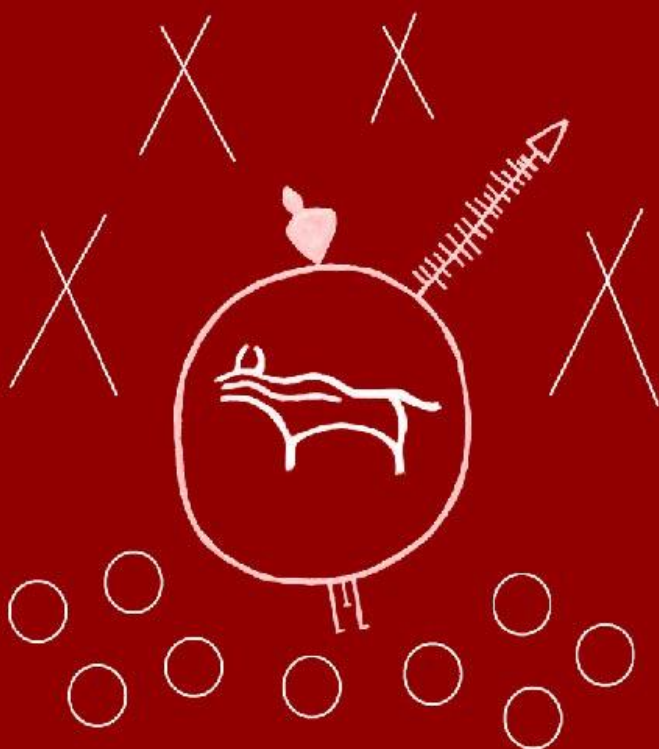


81ST PLAINS ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

October 15-20, 2024

Conference Program & Abstracts



SIKSIKAITSITAPI – BLACKFOOT TERRITORY

Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada



ETHICS AND INCLUSION POLICY STATEMENT

The Plains Anthropological Society (PAS) is committed to providing a safe and collegial space for all of our members regardless of age, ethnicity, race, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, disabilities, religion, marital status, or for reasons unrelated to professional performance. All members of the PAS deserve courtesy and respect in an environment where one can converse, interact, learn, and grow. The PAS does not tolerate harassment, assault, bullying, or intimidation. As an organization, the PAS is committed to ensuring the safety, well-being, and inclusion of all our members and guests at PAS-sponsored functions.



University of
Lethbridge



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University of Lethbridge & Royal Alberta Museum

Conference Committee

Shawn Bubel

Robert Dawe

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Conference Support & Volunteers

Chris Johnston (PAS Treasurer)

(Honourary Canadian for his heroic efforts!)

Angela Collins (PAS Webmaster)

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(Website help)

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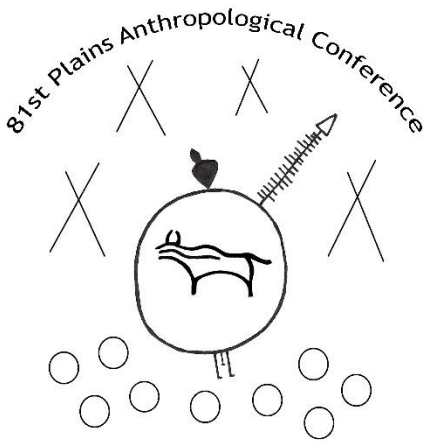
Keelan Cashmore &

the Southern Alberta Art Gallery (SAAG) Volunteers

Kyle Baines at Andrew Hilton Wine & Spirits

University of Lethbridge Archaeology Student Club

CONFERENCE LOGO



Siksikaitsitapi - Blackfoot Territory

Our logo has been designed by Piikani Chief & Council Member Albertine Crow Shoe (*Saokaakii*), who is an accomplished Blackfoot artist from Piikani Nation. She is also a skilled rancher and currently serves on the Piikani Chief & Council. Albertine creates art and jewelry inspired by her great grandfather's historic Winter Count. Her designs depict stories, language, and ways of knowing that are symbolic to the Blackfoot.

The logo for the 81st Plains Anthropological Conference

reflects rock art found on the Great Plains, north and south of the border. An encampment sits at the top of the logo and at the bottom are puff balls found throughout the prairies. In the center is a man bearing a shield decorated with a pictographic symbol of a buffalo. The images that make up the logo tell a story of bravery, resilience, and honour.

Her jewelry can be purchased at:

<https://paahtomahksikimi.ca/collections/bull-plume-studio>



TERRITORIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT STATEMENTS

University of
Lethbridge



who attend the University of Lethbridge and the contributions these Indigenous Peoples have made in shaping and strengthening the University community in the past, present, and in the future.

Oki, and welcome to the University of Lethbridge. Our University's Blackfoot name is Iniskim, meaning Sacred Buffalo Stone. The University of Lethbridge acknowledges and deeply appreciates the Siksikaitsitapii peoples' connection to their traditional territory. We, as people living and benefiting from Blackfoot Confederacy traditional territory, honour the traditions of people who have cared for this land since time immemorial. We recognize the diverse population of Indigenous Peoples



ROYAL ALBERTA
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peoples who continue to call this land home, and whose strength and resiliency remain evident in the expression of diverse cultures, languages and traditions. The Royal Alberta Museum expresses gratitude and respect for the land we use. We commit to advancing reconciliation, partnering with Indigenous peoples in our work, and creating culturally safe environments.

We acknowledge that the Royal Alberta Museum sits on Treaty 6 territory, a traditional meeting grounds, gathering place, and travelling route of the Cree, Saulteaux, Blackfoot, Métis, Dene and Nakota Sioux. We acknowledge all the many First Nations, Métis, and Inuit whose footsteps have marked these lands for centuries. We honour the many generations of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit

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Thank you to all of our sponsors! We want to acknowledge the support of the following companies and organizations.

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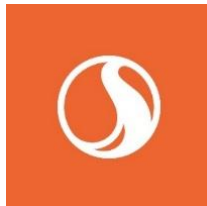
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ADVERTISEMENTS

Oki Welcome to southern Alberta, traditional territory of the Blackfoot Confederacy Nations



Chief Mountain, sacred to many First Nations, located in Montana and a southern Alberta icon



Rattlesnake Cave
near the Milk River that flows
through Montana and Alberta



Sundial Butte Medicine Wheel
with Blackfoot offering, northeast
of Lethbridge



Bison Antiquus from
North Saskatchewan River, 11,700 BP

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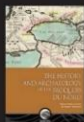
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The Cynthia Kordecki Scholarship is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization providing financial assistance to individuals to promote the scientific investigation, preservation, and publication of archaeological research in North Dakota and the Northern Plains. Research scholarships up to \$1,000 (USD) are annually awarded.

For more information please visit:

<https://www.ndarchaeology.com/scholarship>
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The Cynthia Kordecki Scholarship is a separate nonprofit organization from the North Dakota Archaeological Association (NDAA). The NDAA is a nonprofit 501(c)(4) organization.

PLAINS ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING CODE OF CONDUCT

This code of conduct applies to all participants, presenters, guests, volunteers, and other attendees at the annual Plains Anthropological Conference (PAC). We ask that all PAC attendees read and understand this code of conduct prior to the conference. As an organization, the Plains Anthropological Society (PAS) promotes inclusivity and opportunity at its annual meeting. To that end, the PAS will not tolerate any form of harassment, assault, bullying, or intimidation at PAC events, as set forth in the PAS Anti-Harassment Policy. No attendee at PAC events should be subjected to such misconduct. Accordingly, some behaviors are specifically prohibited, whether directed at other attendees, PAS volunteers, speakers, exhibitors, or event venue staff. Prohibited behaviors include any intimidating, harassing, abusive, discriminatory, or derogatory conduct.

Harassment is defined as verbal, written, or physical conduct—whether online or in-person—related to one’s protected-class identity that unreasonably interferes with an individual’s work or academic performance or creates an intimidating or hostile work, educational, or living environment. Sexual harassment specifically refers to an attempted or actual sexual act directed against another person, with-out the affirmative consent of the person, including instances where the person is incapable of giving consent. Sexual harassment includes any verbal, physical, or visual conduct of a sexual nature that is unwelcome and offensive to the recipient such that it impairs the recipient’s ability to fully participate, enjoy, or engage in PAC events. Discrimination occurs when an individual suffers an adverse consequence on the basis of a protected-class identity. Unacceptable behavior at a PAC event also includes physical or verbal abuse, intimidation, bullying, threats, efforts to annoy others, stalking, pushing, shoving or use of any physical force whatsoever against any person that creates a disturbance that is disruptive or dangerous, or creates reasonable apprehension in a person. Discussion of opposing or different viewpoints is appropriate when conducted in a respectful tone and manner that avoids personal attacks.

We expect all attendees to recognize that harassment, assault, bullying, discrimination, and intimidation are forms of professional misconduct that are antithetical to the principles and values of the PAS and the lives and careers of our members. We expect all attendees to conduct themselves with regard to codes of professional ethics, workplace guidelines and behavioral expectations, and U.S. and Canadian law.

If You Have Been Harassed or Assaulted:

For immediate help, call 911. Local police can accompany you to a hospital or health center. There is no time limit on making a police report, and filing a report does not mean you have to press a criminal case. In Alberta, Sexual Assault Support is available at 1-866-403-8000 or online through “Alberta’s One Line” (www.aasas.ca). In the United States, the National Sexual Assault Hotline 1-800-656-HOPE or the National Sexual Violence Resource Center 1-877-739-3895 can connect you with local resources. Universities also often offer free counseling or other places to anonymously discuss sexual assault and harassment.

The Plains Anthropological Society Board of Directors and conference organizers are committed to all attendees having a safe and enjoyable experience at this year’s meeting in Lethbridge. If you have any questions or concerns, please reach out to safety@plainsanthropologicalsociety.org. This email will be monitored by multiple members of the PAS, including the EIC Committee Chair, President, President-Elect, and conference organizers. We are available to provide support.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONFERENCE LOGO	ii
TERRITORIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT STATEMENTS	iii
CONFERENCE SPONSORS	iv
CONFERENCE VENDORS & BOOTHS.....	vi
ADVERTISEMENTS.....	vii
PAS CODE OF CONDUCT	xi
WELCOME TO LETHBRIDGE SIKSIKAITSIKAPI TERRITORY!	2
ABOUT CANADA.....	2
ABOUT THE VENUE	4
ABOUT THE CONFERENCE.....	8
ABOUT THE HOTEL (HOTEL MAP)	10
SCHEDULE SUMMARY.....	11
CONFERENCE SNAPSHOT	13
KEYNOTE SPEAKER	15
DETAILED DAILY SCHEDULE	17
PRESENTATION SCHEDULE	22
SYMPOSIA ABSTRACTS.....	32
PAPER AND POSTER ABSTRACTS.....	34
BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND COMMITTEES	73
CONFERENCE LOCATIONS	74
PLAINS ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY PRESIDENTS.....	75
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD RECIPIENTS	76
NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENT AWARD WINNERS	77
STUDENT PAPER AWARD WINNERS	78
STUDENT POSTER AWARD WINNERS.....	81
SCHEDULE SUMMARY	82

WELCOME TO LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA, CANADA

SIKSIKAITSITAPI TERRITORY!

Oki! We are excited to invite you to the 81st Annual Plains Anthropological Society Conference, which will be held in Lethbridge, Alberta in Canada. You will be staying in the ancestral homelands of the Blackfoot / *Siksikaitsitapi*. Lethbridge is located about an hour north of the Montana border, on the prairies east of the Rocky Mountains. The city straddles a beautiful river valley with the world's longest and highest trestle bridge connecting the two sides of the city.

Lethbridge is a cultural hub in southern Alberta, with a thriving arts and heritage community. Home to 100,000 people, there are two post-secondary institutions and numerous museums and galleries, including the Sir Alexander Galt Museum and the Fort Whoop-Up Interpretive Centre. The city is also home to the world-famous Nikku Yukko Japanese Gardens, a monument to Japanese-Canadian friendship, honoring Japanese contributions to the region.

ABOUT CANADA

Given the geographic interests of the Plains Anthropological Society, many of you will be well versed in Canadian culture. Still, we thought a brief socio-cultural primer might be of assistance or interest.

When you think of Canadian English, you probably expect to hear us say “eh” a lot, and perhaps we say it more when speaking to Americans. There are, however, distinct rules for how “eh” is used, and if you want to try speaking like a local, you’ll need to use it properly. The rule of thumb is to treat it like punctuation. It is used to prompt a response when speaking. But, we don’t actually want a long response, we just want someone to say “yes”, “uhuh”, or agree with what we are saying. We are trying to be inclusive in a conversation and help someone participate in the dialogue. A good phrase to practice with is, “Oh, it’s too bad about the Toronto Maple Leafs, eh?” We also say “sorry” a lot, but that’s easier to pick up. And remember to pronounce about as “about”.

Speaking of hockey, Alberta has two teams, the Calgary Flames and Edmonton Oilers. The two sets of fans hate each other with a passion matching Yankees-Red Sox rivalries. There are also significant numbers of Toronto Maple Leafs fans here, but everyone just feels sorry for them. If you are an American, who knows about hockey, we will probably be happy no matter who you cheer for. But, if you want a safe team to pretend to cheer for, choose the Montreal

Canadians. In Alberta, this won't upset anyone, but will make you seem like a hockey insider.

A few things you should be aware of as you cross the border. Don't bring your guns. Even in Alberta this will be a problem, but especially crossing the border, where you will be stopped. Cannabis is legal here, but it cannot cross borders. So, you shouldn't bring any with you and if you buy any up here, you'll have to use it all here. Alcohol here is very expensive with taxes, although our craft beer scene is the best in the world. You may want to plan to bring your bourbon but buy your beer here (unless you want to buy a flat of rock-bottom cheap Olympia as you drive through Montana). The drinking age in Alberta is 18, so that may entice some of your college students to come to the conference (but you might not want to tell them this...).

Canadian coffee culture is distinct and noteworthy. We are a country divided between two franchises, Starbucks and our Canadian Tim Horton's (named after a hockey player who famously had the franchise stolen away from him). Both sides of this divide claim that the other franchise over-roasts its coffee. In any case, our Canadian franchise, Tim Horton's, is famous for appealing to those who like lots of cream and sugar in their coffee. The "local" way to order is to ask for a "double-double", which has double the cream and double the sugar. Ordering a double-double and a "Maple Donut" will give you a quintessentially Canadian experience. There is a Tim Horton's within walking distance of the hotel (and really, there is one within walking distance of anywhere in any Canadian city).

Other food issues to be aware of. We don't have "Canadian Bacon" in the west and don't know what it is. When Canadians use the word "barbecue", they mean "grilling". If they are using it as a noun, they mean "a grill". And if someone claims to make southern-style barbecue (or any southern-style cuisine), be suspicious. However, our steaks are really good here. Just order a rib eye and not the brisket. What you should try here is poutine, the closest thing to a national dish. This is a Quebecois delicacy that has become a national staple. It's simple, French fries with gravy and cheese curds, delicious, and a heart attack in a cup. Now it has become trendy to add various other elements to it, but this is the foundational dish. It is the cheese curds that were the Quebecois innovation, since Canadians put gravy on everything. You'll be asked all the time at restaurants if you want a side of gravy, and it will always be brown gravy (sometimes its vegan), but never white gravy.

Generally, things are more expensive here, although with the exchange rate, that shouldn't impact American visitors (and they won't notice the expense in restaurants). One much cheaper item, however, is maple syrup. If you have a

Costco card and drive here, you can go stock up. Our candy bars (called “chocolate bars” here) are different, and often once Americans are introduced to them, they can’t ever go back. Similarly, our potato chips here have quite a few more flavours (not flavors), and Americans often really like Ketchup and Dill Pickle.

While we use the metric system for many things in Canada, it isn’t used as consistently as one might imagine. People here still think in terms of feet and inches for height, pounds in terms of their own weight. But we will order food in grams, discuss temperature in Celsius, and our speeding limits are posted in kilometers per hour. In stores, you may be confusingly asked “do you have Miles?”. Often our loyalty programs use the word miles in their names, and this is what is being asked.

Given that the conference is being held in October, you may need to bring a hat for warmth. In Canada, we call woolen hats or caps, especially the ones with pom-poms on the tops, “toques” (pronounced tuke, like Luke). If you call this a hat, the Canadians will be confused. We are used to the cold here, so don’t be surprised if you see people wearing shorts and flip flops in the snow, but maybe don’t follow their lead. You will also see lots of flannel, but the Canadian tuxedo (jean jacket and matching jeans) is no longer common.

ABOUT THE VENUE

The conference will be held at the *Sandman Signature Lethbridge Lodge*, located at 320 Scenic Drive South. We have reserved space for conference attendees, but please book early before the space sells out. The hotel overlooks the river valley and bridge, right beside the Sir Alexander Galt Museum and is a short walk from Fort Whoop Up. It is also in the heart of downtown, located within walking distance of numerous restaurants and bars.

Getting to Lethbridge

By Land

Traveling to Lethbridge via land from the United States is relatively straightforward but will involve a border crossing. While there are many border crossing points, their hours of operation are highly variable and so we recommend checking in advance of your expected arrival. Crossing at Sweetgrass-Coutts on the Montana-Alberta border is usually straightforward, regardless of weather conditions. Once you cross the border, you will get to

Lethbridge via Highway 4. For more on specifics of travel to Lethbridge, or other routes, visit: <https://tourismlethbridge.com/transportation>

By Air

While Lethbridge is home to a small airport, we recommend that those flying to the conference arrive at Calgary International Airport (YYC), where they will clear customs and immigrations, and proceed to Lethbridge by rental car, bus, or through one of our organized tours. Alternatively, Great Falls International Airport (GTF) is about a three-hour drive from Lethbridge. You will just need to ensure that you are permitted to take your rental car across the international border.

For those not wanting to rent a car, there are two bus services that can deliver you to Lethbridge.

There is a Red Arrow bus that departs the Calgary airport to Lethbridge at 5:00 pm Mondays-Thursdays. Return trips on Saturday or Sunday depart at 8:15 am and 8:30 am respectively, arriving at 11:55 am or 12:10 pm. International travellers should allow themselves at least two hours to clear customs and security in Calgary. To book transit and check for more up-to-date schedules, visit: <https://www.redarrow.ca>

Another option is Flixbus, which has just started operation in southern Alberta. There are many more Calgary-Lethbridge departures than Red Arrow, and the price is less. But Flixbus, at the time that we are writing this, does not offer a direct airport departure. These buses leave from the downtown Calgary bus terminal. During rush hour, you may need to allow yourself up to an hour to get downtown, and taxi fare will be around \$100 Canadian. Their website is: <https://www.flixbus.ca>

Getting Around Lethbridge

While all of the conference events in Lethbridge are within walking distance from the hotel, those of you arriving by bus or airplane may need to arrange separate ground transportation. Within Lethbridge, Uber operates, but other US based app-based ride-sharing services are unavailable. Taxis are available in Lethbridge but it is a good idea to reserve these in advance. Some companies to consider are (in no particular order):

Fifth Avenue Cabs (403) 381-1111
94 Cabs (403) 942-5694
Lethbridge Cabs (403) 381-4444

Royal Taxi (403) 328-5333
Bridge City Cabs (403) 329-5577

Parking

Parking at the Sandman Signature Lethbridge Lodge is free of charge. There are ample spaces available in the **rear** parking lot. Feel free to rent the largest pick-up truck you've ever dreamed of driving. You can park these anywhere in Lethbridge.

Food and Drink

There are numerous restaurants and bars within walking distance of the conference hotel. For those wanting inexpensive fare, there are fast-food restaurants right beside the hotel as well as a food court in the nearby **Park Place Mall**. Only a five-minute stroll from the hotel, you can find **Festival Square**, a semi-pedestrianized part of downtown, chock full of locally owned restaurants, bars, and coffee shops. Anywhere you stop in this area will be worth the visit. We can't list all of the places to eat and drink but here are a few of our favourites, of varying types of cuisines and price ranges.

- **The Italian Table:** Located within the hotel, this restaurant features Italian cuisine (as you can guess from the name) and is particularly noteworthy for its locally made fresh pasta. You don't need to feel guilty if you never leave the hotel because this is one of the best restaurants in town.
- **The Owl:** One of the liveliest restaurant-bars, especially memorable for its live music and trivia nights, as well as its curated collection of southern Alberta craft beers on tap, this is our setting for the optional poutine tasting Thursday night.
- **The Telegraph Tap House:** The only drawback to this restaurant/bar is its overwhelming beer menu, offering a selection from across Canada and Europe.
- **O-Sho Japanese Restaurant:** Featuring private booths, O-Sho offers traditional Japanese cuisine with a southern Alberta twist, as well as great sushi.
- **Lighthouse Akari Japanese Sushi Restaurant:** The second sushi restaurant on our list, which may seem surprising given Lethbridge's land-locked location, you can't go wrong with any of the upscale food served here.
- **Two Guys and a Pizza Place:** One of the best pizza joints in town, with some distinctly Canadian options (and award-winning ones at that), the selection of craft beer and wine will allow you to sample the best in Canada.

- **Pita Pit:** An originally Canadian chain (and the only chain on this list), Pita Pit is located near the hotel and offers healthy and vegetarian fast-food options.
- **Umami:** Not only a high-end grocery store, the expert chefs that own this establishment have created one of Lethbridge's favourite lunch menus, mixing Asian fusion recipes with local products.
- **Blanco Cantina:** If you are missing cocktails mixed with Mexican spirits, Blanco is a great option. One of your organizers has been reported to have proclaimed that the mezcal cocktails are particularly memorable, but in fact he can't remember them at all....
- **Chef Stella Diner:** Only open for breakfast and dinner, Chef Stella makes home-cooked and very rich meals. If you want to get by with only one meal in the day or want to try the ideal Canadian "diner" breakfast, this is the place to go.

There are so many more that we could list but then this becomes a travel guide and not a conference program. Trust us, you shouldn't go hungry (or thirsty) here (especially if you are coming with American dollars)!



The Sir Alexander Galt Museum

Literally next door to the conference hotel is the Sir Alexander Galt Museum & Archives. This southern Alberta regional museum features permanent as well as temporary exhibits. Located in Lethbridge's historic first hospital, the museum's modern redesign showcases a spectacular view of Lethbridge's River Valley. The gift shop offers a great selection of books on southern Alberta, as well as the works of local and Indigenous artists. **Conference attendees can visit the museum for free by showing their conference badge**, so please thank them on behalf of the Plains Anthropological Society when you stop by for a visit!

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

Registration

The registration and information table is located on the mezzanine (second floor) of the conference hotel. It will open at 6:00 pm on Wednesday and throughout Thursday and Friday.

Sessions

All paper and poster sessions will be held at the Sandman Signature Lethbridge Lodge in the Aspen and Cedar Ballrooms. The Lightning Round will be held at the Southern Alberta Art Gallery at the Thursday evening reception.

Vendors

Vendors will be located in the Birch Ballroom, situated between the two ballrooms where sessions will be held. Make sure to check the schedule, or visit the room every day, to make sure that you do not miss the vendors making only brief appearances!

Conference Merchandise

We will be selling a very limited quantity of conference t-shirts, hats, and toques at the registration table. If you previously purchased specific merchandise when you registered online, your order will be ready for you at the registration table when you check-in.

Smart Phone App

The Plains Conference 2024 schedule is available on a mobile app for your Android and iPhone smart phones. Visit <https://gridfriday.com/PAC/> to download it. If you have a previous version of the app, you will still need to download the newest version when it becomes available, as the old app will not update.

Breaks and Refreshments

Complimentary coffee, tea, and water will be provided in the hotel all day, throughout the duration of the conference. Light snacks, such as cookies or muffins, will be provided at the breaks between sessions. And keep your eyes open for Canadian Candy Bars (we call them chocolate bars) that will be (sporadically) left in convenient locations throughout the conference. If you are visiting Canada for the first time, you should try our version of “Smarties” and a “Coffee Crisp.”

ATTENTION SESSION MODERATORS:

Session moderators are responsible for uploading all the presentations scheduled within their session and/or assisting with the final installation of all

the poster presentations within their session. A laptop computer will be provided by the University of Lethbridge for use in each of the two ballrooms. Projectors will also be available in each of the ballrooms. Make sure to arrive with enough time before your session to check your equipment (either prior to the start of the morning sessions or during the lunch break for afternoon sessions). Session moderators must adhere to the presentation schedule and keep presenters on time. Please give each presenter a two-minute warning before the end of their allotted time slot. All papers are 20 minutes in length and this should be vigorously enforced. If a presenter is a “no show”, the session moderator will call a break for the appropriate amount of time. We ask all moderators to remind all attendees to silence their cell phones.

ATTENTION PAPER PRESENTERS:

Presentations must be uploaded prior to your session. A podium and a microphone will be available for use by presenters in each of the ballrooms. Please adhere to the 20-minute time length for papers as the conference itinerary is very packed and we want attendees to experience as much of the conference as possible.

ATTENTION POSTER PRESENTERS:

For those poster presenters not staying in the hotel, you are welcome to store your poster with the registration staff until it is time to hang your poster. Poster presenters scheduled to present on Thursday afternoon should plan to hang their posters over lunch break. Poster presenters scheduled for Saturday morning can hang their posters in the Cedar Ballroom either Friday evening after the keynote address or Saturday morning between 8-8:45am. Those scheduled for Saturday morning presentations need not plan to stand with their poster for the entire morning. Consult the schedule for the specific time to attend your poster. As a reminder, all posters should be no larger than 36” x 48”. Command strips or painter’s tape will be supplied by the conference organizers; no other adhesives or tacks are authorized by the hotel.

ATTENTION LIGHTNING ROUND PRESENTERS:

The lightning round will be held on Thursday evening during the reception at the Southern Alberta Art Gallery. If possible, presenters should plan to submit their presentations to the moderator in advance of the reception so that the proper timing can be set. Each slide show should consist of **exactly** 15 slides, set to advance every twenty seconds. Once the slide show begins, there are no pauses and no restarts. The time limit will be enforced by the moderator!

**ABOUT THE HOTEL
(AKA THE HOTEL MAP)**



SCHEDULE SUMMARY

Paper & Poster Presentations

	Aspen Ballroom	Cedar Ballroom
Thursday Morning	Lithics: Assemblages, Sources, and Experiments	Microbotanical Remains Across the Plains
		Student Paper Award Competition
Thursday Noon		Student Workshop
Thursday Afternoon	Material Culture and Cultural Identities	Zooarchaeology on the Canadian Prairies
	Rock Art	Student Poster Award Competition
Friday Morning	Historic Period of the Great Plains	Apachean Origins
Friday Afternoon	Collaborative Archaeologies	Environment, Landscapes, and Stone Features
Saturday Morning		General Poster Session

Business Meetings

	Event	Location	Time
Wednesday	Board Meeting	Poplar III	6:00 - 8:00 pm
Friday	Business Meeting	Cedar	4:30 - 5:30 pm
Friday	Board Meeting	Cedar	5:30 - 6:30 pm

Receptions & Field Trips

	Event	Location	Time
Tuesday	Field Trip: Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump and more	Meet in Calgary, Hampton Inn Calgary Airport North	7:00 am (Calgary) - ~ 7:00 pm
		Meet in Lethbridge, Sandman Signature Lodge	9:45 am (Lethbridge) - ~ 7:00 pm
Wednesday	Field Trip: W-O-S and more	Meet in Hotel Lobby	9:00 am - 6:00 pm
	Early Bird Party	Aspen	7:00 - 11:59 pm
Thursday	Opening Honours	Aspen	8:30 am
	City Tour	Meet in Hotel Lobby	5:00 - 6:00 pm
	Poutine Tasting	The Owl	~ 5:30 - 6:30 pm
	Thursday Reception	SAAG	6:30 - 10:00 pm
Friday	Friday Banquet & Speaker	Aspen	5:30 - 11:59 pm
Saturday	Field Trip: Historical	Meet in Hotel Lobby	1:00 - ~ 6:00 pm
Sunday	Field Trip: Sundial Medicine Wheel	Meet in Hotel Lobby, final stop in Calgary	8:00 am - 2:00 pm (Calgary)

CONFERENCE SNAPSHOT

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15

Pre-Conference Field Trip: Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump, the Crowsnest Pass, and Wally's Beach

- Calgary Departure: Meet at the Hampton Inn Calgary Airport North (7:00 am)
- Lethbridge Departure: Meet at Hotel Lobby Sandman Signature Lethbridge Lodge (9:45 am)

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16

Pre-Conference Field Trip: Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi UNESCO World Heritage Site, Fincastle, Fletcher and more

- Meet at Hotel Lobby (9:00 am)

Registration at the Mezzanine (6:00 - 9:00 pm)

PAS Board Meeting in Poplar III (6:00 - 8:00 pm)

Early Bird Party at the Sandman Signature Lethbridge Lodge, Aspen Ballroom (7:00 - 11:59 pm)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17

Registration at the Mezzanine (8:00 am - 4:30 pm)

Welcome and Opening Honours with Academic Elder Mike Bruised Head (8:30 am - 9:00 am) Aspen Ballroom

Paper and Poster Sessions (9:00 am - 5:00 pm) Aspen and Cedar Ballrooms

Vendor Booths (9:00 am - 5:00 pm) Birch Ballroom

Lethbridge City Historical Walking Tour

- Meet at Hotel Lobby (5:00 pm)

Poutine Tasting at The Owl (6:00 pm)

Reception at the Southern Alberta Art Gallery (6:30 - 10:00 pm)

- Southern Alberta Beer Tasting (7:00 pm)
- Lightning Round (8:00 pm)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18

Paper and Poster Sessions (9:00 am - 4:20 pm) Aspen and Cedar Ballrooms

Vendor Booths (9:00 am - 5:00 pm) Birch Ballroom

PAS Business Meeting (4:30 - 5:30 pm) Cedar Ballroom

PAS Board Meeting (5:30 - 6:30 pm) Cedar Ballroom

Banquet with Awards and Keynote Speaker Ernest Walker
(5:30 - 11:59 pm) Aspen Ballroom

Cash Bar (5:30 pm) & Dinner (6:30 pm)

Presentations (7:00 pm) & Keynote (7:30 pm)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19

Poster Sessions (9:00 am - 12:00 pm)

Post-Conference Field Trip: Historical Archaeology Tour

- Meet at Hotel Lobby (1:00 pm)

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20

Post-Conference Field Trip: Sundial Medicine Wheel

- Meet at Hotel Lobby (8:00 am)

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Ernest G. Walker

University of Saskatchewan

Chief Archaeologist and Co-Founder of Wanuskewin Heritage Park

Tales from the Big Empty: Interpretative Development in Plains Archaeology

The interpretative development of archaeological sites has a long history across North America and internationally. The process of achieving this type of heritage preservation can be fraught with financial and political constraints although engagement with the public at large is perhaps more important now than ever before. For the Great Plains region, this approach is in many ways made more difficult because of the relative lack of built structural elements and the perceived lack of dramatic landscape features. The perception of the Plains as the “big empty” is pervasive and reflects a lack of true understanding of the unique features of this magnificent region.

Using Wanuskewin Heritage Park located near Saskatoon, Saskatchewan as an example, archaeology, natural history, and contemporary Indigenous cultural aspirations are examined in relation to current attempts to achieve UNESCO World Heritage Inscription. In addition to archaeology, aspects of grassland restoration/preservation and the role that bison have played are critical components of this epic Canadian story.

Presenter Biography

Dr. Ernest (Ernie) Walker was born and raised in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada and attended the University of Saskatchewan. He completed his Ph.D. at the University of Texas (Austin) in 1980 and is currently Distinguished Professor Emeritus in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Saskatchewan after serving as a faculty member for 40 years.

His academic interests include the PreContact archaeology of North America with special emphasis on the Great Plains and the American Southwest. Ernie has related interests in Late Pleistocene paleontology and the environmental history of western North America including the establishment of National and state/provincial parks in both Canada and the United States. He is the founder of Wanuskewin Heritage Park near Saskatoon, which is currently a candidate for UNESCO World Heritage Site Inscription.

Dr. Walker is also well known for his involvement with law enforcement in the forensic identification of human remains and serves as a Special Constable in the Major Crimes Unit, Royal Canadian Mounted Police (F Division) and as a Consultant to the Office of the Chief Coroner in the Province of Saskatchewan. He received the Saskatchewan Order of Merit in 2002 and the Order of Canada in 2004 for service to law enforcement agencies across the country.

For many years, Ernie has maintained strong ties to the Indigenous community in Saskatchewan and Alberta with the earned traditional name *Miko Peyasew* "Red Thunderbird".

On a personal note, Dr. Walker is a member of the Canadian Bison Association and has taken an active role in the establishment and management of a bison herd at Wanuskewin. As part of his interests in dry land ecology, he is an expert cactus aficionado.

DETAILED DAILY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15

Pre-Conference Field Trip (with lunch):

- Calgary attendees meet at the lobby of the Hampton Inn Calgary Airport North at 7:00 am
- Lethbridge attendees meet at the Hotel Lobby of the Sandman Signature Lethbridge Lodge at 10:00 am

Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump, the Crowsnest Pass, Frank Slide, Wally's Beach, and More!

This full day trip will run the day before the conference begins. The centerpiece will be a visit to Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump, and its Interpretive Centre. We will also visit the Junction Site near Fort Macleod. From HSIBJ we will travel to the Crowsnest Pass in the Rocky Mountains, stopping to admire the Lundbreck waterfalls. We will visit Frank Slide, a 110 million tonne rockslide off of Turtle Mountain that buried much of the community in 1903. We will stop at the Leitch Collieries, now abandoned but one of the most important coal mining sites of the early twentieth century. We will then make our way to Wally's Beach, where some of the oldest remains from Alberta's heritage have been recovered.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16

Pre-Conference Field Trip (with lunch):

- Meet at the Hotel Lobby at 9:00 am

Writing-on-Stone / Aísínai'pi UNESCO World Heritage Site (9:00 am- 5:00 pm)

We will depart at 9:00 am for a full day field trip, arriving back in Lethbridge in time for the Early Bird party. We will travel east of Lethbridge to visit some of the major First Nations sites in the region, including Cranford (the site of numerous tipi rings), Fincastle (a bison kill site in a sand dune), and the Fletcher site (a Paleoindian bison and game kill site). The highlight of this tour is Writing-on-Stone/ Aísínai'pi UNESCO World Heritage Site, one of the most remarkable locations in the province.

Registration

The registration and information table is located on the Sandman Signature Lethbridge Lodge Mezzanine. It will be open on Wednesday from 6:00 - 9:00 pm.

PAS Board Meeting

The Wednesday evening PAS Board Meeting will take place in Poplar III from 6:00 - 8:00 pm.

Early Bird Party

The Early Bird Party will be held from 7:00 - 11:59 pm at the Sandman Signature Lethbridge Lodge, in the Aspen Ballroom, starting late enough for attendees to eat dinner before arrival. Conference attendees will be provided with beverage tickets for a complimentary Canadian Wine Tasting. Light hors d'oeuvres will be served alongside a cash bar (with great Canadian beers).

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17

Registration

The registration and information table is located on the Sandman Signature Lethbridge Lodge Mezzanine. It will be open on Thursday from 8:00 am - 4:00 pm.

Welcome and Opening Honours

The paper and poster sessions will officially begin with opening honours from Academic Elder Mike Bruised Head (*Ninnaa Piiksii* – Chief Bird) in the Aspen Ballroom, at 8:30 am. Mike Bruised Head is an Academic Elder at the University of Lethbridge and member of the Blood Tribe who has worked extensively in Kainai governance since the 1980s, including numerous stints on Chief and Council. Heavily involved in ecological, environmental, and educational organizations, Ninnaa Piiksii is also a rancher who raises horses and Black Angus cattle. He is deeply involved with efforts to bring *iinnii* (buffalo) back to the Blood Reserve and other locations throughout the plains.

Vendors

Vendor booths will be located in the Birch Ballroom, which will be open from 9:00 am - 5:00 pm. Look for the University of Lethbridge “Pop-Up Booth” that will only be at the conference on Thursday afternoon.

Paper and Poster Sessions 9:00 am - 5:00 pm (see the schedule)

Student Lunch Workshop

The student lunch workshop will be held over Thursday's lunch break from 12:00 - 2:00 pm in the Cedar Ballroom. This will be a question-and-answer session featuring four panelists, organized by current and former members of the University of Lethbridge Student Archaeology Club. Lunch will be served for registered student attendees.

Student Paper Competition

Four student papers will be presented on Thursday morning (10:40 am-12:00 pm), in the Cedar Ballroom. The Student Paper Award encourages and recognizes students who present professional quality papers at the annual Plains Conference. All students attending the Plains Conference are invited to compete for this annual award. Separate undergraduate and graduate student awards will be granted. The award is a cash payment of \$300 to undergraduates and \$400 to graduate students with the potential for invitation to submit their paper for publication in *Plains Anthropologist* in some cases. The winner(s) will be announced at the Friday evening conference banquet, to which all competition participants receive one complimentary ticket.

Student Poster Competition

The student poster competition will be held on Thursday (3:40-5:00 pm). The Student Poster Awards, given at the undergraduate and graduate level, are intended to recognize high-quality posters and associated presentations at the annual Plains Conference. All students attending the Plains Conference are invited to submit their posters for consideration. At least one student presenter for each poster should plan to attend their poster during the scheduled poster competition so that they can speak directly with the award judges. The award amounts are \$200 to undergraduates and \$300 to graduate students. The winner(s) will be announced at the Friday evening conference banquet, to which all competition participants receive one complimentary ticket.

Lethbridge City Historical Walking Tour

Join local Lethbridge Historian and City Councillor Belinda Crowson as she hosts a walking tour of downtown Lethbridge. Visit our infamous Red-Light District, Chinatown, and learn about the sordid history of the early days of Lethbridge and its transformation from a coal mining town to a college town. Meet in the hotel lobby at 5:00 pm. Final stop will be at *The Owl Acoustic Lounge*.

Poutine Tasting

Attendees are encouraged to flash their conference badge to gain VIP pricing and a special conference menu at *The Owl Acoustic Lounge*. Located across the street from the Thursday evening reception venue, this is a perfect location to try some Canadian food on your way to the next event. The chef at *The Owl* is putting together a special menu to introduce guests to poutine, the Canadian delicacy.

Evening Reception

Thursday evening's conference reception will be held at the Southern Alberta Art Gallery (SAAG), located at 601 3 Ave South. Doors open at 6:30 pm. The SAAG is a short walk from the conference hotel. Light hors d'oeuvres will be

served, although we recommend stopping to try some poutine at *The Owl* on the way to this reception! At 7:00 pm, Kyle Baines of Andrew Hilton Wine & Spirits will offer a complimentary beer tasting, showcasing some of the best craft beers from southern Alberta. At 8:00 pm, we will host our “**lightning round**” as presenters speed their way through their PowerPoint slide shows that advance every twenty seconds. There are no pauses and no “do overs”, so come cheer on your colleagues as they try to keep up with their slides!

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18

Registration

The registration and information table is located on the Sandman Signature Lethbridge Lodge Mezzanine. It will be open on Friday from 8:00 am - 4:00 pm.

Vendors

Vendor booths will be located in the Birch Ballroom from 9:00 am - 4:00 pm. The Tourism Lethbridge booth will be set up all day Friday to advise you on local travel itineraries.

Paper and Poster Sessions 9:00 am - 4:00 pm (see the schedule)

PAS Business Meeting

The Friday evening PAS Business Meeting will take place from 4:30 - 5:30 pm in the Cedar Ballroom.

PAS Board Meeting

The Friday evening PAS Board Meeting will take place from 5:30 - 6:30 pm in the Cedar Ballroom.

Evening Banquet

The Friday evening banquet, held in the Aspen Ballroom, will begin with a cash bar open from 5:30 pm. A buffet dinner will be served at 6:30 pm.

Announcements and Awards are scheduled for 7:00 pm, with keynote speaker Ernest Walker beginning his presentation at 7:30 pm. Open seating will be available for those who want to attend the presentations but are not eating at the banquet. Plan to arrive by 7:00 pm so you do not miss what will be an exciting awards ceremony!

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19

Registration

The registration and information table is located in the Sandman Signature Lethbridge Lodge Mezzanine. It will be open on Saturday from 9:00 - 11:00 am as your last chance to buy merchandise and facilitate delayed payments due to the website difficulties.

General Poster Session 9:00 am – 12:00 noon (see the schedule)

Post-Conference Field Trip:

Meet at Hotel Lobby at 1:00 pm

Historical Archaeology Tour

Southern Alberta is rich in historical archaeological heritage. We are home to Northwest Mounted Police Outposts (the Mounties), whiskey forts, ghost towns, abandoned coal mines, early industrial sites, and pioneer homesteads. Join us for an afternoon tour of some of the highlights of the archaeology of the past few hundred years. Even if historical archaeology is not your main research area, this is a field trip that should *not* be missed! We will travel throughout the southern part of the province, experiencing the dramatic and diverse landscape and visiting sites that few ever get the chance to see. Heinz Pyszczyk has put together an itinerary that everyone, even southern Alberta locals, will find exciting and memorable!

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20

Post-Conference Field Trip:

Meet at Hotel Lobby at 8:00 am

Sundial Medicine Wheel

A bus will depart from Lethbridge at 8:00 am to visit Sundial Medicine Wheel. We will plan to arrive at the Hamton Inn Calgary airport north or YYC around 2:00 pm. Those with their own vehicle can follow the bus, visiting Sundial Medicine Wheel and Blackfoot Crossing and travel home on their own from there.

PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17

Session 1, Aspen Ballroom

General Session: Lithics: Assemblages, Sources, and Experiments

Kenneth Holyoke, Moderator

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|--------------------|--|
| 9:00-9:20 | Jason LaBelle: <i>The Busse Cache Bifaces: Serving Up Platters on the High Plains of Northwestern Kansas</i> |
| 9:20-9:40 | Robert Dawe & Karen Giering: <i>Beyond Similarity: Scottsbluff Point Cloning in Central Alberta</i> |
| 9:40-10:00 | Todd Kristensen, Timothy Allan, Gary Wowchuk, Nathaniel Wowchuk, Steve Armstrong, & David Allan: <i>The Bear Gulch Obsidian Source and its Pre-Contact Indigenous Use Across North America</i> |
| 10:00-10:20 | Gary Wowchuk & Nathaniel Wowchuk: <i>Manitoba-Saskatchewan Obsidian Sourcing Project</i> |
| 10:20-10:40 | BREAK |
| 10:40-11:00 | Gareth Spicer: <i>A Lusk Period Site (8,300-7,500 BP) from the North Saskatchewan River Valley. Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, Canada</i> |
| 11:00-11:20 | Warren Davis: <i>Breaking Rocks, Breaking Camp: Stone Tool Analysis at 13LA921, a Late Archaic Camp in Southeastern Iowa</i> |
| 11:20-11:40 | Heinz Pyszczyk & Robert Dawe: <i>Grinding or Pecking?: Experiments in Quartzite Stone Maul Manufacture</i> |
| 11:40-12:00 | Eugene Gryba: <i>Long Pressure Flakers, Preform Holding Devices and Backstopping or Anvil Devices</i> |

Session 2, Cedar Ballroom

Symposium: Microbotanical Remains Across the Plains

Andrew Lints, Kali Wade, & Shalen Prado, Moderators

- 9:00-9:20** Andrew Lints: *Pottery Use and Maize Consumption by Mobile Hunter-Gatherers of the Northern Great Plains (2000 to 1150 BP)*
- 9:20-9:40** Abigail Fisher: *Dog Tales: An Application of Stable Isotope Analyses to Reconstructing Forager-Farmer Interactions*
- 9:40-10:00** Alison Hadley & Alfred Addo-Mensah: *Nicotine Residue in Tubular Stone Pipes from South Texas*
- 10:00-10:20** Kali R. Wade, Shawn Bubel, Robert Dawe, Kevin McGeough, Samantha Kondor, & Rachel Lindemann: *Using Phytoliths to Address Preservation, Site Use, and Environmental Shifts at Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump UNESCO World Heritage Site*

Session 3, Cedar Ballroom

Student Paper Award Competition

Scott Brosowske, Moderator

- 10:40-11:00** Taydem LaRocque: *Seeking Education through Public Archaeology*
- 11:00-11:20** Sam Judson & Lindsay Amundsen-Meyer: *Weaving Knowledge Together: Bringing Alberta Archaeology to the Public*
- 11:20-11:40** Mavis Chan: *A Deadly Visual Illusion: Visibility and Least Cost Path Analysis on Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump UNESCO World Heritage Site*
- 11:40-12:00** Nicko Linares, Andrea Freeman, Glenn Stuart, & Calla McNamee: *A Cross-Examination of Paleolandscape in the Canadian Prairie Ecoregion*

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 17

Session 4, Cedar Ballroom

Student Workshop: Digging Into the Details: Question and Answers

Mavis Chan, Taralyn Niggli, Matthew Sawchuk, & Hannah Wilson, Moderators

12:00-2:00 Panelists: Rachel Lindemann, Tammi Mills, Sarah Newstead, & Taydem LaRocque

Session 5, Aspen Ballroom

General Session: Material Culture and Cultural Identities

Tara Million, Moderator

2:00-2:20 Kyle Belanger: *A Rare Tool Type on The Northern Plains; The Corner-Tang Knife*

2:20-2:40 Karen Giering: *Elk Ivory Pendants in Alberta*

2:40-3:00 Douglas Bamforth & KC (Kristen) Carlson: *Social Identity, Architectural Patterns on the Central and Northern Plains, and Peopling the Ponca Creek Sites*

3:00-3:20 Tobi Krahulic, Alison Landals, & Dale Walde: *The Piapot Creek Site (EaOg-25): A Middle Missouri Tradition Overwintering Site in Southwestern Saskatchewan?*

Session 6, Cedar Ballroom

Poster Symposium: Zooarchaeology on the Canadian Prairies: New Perspectives, Data, and Interpretations

Tatiana Nomokonova, Moderator

2:00-3:20

Megan Bieraugle: *Ageing Wolves Through Crown Height Measurements and its Implications for Ageing Canids*

Faith Boser: *The Zooarchaeology of kê-mâmâwaîbik: A Pericolonial Site on the Northwestern Great Plains*

Ryan Breslawski: *Middle Holocene Bison Carcass Processing: How Does the Canadian Prairies Compare to the Rest of the Great Plains?*

Christopher N. Jass, Christina I. Barrón-Ortiz, Karen Giering, Kris Fedyniak, Will Taylor, & Kyle Forsythe: *Historic Hooves: Records and Radiocarbon Dates of Horses (Equus) in Alberta in the Late Holocene*

Robert Losey: *Estimating Dog Age at Death through Cranial Suture Obliteration*

Tatiana Nomokonova & Grace Kohut: *The Fletcher Site, Bison, and Zooarchaeology*

Kathleen Willie: *Bison in the Opimihaw Valley*

Session 7, Aspen Ballroom

General Session: Rock Art

TBA, Moderator

3:40-4:00 Michael Turney & Landon Bendiak: *Unravelling Rock Art Complexity at Writing-on-Stone: Vertical Series and Beyond*

4:00-4:20 Mavis Greer & John Greer: *Pre-contact Rock Art Along the Sweetwater River in Central Wyoming*

4:20-4:40 Cameron Dimmick: *Archaic Period Tracks and Trackways at Montana's Vissotzky Site*

4:40-5:00 James Keyser: *Atlatl Technology at the Vissotzky Petroglyphs*

Session 8, Cedar Ballroom

Student Poster Award Competition

Shawn Bubel, Moderator

3:40 - 5:00

Aleah Kuhr: *Five Decades Later: A Fresh Perspective on the Integrity of the Porcupine Peak Site in Summit County, Colorado*

Tammi Mills: *The Digital Preservation of DkPj-23, a Petroglyph Site at Head-Smashed-In Buffalo*

Hayden Montandon: *Temporal Change at 14RC3 and the Ancestral Wichita in Central Kansas*

Dalton Pierce: *The Bolin Cache: Comparison to the Lithic Caches of Colorado*

Victor Prieto: *Archaeology, Illustration, and the Importance of Artists in the Field*

Isabella Rosinko: *A Preliminary Analysis of Faunal Remains at the Shepard Site (34CU220): An Ancestral Wichita Middle Plains Village Site in Eastern Oklahoma*

Matthew Sawchuk: *Examining Bison Taxonomy in the Lowest Kill Site Deposits at Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump*

Erica Van Vugt, Madisen Hvidberg, Pete Dawson, & Lindsay Amundsen-Meyer: *The Challenges of Digitally Preserving Collapsed Heritage Buildings—The Leavings of Willow Creek*

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17

Session 9, Southern Alberta Art Gallery

Lightning Round

Kevin McGeough, Moderator

8:00 pm

Gabriel Yanicki: *A New Name for Wally's Beach, and Why We Need It*

Christopher N. Jass: *The Other Side of Wally's Beach: Perspectives from Palaeontology*

Kim Thompson: *The Transport of Obsidian into Three of the Earliest Beringian Sites Begs the Question: Was the Ice-Free Corridor Breached from the South!*

Tommy Y. Ng: *What's in a Name? FBR or FCR?*

Mary Adair: *The Latest HOT Identification in Plains Archaeobotany*

Holyoke, Kenneth: *There's No "East" in Alberta, But There is an Easterner: Perspectives from New Brunswick Archaeology*

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18

Session 10, Cedar Ballroom

Symposium: Apachean Origins and Interactions on the Plains Margins

John W. Ives, Moderator

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|--------------------|---|
| 9:00-9:20 | John W. Ives: <i>Some Current Context for Apachean Origins Research</i> |
| 9:20-9:40 | Conor Snoek: <i>Tracing Dene History Through the Lexicon</i> |
| 9:40-10:00 | John W. Ives, Kevin P. Gilmore, Edward A. Jolie, & Benjamin Bellorado: <i>The Subarctic in the Southwest? The Advent of Leather Footwear in a World of Sandals</i> |
| 10:00-10:20 | Todd, M. Kristensen, John M. Duke, John W. Ives, Steve Armstrong, & David Allan: <i>Pre-contact Nephrite (Jade) in Western Canada: The Significance of a Toolstone from Ancestral Salish Homelands among Ancestral Dene and Algonquian-speakers</i> |
| 10:20-10:40 | BREAK |
| 10:40-11:00 | John W. Ives & Dale Fisher: <i>Can Lithics from Perishable-Rich Assemblages Help in Discerning Proto-Apachean Assemblages with Limited Preservation?</i> |
| 11:00-11:20 | Matthew E. Hill, Jr., Margaret E. Beck, Derick Juptner, & Faith Sandström: <i>Bison, Dogs, and Turtles: Ancestral Ndee (Apache) Settlement and Hunting Economies on the Central High Plains</i> |
| 11:20-11:40 | Joel Janetski: <i>A Curious Incised Stone from Promontory Cave 2</i> |
| 11:40-12:00 | John W. Ives: <i>Dene Ties Across the Southern Rockies</i> |

Session 11, Aspen Ballroom

Symposium: Archaeology and History of the Historic Period of the Great Plains

Heinz Pyszczyk, Moderator

- 9:00-9:20** Gerald Oetelaar & D. Joy Oetelaar: *Revisiting the Seasonal Round as a Sustainable Resource Management Strategy*
- 9:20-9:40** Lawrence Todd: *Post-Contact Archaeology in High-Elevation Zones of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, NW Wyoming*
- 9:40-10:00** Brian Vivian: *Finding Fidler*
- 10:00-10:20** Rachel Lindemann: *Boots, Bottles, and Bullets: Excavations at the Original Townsite of Fort Macleod*
- 10:20-10:40** **BREAK**
- 10:40-11:00** Dawn Wambold: *The Search for the Métis in Southern Alberta*
- 11:00-11:20** Solène Mallet Gauthier: *The Chimney Coulee (DjOe-6) Site: A Laboratory for Métis Archaeology*
- 11:20-11:40** Zoe Cascadden-Jassal, Madisen Hvidberg, & Peter Dawson: *Vanishing Icons: Digitally Preserving Grain Elevators in the Canadian*

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 18

Session 12, Cedar Ballroom

General Session: Environment, Landscapes, and Stone Features

TBA, Moderator

- 2:00-2:20** Alison Landals, Jeremy J. Leyden, Martin J.R. Hall, Daniel Martin-Vega, & Stephen Russell: *A Newly Identified Mechanism for Patterned Taphonomic Alteration Noted in a Bison Bone Bed in Southern Alberta: Infestation by Blow Flies (Diptera, Calliphoridae)*

- 2:20-2:40** Craig Lee, David Christianson, Nathan Chellman, Joe McConnell, Gregory Pederson, & David McWethy: *The Archaeoecology of Alpine Snow and Ice at the Edge of the Great Plains*
- 2:40-3:00** Mackenzie Cory, Carlton Shield Chief Gover, & Simon Radchenko: *Looking Beyond Localities: Investigating the Extent of Occupations across the Hell Gap Landscape*
- 3:00-3:20** Lindsay Amundsen-Meyer & Laureen Bryant: *University of Calgary Excavations at EgPm-143, A Stone Circle Site in Nose Hill Park*
- 3:20-3:40** Margaret Kennedy: *Rock Alignments and Coulee Kill Sites in the Lower Red Deer/South Saskatchewan Rivers Area*
- 3:40-4:00** Tammi Mills & Craig Coburn: *Locating Stone Features Using Thermal Drone Data at an Experimental Test Site*

Session 13, Aspen Ballroom

General Session: Collaborative Archaeologies

Conor Snoek, Moderator

- 2:00-2:20** Nolan Johnson & Trent Carney: *The Curious Case of Site 25DO214*
- 2:20-2:40** J. Signe Snortland & Kimball Banks: *Airlie House Revisited: Visioning Future Directions in Cultural Resource Management Archaeology Workshop*
- 2:40-3:00** Tim Panas & Karin Steuber: *Dust Still on Our Boots: Extremely Initial Results from the Coteau Lakes Archaeological Project*
- 3:00-3:20** Dave Williams, Matt Reed, MaKenzie Coufal, & Nolan Johnson: *The Massacre Canyon Oral Tradition and Archeology Project, Year 2*
- 3:20-3:40** Timothy Weston: *The Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP), Public Outreach and Citizen Science in the Central Plains: A Case Study from Bourbon and Crawford Counties, Kansas*

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19

Session 14, Cedar Ballroom

General Poster Session

TBA, Moderator

*Posters will be up from 9:00 am – 12:00 pm but authors will present at times noted below.

A. Early Populations in North America

9:00-10:00

Brian Goodrich & Nolan Johnson: *Initial Impressions on the Discovery of a Clovis Point at Courthouse and Jail Rocks*

Margaret Patton, Clint Boyd, Ed Murphy, & Brittany Brooks: *Ground Penetrating Radar at a Mammoth Site in Northwest North Dakota*

Michael Peterson & Marcel Kornfeld: *Folsom Fluting in Southwestern Wyoming: A View from the Krmpotich Site*

B. Methods and Technologies

10:00-11:00

Kaylee Kerns: *The Development and Use of FactorEarth Record with Metcalf Archaeology*

Rosemary Lieske Vides & Cohen Burgess: *Challenges to Geophysical Data Collection in Disaster-Prone Areas*

Lydia Sykora, Justin Tackney, Caroline Kisielinski, Kristine G. Beaty, Mary Adair, Adam Rutherford, Pontus Skoglund, Austin Reynolds, & Jennifer Raff: *Paleogenomic Variation of Great Plains Populations: Ancient DNA from Wichita and Affiliated Tribe's Ancestors*

Lawrence Todd, Daniel Dalmas, & Kyle Wright: *Long-term Surface Archaeology and Regional Data Collection: GRSLE Project 2002-2024*

Sarah Trabert & Brandi Bethke: *Community Outreach Efforts at ichaskhah site (34CD826) in Caddo County, OK*

C. Site Investigations

11:00-12:00

Brandi Bethke, Leland Bement, & Jennifer Haney: *Archaeological Investigations at Stone Ring Sites in Cimarron County, Oklahoma*

Chris Moller, Jack Kitchen, Abigail Magee, Jack Oxenreiter, & Mackenzie J. Cory: *Results of the 2024 Washington State University Archaeological Field School*

Veronica Mraz: *Scraping By: A Lithic Use-Wear Analysis of Tools Recovered from Two Sites in SE Iowa*

Lawrence Todd, Daniel Dalmas, Paul Burnett, Ajla Auker, Zach Downey, Kayta Guillory, Charles Orngard, Ethan Reid, & Sophia. Zekas: *Glimpses of the Past: Castle Creek (Washakie Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest) 2024 Inventory*

SYMPOSIA ABSTRACTS

PAPER SYMPOSIA

Apachean Origins and Interactions on the Plains Margins

Organizer: John W. Ives (University of Alberta)

Friday 9:00-11:40 am, Cedar Ballroom

The vast expansion of Dene speakers from the Subarctic to northern Mexico is one of the most significant aspects of North American human history. Yet, this topic is lightly investigated, perhaps in part because it requires careful consideration of records encompassing the Arctic, Subarctic, Plateau, Plains, Great Basin, and Southwestern worlds. In terms of material culture, researchers need to be aware of what is typical of archaeological records in the regions in which there was Dene migration, and what may be atypical, and possibly reflective of sojourning Dene speakers moving toward southern Plains, Southwestern, and Pacific coast homelands. Papers in this session will provide a current synopsis of Apachean origins research (including a stress on the value of a transdisciplinary search image), explore far-reaching axes of interaction that may have enhanced proto-Apachean population movements, and discuss the regional factors influencing profound forces of ethnogenesis affecting ancestral Apachean populations.

Archaeology and History of the Historic Period of the Great Plains

Organizer: Heinz Pyszczuk (University of Lethbridge)

Friday 9:00-11:40 am, Aspen Ballroom

The Great Plains of North America cover a vast (1,125,000 square miles or 2,900,000 square km), diverse land area, encompassing the western parts of the United States and Canada. Starting approximately 250-300 years ago, this region's Indigenous peoples saw considerable change and upheaval, first with the appearance of European articles and technologies, the eventual arrival of White explorers and traders, and ending with permanent settlement on traditional Indigenous lands. This session focuses on this more recent post-contact period, including regional ethnohistory, fur and whiskey trade, settlement and ranching, mining, and urbanization. We welcome papers that explore the changes that took place to the Great Plains landscape, material culture, architecture, subsistence, or settlement patterns of the respective peoples living there. What adaptive strategies were incorporated by the different groups to cope with the Great Plains geography and environment, and how did they manifest themselves in the archaeological and historic records?

Microbotanical Remains Across the Plains

Organizers: Andrew Lints (University of Alberta), Kali Wade (Atlatl Archaeology Ltd), & Shalen Prado (University of Saskatchewan).

Thursday 9:00-10:20 am, Cedar Ballroom

Paleoethnobotany/archaeobotany in the Plains region has historically focused on macrobotanical remains (e.g., wood charcoal and carbonized seeds); yet, standout studies of microbotanical residues have made significant impacts in our understanding of human-environment interactions in this ecozone. In this symposium we will explore the study of microbotanical archaeobotany in the Plains region, and we invite papers focused on current and past archaeobotanical work in the Plains, including how human–plant interactions are investigated in this ecozone through microbotanical remains such as pollen, starches and phytoliths. Papers in this symposium can span any time period and may present on a range of topics including but not limited to data, methodologies, sampling strategies, community involvement/engagement, and theory. We encourage students of all levels, early-career scholars, Indigenous researchers, community members, and avocational archaeologists to participate.

POSTER SYMPOSIA

Zooarchaeology on the Canadian Prairies: New Perspectives, Data, and Interpretations

Organizer: Tatiana Nomokonova (University of Saskatchewan)

Thursday 2:00-3:20 pm, Cedar Ballroom

Zooarchaeology is an increasingly diverse field, and its methods are steadily improving. This session utilizes zooarchaeology to explore past human-animal interactions on the Canadian Prairies and its adjacent territories. It welcomes contributions focusing on a variety of animal species and from any chronological period. The posters will address a wide range of topics, including efforts to improve zooarchaeological methodologies, the development of innovative theoretical frameworks, and the production of novel data on past diets, subsistence trends, and social aspects of living with animals. This symposium especially welcomes studies focusing on improving past human-animal relationships through the study of legacy collections.

PAPER AND POSTER ABSTRACTS

*Student competition entries.

Adair, Mary (University of Kansas). *The Latest HOT Identification in Plains Archaeobotany* [Lightning Round Presentation]. Curated collections occasionally provide for unexpected discoveries. At times, these are hiding in plain sight. A recent identification of an unusual food remain was made from collections recovered by the University of Kansas in 1949, under the direction of Carlyle S. Smith from a late seventeenth-century Pawnee occupation. Hopefully, this 5-minute lightning round presentation will be enough time to provide all the important information.

Adair, Mary — see **Sykora, Lydia**

Addo-Mensah, Alfred — see **Hadley, Alison**

Allan, David — see **Kristensen, Todd J.**

Allan, Timothy — see **Kristensen, Todd J.**

Amundsen-Meyer, Lindsay (University of Calgary) & **Laureen Bryant** (Calgary Parks and Open Spaces). *University of Calgary Excavations at EgPm-143, A Stone Circle Site in Nose Hill Park* [Paper Presentation]. Nose Hill is a prominent landform in the Calgary area, and one of the City of Calgary's largest park spaces. While hundreds of citizens pass through the park each week, few are aware of the rich and long-term history of this place. In this paper, we explore the long-term history of Nose Hill and discuss excavations conducted within the park at archaeological site EgPm-143, a stone circle site, by the University of Calgary archaeology field school in spring 2024. We detail the spatial distribution of belongings in our excavations, which included significant work outside of the stone circle in outdoor space within the camp, and compare this to previous models of stone circle artifact distribution. Finally, the policy implications of this research are explored with regards to how excavation of stone circles are approached in an industry context.

Amundsen-Meyer, Lindsay — see **Judson, Sam**

Amundsen-Meyer, Lindsay — see **Van Vugt, Erica**

Armstrong, Steve — see **Kristensen, Todd J.**

Auker, Ajla — see **Todd, Lawrence**

Bamforth, Douglas (University of Colorado Boulder) & **KC (Kristen) Carlson** (Augustana University). ***Social Identity, Architectural Patterns on the Central and Northern Plains, and Peopling the Ponca Creek Sites*** [Paper Presentation]. Plains Village archaeologists have generated an enormous body of detailed data over decades on variation in residential architecture over the last millennium, data that document regional geographic variation and significant temporal change in house design. Our goal is to review what Plains archaeologists have written about the balance of cultural preferences and material needs that contributed to architectural variation in order to try to identify patterns with social rather than practical implications. Our particular concern is the source of the large population that moved into the Ponca Creek drainage in northeastern Nebraska in the mid- to late 1200s. We follow Joe Tiffany in suggesting that at least some of this population moved from eastern Initial Middle Missouri towns and we document regional architectural patterns supporting this.

Banks, Kimball — see **Snortland, J. Signe**

Barrón-Ortiz, Christina I. — see **Jass, Christopher N.**

Beaty, Kristine G. — see **Sykora, Lydia**

Beck, Margaret E. — see **Hill, Matthew E., Jr.**

Belanger, Kyle (Circle CRM Group Inc.). ***A Rare Tool Type on The Northern Plains; The Corner-Tang Knife*** [Paper Presentation]. In 2017, during mitigation excavations in Cypress Hills Provincial Park in southeastern Alberta, a small, well-crafted corner-tang knife was recovered. Having originated in central Texas, the use and adaption of the corner-tang biface/knife expanded northward throughout the Great Plains of North America during the middle-late period in prehistory. Many have surmised that it was manufactured to function as either a multi-purpose cutting implement or an exchange/prestige item traded between prehistoric peoples. While the corner-tang knife has been recovered in the northern Great Plains, it is relatively rare, and somewhat of a novelty. This presentation will discuss the significance of this recovery and how such a rare tool type aids our understanding of trade and movement of prehistoric peoples within the Great Plains throughout prehistory.

Bellorado, Benjamin — see **Ives, John W.**

Bement, Leland — see **Bethke, Brandi**

Bendiak, Landon — see **Turney, Michael**

Bethke, Brandi (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), **Leland Bement** (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), & **Jennifer Haney** (Oklahoma Archeological Survey).

Archaeological Investigations at Stone Ring Sites in Cimarron County, Oklahoma [Poster Presentation]. The stones used to hold down lodge covers survive as circular “tipi rings” over much of the Great Plains and are often used by archaeologists to designate evidence of both short- and long-term camp locations. While studies of stone ring sites are commonplace in the Northern Plains and Rocky Mountains, there has been less work identifying and testing similar sites in the Southern Plains, particularly in Oklahoma. Pedestrian surveys conducted over the course of several field seasons in Cimarron County, Oklahoma recorded fourteen open camp sites containing stone circle architecture. This talk presents the results of survey and test excavations undertaken at four of these sites—34CI510, 34CI521, and 34CI526—to better understand the temporal placement, cultural affiliation, subsistence adaptation, migration, and trade alliances of Late Precontact and Early Contact period groups in the Black Mesa region.

Bethke, Brandi — see **Trabert, Sarah**

Bieraugle, Megan** (University of Alberta). ***Ageing Wolves Through Crown Height Measurements and its Implications for Ageing Canids [Poster Presentation]. People, wolves, and dogs have interacted in various ways for millennia, but most aspects of these relationships remain poorly understood. Understanding canid age at death can provide insights into these relationships and how they vary. This study uses 368 known-age modern wolves from Alberta, Yellowstone National Park, and the Northwest Territories to examine how tooth wear rates correlate with age. Our results show a moderately strong correlation between tooth crown-height and age. Correlations improve when populations are examined individually. Body size, sexual dimorphism, and diet likely influence the variance seen in crown heights, though the differences are statistically insignificant in many of our samples. Using tooth crown-heights to age archaeological dogs will be more difficult due to the increased variation in body size, diet, and living conditions. Crown-height measurements will be most informative about age at death when correlations are established for specific, local populations of canids.

Boser, Faith** (University of Alberta). ***The Zooarchaeology of kâ-mâmâwaibik: A Pericolonial Site on the Northwestern Great Plains [Poster Presentation]. Lake Midden (EfNg-1) is a Pericolonial period, Mortlach phase site located in a coulee along Last Mountain Lake in Southern Saskatchewan. The site dates from the 15th to 17th centuries, and includes a mixture of faunal remains, stone and bone tools, ice gliders, pottery, and European trade goods. The faunal collection comprises over 200,000 objects ranging from whole elements to

small fragments with varying degrees of preservation. The collections stem from looting activities during the 1940s to 1950s and systematic excavations in the 1950s through the 1990s. Although portions of the faunal collection have been included in a few unpublished analyses, the entire collection has yet to be systematically analyzed. Current taxonomic identifications have determined bison is the most prevalent taxon, followed by canids (wolves, dogs, coyotes, and foxes). Fetal bison remains are also present and have been used to establish the seasonality of the site. Other taxa have been identified in lower numbers, such as badger, skunk, rabbit, bear, deer, beaver, birds, and most interestingly, horse. This paper discusses ongoing master's research involving the comprehensive, systematic identification and analysis of the faunal remains and presents the preliminary results.

Boyd, Clint — see **Patton, Margaret**

Breslawski, Ryan (Southern Methodist University, AR Consultants Inc.). ***Middle Holocene Bison Carcass Processing: How does the Canadian Prairies Compare to the Rest of the Great Plains?*** [Poster Presentation]. Bison hunting changed significantly during the Middle Holocene. On the Canadian Prairies, this period saw the emergence of grease rendering and bison jumps. In contrast with the Canadian Prairies, bison hunting on the Central Plains appears more similar to the Early Holocene, and bison population declines on the Southern Plains may have forced people to turn to other animal food sources. This collections-based study examines how fragmentation patterns in bison assemblages reflect this heterogenous subsistence landscape. Relationships between fragmentation intensity and latitude indicate that bison bone was more thoroughly utilized on the Canadian Prairies than anywhere else on the Great Plains. However, fragmentation extent varies little by latitude. These trends are robust to variation in post-depositional fragmentation, as measured by the fresh fracture index. Fragmentation intensity is generally interpreted as reflecting grease rendering, whereas fragmentation extent is typically viewed as measuring the extent of marrow extraction. Overall, these archaeofaunal patterns are consistent with other lines of evidence pointing to more intensive bison carcass processing, much of which was likely in the form of grease rendering, on the Canadian Prairies than the remainder of the Great Plains.

Brooks, Brittany — see **Patton, Margaret**

Bryant, Laureen — see **Amundsen-Meyer, Lindsay**

Bubel, Shawn — see **Wade, Kali R.**

Burgess, Cohen — see **Lieske Vides, Rosemary**

Burnett, Paul — see **Todd, Lawrence**

Carlson, KC (Kristen) — see **Bamforth, Douglas**

Carney, Trent —see **Johnson, Nolan**

Cascadden-Jassal, Zoe (University of Calgary), **Madisen Hvidberg** (University of Calgary), & **Peter Dawson** (University of Calgary). ***Vanishing Icons: Digitally Preserving Grain Elevators in the Canadian Plains*** [Paper Presentation]. As agricultural expansion of the Canadian plains was tied to settlement in the prairies during the 19th and 20th centuries, the construction of grain elevators was an important economic development for most small towns. At the peak of their use, 5,700 grain elevators existed on the Canadian plains and many agricultural towns had multiple elevators, with upwards of 5 or 6 of these iconic structures lining their railways. For many locals who grew up in these towns, the elevators were synonymous with the plains landscape. However, current estimates suggest that less than a hundred of Canada's total grain elevators remain standing, the rest having been lost to development, disrepair, upkeep costs or natural disasters. In this paper we discuss innovative technological approaches to digitally preserving these structures using three recent case studies from Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan where we have documented the Markinch, Ogilvie, and Nanton elevators with a combination of reality capture technologies. We will review the different methods employed at each site, the community-driven reasons for documentation of these structures, as well as our best practices for preserving these iconic prairie structures for future generations.

Chan, Mavis** (University of Calgary). ***A Deadly Visual Illusion: Visibility and Least Cost Path Analysis on Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump UNESCO World Heritage Site [Paper Presentation]. Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump UNESCO World Heritage Site is located in the northwestern Great Plains in southern Alberta, Canada. For millennia, Indigenous people made use of the natural landscape and constructed features to carry out many successful bison drives. The visual illusion, where the cliff seems to be part of the continuing landscape, is one of the key factors incorporated into the hunting strategy used. This element is hard to document and articulate without being physically present at the site. Photographs can only provide a two-dimensional perspective and are tied to numerous biases (lens angle, camera height, etc.). Geographic Information Systems (GIS) tools can be used to study how the landscape and cultural features were tied to the hunting method used at the site. A visibility analysis was carried out to examine what is visible to observers at specific geographical positions, specifically what would be visible to the communal hunters and the bison from different perspectives. Least cost path analysis

(LCPA) was used to determine the optimal path between locations, thereby examining the entwined geospatial relationship between the location of the gathering basin, the construction of drive lanes, and the eventual movement of the herd over the cliff. The results are a more comprehensive understanding of the combined natural and cultural landscape.

Chan, Mavis (University of Calgary), **Taralyn Niggli** (University of Lethbridge), **Matthew Sawchuk** (University of Lethbridge) & **Hannah Wilson** (University of Lethbridge). ***Digging Into the Details: Question and Answers*** [Student Workshop]. Led by current and previous members of the University of Lethbridge Student Archaeology Club, this workshop is a Question & Answer session with 4 panelists involved in various aspects of the field, including academia, cultural resources management (CRM), and Indigenous / public archaeology. The majority of the session will be held in the form of an open floor Q&A, where student audience members can participate and ask questions. There will be a fun icebreaker and a free lunch for registered students.

Chellman, Nathan — see **Lee, Craig**

Christianson, David — see **Lee, Craig**

Coburn, Craig — see **Mills, Tammi**

Cory, Mackenzie J. (Washington State University), **Carlton Shield Chief Gover** (University of Kansas), & **Simon Radchenko** (University of Stavanger). ***Looking Beyond Localities: Investigating the Extent of Occupations across the Hell Gap Landscape*** [Paper Presentation]. During the 2024 field season personnel from the University of Kansas, University of Stavanger, and Washington State University initiated a new project examining the broader landscape surrounding Hell Gap (48GO305). The intent of the project is to methodologically incorporate observations from the impromptu surface surveys of previous crews into an understanding of the later occupations of the property, especially those relating to domestic use of the area, while also developing a field school dedicated to training students in both Western and Indigenous archaeological frameworks. As a result of this summer's preliminary work we identify four different goals for the coming field season: 1) Linking the current Hell Gap block-unit grid system to the NAD 83 datum; 2) Recording a historic occupation in the vicinity of Localities III and V; 3) Testing stone circles containing high densities of chipped stone debitage at 48GO556; and 4) Survey of several hillslopes along the western edge of the property for evidence of raw material acquisition.

Cory, Mackenzie J. — see **Moller, Chris**

Coufal, MaKenzie — see **Williams, Dave**

Dalmas, Daniel — see **Todd, Lawrence**

Davis, Warren (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist). ***Breaking Rocks, Breaking Camp: Stone Tool Analysis at 13LA921, a Late Archaic Camp in Southeastern Iowa*** [Paper Presentation]. Site 13LA921 is a Late Archaic winter camp investigated in 2022–23 during archaeological excavations funded by the Iowa Department of Transportation in southeastern Iowa. As intact upland archaeological sites are generally uncommon in agricultural states such as Iowa, the recovery of cultural materials from an understudied landscape context provided an important opportunity for research. This paper presents the results of macroscopic lithic analysis and raw material analysis of debitage and chipped stone materials from investigations at 13LA921.

Dawe, Robert (Royal Alberta Museum) & **Karen Giering** (Royal Alberta Museum). ***Beyond Similarity: Scottsbluff Point Cloning in Central Alberta*** [Paper Presentation]. In central Alberta, a variety of the Scottsbluff projectile point exhibits a morphology that is so exactly replicated in several examples that they must have been made by a common group, and possibly the same person. The sample size of this peculiar type is quite small but the conformity to exacting dimensions in this group warrants the assignment of a common type name which we propose to be the Redwater variant of the Scottsbluff projectile point type. The Redwater type points that have been identified are almost exclusively Knife River Flint, the closest source of which is more than 1100 kilometres from where these artifacts were recovered. What remains to be understood is the mechanism by which such artifact clones came to light so far from the source of the stone the majority of these were made from. It is hypothesized that these artifacts were manufactured by a craft specialist, but whether the manufacture occurred in the toolstone source area, or near the location of recovery, remains an enigma.

Dawe, Robert — see **Pyszczyk, Heinz**

Dawe, Robert — see **Wade, Kali R.**

Dawson, Peter — see **Cascadden-Jassal, Zoe**

Dawson, Peter — see **Van Vugt, Erica**

Dimmick, Cameron (Oregon Archaeological Society). *Archaic Period Tracks and Trackways at Montana's Vissotzky Site* [Paper Presentation]. The Vissotzky Petroglyphs are unique in western Montana and show their closest relationship to the Cranbrook Petroglyphs just 125 Km north in British Columbia and the St. Victor and Snake Butte Petroglyphs to the east on the Northern Plains. The primary component of these petroglyphs is animal tracks representing bears, ungulates, and rabbits. Bear tracks are the most common, with more than 70 recorded examples, but we also recorded more than 50 ungulate tracks representing deer, moose, bison, and mountain sheep. The rabbit tracks are unique in Montana rock art. In addition to individual tracks, many of these from all three categories compose trackways—linear track sequences showing an animal's movement through a landscape. In addition to the trackways composed of identifiable tracks, we also recorded a dozen other examples utilizing generic dots or blobs. In total, we recorded more trackways at Vissotzky than at any other known site in western North America.

Downey, Zack — see **Todd, Lawrence**

Duke, John M. — see **Kristensen, Todd, J.**

Fedyniak, Kris — see **Jass, Christopher N.**

Fisher, Abigail (Southern Methodist University). *Dog Tales: An Application of Stable Isotope Analyses to Reconstructing Forager-Farmer Interactions* [Paper Presentation]. This research explores the interaction between hunter-gatherer and farmer populations on the northern Plains through time. It does this by using stable isotope analyses (organic carbon, inorganic carbon, and nitrogen) of identified dog specimens compared to the stable isotope analyses of wild species for a selection of archaeological sites spanning from the pre-agriculture Archaic Period (6500 BC- AD 500) to the European-influenced, specifically horse-influenced, Historic Period (post AD 1738). Following the Canine Surrogacy Approach, dog diets are used as proxy for human diets following the assumption that dogs consume a diet like that of their owners, be it by direct provisioning or through scavenging. Of specific interest is the strategies of Indigenous foraging populations to the first introduction to farmers into the region at the border of North and South Dakota. From the results of the combined studies, the most parsimonious hypothesis for these intermediate sites is that Late Plains Woodland groups were either trading with farmers to the south to the degree that their diets are practically indistinguishable, or that they are experimenting with maize agriculture in such a manner as to be masked in the archaeological record.

Fisher, Dale — see **Ives, John W.**

Forsythe, Kyle — see **Jass, Christopher N.**

Freeman, Andrea — see **Linares, Nicko**

Giering, Karen (Royal Alberta Museum). *Elk Ivory Pendants in Alberta* [Paper Presentation]. Elk tooth pendants from Alberta are examined here for sex, age, and method of manufacturing the pierce hole. Ethnographic and historic records are used to place the collection in context and understand the significance of elk ivories on the Northern Plains. Elk canine teeth were highly valued by Plains First Nations people for thousands of years. The teeth were carved and polished into pendant beads used in large numbers to adorn clothing for women and girls. Elk have only two canines and were not killed in large numbers like bison, therefore, collecting one or two hundred teeth to decorate a dress required great hunting skill. Elk ivories represented wealth, prestige, love, and long life. In the 1890s, First Nations people had limited access to elk but the tooth pendants were so important that they carved imitations out of bone and continued to decorate clothing with them.

Giering, Karen — see **Dawe, Robert**

Giering, Karen — see **Jass, Christopher N.**

Gilmore, Kevin P. — see **Ives, John W.**

Goodrich, Brian (Nebraska State Historical Society) & **Nolan Johnson** (Nebraska State Historical Society). *Initial Impressions on the Discovery of a Clovis Point at Courthouse and Jail Rocks* [Poster Presentation]. During recent testing for an upcoming project at Courthouse and Jail Rocks in western Nebraska, the base of a Clovis point was discovered in a shovel test. There are six known sites in Nebraska with a Clovis component, however this is the first documented Clovis point found in a buried context in Nebraska. Courthouse and Jail Rocks are important landmarks in the North Platte River Valley, and as such they are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The discovery of a Clovis point at this location has the potential to greatly expand our understanding of the use and importance of this landmark by the people who have inhabited the valley throughout time.

Greer, John — see **Greer, Mavis**

Greer, Mavis (Greer Archeology) & **John Greer** (Greer Archeology). ***Pre-contact Rock Art Along the Sweetwater River in Central Wyoming*** [Paper Presentation]. The Oregon/California/Mormon Trail corridor generally follows the Sweetwater River in central Wyoming across an area previously important to Native peoples. Lithic artifacts and stone structures indicate continuous prehistoric use, and pit house occupation sites in the valley increased from Late Paleoindian through the Archaic. Spiritual aspects are best represented by ritually oriented pictograph sites. Two recently recorded painted recesses are dominated by abstract ritual concepts and suggest cave painting in this area is likely contemporary with early pit house use of the valley rather than warfare themes that dominate Biographic rock art of the later Protohistoric and Historic periods.

Gryba, Eugene (Independent Scholar). ***Long Pressure Flakers, Preform Holding Devices and Backstopping or Anvil Devices*** [Paper Presentation]. In 1966 Don Crabtree introduced long pressure flakers and core or preform holding or backstopping devices into lithic replicative technology. The following year Frederick West speculated that the “damage” observed on microblade cores from the Donnelly Ridge resulted from knappers using a hard surface (anvil) to backstop microblade cores during manufacture. Not supported by empirical archaeological evidence, these things have, for more than a half a century dominated the replication of prehistoric microblades and the interpretation of attributes observed on both microblade cores and microblades. Fueling this trend, commercial knapping kits do not approximate those that precontact artisans may have used. By contrast, I have found, since the early 1970s, that a wide assortment of microblade cores and microblades can be easily replicated through a simple free-hand pressure flaking method that entails the use of short pressure flakers similar to those recovered from archaeological sites. My knapping kit includes soft leather for padding to protect the hand holding the microblade core and another leather padding for protecting the other hand from developing bruises or blisters. This is a basic knapping kit that precontact artisans could have used during manufacture of pressure-flaked items (points, end scrapers, etc.). The “damage” seen on archaeological microblade cores and microblades may be explained as core preparation, use-wear resulting from other functions, or as a result of post-abandonment natural processes.

Guillory, Kate — see **Todd, Lawrence**

Hadley, Alison (Texas A&M International University) & **Alfred Addo-Mensah** (Texas A&M International University). ***Nicotine Residue in Tubular Stone Pipes from South Texas*** [Paper Presentation]. South Texas, an area that covers roughly 37,800 square miles and spans 28 counties, is known for its abundance of stone pipes. While many of these pipes lack archaeological context, those from

excavated contexts range from the late Middle Archaic to the Late Prehistoric periods. We wanted to know if tobacco (*Nicotiana* spp) was smoked in these pipes. We analyzed residue found inside tubular stone pipes to determine if they were used to smoke tobacco. Multiple residue collection techniques were utilized ranging from manual to chemical extraction. The residue samples were tested using liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS) to detect the presence of nicotine. This research is on-going, but we have thus far recorded 34 pipes and collected 15 residue samples. We have found that all 15 pipes with which chemical extraction was used yielded evidence of nicotine. These results demonstrate that the use of tobacco was likely far more prevalent among the hunter-gatherers of South Texas. Thus, we propose that groups in South Texas were engaged in long-distance trade of tobacco and that this cultigen played a greater role in the past than was previously documented.

Hall, Martin J.R. — see **Landals, Alison**

Haney, Jennifer — see **Bethke, Brandi**

Hill, Matthew E., Jr. (University of Iowa), **Margaret E. Beck** (University of Iowa), **Derick Juptner** (University of Iowa), & **Faith Sandström** (GadellNet). ***Bison, Dogs, and Turtles: Ancestral Ndee (Apache) Settlement and Hunting Economies on the Central High Plains*** [Paper Presentation]. The appearance of Promontory groups in the Great Basin and the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains in the early 13th century created opportunities for ancestral Ndee groups to move into the Central Great Plains a century or two later. The Central Plains offered rich faunal resources, but efficiently exploiting these resources presented challenges to available labor and scheduling conflicts with farming. Here we synthesize our current understanding of the zooarchaeological record for precontact Ndee groups in the Central Great Plains. We summarize the regional variation in prey choice, seasonality of hunting, and butchering strategies. We conclude these groups were big-game hunting specialists, but their specific economic approach was designed to allow small, relatively sedentary populations to subsist on a narrow suite of resources.

Holyoke, Kenneth (University of Lethbridge). ***There's No "East" in Alberta, But There is an Easterner: Perspectives from New Brunswick Archaeology*** [Lightning Round Presentation]. Like every good Maritimer does at some point in their life, I moved out west for a job. Maintaining ties to the homeland, my research has focused on the archaeology of pre-Contact Wabanaki hunter-fisher-gatherers on the east coast. My work has been focused on quarry sourcing studies, and lithic exchange patterning to understand Maritime Woodland (yes we have a Woodland too) culture change and Wabanaki place-making. More recently, public archaeology—as the co-host of the NB

Archaeology Podcast—and community-engaged archaeology to tackle climate impacts on Wabanaki heritage are where my efforts are focused. Bringing the East to the West, I'll catch you up on the archaeology of a region a couple of *planes* rides away.

Hvidberg, Madisen — see **Cascadden-Jassal, Zoe**

Hvidberg, Madisen — see **Van Vugt, Erica**

Ives, John W. (University of Alberta). ***Dene Ties Across the Southern Rockies*** [Paper Presentation]. Divergence of the Pacific Coast Dene languages from other Dene languages required both significant time and distance to intervene. Yet, there are several indications that there was some degree of contact between Dene speech communities across the Rockies—especially the oral traditions surrounding Changing Woman. She ultimately departed Dinétah for the Pacific Coast, eventually sending Dene ancestors back in the Gathering of the Clans. Changing Woman was the subject of the first Kinaaldá, the vitally important female puberty ceremony. Dene populations more generally have a number of beliefs concerning female puberty, but ceremonies in the Southwest and Pacific regions are more elaborate than in the northern Dene homeland. Southwestern and Pacific Coast Dene ceremonies became elaborate, Victor Golla suggested, as Navajo and Apache ancestors encountered ancient southern beliefs involving female puberty ceremonies. Subarctic moccasin forms (and other artifacts) in the Promontory and Franktown Caves, Wyoming sites, and Southwestern sites likely track the presence of proto-Apachean groups reflected in Promontory Phase and Dismal River assemblages, as Apachean ancestors infiltrated Plains margin and intermontane settings. These records provide additional artifactual evidence (e.g., deer hoof rattles, coastal shell) for Golla's hypothesis, and for contact between Apachean and Pacific Coast Dene ancestors.

Ives, John W. (University of Alberta). ***Some Current Context for Apachean Origins Research*** [Paper Presentation]. An introductory synopsis of some current perspectives on the Apachean departure from the Canadian Subarctic, with a focus on the value of a transdisciplinary search image to guide what we should expect for archaeological records in this connection, providing a prelude for the papers that follow.

Ives, John W. (University of Alberta) & **Dale Fisher** (University of Alberta). ***Can Lithics from Perishable-Rich Assemblages Help in Discerning Proto-Apachean Assemblages with Limited Preservation?*** [Paper Presentation]. One of the enormous advantages of working with arid land caves and rockshelters lies with remarkable preservation of so many perishables, greatly expanding the range of

material culture archaeologists can assess in exploring higher order problems, such as resolving cultural identities. In contrast, most typical Subarctic and many Plains site environments have limited artifact inventories, with lithics comprising the one impervious category commonly represented. Proto-Apachean travel from the Canadian Subarctic very likely involved the small group infiltration of intermontane and Plains margin settings, such that one might ask, are there any clues to those processes to be found in lithic assemblages from those more common sites? Apachean ancestry has mistakenly been attributed to Avonlea and Besant assemblages in earlier research, with neither of those phases having Subarctic roots. Comparatively rare lithic assemblages from sites transitional between the Avonlea and Old Women's Phases, may, however, hold better clues for seeking proto-Apachean identities, although factors such as projectile point scavenging and many regional influences are to be expected. Other lithics, such as spurred endscrapers and chi-thos (tabular bifaces, tools characteristic of the Subarctic hide working) may also be useful in this connection.

Ives, John W. (University of Alberta), **Kevin P. Gilmore** (HRD Inc.), **Edward A. Jolie** (Arizona State Museum and University of Arizona), & **Benjamin Bellorado** (Arizona State Museum). ***The Subarctic in the Southwest? The Advent of Leather Footwear in a World of Sandals*** [Paper Presentation]. Circumpolar populations negotiated an "Arctic filter" that must have involved sophisticated leather footwear capable of dealing with severe northeast Asian and Beringian environments through which Indigenous Ancestors would travel entering the western hemisphere. Yet, apart from glimpses afforded at sites such as Spirit Cave or the mid-Holocene moccasin from a Mount Edziza ice patch, ancient leather footwear is exceedingly rare. While leather footwear remained critical in the north, early populations in the Great Basin and American Southwest soon employed fibre perishable sandals that largely dominated the archaeological record until the late fourteenth century. Then, leather footwear quickly succeeded sandals amongst many Southwestern populations. This has at times been attributed to the appearance of Apachean ancestors in the Southwest and southern Plains. We explore this adoption of leather moccasins in light of the hundreds of Promontory Cave moccasins in Utah, a scattering of similar moccasins in Wyoming and Colorado, and at prominent Southwestern sites including Mesa Verde, Aztec, Montezuma's Castle, Chaco Canyon and Walpi. Apachean ancestors entered a turbulent thirteenth century world—where Puebloan peoples were retracting into fewer, larger communities—and brought with them a Subarctic moccasin style that became the basis from which leather footwear came to dominate.

Ives, John W. — see **Kristensen, Todd, J.**

Janetski, Joel (Brigham Young University). ***A Curious Incised Stone from Promontory Cave 2*** [Paper Presentation]. Incised stones are common throughout the Intermountain West and are especially numerous in the Great Basin. Although these intriguing artifacts are often found on the surface, they also occur in buried contexts at all time periods. Recovered items increase in quantity through time and in some cases increase dramatically after about 2000 years ago. Raw material and scoring techniques vary from north to south and east to west with design styles tend to the geometric in the west with a tendency for more anthropomorphic in form in the east. The incised stone from Promontory Cave 2 is unique in design suggesting affiliation with Formative groups. Understanding the place of incised stones in the material realm of ancient and modern peoples has been greatly enhanced by oral traditions of indigenous Paiute peoples.

Jass, Christopher N. (Royal Alberta Museum). ***The Other Side of Wally's Beach: Perspectives from Palaeontology*** [Lightning Round]. Wally's Beach (WB) is one of Alberta's most significant Ice Age palaeontological sites, but as most of you know it also has a 'small' archaeological component to it (lol). Over the past seven years we've been working to grow, re-examine, and better understand the faunal record from the site. This work is highly collaborative and will continue to be so, particularly because of the marriage of archaeology and palaeontology in one location and the timeframes represented by the fauna. In the spirit of those windy, fall field days in southern Alberta, prepare yourself for a whirlwind ride through the palaeontological side of Wally's Beach. Note: I promise to include at least one photo of an artifact.

Jass, Christopher N. (Royal Alberta Museum), **Christina I. Barrón-Ortiz** (Royal Alberta Museum), **Karen Giering** (Royal Alberta Museum), **Kris Fedyniak** (Royal Alberta Museum), **Will Taylor** (University of Colorado-Boulder), & **Kyle Forsythe** (Royal Alberta Museum): ***Historic Hooves: Records and Radiocarbon Dates of Horses (Equus) in Alberta in the Late Holocene*** [Poster Session]. Records of horse are sparse in published archaeological records of Alberta, possibly reflecting their absence from the landscape following terminal Pleistocene extirpation and relatively recent reintroduction from Europe or elsewhere. Outside of late Pleistocene records of human-horse associations, few archaeological works comment directly on human-horse interactions in Alberta. Documented horse remains in the late Holocene archaeological record exist primarily in cultural resource management reports, which are not widely accessible. Here, we re-evaluate those records and describe the skeletal record of horse from late Holocene archaeological sites along with additional records from palaeontological contexts. As part of that work, we report results from ZooMS analysis used to test morphological re-identification of a juvenile radius from the Castle River Site (DjPm-80) as *Bison*. We report new radiocarbon data

on specimens of horse from both archaeological and palaeontological settings to further evaluate existing hypotheses that place the reintroduction of horses in Alberta at 1730–1740 AD. We also evaluate the landscape features and resources of sites with horse remains to see if they would be suitable for caring for horses and look for signs of human management on the remains.

Johnson, Nolan (Nebraska State Historical Society), & **Trent Carney** (Nebraska State Historical Society). *The Curious Case of Site 25DO214* [Paper Presentation]. The Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS) was contracted to survey an 80-acre parcel that would be added to a several square mile area used for active sand and gravel mining. The location was on the flood plain of both the Platte and Elkhorn River. The topographic and aerial maps showed a flat nearly featureless bean field. Expectations were low, and they got even lower when it was discovered that half of the field had already been converted into a gravel pit. However, NSHS archeologists were pleasantly surprised to find a scatter of Central Plains tradition artifacts in the unplanted field. Tests were dug and artifacts were collected. A re-examination of the site location was also undertaken, as the location of the site was quite unexpected. Also, of interest is the story of the artifacts that were collected and how and why they made their way to the NSHS Education Collection.

Johnson, Nolan — see **Goodrich, Brian**

Johnson, Nolan — see **Williams, Dave**

Jolie, Edward A. — see **Ives, John W.**

***Judson, Sam** (University of Calgary) & **Lindsay Amundsen-Meyer** (University of Calgary). *Weaving Knowledge Together: Bringing Alberta Archaeology to the Public* [Paper Presentation]. Alberta is a province rich in many things. The province's natural resources, Rocky Mountains, expansive prairies and beautiful cities likely come to mind first, but most Albertans would not think to add 'archaeological sites' to this list. Very few Albertans are aware of the depth of Alberta's Indigenous past and how this is preserved in the archaeological record. Through fieldwork and literary research, the goal of this project was to learn more about what the public knows about archaeological sites in Calgary and the surrounding area, how they learnt this information, and how information about archaeology can be efficiently disseminated to the public in engaging ways. In the field, it quickly became clear many community members felt they knew about modern Indigenous culture, but were not as familiar with Precontact Indigenous culture, the depth of Indigenous history in Southern Alberta, or archaeology's role in sharing this past. Public engagement is important because Alberta has an incredibly deep and rich Indigenous history

that very few Albertans are aware of, but which is preserved through archaeological sites. By celebrating this past, and helping educate the broader public about this heritage, the goals of truth and reconciliation can also be pursued as we increase intercultural competency by spreading knowledge about Calgary and Southern Alberta's incredibly vibrant Indigenous cultures, of today, and the past.

Juptner, Derick — see **Hill, Matthew E., Jr.**

Kennedy, Margaret (Saskatoon and Crownest Pass). ***Rock Alignments and Coulee Kill Sites in the Lower Red Deer/South Saskatchewan Rivers Area*** [Paper Presentation]. The Lower Red Deer River/South Saskatchewan River Forks and the Cabri Lake area of west-central Saskatchewan and east-central Alberta are rich with a complex variety of stone feature sites including medicine wheels, different type of cairns, enhanced erratics, circles and of interest here, rock alignments. Many of the latter lead into the heads of coulees and are presumed to be the drive lane elements of coulee kills although this is difficult to verify with the limited evidence to date. Coulee kills have not garnered the same attention in plains archaeology as have jumps and pounds and this will be considered in the talk. Some rock alignments in the study area are clearly not connected with animal kills at all and their characteristics and context will be discussed as well.

Kerns, Kaylee (Metcalf Archaeology and FactorEarth). ***The Development and Use of FactorEarth Record with Metcalf Archaeology*** [Poster Presentation]. This poster details the development and implementation of FactorEarth® Record within Metcalf Archaeology. Originally launched by Metcalf Archaeology in 2018, FactorEarth® was designed to create innovative technologies that make our world's heritage more accessible. To date, four applications have been created. One of the apps, FactorEarth™ Record, is an all-in-one digital form solution that takes projects from start to finish to solve the problem of going from paper to electronic. FactorEarth Record was launched within Metcalf Archaeology in 2023. Since its deployment, FactorEarth® Record has been utilized for data collection, real-time collaboration, and the creation of submission-ready deliverables. A survey of Metcalf's staff was conducted to assess the product's impact on workflow efficiency and gather insights for potential improvements. Results of this survey have been used to augment and refine the existing application.

Keyser, James (Oregon Archaeological Society). ***Atlatl Technology at the Vissotzky Petroglyphs*** [Paper Presentation]. The Vissotzky petroglyphs, located in the northern Rocky Mountains of western Montana, contain 13 atlatl images associated with four projectile point petroglyphs. Two atlatl types occur: the

older is a variant of the Basketmaker type atlatl, commonly found throughout the Great Basin and Southwest from Oregon to New Mexico. At Vissotzky these apparently date before 3000 BP and they are associated with a lanceolate projectile point image that can only be provisionally identified as a lanceolate type point. A slightly younger atlatl type is nearly identical to the Quiltanton Lake atlatl, named after the type specimen in British Columbia, and appears to date to approximately 2000-2500 BP. Three of these images are associated with basally-notched dart point petroglyphs that can be identified as Pelican Lake type points from the northwestern Plains.

Kisielinski, Caroline — see **Sykora, Lydia**

Kitchen, Jack — see **Moller, Chris**

Kohut, Grace — see **Nomokonova, Tatiana**

Kondor, Samantha — see **Wade, Kali R.**

Kornfeld, Marcel — see **Peterson, Michael**

Krahulic, Tobi (Jacobs), **Alison Landals** (Stantec Consulting Ltd.), & **Dale Walde** (ASM Research Group). ***The Piapot Creek Site (EaOg-25): A Middle Missouri Tradition Overwintering Site in Southwestern Saskatchewan?*** [Paper Presentation]. The Piapot Creek site (EaOg-25) is a recently excavated campsite in the southwestern corner of Saskatchewan. In the main site area two large blocks totaling 139 square meters revealed an extremely rich, vertically restricted floor representing a single occupation that was sealed by alluvial silts soon after use, resulting in no admixture of later materials. The high stratigraphic integrity of the deposit, combined with five overlapping AMS dates indicates the occupation is best dated from 1280 to 1305 cal AD. The ceramic assemblage contains three different vessel types: one identified as Long-Creek Check Stamped (Mortlach Culture), one identified as Fort Yates ware (Middle Missouri Tradition), and one unusual form not clearly assignable to either. The site location and date suggest that it could represent an early Mortlach occupation, with the inclusion of some ceramic vessel types from a “foreign” group. However, it could also be argued that this is a Middle Missouri occupation, far from the core area. If so, the absence of structural remains and storage pits suggests that it represents an overwintering foray rather than settlement, likely in concert with local peoples. Both interpretations will be explored in this paper.

Kristensen, Todd J. (Archaeological Survey of Alberta), **Timothy Allan** (Ember Archaeology), **Gary Wowchuk** (Swan River Historical Museum), **Nathaniel Wowchuk** (University of Saskatchewan), **Steve Armstrong** (United States Forest Service), & **David Allan** (Independent Scholar). ***The Bear Gulch Obsidian Source and its Pre-Contact Indigenous Use Across North America*** [Paper Presentation]. Bear Gulch obsidian has been reported through provenance studies at archaeological sites across Canada and the U.S. Our aims are to thoroughly sample its source in Idaho, provide a large dataset of geochemical results for future sourcing studies, and update continent-scale Bear Gulch obsidian distribution based on artifacts from Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, Canada. Spatial data, photographs, and tabular results from outcrops are intended to inform fieldwork protocol at quarries. Our results indicate that Bear Gulch source samples (n=202 from five localities along the Centennial Mountains) are geochemically homogenous. We also analyze 54 artifacts from western Canada indicating that pre-contact exchange of Bear Gulch obsidian extended from the Rocky Mountains across the Northern Plains. Bear Gulch obsidian is one of the most widely moved lithic toolstones by pre-contact indigenous peoples in North America, with an area of 3.6 million square kilometers.

Kristensen, Todd, J. (Archaeological Survey of Alberta), **John M. Duke** (University of Alberta), **John W. Ives** (University of Alberta), & **David Meyer** (University of Saskatchewan). ***Pre-contact Nephrite (Jade) in Western Canada: The Significance of a Toolstone from Ancestral Salish Homelands among Ancestral Dene and Algonquian-speakers*** [Paper Presentation]. Nephrite is a type of jade that outcrops in British Columbia and was used in pre-contact times for ground stone celts. We have assembled records of 20 jade celts from archaeological sites and private collections in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. Preliminary portable x-ray fluorescence, x-ray diffraction, and hyper-spectral imaging on several of the celts has elucidated their geochemistry/mineralogy and confirmed their identification as jade. Though variable in morphology, jade artifacts east of the Rockies are typically at the large end of the length and width spectrums of archaeologically recovered celts in British Columbia. The size of celts and their distribution over 1000 km from production centres to the west suggest a prestige-based or alliance-building motivation for transport. Jade celts occur in the Parkland and Boreal Forest regions of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba but do not appear to have pervaded the Northern Plains. The presence of an ancestral Dene group in Salish territory is argued to be the stimulus that moves this artifact type across the mountains to Dene-speakers of the Boreal Forest and Algonquian-speaking allies on the forest fringes.

Kuhr, Aleah** (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology and Colorado State University). ***Five Decades Later: A Fresh Perspective on the Integrity of the Porcupine Peak Site in Summit County, Colorado [Poster Presentation].

Porcupine Peak (5ST98) is a Late Archaic aged camp located in the mountains of Summit County, Colorado. Following testing and excavation in the mid-1970s, the site was formally listed on the National Register of Historic Places. However, the site has not been reassessed in nearly 50 years and during this time it suffered significant damage from recreational use and decompaction work. In July 2024, the Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology revisited Porcupine Peak to assess its current condition. Our primary goal was to evaluate the site's integrity, where we intensively surveyed the site using 25 x 25-meter grid cells and 1-meter transects. We were interested in mapping pre-contact cultural artifacts but also 20th-century trash, trails, fences, and hearths from camping. We relocated and photographed scenes from the 1977 excavations, for then and now comparisons as well as metal detecting to locate the datum from the original excavations and georeference the 1970s work to our project. Despite extensive damage, lithic tools and debitage were mapped and recorded, confirming that Porcupine Peak has the potential to yield additional archaeological materials. This poster showcases the recent fieldwork, discussing the difficulties of managing and protecting such a significant site.

LaBelle, Jason (Colorado State University). ***The Busse Cache Bifaces: Serving Up Platters on the High Plains of Northwestern Kansas*** [Paper Presentation]. The Busse Cache (14SN1) contains an unusual assemblage of bifaces, flake tools, and debitage found in Sherman County, Kansas. Past researchers attributed the site to the Clovis era, based on exceptionally large platter-sized bifaces and tools made on blades and blade like flakes. This presentation focuses on the site's biface assemblage, organizing the collection into several distinct reduction trajectories, including the possibility for bifacial cores, cutting implements, and mid to late-stage bifaces made for transport and later use. Biface thinning flakes from the cache refit to one of the large bifaces, providing insight into reduction sequences. Significant to this discussion is Smoky Hill silicified chalk, which is the dominant raw material in the collection and available in northern Kansas and/or southern Nebraska. Additional caches containing such large Smoky Hill bifaces are known from the region, suggesting that large bifaces were a common by-product of the tabular nature of Smoky Hill material and this needs to be considered when discussing lithic traditions.

Landals, Alison (Stantec Consulting Ltd.), **Jeremy J. Leyden** (University of Calgary), **Martin J.R. Hall** (Natural History Museum, London), **Daniel Martin-Vega** (Universidad de Alcalá), & **Stephen Russell** (Natural History Museum, London). ***A Newly Identified Mechanism for Patterned Taphonomic Alteration Noted in a Bison Bone Bed in Southern Alberta: Infestation by Blow Flies (Diptera, Calliphoridae)*** [Paper Presentation]. Investigations at a buffalo jump west of Calgary, Alberta resulted in the collection of a large faunal assemblage of over 184,000 items. During the faunal analysis, some unusual patterns of taphonomic alteration were noted on bone surfaces, these patterns were consistent and redundant, and unlike anything previously observed by the authors or reported in other studies of bison bone beds. This jump does not appear to have been purposefully burned off in the past, lacking the distinctive burn layers so common in most buffalo jumps. Dense layers of preserved fly puparia within the bone bed were sampled and an entomological study was conducted by the Natural History Museum, London. This study identified the puparia as largely belonging to blow flies (primarily *Protophormia terraenovae*) and suggested a mechanism for the unusual pattern of bone alteration observed in the faunal assemblage. Some related implications for bone bed analysis will be considered.

Landals, Alison — see **Krahulic, Tobi**

LaRocque, Taydem** (University of Alberta, ASAE). ***Seeking Education through Public Archaeology [Paper Presentation]. Public archaeology plays a crucial role in bridging the gap between academic research and community engagement. This presentation explores the significance of public archaeology in education, highlighting how it fosters a deeper understanding of historical and cultural heritage. By involving the public in archaeological processes and discoveries, educational programs can enhance critical thinking, promote cultural appreciation, and encourage active participation in heritage preservation. Through global case studies and local outreach, we will examine successful public archaeology initiatives and their impact on educational outcomes.

Lee, Craig (Montana State University), **David Christianson** (University of Wyoming), **Nathan Chellman** (Desert Research Institute), **Joe McConnell** (Desert Research Institute), **Gregory Pederson** (US Geological Survey), & **David McWethy** (Montana State University). ***The Archaeoecology of Alpine Snow and Ice at the Edge of the Great Plains*** [Paper Presentation]. At the western margin of the Great Plains, high altitude snow and ice is continuing to melt. Ice patches are a widespread and unique land cover, with some containing evidence of socio-ecological histories extending back to the mid-Holocene (and earlier). Attendant research is interdisciplinary, with projects focused on complimentary aims including: use by extant (sheep and elk) and extirpated (bison) species; land

cover changes and climatic histories as revealed by ancient relict tree stands; and paleoclimatic proxies obtained directly from ice cores and sediment cores from peri-ice patch environments. These archaeoecological observations can be used to posit linkages between climate and the activities of Indigenous populations. Of no small significance, much of the archaeological and paleobiological research conducted to-date has been done in collaboration with Indigenous community members. Beginning in 2025, we will attempt to obtain new ice cores in Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, as well as to look for newly exposed archaeological and paleobiological material. This talk will share a broadbrush overview of the nature of the archaeological record (primarily comprised of organic tools) associated with melting ice patches along the Rocky Mountain Front writ large, and also lobby, as per usual, for more work to be done.

Leyden, Jeremy J. — see **Landals, Alison**

Lieske Vides, Rosemary (Augustana University) & **Cohen Burgess** (Augustana University). ***Challenges to Geophysical Data Collection in Disaster-Prone Areas*** [Poster Presentation]. This poster investigates the challenges posed by climate-related natural disasters on archaeological data collection and preservation. As climate change increases the frequency and intensity of such disasters, implementing effective strategies for data collection in high-risk areas becomes essential. Focusing on Lone Tree Farm in Rock County, MN—which contains multiple archaeological sites dating from the Paleoindian period to the contact period—we explore how climate-related natural disasters can impact geophysical data collection for archaeological contexts in the Great Plains. To do this, we compare geophysical survey data collected before and after widespread flooding at Lone Tree Farm to illustrate the changes in data quality and distribution, contributing to ongoing discussion regarding best practices for archaeological investigations in vulnerable areas.

Linares, Nicko** (University of Calgary), **Andrea Freeman** (University of Calgary), **Glenn Stuart** (University of Saskatchewan), & **Calla McNamee** (University of Pisa). ***A Cross-Examination of Paleolandscapes in the Canadian Prairie Ecoregion [Paper Presentation]. Our understanding of human's earliest occupation in the Canadian Prairie Ecozone (CPE) is still in its infancy—archaeologically, this period has been poorly represented. A recently discovered archaeological site found along the banks of the North Saskatchewan River in Central Saskatchewan has presented an opportunity to investigate what is potentially the earliest known occupational site in the province of Saskatchewan. Using a multi-proxy data approach I, with the support and guidance from multiple local indigenous groups, Dr. Andrea Freeman (University of Calgary), Dr. Glenn Stuart (University of Saskatchewan), Dave Rondeau, and Dr. Calla McNamee (University of Pisa) have been examining site

sediments and their properties to better understand how the landscape has formed and changed since the last period of glaciation. Additionally, by examining historical documents and available oral histories, we hope to better understand the role that traditional ecological knowledge can play in helping to examine scientific phenomena. By exploring both streams of knowledge our team hopes to gain a better understanding of the environment and living conditions of some of the regions earliest known inhabitants.

Lindemann, Rachel (Atlatl Archaeology Ltd.). ***Boots, Bottles, and Bullets: Excavations at the Original Townsite of Fort Macleod*** [Paper Presentation].

Excavations at the original location of the town of Fort Macleod (1874 to 1884) on Macleod Island passed through the backyards (and middens) of the east side of the townsite. A total of 1,200 m² were excavated with over 40,000 artifacts recovered. The site represents one of the earliest townsites in southern Alberta, with evidence of First Nations, Métis, and European inhabitants. Besides evidence of typical domestic and commercial activities at the time, there is abundant evidence that members of the town were heavily involved in the robe and fur trade. This evidence includes the presence of numerous glass hide working tools. Pairing the material culture with the first-hand account of Dr. Richard Barrington Nevitt, assistant surgeon to the N.W.M.P., we can recreate life in a dynamic frontier town.

Lindemann, Rachel — see **Wade, Kali R.**

Lints, Andrew (University of Alberta). ***Pottery Use and Maize Consumption by Mobile Hunter-Gatherers of the Northern Great Plains (2000 to 1150 BP)*** [Paper Presentation]. What we now label Besant and Sonota material culture originates from a time and places where ‘new’ activities and technologies appeared in northern Great Plains settings. The use of pottery marked an alternative to culinary practices that previously required the heating of stones to boil foods. Recent examination of these vessels allowed for the opportunity to address how ‘new’ materials and foods were adopted. Analyses of pottery from 24 sites across the northern Great Plains, revealed how infrequent pottery was within the overall material culture during this time. Likewise, microbotanical evidence of maize (*Zea mays* spp. *mays*) was limited to only pottery vessels from the Stelzer (39DW242) and Arpan Mound (39DW252) sites, in northern South Dakota. While these numbers may seem anomalous, the context of the Stelzer and Arpan Mound sites suggests otherwise. The Stelzer and Arpan Mound sites represent two locations where significant multi-community gatherings occurred. Although both items were rare within the material culture of this time, pottery and maize were central to the ritual activities conducted at these sites. Further, the use of pottery and maize may have been reserved for significant events.

Losey, Robert (University of Alberta). *Estimating Dog Age at Death through Cranial Suture Obliteration* [Poster Presentation]. Indigenous people and their dogs thrived together on the Great Plains for millennia. Archaeology has a poor understanding of these relationships and their histories, in part due to a lack of reliable osteological methods. Cranial suture closure and obliteration patterns have been used for decades to estimate the age of human remains. The poster presents a recently developed age estimation method for dog crania utilizing suture and synchondrosis obliteration patterns. This method was constructed using 702 known-age dog crania. Combined observation of multiple sutures permits the assignment of dog crania to an age group, albeit with less certainty among middle-aged and older adults. Breed, crania shape, sex, and body size contribute to suture obliteration variation and its relationships to dog age. The use of this method ultimately will aid in understanding dog longevity, management, and life course patterns on the Great Plains and elsewhere.

Magee, Abigail — see **Moller, Chris**

Mallet Gauthier, Solène (University of Alberta). *The Chimney Coulee (DjOe-6) Site: A Laboratory for Métis Archaeology* [Paper Presentation]. The archaeology of the Métis, a post-contact Indigenous people whose homeland encompasses much of western Canada and parts of the northwestern United States, has not received the same amount of attention as that of other Indigenous groups. This is however starting to change, notably because of research undertaken in the context of the EMITA (Exploring Métis Identity Through Archaeology) project, led by Dr. Kisha Supernant. The Chimney Coulee (DjOe-6) site, a Métis overwintering site dating from the late 19th century, located in the Cypress Hills of southwestern Saskatchewan, has been at the core of this project since 2013. This paper will present a broad overview of the results of the excavations since 2013, focusing more specifically on the 2022 and 2023 seasons. I will highlight some of the most important finds made at Chimney Coulee and show that the work undertaken at this site advances our archaeological knowledge of the Métis. While much remains to be learned from this site, Chimney Coulee is at the center of experiments with new methods and theories that contribute to the greater inclusion of the Métis in the archaeological narrative of the historical period in western Canada.

Martin-Vega, Daniel — see **Landals, Alison**

McConnell, Joe — see **Lee, Craig**

McGeough, Kevin — see **Wade, Kali R.**

McNamee, Calla — see **Linares, Nicko**

McWethy, David — see **Lee, Craig**

Meyer, David — see **Kristensen, Todd, J.**

Mills, Tammi** (University of Lethbridge). ***The Digital Preservation of DkPj-23, a Petroglyph Site at Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump [Poster Presentation]. Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump is a large site complex with a variety of site types. Many of these sites are not accessible to the public and are subject to destructive forces such as aeolian weathering and potential impacts from cattle grazing. Sites such as this would benefit from digital preservation so that change detection over time could be studied in addition to sharing the sites in a public forum. Using two different 3D scanning methods, DkPj-23 was scanned for preservation and public presentation. The smartphone application, Scaniverse, was compared to a more robust system, the Artec Leo to determine the functionality of both systems in the digital preservation of archaeological sites.

Mills, Tammi (University of Lethbridge) & **Craig Coburn** (University of Lethbridge). ***Locating Stone Features Using Thermal Drone Data at an Experimental Test Site*** [Paper Presentation]. Remote Sensing is a science that can bring various tools for archaeological research, each with their benefit in specific environments. LiDAR and remotely piloted aircraft systems (RPAS) are the main technologies used for data collection; however, no single technology is perfect for every environment surveyed. LiDAR can be useful in forested environments but not as useful in grasslands. It is also expensive and takes a significant amount of time to process the data to a usable format. The RPAS is a more versatile technology where many different sensors can be attached to it such as RGB, thermal and multispectral, to collect data simultaneously and create structure-from-motion (SfM) mosaics to analyze. Using a test site built on the University of Lethbridge grounds, thermal remote sensing was employed to detect surface and sub-surface stone features based on thermal gradients and change over time to determine the best practices for spatial resolution and time of day for detection.

Moller, Chris (Washington State University), **Jack Kitchen** (Washington State University), **Abigail Magee** (Washington State University), **Jack Oxenreiter** (Radford University), & **Mackenzie J. Cory** (Washington State University). ***Results of the 2024 Washington State University Archaeological Field School*** [Poster Presentation]. Hell Gap (48GO305) has long been viewed as a key site to understanding the chronological record of Northwest Plains lithic technologies with stratified evidence of occupation across several localities dating back to the late Pleistocene. The site was initially excavated by Harvard University from 1961 to 1966 with additional excavation by University of Wyoming crews

starting in 1992 and continuing through 2023. These projects yielded considerable data with decades of accompanying analysis but largely focused on the five localities of 48GO305, not on the surface sites of the surrounding landscape. During the 2024 field season, our crew conducted a systematic survey of other areas within the Hell Gap landscape, focusing on re-recording the area around 48GO556, a stone circle site approximately 200 meters southwest of Locality IIw. We recorded 49 stone circles, of which we produced high resolution maps for four, each containing lithic scatters. Additionally, crew members digitized a historic cabin and barn in the vicinity of Locality III and two cairns overlooking the contemporary ranch house. We suggest that these data provide an excellent basis for future work in the Hell Gap valley and demonstrate a need for continued work documenting the archaeological surfaces of the valley.

***Montandon, Hayden** (University of Oklahoma). *Temporal Change at 14RC3 and the Ancestral Wichita in Central Kansas* [Poster Presentation]. Despite numerous excavations of ancestral Wichita sites in Kansas, such as Tobias (1544-1648 CE), Thompson (1499-1593 CE), and sites around Arkansas City (1479-1637 CE), temporal changes in the material record remain poorly understood. This study analyzes ceramics and lithics from the 14RC3 (1560-1620 CE) site and compares these findings with those from the larger, previously mentioned sites. 14RC3 is another ancestral Wichita site in central Kansas close to Tobias and Thompson but much smaller. The study reveals that temporal changes at 14RC3 likely reflect a period of increased village populations and trade, with these changes also observed at other sites. The findings suggest that shifts in demographics and trade practices influenced material culture by increasing the diversity of artifacts over time. This offers a framework for future research into the temporal changes of the ancestral Wichita.

Mraz, Veronica (Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist). *Scraping By: A Lithic Use-Wear Analysis of Tools Recovered from Two Sites in SE Iowa* [Poster Presentation]. During the fall of 2022 and the spring of 2023, two sites in southeast Iowa (13LA904 and 13LA921) underwent a Phase III mitigation for the Iowa Department of Transportation. Site 13LA921 has been identified as an Archaic site while 13LA904 was identified as a Late Woodland site. The purpose of the lithic use-wear analysis was to determine what activities may have been occurring these sites. And if possible, to determine potential activity areas. The results from both sites suggested that softer materials were being worked, 13LA904 appeared to equally split between cutting and scraping motions while 13LA921 performed more scraping motions.

Murphy, Ed — see **Patton, Margaret**

Ng, Tommy Y. (Bison Historical Services Ltd.). *What's in a Name? FBR or FCR?* [Lightning Round]. The Oxford Dictionary defined the word broken as "having been fractured or damaged and no longer in one piece or in working order." And yet, when we see "fire-broken rock," we tend to mislabel this under appreciated artifact as "fire-cracked rock." When in fact, a fire-cracked rock is actually a type of fire-broken rock. I will argue that our naming of FCR is broken and we are cracked if we stick to it!

Niggli, Taralyn — see **Chan, Mavis**

Nomokonova, Tatiana (University of Saskatchewan) & **Grace Kohut** (University of Saskatchewan). *The Fletcher Site, Bison, and Zooarchaeology* [Poster Presentation]. The Cody complex is one of the long-lasting Early Holocene cultural traditions found across much of the Great Plains. One of the well-known Cody occupations on the Canadian Prairies, also commonly referred to as one of the oldest bison kill sites in Alberta, is the Fletcher site (DjOw-1). Excavations at the Fletcher site have been undertaken since the 1960s, including two phases of work undertaken by the Glenbow Foundation in 1963 and 1964. These excavations produced over 60,000 faunal specimens that have remained largely unanalyzed until recently. This study presents preliminary results of zooarchaeological investigations of this faunal material and discusses challenges faced with the preservation of animal remains at the site and their sparse contextual information. The poster also offers general insights into the subsistence activities undertaken at this important Cody site.

Oetelaar, Gerald (University of Calgary), & **D. Joy Oetelaar** (Historian). *Revisiting the Seasonal Round as a Sustainable Resource Management Strategy* [Paper Presentation]. Our archaeological focus on the importance of bison in the lives of the Blackfoot people has inadvertently tied the impact of culture contact to material culture, subsistence and settlement when, in fact, the most consequential changes related to the disruption of their spiritual attachment and stewardship of the homeland. Our objective in this paper is to challenge the influence of the seasonal bison migrations on the patterned movement of Blackfoot groups across the landscape. Contra the traditional ecological models of the seasonal round, our research on place names, trails, and Late Precontact archaeological sites indicates that Blackfoot people followed in the footsteps of their ancestors as they moved from place to place to fulfill their historical, social and ritual obligations as stewards of the homeland. Stewardship involved transmitting oral traditions, renewing social ties, performing rituals and managing the landscape for future generations. Our goal is to illustrate how this sustainable resource management strategy not only influenced bison behavior but also left its imprint in the ecological and archaeological record of the northwestern Plains.

Oetleaar, D. Joy — see **Oetelaar, Gerald**

Orngard, Charles — see **Todd, Lawrence**

Oxenreiter, Jack — see **Moller, Chris**

Panas, Tim (Museums Association of Saskatchewan/U of Saskatchewan) & **Karin Steuber** (Saskatchewan Archaeological Society/U of Saskatchewan). ***Dust Still on Our Boots: Extremely Initial Results from the Coteau Lakes Archaeological Project*** [Paper Presentation]. Located along the Saskatchewan/Montana border, the Coteau Lakes region has not been well researched, despite containing multiple effigy and stone alignment features. This project was initiated in 2024 after the principal investigators were contacted by a local landowner regarding the unique features and archaeological materials he was encountering on his family's property, located within the only land crossing between the two lakes. This presentation will provide an overview of the creation of this project, as well as providing some of the very initial findings from field surveys and personal collection identification work conducted in late September 2024. While preliminary, these investigations suggest that the region played an important role in north/south and east/west culture contact during the Late Precolonial period, and has the potential to contain vastly earlier materials given the history of deglaciation in southern Saskatchewan.

Patton, Margaret (State Historical Society of North Dakota), **Clint Boyd** (North Dakota Geological Survey), **Ed Murphy** (North Dakota Geological Survey), & **Brittany Brooks** (State Historical Society of North Dakota). ***Ground Penetrating Radar at a Mammoth Site in Northwest North Dakota*** [Poster Presentation]. In 1988, construction workers digging a garage foundation in northwest North Dakota unearthed several mammoth bones. Witnesses at the site also reported the presence of potential stone tools. The landowner was uninterested in the find, and the exposed bones were reburied. In 2024, the North Dakota Geological Survey and the State Historical Society of North Dakota teamed up to investigate the site using ground penetrating radar. Interviews with the original construction crew indicated that the bones were located underneath the concrete garage floor and extended outside the garage walls. In May 2024, we completed ground penetrating radar surveys of part of the garage floor and areas north and east of the garage walls. The GPR data showed construction disturbances as well as unknown anomalies potentially relating to the mammoth bones. A test excavation identified bone and tooth fragments in the foundation fill, as well as in situ mammoth bones. A bone sample from the May test returned a radiocarbon date of approximately 13,500 BP. Additional excavations in September 2024 recovered large bone pieces within the back fill

along the foundation and additional in situ bones. This poster presents the preliminary GPR data and evolving interpretations as the investigation continues.

Pederson, Gregory — see **Lee, Craig**

Peterson, Michael (USDA Forest Service) & **Marcel Kornfeld** (Paleoindian Research Lab, University of Wyoming). ***Folsom Fluting in Southwestern Wyoming: A View from the Krmpotich Site*** [Poster Presentation]. The Krmpotich Folsom locality, professionally investigated nearly 30 years ago, is significant for understanding Folsom occupations of the Rocky Mountains as well as Folsom economy. The western Killpecker dune field in southwestern Wyoming is rich in Paleoindian and later occupations. Sites such as Cody age Finley bison procurement locality that also contains Folsom material and the Late Prehistoric Shoshonean camp of Eden-Farson are perhaps the best known. Less well known Late Paleoindian localities contain Deception Creek projectile points. First professional reports on the Krmpotich site occurred about 25 years ago. A recent reanalysis of Folsom flutes from the site, shows a pattern of flute removals suggesting two functional or stylistic patterns in Folsom point production at the site. Here we review the Krmpotich site and discuss variation in the fluting process, arguing that the data, buttressed by production experiments, suggests limited number of Folsom projectile point makers occupied the site.

Pierce, Dalton** (Colorado State University). ***The Bolin Cache: Comparison to the Lithic Caches of Colorado [Poster Presentation]. A local resident discovered the Bolin Cache on private property in Yuma County, Colorado in 1999. Recently, the cache has been made available for formal study for the first time. The cache contains 62 artifacts, the majority being medium-sized bifaces (likely preforms), a few flakes, and two large bifaces made of Smoky Hill silicified chalk. In this poster, I explain the cache's context, how it relates to other caches in Colorado in terms of quantity and diversity, and discuss the striking amount of standardization seen among the potential preforms. The location of this cache on the High Plains, near the intersection of Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas, has the potential to tell a provocative story of gearing up and mobility on the Western Plains.

Prieto, Victor** (University of Colorado). ***Archaeology, Illustration, and the Importance of Artists in the Field [Poster Presentation]. The merit of illustrations over photography is also a topic of debate in the scientific community writ large, with botanical and medical illustration still being preferred over photography. This is a recent topic of discussion that has appeared in anthropological circles when referring to funerary

objects/belongings. Recently, the Southeastern Archaeology association has voted in favor of no longer publishing works that feature these images. In lieu of photography, lined drawings are permitted. I aim to highlight the necessity of capable illustrators in the field of archaeology and the important role they play in representing information according to descendent communities' wishes. I hope to cultivate this conversation further based on opinions of descendent communities and scientific artists while also providing examples of high-quality illustrations and how they can successfully convey material information.

Pyszczyk, Heinz (University of Lethbridge) & **Robert Dawe** (Royal Alberta Museum). ***Grinding or Pecking?: Experiments in Quartzite Stone Maul Manufacture*** [Paper Presentation]. Grooved stone mauls are a common stone tool on the Great Plains. In Alberta, approximately 75% of all stone mauls are made from quartzite. Working on the assumption that quartzite was too hard to peck (and with some preliminary experiments) effectively, the senior author decided first to try grinding a groove on the quartzite cobble. The task was accomplished but only after considerable effort and work. The author then decided to peck a groove and compare the results to the grinding experiment. The results indicate that it took considerably less time and effort to peck a groove in the quartzite cobble than to grind one. We describe and discuss how this process works. We then examined the physical marks from both methods microscopically and compared those attributes to a sample of Alberta quartzite mauls. The results indicate that all the Alberta mauls examined show similar physical characteristics to the experimentally pecked maul.

Radchenko, Simon — see **Cory, Mackenzie**

Raff, Jennifer — see **Sykora, Lydia**

Reed, Matt — see **Williams, Dave**

Reid, Ethan — see **Todd, Lawrence**

Reynolds, Austin — see **Sykora, Lydia**

Rosinko, Isabella** (University of Oklahoma). ***A Preliminary Analysis of Faunal Remains at the Shepard Site (34CU220): An Ancestral Wichita Middle Plains Village Site in Eastern Oklahoma [Poster Presentation]. The Shepard site (34CU220) is located along a tributary of the Washita River in Eastern Oklahoma. In 2001 construction of an oil well pad triggered a salvage excavation of the site. Based on radiocarbon dating, the assemblage represents ancestral Wichita material associated with the Middle Plains Village, Turkey Creek phase (A.D. 1250 to 1450). Previous research on the botanical remains at

the site was done by Richard Drass, however, other materials have gone unanalyzed. This poster represents the preliminary results of an analysis of the faunal assemblage, focusing on bison remains. The Middle Plains Village period marks a re-intensification of bison hunting and dependency on bison for subsistence, making them important in understanding Ancestral Wichita culture, socially and economically. The representation of bison at 34CU220 has implications for the types of interactions between humans and bison as well as how those interactions were shaped and upheld by subsistence activities.

Russell, Stephen — see **Landals, Alison**

Rutherford, Adam — see **Sykora, Lydia**

Sandström, Faith — see **Hill, Matthew E., Jr.**

***Sawchuk, Matthew** (University of Lethbridge). *Examining Bison Taxonomy in the Lowest Kill Site Deposits at Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump* [Poster Presentation]. Bison were a critical part of the ecosystems and Indigenous lifeways during the Pleistocene and Holocene of western North America. Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump (HSIBJ), located in the Porcupine Hills of southwestern Alberta, is the longest used and oldest confirmed bison jump on the Great Plains, with the earliest use having been dated to around 6 500 cal BP and there is tantalizing evidence that the site was in use for over 9 000 years. Given these early to mid-Holocene dates and the current understanding of bison evolution, the taxon of bison hunted at the site in its first phases of use would be *Bison antiquus occidentalis*. The goal of this project is to identify the taxon of *Bison* hunted in the early phases of use at HSIBJ by performing morphological analysis on specimens recovered from the lowest levels of the kill site. Confirming the particular populations of bison that were hunted is important in order to gain insight into the hunting strategies used at HSIBJ in relation to bison morphology and behaviour. Unfortunately, due to extensive marrow extraction carried out by the hunters during butchering, only five bones were complete enough to analyse. The results were inconclusive, some of the specimens fell into the ranges of both groups, but the research points out the challenges of finely discriminating taxonomic identification on archaeological collections

Sawchuk, Matthew — see **Chan, Mavis**

Shield Chief Gover, Carlton — see **Cory, Mackenzie**

Skoglund, Pontus — see **Sykora, Lydia**

Snoek, Conor (University of Lethbridge). *Tracing Dene History Through the Lexicon* [Paper Presentation]. The Apachean languages form a distinct subgroup of the Dene family, which is spread over a large discontinuous territory in western North America. The regional distribution of these languages has motivated grouping the Dene languages along geographic lines (Jaker et al. 2019). Supporting these groupings on linguistic grounds has proved difficult, both because of dialectological admixture affecting the clarity of the historical signal, as well as a paucity of data. However, recent improvements in the availability of data as well as in computer-aided classification techniques have produced better models of the phylogenetic structure of the language family (Snoek et al. 2022). These models take the form of networks capable of representing uncertainties in historical relationships. As such they provide heuristics that can inform the application of the Comparative Method. Current research on Dene language history aims to overcome past difficulties by moving between quantitative methods that produce models based on large aggregates of data, and the tracing of etymologies of individual lexical items. This paper presents results from this approach by examining the diachronic trajectories of terms for body parts (Snoek 2023), tools (Snoek 2022), and items of material culture that are of interest to archaeological research on Dene history.

Snortland, J. Signe (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.) & **Kimball Banks** (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.). *Airlie House Revisited: Visioning Future Directions in Cultural Resource Management Archaeology Workshop* [Paper Presentation]. The Airlie House Revisited: Envisioning New Directions for CRM Archaeology workshop was held in May 2024 in West Virginia, USA. Fifty individuals nominated to participate in the workshop by their peers represented CRM firms, academia, federal and state government agencies, Native American Tribes, and members of archaeological organizations such as the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), the Society for Historical Archaeology, the American Cultural Resource Association (ACRA), and the Society of Black Archaeologists. The workshop built on the results of six seminars held in 1974 at Airlie House, Virginia, organized by the SAA and the National Park Service (NPS). The principal organizers of the 2024 Airlie House Revisited workshop were the SAA and NPS. The 2024 workshop promotes a vision for future directions in CRM structured around four broad themes identified through a national survey of archaeologists and a national webinar organized by SAA. These are: 1) workforce training and education, 2) recentering communities and diversity, equity, inclusion and belonging in the field of archaeology, 3) archaeological collections, including records and 4) CRM archaeology compliance. The workshop recommends actions to promote more efficient and robust archaeological project planning and execution to benefit communities, the public, industry, and government.

Spicer, Gareth (Turtle Island). *A Lusk Period Site (8,300-7,500 BP) from the North Saskatchewan River Valley. Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, Canada* [Paper Presentation]. Archaeological sites from the Lusk period (8,300-7,500 BP) are rarely identified in Alberta. Notable examples where controlled excavation has taken place include the Boss Hill (FdPe-4), Hawkwood (EgPm-179), and Everblue Springs (EgPn-700) sites. Lusk sites are identified by the presence of both lanceolate and corner notched projectile points. The presence of these projectile point types in combination of the age of Lusk sites suggests they may represent a transition from thrusting spears to mechanically aided thrown darts (at! at!). An example of this rare site type was identified during archaeological assessment and monitoring (Permits 2022-060 and 2023-022) associated with the Scotford Solar Power Project located in Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta (FkPg-201). The site was identified beneath the level of disturbance within a cultivated field adjacent to the edge of a mid-level terrace above the flood plain of the North Saskatchewan River valley. A context rarely the subject of archaeological testing during typical field assessment. This presentation will outline the events that led to the identification of the site, describe the assemblage, and features present, and outline comparable examples of Lusk sites from Alberta. FkPg- 201 represents a rare opportunity to interpret a period from Prehistoric Alberta for which few examples are known. The Alberta of 8,000 years BP was characterized by a significantly different climate than present, and it has been reasoned that these conditions acted as a trigger for changes in subsistence and hunting technology. Most notably, the potential transition from stone-tipped thrusting spears to those thrown.

Steuber, Karin — see **Panas, Tim**

Stuart, Glenn — see **Linares, Nicko**

Sykora, Lydia (University of Kansas), **Justin Tackney** (University of Kansas), **Caroline Kisielinski** (University of Kansas), **Kristine G. Beaty** (University of Kansas), **Mary Adair** (University of Kansas), **Adam Rutherford** (University College of London), **Pontus Skoglund** (The Francis Crick Institute), **Austin Reynolds** (University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Word), & **Jennifer Raff** (University of Kansas). *Paleogenomic Variation of Great Plains Populations: Ancient DNA from Wichita and Affiliated Tribe's Ancestors* [Poster Presentation]. Human populations are hypothesized to have reached interior North America by 13,000 years ago. Archaeology, ethnohistory, and oral traditions highlight the dynamic histories of migration and possible gene flow between Indigenous groups. But the genetic histories of Indigenous Great Plains populations are unknown. In collaboration with the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, we seek to address this gap in the existing paleogenomic literature. We have characterized genome-wide data for three Wichita Ancestors (Plains

Village Period) including two individuals from the Footprint Site (41PT25) and one individual from the Arkansas City Country Club Site (14CO3). Analyses indicate that Wichita Ancestors are closely related to the Southern Native American (SNA) genetic clade, which includes not only populations of North America, but also contemporary South and Central American populations. Intriguingly, Wichita Ancestors also appear to have a proportion of their ancestry related to the Northern Native American (NNA) clade; represented in our analysis by ancient individuals from Southwestern Ontario. We hypothesize that this reflects a very recent admixture event. Incorporation of these genomic data within an archaeological context offers complementary insights into the wealth of tribal and archaeological knowledge in the Great Plains.

Tackney, Justin — see **Sykora, Lydia**

Taylor, Will — see **Jass, Christopher N.**

Todd, Lawrence (GRSLE). *Post-Contact Archaeology in High-Elevation Zones of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, NW Wyoming* [Paper Presentation]. Since initial exposure during post-fire inventories in 2004, archaeological evidence of post-contact use in NW Wyoming's mountains has grown from nonexistent to diverse. The discovery of extensive near-surface assemblages, including concentrations of glass trade beads, metal projectile manufacturing areas, site locational data, and distinct intra-site obsidian geochemical source spatial patterning, provides an exceptional record of post-contact use in these remote mountain areas. This presentation offers an overview of several sites, highlighting the significance of post-contact activities in montane and alpine settings far removed from trading posts and other non-indigenous material acquisition points.

Todd, Lawrence (GRSLE), **Daniel Dalmas** (University of Utah), **Paul Burnett** (SWCA), **Ajla Auken** (University of Utah), **Zach Downey** (Michigan State University), **Kayta Guillory** (University of Utah), **Charles Orngard** (Iowa State University), **Ethan Reid** (University of Utah), & **Sophia Zekas** (University of Utah). *Glimpses of the Pasts: Castle Creek (Washakie Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest) 2024 Inventory* [Poster Presentation]. In 2024 during a single field session from 29 June until 8 August, the Greybull River Sustainable Landscape Ecology (GRSLE) project conducted a high-elevation (2600-3300m) inventory covering 412 hectares within the Washakie Wilderness (Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming) along the Castle Creek drainage. During this inventory, 19,474 prehistoric chipped stone artifacts (including temporally diagnostic projectile points [N=43; Paleoindian to Late Archaic], tools, and debitage) were documented, with diagnostic projectile points ranging from the Late Paleoindian to the Late Prehistoric/Contact period. In addition to basic

archaeological in-field data collection, the project addressed several other research topics, including the impacts of wildland fire on long-term archaeological visibility, rodent burrow assessment, local versus exotic lithic raw material acquisition and utilization, cultural resource damage and protection in wilderness settings, and the bio-geo-eco-chemical study of contemporary elk migration corridors. These research topics will be integrated into the broader goal of developing improved methods for investigating the complex issues of regional landscape taphonomy, archaeological probability modeling, and refining techniques to better understand past human land-use dynamics.

Todd, Lawrence (GRSLE), **Daniel Dalmas** (University of Utah), & **Kyle Wright** (Shoshone National Forest). ***Long-term Surface Archaeology and Regional Data Collection: GRSLE Project 2002-2024*** [Poster Presentation]. Archaeological inventories vary widely in spatial scale, ranging from small plots to larger blocks or linear projects often associated with Cultural Resource Management (CRM) undertakings. Since 2002, the Greybull River Sustainable Landscape Ecology (GRSLE) project has conducted an integrated surface inventory program focused on higher elevations (>2500m) in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE) in northwestern Wyoming. From its inception, the project has emphasized artifact-based, rather than site-based, documentation. This involves in-field locational and descriptive recording of each prehistoric artifact or feature using a primarily non-collection protocol, combined into a single cumulative database. Primarily working within the Shoshone National Forest, the project has now recorded 263,100 individual artifacts, grouped into 865 “administrative clusters” (i.e., “sites”), over a combined inventory area of 4495 hectares. This presentation will cover the goals, methods, and basic results of GRSLE, emphasizing the benefits of long-term, longitudinal, transdisciplinary data collection for developing methods to investigate regional archaeological patterning.

Thompson, Kim (Independent Scholar). ***The Transport of Obsidian into Three of the Earliest Beringian Sites Begs the Question: Was the Ice-free Corridor Breached from the South!*** [Lightning Round Presentation]. Since every obsidian exhibits a distinct geochemical signature unique to its quarry origin, related types are funneled into groups. Thousands of samples recovered from Beringian sites have been linked to their distinct quarry group and listed in the Alaskan Archaeological Obsidian Database (AAOD). Hence, many source-to-site travel trajectories can be charted! My presentation spotlights the northwest trajectories of obsidian transported from Wiki Peak quarry into three of the earliest Beringian sites: Broken Mammoth, Walker Creek, and Moose Creek, dated 11,443, 11,220, and 11,190rcbp, respectively. Given Wiki Peak’s compelling location near the northern terminus of the corridor, antecedent passageways are also mapped from the Plains into the Cordilleran ice fields

skirting the foothills, along the Tintina Trench through the west Peace River District and northwestwardly to the quarry. Why would travelers breach this physically open, albeit barren corridor . . . the draw could have been the most prolific bird migration on the planet: the Mackenzie-Great Lakes-Mississippi Flyway! This magnificent flyaway aligns with corridor passages leading into the Tanana and Nenana valley nesting grounds. On the neighboring floor of Broken Mammoth, thousands of relic game birds (notably devoid of hunters' mammoth bones) attest to the strong presence of this ancient flyway. The northwest movements of obsidian from the Wiki Peak quarry into three of the earliest Beringian sites implies ancient Plains travelers may have breached a passageway through the ice-free corridor into this neighboring quarry!

Trabert, Sarah (University of Oklahoma) & **Brandi Bethke** (Oklahoma Archeological Survey). ***Community Outreach Efforts at ichaskhah site (34CD826) in Caddo County, OK*** [Poster Presentation]. Located in central Oklahoma, the ichaskhah camp and dance ground functioned as an important space for community members to gather, dance, sing, and socialize in the early twentieth century. Since 2019 we have been working with the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes' community to document the ichaskhah (Camp Creek) using a combination of non-destructive data gathering techniques, including pedestrian survey, terrestrial and aerial remote sensing, and interviewing community elders. While the results of our research have been published in reports and academic articles, we also used outreach activities to assist with heritage preservation and multi-generational education efforts within the community, including public presentations, facilitating group visits to the site, creating interactive digital products, and writing a book geared towards a non-academic audience. This poster will present and provide an overview of these outreach efforts and what we have found to be the most and least impactful.

Turney, Michael (Lifeways of Canada Limited) & **Landon Bendiak** (WSP Calgary). ***Unravelling Rock Art Complexity at Writing-on-Stone: Vertical Series and Beyond*** [Paper Presentation]. In a previous paper, the authors established the presence of unreported and undocumented Vertical Series, Foothills Abstract, and a possible yet to be named rock art tradition at Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi. Although better known for its corpus of rock art images from the Plains Biographic and Plains Ceremonial traditions, the presence of Vertical Series, Foothills Abstract, and other traditions of rock art at Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi adds significantly to the complexity of this unique World Heritage Site. In this session, two of the authors of the original paper gently tease apart the palimpsest of Panel 21 and Panel 22 at rock art site DgOv-2 to provide additional context of how our understanding of rock art at Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi has changed as a result of this discovery.

Van Vugt, Erica** (University of Calgary), **Madisen Hvidberg** (University of Calgary), **Pete Dawson** (University of Calgary), & **Lindsay Amundsen-Meyer** (University of Calgary). ***The Challenges of Digitally Preserving Collapsed Heritage Buildings -The Leavings of Willow Creek [Poster Presentation].

Abstract: Reality capture technologies such as photogrammetry and terrestrial LiDAR scanning are being increasingly used to record heritage structures at risk of loss. Much of this work has focused on intact buildings, even though the majority of heritage structures exist in varying states of collapse. The Leavings of Willow Creek, a designated historic resource, has been utilized since before the time of Bull Trains and has some of the oldest buildings in Southern Alberta. In this portion of my work, I scanned a sandstone/wood building located at the Leavings used by the North-West Mountain Police with two different scanning methods. The GeoSLAM Zeb Horizon and Z+F 5010X IMAGER are effective reality capture methods but have varying drawbacks depending on the environmental context. In this poster will discuss and visualize issues encountered when scanning buildings in various stages of disrepair and how to circumnavigate problems associated with scanning methodology. The outcomes of this project will help heritage practitioners choose appropriate reality capture technologies for scanning heritage buildings in different condition states.

Vivian, Brian (Lifeways of Canada Limited). ***Finding Fidler*** [Paper Presentation]. The historic exploration of southern Alberta left a rich literary record of accounts, drawings and maps that detail the travels of the time over the last two the three hundred years. The degree this documentary record has informed on archaeological investigations has been less significant; wherein archaeological evidence has been found lacking or archaeologists have often struggled to identify specific locales mentioned. In the following paper the subtle evidence of a historic camp that more often than not is overlooked by many archaeologists is reviewed and placed in a context which informs on Peter Fidler's travels in the area of the Bow River in 1792-93.

Wade, Kali R. (Atlatl Archaeology Ltd), **Shawn Bubel** (University of Lethbridge), **Robert Dawe** (Royal Alberta Museum), **Kevin McGeough** (University of Lethbridge), **Samantha Kondor** (University of Lethbridge and Atlatl Archaeology Ltd), & **Rachel Lindemann** (University of Lethbridge and Atlatl Archaeology Ltd). ***Using Phytoliths to Address Preservation, Site Use, and Environmental Shifts at Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump UNESCO World Heritage Site*** [Paper Presentation]. Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump was used by Indigenous Groups for thousands of years. Over those millennia, the region undoubtedly experienced environmental change, broadly as the climate shifted during the Altithermal, but also locally due to fires, precipitation changes, and other natural and cultural processes. Thirty-eight phytolith samples were taken to explore the paleoenvironment and site use over time. Specifically, our study

examined aridity indices from subfamilies of grasses to assess environmental conditions, phytolith concentrations to address preservation conditions, and phytolith concentrations to project processing area boundaries. Our work builds on previous results from twenty-two samples, taken in 2021, from within the camp site/processing area. These phytolith data were correlated with modern vegetation samples' and fourteen external control samples that extend ~850 metres away from the processing area. This work establishes appropriate preservation metrics for Northern Plains contexts in the Foothills Fescue region. The results inform our understanding of site use at Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump, the environmental conditions, and cultural use within the landscape. Moreover, our pilot study tested spatial proxies; phytolith studies have demonstrated that plant remains can define permanent settlements and their surrounding boundaries (Cabanes et al. 2012), as well as hunter-gatherer settlement patterns (Esteban et al. 2018).

Walde, Dale — see **Krahulic, Tobi**

Wambold, Dawn (Institute of Prairie and Indigenous Archaeology, University of Alberta). ***The Search for the Métis in Southern Alberta*** [Paper Presentation]. Court cases regarding Métis harvesting rights in Southern Alberta have relied on the Crown's position that the Métis were not present in the region until after the arrival of the North West Mounted Police (NWMP) in 1874. While this is true for much of the region, especially in core Blackfoot territory, oral and written histories indicate that there are places where the Métis connection to the Southern Alberta landscape appears to pre-date the NWMP. Archaeology has the potential to validate these sources and increase our understanding of Métis relationships between with the people and places of Southern Alberta. In this presentation I will discuss the Métis archaeology that has already been conducted in the southern part of the province. I will also present an overview of the opportunities that exist to use archaeology to explore the historical record and aid in our search for the Métis of Southern Alberta.

Weston, Timothy (Kansas Anthropological Association). ***The Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP), Public Outreach and Citizen Science in the Central Plains: A Case Study from Bourbon and Crawford Counties, Kansas*** [Paper Presentation]. The Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) has been in operation as a partnership between the Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA) and the Kansas Historical Society (KHS) since 1975. Now in its 49th year, it provides an opportunity for avocational and professional archeologists to work together in researching Kansas archeological sites that otherwise might not be investigated. It has also helped develop a statewide constituency that advocates for archeology, particularly through public presentations to organizations such as school groups, public service organizations, and county historical societies. In

June of 2024, the KATP was held in Bourbon and Crawford counties, hosted by the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks through their local staff at Crawford State Park. Two adjacent archeological sites, a pre-contact lithic scatter (14BO361) and an early historic farmstead (14BO14) were investigated. From surface indications, neither appeared to be particularly promising. However, test excavations revealed that both possessed significant deposits. Neither would have been investigated, but for the involvement of the KATP, demonstrating the value of citizen science. A total of 83 participants took part, donating 2,383 volunteer hours. All participants were warmly welcomed by the surrounding communities, illustrating the value of public engagement.

Williams, Dave (Nebraska State Historical Society, State Archeology Office), **Matt Reed** (Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma THPO), **MaKenzie Coufal** (Nebraska State Historical Society State Archeology Office), & **Nolan Johnson** (Nebraska State Historical Society State Archeology Office). ***The Massacre Canyon Oral Tradition and Archeology Project, Year 2*** [Paper Presentation]. In August of 1873, a large force of Lakota warriors attacked a smaller Pawnee hunting party in southwest Nebraska (Hitchcock County), killing at least 75 people and perhaps twice that many. This event that led in part to the Pawnee being forced from their homelands to a reservation in Oklahoma. The 1873 battle was a scattered affair and took place over one day throughout a six-mile stretch of Massacre Canyon—a mostly dry wash that empties into the Republican River near present-day Trenton. While the attack at Massacre Canyon is a well-known event, in reality we have very little specific data about what took place and where. Collaborative archival research, collection of oral histories, and intensive field investigations have been conducted over the past two years between the Nebraska State Archeology Office and Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma to develop a better understanding of the battle through the Massacre Canyon Oral Tradition and Archeology Project.

Willie, Kathleen (University of Saskatchewan). ***Bison in the Opimihaw Valley*** [Poster Presentation]. Occupied for over 6000 years, the Opimihaw Valley has been a central place on the plains for habitation, hunting, gathering, ceremony, and shelter. Throughout the sites excavated in the valley, bison have been abundant in each time period each site was occupied. This work looks at proportion of bison present in not only the site faunal assemblage, but throughout the entirety of the Opimihaw Valley and all 40 years of excavation at Wanuskewin Heritage Park. Bison are present in the park today, having been restored to the lands in 2019. Their presence today is punctuated by their omnipresence in the history and archaeology of the valley, and in the lives of peoples on the land.

Wilson, Hannah — see **Chan, Mavis**

Wowchuk, Gary (Swan Valley Historical Museum), & **Nathaniel Wowchuk** (University of Saskatchewan). ***Manitoba-Saskatchewan Obsidian Sourcing Project*** [Paper Presentation]. Lithic source analysis offers us the opportunity to reimagine widespread ancient trade networks of lithic material across the Canadian Prairies. This study looked at obsidian found by archaeologists in excavations and surveys and by avocational archaeologists in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. As obsidian does not occur in this area naturally and would have had to be transported from sources in the western United States or British Columbia where geological occurring sources are found, it stands to give us insight into movement of this lithic material into the northern Plains and adjacent areas. A pXRF analysis was completed on 210 pieces of obsidian from 55 recorded archaeological sites in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. These samples were obtained from private collectors, collections at the Royal Saskatchewan Museum, and the Saskatchewan Archaeological Society. The results indicate the Obsidian Cliff, Wyoming and Bear Gulch, Idaho sources were the origin of much of the obsidian analyzed, with Glass Buttes, Oregon, Browns Bench, Idaho, and other unknown sources being detected in minor amounts. The results provide future researchers an exciting and comprehensive baseline of data.

Wowchuk, Gary — see **Kristensen, Todd J.**

Wowchuk, Nathaniel — see **Kristensen, Todd J.**

Wowchuk, Nathaniel — see **Wowchuk, Gary**

Wright, Kyle — see **Todd, Lawrence**

Yanicki, Gabriel (Canadian Museum of History / Musée Canadien de l'Histoire). ***A New Name for Wally's Beach, and Why We Need It*** [Lightning Round]. Since starting work at Wally's Beach (DhPg-8) in 2018, I've been faced with questions and comments from Siksikaitsitapi community members like, "Why do you call it that?" and "We don't know who this Wally guy is." On the surface, the site takes its name from a nearby recreation area popular as a party spot for local kids. Digging deeper, Wally appears to have been the engineer who designed the dam on the St. Mary River—a dam that flooded significant portions of the adjacent Kainai Nation and wrought ecological harm on the river valley downstream. At least to my mind, it's something of a poster child for archaeological sites that have been inappropriately named. I am delighted to share with you here the culmination of efforts to seek a more appropriate name for the site—a name that recognizes and reclaims the enduring connection of the site to the Siksikaitsitapi who have always been here.

Zekas, Sophia — see **Todd, Lawrence**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND COMMITTEES

President: Adam Wiewel (2024)

Vice President | By-Laws | Distinguished Service: Veronica Mraz (2025)

Secretary | Archives | Website and Social Media (Communications): Spencer Pelton (2024)

Nominations: Timothy Reed (2026)

Ethics and Inclusion: Gary Wowchuk (2026)

Resolutions: Cody Newton (2025)

Native American Student Award | Sensitive Image Policy: Carlton Shield Chief Gover (2025)

Student Engagement | Student Travel Award | Student Poster Award: Shawn Bubel (2024)

Membership: Abigail Fisher (April, 2024)

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

President Elect: Andrew Clark

Past-President: John Hedden

Treasurer | Conference Handbook: Chris Johnston

Editor, Plains Anthropologist | Donna C. Roper Research Fund: Bill Billeck (2023)

ADDITIONAL CONTACTS

Book Review Editor, Plains Anthropologist: Alison Hadley

Webmaster: Angela Collins

PAS Archives and Special Collections: Doris Peterson

Student Paper Award Committee Chair: Scott Brosowske

Back Issues Manager: Brandi Bethke

Registered Agent (for State of Nebraska, Non-Profit Status): LuAnn Wandsnider

CONFERENCE LOCATIONS

80th 2023 Rapid City, SD	35th 1977 Lincoln, NE
79th 2022 Oklahoma City, OK	34th 1976 Minneapolis, MN
78th 2021 Boulder, CO	33rd 1975 Lincoln, NE
77th 2019 Bloomington, IN	32nd 1974 Laramie, WY
76th 2018 San Antonio, TX	31st 1973 Columbia, MO
75th 2017 Bismarck, ND	30th 1972 Lincoln, NE
74th 2016 Lincoln, NE	29th 1971 Winnipeg, MB
73rd 2015 Iowa City, IA	28th 1970 Tulsa, OK
72nd 2014 Fayetteville, AR	27th 1969 Lawrence, KS
71st 2013 Loveland, CO	26th 1968 Lincoln, NE
70th 2012 Saskatoon, SK	25th 1967 St. Paul, MN
69th 2011 Tucson, AZ	24th 1966 Lincoln, NE
68th 2010 Bismarck, ND	23rd 1965 Topeka, KS
67th 2009 Norman, OK	22nd 1964 Lincoln, NE
66th 2008 Laramie, WY	21st 1963 Taos, NM
65th 2007 Rapid City, SD	20th 1962 Lincoln, NE
64th 2006 Topeka, KS	19th 1961 Lawton, OK
63rd 2005 Edmonton, AB	18th 1960 Norman, OK
62nd 2004 Billings, MT	17th 1959 Lincoln, NE
61st 2003 Fayetteville, AK	16th 1958 Lincoln, NE
60th 2002 Oklahoma City, OK	15th 1957 Lincoln, NE
59th 2001 Lincoln, NE	14th 1956 Lincoln, NE
58th 2000 St. Paul, MN	13th 1955 Lincoln, NE
57th 1999 Sioux Falls, SD	12th 1954 Lincoln, NE
56th 1998 Bismarck, ND	11th 1953 Lincoln, NE
55th 1997 Boulder, CO	10th 1952 Lincoln, NE
54th 1996 Iowa City, IA	9th 1952 Lincoln, NE
53rd 1995 Laramie, WY	8th 1952 Lincoln, NE
52nd 1994 Lubbock, TX	7th 1949 Lincoln, NE
51st 1993 Saskatoon, SK	6th 1948 Lincoln, NE
50th 1992 Lincoln, NE	5th 1947 Lincoln, NE
49th 1991 Lawrence, KS	4th 1940 Norman, OK
48th 1990 Oklahoma City, OK	3rd 1936 Mount Vernon, IA
47th 1989 Sioux Falls, SD	2nd 1932 Lincoln, NE
46th 1988 Wichita, KS	1st 1931 Vermillion, SD
45th 1987 Columbia, MO	
44th 1986 Denver, CO	
43rd 1985 Iowa City, IA	
42nd 1984 Lincoln, NE	
41st 1983 Rapid City, SD	
40th 1982 Calgary, AB	
39th 1981 Bismarck, ND	
38th 1980 Iowa City, IA	
37th 1979 Kansas City, MO	
36th 1978 Denver, CO	

PLAINS ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY PRESIDENTS

1969 Wedel, Waldo R. – Smithsonian Institution
1970 Wedel, Waldo R. – Smithsonian Institution
1971 Wedel, Waldo R. – Smithsonian Institution
1972 Krause, Richard – University of Missouri
1973 Gradwohl, David M. – Iowa State University
1974 Frison, George – University of Wyoming
1975 Henning, Dale R. – University of Nebraska
1976 Hamilton, Henry W. – Missouri Archaeological Society
1977 Schneider, Frederick E. – University of North Dakota
1978 Wilson, Michael C. – University of Calgary
1979 Jantz, Richard L. – University of Tennessee
1980 Davis, Leslie – Montana State University
1981 Loendorf, Larry – University of North Dakota
1982 Parks, Douglas – Mary College
1983 Harvey, Amy E. – Stephens College
1984 Sims, E. Leigh – Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature
1985 Witty, Thomas A., Jr. – Kansas State Historical Society
1986 Anderson, Duane – University of Iowa
1987 Vehik, Susan – University of Oklahoma
1988 Vehik, Susan – University of Oklahoma
1989 Schneider, Mary Jane – University of North Dakota
1990 Schneider, Mary Jane – University of North Dakota
1991 Hofman, Jack L. – Oklahoma Archeological Survey
1992 Hannus, L. Adrien – Augustana College
1993 Tiffany, Joseph A. - California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
1994 Lintz, Christopher – Mariah Associates
1995 Bozell, Rob – Nebraska State Historical Society
1996 Toom, Dennis – University of North Dakota
1997 Lees, William – Oklahoma Historical Society
1998 Reher, Charles – University of Wyoming
1999 Brink, Jack – Provincial Museum of Alberta
2000 Artz, Joe – Office of the Iowa State Archaeologist
2001 Stanley, Lori A. – Luther College
2002 Walker, Danny N. – Wyoming State Archaeologist Office
2003 Reeves, Brian O. K. – Lifeways Canada, Ltd.
2004 Hartwell, William T. – Desert Research Institute
2005 Amick, Daniel S. – Loyola University
2006 Kornfeld, Marcel – University of Wyoming/Frison Institute
2007 Bement, Leland - Oklahoma Archeological Survey
2008 Tiffany, Joseph - Mississippi Valley Archaeological Center
2009 Peterson, Lynelle - Ethnoscience, Inc.
2010 William Billeck - Smithsonian Institution
2011 Bob Dawe - Royal Alberta Museum
2012 Mark E. Miller - Wyoming State Archaeologist's Office
2013 Mavis Greer - Greer Services Archeological Consulting

2014 Mark D. Mitchell - Paleocultural Research Group
2015 Amy Bleier - State Historical Society of North Dakota
2016 Kacy Hollenback - Southern Methodist University
2017 Sarah Trabert - University of Oklahoma
2018 Jay Sturdevant
2019 Mary Adair - The University of Kansas
2020 Mary Adair - The University of Kansas
2021 Kelly Pool - Metcalf Archaeology
2022 Kelly Pool - Metcalf Archaeology
2023 John Hedden – University of Iowa
2024 Adam Wiewel – NPS Midwest Archaeological Center

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD RECIPIENTS

2023 Richard Drass
2022 Fern Swenson & Kent Buehler
2021 Mary J. Adair
2020 Lawrence L. "Larry" Loendorf
2019 Raymond J. DeMallie & John W. "Jack" Brink
2018 Christopher Lintz
2017 Susan Vehik
2016 Alice Kehoe
2015 Donna C. Roper
2014 No award given
2013 Joseph A. Tiffany
2012 F. A. Calabrese
2011 Richard A. Krause
2010 Leslie B. Davis
2009 Patricia O'Brien
2008 No award given
2007 Thomas A. Witty
2006 Stanley A. Ahler
2005 Dale R. Henning
2004 Thomas Kehoe
2003 Fred and Mary Jane Schneider
2002 Don G. Wyckoff
2001 James and Dolores Gunnerson
2000 No award given
1999 Richard G. Forbis
1998 David M. Gradwohl
1997 Larry and Janice Tomsyck
1996 No award given
1995 George C. Frison
1994 Robert E. Bell
1993 William J. Mayer-Oakes
1992 W. Raymond Wood
1991 Waldo R. Wedel and Midred Mott Wedel

NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENT AWARD WINNERS

- 2023 Robbyn McKellop, Muscogee (Creek) Nation (Wichita State University)
Bailey Pelletier, Cree from Cowessess First Nation (University of Saskatchewan)
Jami Ecklund, Cherokee Nation (Wichita State University)
Abigail Ried, Cherokee Nation (Kansas State University)
- 2022 Colby Dean, Seneca-Cayuga (University of Oklahoma)
Abigail Gallardo, Tunica-Biloxi (UCLA)
Robbyn McKellop, Muskogee (Wichita State University)
Chance Ward, Cheyenne River Sioux (University of Colorado)
Makayla Williams, Cherokee (Augustana University)
- 2021 Joni Tobacco, Oglala Sioux (Salish Kootenai College)
- 2020 Maura Fournier, Métis (University of Winnipeg)
- 2019 Carlton Gover, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma (University of Colorado-Boulder)
- 2018 Justin Lund, Navajo Nation (University of Oklahoma)
- 2017 Morgan Fluker, Kaw Nation of Oklahoma (Kansas State University)
Martin Lopez, Apsaalooke (Crow) of Montana (University of Montana)
- 2016 Melanie McKay-Cody, Chichamauga Cherokee (University of Oklahoma)
Tyrone Peterson, Navajo Nation and Pascua Yagui Tribe (University of Iowa)
- 2015 John Reynolds, Rosebud Sioux Tribe (St. Cloud State University)
- 2014 Justin Lund, Navajo Nation (University of Oklahoma)
- 2013 Melanie McKay-Cody, Chichamauga Cherokee (University of Kansas)
- 2012 Royce Freeman, Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara Nations (University of Oklahoma)
- 2011 Michael B. Catches Enemy, Ogalala Nation (St. Cloud State University)
- 2010 Donna Longhorn, Shawnee/Delaware (University of Oklahoma)
- 2009 Brad Kroupa, Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nations of North Dakota
(University of Indiana)
- 2008 Wilena Old Person, Yakama/Blackfeet (University of Montana)
- 2007 Brenda Covington, Colville/Spokane (University of Montana)
- 2006 Jason Hale, Prairie Band Potawatomi (Washburn)
- 2005 La Rae Buckskin, Shoshone - Bannock (University of Idaho)
- 2004 Gloria McCarty, Muscogee Creek (University of Oklahoma)
John T. Haj, Delaware (University of Tulsa)
- 2003 No award given
- 2002 Julie Bartlett, Oglala Lakota (University of Winnipeg)
- 2001 Laura Cocker, Manitoba Métis Federation (University of Winnipeg)
Jana Vee Cornelius-Baird, Seminole/Creek (University of Oklahoma)
- 2000 Claudette Rocan, Métis (University of Winnipeg)
Martin Earring, Minneconjou-Oglala, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe (University of
South Dakota)
- 1999 Rebecca Amen, Omaha Tribe (University of Nebraska, Lincoln)
- 1998 Paulette F. Steeves, Cree/Cherokee/Micmac (University of Arkansas)
Jacquelin St. Clair, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma (University of Wyoming)
- 1997 Florence Whitehorse-Taylor, Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma (University of
Oklahoma)
Alix Reynolds, Manitoba Métis Federation (University of Winnipeg)
Shanna Olinger, Yankton Sioux Tribe (Montana State University)

- 1996 Evelyn Siegfried, Big Cree Band (University of Calgary)
- 1995 Michelle Fox, Red Lake Chippewa (University of North Dakota)
- 1994 Dawn Makes Strong Move, Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska (University of South Dakota)

STUDENT PAPER AWARD WINNERS

- 2023 Kelsey Hoppes (Graduate Student, University of Colorado, Boulder)
Lost in the Details: Investigating a Multicultural Community in Northeastern Nebraska through Attribute-Based Pottery Analysis
- 2022 Caitlin Calvert (Graduate Student, Metropolitan State University of Denver):
Prehistoric Occupation in an area of the Colorado Piedmont as seen through Survey at Cherokee Ranch
Robert J. Madden (Undergraduate Student, Colorado State University):
Morphological Comparison of Prehistoric Colorado "Gaming Pieces" to Historic Native American Dice
- 2021 Rachel Thimmig (Graduate Student, Brown University): On- and Off-Reservation Life: A Reexamination of Crow-Flies-High Village
Clifford White (Undergraduate Student, University of Wyoming): Did Water Availability Impact Clovis Settlement Strategies on the Great Plains?
- 2020 No Award - Meeting Cancelled
- 2019 Evelyn Pickering (Graduate Student, University of Arizona): Creation and Creative Reconstruction: Blackfeet Resilience Capacity on the Northern Plains
- 2018 Amanda Anne Burt (Graduate Student, Indiana University): Unlikely Allies: Modern Wolves and the Diets of Pre-contact Domestic Dogs
Travis Jones (Graduate Student, University of Georgia): Revisiting Huff Village: Toward Generational Timescales for Plains Villages
- 2017 Abigail E. Fisher (Graduate Student, Southern Methodist University): When is a Wolf a Dog? Combined Geometric Morphometrics and Stable Isotope Analysis for Differentiating Wild from Domestic Canids on the North American Great Plains
- 2016 Ryan Breslawski (Graduate Student, Southern Methodist University): Seasonal Bison Hunting by Paleoindians on the Northwestern Plains: Revisiting Fetal Prey Remains from Horner II and Casper
Seamus Anderson (Undergraduate Student, Texas Tech University): Death, Divination, and Obligation: Owls in 19th Century Kiowa Culture
- 2015 Whitney Goodwin (Graduate Student, Southern Methodist University): Complementary Techniques for the Estimation of Original Firing Temperatures of Plains Ceramics: Experimental and Archaeological Results
- 2014 Adam Wiewel (Graduate Student, University of Arkansas): Examining Agricultural Surplus at Huff Village, North Dakota: Combining Archaeological and Geophysical Data
- 2013 Sarah E. Wolff (Graduate Student, University of Arizona): Protecting a National Icon: The First Use of the Antiquities Act of 1906 to Declare Devils Tower National Monument

- 2012 Elsa Perry (Undergraduate Student, University of Lethbridge): Correlating Etching Tool Materials with Petroglyphs at Writing on Stone [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 60(223):72-83 (2015)]
- 2011 William Reitze (Graduate Student, Southern Methodist University): Salvaging a Sandia Site: Reinvestigation of the Lucy Site, Central New Mexico
- 2010 Kacy Hollenback (Graduate Student, University of Arizona): Social Memory of Disaster: Exploring Historic Smallpox Epidemics among the Mandan and Hidatsa
Travis Hill (Undergraduate Student, Colorado State University): Qualifying Comfort: Intentional Design in Unhafted End Scrapers at the Lindenmeier Folsom Site, Northern Colorado
- 2009 Maureen Boyle (Graduate Student, Indiana University): Beyond Linearity in Western Historical Narratives: The Wild West as Temporal Frontier
Wendi Field Murray (Graduate Student, University of Arizona): Feathers, Fasting, and the "Eagle Complex": A Contemporary Analysis of the Eagle as a Cultural Resource in the Northern Plains [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 56(218): 143-153 (2011)]
Brigid Grund (Undergraduate Student, University of Colorado): Understanding the Great Plains Paleoindian Projectile Point Chronology: Radiocarbon Dating and Potential Coequality of Point Types
- 2008 Jeremy Planteen (Graduate Student, University of Wyoming): The Wild West Show: Rethinking the Influence of the Miller's 101 Ranch Wild West Show and Early Film on the Native American Stereotype
Shana Wolff (Undergraduate Student, Laramie County Community College): An Analysis of Plants Traditionally Used by Plains American Indians as Topical Antiseptics for Antimicrobial Effectiveness
- 2007 Naomi Ollie (Graduate Student, Colorado State University): Many Mountains Moving: Tales of Mass-Wasting and Archaeology in the Absaroka Range, Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem
Sarah Trabert (Undergraduate Student, Kansas State University): Steed-Kisker Ceramics: Analysis of the Scott Site (14LV1082) Assemblage [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 54(212):289-299 (2009)]
- 2006 Michael P. Jordan (Graduate Student, University of Oklahoma): Religion and Reservation Life: Kiowa Revitalization Movements of the 1880s
Jayme Job (Undergraduate Student, Minnesota State University- Moorhead): Sourisford Salamanders: Renewal Iconography of the Devils Lake-Sourisford Ceramic Complex
- 2005 Tomasin Playford (Graduate Student, University of Manitoba): Establishing Site Seasonality: Importance, Problems and a Potential Solution
Patti Kinnear (Undergraduate Student, University of Colorado): Cooperation and Conflict: Examining Alternative Views of Archaeology on the Great Plains [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 53(206):161-177 (2008)]
- 2004 Raven Carper (University of Montana): A Study of the Utility of a 'Symmetry Index' in the Assessment of Biface Production Goals [published in *Lithic Technology* 30(2):127-144 (2005)]
- 2003 Lucy Burris (Colorado State University): Western Harvester Ants: Archaeology's Little Helpers

- 2002 Jodi Jacobson (University of Tennessee): Identification of Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and White-tail Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) Post-cranial Remains as a Means of Determining Human Subsistence Strategies [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 48(187):287-297 (2003)]
- 2001 Charles Egeland (Colorado State University): From Cutmarks to Behavior: The Reliability of Cutmarks for Inferring Processing Intensity [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 48(184):39-51 (2003)]
Chad Goings (University of Arkansas): A Predictive Model for Lithic Resources in Iowa [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 48 (184):53-67 (2003)]
- 2000 Paula Renaud (University of Wyoming): Sticks, Stones, and Cyberwaves: Creating an International Community of Aboriginal Philosophy in the 21st Century
- 1999 Rhonda S. Fair (University of Oklahoma): Becoming the White Man's Indian: An Examination of Native American Tribal Web Sites [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 45(172):53-67 (2000)]
- 1998 Jesse Ballenger (University of Oklahoma): Late Paleoindian Land Use in the Oklahoma Panhandle: Goff Creek and Nall Playa [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 44(168):189-207 (1999)]
- 1997 Susan Tanner (University of Nebraska): An Analysis of Use-Wear on Nebraska Phase Ceramics
- 1996 No Award
- 1995 Bruce Low (University of Saskatchewan): Swan River Chert: Its Geological Occurrence, Geographical Distribution, and Archaeological Collection - A Ubiquitous Pre-Contact Lithic Resource of the Northern Plains/Southern Boreal Forest [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 41(156):165-174 (1996)]
- 1994 No Award
- 1993 No Award
- 1992 Elizabeth Miller (University of Nebraska): Evidence for Prehistoric Scalping in Northeastern Nebraska [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 39(148):211-219 (1994)]
- 1991 No Award
- 1990 Jeffrey A. Huebner (University of Texas-Austin): Late Prehistoric Bison Populations in Central and Southern Texas
- 1989 Unknown
- 1988 Unknown
- 1987 Unknown
- 1986 Judith Habicht-Mauche (Harvard University): Southwestern-Style Culinary Ceramics on the Southern Plains: A Case Study of Technological Innovation and Cross-Cultural Interaction [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 32(116):175-189 (1987)]

STUDENT POSTER AWARD WINNERS

- 2023 Robbyn McKellop & Douglas Kressly (Graduate Students, Wichita State University): Assessment of Caddo Ceramics Within the Great Bend Aspect
Makayla Williams (Undergraduate, Augustana University): Green Blades: Introductory Analysis of Bijou Hills Quartzite from Site 21RK82
- 2022 Abigail E. Fisher (Graduate Student, Southern Methodist University): Dog diet as a tool to assess forager response to farmers on the northern Plains: stable isotope analysis data
Caden P. Hooker, Aleah Kuhr, Bryn Sullivan, Kelsy Kreikemeier, Spencer Little (Undergraduate Students, Center of Mountains and Plains Archaeology): Of Rarified Air and Form: A Recently Recorded Ceramic Vessel from Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
- 2021 Kelton Meyer (Graduate Student, Colorado State University): Countryside Folsom in the San Luis Valley, Colorado: Revisiting the Reddin Site
Sasha Buckser (Graduate Student, University of Colorado at Boulder), Karissa Hughes (Oklahoma University), Victoria Bowler Monagle (University of New Mexico), William Taylor (University of Colorado at Boulder), Courtney Hofman (Oklahoma University): Human-Canid Interactions at Black's Fork, Wyoming
Riley Limbaugh (Undergraduate Student, Colorado State University): The Days After Colorado's Darkest Days: Using Weapons and Ammunition to Date Conflicts and Identify Participants in Battle
- 2020 No Award - Meeting Cancelled
- 2019 Danielle Soza (Graduate Student, University of Arizona): Soil Chemistry and Stone Ring Sites: Preliminary Results from Four Horns Lake, Montana
Sylvia M. Sandstrom (Undergraduate Student, Minnesota State University-Moorhead): The Boller Site Platter--A Northern Plains Ceramic Anomaly
- 2018 Paul Buckner, Madeline Kunkel, and Jessica McCaig (Colorado State University)
Matthew Colvin (University of Georgia)
- 2017 Samantha Nadal and Cynthia Strong (Cornell College)
Evelyn Pickering (University of Arizona)
- 2016 Jennifer K. Deats (University of Colorado, Boulder)
- 2015 Justin Garnett (University of Missouri, Kansas)

SCHEDULE SUMMARY

Paper & Poster Presentations

	Aspen Ballroom	Cedar Ballroom
Thursday Morning	Lithics: Assemblages, Sources, and Experiments	Microbotanical Remains Across the Plains
		Student Paper Award Competition
Thursday Noon		Student Workshop
Thursday Afternoon	Material Culture and Cultural Identities	Zooarchaeology on the Canadian Prairies
	Rock Art	Student Poster Award Competition
Friday Morning	Historic Period of the Great Plains	Apachean Origins
Friday Afternoon	Collaborative Archaeologies	Environment, Landscapes, and Stone Features
Saturday Morning		General Poster Session

Business Meetings

	Event	Location	Time
Wednesday	Board Meeting	Poplar III	6:00 - 8:00 pm
Friday	Business Meeting	Cedar	4:30 - 5:30 pm
Friday	Board Meeting	Cedar	5:30 - 6:30 pm

Receptions & Field Trips

	Event	Location	Time
Tuesday	Field Trip: Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump and more	Meet in Calgary, Hampton Inn Calgary Airport North	7:00 am (Calgary) - ~ 7:00 pm
		Meet in Lethbridge, Sandman Signature Lodge	9:45 am (Lethbridge) - ~ 7:00 pm
Wednesday	Field Trip: W-O-S and more	Meet in Hotel Lobby	9:00 am - 6:00 pm
	Early Bird Party	Aspen	7:00 - 11:59 pm
Thursday	Opening Honours	Aspen	8:30 am
	City Tour	Meet in Hotel Lobby	5:00 - 6:00 pm
	Poutine Tasting	The Owl	~ 5:30 - 6:30 pm
	Thursday Reception	SAAG	6:30 - 10:00 pm
Friday	Friday Banquet & Speaker	Aspen	5:30 - 11:59 pm
Saturday	Field Trip: Historical	Meet in Hotel Lobby	1:00 - ~ 6:00 pm
Sunday	Field Trip: Sundial Medicine Wheel	Meet in Hotel Lobby, final stop in Calgary	8:00 am - 2:00 pm (Calgary)

NOTES

Save the Date

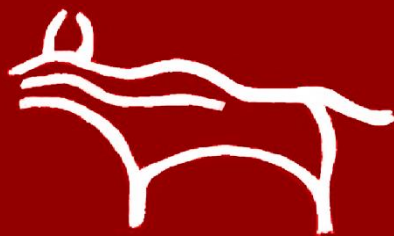


Midwest Archaeological Conference, Inc.

PAS & MAC are reuniting
once again!

This epic meeting will take place
in Iowa City, Iowa

October 2025



Hosted by the University of Lethbridge
and the Royal Alberta Museum