

***The Kansas Anthropologist* Volume 31 2010**

STERNS ON WINCHELL: AN ADDENDUM TO REYNOLDS' "A REAPPRAISAL OF WINCHELL'S PALEOLITHS OF KANSAS"

By Marlin F. Hawley

Based on unpublished field notes, this paper highlights the criticism by F. H. Sterns, a Harvard-trained archeologist, of N. H. Winchell's monograph *Paleoliths of Kansas*. In this volume Winchell argued for a long succession of Paleolithic and Neolithic cultures in Kansas. Sterns surveyed and investigated sites in the Missouri River valley, including as far west as Wabaunsee County, Kansas. While there, he also looked for evidence to support Winchell's thesis. He did not find it. The paper supplements information in Reynolds' "A Reappraisal of Winchell's *Paleoliths of Kansas*."

THOMAS R. OVERTON: PORTRAITS FROM THE FAMILY ALBUM

By Marlin F. Hawley

This brief paper presents several previously unknown images of Thomas R. Overton, one of the co-excavators of the 12 Mile Creek Paleoindian site. The images are presented courtesy of heirs of Thomas Overton's brother.

THE HORSETHIEF SITE AND UPPER REPUBLICAN ADAPTATION ALONG THE EDGE OF THE HIGH PLAINS

By Neal H. Lopinot, A. Holly Jones, Jack H. Ray, and David Byers

In April 2008 the Pawnee Watershed District, headquartered in Jetmore, Kansas, contracted Missouri State University's Center for Archaeological Research to mitigate impacts to the Horsethief site (14HO308) in advance of dam construction on Buckner Creek, Hodgeman County, Kansas. Key questions addressed in this report regard the chronological placement and cultural affiliation of the site, spatial uses of the site by the prehistoric inhabitants, site function, seasonality, subsistence, and economy. This report provides detailed information regarding the 2008 excavations and the results of specialized lithic, ceramic, archaeobotanical, and faunal analyses.

The Horsethief site is an Upper Republican manifestation on the southern periphery of the culture area. Upper Republican use of 14HO308 occurred sometime during the latter half of the twelfth century and/or early thirteenth century (between ca. A.D. 1150-1225). The site was intensively occupied for a relatively brief time during this interval. The inhabitants were large game hunters who supplemented their diet by foraging for an assortment of other resources.

Evidence was found for one semisubterranean structure and several smaller exterior roasting and/or smudging pits. An array of activities appears to have been

undertaken at the Horsethief site. These included cooking and food consumption, bone grease manufacturing, hide scraping, clothing manufacture or maintenance, pottery and bead making, and stone tool manufacture and maintenance. The presence of ceramics, a diverse assortment of lithic materials, a faunal assemblage that reflects the transport of selected parts to 14HO308, bone tools and ornamental items, and an assortment of plant foods (but not cultivated products) indicate that the Horsethief site was not a hunting camp per se, but a site where an assortment of everyday activities occurred. It was a settlement to which a series of logistical hunting and foraging activities were tethered.

Book Reviews

Medicine Creek Journals: Ena and the Plainsmen by D. Jean Smith
Reviewed by Nancy J. Arendt

Arch Lake Woman: Physical Anthropology and Geoarchaeology by Douglas W. Owsley, Margaret A. Jodry, Thomas W. Stafford, Jr., C. Vance Haynes, Jr., and Dennis J. Stanford
Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins