

T. R. OVERTON OF 12 MILE CREEK

By Marlin F. Hawley

Thomas Riley Overton was a co-excavator, with Handel T. Martin, of the 12 Mile Creek Paleoindian site in western Kansas in 1895, but he has remained a shadowy figure. This paper provides biographical information on Overton, revealing the circumstances that led him from the family farm in northwestern Kansas to become a paleontological field man and skilled museum preparator during the era of the Gilded Age Bone Wars.

ROCKSHELTER/PETROGLYPHS: ARCHEOLOGICAL FINDS AT 14LC22, A GREAT BEND ASPECT SITE IN LINCOLN COUNTY, KANSAS

By Randall M. Thies

A once-inhabited but now collapsed rockshelter with associated petroglyphs is located in north-central Kansas and is designated as 14LC622. Artifacts found at the site are clearly protohistoric Great Bend aspect, ancestral to the modern-day Wichita tribe. Bison bones were part of a trash midden that included a bison scapula modified as a hoe, a sandstone abrader, and a chipped stone knife with a stemmed base and an alternately beveled blade.

NO THREAD OF EVIDENCE—WHITE ROCK, WESTERN ONEOTA, AND THE KANSA: COMMENTS ON “A RETURN TO GLEN ELDER” BY JAMES O. MARSHALL

By Lauren W. Ritterbush and Brad Logan

The Glen Elder site (14ML1), a White Rock phase (Oneota) occupation in north-central Kansas, was originally described by James O. Marshall in his 1969 Master's thesis. Marshall's (2008) recent reiteration in *The Kansas Anthropologist* facilitates wider distribution of the descriptive data for the 1963 excavation of that site (see also Blakeslee et al. 2001). In addition to descriptions of the excavations and the materials recovered, Marshall presented three primary interpretations. He argued that the Glen Elder and related White Rock phase sites are Protohistoric-early Historic in age and may reflect the activities of the ancestors of the Kansa Indians. He also claimed that mound building may be a cultural trait of Oneota in the Central Plains. We review these claims based on more than 15 years of study of White Rock sites and disagree with his interpretations. Multiple radiocarbon dates and their analysis show that the White Rock phase is older than claimed by Marshall and dates to the Late Prehistoric period (Logan 1995, 1998a, 2009, 2010; Logan and Banks 1994:70-75). There is no evidence that clearly ties White Rock to the historic Kansa. Likewise, although White Rock Oneota peoples may have carried out activities at or near artificial mounds, there is no solid evidence that they built them.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SCOTT STATE PARK: 2009 KANSAS ARCHEOLOGY TRAINING PROGRAM FIELD SCHOOL

By Robert J. Hoard

A pedestrian survey of nearly all accessible portions of Scott State Park and the Scott State Game Management Area in Scott County, Kansas, documented 24 previously unrecorded archeological sites and revisited several previously recorded sites. The survey also recorded 13 new sites from adjacent or nearby private land. Surveyors encountered material from the Paleoindian to Historic periods, including several sites in locations, such as steep slopes and broad uplands, which often are considered as having low odds of containing sites. Dismal River aspect sites are by far the most common pre-industrial component in the park, although they are not as common in the surrounding region, suggesting that the atypical geological setting of the park was an attraction for these people. Limited testing of a Dismal River aspect site, 14SC409, produced *Olivella* shell beads and ceramics from the southwestern Pueblos.

THE COTTONWOOD

By Marie Fletcher

This poem was inspired by the western Kansas landscape.

Book Reviews:

Battles of the Red River War: Archeological Perspectives on the Indian Campaign of 1874 by J. Brett Cruse
Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

Hell Gap: A Stratified Paleoindian Campsite at the Edge of the Rockies by Mary Lou Larson, Marcel Kornfeld, and George C. Frison (editors)
Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

Jamestown; The Buried Truth by William M. Kelso
Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins