

**NEW POINT TYPES FOR THE STATE OF KANSAS**

By Donald J. Blakeslee

Previously very few point types have been defined based on collections from Kansas. In contrast Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Illinois have been centers for the definition of types. This paper presents a series of newly defined types that are based on collections from Kansas, made primarily by avocational collectors.

**COLTRAIN BIFACE CACHE FROM WILSON COUNTY, KANSAS**

By Jack L. Hofman and Debi Aaron

A collection of seven bifacial artifacts made from Osagean chert was found at one time in a cultivated field on a terrace of Chetopa Creek in Wilson County, southeastern Kansas. This paper provides a description of the bifaces and information about the context of the find. The bifaces are interpreted to be of Archaic or Woodland age.

**A PREHISTORIC PIPESTONE TOOL USED FOR DENTATE-STAMPING ON POTTERY**

By Robert J. Hoard, Byron M. Strom, E. Malcolm Strom, and Robert J. Speakman

A well-made pipestone tool found in a Kansas Flint Hills creek bed is determined to have been used to create stamped decoration on pottery. This type of decoration is typical of Kansas City Hopewell and Cuesta pottery types in Kansas, dating 1–650 C.E. The source of the pipestone used to make the implement is the glacial deposits of northeast Kansas.

**NEW EXCAVATIONS IN SCOTT STATE PARK: PRELIMINARY FINDINGS FROM 14SC409**

By Sarah Trabert, Matthew E. Hill, Jr., and Delaney Cooley

Since 2013, researchers from the University of Iowa and University of Oklahoma have been investigating site 14SC409, located in Lake Scott Park, Scott County, Kansas. Originally tested in 2009 by the Kansas Archeology Training Program, site 14SC409 has yielded important information on the occupation of the region by Dismal River aspect (Plains Apache) groups and how this occupation was related to the nearby Scott County Pueblo (14SC1). Although new excavations at the site are planned, the authors have completed the analysis of existing artifact collections, and this paper summarizes these results and our preliminary findings regarding the nature and identity of the site's occupants.

## **WHEN ETHNOGRAPHY AND ARCHEOLOGY MEET: A DISCUSSION OF DISMAL RIVER ASPECT MORTUARY PRACTICES**

By Sarah Trabert and Matthew E. Hill, Jr.

Human burials are not commonly recovered from Protohistoric era (AD 1450–1700) sites on the Great Plains. The recent accidental discovery of a burial at a Dismal River aspect site (14SC409) in Kansas provides an opportunity to investigate the mortuary practices of this archeological culture. Understanding social identity during this time on the Central Plains is problematic, as the residents of 14SC409 were living in dynamic communities composed of members who likely held direct cultural ties to indigenous Plains populations and migrant Puebloan communities from the American Southwest. Ethnographic and archeological information on contemporary Central Plains, Puebloan, and Athapaskan mortuary practices were analyzed to compare to the limited data collected from this newly discovered burial. Comparisons between ethnographic burial practices and limited archeological remains are one way to make meaningful inferences concerning past burial rituals and this work indicates that the 14SC409 burial shares similarities with seventeenth through nineteenth-century Athapaskan mortuary practices.

## **INVESTIGATIONS AT 14EL311, ELLIS COUNTY, KANSAS: PRESUMED LOCATION OF BILLY DIXON'S WHISKY RANCH**

By Steven R. Roberts

The 2013 Kansas Archeology Training Program field school investigated a site south of Hays, Kansas, which was considered a prospect for the location of the short-lived road ranch, established by buffalo hunter Billy Dixon around 1870. Despite extensive metal detection, block excavation, and artifact analysis, no firm conclusion could be drawn about the use of 14EL311.

### **Book Reviews**

*Pyramids of Túcume: The Quest for Peru's Forgotten City* by Thor Heyerdahl, Daniel H. Sandweiss, and Alfredo Narvaez  
Reviewed by Denise Wallace

*Blood Run: The "Silent City"* by Dale R. Henning and Gerald F. Schnepf  
Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

*The Darkest Period: The Kanza Indians and their Last Homeland 1846–1873* by Ronald D. Parks  
Reviewed by Tricia J. Waggoner