

APPENDIX

Preliminary Classification for Nebraska and Kansas Cultures

The relationships of the Upper Republican, lower Solomon, and Paint creek cultures to each other and to neighboring patterns in Nebraska and Kansas are tentatively indicated in Table IV. The classification was suggested and outlined to the writer by Dr. W. D. Strong,¹ and has been revised and expanded in the light of researches in the past three years. Limitations of time and space forbid a detailed discussion of the classification here, but a few explanatory remarks will perhaps serve to clarify certain features of the scheme.

The "basic culture" represents a widespread cultural group which is differentiated from another basic culture by determinants which "deal with the primary adjustments of peoples to their immediate physical environments, and would include architectural adaptations as well as basic industrial patterns."² These determinants would include only a small proportion of all the determinants in any given culture. The Mississippi base represents a horticultural, pottery-making civilization apparently derived from the Southeast in contrast to the Southwest. Cultures derived from this base may be further grouped into several "phases," the members of each phase having a "significant number," but not necessarily a majority of determinants in common. The Upper Mississippi phase is represented in Nebraska by remains along the Missouri river, where they comprise the Nebraska "aspect" of the more widespread "phase." The Central Plains phase, so designated because it lies almost wholly west of the Missouri river in the Great Plains, differs from the Upper Mississippi phase in several significant respects, and in turn subdivides into three aspects, viz., Upper Republican (prehistoric), protohistoric Pawnee, and historic Pawnee. By focus is meant "a group of communities which have a preponderating majority of determinants in common." Foci for the Upper Republican aspect, as shown, include Munson creek, Sweetwater, North Platte and other localities in Nebraska, and the lower Solomon in Kansas. "Components" are the manifestations of a given culture at a single site, Holdrege 5, for example, being a component of the Lost creek focus.

The scheme has the advantage of demonstrating, tentatively, basic origins and of subdividing various cultural expressions into larger and smaller units. It does not indicate time sequences; the Lower Loup (protohistoric Pawnee) and Lower Platte (historic Pawnee), e. g., are classed as aspects having the same taxonomic rank as the Upper Republican pattern, though to all appearances the latter is ancestral to the former and is certainly earlier in time. Again, the

¹Personal communication, Sept. 27, 1934.

²McKern, et al, 1933.

TABLE IV. Suggested Classification for Known Nebraska and Kansas Cultures.

Basic Culture	Phase	Aspect	Focus	Component
Mississippi	Upper Mississippi	Nebraska	Omaha	Rock Bluffs, Gates, Saunders, Walker Gilmore (II), etc.
			St. Helena	St. Helena, Butte, etc.
	Central Plains	Upper Republican	Hastings	Bladen, etc.
			Rose Creek	Rose Creek, Mill creek (Kan.), etc.
			Lower Solomon (Kansas)	Minneapolis 1 (Kansas), etc.
			Munson Creek	Lehn, etc.
			Sweetwater	Sweetwater, etc.
			North Platte	Signal Butte (III), etc.
			Medicine Creek	Medicine creek 1-4, etc.
			Lost Creek	Dooley site; Holdrege 3, 4, etc.
	Lower Loup (Protohistoric Pawnee ?)	Beaver creek	Burkett, Schuyler, etc.	
	Lower Platte (Historic Pawnee)	Columbus	Horse Creek. Fullerton, Genoa, Central City, Palmer, Linwood, etc.	
Republican		Superior 1 (Hill site), Concordia 1 (Kansas), etc.		
	?	Smoky Hill-Great Bend	Paint Creek	Salina 1, sites on Little river and Cow creek, etc.
White Rock Creek (?)			Beloit 2, sites on White Rock creek (Kansas), etc.	
	Woodland	Ia. "Algonkian" (?)	Sterns Creek	Walker Gilmore I
Great Plains	Early Hunting	Signal Butte II (?)	Signal Butte	Signal Butte II
		Signal Butte I	Signal Butte	Signal Butte I
		Folsom (Colo.)	Northern Colo.	Lindemeier Site (Colo.)

TABLE V
Tentative Sequence of Known Cultures in Nebraska and Northern Kansas.
(Modified after Strong)

	Glacial Area (Eastern Nebraska)	Loess Plains Nebraska	Plains Kansas	Sandhills	High Plains	Great Bend (Kans.) Lowlands
Historic	Sedentary Siouan		Pawnee		Dakota, Arapaho, Cheyenne	
Proto-historic	?	Lower Loup aspect (Pawnee)	?	Comanche (?)	?	Great Bend-Smoky Hill aspect (Wichita ?)
Pre-historic	Nebraska aspect of Upper Mississippian	Upper Republican aspect	Upper Republican aspect	?	Upper Republican aspect	?
	Sterns Creek (Algonkian ?)				Signal Butte II	
					Signal Butte I	

(Artifacts associated with extinct bison, etc.)

Table V, to be used in conjunction with Table IV, gives a preliminary scheme of culture sequence in Nebraska and adjacent portions of Kansas. It is based upon the tentative sequence given by Dr. W. D. Strong, of the Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute of Washington, D. C., expanded in accordance with our new data. It shows temporal relationships, which may or may not correlate with genetic relationships in any one of the geographical regions. In other words, Table V illustrates the succession of cultures in the respective regions in point of time; Table IV shows basic origins of the several patterns and, primarily, their non-temporal relationships.

Lower Solomon focus may very well precede the manifestations of Upper Republican culture at Lost creek and other northerly foci.

The Great Bend aspect cannot, in the writer's opinion, be considered an aspect of the Central Plains phase on the same basis as the Upper Republican and Pawnee patterns. There are many similarities, admittedly, but pottery and house types, as represented at Salina 1, diverge more widely from the Upper Republican and Pawnee forms than the latter do from the Nebraska aspect of the upper Mississippi phase. Accordingly, we have tentatively classed the Paint Creek culture under the Smoky Hill-Great Bend aspect of a phase as yet undetermined, which is perhaps different from the Central Plains phase. More detailed analytical studies may prove this classification erroneous, but on the basis of our present information the arrangement as given seems most logical. The broken line indicates the possible derivation of the Smoky Hill-Great Bend aspect from the Central Plains phase.

Certain foci of the Upper Republican aspect, viz., Hastings and Rose creek, show several features which are characteristic of the Nebraska aspect. Conversely, the St. Helena focus of the Nebraska aspect shows certain marked Upper Republican traits. Accordingly, in the table, we have classified the foci with reference to their dominant characteristics, and have then indicated their hybrid nature by separating them with a broken line.

The Folsom aspect, the oldest culture so far known in the Plains area, is based upon the recent discovery by Frank H. H. Roberts of a deeply buried village site in northeastern Colorado. Details of the culture at this site, found in November, 1934, have not as yet been made public, but there is reason to believe that it antedates the lowest horizon at Signal Butte and may be ancestral to it.

The entire scheme of the classification, as here presented, is tentative and subject to revision when more thorough field and laboratory studies shall have been made. It is not intended that the designations of the various cultural units shall remain unchanged nor that there shall be no shifting about of the different groupings. Nor is it, unfortunately, possible to enumerate here the characteristics for each manifestation listed. The Upper Republican and Great Bend aspects have been described in the foregoing papers; others have been outlined elsewhere by Strong.³ Much of the Nebraska material has been described in detail in two papers now in manuscript form, and not available for consultation.⁴

³Strong, 1933.

⁴Strong, An Introduction to Nebraska Archaeology, and Wedel, An Introduction to Pawnee Archaeology, both awaiting publication at the Bureau of American Ethnology.

Literature Cited in Appendix

McKern, W. C. et al.

1933. Circular Letter on "Certain Culture Classification Problems in Middle Western Archaeology." National Research Council, April 4, 1933.

Strong, W. D.

1933. Plains Culture in the Light of Archaeology. American Anthropologist, Vol. 35, No. 2.
..... Introduction to Nebraska Archaeology, Ms.

Wedel, W. R.

- Introduction to Pawnee Archaeology, Ms.