

## **WHAT'S THE POINT? A FLINTKNAPPER'S PERSPECTIVE ON LATE ARCHAIC CORNER-NOTCHED POINTS**

By Anthony Miles

The Archaic period in North America saw the introduction of many new projectile point styles. Corner-notched points from the Middle Archaic through Woodland periods exhibited many variations. For archeologists attempting to define named types, these artifacts can blend together, especially when they have been extensively reworked. A knowledge of flintknapping, which is a form of experimental archeology, can greatly aid in differentiating one type from another. The observations in this paper are offered from the perspective of a flintknapper, who experiments with notching techniques that could be a key to distinguishing among point types.

## **THE POSITIVE SIDE OF NEGATIVE RESULTS: PLANT MICROFOSSIL ANALYSIS OF AN EARLY CERAMIC VESSEL**

By Robert J. Hoard, Crystal A. Dozier, and Jennifer Banks

The beginning of plant cultivation in Kansas prehistory is not well documented for the western plains of Kansas. The recovery of an Early Ceramic Keith phase (~200 to 1200 C.E.) pot presented the opportunity for analysis to determine if domesticated plants were cooked in the pot, which has a radiocarbon age of  $1142 \pm 44$  RCYBP (about 800 C.E.). Analysis of two sherds from the pot produced no evidence of domesticated plants remains. While disappointing, this lack of evidence for cultivated plant use is important; it is the first data set of this type that suggests Keith phase people did not cook domesticated plants. Analysis of more Keith phase vessels is needed confirm or refute these results.

## **THE WULLSCHLEGER SITE (14MH301): MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY OF SEARCHING**

By Christine D. Garst

Little was known about the Wullschleger site (14MH301) in Marshall County until the artifact collection was examined during a curation upgrade at the Kansas Historical Society. Three separate donations, accumulated more than a hundred years ago and donated in 1960, 1961, and 1987, comprise the 14MH301 assemblage. A few scant records document the circumstances of their collection. This report shares that information and sheds light on the people who lived at the Wullschleger site.

## **ONEOTA PIONEERS: CACHE PITS AND SETTLEMENT AT THE WHITE ROCK SITE (14JW1), LOVEWELL LOCALITY, NORTH-CENTRAL KANSAS**

By Brad Logan

Oneota groups from Siouan-speaking populations, probably centered along the lower Missouri River, migrated to the Lovewell locality along White Rock Creek, a tributary of the Republican River, in north-central Kansas during the late thirteenth century A.D. Deep, capacious storage pits at some sites in that locality, particularly the White Rock site, and their contents reflect prolonged settlement. Varied artifacts discarded in two pits at that site are described as their assemblages support Oneota affiliation (ceramic attributes), east-west movement or exchange (lithic raw materials, including Niobrara jasper and Flint Hills cherts), and a subsistence base of gardening and bison hunting (modified and unmodified faunal remains). That bison attracted people prior to and after Oneota occupation is evident in at least one Woodland-age component and two lodge sites of the Central Plains tradition at other Lovewell sites, as well as Kitkahahki and Cheyenne activities in and near the locality during historic time. American settlers extirpated bison from the area during contested periods of settlement A.D. 1868-1870, bringing a radically new lifeway to the Lovewell locality.

## **EXAMINATION OF CERAMIC VESSEL SHERDS FROM THE KERMIT HAYES NO. 2 SITE (14RC13), A LITTLE RIVER FOCUS SITE IN RICE COUNTY, KANSAS**

By Timothy K. Perttula

A small sample of slipped or filmed ceramic vessel sherds, collected from the Kermit Hayes No. 2 site (14RC13) in Rice County, Kansas, is discussed. The site, with a council circle, is an important ca. A.D. 1450-1700 Little River focus component of the Great Bend Aspect in the Little Arkansas River valley in central Kansas. Of the nine examined sherds, one is identified as a Geneseo Red Filmed body sherd, but the other eight have either a white slip or a white film. The form and function of the white slipped/filmed vessels are not known, but they are rare, given that Wedel (1959) did not mention any white slipped or white filmed sherds in his description of more than 4,800 sherds from the Geneseo series ceramics from other nearby Little River focus sites. A few white slipped/filmed ceramic sherds have been identified by Susan Vehik at the Thompson site (14RC9). Wedel noted that the local Geneseo series types are sand tempered, and crushed sandstone and gypsum also were used. The white slipped/filmed sherds from the Kermit Hayes No. 2 site have the same temper composition as the Geneseo series types, and these white slipped/filmed sherds were apparently made locally by the same Little River focus potters that made Geneseo Plain, Geneseo Simple Stamped, and Geneseo Red Filmed.

## **GUNFLINTS IN THE KANSAS HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S ARCHEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS**

By Christine D. Garst

This paper presents a compilation of data relating to gunflints held in the archeological collections of the Kansas Historical Society (KSHS) as of 2021. Where known, site information, material origin, and gunflint measurements are noted.

## **FROM GRIPPER SNAPPERS TO ISINGLASS: A SUMMARY OF THE KANSAS HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S 1988 AND 1990 ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT CONSTITUTION HALL (14DO321)**

By Christine D. Garst with contribution by Tim Rues

Construction began on the building that would become known as Constitution Hall in 1856. The site was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1971 and designated a National Historic Landmark for its role in the drafting of the 1857 Lecompton Constitution prior to Kansas statehood. In 1986 the property was acquired by the state of Kansas, and plans were made to open it as a historic site. Preceding restoration, Kansas Historical Society (KSHS) archeologists and crew undertook an excavation in 1988. In 1990 KSHS archeology staff monitored the lifting of the building and conducted excavations beneath while the structure was elevated for foundation repair. This paper briefly discusses the archeological fieldwork and summarizes the artifact collection of over 75,000 items from clothing fasteners to heating stove fragments and everything in between. The artifacts date from before the Civil War to post World War II.

## **JACOB V. BROWER AND THE BEGINNINGS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY IN KANSAS**

By Michael R. Penrod

Between 1897 and 1903 Jacob V. Brower conducted the first systematic archeological survey of the Kansas River watershed. He was searching for Quivira, the Indigenous site visited by Spanish explorers in 1541. In carrying out his investigation, he surveyed hundreds of sites and accumulated thousands of artifacts. Brower left behind significant documentation of his fieldwork and a substantial collection. The Kansas Historical Society has an inventory of Brower's Kansas sites, as well as artifacts gathered from those sites. While site provenience is known for some of these objects, it is not known for all. This paper examines the possibility of establishing site provenience for the specimens, using Brower's surviving field notes, memoirs, and artifact catalog. In doing so, it also explores Brower's survey activities in Kansas.

## **Book Reviews**

*People and Culture in Ice Age Americas: New Dimensions in Paleoamerican Archaeology* by Rafael Suárez and Ciprian F. Ardelean (editors). Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins.

*Household Economy at Wall Ridge: A Fourteenth-Century Central Plains Farmstead in the Missouri Valley* by Stephen C. Lensink, Joseph A. Tiffany, and Shirley J. Schermer (editors). Reviewed by C. Tod Bevitt.

*Fort St. Joseph Revealed: The Historical Archaeology of a Fur Trading Post* by Michael S. Nassaney (editor). Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins.

*Archeological Investigations at Engineer Cantonment: Winter Quarters of the 1819-1820 Long Expedition, Eastern Nebraska* by John R. Bozell, Gayle F. Carlson, and Robert E. Pepperl (editors). Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins.