches at the protohistoric *Edwards Complex* sites (34Bk-2 and 43Wa-2) for protection, for corraling horses, or for what? Do the later *Wheeler Complex* sites have circular ditches? If not, why?

alarming rate. There are cases of petroglyphs being sawed from bedrock with chainsaws to make fireplace mantles. In other instances, they have been cut out by looters and sold on the antiquities market. Many rock art sites have also been defaced by vandals and insensitive recreationalists. Exceptionally fragile sites such as tipi rings or bison processing stations have also suffered from being driven over repeatedly by recreationalists in 4-wheel drive vehicles.

Agricultural practices, over the years, have had considerable impact on Protohistoric sites. This is especially true for the more transitory occupations found in the Panhandle. Both alluvial and eolian erosion resulting from plowing and droughts from the 1900s through the 1930s deflated site surfaces and scattered tools and other debris over wide areas. This scattering of cultural patterns seriously damages the integrity of the cultural deposits. Agricultural conservation procedures employed since the 1950s (contour terracing, land leveling, etc.) have probably damaged Protohistoric sites although the extent of disturbance has not been documented.

Eighty years of intensive cattle and sheep grazing have also uncovered archeological sites. Grazing increases soil erosion which leads to exposure of cultural remains. For example, sheet erosion on heavily grazed ranges have exposed several well-preserved camps, some with tipi-rings, in Cimarron County. This type of exposure may be considered beneficial in that the site is not damaged as generally happens when exposure results from mechanical equipment (plows, disks, etc.).

Because Protohistoric sites (particularly in the Panhandle) reflect a more transitory, dispersed settlement pattern, various types of energy related construction activities such as oil and gas exploration and gas pipelines have probably affected occupations related to this study unit. Gas pipelines

traverse miles of territory and are likely to pass through remains of Protohistoric people's base camps, villages and/or tipi rings, temporary camps, and processing stations. Uplands as well as valley settings contain sites susceptible to such disturbance.

Other construction projects related to industrial and urban expansion near Guymon, Elk City, and Woodward are expanding toward areas known to contain villages, some of which may have Protohistoric components. It is also likely that water supply projects for these cities and others will flood Protohistoric sites located in the valleys of major streams and tributaries.

Treatment of Region 1's Protohistoric Sites

The nature of the data base presents some problems in logistical treatment of the Protohistoric study unit. Sites of this period are generally fewer in number, of more temporary nature, and more broadly distributed over various physiographic settings than those of the Plains Village Period. Due to the short-term occupation span and use of transportable structures, groups which adopted a prairie hunting-gathering economy left behind extremely fragile patterns for incorporation into the archeological record. Consequently, management of these resources must be concerned not only with distributions of the various site types but with the fragile nature of tipi rings and bison processing stations.

In the Panhandle, we know little of the settlement-subsistence pattern of these bison hunting people. It appears that a number of differing environmental zones were conducive to the presence of Protohistoric sites. Tipi rings, for example, have been recorded for mesa tops (e.g., Mesa 101), upland ridges, and valley settings. The same situation holds true for various types of sites (temporary camps, processing stations). In the eastern boundaries of the Short Grass Prairie, the pattern is not dramatically

different from that of the Village Farming Period. Here, permanent villages occur, primarily in association with major streams and rivers. Temporary hunting camps, processing stations, and workshops are likely to be found in upland settings. In summary, it is difficult to declare that any given physiographic setting has little potential for containing Protohistoric sites.

In both the Panhandle and the eastern margins of the Short Grass Prairie, Protohistoric sites with essentially undisturbed cultural deposits can be viewed as important resources for future study and need to be preserved. Differences exist in the form these sites may take from west to east, but the nature of their significance is remarkedly similar. An undisturbed tipi ring in the Panhandle has as much information potential (but perhaps for different questions) as does a fortified, permanent village in Roger Mills County. Future study in Management Region 1 should endeavor to solidify the settlement pattern for each subarea and work toward preservation of those sites most capable of resolving basic questions as addressed in future research considerations.

Undefined and Historic Affiliations

In reviewing the archeological site files maintained by the Survey, a number of sites were discovered which contained deposits that are important for a variety of reasons. However, the cultural identity of these resources has not been established. Because of their lack of known cultural affiliation, it was not feasible to attempt discussions of research potential. The organizational framework of this report has focused on the study unit or cultural period. Here, cultural periods cannot be defined, nor can other dimensions such as gaps in our knowledge, or factors influencing these sites. We have also included historic sites in this section due to the Survey's limited capabilities in treating and managing historic archeological resources. Potentially significant sites of uncertain cultural affiliation and the historic period are listed in Table I-13. These resources are potentially as important as those referred to by study unit but we currently lack information or the professional expertise to provide more detailed accounting.

Table I-13 - Important Sites of Uncertain and Historic Period Cultural Affiliation, Management Region 1.

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
CIMARRON COUNTY				
Cienequilla Creek	Ci-126	uncertain	Stratified open camp and workshop.	IB1, IC4; IIA1-2, IIC3, IIE1-6.
H. Sloan Shelter	Ci-194	uncertain	Partially disturbed rock-shelter with midden.	IC4; IIA1-2.
Camp Nichols	Ci-200	Historic	1865 fort established by Kit Carson.	IIA1-2, IID2.
ROGER MILLS COUNTY				
Little Hill	Rm-93	uncertain	Eroding small workshop in Antelope Hills.	IIA1, IIB, IIE1-5.
Dugout	Rm-98	uncertain	Small eroding workshop or temporary camp; fair preservation.	IB1, IC3.
TEXAS COUNTY				
Baugh	Tx-57	uncertain	Well-preserved open camp with hearths.	IB1; IIA1-2?, IIB, IIE1-6.
WOODWARD COUNTY				
Phillips	Wd-64	uncertain	Apparent bison kill; fair preservation.	IC1,3.
Bohanon	Bk-67	Historic	Stone house dating to the early 1900s.	IIA1-2, IIB, IID, IIE
Hensen	Bk-73	Historic	Wood-frame house and dug-out built around 1890.	IB1; IIA1-2, IIB, IIE
	Bk-91	uncertain Prehistoric	Camp containing features.	IB1; IIB, IIE
	Ci-275	uncertain Prehistoric	Bone and flakes found 1.5 meters below the surface.	IB1

Table I-13 - (Continued)

	Site Number	Cultural Affiliations	Significance	Recommendations
Hensen	Ci-278	uncertain Prehistoric	Incised petroglyph in rock-shelter.	IA2, IB1; IIB, IIE
	Ci-281 Ci-287 Ci-288	uncertain Prehistoric	Bones and flakes found from 50 centimeters to 1 meter below the surface.	IB1
	Ci-296	uncertain Prehistoric	Lithic workshop with spatially distinct concentrations.	IA1, IB2, IC4
	Ci-298	uncertain Prehistoric	Two panels of petroglyphs in a sandstone cliff	IA2, IIB, IIC3
"F"	Ci-304	Historic and uncertain Prehistoric	Spanish and Indian picto-graphs in rockshelter with undisturbed midden.	IA2, IB1, IIA1-2, IIB, IIC, IIE
Briggs Ranch	Gr-109	Historic	Early ranch settled in the 1870s; may also have a military component.	IIA1; IIA1-2, IIE
	Hp-34	uncertain Prehistoric	Outcrop of lithic material with evidence of quarrying activities.	IA1, IC; IIB, IIE
Feeder Ridgetop	Rm-211	uncertain Prehistoric	Undisturbed camp with intact hearths and possibly other features	IB1; IIA1-2, IIB, IIE
Phillips II	Wd-64	uncertain Prehistoric	bison kill eroding from banks of canyon.	IB1-2, IIC
Walker #1	Wd-68	uncertain Prehistoric	camp with good potential for features.	IB1; IIA, IIB, IIE

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