

**JETMORE MAMMOTH SITE (14HO1), HODGEMAN COUNTY, KANSAS**

By Brendon P. Asher and Steven R. Holen

The Jetmore Mammoth site (14HO1) near the Ness and Hodgeman County line contains the remains of a mammoth, possibly processed by humans. This inference is made from original site descriptions and sketches that are reproduced in this report. The recovery of chipped stone artifacts in 2010 also supports the possibility of a Clovis association with the mammoth remains. However, the majority of faunal materials recovered from the site prior to 2010 have since gone missing, leaving only the field notes from previous investigations to reconstruct prehistoric activities that possibly took place at the locality. Nevertheless, the descriptions of burned bones, stacked bone, bone with cut marks and spiral fractures, as well as the recovery of an end scraper fragment, produced of material from about 425 km away, makes a compelling case for this locality to be considered a Clovis site. Future investigations are warranted to confirm this possibility.

**CLOVIS ARCHEOLOGY IN THE CENTRAL PLAINS, REPUBLIC COUNTY, KANSAS**

By Jack L. Hofman

This paper documents current evidence from five sites in Republic County, Kansas, which have evidence of Clovis activity. These sites are situated in the upland portion of the county in the upper reaches of tributaries of the Republican and Little Blue rivers. The potential is high for buried deposits that may contain intact Clovis-period cultural material and paleo-environmental evidence at four of the known sites. Other Clovis evidence from the region is also summarized. The apparent intensity of Clovis activity in this area is thought to be associated with the salt marshes, seeps, and springs that are common here and would have attracted animals and provided diverse resources during Clovis time.

**THE DOUGLASS COMPLEX AND TABLE ROCK POINTS: NEW LIGHT ON OLD PROBLEMS**

By Donald J. Blakeslee

Ever since they were first defined, there has been confusion regarding the relationships between Table Rock and Bottleneck projectile points. There also has been prolonged debate about their ages, with some claiming that they are Middle Archaic and others asserting a Late Archaic affiliation. With few exceptions these points have not been found in clear enough contexts to begin to understand what other sorts of tools belong with them. This paper addresses these questions, using a very large assemblage from a nearly pure Table Rock component. It demonstrates the existence of two similar but distinct types, one of Middle Archaic age and one from the Late Archaic. In addition, a knife form is recognized that is a larger and more robust

version of the earlier type. Finally, the axes, knives, scrapers, and drills associated with the early point type are described. Together they form the Douglass complex.

### **SHAMANS OF THE BLUFFS: A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF CAUSAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH KANSAS PETROGLYPHS**

By Steven Patrick Keehner

This paper presents several petroglyph sites located in Rice County, Kansas (14RC11, 14RC10, and 14RC333) and examines the possibility for shamanic causal relationships. The history of the complicated term “shaman” is reviewed, and a new definition is proposed. Also included are reviews of the topic as it has been applied in rock art studies and of formally defined rock art traditions in the Plains. Evidence suggests that shamanic behavior may have been responsible for the petroglyphs in Rice County, but causality is not argued for without considering alternatives. Additionally, but in limited capacity, this study also highlights the effectiveness of the free image-editing software Inkscape for enhancing retrievable data from petroglyph photographs.

### **TESTING AT 14RP1: HOUSE 26, FORTIFICATION, AND GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES**

By Robert J. Hoard and Christopher S. Hord

A geophysical survey in 2007 of a Kansas Pawnee village site, 14RP1, detected what appeared to be previously unknown archeological features. Since that time, subsurface testing has confirmed that some of the geophysical anomalies are, in fact, features. A significant testing event in 2013 lends support to the interpretation of one geophysical anomaly as a previously undocumented house and identifies another anomaly as a storage pit. A hearth was identified in the center of the anomaly suspected to be a house. If it is a house, it was not burned, leaving a weak archeological signature. The pit is one of many similar anomalies, most of which are not currently identified as storage pits. Test excavations in the fortification were not sufficiently extensive to produce significant information, but the work done there and on the other anomalies gives concrete direction for methods to use in future efforts.

### **THE SEARCH FOR THE PAWNEE INDIAN WHITE FOX'S REMAINS: A SWEDISH REPATRIATION STORY**

By Eva Maria Olsson-Barton and Lewis Nisbet Ballantine

In 2004 the authors were elected repatriation representatives for Sweden by the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma Business Council to search for the remains of White Fox, a tribal member who died in Sweden in 1875. The project spanned close to a decade and took them to archives in many institutions and even into a forensic examination of specimens at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm. Although the skeletal remains of White Fox have not yet been located, the

cooperation of the Pawnee Nation, a number of Swedish academics, and the Swedish government represent an unprecedented collaboration.

### **Book Reviews**

*Exploring Variability in Early Holocene Hunter-Gatherer Lifeways* by Stance Hurst and Jack L. Hofman (Editors).

Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

*Identifying and Interpreting Animal Bones: A Manual* by April M. Beisaw

Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

*The Hogeve Clovis Cache* by Michael R. Waters and Thomas A. Jennings

Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

*Buffalo Bird Woman's Garden: Agriculture of the Hidatsa Indians* by Gilbert L. Wilson

Reviewed by Denise Wallace