

DANKWORTH VILLAGE DISCOVERY

A FIELD EXERCISE



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This field exercise was designed, written, and illustrated by personnel of the Bureau of Land Management, San Simon Resource Area, Safford, Arizona; and BLM Arizona State Office, Phoenix, Arizona.

Dankworth Village is operated through the joint efforts of the Bureau of Land Management and Arizona State Parks.

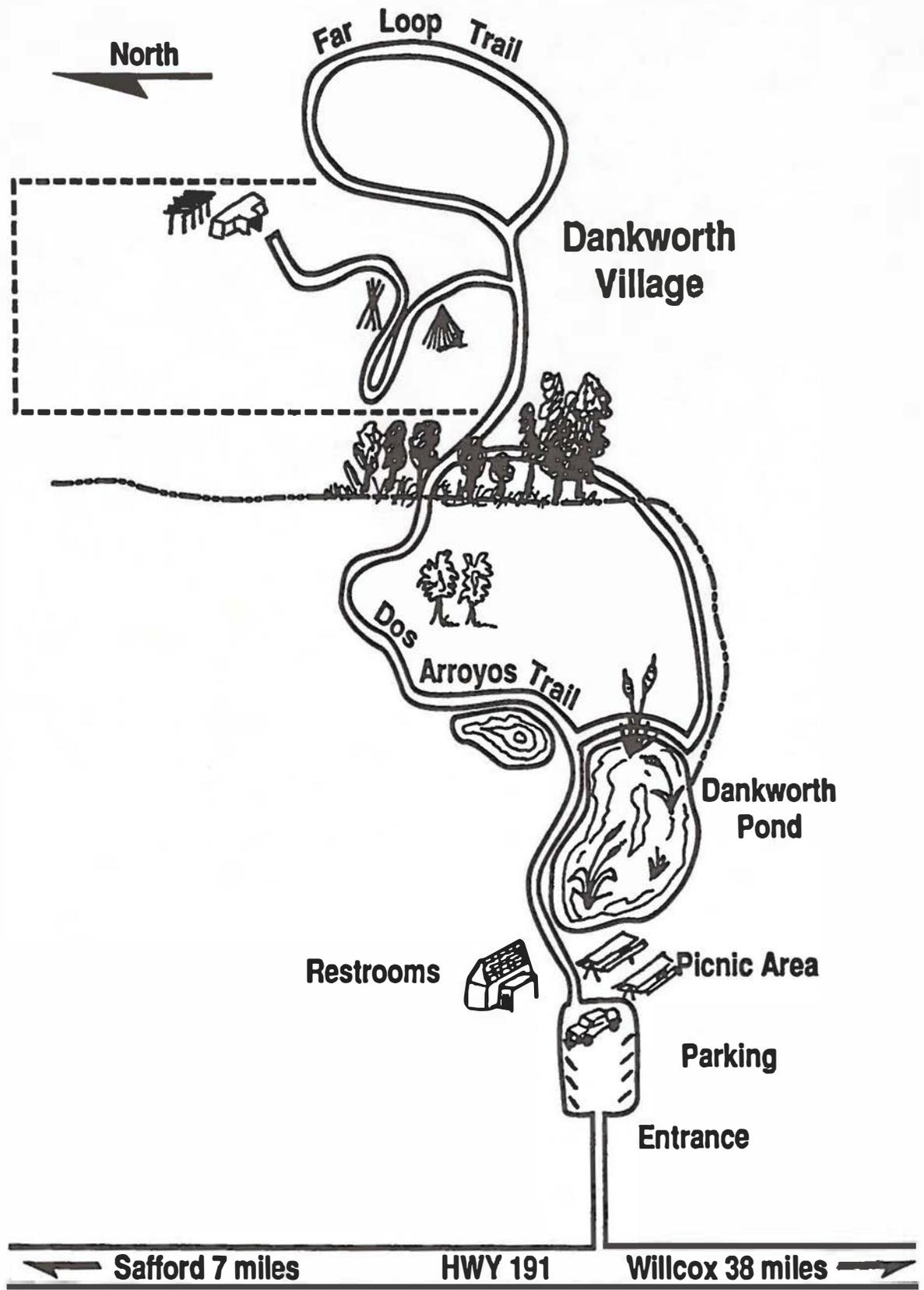
SAFETY

Carry water with you in warm weather. Use care when entering exhibit dwellings. Snakes may seek shade inside and insects might consider these their new home. Low-growing cactus are present in Dankworth Village. Remain on established trails to avoid a painful injury. Remember that Dankworth Ponds and Dankworth Village are in a natural state. Snakes, scorpions, and Gila monsters inhabit the area and spiny desert plants grow here. Walk carefully and examine cactus plants with care to avoid an unpleasant experience.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION

Do not collect plants, flowers, or rocks. You may examine artifacts in Dankworth Village but leave them where you find them. Others will want to see and learn about the same things that you did.





FOR THE TEACHER

This exercise is designed for student use during a visit to Dankworth Village. It may be utilized by itself, as a constructive aspect of a field trip to Dankworth Village, or as a testing device after an expanded study of prehistory using of the Dankworth Village Activity Guide. Ideally, it should be preceded by class discussion and presentation of the cultural history of southeastern Arizona. Topics that need to be covered include the cultural chronology from Paleo-Indian to Archaic and Mogollon development; subsistence and life style of these cultures, and basic preservation/conservation concerns for archaeological sites.

Additional trail stations and work sheets will be produced when new field exhibits are prepared at Dankworth Village.

DESIRED RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS

1. Paleo-Indians, or big game hunters, are commonly recognized for their association with a predominantly hunting life style. The animals hunted were large and many of them are now extinct. Students should recognize the correlation of Paleo-Indian life style with the hunting of large animals. Any student that checks the box for marten has missed the point!
2. Paleo-Indians were efficient hunters. They were so efficient that a great deal of meat was collected. Calculations of the amount of meat butchered at the Olsen-Chubbock Bison Kill Site in Colorado totaled 69,000 pounds (about 35 tons)! Killing a mammoth would yield considerably less, but a large quantity of meat still needed to be dealt with.

Besides eating huge quantities of the meat fresh, Paleo-Indians probably dried much of it. Archaeologists are not sure if the dried meat was taken with the hunters, or safely stored for use at another time.

This question is designed to stimulate students' thoughts about prehistoric hunting and see if they can propose a solution to this dilemma.

3. Students must make observations and then infer what took place here. Answers include butchering and cooking animals, and a short-term campsite.

The brush structure may have had a skin covering, thus allowing protection from the sun, wind, rain, or winter cold. Students may decide either way, but should state why they believe so.

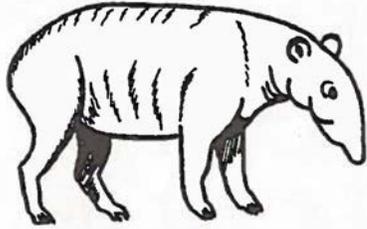
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- 4.** There are many foods available to eat in the three zones (if we care to eat them!). Talk about some of the more unusual ones such as mesquite beans, cattails, insects, etc. in the classroom. The message here is that the Archaic Cochise people had a wide variety of things to eat and that this life style was efficient enough to last for thousands of years.
 - 5.** This reinforces the idea that collection of vegetal products and grinding them was a major activity of Archaic Cochise people. This also is a test of the students' observational skills. There should be at least 10 each of metates and manos/pestles.
 - 6.** There is no right or wrong answer for this one. The desired effect is to think and respond.
 - 7.** The artifact assemblages of both Cochise Archaic culture and Mogollon culture are very similar. The artifact that denotes the change in life style is pottery.
 - 8.** Responses can include any of the daily chores of firewood gathering, water collection, house repair, gardening, weaving, pottery production, hide processing, stone tool making, etc. Recognition of seasonal differences would be good.
 - 9.** Straightforward listing. Calcium would be available from beans and cactus fruits.
 - 10.** Surface water can be diverted away from the site. Authorized archaeologists can collect items that will deteriorate. Sites can be covered with earth. A protective cover can be placed over the site (such as at Casa Grande).

Insects can be controlled with chemical repellents. Vegetation can be removed that attracts unwanted pests.

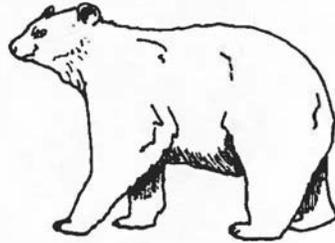
Animals can be caught and removed from the area. Large animals can be fenced out.

Sites can be recorded with notes and photographs, and artifacts carefully collected by archaeologists to protect them. Signs can be placed to inform people of the fragile nature of archaeological site. Roads near sites can be closed to prevent access. Before we disturb the ground to build houses, roads, or copper mines, we can have archaeologists check to sure no sites are presents that could be damaged. The BLM can be called if anyone sees another person damaging archaeological sites.

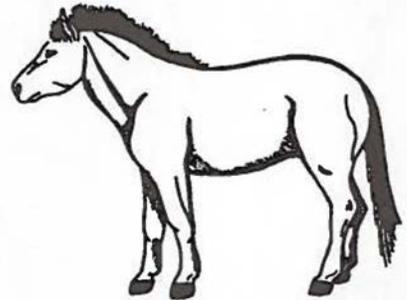
Paleo-Indians lived in southern Arizona 11,500 years ago. These people are also called big-game hunters. Place a check mark in the box next to each animal you think Paleo-Indians hunted.



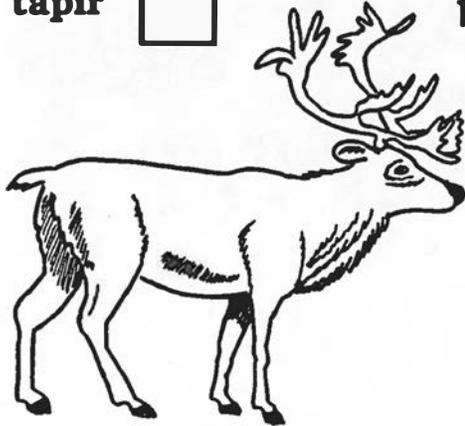
tapir



bear



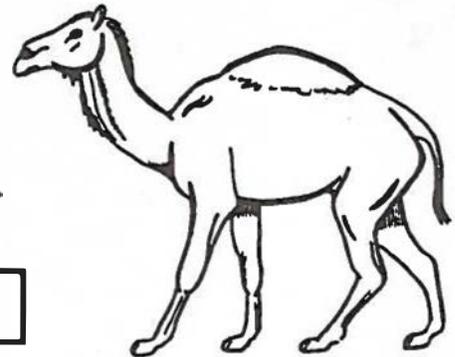
horse



caribou



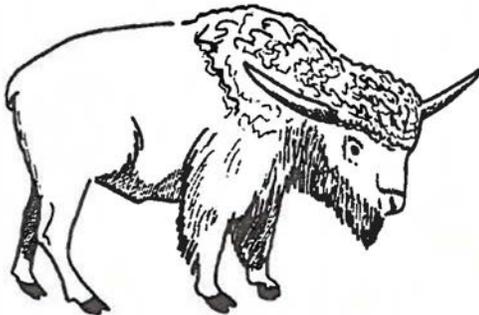
marten



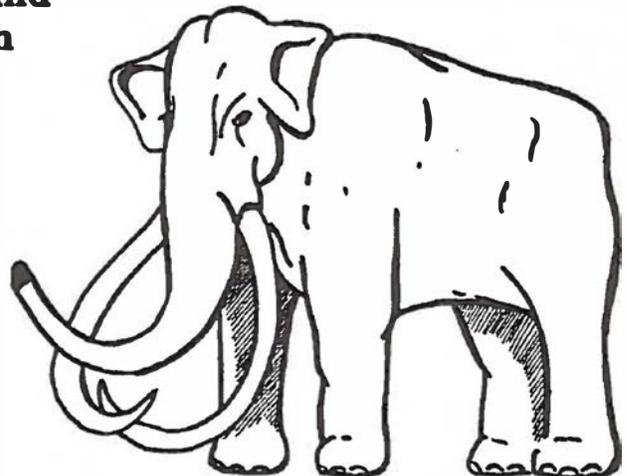
camel



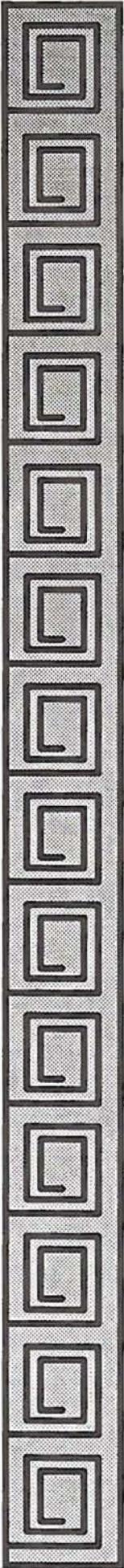
ground sloth



bison

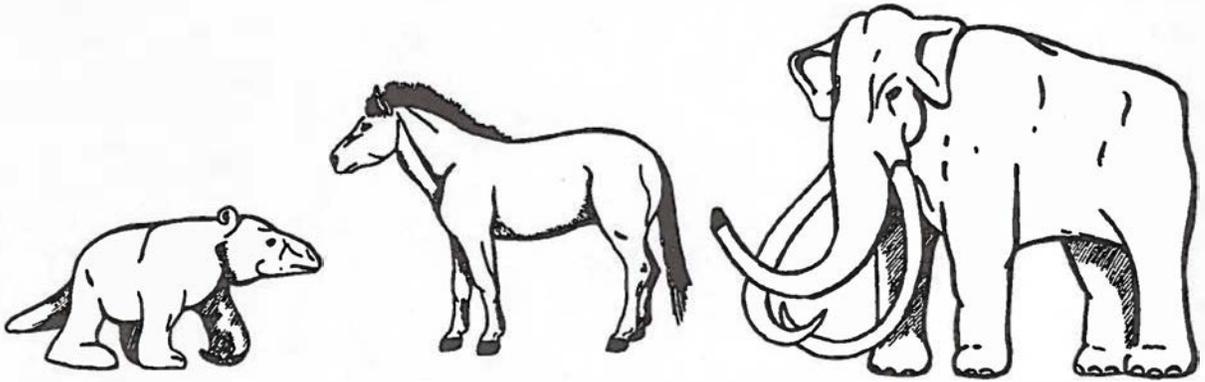


mammoth



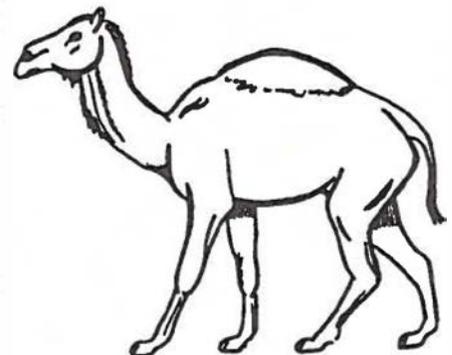
11,500 years ago southeastern Arizona was cooler and wetter than it is today.

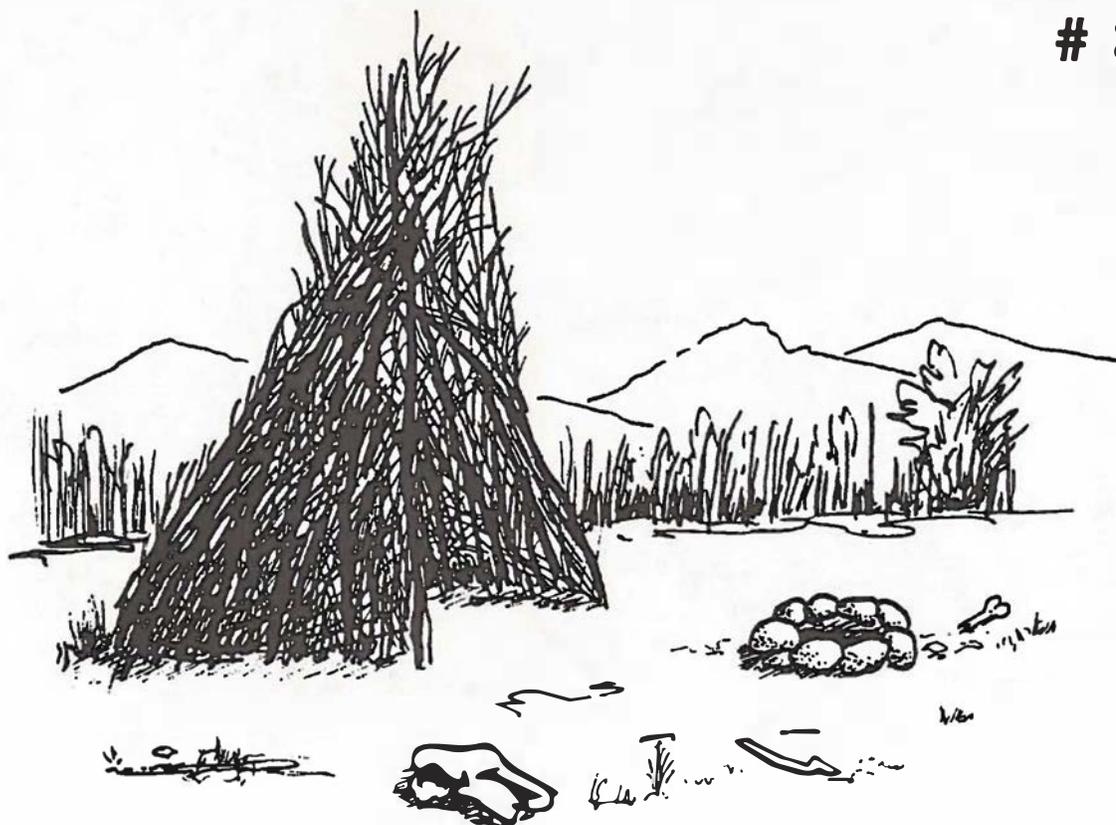
Clovis hunters (Paleo-Indians) used stone tipped spears to kill mammoth, horses, camels and ground sloth.



If you were a Clovis hunter, and your family has just killed a mammoth, what would you do with the meat?







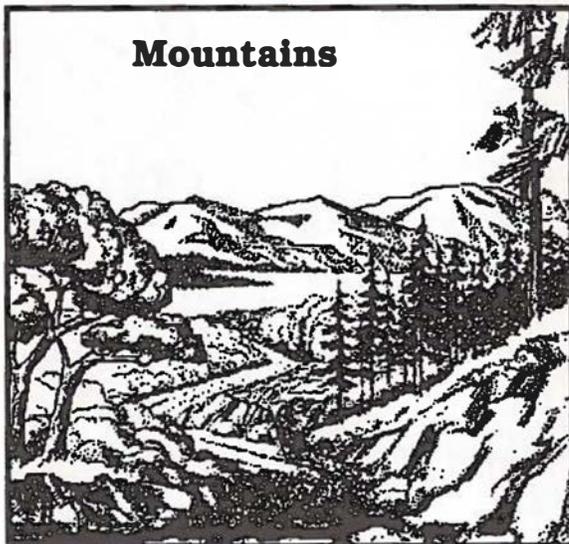
What you see before you could be what a Clovis hunter's camp looked like.

Look at what you see. What do you think took place here?

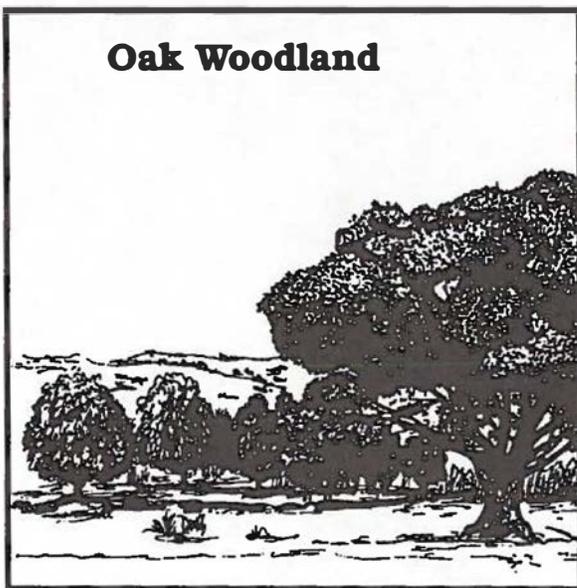
Do you think this is a summer or winter camp?

During the Archaic Period, Cochise Culture people hunted and gathered throughout the year. What kinds of foods can you find in the:

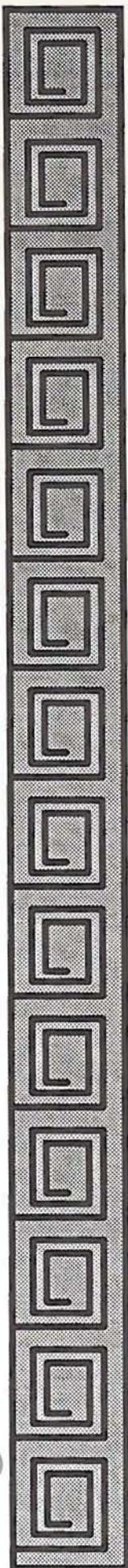
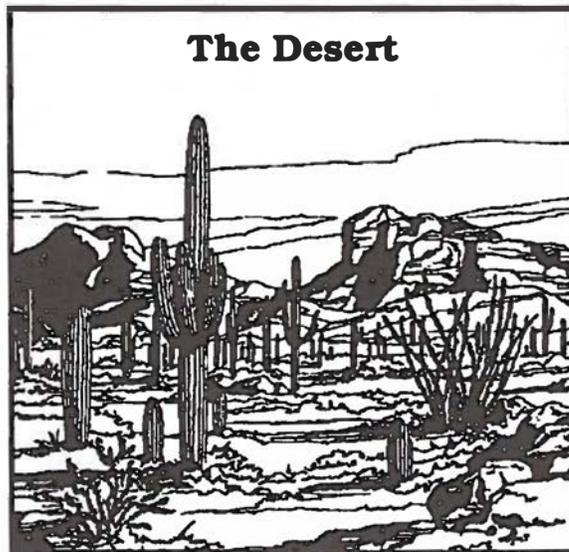
Mountains



Oak Woodland



The Desert



11,000 years ago people changed their life style in Arizona because the weather became warmer and drier. Elephants, horses, camels, and sloth disappeared.

We call this time the Archaic and we call the people Cochise.

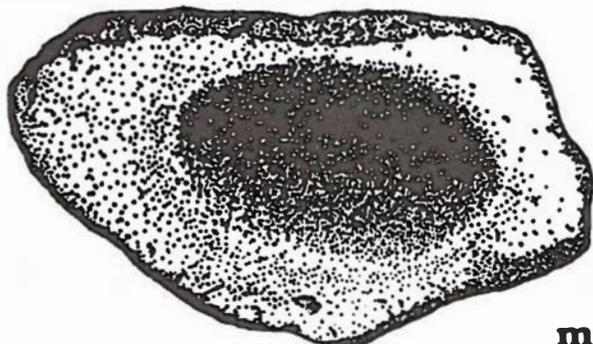
The Cochise people hunted deer, rabbits and birds, and collected seeds and plants to eat.

Metates and manos (grinding tools) are important artifacts; they help archaeologists understand Cochise sites.

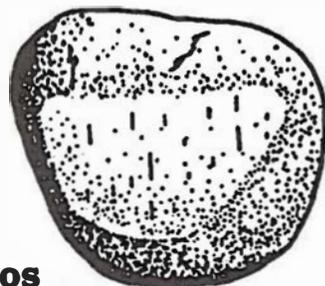
Look for and count the metates and manos until you get to stop number 3 along the trail.

metates _____

manos _____

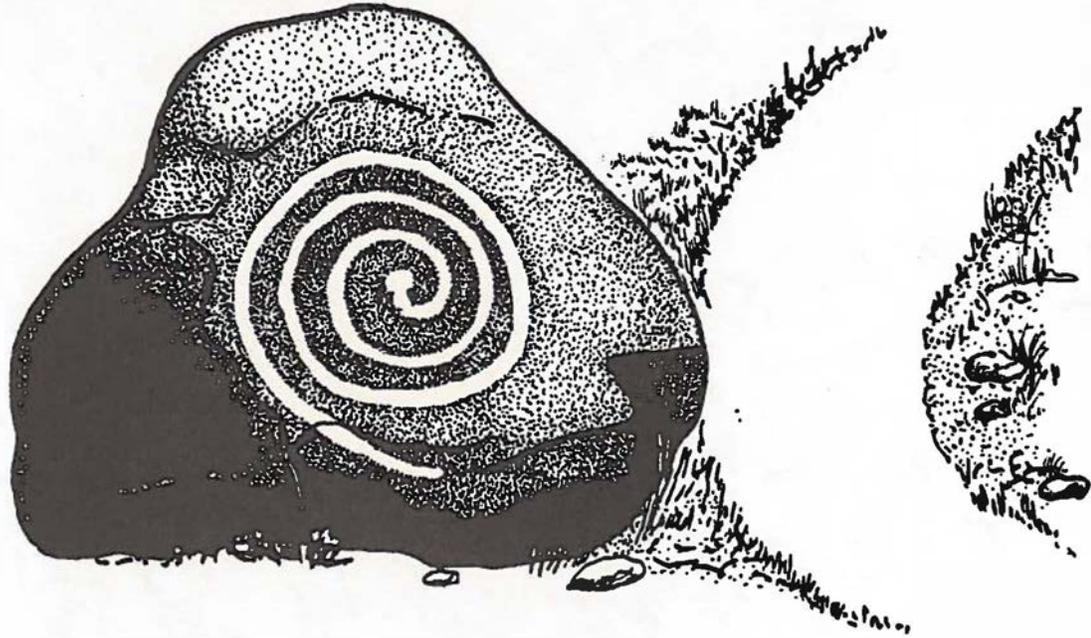


metate



manos





Look for this along the trail.

Did you find it? _____

What do you think this means? _____

Around 2500 years ago an important change in life style took place. Corn is now being grown. The Cochise people start to live in small villages and build houses that may have looked like the one in front of you.

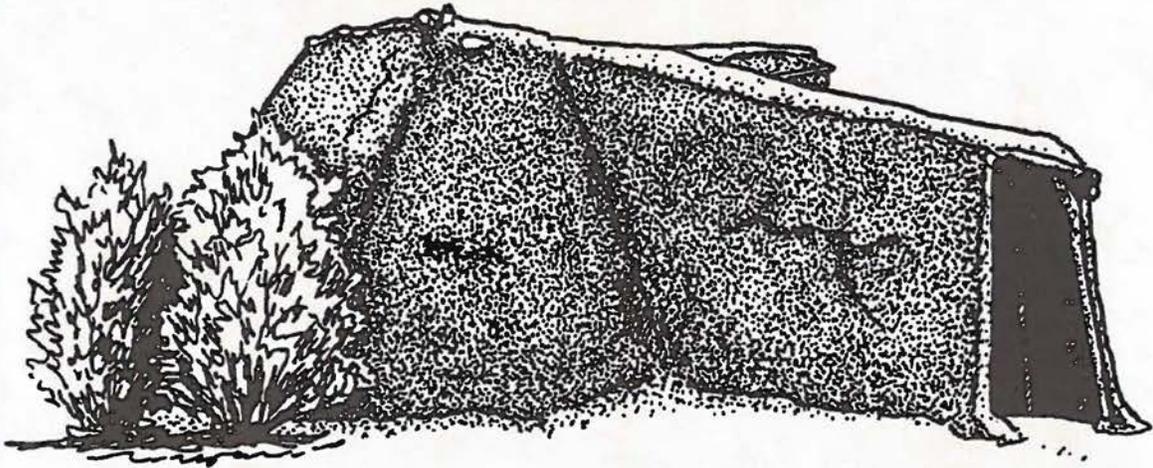
Archaeologists now call these people Mogollon.



A new artifact is used by Mogollon people that the Cochise people did not have.

Look for it here.

It is _____

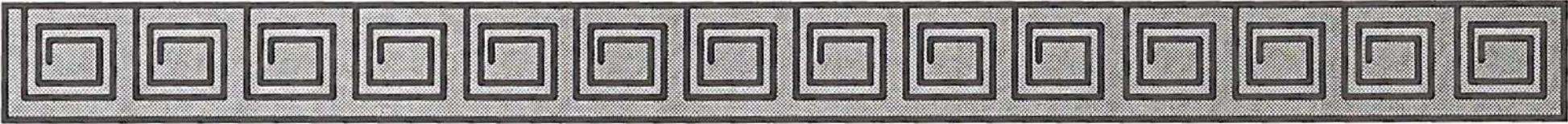


One thousand years ago the Mogollon people had become successful farmers. They lived in pithouses like this one.

If you were a Mogollon Indian, what would you do on a warm summer day.

How would your day be different in the winter?





PREHISTORIC FOODS

To be healthy we must eat a balanced diet each day. Foods from the meat, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, bread and cereals, and fats groups keep us well.

Match these foods that the Mogollon people ate to the proper food group. List each of the items on the right with the appropriate food group on the left.

meats

fruits & vegetables

Dairy products

bread & cereals

fats



- mesquite beans
- deer
- cactus fruits
- grass seeds
- corn
- pack rats
- wild onions
- birds
- cattail
- yucca
- squash
- agave
- bighorn sheep
- pigweed
- prickly pear cactus
- pinyon nuts
- acorns
- fish

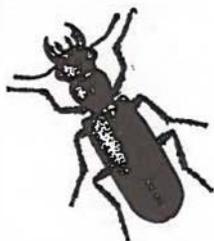
What would the Mogollon people get calcium from?

Preserving archaeological sites is important. They are part of our environment that needs to be protected. Sites can be damaged very easily. Look around Dankworth Village. Name some ways that archaeological sites can be protected:

from weather?



from insects?



from animals?



from people?
