

## The Kansas Anthropologist Volume 10 Number 1&2 1989

### **THE CORONADO STONE FROM OAK MILLS, KANSAS** by John M. Peterson, Lawrence, Kansas

In July 1937, a limestone slab with letters and numbers carved on it came to light. The slab was purported to prove that the Coronado expedition into Kansas had reached the Missouri River in Atchison County, Kansas. A distinguished group of historians and archeologists commented on the find including Waldo Wedel, Kirke Mechem, Paul Wellman, Alexander Wetmore, and Loren Eiseley before the Smithsonian Institution concluded that the stone had no connection with Coronado.

### **ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN SOUTH-CENTRAL KANSAS** by Rain Vehik and Susan C. Vehik, University of Oklahoma

A survey of two proposed reservoirs in Sumner and Kingman counties, Kansas, recorded several historic and prehistoric sites. The historic sites are mainly related to early to middle 20<sup>th</sup> century farmsteads. Most of the prehistoric sites date to the Middle Ceramic period (A.D. 1000-A.D. 1500), and seem to be of a short term nature associated with limited activities related mostly to lithic production. A model developed on the basis of soil groups was used to predict site locations.

### **ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE MAHAFFIE FARMSTEAD, OLATHE, KANSAS** by William B. Lees, Kansas State Historical Society

In the summer of 1988, a volunteer archeology program was conducted at the late 19th century Mahaffie farmstead in Olathe, Kansas. The Mahaffie farmstead is operated as a city historical museum, and the summer's archeology program was a joint venture of the City of Olathe and the Kansas State Historical Society. During the course of the 20-day dig, a total of 160 individuals volunteered on the project. Two separate localities were investigated: the suspected site of the original 1858 Mahaffie dwelling and the site of an outbuilding for which no documentary record has been identified. Excavations at the suspected dwelling site documented structural remains, but do not conclusively support this as the original dwelling. Excavations at the previously undocumented outbuilding showed this to be an early, short-lived structure that may have served as a smokehouse.

### **THE STEED-KISKER PHASE FROM THE MILLER SITE IN THE LOWER KANSAS RIVER VALLEY** by Jim D. Feagins, Kansas City Museum

Members of the Kansas City Archaeological Society excavated portions of the Miller site (14WY8) prior to the site's destruction by construction activities. While the predominant component was the Kansas City Hopewell complex, the site had evidence of historic, Nebo Hill phase, and Steed-Kisker phase components as well. This article principally describes artifacts produced by the late prehistoric Steed-Kisker phase people and their cultural history is summarized and discussed.

## **Book Reviews**

*Human Evolution: An Introduction* by Roger Lewin  
Reviewed by Timothy Baugh

*Views From the Apache Frontier Report on the Northern Provinces of New Spain* by Jose Cortes, edited by Elizabeth A. H. John  
Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

*Charles Lummis: Letters from the Southwest* edited by James W. Brykit  
Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

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### **COMPARISON OF THE RELIGIOUS PRACTICES OF THE DOBE !KUNG AND THE AMERICAN PENTECOSTAL CHURCH** by Pamela K. Thieme, Virginia Commonwealth University

Comparison is made between the religious practices of the Dobe !Kung of South Africa and the American Pentecostal Church, which originated in Kansas. Close similarities are shown to exist between Pentecostal and !Kung religious practices and between Pentecostal worship services and !Kung healing dances despite significant differences in parent group social norms and economic practices. The similarities between Pentecostal practices and those of certain traditional religions in Southern Africa and South America may explain the acceptance of and strength of Pentecostalism in these areas.

### **CEREMONIAL BIFACES FROM THE WHITEFORD ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, 14SA1** by John D. Reynolds, Kansas State Historical Society

Four chipped stone knives of western Kansas Niobraraite were discovered during the initial investigation of the Whiteford Archeological site, 14SA1, in the period from 1936 to 1941. A reanalysis of these biface knives revealed that they are extraordinarily well crafted ceremonial knives that were intentionally placed within the cemetery area by the Smoky Hill people who inhabited this site in the period from ca. A.D. 1100 to 1400. These knives appear very similar to Niobraraite ceremonial knives recovered from Harlan and/or Spiro phase sites in eastern Oklahoma. The Spiro phase is considered to be the peak of social complexity and cultural elaboration of the Caddoan tradition in the Arkansas valley and the Harlan phase is directly ancestral to this cultural florescence. The ceremonial bifaces from the Whiteford site provide support for the theory that the presumably Caddoan population called the Smoky Hill phase was intimately linked to Middle Mississippian complexes to the east.

### **THE BOGAN SITE, 14GE1, AN HISTORIC PAWNEE VILLAGE** by James O. Marshall and Thomas A. Witty, Jr., Kansas State Historical Society

This article was originally prepared in 1967 but was never published. It is the only report on one of two known Historic period Pawnee village sites in Kansas. Investigations of this site were intended to delineate the site area, conduct limited excavations, and recover a sample of artifacts for research and display purposes. Excavations documented the presence of a fortification around the village, and resulted in the excavation of one house and the testing of one cache pit. The small size of the village and small numbers of artifacts found allowed the conclusion that this site was occupied for only a brief time.

## **Book Review**

*Beyond the Loom: Keys to Understanding Early Southwestern Weaving* by Ann Lane Hedlund  
Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

## The Kansas Anthropologist Volume 11 Number 2 1990

### **PALEOINDIAN MOBILITY AND UTILIZATION OF NIOBRARA OR SMOKY HILL JASPER ON THE SOUTHERN PLAINS** by Jack L. Hofman, University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma Archeological Survey

A number of Paleoindian projectile points manufactured from Niobrara jasper have been documented from western Oklahoma. These specimens represent a small percentage of identified Paleoindian artifacts from the area, but their occurrence provides some information relevant to the study of Paleoindian land use, mobility, and interaction in the region. Clovis, Folsom, Midland, and Plainview points of Niobrara are described here and mention is made of Archaic and Late Prehistoric utilization of Niobrara in the western Oklahoma region. Niobrara jasper Paleoindian points occur in limited frequency, and its rare occurrence as debitage or in early tool samples indicates that southwestern Oklahoma is on the periphery of the region where this tool stone was intensively used.

### **TEST EXCAVATIONS AT LOVER'S LEAP, 14MY361, A MULTICOMPONENT ROCKSHELTER ALONG THE VERDIGRIS RIVER IN SOUTHEAST KANSAS** by Kenneth L. Brown and Marie E. Brown, Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico

Test excavations were conducted at the Lover's Leap site (14MY461), a southeast facing rockshelter along the Verdigris River in extreme southeast Kansas. A total of four 1x1 m test pits were excavated and quantities of lithic, ceramic, botanical, and faunal artifacts were recovered. These materials indicate the presence of Late Archaic, Early Ceramic (Cuesta and/or Greenwood), and Middle Ceramic (Pomona variant) occupations.

### **NEW LIGHT ON "THE CORONADO STONE"** edited by William B. Lees

A letter in response to John Peterson's article on the "Coronado Stone" (*The Kansas Anthropologist* Volume 10, Nos. 1 & 2) from Ralph Steele's daughter, Merry Charlsen answers most of the questions left unanswered in the original article. Included with the letter is a newspaper article by Ralph Steele in which he tells the true story of the hoax.

### **Book Reviews**

*The Ethics of Collecting Cultural Property: Whose Culture? Whose Property?* by Phyllis Mauch Messenger

Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

*Cheyennes and Horse Soldiers; the 1857 Expedition and the Battle of Solomon's Fork* by William Y. Chalfant; with a forward by Robert M. Utley

Reviewed by William B. Lees

## The Kansas Anthropologist Volume 12 Number 1 1991

**NOTES ON THE HELTON-HARREL BIFACE CACHE FROM SEWARD COUNTY, KANSAS** by Robert J. Mallouf, Texas Historical Commission and Virginia A. Wulfkuhle, Kansas State Historical Society

A prehistoric stone cache of Alibates agate was discovered in 1954 on the southern edge of the Cimarron River basin in southwestern Kansas. The 5 cores and 29 bifacial preforms in the cache were probably made at quarries in or near Alibates National Monument on the Canadian River in Texas, some 175 km south of the cache site. Analysis indicates that two lithic manufacturing techniques--the reduction of thin, flat cobbles and the reduction of large, thick flakes--were employed in the making of the bifacial preforms in the cache. A number of cache discoveries in southwestern Kansas attest to the fact that Alibates agate was highly prized for the production of stone tools by the region's prehistoric inhabitants.

**ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT A MULTICOMPONENT SITE IN NORTHEASTERN KANSAS** by Marlin Hawley, Kansas State Historical Society

Surface collecting, test excavations, and mechanical stripping were employed to investigate site 14SH4. The site, located north of the Kansas Museum of History, yielded artifacts attributable to the Middle/Late Archaic (Logan Creek), Early Ceramic (Grasshopper Falls), Middle Ceramic (Pomona), and Historic (ca. 1840-1860, Euroamerican and Potawatomi) periods. The presence of obsidian suggests yet another occupation by an as yet unidentified group.

### **Book Reviews**

*Mesoamerica's Ancient Cities* by William M. Ferguson and Arthur H. Rohn  
Reviewed by John W. Hoopes

*Mimbres Archaeology of the Upper Gila, New Mexico* by Stephen H. Lekson  
Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

## The Kansas Anthropologist Volume 12 Number 2 1991

**FLOYD SCHULTZ: AN EARLY AMATEUR ANTHROPOLOGIST IN KANSAS** by Marlin F. Hawley, Kansas State Historical Society

Clay Center businessman and civic leader Floyd Schultz was active as an amateur anthropologist from perhaps as early as the 1890s until the time of his death in 1951. His archeological work focusing on north-central Kansas and his ethnographic work among the Potawatomi have been recognized by professionals as significant and lasting contributions. In 1948 Schultz donated his well catalogued collections to the University of Kansas where they remain an important research collection.

**QUIXOTE AND REICHART: ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF GRASSHOPPER FALLS PHASE HABITATION SITES IN THE PERRY LAKE PROJECT AREA, NORTHEASTERN KANSAS** by Brad Logan, Museum of Anthropology, The University of Kansas and Michael Fosha, Office of the State Archeologist, University of Iowa

Our understanding of the Grasshopper Falls phase of the Plains Woodland period in the Central Plains has been derived from at least twelve excavated sites in northeastern Kansas. All of these sites shared one unfortunate characteristic--their deposits had been at least partly disturbed by modern farming activities. Two sites of this phase, Reichart and Quixote, have not been subjected to plowing. Limited investigations show these sites to have abundant and varied cultural inventories with significant research potential. Research problems derived from data obtained at these and other sites of the phase and that can be addressed during future investigation are presented.

### Book Reviews

*Archeological Investigations within the Central Little River Drainage Basin, Cleveland and Pottawatomie Counties Oklahoma* by Michael C. Moore

Reviewed by Virginia A. Wulfkuhle

*Archeological Survey of Clearcut Areas along Little River, McCurtain and Pushmataha Counties, Oklahoma* by Larry Neal

Reviewed by Virginia A. Wulfkuhle

*Archeology of the Mixed Grass Prairie, Phases II and III: Hay and Cyclone Creeks Surveys and Predictive Modeling in the Quartermaster Watershed* by Michael C. Moore

Reviewed by Virginia A. Wulfkuhle

*An Archeological Reconnaissance of the Wolf Creek Drainage Basin, Ellis County, Oklahoma* by Richard R. Drass and Christopher L. Turner

Reviewed by Virginia A. Wulfkuhle

## The Kansas Anthropologist Volume 13 Number 1 & 2 1992

**SAMUEL WENDELL WILLISTON, KU YEARS: 1890-1902** by John D. Reynolds, Kansas State Historical Society

Samuel Wendell Williston moved to Kansas as a youth in 1857. After attending Kansas State Agricultural College and Yale University, he was appointed as professor of geology and anatomy and dean of the medical department at the University of Kansas. Although not an archeologist by training, while at KU Williston was responsible for what, in retrospect, are significant and lasting contributions to Kansas archeology which included work at the El Cuartelejo pueblo site and the Twelve Mile Creek Paleoindian site.

**LOREN C. EISELEY, KU YEARS: 1937-1944** by Marlin F. Hawley, Kansas State Historical Society

Known primarily as an essayist and poet, Loren C. Eiseley holds the distinction of being the first academically employed anthropologist/archeologist in Kansas. Hired in 1937, he taught in the sociology department and, during World War II, instructed anatomy classes at the University of Kansas. He left Kansas in 1944. Although his career at the university was ultimately unremarkable, he conducted the first test excavations of a probable Archaic site in Kansas in 1937-38. With sociology chairman Carroll Clark he attempted to secure Works Projects Administration funds for a large-scale multi-year archeological project. Finally, after a year of post-doctoral research at Columbia University, he made plans to undertake a thorough study of skeletal remains at the Salina Burial Pit site. In every case his plans were thwarted by the outbreak of World War II. Nonetheless, he introduced archeology and physical anthropology courses at the University of Kansas. By the time of his departure anthropology was well established in the curriculum of the university.

**ALBERT C. SPAULDING, KU YEARS: 1946-1947** by Marlin F. Hawley, Kansas State Historical Society

Albert C. Spaulding became the second professional archeologist in Kansas when he accepted a position at the University of Kansas in 1946. In addition to teaching in sociology, as had his predecessor, Loren C. Eiseley, Spaulding also received a half-time appointment as assistant curator of anthropology at the Museum of Natural History. Although Spaulding stayed in Kansas only until July 1947, he accomplished a good deal of research, touring southeastern and central Kansas to look at collections and sites, testing a site in Labette County and initiating cooperation between the University of Kansas and the Inter-Agency Archaeological Salvage Program, better known as River Basin Surveys. His contacts with a number of amateurs were amicable and led, in one instance, to a co-authored paper published in *American Antiquity* in 1948. In July 1947, Spaulding left Kansas to take a position at the University of Michigan.

**CARLYLE S. SMITH, KU YEARS: 1947-1980** by Carlyle S. Smith, Research Professor Emeritus, University of Kansas

Carlyle S. Smith began his career on Long Island, New York. Through his association with William Duncan Strong at Columbia University he became interested in Plains archeology and, in 1947, joined the faculty at the University of Kansas. Before his retirement in 1980, he conducted extensive work in Kansas and South Dakota as well as on Easter Island and the Marquesas. Dr. Smith presented a brief overview of his career as a lecture in the plenary session of the 10th Flint Hills Conference in Topeka, Kansas, in 1988. The lecture was recorded on videotape and later transcribed and, in 1992, was edited and augmented by the author.

### Book Reviews

*The Life of a Fossil Hunter* by Charles H. Sternberg

Reviewed by John D. Reynolds

*Earth Water and Fire: The Prehistoric Pottery of Mesa Verde* by Norman T. Oppelt  
Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

*Ceramic Ethnoarchaeology* by William A. Longacre, editor  
Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

## The Kansas Anthropologist Volume 14 Number 1 1993

**A FEW NOTES ON KNIFE RIVER FLINT IN NORTHEAST KANSAS** by Milton Reichart, Valley Falls, Kansas

Four objects of probable Knife River flint indicate the rare presence of that material in northeast Kansas. Two of those objects are artifacts; two are not. It can by no means be resolved at this time whether the agency responsible for their presence here was human or glacial, or both.

**NOTES ON THE LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND A PRELIMINARY MODELED SITE CATCHMENT FOR THE BOOTH SITE, 14CM406** by Ken Sherraden, U.S. Soil Conservation Service

The Booth site (14CM406) is one of two adjacent sites used to define the provisional Wilmore complex. Based on information from the Bell site, the Wilmore complex was assigned to the Middle Ceramic period. Evidence from the Booth site indicates a Late Ceramic period occupation as well. Local geology, soils, hydrology, climate, and biotic communities are reviewed. Soils and habitat are used to develop a modeled site catchment for the Booth site.

**FARMSTEADS OF THE KANSAS SHAWNEE** by Rodney Staab, Kansas State Historical Society

Shawnee from Missouri and Ohio occupied a reserve in eastern Kansas between 1827 and 1871. Most Shawnee lived on farmsteads which are poorly known from documents and archeology. These farmsteads were occupied by both conservative and progressive factions and are described using a variety of historical sources. Speculation as to the nature of the archeological remains of these sites is also offered.

**14J055: AN EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY SITE IN THE FORMER SHAWNEE RESERVE OF EASTERN KANSAS** by William B. Lees, Kansas State Historical Society

Site 14J055 was discovered during a surface survey of a cultivated field along the Kansas River in Johnson County, Kansas. Numerous early historic artifacts such as ceramics, glass beads, buttons, and bottle glass were scattered over the surface. Three probable architectural features were also visible on the surface. A surface collection, limited subsurface probing, and a scale map were used to document the site. Analysis suggests this small site was occupied during the 1820s to as late as the 1860s. During this period the site was within the Shawnee reserve and an association with the Shawnee is almost certain. This may be the site of a Shawnee farmstead or, conceivably, of a Chouteau trading house for the Shawnee.

### **Book Review**

*Archaeological Method and Theory*, vol. 3 edited by Michael B. Schiffer

Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

## The Kansas Anthropologist Volume 14 Number 2 1993

**THE KANSA VILLAGE ACCORDING TO LEWIS AND CLARK** by Robert L. Thompson and Milton Reichart

The town of Doniphan, Kansas, was long thought to have been the location of the second old Kansa Indian village. The Lewis and Clark Journals actually describe a place for this village downstream about one mile farther, where there is a plain two miles long through which two streams, Forth of July 1804 (Deer) Creek and Independence Creek flow to join the Missouri River.

**SHADOW GLEN A LATE POMONA VARIANT OCCUPATION IN THE LOWER KANSAS RIVER BASIN** by Brad Logan, University of Kansas and John G. Hedden, University of Iowa

Investigation of the Shadow Glen site (14J021), Johnson County, Kansas, by the University of Kansas Museum of Anthropology and the Kansas Archaeological Field School in 1990 revealed evidence of a late Pomona variant occupation along Cedar Creek a tributary of the lower Kansas River in northeastern Kansas. Data from the site, including features indicative of a pole-supported structure, an ash concentration, associated lithic and ceramic artifacts, floral and faunal remains and radiocarbon dates are described. Temporal, geographical, and formal information from Shadow Glen enhance our knowledge of this Plains Village complex and its relationship to other contemporaneous cultures in the Central Plains.

**ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT 14D0317, SOUTH LAWRENCE TRAFFICWAY, DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS** by Timothy Weston, Kansas State Historical Society

Survey and test excavations were conducted by the Kansas State Historical Society at 14D0317 as part of planning for the South Lawrence Trafficway in Douglas County, Kansas. Over 200 artifacts, including 27 tools, were located on the surface. Four 1 x 1-m excavation units were placed in the site area with reference to areas of high surface artifact density. Excavation revealed that in all cases the cultural materials were confined to the plow zone. Surface and excavated materials revealed the presence of two occupations, Early Archaic Dalton and Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric.

### **Book Review**

*Principals of Geoarchaeology: A North American Perspective* by Michael R Waters  
Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

## The Kansas Anthropologist Volume 15 Number 1 1994

**LOWER WALNUT GREAT BEND: INVESTIGATIONS OF SITES NEAR ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS BACKGROUND AND PRELIMINARY RESULTS** by Marlin F. Hawley, Kansas State Historical Society and Cherie E. Haury, Iowa City, Iowa

Recent investigations of sites in the vicinity of Arkansas City were undertaken in conjunction with the proposed Arkansas City Bypass. The sites, long the focus of speculation and investigations, represent the remains of a vast Great Bend aspect (prehistoric/protohistoric Wichita Indian) settlement, occupied perhaps from the early 1300s to as late as the mid-1700s. These investigations revealed the presence of intact, subsurface cultural features (i.e., a post mold and trash-filled pits). The work adds to the stock of knowledge of the Great Bend aspect in the lower Walnut River and paves the way for extensive salvage-oriented excavations in advance of bypass construction.

**GEOARCHEOLOGY OF THE LOWER WALNUT RIVER VALLEY AT ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS** by Rolfe D. Mandel, Kansas State Historical Society

Geoarcheological investigations were conducted in the Walnut River valley near Arkansas City, Kansas, as part of the Phase II testing of late prehistoric sites along the proposed Arkansas City Bypass and levee. These studies focused on the geomorphology, soils, and stratigraphy at and near the archeological sites. In addition to yielding new information about Holocene landscape evolution in the lower Walnut River valley, the geoarcheological investigations provided a soil-stratigraphic framework for the cultural deposits that were found in the project area. Geologic potentials for buried archeological materials also were assessed.

**NOTES ON GREAT BEND ASPECT CERAMIC VESSELS IN THE KSHS COLLECTIONS** by Frederick W. Scott, Kansas State Historical Society

An inventory of reconstructed Great Bend aspect and antecedent Bluff Creek and Pratt complex vessels in the Kansas State Historical Society collections produced a surprisingly large sample of 29 vessels. A data base of metric and nonmetric attributes was collected from the sample. Preliminary analysis and comparisons produced general agreement with existing typologies. A few observations were made. One vessel has a previously unreported brushed surface treatment. A complete red-filmed bottle form and an angular shouldered bottle form were observed in the sample. In addition to the amphora jar form, there is a broad jar form. In this sample the larger jar forms tend to be shell-tempered Cowley ware. Using metric attributes of vessel height, rim diameter, and capacities, no clear pattern of vessel sizing could be discerned. There appears to be a continuum of vessel sizes. More work needs to be done to tie ceramic trends into the Great Bend aspect sequence.

## The Kansas Anthropologist Volume 15 Number 2 1994

**REMINISCENCES OF PLAINS ARCHEOLOGY, PRE AND POST WORLD WAR II** by Ralph Solecki, Texas A&M University

The author compares his field experiences in the Plains area, first as a student with Works Progress Administration-directed excavations before World War II and later as a field archeologist with the River Basin Surveys, Smithsonian Institution. The late 1930's work essentially focused on selected archeological sites of high promise, giving employment to out-of-work farmers and townspeople. The 1950's campaigns, also federally supported, on the other hand focused on sites endangered by dam construction and flood control projects in the Missouri Basin.

**ADDITIONAL NOTES ON LOREN EISELEY'S YEARS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS** by Martin F. Hawley, Kansas State Historical Society

Additional information on the career of Loren C. Eiseley, the first professional anthropologist at the University of Kansas between the years 1937 and 1944, is presented. Gleaned from the correspondence between Eiseley and Waldo R. Wedel in the Waldo R. Wedel Collection, Smithsonian Institution, the letters reveal details of archeological efforts at the Spring Creek site, a previously unreported dig in Doniphan County, as well as discussions on securing Works Projects Administration funds for archeological field work. The letters also further document Eiseley's ambitious plans to bring physical anthropology into the university's curriculum.

**FROM SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS TO NORTHWESTERN MISSOURI: RECENT ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS BY THE SAINT JOSEPH MUSEUM** by Jim D. Feagins, Saint Joseph Museum

This paper is an effort to summarize part of the more recent archeological research conducted by the Saint Joseph Museum in the eastern Central Plains along the Kansas- Missouri border. Data and interpretations from Five projects concern various cultural resources, including Euroamerican farmsteads, a fur trading post, a protohistoric Oneota (Kansa) village, a prehistoric rock- and earth-filled mound and a number of Woodland and Late Archaic habitation sites.

**KANSAS FOLSOM EVIDENCE** by Jack L. Hofman, University of Kansas

Information on 33 Folsom projectile points and fragments from Kansas is presented in this study. A critical evaluation of previous Folsom point records is provided, as well as information on previously undocumented specimens. Lithic materials represented by Kansas Folsom points include sources from Colorado and Texas as well as Kansas. This report is intended to encourage people to report fluted point finds to help build a data base that will aid further study of the early prehistoric period in the Kansas region.

### **Book Review**

Tales of a Shaman's Apprentice by Mark J. Plotkin  
Reviewed by Rose Marie Wallen

## The Kansas Anthropologist Volume 16 Number 1 1995

### **FOUR SEASONS IN PRE-WAR KANSAS ARCHEOLOGY** by Richard G. Slattery

The author cites his experiences as a field party member on four archeological surveys of Kansas and western Missouri during the years 1937-1940. These expeditions were directed by Dr. Waldo R. Wedel, then Assistant Curator of Archeology United States National Museum. The scientific reports on all work conducted on these surveys are contained in U.S. National Museum publications, Bulletin 183 (Wedel 1943) and Bulletin 174 (Wedel 1959). The author describes his experiences during the archeological investigations and camp life in those days prior to World War II. The sole purpose of this paper is to increase the historical record of archeology within the areas of the prescribed field studies. No attempt to augment the scientific record has been made nor implied.

### **KANSA PRESENCE IN THE UPPER KANSAS VALLEY, 1848-1867** by Rodney Staab, Kansas State Historical Society

Although an 1846 treaty removed the Kansa tribe from the upper Kansas valley to a new reservation in the Neosho valley, anecdotes from 1855 to 1867 recount the hunting activities of a small band of Kansa Indians, probably led by one Shingawassa in the upper Kansas valley. Cooperative trade relations with United States citizens and successful Kansa involvement in the U.S. military during the Civil War era in this region culminated with the last of many conflicts with Plains tribes (principally Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes), finally driving the Kansa back to the Neosho valley by 1867. The article begins with a suggested analysis of an 1848-1849 map of the upper Kansas valley charted with the assistance of Kansa Indians.

### **TRADEWARE IN THE CENTRAL PLAINS TRADITION: STEED-KISKER PRESENCE, INFLUENCE, AND JOINING OF THE CENTRAL PLAINS TRADITION** by F. W. Scott, Kansas State Historical Society

Survey of "tradewares" in ceramic assemblages of Central Plains tradition sites in Nebraska, Smoky Hill, and Pomona phases yields ceramics attributable to Steed-Kisker, Cahokia/lower Mississippi, and the Caddoan area. The most prevalent ceramic cited as a tradeware is the opposed diagonal jar, shown through petrographic analysis to be manufactured from local clays and not a tradeware. A new type name is proposed for the opposed diagonal jar form--Majors Opposed Diagonal. The type dates after A.D. 1250 and most likely originated out of the Steed-Kisker phase. While radiocarbon dating of the various phases shows considerable overlap, cross dating of ceramics reveals otherwise.

### **AN AMATEUR'S REPORT ON PREHISTORIC SHORELINE SITES AT PERRY LAKE, 1986-1991** by Daryl Walters

This is an amateur report on findings of a 1986-1991 survey of prehistoric cultural resources in the lower Perry Lake region, carried out in cooperation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Kansas State Historical Society. After 1991 the project was a team effort with many people contributing. These summarized findings might be helpful to anyone interested in the general subject and in particular to those with special interest, experience, or expertise in the Grasshopper Falls phase of the Plains Woodland period in the Delaware valley.

## **Book Review**

*Sourcing Prehistoric Ceramics at Chodistaas Pueblo, Arizona: The Circulation of People and Pots in the Grasshopper Region* by Maria Nieves Zedeno

Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

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**THE MISSOURI RIVER BASIN SURVEYS: ARCHEOLOGY WITHOUT THE MIDDLE "A"** by W. Raymond Wood, University of Missouri-Columbia

Experiences with the Missouri River Basin Surveys program between 1919 and 1968 included work as a shovel hand, assistant archeologist, draftsman, cooperater, collaborator, and as a member of the 1968 ad hoc committee which recommended that the MRBS be absorbed into the National Park Service, leading to the establishment of the Midwest Archeological Center in 1969.

**RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AT THRESHING MACHINE CANYON (14TO105) ON THE SMOKY HILL TRAIL** by John K. Peterson and Danial Watson, Nebraska Archaeological Survey

Archeological survey was recently performed at site 14TO105 (Threshing Machine Canyon), Cedar Bluff Reservoir, Trego County, Kansas, on November 16-17, 1994. This work was undertaken by the University of Nebraska State Museum in conjunction with the United States Bureau of Reclamation. As evidenced by the rock inscriptions carved on the bluff walls, Threshing Machine Canyon was visited as early as 1849 (quite possibly earlier) and up to the present. The majority of the names, dates, etc. on the bluff are from the "Pike's Peakers" in 1859 and from U.S. cavalymen (3rd Wisconsin and 13th Missouri) on the Butterfield Overland Dispatch in 1865.

**USING FLOTATION DATA TO UNDERSTAND THE PAST: QUARRY CREEK (14LV401), KANSAS CITY HOPEWELL ENVIRONMENT AT FORT LEAVENWORTH** by John Romine

The analysis of flotation samples taken during an excavation gives a world of information to the archeologist. Working with the samples from the 1991 Kansas Archeological Field School excavation at Quarry Creek (14LV401) on the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation increased the understanding of the importance of these samples. A total of 317 samples was collected and sorted, The entire fill from one feature, Feature 7, was floated and documented by 10-cm levels along with the piece-plotted items at the same 10-cm levels. The information taken from other features at the excavation could be compared to Feature 7 for study.

**RECOLLECTIONS OF A MISSOURI VALLEY SALVAGE ARCHEOLOGIST** by Wesley R. Hurt

The author directed salvage archeology projects in the Missouri Valley in South Dakota from 1950 to 1962, except for the years 1956 and 1958, when he was on excavation projects in Brazil. During those years the University of South Dakota projects were directed by Roscoe Wilmeth and George Agogino, who were visiting professors. The projects were cosponsored by the University of South Dakota and the National Park Service. The objectives of the excavations were to salvage information on village sites that were to be flooded by construction of dams in the Fort Randall and Oahe reservoirs.

### Book Reviews

*Evolutionary Archaeology: Methodological Issues* by Patrice A. Teltser  
Reviewed by Chris Benison

*William Becknell, Father of the Santa Fe Trade* by Larry M. Beachum  
Reviewed by Verna Detrich

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### **A LIMITED ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE TURKEY CREEK DRAINAGE, DICKINSON COUNTY, KANSAS** by Mud Creek Chapter, Kansas Anthropological Association

A limited pedestrian archeological survey of the Turkey Creek drainage was conducted during October 1978, 1979, and 1980. The creek is a tributary of the Smoky Hill River in central Kansas. The project was sponsored by the Mud Creek Chapter of the Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA) with statewide participation by members and the staff of the Archeology Office of the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS).

Forty-nine prehistoric sites have been designated in the area covered by this project. Eight were recorded by the University of Kansas (KU) field crews in 1968 and two by KSHS archeologists in 1979. The remaining 39 sites were recorded as a result of the KAA surveys. Eight of the previously recorded sites were revisited.

Evidence recovered in the investigation suggests that the drainage has been occupied intermittently, but not continuously, since the Paleoindian period, or ca. 10,000 B.C., to the present. Most of the prehistoric sites appear to represent Ceramic Period occupation, presumed to date from about 0 to A.D. 1500. This report describes the recorded sites and the recovered cultural material. General conclusions based on this evidence are presented along with limited recommendations relative to future investigation. Some of these sites merit no further work; others require additional survey and subsurface testing to determine their archeological significance.

### **Book Review**

*Paradigms of the Past: The Story of Missouri Archaeology* by Michael J. O'Brien  
Reviewed by Chris Benison

## The Kansas Anthropologist Volume 17 Number 2 1996

**COAL-OIL CANYON REVISITED: HISTORY OF INVESTIGATIONS, 1955-1996** by Janice A. McLean, University of Kansas

Avocational archeologists published the results of their preliminary testing of the Coal-Oil Canyon site (14L0401), Logan County, Kansas, in the first Bulletin of the Kansas Anthropological Association. Ambiguities in the published report, combined with the lack of a subsequent publication covering the excavation phase of the 1955-1960 investigation, have limited recognition of Coal-Oil Canyon as a key site in a relatively unknown archeological region. A history of work conducted at the site, new information about the site investigations, recommendations for future work and updated artifact inventories are included in this report.

**COAL-OIL CANYON (14LO401): PROGRESS REPORT, AREA 7** by Peter W. Bowman, Wallace, Kansas

As a follow-up to the preliminary testing of the Coal-Oil Canyon site in Logan County, Kansas, reported in Bulletin Number 1 of the Kansas Anthropological Association (Bowman 1960), excavation of a test trench in Area 7 was undertaken by amateur archeologists in August 1957 and continued into 1961. This paper, completed January 23, 1961, contains detailed methodological, stratigraphic, and interpretive information about the Area 7 excavations.

**AN APACHEAN POTTERY VESSEL FROM COAL-OIL CANYON** by Donna C. Roper, Kansas State University

A partially reconstructed micaceous pottery vessel from the Coal-Oil Canyon site is described. It is identified to the type Ocate Micaceous and is considered a vessel imported from the Jicarilla Apache homeland in northern New Mexico. Some implications of this assignment are discussed.

### Book Reviews

*Prehistory of the Central Mississippi Valley* edited by Charles H. McNutt  
Reviewed by Chris Benison

*Snapshots of the Past* by Brian Fagan  
Reviewed by Marlin Hawley

## The Kansas Anthropologist Volume 18 Number 1 1997

**WHEN I WAS A LAD, I SERVED A TERM ...” MINOR ADVENTURES IN PLAINS ARCHEOLOGY IN THE 1950S AND 1960S** " by Roger T. Grange, Jr., Professor Emeritus, University of South Florida

Personal experiences in the upper Missouri and central Plains are described. The author worked with Carlyle S. Smith of the University of Kansas in 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1955 at sites in South Dakota. He directed excavations at various sites in Nebraska while on the staff of the Nebraska State Historical Society from 1955 to 1964.

**HEAT TREATMENT AND INTENDED TOOL FUNCTION AS SEEN FROM SHARPS CREEK** by Susan E. Butler, University of Kansas

Heat treatment is an intentional process used as a preparation technique for improving certain qualities in siliceous rock. John Reynolds of the Kansas State Historical Society has proposed that heat treatment can have an effect on intended tool function. This paper addresses this hypothesis statistically, using the lithic collection from the Sharps Creek site in central Kansas.

**THE STORY TOLD BY THE FLOTATION SAMPLES FROM FEATURE 454 AT THE SHARPS CREEK EXCAVATIONS OF 1992-1993** by John Romine

The importance of flotation samples collected during the 1992 Kansas Archeology Training Program field school at the Sharps Creek site (14MP408) in northern McPherson County near the town of Lindsborg, Kansas, was demonstrated by the recovery of evidence of Coronado's presence in the area. A piece of a metal ring and broken pieces of a clay pipe were found in the heavy fraction from two different storage pits. The light fraction samples yielded more evidence of the daily activities of protohistoric Wichita Indians during the time when Coronado visited the surrounding countryside. At the end of the 1992 season, the field school cosponsors, the Kansas Anthropological Association and the Kansas State Historical Society, agreed to continue the excavation in 1993, mainly because of the wealth of information that was coming out of the storage pits and other features and the need to assess the situation more thoroughly.

**SUSIE WABNOSAH: A PRAIRIE POTAWATOMI WOMAN IN THE EARLY 1960s** by Faye A. Clifton with James A. Clifton, Western Michigan University

Between 1962 and 1966, intermittently, I worked with my husband, Jim, interviewing Prairie Potawatomi women, usually in their homes on the Prairie Band Reservation north of Topeka. One of the aims of my conversations was to obtain life history information; another consisted of ethnographic queries, mostly concerned with the experiences of Potawatomi women. Here are the results of one such set of meetings in 1964, with Susan Wabnosah, known to everyone as "Susie." Born in 1910, Susie was then 54, childless, and long married to James Wabnosah, always called "Wild Bill" because of his distinctive baseball pitching style as a youth. Because Bill was heavily involved in Potawatomi ritualism, Susie was constantly associated with him as he conducted his extensive ritual duties--and she, her own collateral responsibilities.

**THE STATUS OF SIKSIKA BLACKFOOT WOMEN** by Lucien M. Hanks, Edited by Jane R. Hanks, North Bennington, Vermont

The data for this essay came from the Siksika Blackfoot of Gleichen, Alberta, Canada. They were gathered during the summers of 1938, 1939, and 1941 by Lucien and Jane Hanks, who pooled their notes. This essay was completed in December 1942. Quotations, when verbatim, are sometimes grammatically awkward. Joining the Hanks for one summer (1938) was the social psychologist Abraham H. Maslow for work with these Blackfoot. His study focused on the problem of deviancy.

The Hanks established bonds of warmth and trust with the Blackfoot. Both were "adopted," Lucien by Little Light, who gave him the name of "Bird Chief;" and Jane by Mrs. White-headed Chief; who gave her

the name of "Ambush Woman." The respective eponyms were individuals of note in tribal history. A final visit was made in 1951, this time with the Hanks' three children, all of whom were given Blackfoot names.

**LEWIS AND CLARK'S KANSA INDIAN VILLAGE AND OTHER SITES IN THE INDEPENDENCE CREEK VALLEY** by Robert L. Thompson

Twenty-three previously unknown Indian sites, found in a large creek valley of approximately 2 mi<sup>2</sup>, lead the author to believe that the complex of sites is the Kansa (also spelled Kanza) Indian village visited by Etienne Veniard de Bourgmont (also spelled Bourgmond) in 1724. If so, that makes it the earliest documented Kansa Indian village in Kansas. The physical evidence in the form of Indian artifacts, combined with the description by Lewis and Clark in their Journal of 1804 and with the 1839 maps of Joseph N. Nicole, marking the location of the village at the junction of Independence Creek with the Missouri River, shows that the village was located in the Independence Creek valley and not at the Doniphan site, 1 to 2 MI farther up the Missouri River, as was formerly thought.

**Book Reviews**

*Petroglyphs of the Saline River Valley, Kansas* by Nova Wells

Reviewed by Ralph J. Hartley

*Source Material on the History and Ethnology of the Caddo Indians* by John R. Swanton

Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

*Mythology of the Lenape: Guide and Texts* by John Bierhorst

Reviewed by Rodney Staab

## The Kansas Anthropologist Volume 18 Number 2 1997

**REMINISCENCES OF ARCHEOLOGY IN TEXAS 1947-1968** by Edward B. Jelks, Professor Emeritus, Illinois State University

A retrospection of archeological activities in Texas during the period 1947 to 1965 is presented as viewed through the experiences of the author, with particular focus on the Texas River Basin Surveys.

**ACCIDENTAL PLAINS ARCHEOLOGIST: NEITHER COURAGE NOR NAIVETÉ?** By David M. Gradwohl, Iowa State University

A serendipitous opportunity to participate in "salvage" excavations at a protohistoric Arikara Indian village, threatened by the construction of Fort Randall Reservoir in South Dakota, propelled the author into a career in Plains archeology. This reminiscence looks back on some of the more memorable experiences in the author's professional pursuits as well as his good fortune in the mentors, colleagues, and students with whom he has worked.

**THE PALEOINDIAN LAIRD BISON BONE BED IN NORTHWESTERN KANSAS** by Jack L. Hofman and Jeannette M. Blackmar, University of Kansas

Initial test investigations were conducted at the Laird site (14SN2) in northern Sherman County, Kansas, in 1995, following the discovery of a Dalton-like projectile point eroding from a deposit of bison bone. Excavation yielded a number of flakes and remains of at least two and probably more bison, which appear to be in the channel of an ancient arroyo.

**JAMES H. HOWARD, ETHNOGRAPHER (1925-1982) OBSERVATIONS AND RECOLLECTIONS OF A FRIEND** by Alan R. Woolworth, Minnesota Historical Society

James H. Howard's fascination with traditional American Indian life started as a young age and continued throughout his career as an archeologist, museum preparator, consultant on American Indian claims cases, museum director, and university professor. Alan R. Woolworth wrote this tribute to his friend and colleague in August 1991.

**IN RESPONSE TO HANKS' "THE STATUS OF SIKSIKA BLACKFOOT WOMEN" COMMENTS FROM BLACKFEET COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS** edited by Alice B. Kehoe and Darrell R. Kipp

Darrell Kipp, director of the Piegan Institute on the Blackfeet Reservation in Browning, Montana, distributed to his Literature 290 students at Blackfeet Community College as essay written by Lucien Hanks in 1942 and published in *The Kansas Anthropologist* 18(1):45-58. The Students were instructed to analyze the essay and respond in an essay of their own. All but one of the students are Montana Piegan (Pikuni), allied with the Siksika and sharing language and culture with that community; Susan Archambault is Assinibboine. Here are the students' reactions to the half-century-old paper.

**RESPONSE TO THE BLACKFEET COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS** by Jane Richardson Hanks, North Bennington, Vermont

### Book Reviews

*The Howling Wolf and the History of Ledger Art* by Joyce M. Szabo  
Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

*Plains Indians A.D. 500-1500: The Archaeological Past of Historic Groups* edited by Karl H. Schlesier

Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

*Ceramic Commodities and Common Containers: Production and Distribution of White Mountain Red Ware in the Grasshopper Region, Arizona* by Daniela Triadan

Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

*Plains Indian History and Culture: Essays on Continuity and Change* by John C. Ewers

Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

*People, Plants, and Landscapes: Studies in Paleoethnobotany* edited by Kristen J. Gremillion

Reviewed by Chris Benison

## The Kansas Anthropologist Volume 19 1998

**WM. DUNCAN STRONG AND NEBRASKA ARCHEOLOGY IN THE 1930s** by Waldo R. Wedel, Smithsonian Institution

William Duncan Strong (1899-1962) taught at the University of Nebraska from 1929 to 1931 and made a lasting impression on Nebraska and Plains archeology. This paper, originally presented at the 50th Plains Anthropological Conference in Lincoln, Nebraska, on November 12, 1992, offers a few recollections, archeological and non-archeological, of Nebraska archeology during Strong's brief stay in Nebraska. It recalls something of the atmosphere in which archeology and certain other activities were carried on and what Strong was up against.

**CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS AT THE LOWER CIMARRON (WAGON BED) SPRING CAMP SITE (14GT101), GRANT COUNTY, KANSAS** by Christine Whitacre and Steven L. De Vore, Intermountain Support Office - Denver, National Park Service

Lower Cimarron Spring (14GT101) was designated as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in 1960 under the name Wagon Bed Springs. The present project was conducted in order to better identify the actual boundary of the NHL and to clarify the historic location of the spring. On August 6, 1998, as a result of this project, Secretary of Interior Bruce Babbitt approved changing the name of the NHL to "Lower Cimarron Spring." He also approved the expansion of the NHL boundary to include the historic campground associated with the spring. Located in southwestern Kansas, the Lower Cimarron Spring NHL is a historical archeological site that encompasses approximately 195 acres in an agricultural area about 12 miles south of the farming community of Ulysses in Grant County, Kansas. The site includes the Lower Cimarron Spring, which is now dry, its associated campground, and several remnants of the Santa Fe Trail. The Cimarron River formed a natural boundary for the historic camping area associated with the spring, and archeological investigations have revealed a high concentration of Santa Fe Trail-related artifacts within the site boundary.

**FROM THE PLAINS AND BACK AGAIN** by James H. Gunnerson, University of Nebraska State Museum

The author traces his interest in Plains archeology from the time he was 10 years old, through his college years in the 1940s and early 1950s at the University of Nebraska, and to his subsequent graduate work at Harvard. Midway through the latter he was diverted to Utah archeology for six years. After completing his Ph.D. in 1963, he returned to Plains archeology, first while at Northern Illinois University and finally after returning to the University of Nebraska as museum director in 1974. During much of his professional career he has collaborated with his wife, Dr Dolores (Dee) Gunnerson. Most of their research has focused on the Apaches of the Plains.

**SURFACE SURVEY IN THE CLINTON LAKE AREA** by Daryl Walters and John Peterson, Topeka and Lawrence, Kansas

This paper describes an amateur surface survey of prehistoric sites in the Clinton Lake area. The investigations were carried out over a five-year period from 1991 to 1996. Although the work was done by amateurs, close contact was maintained with the Archeology Office of the Kansas State Historical Society and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers local office. A total of 27 sites were relocated, and 7 new sites were recorded. The findings of this study indicate extensive cultural occupations in the Early and Middle Ceramic periods. There is some evidence of occupations in the Archaic period.

**EXAMINATION OF SPACE AND SYMBOLISM IN THE PAWNEE EARTHLODGE** by Frederick W. Scott, Kansas State Historical Society

The examination of the Pawnee earthlodge for the perception and use of space in the structure by the culture has been conducted using the available literature on the Pawnee. The examination has revealed

various themes in the evidence: religious symbolism is inherent in the structural space, kinship and marriage patterns influence lodge residency, sex and age set influence space division and its use in the lodge, and social ranking influences the size and possibly the directional orientation of the lodge. During this study problems were encountered concerning the real and ideal of residence patterning, the ownership of a lodge, and the importance of cosmological symbolism in the everyday life of the lodge.

**PREVIOUSLY UNREPORTED ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES IN SMOKY HILL TOWNSHIP,  
McPHERSON COUNTY, KANSAS** by Doug Taylor, Farmington, New Mexico

The purpose of this study was to discover, describe, and map archeological sites in McPherson County. The author conducted the field work during the summer of 1988, when he was a part-time student at McPherson College in McPherson, Kansas. He completed this paper to fulfill the requirements of an Archeology Field Study class, instructed by Mrs. Catherine Goldsmith.

**Book Reviews**

*Treasured Earth: Hattie Cosgrove's Mimbres Archaeology in the American Southwest* by Carolyn O'Bagy Davis

Reviewed by Marlin Hawley

*Neanderthal: A Novel* by John Darnton

Reviewed by Angie Paquette

## The Kansas Anthropologist Volume 20 1999

### **LIFE ON THE HIGH PLAINS BORDER: ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THREE LATE PREHISTORIC HABITATION SITES IN SOUTHWEST KANSAS** by C. Tod Bevitt, Wichita State University

This paper studies three Late Prehistoric (A.D. 1000-1500) habitation sites in southwest Kansas through a reporting of fieldwork and analysis of the materials recovered. It seeks to answer one question in particular: Do these sites, which have been identified as components of the provisional Wilmore complex, have the degree of similarity one would expect for sites grouped under a common taxonomic term?

Fieldwork methods are reviewed, and the results of the individual projects are discussed. Analysis encompasses all aspects of the assemblages: ceramic and lithic artifacts and faunal and floral remains.

The result of this extensive analysis is that the three sites, while bearing similarities on a broad scale, are distinct in important ways. As a consequence, it is proposed that the Wilmore complex is no longer a useful taxonomic term. While the research has rejected a narrow taxonomic distinction for the three sites, it is proposed that a regional variant, the Plains Border Variant, exists along the margin of the High Plains and that the sites discussed here are components of that more general taxonomic unit.

### **FAUNAL ANALYSIS OF THE BELL SITE (14CM407): IMPLICATIONS FOR WILMORE COMPLEX SUBSISTENCE** by Joseph E. Beaver, University of Tulsa

The faunal assemblage from the Wilmore complex Bell site (14CM407) is reported and analyzed. The collection is dominated by bison and deer but also contains turtle, bird, and shellfish remains. Spatial, taphonomic, economic, bison demographic, and seasonal analysis and their implications for Wilmore complex subsistence patterns are presented. Particular attention is paid to processing of bison bones for marrow extraction. Also presented is the bone tool assemblage. Comparisons are made to faunal assemblages from other complexes, which may bear some similarities to the Wilmore complex.

## **Book Reviews**

At the Desert's Green Edge: An Ethnobotany of the Gila River Pima by Amadeo M. Rea  
Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

Surface Archaeology edited by Alan P. Sullivan III  
Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

Frauds, Myths, and Mysteries: Science and Pseudoscience in Archaeology by Kenneth L. Feder  
Reviewed by Marlin F. Hawley

## The Kansas Anthropologist Volume 21 2000

### **THE HALLMAN SITE (14HP524), HARPER COUNTY, KANSAS: NEW LIGHT ON BLUFF CREEK** by Marie H. Huhnke, Wichita State University

The Hallman site (14HP524) along with more than 40 other sites located along Bluff Creek in south-central Kansas constitute the Bluff Creek complex. Surface surveys and limited excavations have revealed projectile points, scrapers, expediency tools, and some pottery that point to a semi-sedentary culture, subsisting on hunting and some horticulture, typical of Middle Ceramic phases. Previous analyses have linked the Bluff Creek people to the south with Antelope Creek and Washita phases, to the southeast with Mississippian peoples, and to the Central Plains.

Analysis of the Hallman site materials has shed light on a wide variety of implements and tools consistent with other Bluff Creek sites and also consistent with the model of the Bluff Creek complex as a northern extension of a Southern Plains lifestyle. Both horticulture and bison hunting were a substantial part of the Bluff Creek complex subsistence strategy and suggest a more sedentary lifeway than originally believed.

### **FURTHER EXCAVATIONS OF A LIFE: FLOYD SCHULTZ REVISITED** by Marlin F Hawley, State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Clay Center, Kansas, businessman Floyd Schultz led a double life as an amateur anthropologist excavating sites in the lower Republican River valley and collecting material culture and filming activities on the Potawatomi Reservation at Mayetta. The subject of several previous papers (i.e., Hawley 1991a, 1991b, 1992, 1993), this paper adds detail on several subjects: 1) his association with two directors of the Kansas State Historical Society, William Connelley and Kirke Mechem; 2) contact with George Lamb, a Nebraska amateur archeologist and sometime assistant to A. T. Hill, 3) botanical collection efforts on the Potawatomi Reservation, and 4) his collaboration with Albert C. Spaulding. The paper is based largely on primary source materials at the Kansas State Historical Society and the Smithsonian Institution.

### **NON-MOUND SCHULTZ PHASE BURIALS FROM THE ELLIOTT SITE, GEARY COUNTY, KANSAS** by Donna C. Roper, Kansas State University

The collections from past excavations at the Elliott site in Geary County contain fragmented human remains. These are here interpreted to represent fragments of burials plowed out on this shallow site. A case for associated funerary objects is strong, albeit circumstantial. The burials are assigned to the Schultz phase and placed in time at around A.D. 450-700. They are the only non-mound Schultz phase burials encountered to date. Implications of the analysis for understanding Schultz phase lifeways and mortuary behavior are discussed.

### **ARCHEOLOGY AT HARD CHIEF VILLAGE: AN INTRODUCTORY STUDY OF THE KANSA INDIAN EXPERIENCE IN THE AMERICAN WEST, 1806- 1846** by James O. Marshall, Topeka, Kansas

This study is an addendum to previously published archeological reports concerning excavations carried out at Hard Chief village, 14SH301, a historic Kansa Indian village. The excavators were members of the Kansas Anthropological Association, participating in the 1987 Kansas Archeology Training Program field school, sponsored by the Kansas State Historical Society. Added to the previous reports is a detailed description of the recovered artifacts and an introductory historical review of events and personalities that led to the establishment of the village and during its occupation from 1830 to 1847.

The presence of overlapping houses tends to confirm historical documentation that Hard Chief abandoned the site in 1844 and that another village, led by a chief identified as Broken Thigh, existed there until 1847.

There were other occupants at the site, but they are only noted in this report. The emphasis is on the Kansa Indian occupation. Some cord-roughened pottery sherds and stone tools are identifiers of an earlier Woodland culture known as the Grasshopper Falls phase. Other specimens are remnants of modern farming activity.

**THE AARON BLOCK PIPE FROM NORTHEASTERN KANSAS** by Alfred E. Johnson, University of Kansas

A collection transferred from the Benedictine College Museum in Atchison, Kansas, to the Museum of Anthropology at the University of Kansas included a large sandstone effigy pipe. The pipe bears the name of a landowner in the vicinity of Kickapoo, Kansas, whose land includes sites of the Early Plains Village pattern. Similar pipes have been found in Steed-Kisker, Pomona, and Nebraska culture sites in northeastern Kansas, suggesting that the ritual activity represented by the pipe was widely shared. Similarities are also evident with Mississippian pipes found in sites to the East, especially sites affiliated with Cahokia and Spiro.

## **Book Reviews**

*Ants for Breakfast* by James Skibo  
Reviewed by Marlin F. Hawley

*What Bones Tell Us* by Jeffrey H. Schwartz  
Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

*Archaeology, A Very Short Introduction* by Paul Bahn  
Reviewed by Marlin F. Hawley

*The Prehistory of Colorado and Adjacent Areas* by Tammy Stone  
Reviewed by Donna C. Roper

## The Kansas Anthropologist Volume 22 2001

### **EXPERIMENTS IN THE HEAT TREATMENT OF FLORENCE A CHERT: A PRELIMINARY REPORT** by John D. Reynolds, Kansas State Historical Society, and Harold Reed, Greg Jackson, Salina, Kansas

The Archeology Office of the Kansas State Historical Society investigated portions of eight large Lower Walnut focus sites near Arkansas City, Kansas. The presence of large quantities of Florence A or Kay County chert, most in thermally altered form, on these sites attests to both the importance of the stone itself and of heat treatment as an integral part of its procurement and reduction into stone tools. Utilizing a Lithic Technology class conducted as part of the 1994 Kansas Archeology Training Program field school at the Killdeer site (14C0501), concurrent exploratory investigations were made at 14C05, one of the large aboriginal Florence A quarries. Some of the freshly quarried stone was then used for experimental heat treating, both during and after the 1994 project. These experiments suggest a feasible heat treating strategy and document aspects of the physical and chemical changes that this chert undergoes when it is subjected to controlled heat in the 500° to 600° F (ca. 300° C) range for extended periods. Several as yet unanswered questions are posed by the current experiments.

### **CACHE OR TRASH? THE CHARACTERISTICS OF TWO LITHIC FEATURES FROM THE BOOTH SITE (14CM406), COMANCHE COUNTY, KANSAS** by C. Tod Bevitt, Kansas State Historical Society

Excavations conducted at the Booth site in 1989 recovered what were then identified as two lithic caches composed primarily of Alibates flakes. Caches may be generally described as stores of resources that are hidden from view for the purpose of concealment and preservation until such time as the materials are recovered by their owners.

In the context of habitation sites, the determination of the nature of flake groups is difficult due to the presence of other cultural debris but can be rewarding if the opportunity for analysis and cross comparison presents itself. Additionally, the habitation site cache allows comparisons with the general debris of the habitation.

This paper seeks to determine the validity of the cache designations of two features through analysis of their respective settings within the site and comparison of the characteristics of the individual lithic specimens within each feature. Flake analysis also provides useful data for determining the particular reduction strategy that created the flakes.

### **HILLTOP CAMPS** by Peter W. Bowman

A six-year archeological reconnaissance of the High Plains and Piedmont physiographic regions of eastern Colorado was undertaken to identify the relationships between site locations and certain topographic features. The ultimate goal was to gain a better understanding of the setting of the Herl site, a hilltop campsite in Greeley County, Kansas. A total of 505 possible locations were checked, and 191 sites were recorded. These were classified according to their topographic settings as Hilltop, Valley, Blowout, Butte, or Pond and the resulting data were compared with the findings of E. B. Renaud's Colorado High Plains survey. The small and uneven sample revealed marked and consistent trends that reflected the cultural factors in site location selection.

### **THE FINAL CONTEXT: KANSAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL INVESTIGATION OF THE DB SITE, 1997** by Brad Logan, University of Kansas, Museum of Anthropology

DB (14LV1071) was a multi-component site on a loess-mantled ridge that overlooks the Missouri River valley on the Fort Leavenworth military reservation. Extensive excavations were done here from 1995 to 1996 to mitigate the effects of construction of a United States Disciplinary Barracks. The last investigation of the site, subsequently destroyed by prison construction, was undertaken by the Kansas Archaeological

Field School in 1997. The results of that work, which consisted of intensive surface survey salvage mechanical stripping, and excavation of a 36-m<sup>2</sup> block, are presented in this article and another by Daniel Pugh (herein). The data provide additional support for the intermittent occupation of this upland site during the Archaic, Woodland, and Late Prehistoric periods. The data reflect the less frequent occurrence of camp activities on the northwestern periphery of the site.

**SPATIAL ANALYSES AND TESTS OF DISTURBANCE AT THE DB SITE, 14LV1071** by Daniel Pugh, University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology

The spatial distribution of artifacts from the DB site, a stratified, multicomponent prehistoric site on the grounds of Fort Leavenworth, is analyzed with particular attention to artifacts collected during the 1997 KAFS field school. From this analysis, it appears that the KAFS block was peripheral to the site's major Late Prehistoric activity areas but that the overall stratigraphy previously noted remains throughout the site. A set of tests also is performed to determine the extent and nature of disturbance processes acting on this site.

**FIVE SMOKY HILL PHASE HOUSES IN SALINE AND OTTAWA COUNTIES: THE WHITEFORD EXCAVATIONS 1934-1945** by Donna C. Roper, Kansas State University

The Whiteford family of Salina is well known in Kansas for the excavation and operation of the Indian Burial Pit, a Smoky Hill phase cemetery. The Whitefords, however, excavated several other Smoky Hill phase sites in the years 1934 to 1945, including five houses and one isolated burial. In 1971 they donated all collections and records from those sites to the Kansas State Historical Society. The five houses and isolated burial are here described. No architectural data are available for one house, and its collection cannot be separated from a mixed aggregate of material. An excellent floor plan and feature data are available for another house, but the collection is not intact and was very small to begin with. Excellent floor plans and feature data are available for the other three houses, and their collections are intact or nearly so. Much valuable information can be extracted from these houses and their collections. Some inter-house comparisons are drawn, and a discussion is presented of issues pertaining to Smoky Hill phase and Central Plains culture history.

## **Book Reviews**

*Feast of the Dead: Aboriginal Ossuaries in Maryland* by Dennis C. Curry  
Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

*American Muse: Anthropological Excursions into Art and Aesthetics* by Richard L. Anderson  
Reviewed by Randall M. Thies

*Death by Theory, A Tale of Mystery and Archaeological Theory* by Adrian Praet-Zellis  
Reviewed by Marlin F. Hawley

*Trails to Tiburón: The 1984 and 1895 Field Diaries of W J McGee* transcribed by Hazel McFeely Fontana  
Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

## The Kansas Anthropologist Volume 23 2002

**PREFACE** by Laurel M. Udden, Minneapolis, Minnesota

This thematic issue, entitled “Johan August Udden and *An Old Indian Village*, Revisited,” opens with the comments of J. A. Udden’s great nephew.

**INTRODUCTION** by Marlin F. Hawley, Wisconsin Historical Society

Volume 23 Editor Hawley provides the context for each commissioned or reprinted journal article and acknowledges the contributions of the authors

**THE LIFE OF JOHAN AUGUST UDDEN, GEOLOGIST, TEACHER, INVENTOR: THROUGH THE KANSAS YEARS** by James R. Underwood, Jr., Kansas State University

Johan August Udden, born in the village of Udd, Sweden in 1859, immigrated with his family to the United States in 1861; they settled in a farming community in Carver County, Minnesota. J. A. Udden attended Augustana College and graduated in 1881, having completed a classical program with emphasis in the natural sciences; he did not, however, have a formal course in geology. He accepted a post in Lindsborg, Kansas, in the fall of 1881 at Bethany Academy, later Bethany College, and remained there until 1888, when he was invited to return to Augustana as the first occupant of the Oscar II Chair of Natural History. He made the decision during his stay at Bethany to make geology his career, and although he did not publish his first scientific paper until after he returned to Augustana, his early papers were based on observations made and materials collected during his years in Kansas.

**THE GEOLOGIC WORK OF J. A. UDDEN** by Richard C. Anderson, Augustana College

Udden’s earliest geological studies were conducted in areas close to home, the vicinity of Lindsborg, Kansas, and later, Rock Island, Illinois. Most notable among his early work are his reports on the geology of six counties in Iowa, published between 1899 and 1902; his report with T. E. Savage on the geology of the Edginton and Milan Quadrangles in Illinois; and his Belleville-Breese, Illinois, folio of the *Geologic Atlas of the United States* with E. W. Shaw. These studies led Udden to consider certain fundamental aspects of midwestern geology: the cyclic nature of Pennsylvanian sedimentation, the configuration of the bedrock surface beneath the glacial deposits, the origin of loess. He was among the first to use well cuttings to determine subsurface geology and the depth to bedrock. He collected wind-blown dust and analyzed its particle size by sifting it through a series of screens, devising a logarithmic scale to describe the particle sizes. From this he concluded that wind was capable of producing the loess.

Udden began geological work in Texas during the summers of 1903 to 1905, while he was still teaching at Augustana College. In 1911 he joined the Texas Bureau of Economic Geology and Technology, and in 1915 he was appointed Director of the Bureau. In this position he advised the regents of the University of Texas to drill for oil on the university lands in west Texas, a decision that has brought great wealth to the university. Udden was instrumental in the discovery and utilization of Texas mineral resources, particularly quicksilver and potash. He was a pioneer in the use of seismology to reveal subsurface geology. According to one biographer, Udden ranks second only to Sam Houston in the value of his service to the state of Texas.

**“MORE’S THE PITY”: THE SHORT ARCHEOLOGICAL CAREER OF J. A. UDDEN** by Marlin F. Hawley, Wisconsin Historical Society

While at Bethany College in Kansas from 1881 to 1888, Johan A. Udden conducted archeological investigations at the Paint Creek site. In these excavations he was not unique, as other would-be archeologists investigated other sites throughout Kansas in this era. A substantial collection of artifacts, including a fragment of chain mail armor, resulted from the Paint Creek site excavations. The chain mail pointed to contact between the site’s inhabitants and Coronado or some other Spanish *entrada*. The interest

in the chain mail fragment may have been what eventually spurred Udden to write his monograph, *An Old Indian Village*, published in 1900. This monograph was in many ways, especially in its attention to detail, ahead of its time. After leaving Kansas in 1888, Udden conducted no further archeological research, turning his attention to geology instead. He did maintain a general interest in archeology, however.

**TOPICS, THEMES, AND THEORIES IN LITTLE RIVER FOCUS ARCHEOLOGY: RESEARCH AFTER UDDEN** by Susan C. Vehik, University of Oklahoma

Over 100 years ago J. A. Udden began research on the Paint Creek site (14MP1). Today the Paint Creek site is included in the Little River focus. Although minimal research was done on the Paint Creek site after Udden, quite a bit of work took place at other Little River focus sites. This essay discusses some of the issues that have confronted Little River focus researchers over the years and comments upon possible future research directions.

**MEMORIES OF MY SOJOURN IN LINDSBORG** by J. A. Udden

Reprinted from *The Smoky Valley in the After Years*, edited by Ruth Bergin Billdt and Elizabeth Jaderborg, pp. 80-84, *Lindsborg News-Record*, Lindsborg, Kansas. Originally published in 1919 as *Lindsborg Efter Femtio Ar* by Dr. Alfred Bergin, Augustana Book Concern, Rock Island, Illinois.

**LIST OF PAPERS BY JOHAN A. UDDEN** by Marlin F. Hawley, Wisconsin Historical Society

The list of Udden's published papers presented here is based on Udden's own privately printed 1924 compilation of his writings, as well as the list of publications presented by Charles L. Baker in his 1933 "Memorial of Johan August Udden" in the *Bulletin of the Geological Society of America* 44:402-413, and by Monica Heiman in her 1963 biography, *A Pioneer Geologist, Biography of Johan August Udden*. Udden's list omits several entries included in the list by Heiman and vice versa. In a few instances there are discrepancies between dates; generally, the date chosen for this list defaults to Heiman's list. The intent is neither a comprehensive bibliography for Dr. Udden nor a finding aid but rather to give readers unfamiliar with his oeuvre an idea of his scientific interests and output.

**AN OLD INDIAN VILLAGE** by Johan August Udden

The 80-page monograph, published in 1900 by Augustana College, is reproduced in facsimile form.

**Book Review**

*Silver Horn: Master Illustrator of the Kiowas* by Candace S. Greene  
Reviewed by Christine Garst