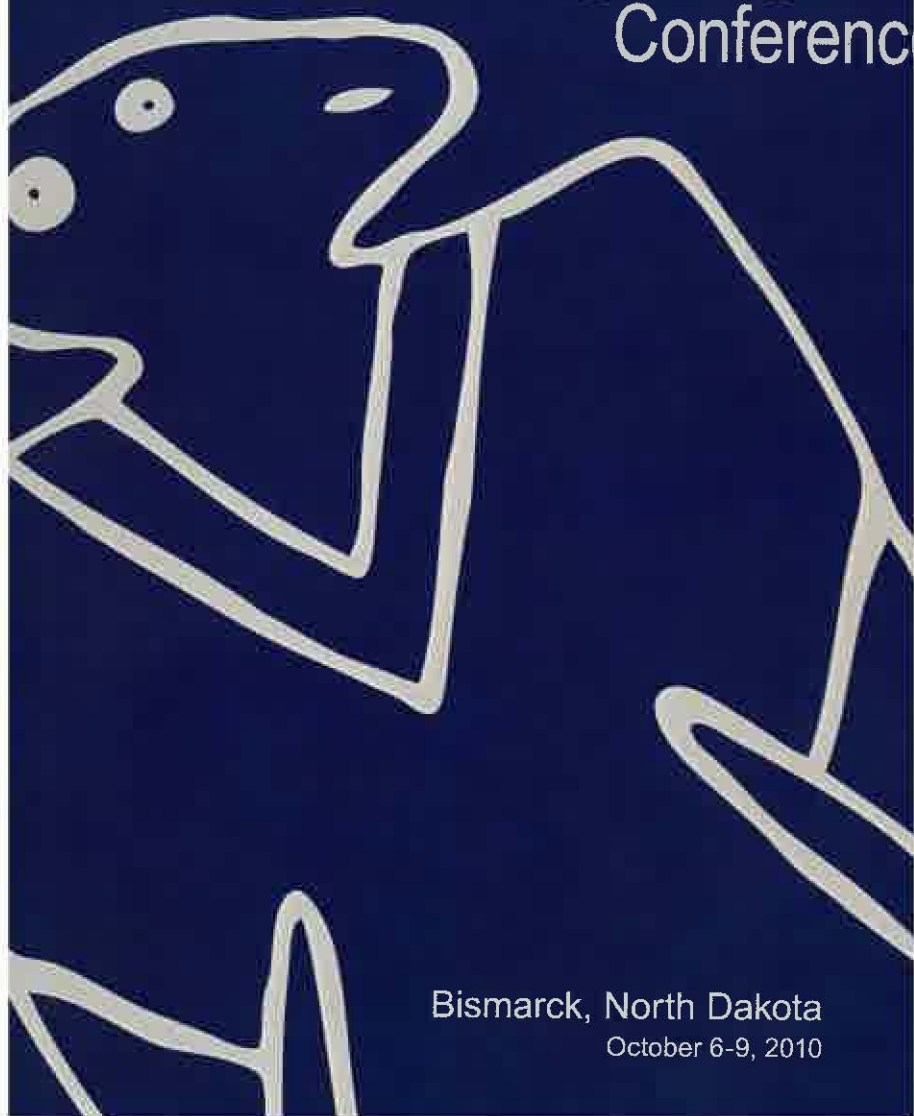


68th Annual **Plains** Anthropological Conference



Bismarck, North Dakota
October 6-9, 2010

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Conference Host:

State Historical Society of North Dakota (<http://history.nd.gov>)

Conference Committee

(State Historical Society of North Dakota):

- Amy Bleier (co-chair)
- Paul Picha (co-chair)
- Fern Swenson,
- Mike Frohlich
- Andrew Kerr (Graphic Design)
- Timothy Reed
- Lisa Steckler

Volunteers:

- Erik Holland (State Historical Society of North Dakota)
- Jeff Irwin (Western Area Power Administration)
- Lorna Meidinger (State Historical Society of North Dakota)
- Amy Munson (State Historical Society of North Dakota)
- Susan Quinnell (State Historical Society of North Dakota)
- Karri Springer (Natural Resources Conservation Service)
- Doug Wurtz (Bismarck, North Dakota)

Support Services:

- Cathy Carlson (State Historical Society of North Dakota)
- Erica Tang (State Historical Society of North Dakota)
- The Museum Store (North Dakota Heritage Center)

Conference Sponsors:

Lynch Knife River Flint Quarry

- Allan & Gail Lynch

Early Bird Party:

- SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.

Thursday Morning Break:

- The Falkirk Mining Company

Thursday Afternoon Break:

- R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Thursday Reception at the Heritage Center

- Kadrmas, Lee & Jackson

Banquet Speaker:

- Bureau of Land Management
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service

Native American Student Scholarship

- Kadrmas, Lee & Jackson

Program printing:

- Bureau of Land Management

Supplies and Printing

- Ethnoscience, Inc.
- Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
- Kent Good & Associates

THANK YOU!

GENERAL INFORMATION

Conference Headquarters: All conference events, except for the guided tours on Wednesday and Saturday and the Reception on Thursday evening, will be held at the Radisson Hotel Bismarck (605 East Broadway Avenue, Bismarck, ND 58501, 701-255-6000 or www.radisson.com/bismarcknd_downtown).

Parking: Free parking is available for guests of the Radisson Hotel and conference registrants in the Radisson Hotel parking ramp.

Registration: The registration and information table is located in the Ballroom Foyer. Hours of operation: Wednesday, October 6 from 4:00 to 8:00 p.m., Thursday, October 7 from 7:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., and Friday, October 8 from 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

All scheduled presentations, meetings, and events are Central Standard Time.

Vendors and Exhibits: Vendor space at the conference is in Wyeth-Rockwell Room. The rooms are open 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Thursday and Friday and on Saturday from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Conference Souvenirs: Conference t-shirts and Plains Anthropological Society ball caps may be purchased at the registration table in the Ballroom Foyer.

Presentation Preview Area: Computers are available to conference attendees in the hotel business center adjacent to the Radisson Hotel lobby.

Internet: High-speed internet is available in the lobby, all guest rooms, and all meeting rooms.

Early Bird Party: The Early Bird Party is in the Galleria Ballroom on Wednesday, October 6 from 7:00 p.m. to 12:00 a.m. Free food and drinks are available while they last. A cash bar is available.

Board Meetings: Two meetings of the Plains Anthropological Society Board of Directors are scheduled. The first meeting is at 6:00 p.m. on Wednesday, October 6 in the Executive Conference Room. The second meeting immediately follows the Plains Anthropological Society business meeting in the Executive Conference Room on Friday, October 8.

Business Meeting: The annual business meeting of the Plains Anthropological Society is scheduled for 5:00 p.m. in the Renoir-Russel Room on Friday, October 8. The business meeting will be followed immediately by a board meeting.

Thursday Reception: The State Historical Society of North Dakota is hosting a reception for conference attendees on Thursday, October 7 from 5:30 to 8:30 p.m. at the North Dakota Heritage Center. The Heritage Center is located on the Capitol Grounds in Bismarck (see map on page 100). Passenger vans will be available for shuttle rides to and from the reception and Radisson Hotel lobby, beginning at 5:15 pm and ending at 8:30 pm. The galleries and Museum Store will be open. Also, view the model and drawings for construction of the multi-million dollar Heritage Center expansion. Free drinks and food are available while they last.

Banquet, Address: A banquet will be held in the Galleria Ballroom at 7:00 p.m. on Friday, October 8. This year's banquet speaker is Dr. Elizabeth Fenn.

Banquet Speaker: Dr. Elizabeth Fenn will be the 2010 Plains Anthropological Conference banquet speaker. Dr. Fenn is the E. Blake Byrne Associate Professor of History at Duke University. She received her undergraduate degree from Duke in 1981 and her Ph.D. from Yale in 1999. Her field of study is early North America, focusing particularly on epidemic disease, Native American history, and social history. Her 2001 book, *Pox Americana: The Great Smallpox Epidemic of 1775-82*, received the 2003 Longman-History Today Book of the Year Award, the 2002 James J. Broussard First Book Prize, and the 2004 Society of the Cincinnati Book Prize. Fenn is currently working on book titled *Encounters at the Heart of the World: A History of the Mandan People*. The project reflects Fenn's ongoing desire to develop a continent-wide approach to the history of early America. It explores the changes that swept the northern Great Plains in the eras of colonization and the early republic.

Conference Guided Tours: Two guided bus tours are available to conference attendees.

The tour on **Wednesday, October 6, 2010** will include visits to the Knife River Flint quarries and Double Ditch Indian Village State Historic Site led by Mike McFaul, Mike Metcalf, and Mark Mitchell. The bus will leave the Radisson Hotel at 8:00 a.m. (CST) and return to the hotel at approximately 7:00 p.m. (CST). The trip includes a box lunch. Please plan to wear outdoor clothing and shoes.

The tour on **Saturday, October 9, 2010** will include visits to Huff Indian Village State Historic Site, Chief Looking's (Ward) Village, and Double Ditch Indian Village State Historic Site led by Mark Mitchell. The bus will leave the Radisson Hotel at 1:00 p.m. (CST) and return to the hotel at approximately 6:00 p.m. (CST). Please plan to wear outdoor clothing and shoes.

Sessions: All symposia and sessions are in the Rembrandt, Picasso, Da Vinci, and Renoir-Russell rooms.

Poster Sessions: Poster sessions are located in the Van Gogh-Remington and Renoir-Russell rooms.

PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 2010

Session 1, Rembrandt Room

Symposium: *A View from the North: Agate Basin Archaeology at the Beacon Island Site, North Dakota*

Mark D. Mitchell, Organizer

- 8:30** Mark D. Mitchell: *Agate Basin Archaeology at the Beacon Island Site*
8:50 Rolfe Mandel and Laura R. Murphy: *Geoarchaeology and Paleoenvironmental Context of Paleoindian Cultural Deposits at the Beacon Island Site, Northwest North Dakota*
9:10 Jo Ann Kvamme and Kenneth L. Kvamme: *GISing All Them Bones: Creating a GIS Database for the Agate Basin Site at Beacon Island, North Dakota*
9:30 **Break**
9:50 Jennifer Borresen Lee and Stacey Bennett: *Agate Basin Complex Bison Processing: An Example from the Beacon Island Site, North Dakota*
10:10 Marvin Kay: *Beacon Island Project Use-wear Analysis*
10:30 Christopher M. Johnston: *Lithic Refitting and Flaking Debris Analysis of the Agate Basin Assemblage from the Beacon Island Site*

Session 2, Picasso Room

Symposium: *Plains Anthropology at Indian University: New Generations*

Laura L. Scheiber and Raymond J. DeMallie, Organizers

- 8:30** Raymond J. DeMallie and Laura L. Scheiber: *Plains Anthropology at Indiana University*
8:50 David C. Posthumus: *The Lakota Language Project at Red Cloud Indian School*
9:10 Nicholas Belle: *Off the Powwow Trail: Stresses of the U.S. Economy on Contemporary Intertribalism*
9:30 Clark Sage: *Encoded Ethnobiological Knowledge: An Investigation of the Use of Bird Parts and Imagery in Sioux Material Culture, Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History*
9:50 Josh Richards: *Arikara Texts: Analyzing a Highly Polysynthetic Language*
10:10 **Break**
10:30 Indrek Park: *Hidatsa Language Study at Indiana University*
10:50 Sebastian F. Braun: *(Ethno-)Graphic Novels: What We Can (and Cannot) Learn about Plains Indians from French Comic Books*

- 11:10** Kelly M. Branam: *Archaeology Field Schools: What does Ethnography Have to Do with It?*
- 11:30** Katherine L. Burnett: *Preliminary Investigations at the Nostrum Springs Stage Station, Thermopolis, Wyoming*
- 11:50** Rebecca Nathan: *3D Spatial Modeling at a Historic Stage Stop in Central Wyoming*

Session 3, Da Vinci Room

Symposium: *Archaeological Site Preservation, Protection, and Curation*

Wendy Munson Scullin and Michael Scullin, Organizers

- 8:30** Wendy Munson Scullin and Michael Scullin: *Ecology Meets Archaeology: A New Tool for Archaeological Site Evaluation and Preservation*
- 8:50** Paul S. Gardner: *The Archaeological Conservancy: Preservation by the Private Sector*
- 9:10** Dale R. Henning: *Conservation and Preservation in Iowa*
- 9:30** Julie A. Price: *Corps of Engineers Physical Protection of Archaeological Resources*
- 9:50** **Break**
- 10:10** Carolyn E. Grygiel, Jack E. Norland, and Mario E. Biondini: *Precision Prairie Reconstruction (PPR): A New Alternative for Enhancing Grassland Species Richness*
- 10:30** Linda Olson: *Rock Art Sites: Love Them and Leave Them*
- 10:50** Discussant
- 11:10** Discussant

Session 4, Renoir-Russell Room

Poster Session: *Northern Plains*

9:00 – 11:00

- A. Kristen A. Carlson: *Bison Procurement: Human Agency in Drive Lane Construction*
- B. Steven L. De Vore, Jami Lockhart, and Kenneth L. Kvamme: *Geophysical Investigations at the Taylor Bluff Site (32ME366) at the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota*
- C. Geoffrey Jones, Maria Nieves Zedeño, William Reitze, Jesse Ballenger, and Benjamin Curry: *Magnetic Survey at the Kutovis Bison Kill Site, Montana*
- D. Wendy Field Murray, Samrat Miller, and Maria Nieves Zedeño: *"People of the Sky:" Constructing an Ethno-ornithology for the Missouri River*
- E. Bev Nicholson and Sylvia Nicholson: *Contextualizing a Bison Skull Ceremonial Feature*

- F. Timothy Panas: *Sand Dune Usage on the Northern Plains during the Middle and Late Precontact Periods*
- G. Karin Steuber: *Archaeometric Analyses of Brown Chalcedony in Archaeological Sites on the Northern Plains*
- H. Adam Wiewel: *A GIS Database for Geophysical, Aerial Elevation, and Surface Feature Mapping in the Mandan-Arikara Village at Fort Clark State Historic Site (32ME2), North Dakota*

Session 5, Van Gogh-Remington Room

Poster Session: *Central and Southern Plains*

9:00 ~ 11:00

- A. Donald J. Blakeslee: *The Douglass Complex and Table Rock Points*
- B. Donald J. Blakeslee: *The Great Bend Town at Arkansas City: Chipped Stone Tools*
- C. David Byers, Neal H. Lopinot, Jack H. Ray, and A. Holly Jones: *Bison and Other Beasts: Recent Investigations at the Horsethief Site (14HO308), Hodgman*
- D. Linda Scott Cummings and Donna C. Roper: *Ancient Recipes Revealed!: FTIR Analysis of Central Plains Tradition Pottery*
- E. David T. Hughes: *Walnut Valley Archaeology: A Multi-Facet Approach to Survey*
- F. Sarah Kidder: *The Paint Creek Site of McPherson County, Kansas*
- G. Jennifer K. Long: *Cluster Analysis of Stone Circle Site Structures*
- H. Rolfe D. Mandel, Janice A. McLean, and Shannon R. Ryan: *The Coffey Site (14PO1) Revisited*
- I. Peer H. Moore-Jansen: *The Rocky Creek Burial*
- J. David W. Moors: *The August Site: A Forgotten Great Bend Town*
- K. Carol Ann Shallue: *14BU1520: Assessing the Presence of Transitional Sites in South-Central Kansas*
- L. Sarah Trabert and Margaret Beck: *Plains or Southwestern? Re-evaluating Ceramics from the Scott County Pueblo*
- M. Brent W. Weeks: *Spatial Relationships between Great Bend Aspect Sites*

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 7, 2010

Session 6, Rembrandt Room

General Session: *Paleoindian Period*

Steven R. Holen, Moderator

- 1:30** Steven R. Holen and Kathleen Holen: *The Early Humans in the Americas Project: Update on Recent Research*
- 1:50** George Crawford: *Recent Research at the Clovis Site: LA 3324, Blackwater Draw Locality I*
- 2:10** Jack L. Hoffman: *Clovis Occupation of the Great Plains*
- 2:30** Leland C. Bement and Brian Carter: *Clovis Bison Hunting at Jake Bluff, Oklahoma*
- 2:50** Adam Graves: *Science-y Folsom Bison Paper*
- 3:10** **Break**
- 3:30** Michael Kunz and Richard Reanier: *Paleoindians and Fluted Projectile Points in the Western Arctic: Morphologies and Chronologies*
- 3:50** Dave May, Matthew G. Hill, and David J. Rapson: *Were People Responsible for Early Holocene Fires in the Ash Hollow Drainage Basin, Western Nebraska?*
- 4:10** John Laughlin: *The Finley Site: 70 Years Later*
- 4:30** Judson Byrd Finley: *A Paleoecological Analysis of Foothills-Mountain Paleoindian Adaptations in the Bighorn Mountains, Wyoming*

Session 7, Picasso Room

Symposium: *Writing Public Anthropology: Activism, Academia, Anthropology and Acceptance*

Sebastian F. Braun, Organizer

- 1:30** Grant Arndt: *Ho-Chunk "Indian News" as an Early Example of Indigenous Media Activism*
- 1:50** Amber Annis-Bercier and Robert "BJ" Rainbow: *"Fighting Sioux:" Experiences of Students Standing Up Against "Tradition"*
- 2:10** Kelly Branam and Kathleen Costello: *Sacred Sites, Applied Anthropology and Activism*
- 2:30** Sebastian F. Braun: *Writing Public Anthropology – and Listening to It*

Session 8, Da Vinci Room

General Session: *Military History*

Mark E. Miller, Moderator

- 1:30** Mark E. Miller: *A Study of Military Sites in Wyoming, AD 1700-1920*
1:50 Brian Ostahowski, Danny N. Walker, and Shane McCreary: *Personal Sanitation at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, 1849-1850*
2:10 Danny N. Walker and Brian Ostahowski: *The Quartermaster Depot at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory*
2:30 **Break**
2:50 Cynthia Squarcia and Danny N. Walker: *What Was Going On at the Fort Laramie 1866 Infantry Barracks in 1890?*
3:10 Patrick J. Collison: *Otolaryngologic Diseases of the 7th Cavalry, 1867-1883*
3:30 Patrick D. Hurley, Brian J. Carter, Leland C. Bement, and Jim Puckette: *Mineralogical Mortar Study of Pre-Civil War Fort Construction in Eastern Oklahoma*

Session 9, Renoir-Russell

General Session: *Ceramics*

E. Leigh Syms, Moderator

- 1:00** E. Leigh Syms, Nicole Skalesky, Vanda Fleury, and Susan Broadhurst: *Toggling Many Fragments: Assembling an Initial Taxonomic Overview for the Late Plains Ceramic Traditions on the Northern Plains*
1:20 George R. Holley and Michael G. Michlovic: *Resolving the Position of the Schultz Site in Northeastern Plains Prehistory*
1:40 Donna C. Roper: *A Critical Look at the Modus operandi of Central Plains Ceramic Age Culture History*
2:00 **Break**

Session 9, Renoir-Russell Room

Pottery Workshop

Mark Mitchell, Moderator

- 2:20** Mark D. Mitchell: *Heart River Pottery Technology*
2:50 Richard A. Krause: *Ceramic Analysis*
3:20 Wade Haakenson: *Demonstrations in traditional manufacture of Native American pottery*

Session 10, Van Gogh-Remington Room

Poster Session: *Western Plains*

2:00 – 4:00

- A. Jessica Anderson and Michael Troyer: *Examination of an Early Ceramic Hearth from the Harvester Site, Windsor, Colorado*
- B. Lawrence F. Beals and Jason M. LaBelle: *Crossing the Shining Mountains: Investigations of High Altitude Pottery Sites along the Front Range of Colorado*
- C. Jillian Collins, Brian Fredericks, Jessica Anderson, and Emily Calhoun: *Analysis of Two Early Ceramic Burials from the Lightning Hill Site (5LR284), Larimer County, Colorado*
- D. Jason DeCorte, Jason M. LaBelle, Samantha K. Nord, Heather Chagnon, and Lawrence Beals: *Drivin' that Game, High from the Plains: A Look at a High Altitude Game Drive System (5BL147) on Rollins Pass, Colorado*
- E. Judson Byrd Finley, Maureen P. Boyle, and David C. Harvey: *The Frequency of Distribution of Ceramic Sites in Western Wyoming*
- F. Brian Fredericks and Joseph O'Keefe: *Investigation of the Shady Grove Site, an Early Ceramic Camp Located within the Soapstone Prairie Natural Area, Colorado*
- G. Bonnie K. Gibson, Cody M. Anderson, and Michael D. McFaul: *Filling Holes by Digging Holes: New Data on Three Early Archaic Sites along the Western High Plains of Northeastern Colorado and Southeastern Wyoming*
- H. John Kennedy, Dave Vlcek, Paul Burnett, and Judith Cooper: *10,000 Years in the Upper Green*
- I. Cody Newton and Ryan M. Byerly: *Cultural and Carnivore Modification of the Bonebed Assemblage from the Espy-Cornwell Site (48CR4001)*
- J. Joseph O'Keefe and Brian Fredericks: *Camping Up North: Late Prehistoric Occupation at the Lindenmeier Spring Site (5LR11697)*
- K. Laura L. Scheiber, Rebecca A. Nathan, and Katherine L. Burnett: *Investigating Historic Tipi Rings in the Bighorn Basin, Wyoming*
- L. Monica Weimer: *Evolving Interpretations of Vision Quest Sties in South Park, Colorado*

Session 11, Picasso Room

Workshop: *The Mandan: Engaging Students in the Study of American Indian History*

Bob Shamy, Organizer

3:00 – 5:00

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 2010

Session 12, Rembrandt Room

Symposium: *Plains Conference Reminiscences*

Alice C. Tratebas, Organizer

W. Raymond Wood, Moderator

- 8:30** Jack W. Brink: *Sleeping with the Elephant: Reflections on a Canadian Perspective*
- 8:50** Margot Liberty
- 9:10** Wilfred M. Husted: *An Old Geezer's Recollections, for Better or Worse, of Plains Conferences, 1962 to 2010*
- 9:30** David M. Gradwohl: *From Teenage Slide Pusher to Senior Power Pointer: Some Memories of Plains Conferences Past*
- 9:50** Dale R. Henning: *Impressions of Conference Past: 1950s – 1960s*
- 10:10** **Break**
- 10:30** Richard A. Krause: *The Informative, the Contentious, and the Raucous: A Remembrance of Plains Conferences Past*
- 10:50** Joseph A. Tiffany: *Plains Conferences Redux: Reflections on My Adventures in Archaeology*
- 11:10** Danny N. Walker: *The Plains Anthropological Conference: Reminiscences from Wyoming*
- 11:30** Robert W. Neuman: *The Plains Anthropological Conference, 1956-1967: Recollections*

Session 13, Picasso Room

General Session: *Great Plains Anthropology*

Dawn M. Rutecki, Moderator

- 8:30** Dawn M. Rutecki: *Unassigned Lands, Reassigned Women: The Changing Roles of Native Women during the Settling of Oklahoma*
- 8:50** Michelle Stokely: *Encountering Kiowa, Comanche and Naisha (Plains Apache) Cultures through Picture Postcards*
- 9:10** Barbara Handy-Marchello: *The Cultural Education of an Army Officer's Wife*
- 9:30** Birgit Hans: *Catlin and "Indians" in Europe*
- 9:50** **Break**
- 10:10** Calvin Grinnell, Elgin Crows Breast, Wendi Field Murray, and Maria Nieves Zedeño: *The Cultural Significance of Lake Sakakawea*
- 10:30** James D. Keyser: *Northern Plains Shield Bearing Warriors: A Compendium*
- 10:50** Patricia J. O'Brien: *Medicine Bow in Wyoming*

Session 14, Da Vinci Room

Symposium: *Recent Research into the Prehistory of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem*

Douglas H. MacDonald, Organizer

- 8:30** Jacob S. Adams, Douglas H. MacDonald, and Richard E. Hughes: *Crescent Hill Chert: Description and Analysis of a Recently-Identified Chert Outcrop, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, U.S.A.*
- 8:50** Douglas H. MacDonald: *Temporal and Spatial Dynamics of Prehistoric Lithic Raw Material Use in the Upper Yellowstone River Valley, Gardiner Basin, Montana*
- 9:10** Michael C. Livers: *Prehistoric Use of Stone Circles in the Gardiner Basin, Montana*
- 9:30** Robin J. Park: *A Culture of Convenience? Obsidian Source Selection in Yellowstone National Park*
- 9:50** **Break**
- 10:10** Jannifer W. Gish: *Archaeobotanical Contrasts between Gardiner Basin Sites and Sties along Yellowstone Lake*
- 10:30** Jordan McIntyre and Steven D. Sheriff: *Yellowstone Lake: Dynamic Shorelines, GIS, and Site Prediction for the Montana Yellowstone Archaeology Project*
- 10:50** Douglas H. MacDonald: *Temporal and Spatial Dynamics of Prehistoric Lithic Raw Material Use at Yellowstone Lake, Wyoming*
- 11:10** Laura L. Scheiber and Judson Byrd Finley: *Archaeological Inventories of the Gunbarrel Wildfire, Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming*

Session 15, Renoir-Russell Room

General Session: *Cultural Resource Management/Tribal Consultation*

William Kurtz, Moderator

- 10:10** William Kurtz: *Archaeological Investigation and Site Conservation on the Chippewa Flowage, Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation, Wisconsin*
- 10:30** Kade M. Ferris: *Self Determination through Cultural Resource Management: The Turtle Mountain Chippewa THPO*
- 10:50** Jeani Borchert: *In Their Own Light*
- 11:10** Jeani Borchert and Tim Mentz, Sr.: *Ca'Pa Wakpana and the Process of Tribal Consultation*

Session 16, Van Gogh-Remington Room

Poster Session: *Paleoindian Period*

9:00 – 11:00

- A. Ryan M. Byerly and Charles P. Egeland: *Taphonomy of the Olsen-Chubbuck Bison Kill (5CH1)*
- B. Jason Chambers: *Spatial Patterning at the Lindenmeier Site*
- C. Chris Cotter and Elizabeth Sobel: *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Mobility Strategies in Southwest Missouri: Debitage Evidence from the Big Eddy Site*
- D. Charles P. Egeland and Ryan M. Byerly: *New Field Investigations at the Olsen-Chubbuck Site, Cheyenne Country, Colorado*
- E. Matthew E. Hill, Jr. and Cerisa Reynolds: *Reexamination of the Finley Site Faunal Assemblages*
- F. Kathleen Holen and Steven R. Holen: *Modification of Modern Elephant Bone: An Experimental Replication of Pleistocene Mammoth Bone Technology*
- G. Katie Martinez: *The People of Hudson-Meng: A Retrospect*
- H. Sarah M. Millonig and Jason M. LaBelle: *Traveling along the High Road: Further Evidence of the James Allen Complex in the Colorado High Country*
- I. Samantha K. Nord, Jason M. LaBelle, and Jason DeCorte: *Benedict's Rock (5BL232): Daily Chores of the Highlands Paleo-Indian Knapper*
- J. William Reitze: *Snails to Sandia Points: Paleoindian Occupation of the Estancia Basin, Central New Mexico*

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 8, 2010

Session 17, Rembrandt Room

General Session: *Northern Plains*

Dale Walde, Moderator

- 1:00 Dale Walde and Lance Evans: *The Cluny Fortified Village Site Re-examined*
- 1:20 Bev Nicholson and Sylvia Nicholson: *Seasonality and Lithic Materials at the Crepeele Sites: A Wintering Locale in Southwestern Manitoba*
- 1:40 Karen Giering and Kristine Fedyniak: *An Analysis of Mauls in Alberta*
- 2:00 Michael G. Michlovic, Rinita A. Dalan, and George R. Holley: *Re-examining Biesterfeldt*
- 2:20 **Break**
- 2:40 Damita Engel and Debra Green: *The Apple of My Eye: Surveying Apple Creek in Burleigh County, North Dakota*

- 3:00** Kerry Lippincott: *Archaeological Interpretation of Malacological Identifications for Feature 4, 39DV4, the Mitchell Site*
- 3:20** Landon Karr and Adrien Hannus: *In Pursuit of "Archers on the March:" Evidence for the Eastern Expansion of Avonlea*
- 3:40** Damita Engel and Jennifer L. Harty: *The Good Old Days and the Good New Days*

Session 18, Picasso Room

General Session: *Student Papers*

Laura L. Scheiber, Moderator

- 1:00** Robert "BJ" Rainbow: *Changing Powwows*
- 1:20** Amber Annis-Bercier: *Stereotypes of American Indian Women*
- 1:40** Dennis Kuhnel: *Is NAGPRA Applicable to Plains Indian Ledger Art?*
- 2:00** Joseph H. Wheeler III: *Geophysical Archaeological Studies at Fort Sanders (1866-1882), Wyoming Territory*
- 2:20** **Break**
- 2:40** Kacy L. Hollenback: *Social Memory of Disaster: Exploring Historic Smallpox Epidemics among the Mandan and Hidatsa*
- 3:00** James Cook: *Identification of a Water Source in an 18th Century Wichita Village*
- 3:20** Travis Hill: *Qualifying Comfort: Intentional Design in Unhafted End Scrapers at the Lindenmeier Folsom Site, Northern Colorado*
- 3:40** Michael D. Troyer: *On-going Investigations of Hearth Morphology in Northern Colorado*
- 4:00** Laura Tomeck: *Heath Site (39LN15): Faunal and Floral Analysis of a Great Oasis Site*

Session 19, Da Vinci Room

General Session: *Central and Southern Plains*

Richard R. Drass, Moderator

- 1:30** Richard R. Drass, Susan C. Vehik, and Stephen M. Perkins: *Fortifications and Linear Structures at the Wichita Village of Bryson-Paddock*
- 1:50** Robert L. Brooks: *The Allcorn (34ML1) and Nagle (34OK4) Sites in Central Oklahoma and their Relationships to the Arkansas River Caddoan Area*
- 2:10** Mary J. Adair: *Adoption of Old World Crops in the Historic Central Plains: An Evaluation of Economic Change*
- 2:30** **Break**
- 2:50** Mark A. Latham: *The LeBeau Site (14NT301): Overview of a Middle Ceramic Habitation Site in Northwest Kansas*

- 3:10** Jim D. Feagins: *The Chandley Cache: A Late Archaic Cache of Greatly-Oversized Sedalia Bifaces from the Kansas City Area*
- 3:30** Brad Logan: *Quarry Creek Abides: Kansas Archaeological Field School Investigations of a Hopewell Occupation, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas*

Session 20, Renoir-Russell Room

General Session: *Western Plains*

Charles Reher, Moderator

- 1:30** Gerald A. Oetelaar: *Better Pastures and Bison Drives: Landscape Management in the Foothills of the Northwestern Plains*
- 1:50** Ryan M. Byerly: *2009-2010 Fieldwork at the Coffin Bison Kill (5JA7), North Platte River Valley, Colorado*
- 2:10** Charles Reher, Rick L. Weathermon, and Larry Nelson: *On the Edge of Expansion: Recent Work at the Cornelius-Willadsen Site*
- 2:30** Marit Bovee: *Occupation Duration and Intensity: An Application of Ethnographic Analogy and Lithic Analysis at the Sand Draw Dump Site, 48FR3123*
- 2:50** **Break**
- 3:10** Rick L. Weathermon: *Here Comes the Sun: Seasonality and Occupation Areas at Crystal Cave, South Dakota*
- 3:30** Linda Scott Cummings, R. A. Varney, and Thomas Lux: *Climate Modeling: A Look at Changes through Time along the Western Margin of the Plains*
- 3:50** Houston L. Martin: *The Scoop on Last Canyon Cave: Prehistoric Scat and Climate Change*

Session 21, Van Gogh-Remington Room

Poster Session: *Methods and Modeling*

2:00 – 4:00

- A. Michael T. Bies: *Dinwoody Rock Art: A Seriation Strategy*
- B. Kelly M. Branam, Kathleen Costello, Benjamin Gessner, and Austin Jenkins: *Recording Sacred Sites in Minnesota: Collaboration, Processes, and Predictive Models*
- C. Paul Burnett: *Informing the Planning Phase of Energy Development with Probabilistic Modeling of Cultural Resources: A Southern Wyoming Example*
- D. David I. Cain: *Atlatl Weights: Power or Accuracy?*
- E. Linda Scott Cummings, Kathryn Puseman, and R. A. Varney: *Putting Radiocarbon Dates into Perspective: The Importance of Identifying Charcoal Prior to Dating*

- F. Casey Dukeman, Joshua Boyd, Greg Meldrum, and Edward Morrison: *This Olde Wikiup: Modeling the Architectural and Technological Dynamics of Living Structures using Archaeological Residues*
- G. Jennifer L. Harty and Jena Arteseros: *Greenwood Cemetery: A Case for Remote Sensing*
- H. David C. Harvey: *Evaluating Obsidian Source Use in Southwest Wyoming*
- I. Hilary Powell and Erik Otarola-Castillo: *Investigating the Relationship between Mythological and Ritual Animal Use in Great Plains Ethnographic Accounts in Order to Make Archaeological Inferences*
- J. Matthew J. Rowe, Laura L. Scheiber, Judson Byrd Finley, Rebecca A. Nathan, and Katherine L. Burnett: *Not Just Another Nail: The Archaeology of Archaeology, Metal Detecting, Modern Mapping, and Site Formation and Transformation*
- K. Wendy Munson Scullin and Michael Scullin: *Measuring Site Stability: Assessing the Forces of Man and Nature as a Management Tool*
- L. Maria Nieves Zedeño, Joetta Buckhouse, and John Murray: *A Collaborative Training Program for Tribal Archaeological Monitors*

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 2010

Session 22, Rembrandt Room

Symposium: *Archaeological, Geophysical, and Geoarchaeological Investigations during 2008 at Chief Looking's Village, Burleigh County, North Dakota*

Mark D. Mitchell, Organizer

- 8:30** Mark D. Mitchell: *Overview of the Chief Looking's Village Project*
- 8:50** Kenneth L. Kvamme: *A Magnetic Place: Insights from a Gradiometry Survey at Chief Looking's Village, North Dakota*
- 9:10** Paul R. Picha and Carl R. Falk: *Revisiting Mandan Subsistence at 32BL3*
- 9:30** **Break**
- 9:50** Christopher I. Roos: *Geoarchaeology of Cultural and Natural Deposits at Chief Looking's Village, North Dakota*
- 10:10** Fern E. Swenson: *The Archaeological Record of the Mandans at the Heart: Retrospect and Future Directions*

Session 23, Picasso Room

Symposium: *Battlefields of the Dakota War*

Richard Rothaus, Organizer

- 8:30** Richard Rothaus: *Urban Warfare in New Ulm, Minnesota*
8:50 Michelle Terrell: *Highpoints, Hilltops, and Ravines: Tracing the Battle of Wood Lake*
9:10 Timothy Reed: *A Night at Camp Stees: A Temporary Military Encampment of the Dakota War*
9:30 **Break**
9:50 Aaron L. Barth: *"White" and "Red:" Culture and Identity on the Northern Plains in 1863*
10:10 Dakota Goodhouse: *Exploit Robes and Winter Counts: Explaining Whitestone Hill*
10:30 Kimball Banks and J. Signe Snortland: *When Is a Battlefield Not a Battlefield; When Is a Battle Not a Battle? The Whitestone Hill National Register Nomination*

Session 24, Da Vinci Room

General Session: *Historical Archaeology*

Christy Mog, Moderator

- 10:50** Christy Mog: *The Rough and Gone Town of Ladore, Kansas*
11:10 Renee M. Boen, Rose Estep Fosha, and Katherine Lamie: *The Old Deadwood Cemetery...In My Front Yard*
11:30 Cher Burgess: *Ruminations Resulting from a Tornado*
11:50 Christopher Leatherman: *A GIS Analysis of Chinatown Deadwood, South Dakota*

SYMPOSIA ABSTRACTS

A View from the North: Agate Basin Archaeology at the Beacon Island Site, North Dakota

Symposium, Session 1 (Thursday morning)

Organized by Mark D. Mitchell (PaleoCultural Research Group)

The Beacon Island site, located in western North Dakota, contains the northernmost and easternmost excavated Agate Basin component. It is also among the best dated. Over the course of two field seasons, in 2002 and 2006, PaleoCultural Research Group and the State Historical Society of North Dakota excavated 124.5 square meters of a bison butchery and camp locality dated by four contemporaneous radiocarbon assays to $10,331 \pm 44$ BP. The faunal assemblage recovered during this work includes 3,324 plotted bison bones and 215.2 kg of bone fragments. The associated modified stone assemblage includes 78 tool fragments and 1,703 pieces of flaking debris larger than 1.6 mm. On-going studies of the archaeofauna and other materials from the site rely on spatial analyses made possible by a geographic information system map of the bonebed. Participants in the symposium describe selected aspects of the analytic results achieved so far.

Archaeological, Geophysical, and Geoarchaeological Investigations during 2008 at Chief Looking's Village, Burleigh County, North Dakota

Symposium, Session 22 (Saturday morning)

Organized by Mark D. Mitchell (PaleoCultural Research Group)

Chief Looking's Village, also known as Ward Village (32BL3), is an earthlodge settlement located on a high bluff overlooking the Missouri River, just inside the city limits of Bismarck, North Dakota. The site, which encompasses roughly 3 hectares (7.4 acres), is owned and managed by the Bismarck Parks and Recreation District and is open for public visitation year round. The primary objectives of the field investigation, carried out jointly in 2008 by PaleoCultural Research Group and the State Historical Society of North Dakota, were to learn more about the overall layout of the village, to determine its age and occupation history, and to document its current condition. These goals were achieved through a combination of extensive geophysical surveys and targeted test excavations. Participants in the symposium describe selected aspects of the analytic results achieved so far.

Archaeological Site Preservation, Protection, and Curation

Symposium, Session 3 (Thursday morning)

Organized by Wendy Munson Scullin and Michael Scullin (Midwest Ethnohorticulture)

Archaeological sites are finite and threatened scientific and cultural resources. Urban sprawl, farming, public and private recreation, infrastructure development, environmental degradation, and global climate change are stressors on these resources. In this session, representatives from a variety of organizations will discuss problems, solutions, and philosophies about the protection and preservation of archaeological sites in the past, present, and into the future.

Battlefields of the Dakota War

Symposium, Session 23 (Saturday morning)

Organized by Richard Rothaus (Trefoil Cultural and Environmental Heritage)

From 1862 to 1865 a conflict raged between the Plains Tribes, State Militias and U.S. Government. While contemporaneous with the U.S. Civil War, the Dakota War presents unique challenges to researchers. Particularly difficult is the one-sided nature of the historical evidence. In the U.S. Civil War, both sides kept detailed records and shared a common fighting style. In the Dakota War our written records come almost entirely from the Euro-American side, and the few Plains Tribes' accounts we have are largely filtered through translation by parties friendly to the Euro-Americans. Additionally, the Plains Tribes' concept of war and traditional military techniques were quite different from those of the militias and federal troops. Several recent evaluations conducted as part of the American Battlefield Protection Program have given us a more nuanced understanding of the conflict and methods to interpret the battles that are not based entirely in the literary accounts.

Plains Anthropology at Indiana University: New Generations

Symposium Session 2 (Thursday morning)

Organized by Laura L. Scheiber and Raymond J. DeMallie

The Anthropology Department at Indiana University was founded in 1947 by anthropological linguist Carl Voegelin whose early work on the Hidatsa language laid the foundation for future generations of anthropological scholarship on the Plains. During the past sixty years, students at IU have carried out studies and completed dissertations on Plains topics in all four subfields. In recent years there has been an increase in the number of Plains projects, stimulated in part by the resources available at IU. These include the American Indian Studies Research Institute, the Archives of the Languages of the World and Archives of Traditional Music, the Glenn Black Laboratory of Archeology, the Mathers Museum of World Cultures, and the William R. Adams Zooarcheology Laboratory. This panel presents the work of current

students and recent graduates and represents the variety of studies being carried out at IU.

Plains Conference Reminiscences

Symposium, Session 12 (Friday morning)

Organized by Alice C. Tratebas

Moderated by W. Raymond Wood (University of Missouri)

The session will reminisce on early aspects of the Plains Conference: what it was like to be an archaeologist in the 1940s, 1950s and later, and how the conference affected the careers of some up-and-coming young archaeologists. Early conferences were marked by hi-jinks and awards that have now passed into history, and by its sometimes uneasy relations with the Smithsonian Institution's Missouri River Basin Surveys. The presentations will give our more recent attendees a new perspective on the Plains Anthropological Society and its somewhat checkered background, providing a somewhat different view of the more sedate professional society we now support.

Recent Research into the Prehistory of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem

Symposium, Session 14 (Friday morning)

Organized by Douglas H. MacDonald (University of Montana)

The Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE) was one of the most significant watersheds in the northern Plains and Rocky Mountains during prehistory. Prior research in the region has established an outstanding context by which to build an understanding of hunter-gatherer use of the area since 11,000 BP. Recent research by the University of Montana in Yellowstone National Park highlights prehistoric use of the Upper Yellowstone River drainage, including the Gardiner Basin, Montana, and Yellowstone Lake, Wyoming. In addition, archaeologists from universities and regional Federal agencies are spurring current archaeological research. This session provides several papers with insights into ongoing research in the GYE.

Writing Public Anthropology: Activism, Academia, Anthropology and Acceptance

Symposium, Session 7 (Thursday morning)

Organized by Sebastian F. Braun (University of North Dakota)

Direct engagement with social and cultural change has always been important for anthropology on the plains. On one hand, Native people have a long history of taking action themselves, on the other, anthropologists have been involved in court cases, cultural resource management and public anthropology. This panel presents different cases of such engagement. Writing as the anthropological engagement of divergent publics is a complex undertaking often seen outside the realm of true academia. This is not only true for authors without

academic degrees, who are often seen as producing stories but not anthropological or historical texts, but also for anthropologists, whose efforts are sometimes rejected for the same reasons. This panel tries to bring together divergent stories to provide a spotlight on an important, yet often under-explored and -accepted part of academic work and explores ways in which anthropological public engagements can happen.

WORKSHOPS

The Mandan: Engaging Students in the Study of American Indian History

Workshop, Session #11 (Thursday Afternoon)

Presented by Bob Shamy (American Institute for History Education)

This workshop will focus on the history surrounding the early 19th Century smallpox epidemic that struck the American Indians that lived in the area surrounding Bismarck, North Dakota. This history parallels similar historical events that involved contact with American Indians throughout the Americas and will focus specifically on Mandan culture pre- and post-contact. Photographs, paintings, and other primary sources will be used to develop the history of this most interesting era. Instructional strategies will be modeled that engage students in the mystery that is history and that involves them in the process of investigating history and producing historical narratives.

Pottery Workshop

Session 9, (Thursday Afternoon)

Presented by Wade Haakenson (Western Archaeological Services), Richard A. Krause (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research), and Mark D. Mitchell (PaleoCultural Research Group)

PAPER & POSTER ABSTRACTS

Adair, Mary J. (University of Kansas)

Session 19: *Adoption of Old World Crops in the Historic Central Plains: An Evaluation of Economic Change*

Native groups throughout the Plains adopted Old World food crops in the 18th and 19th centuries. Documenting the distribution of these foods is limited to the rather sporadic archaeological recovery, identification, and reporting of such crops. However, the new crops that were successfully incorporated into native gardens may reveal selective processes that did not require extensive changes to existing agricultural systems. Alternatively, the new foods may have impacted traditional subsistence practices and contributed to processes of culture change in the historic period. This paper examines the distribution of three crops in the historic Central Plains – watermelon, peach, and garden pea – and discusses the potential for economic change.

Adams, Jacob S. (University of Montana), **Douglas H. MacDonald** (University of Montana), and **Richard E. Hughes** (University of Montana)

Symposium 14: *Crescent Hill Chert: Description and Analysis of a Recently-Identified Chert Outcrop, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, U.S.A.*

In 2009, the Montana Yellowstone Archaeological Project initiated survey of the Crescent Hill chert outcrop in northern Yellowstone Park. Occurring in a variety of colors and qualities, the chert precipitated within the Eocene-era Crescent Hill basalt formation. The source area encompasses approximately 3,000 acres, with more than 20 separate chert exposures. We present preliminary results of an XRF study, as well as macroscopic characteristics which help distinguish Crescent Hill from other regional cherts. Finally, we compare the prehistoric use of Crescent Hill chert within the Gardiner Basin (Montana) and around Yellowstone Lake (Wyoming).

Anderson, Cody M. (see Bonnie K. Gibson)

Anderson, Jessica (Colorado State University) and **Michael Troyer** (Colorado State University)

Poster Session 10: *Examination of an Early Ceramic Hearth from the Harvester Site, Windsor, Colorado*

Located in Windsor, Colorado, the Harvester site is a predominately Plains Woodland/Early Ceramic period site and offers an extensive look at the prehistory of Windsor and the greater Cache la Poudre River area. Hearth #2, one of three hearths exposed on the site surface, was excavated by the authors and student volunteers during the 2010 field season. This poster presents descriptive and quantitative analyses of the contents, as well as discusses morphological and taphonomic aspects of the hearth use and abandonment. As compared to other sites along the Colorado Front Range, the hearth contained

unusual quantities of burned flakes and bone, pottery, and several bone beads. Our data are contextualized with comparisons to Plains Woodland features recorded at other nearby sites including the Spring Gulch site, the Phoebe rockshelter and the Owl Canyon rockshelter.

Anderson, Jessica (see Jillian Collins)

Annis-Bercier, Amber (University of North Dakota)

Session 18: *Stereotypes of American Indian Women*

It indeed is a truism that the histories of women are usually omitted when male historians write the history of North America. If not left out, then most likely they are casually spoken about while the pivotal roles they played are reduced to vignettes of insignificance. This is particularly the case in the history of American Indian women. The history of Native women today at times is determined by gender constructs and stereotypes that were placed on the women by Europeans/Euro-Americans. These constructs were placed on many Native women by the White European Christian culture that spread across this country. The racist and sexist interpretations of women have left a damaging effect on generations to come. This paper will focus on the interpretations that early Europeans made about Native women and how these interpretations were formed into stereotypes.

Annis-Bercier, Amber (University of North Dakota) and **Robert “BJ”**

Rainbow (University of North Dakota)

Symposium 7: *“Fighting Sioux:” Experiences of Students Standing Up Against “Tradition”*

In 1930 the University of North Dakota (UND) adopted the “Fighting Sioux” nickname/logo. Since the late sixties, when American Indian students began attending UND, there has been opposition of the nickname/logo. This long standing controversy has been ongoing for over eighty years and in May of 2010 the North Dakota State Board of Higher Education made the decision to retire the nickname and logo. What impact did all those who fought directly against the nickname/logo on UND’s campus over the years have to do with this tremendous social change? In our work we use our own experiences as American Indian activists to show how direct engagement of opposing UND’s nickname/logo held enormous challenges, one of the largest being we were fighting against a “tradition” that had existed at UND for over 80 years. We also explore the common misconceptions that come with having a race-based sports team nickname and logo.

Arndt, Grant (Iowa State University)

Symposium 7: *Ho-Chunk “Indian News” as an Early Example of Indigenous Media Activism*

In the 1930s, three newspapers in Wisconsin published weekly “Indian News” columns. These columns began as reports by three Ho Chunk men about activities taking place in their respective indigenous communities; each became an important public site for native protest against white oppression. Of the three, that by Frisk Cloud (1939-41) focused most intently on the problems of Ho Chunk dispossession. In nearly all of his columns, he documented the racial and economic inequities Ho-Chunk people faced in their daily lives.

This paper focuses on Frisk Cloud’s column to better understand how Ho Chunk writers in the first half of the century used newspapers – then an innovative media form – as a source for resistance against white repression. It also reveals the differences in agency between the writers of these columns and the white media institutions that published them, and at how these differences shaped the columns’ reception and activist message.

Arteseros, Jena (see Jennifer L. Harty)

Ballenger, Jesse (see Geoffrey Jones)

Banks, Kimball (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.), and **J. Signe Snortland**

Symposium 23: *When Is A Battlefield Not a Battlefield; When Is A Battle Not A Battle? The Whitestone Hill National Register Nomination*

Metcalf Archaeology Consultants, Inc. is preparing a National Register nomination of the Whitestone Hill State Historic Site for the State Historical Society of North Dakota and the National Park Service. At that location on September 3, 1863, U.S. cavalry units commanded by General Alfred Sully attacked a large Sioux camp of men, women and children. Many of them died that day and those who survived lost their possessions. The attack was in retaliation for the Dakota Conflict of 1862. The nomination is being prepared according to National Register Bulletin 40 Guidelines for Historic Battlefields and the Battlefield Survey Manual. However, the nomination poses some unique problems. No battlefield structures or features have been identified; there are no accurate military maps; documentation is poor; and there is the issue of whether it was a “battle” or a “massacre.” These issues are discussed in light of National Register guidance.

Barth, Aaron L. (North Dakota State University/Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

Symposium 23: *“White” and “Red:” Culture and Identity on the North Plains in 1863*

In 1863, General Sully’s punitive campaign against the Sioux often appears to be a standoff between “Whites” and “Reds,” or those who then were “Americans” and those who were “Sioux.” This makes for another otherwise “tidy” version of history, where the reader can understand the past in the most

simplistic terms: one culture against another. Yet “Whites” and “Indians” do not all think alike. Broad definitions, although handy to use when organizing data to explain the past, often eclipse the importance of individual experiences. A casual inquiry into the individual lives of those involved with or affected by Sully’s 1863 campaign reveals a much more complex, or human, story.

Beals, Lawrence F. (Colorado State University) and **Jason M. LaBelle** (Colorado State University)

Poster Session 10: *Crossing the Shining Mountains: Investigations of High Altitude Pottery Sites along the Front Range of Colorado*

Recent field investigation by the Laboratory of Public Archaeology recovered fragments of Native American pottery at King Lake, located east of the Continental Divide and at an elevation of 3,489 meters in the Indian Peaks Wilderness. Pottery fragments found at high altitude (> 3,000 meters) locales are rare in Colorado, due in part to the fragility of the medium, extreme weather conditions, and the difficulty in transporting delicate items to such places. This poster documents the King Lake finds, and compares them to other published sites in the Indian Peaks as well as nearby Rocky Mountain National Park. Vessel types and ages are used to explore current debates regarding Athabaskan presence and migration into the Colorado High Country. Geographical Information System analysis of pottery sites is also compared to known (and/or probable) trails to provide an understanding of the cultural use of mountain lakes and passes.

Beals, Lawrence F. (see Jason DeCorte)

Beck, Margaret (see Sarah Trabert)

Belle, Nicholas (Indiana University)

Symposium 2: *Off the Powwow Trail: Stresses of the United States Economy on Contemporary Intertribalism*

Over the past year or two, many changes have taken place in the realm of American Indian contest powwow dancing that reflect the current economic climate within the United States; prize money is being pared down, travel from dance to dance is decreasing, and some powwows are being cancelled. As the U.S. economy is not able to support the intertribal powwow lifestyle, American Indian intertribalism is suffering. This paper explores the ways in which people, tribes, and powwows have had to adapt to current economic restraints, and how traditional tribal practices are again visible in American Indian dance and music culture.

Bement, Leland C. (Oklahoma Archeological Survey) and **Brian Carter** (Oklahoma State University)

Session 6: *Clovis Bison Hunting at Jake Bluff, Oklahoma*

Recent results of analyses of the Jake Bluff material describe Clovis bison hunting tactics and butchering practices. Coupled with landform analysis, the Jake Bluff site presents a first look at the development of arroyo trap bison hunting which becomes common during the subsequent Folsom period. Results include number of animals killed, season of kill, taphonomy, butchering practices, and artifact descriptions.

Bement, Leland C. (see Patrick D. Hurley)

Bennett, Stacey (see Jennifer Borressen Lee)

Bies, Michael T. (Bureau of Land Management)

Poster Session 21: *Dinwoody Rock Art: A Seriation Strategy*

Dinwoody Rock Art includes a wide variety of images and spans a broad depth of time. This poster outlines a seriation strategy based in part on the previous regional rock art classifications for the Wind/Bighorn River drainage in Wyoming. The strategy is intended to identify key features of the images that will allow subdivision within this macro-tradition, and more detailed analysis of the style. The goal of the seriation is to facilitate future analysis of the style's distribution patterns, both spatially and chronologically.

Biondini, Mario E. (see Carolyn E. Grygiel)

Blakeslee, Donald J. (Wichita State University)

Poster Session 5: *The Douglass Complex and Table Rock Points*

Ever since the point type was first named, there has been controversy surrounding both the age of the Table Rock type and its relationship to Bottleneck Stemmed points. Analysis of two private collections from a nearly-pure Table Rock component in the Walnut River valley makes clear that the main component at the site is Middle Archaic in age. Also present in the site are chipped stone axes, two forms of knives, drills and some very distinctive small scrapers. Stacked outline analysis demonstrates that the Middle Archaic Table Rock points from Kansas are distinct from the Late Archaic points in eastern Iowa that have also been called Table Rocks.

Blakeslee, Donald J. (Wichita State University)

Poster Session 5: *The Great Bend Town at Arkansas City: Chipped Stone Tools*

A large levee and highway construction project at the junction of the Walnut and Arkansas rivers led to a major archaeological mitigation project led by the Kansas State Historical Society. In the spring of 2010, the archaeology seminar class at WSU analyzed a sample of the chipped stone tools from the site. One of the purposes of the project was to create a database of Great Bend chipped stone tools that could be used to study the rapid changes to Wichita lithic technology that occurred during the historic period. The analysis led to the

detection of some previously-unreported artifact types and to some insights into raw material acquisition.

Boen, Renee M. (Black Hills National Forest), **Rose Estep Fosha** (Federal Emergency Management Agency), and **Katherine Lamie** (South Dakota Archaeological Research Center)

Session 24: *The Old Deadwood Cemetery...In My Front Yard*

In 2007, archaeological monitors recovered a coffin burial during reconstruction of a retaining wall in a neighborhood of Deadwood, South Dakota. The discovery occurred within the original boundaries of the Old Deadwood Cemetery, used from 1876 to 1878. After 1878, Mt. Moriah Cemetery was established uphill from the Old Deadwood Cemetery. Although many burials were moved, several have been discovered in the neighborhood in the ensuing years. The human remains found in 2007, first thought to be most likely Caucasian, were later identified as Mongoloid, possibly Native American or Chinese. Early Deadwood miners were from many ethnic backgrounds. The repatriation process established by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act was employed with a twist. The Rosebud Sioux Tribe and all other government entities involved informally consulted with the Chinese Historical Society of Southern California. The reburial at Mt. Moriah in 2010 included Lakota, Chinese, and Catholic ceremonies to honor the unknown individual.

Borchert, Jeani (North Dakota Department of Transportation) and **Tim Mentz, Sr.** (Standing Rock Sioux Tribe)

Session 15: *Ca'Pa Wakpana and the Process of Tribal Consultation*

The North Dakota Department of Transportation (NDDOT) has been consulting with tribes on a stone feature site northwest of Wishek, North Dakota for the last 2 years. This has been an amazing process for all of us involved. Some tribal members have reconnected with a site their elders spoke of when they were young. The NDDOT facilitated this reconnection process and full recording for tribal purposes. The consultation process was quite productive and resulted in avoidance of impact to this important site. Further, the consultation process has allowed us to discuss the larger issue of stone feature site recording methods and guidelines from a tribal perspective.

Borchert, Jeani (North Dakota Department of Transportation)

Session 15: *In Their Own Light*

This paper is an introduction to a video the North Dakota Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration produced on our tribal consultation process. The 15 minute video will then be presented so our tribal partners can present their views on tribal consultation.

Bovee, Marit (Bureau of Land Management)

Session 20: *Occupation Duration and Intensity: An Application of Ethnographic Analogy and Lithic Analysis at the Sand Draw Dump Site, 48FR3123*

Mobility, how groups move about the landscape, is of great interest to those who study hunter-gatherer populations. One aspect of mobility is the use history of a specific camp location; in particular occupation duration and intensity. This paper addresses the questions of re-occupation and occupation length for the Sand Draw Dump site (48FR3123) in west-central Wyoming. At this Late Prehistoric camp, the remains of 14 structures and several deep roasting pits were recovered. The characteristics of these features are compared with regional ethnographic accounts. The lithics are analyzed in terms of raw material and refitting to argue the site was occupied at least twice for relatively short periods of time. It is hypothesized the site was used for a special purpose, such as processing a specific, but presently unknown, resource.

Boyd, Joshua (see Casey Dukeman)

Boyle, Maureen P. (see Judson Byrd Finley)

Branam, Kelly M. (Saint Cloud State University)

Symposium 2: *Archaeology Field Schools: What Does Ethnography have to do with It?*

Despite often epistemological and methodological differences between ethnography and archaeology, there are still reasons for a four sub-field approach in anthropology, particularly on the Plains. Six years ago, my collaboration as an ethnographer on the Bighorn Archaeology Field School began. In the beginning, the place or role of myself or ethnography within the school was not always clear. Outside of the commitment to ethnography, the directors Dr. Laura Scheiber and Dr. Judson Finley, and I did not have answers to questions such as "What kinds of ethnographic knowledge most benefit archaeology students? How do we best create a partnership with the Crow community? Taking an ethnographic reflexive approach, in this paper I explore our answers to these questions, as well as my own personal experience as an ethnographer working in one archaeology field school and developing a second, the Crow Archaeology Field School, a result of this collaboration.

Branam, Kelly M. (Saint Cloud State University) and **Kathleen Costello** (Indiana University)

Symposium 7: *Sacred Sites, Applied Anthropology and Activism*

Recording, documenting, protecting and preserving sacred sites and traditional cultural properties requires collaboration between ethnographers, archaeologists, state agents and native and non-native stakeholder communities. These processes are very applied in nature. In our recent work creating a process to record sacred sites in the state of Minnesota, we as the ethnographers walked

the line of translators between current policy and state agents and native communities. All are concerned about protection, yet use very different languages to address their needs concerning how sites are recorded, preserved, and protected. What we found is that documentation, preservation and protection requires more than acting as translator, it requires ethnographers to step out of the protective guise of academia and not just become applied anthropologists but activists. State agents often demand that native communities fit their needs to bureaucratic policy; instead we should be making policy that conforms to the needs of these stakeholder communities.

Branam, Kelly M. (Saint Cloud State University), **Kathleen Costello** (Indiana University), **Benjamin Gessner**, and **Austin Jenkins** (Saint Cloud State University)

Poster Session 21: *Recording Sacred Sites in Minnesota: Collaboration, Processes, and Predictive Models*

Is it possible to record and document sacred sites and traditional cultural properties through the use of a predictive model? What are the pros and cons to implementing such a model when it comes to recording sacred sites? Our research team recently worked to create a process to identify and record sacred sites in the state of Minnesota. The results of the study include a preliminary predictive model for identifying sacred sites in Minnesota – which is based loosely on the framework developed by LeBeau (2009) for the identification of sacred Lakota sites – as well as a process that emphasizes consultation that recognizes the concerns of the interested communities and recognition of the unique circumstances that may exist with different places. This model has yet to be tested and was created specifically for use with Dakota sites. We present this model here in hopes for discussion and debate.

Braun, Sebastian F. (University of North Dakota)

Symposium 2: *(Ethno-)Graphic Novels: What We Can (and Cannot) Learn about Plains Indians from French Comic Books*

Both historical and contemporary Plains Indian societies and cultures have been represented not only in scholarly writings, but also in popular film, literature, storytelling, art, and other media. As anthropologists, we should be interested in these portrayals, since non-academic sources influence the dominant discourse as much as academic writings. In this paper, I look at the representation of Plains Indians in francophone *bandes dessinées* (comics) for adults. I argue that while the authors I consider here commit some cultural and historical mistakes, these volumes are intended as ethno-graphic novels. In fact, the audience can learn a great deal of ethnographic information from them, especially concerning material culture. The question then is whether this genre of knowledge production is or can be made to be useful to the general public or even to anthropologists.

Braun, Sebastian F. (University of North Dakota)

Symposium 7: *Writing Public Anthropology – and Listening to It*

Anthropological engagement or applied anthropology is often seen as hands-on work with and for a specific cause. This is a limited view that does not take into account that writing anthropology, especially in North America, always carries an applied dimension as anthropology has historically been widely used in court cases, political decision making, and cultural revitalization efforts. Anthropologists were heavily involved in challenging academic and popular assumptions about Native cultures, voices and histories. More recently, the discipline has lost the public dimension of these efforts and has thus lost some of its public relevance. This paper argues that for the discipline to engage meaningfully with the public it needs to reestablish itself as saddling academic and public discourses. This means a re-emphasis on the acceptance of contemporary and historic community voices as important and valid sources and an acceptance of public anthropological writing as a valid contribution to the field.

Brink, Jack W. (Royal Alberta Museum)

Symposium 12: *Sleeping with the Elephant: Reflections on a Canadian Perspective*

In 1969 the Prime Minister of Canada, Pierre Trudeau, told the American Press Club that living next to the U.S. was rather like sleeping with an elephant. “No matter how friendly and even-tempered is the beast,” he continued, “one is affected by every twitch and grunt.” So too might we describe the relationship between archaeologists on either side of the 49th parallel: witness the countless archaeological publications that stop abruptly at the 49th parallel. The Plains Conference has served as an oasis in this otherwise dismal situation, for it has opened its arms to Canadians. Four times the annual meeting has been held on *foreign* soil in all three “prairie provinces.” Three presidents of this organization have been Canadians, and others have served on the Board of Directors. Most importantly, Canadians have been equal partners—even instigators—in the sometime sophomoric behaviour at our annual meeting and that, as much as anything, seems to define us as a proud and diverse *international* organization.

Broadhurst, Susan (see E. Leigh Syms)

Brooks, Robert L. (Oklahoma Archeological Survey)

Session 19: *The Allcorn (34ML1) and Nagle (34OK4) Sites in Central Oklahoma and their Relationship to the Arkansas River Caddoan Area*

The Allcorn (34ML1) and Nagle (34OK4) sites represent the presence of Arkansas River basin Caddoans in central Oklahoma. This paper reviews existing data for the Nagle site and presents previously unpublished data for the Allcorn site. Analysis of information on Allcorn and Nagle is reviewed in

respect to their position on the western periphery of the Caddoan area and arguments presented concerning the role of these sites in Arkansas River basin Caddoan/Southern Plains Villagers interaction.

Buckhouse, Joetta (see Maria Nieves Zedeño)

Burgess, Cher (Black Hills National Forest)

Session 24: *Ruminations Resulting from a Tornado*

On July 13, 2009, a tornado ripped through the Redwater Creek area of Crook County, Wyoming leaving challenges in its wake. Potential threats to historic properties included not only the storm, but also timber salvage and “clean up” activities. Assessing damages produced the realization that almost no previously recorded historic properties were located in the storm path. Reasons for the absence of historic properties, along with thoughts about the state of documentation for known properties in the storm area led to conclusions regarding preparations for future disasters. It is not a question of whether unexpected events and cataclysms will happen, but when they will occur. Having proper documentation including multidisciplinary input may be the key to a successful recovery.

Burnett, Katherine L. (Indiana University)

Symposium 2: *Preliminary Investigations at the Nostrum Springs Stage Station, Thermopolis, Wyoming*

Located on the Red Canyon Ranch southwest of Thermopolis, Wyoming, the Nostrum Springs Stage Station is in the foothills of the Owl Creek Mountains of northwestern Wyoming adjacent to the Wind River Indian Reservation. During the summer of 2010, I undertook preliminary investigations on the stage station with Dr. Laura Scheiber and a team of students from Indiana University. Through this research, I intended to investigate Shoshone intersections with other travelers utilizing the area during the reservation area and into the 20th century. After peeling back the layers of vegetation covering the stage stop, we discovered many additional areas of inquiry ranging from the presence of a potential blacksmith’s shop in the station to a button mysteriously placed in a small container in one of the station’s walls to a cartridge found behind the building that may indicate that someone at the station had connections to the Russian Revolution.

Burnett, Katherine L. (see Matthew J. Rowe)

Burnett, Katherine L. (see Laura L. Scheiber)

Burnett, Paul (SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.)

Poster Session 21: *Informing the Planning Phase of Energy Development with Probabilistic Modeling of Cultural Resources: A Southern Wyoming Example*

As the West experiences a new surge in energy development, agencies are facing increased demands with tight budgets and limited staff. This combination has led to both industry and agency support of probabilistic modeling efforts for the planning phase of projects, in order to minimize the impacts to significant cultural resources while maximizing the return of information that is vital for the effective management of our cultural resources. This poster highlights a modeling effort geared toward the identification of sites in southern Wyoming that are potentially significant to Native Americans. The model design employs stepwise logistic regression to analyze the relationship between significant sites and their environmental setting, resulting in the identification of high probability areas. The model output is being used for a sample survey of a vast area for such sites, which will inform the planning phase of a wind energy project.

Burnett, Paul (see John Kennedy)

Byerly, Ryan M. (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.) and **Charles P. Egeland** (University of North Carolina)

Poster Session 16: *Taphonomy of the Olsen-Chubbuck Bison Kill (5CH1)*

The Olsen-Chubbuck Bison Kill (5CH1) is iconic in North American archaeology, embodying popular perceptions of Great Plains Paleoindian subsistence and representing a seminal reference for contemporary bison bonebed analyses. Taphonomic investigations of other bonebeds since the publication of the Olsen-Chubbuck monograph (Wheat 1972) have significantly enhanced our understanding of bonebed formation processes, and similarly expanded the importance of such sites in modeling prehistoric human-prey-landscape interactions on the Great Plains and in the Rocky Mountains. During the winter-spring 2009-2010 we began a taphonomic re-analysis of the extant bison bone assemblage stored at the University of Colorado Natural History Museum to update Wheat's original study and better integrate this keystone archaeological resource into discussions about Paleoindian lifeways. This analysis is on-going and currently only data for limb bones are available.

Byerly, Ryan M. (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)

Session 20: *2009-2010 Fieldwork at the Coffin Bison Kill (5JA7), North Platte River Valley, Colorado*

The Coffin Bison Kill (5JA7), a multi-use Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric bison pound and camp/processing site excavated by the Coffin family in the early to mid-20th century, has been widely reported on in local and regional archaeological summaries despite a paucity of available data. This paper presents new information gathered from moderate-grained survey and limited testing conducted during the 2009 and 2010 summer field seasons aimed at better integrating this important Colorado resource into current

archaeological discussions, and further expanding efforts elucidating late period cultural dynamics in the North Platte River Valley.

Byerly, Ryan M. (see Charles P. Egeland)

Byerly, Ryan M. (see Cody Newton)

Byers, David (Missouri State University), **Neal H. Lopinot** (Center for Archaeological Research), **Jack H. Ray** (Missouri State University), and **A. Holly Jones** (Missouri State University)

Poster Session 5: *Bison and Other Beasts: Recent Investigations at the Horsethief Site (14HO308), Hodgman County, Kansas*

The Horsethief site (14HO308) contains an Upper Republican occupation dating to 850-775 BP. In addition to abundant lithic and ceramic materials, the site produced a faunal assemblage containing 3,725 specimens. While bison remains dominate, pronghorn, goose, prairie chicken, wolf, beaver, skunk, prairie dog, box turtles and three varieties of mollusk, were recovered as well. Skeletal part abundances suggest that the foragers occupying site 14HO308 transported only the highest fat utility carcass portions to the site. Moreover, many of the large mammal remains display cultural modifications such as burning, green bone breakage, cutmarks and/or impact fractures and the entire assemblage appears highly fragmented, suggesting a focus on extracting all possible nutrients from transported carcass portions. While large mammal remains are common, the presence of smaller game as well suggests that the assemblage may represent a broad-spectrum strategy that included a range of animals exploited for both subsistence and non-utilitarian purposes.

Cain, David I. (Missouri State University)

Poster Session 21: *Atlatl Weights: Power or Accuracy?*

Archaeologists have sought to determine the purpose of atlatl weights through experimental studies. This experiment differs from previous research in one important way. Where previous studies have focused on the potential for a weight to increase the angular momentum of a toss, I instead suggest that the successful use of an atlatl is more a function of finesse and a consistent swing over that of a powerful arm. Subsequently, I evaluate the potential for a weight to increase accuracy. I tested an atlatl weight in two extreme positions on an atlatl shaft (high and low) and recorded the results based on a mean distance from the center of the target. A statistical analysis of the resulting data suggests that altering the weight and placement of an atlatl weight will significantly influence both the weapon's accuracy and precision.

Calhoun, Emily (Jillian Collins)

Carlson, Kristen A. (Northern Arizona University)

Poster Session 4: *Bison Procurement: Human Agency in Drive Lane Construction*

Bison jumps represent the oldest evidence for communal hunting in North America, possibly beginning in Paleo American times and continuing to the late prehistoric period. The success of this method of hunting requires an enormous amount of skill and organization among the hunters. Typically the focus of the archaeologist centers on the bone bed beneath the jump site, overlooking the complex drive lane systems behind the cliff. GIS spatial analysis can run simulations such as a least cost analysis of a landscape. I plan to present a poster outlining a comparison of least cost pathways to the drive lanes of two sites, one in Alberta, Canada and one in Northern Wyoming. Does it appear that the path of least resistance drives bison or do other factors play a role in drive lane construction?

Carter, Brian J. (see Leland C. Bement)

Carter, Brian J. (see Patrick D. Hurley)

Chambers, Jason (Colorado State University)

Poster Session 16: *Spatial Patterning at the Lindenmeier Site*

The Lindenmeier Folsom Site was excavated between 1934 and 1940 by Frank H. H. Roberts of the Smithsonian Institution. Since then, the development of advanced mapping techniques allow archaeologists views of spatial patterning previously unimaginable to previous generations of researchers. In this presentation, the spatial distributions of excavated artifacts, bone, and stone flakes were digitized and entered into a GIS, using artifact distribution maps published in the 1978 *Final Report*, the maps themselves published nearly 40 years after fieldwork ended. Included are several tool classes that, in association (i.e. endscrapers and bone needles are both tools used in working hides), may allow the archaeologist to infer task-specific activity areas due to their mutual distribution. This poster examines the possibility of task-specific activity areas at the Lindenmeier site, by addressing the following questions: 1) what, if any, tool classes are associated spatially? and 2) what might this patterning tell us about Folsom campsite organization?

Chagnon, Heather (see Jason DeCorte)

Collins, Jillian (Colorado State University), **Brian Fredericks** (Colorado State University), **Jessica Anderson** (Colorado State University), and **Emily Calhoun** (Colorado State University)

Poster Session 10: *Analysis of Two Early Ceramic Burials from the Lightning Hill Site (5LR284), Larimer County, Colorado*

Analysis of human mortuary remains can provide information about age at death, sex, pathology, and sometimes cause of death. Combined with archaeological context, these indicators can help in determining cultural affiliations, burial traditions, and patterns of disease and diet.

This poster presents a detailed report of two human burials recovered by Colorado State University in the 1970s from the Lightning Hill site (5LR284) situated along the Colorado foothills. The burials consist of two old adult males (50+ years) exhibiting evidence of degenerative joint disease. Osteological analysis of the mortuary remains is presented in greater detail, primarily noting demographics and any pathological conditions found on the skeletal remains. Explanations of how the data were determined will be discussed later in the report. Also included are descriptions of the associated funerary items, such as bone beads and shell pendants. These artifacts are compared to other early ceramic (Plains Woodland) mortuary sites known from the South Platte River Basin.

This information contributes to a growing database of prehistoric life along the western margin of the Great Plains.

Collison, Patrick J. (University of South Dakota)

Session 8: *Otolaryngologic Diseases of the 7th Cavalry, 1867-1883*

The battle-related injuries suffered by members of the U.S. Army during the Plains Indian Wars have been the subject of much discussion. Intense attention has been focused on the Battle of the Little Big Horn alone, prompting some to state that "More ink has been spilled over this battle than blood."

This report examines much more prosaic afflictions, otolaryngologic (ear, nose, and throat) and related diseases and injuries. The information was extracted from the medical records of 7th Cavalry members who served between 1866 and 1884. An inclusive anatomic approach was taken in selecting the conditions included, which are categorized as follows: Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Dental, Face and Neck, and Neurological Disorders. Common conditions such as catarrh (upper respiratory infection), tonsillitis, headache, and traumatic injuries predominate.

By correlating the various disease states with demographic, seasonal, and geographic information in the database, interesting epidemiological patterns emerge.

Cook, James (University of Oklahoma)

Session 18: *Identification of a Water Source in an 18th Century Wichita Village*

The Bryson-Paddock site (34KA5), near Newkirk, Oklahoma, has been established as a fortified Wichita village intensively engaged in processing bison for European trade. This paper presents soil survey and analysis identifying the presence and movement of a natural water source in the village. Identification of a water source and movement from soil features contributes to understanding the

life and activity of the Wichita, at Bryson-Paddock, and similar villages of this period.

Cooper, Judith (see John Kennedy)

Costello, Kathleen (see Kelly M. Branam)

Cotter, Chris (Missouri State University) and **Elizabeth Sobel** (Missouri State University)

Poster Session 16: *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Mobility Strategies in Southwest Missouri: Debitage Evidence from the Big Eddy Site*

Archaeologists traditionally assume that during the transition from the Paleoindian to Early Archaic period in North America, human land-use patterns were characterized by decreased mobility. However, recent studies question the assumption, suggesting that in some regions at least, mobility patterns did not undergo a simple decrease during this time span. We report results of our effort to address this issue through a study of flaked stonedebitage from the Big Eddy site. Specifically, we examine variation between Late Paleoindian and Early Archaicdebitage attribute data.

Crawford, George (Blackwater Draw/Eastern New Mexico University) and **David Kilby** (Eastern New Mexico University)

Session 6: *Recent Research at the Clovis Site: LA 3324, Blackwater Draw Locality 1*

Blackwater Draw Locality 1, the Clovis type-site, is a landscape of many multi-component activity areas spanning from some of the earliest known humans in North America through Historic times. The site was first recorded over eighty years ago and has undergone much, but often sporadic, archaeological and geological study over this time. Beginning in 2008, we have undertaken several major new projects at the Clovis site including a re-analysis of previous finds, mapping, and field work. Large areas of the site are still unexplored and field work is being undertaken in these areas. Intensive surface survey and subsurface testing in the south half of the Landmark has increased our understanding of activities and geology away from kill-sites. Geological trenching near the southeast edge of the lake has revealed more artifacts and extinct fauna (*Camelops*) in Late Pleistocene strata. Large block excavations near the outflow channel have changed our understanding of the geomorphology and activities in this area, as well as exposing more *Bison antiquus* in the late Paleoindian strata.

Crows Breast, Elgin (see Calvin Grinnell)

Cummings, Linda Scott (PaleoResearch Institute), **Kathryn Puseman** (PaleoResearch Institute), and **R.A. Varney** (PaleoResearch Institute)
Poster Session 21: *Putting Radiocarbon Dates into Perspective: The Importance of Identifying Charcoal Prior to Dating*

Removing any of the uncertainties from the radiocarbon record helps to clarify and better understand culture chronologies. A myriad of methods for “cleaning,” “filtering,” or making decisions about which dates to accept and which to reject have been promoted. Going forward, creating reliable radiocarbon records for charcoal involves first identifying the charcoal being dated and using the average lifespan (annuals, shrubs that live for decades or trees that live for centuries) as a guide to understanding the relationship between dates. Currently, attempts to filter existing dates by selectively removing radiocarbon dates from the record by either not publishing them, “adjusting” them by some factor, or recommending that they be ignored leaves much to be desired. This poster focuses on obtaining the most information about the object being dated and the importance of that information in assessing dates that appear to be “reversed” or that are considered “outliers.”

Cummings, Linda Scott (PaleoResearch Institute) and **Donna C. Roper** (Kansas State University)
Poster Session 5: *Ancient Recipes Revealed!: FTIR Analysis of Central Plains Tradition Pottery*

Preparing foods in ceramic vessels introduces water soluble and non-water soluble residues into the ceramic fabric. Although at least a portion of the water soluble residues eventually leach into the ground, non-water soluble residues remain locked in the fabric. Many residues will be recognizable by some analytic method, even after an extended period of time. Extracting them allows analysis and identification. Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) is shown to be an effective tool for this analysis. Examination of a small sample of Central Plains tradition pottery vessels indicates cooked meat and fish, cultivated crops (maize and perhaps squash), and native plants that probably included sunflower, wild onion, and others in obvious cooking jars; and oils in so-called seed bowls. Examples of the extraction technique, FTIR interferograms (graphs), and matches with reference library foods are presented. One result is the provisional identification of functional differences among Central Plains tradition vessel forms.

Cummings, Linda Scott (PaleoResearch Institute), **R.A. Varney** (PaleoResearch Institute), and **Thomas Lux** (PaleoResearch Institute)
Session 20: *Climate Modeling: A Look at Changes through Time along the Western Margin of the Plains*

Laying the groundwork for understanding the paleoenvironment of the Plains includes more than examining scattered proxy records. Construction of regional macrophysical climate modeling (MCM) composites at 100 year

intervals for the past 16,000 years examines possibilities of potential areas of refugia; and areas of more extreme environmental stress (rapid climate change) on the landscape and through time. Uniting regional MCM, with Colorado as our example, and calculated precipitation changes with elevation on a GIS framework introduces unique new perspectives on the ancient (prehistoric) landscape. Once identified, these areas of stress or optimal conditions may serve to guide archaeological field work and/or research questions. Movement of game and people in response to either optimal conditions or stressors – climate stability or turbulence – may be more easily postulated using animation of these models from the Latest Pleistocene to the present.

Curry, Benjamin (see Geoffrey Jones)

Dalan, Rinita A. (see Michael G. Michlovic)

De Vore, Steven L. (National Park Service), **Jami Lockhart** (Arkansas Archaeological Survey), and **Kenneth L. Kvamme** (University of Arkansas) Poster Session 4: *Geophysical Investigations at the Taylor Bluff Site (32ME366) at the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota*

The Taylor Bluff site (32ME366) was selected as the location for the field exercises associated with the National Park Service's annual archeological prospection workshop. The site, originally documented during a reconnaissance level survey by the University of North Dakota in 1981, was identified as a multi-component site with a late fortified village component, a pre-ceramic component, and a historic farmstead site component. Since its initial recordation, the site has been severely impacted by bank erosion along the Knife River; however, a major intact portion of the site in the former Bryon Grannis farmyard contained the remains of the ditch surrounding the site and depressions related to house floor features. The 2010 archeological prospection investigations concentrated on the intact portion of the fortified village component. A 100-x-40-meter area was subjected to multiple geophysical survey techniques including magnetic, resistance, conductivity, magnetic susceptibility, and ground penetrating radar. The magnetic survey of the project area yielded new information on the locations of house floors, storage pits, and the ditch.

DeCorte, Jason (Colorado State University), **Jason M. LaBelle** (Colorado State University), **Samantha K. Nord** (Colorado State University), **Heather Chagnon** (Colorado State University), and **Lawrence Beals** (Colorado State University)

Poster Session 10: *Drivin' that Game, High from the Plains: A Look at a High Altitude Game Drive System (5BL147) on Rollins Pass, Colorado*

The Laboratory of Public Archaeology at Colorado State University surveyed a high altitude game drive along Rollins Pass in northern Colorado

during the late summer 2010. The game drive complex is located east of the Continental Divide at an elevation of 11,600-11,900 feet asl. The site was originally studied by Byron Olsen and James Benedict in the late 1960s, and our revisit forty years later has helped advance their already impressive understanding of the site. Our fieldwork aimed at GPS mapping the drive, as well as surveying for tools and lithic debris. The discovery of five projectile points (early ceramic period), the tip of a biface, a sizable bone fragment, along with abundant debitage, allows us to better understand just how and when this game drive was used. Several campsites were also discovered around nearby glacial lakes, giving further insight as to how the area might have been utilized.

DeCorte, Jason (see Samantha K. Nord)

DeMallie, Raymond J. (Indiana University) and **Laura L. Scheiber** (Indiana University)

Symposium 2: *Plains Anthropology at Indiana University*

As an introduction to the panel, we will begin with a brief historical overview of Plains anthropology at Indiana University, mentioning work in all subfields. The primary focus will be on the work that is being carried on currently. Laura Scheiber, along with colleagues, graduate students, and dozens of undergraduate field school students from numerous institutions, is conducting archaeological research to investigate landscape use, daily lives, and change and continuity among the precontact and contact period Crow and Shoshone in Wyoming and Montana. Douglas Parks and Raymond DeMallie, co-directors of the American Indian Studies Research Institute, together with their graduate students and other AISRI staff are involved in language documentation and preservation projects in five Native communities: Arikara and Hidatsa at Fort Berthold, Lakota at Pine Ridge, Assiniboine at Fort Belknap, and Pawnee in Oklahoma. We will talk about these projects and their larger relationship to Plains anthropology.

Drass, Richard R. (Oklahoma Archaeological Survey), **Susan C. Vehik** (University of Oklahoma), and **Stephen M. Perkins** (Oklahoma State University)

Session 19: *Fortifications and Linear Structures at the Wichita Village of Bryson-Paddock*

Conflict on the southern Plains was extensive during the Protohistoric and early Historic periods and Wichita groups adapted by concentrating populations in large, often paired villages and constructing defensive fortifications. Historic accounts have provided only one very brief description of a Wichita fortification at the Longest Site on the Red River. Since 2003 magnetometer surveys and excavations at the Bryson-Paddock site (34KA5) in north-central Oklahoma have revealed the presence of at least three concentric ditches that represent portions of fortifications. The early eighteenth century

Bryson-Paddock fort was circular to oval enclosing an area over 100 m in diameter. In addition, a fourth inner ditch appears to have been a very large subterranean structure. The description of the Longest fort includes mention of subterranean "apartments" lining the interior of the fort. The structure at Bryson-Paddock is the first excavation of this type of feature in the southern Plains.

Dukeman, Casey (Western State College), **Joshua Boyd** (Western State College), **Greg Meldrum** (Western State College), and **Edward Morrison** (Western State College)

Poster Session 21: *This Olde Wikiup: Modeling the Architectural and Technological Dynamics of Living Structures Using Archaeological Residues*

Researchers in the new archaeology have shown that there is great deal of information to be gained about prehistoric sites from modeling or observing the material residues generated from human activities today. But, what of using the archaeological residues to create models that could glean even more interpretive information regarding prehistoric behavioral residues (i.e., segregation of space, human ecology, and technology, etc.)? In the fall of 2009, a wikiup was constructed in Gunnison, Colorado by Western State College students and faculty as part of their archaeology laboratory course. The model was built, using contextual archaeological data recovered during the excavation of two structures at the Mountaineer Site as a framework for design, materials, construction, and many interior features. Throughout the course of the winter of 2009-2010, students conducted numerous overnight occupation experiments, consisting of variations on lengths of stay (1-4 days), group size, and daily activities. The results of some of these experiments have provided some insight into the architectural thermodynamics of conical wikiup structures, as well as the cost/benefit relationship of their construction.

Egeland, Charles P. (University of North Carolina) and **Ryan M. Byerly** (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)

Poster Session 16: *New Field Investigations at the Olsen-Chubbuck Site, Cheyenne Country, Colorado*

This study outlines new fieldwork at Olsen-Chubbuck (5CH1). The main goals of this renewed round of fieldwork are: 1) to relocate the original excavation trench from 1958-1960; 2) to determine if any of the original bonebed remains intact; 3) to identify the presence of processing and/or camp locales associated with the kill; and 4) to conduct landscape-level surveys to place the kill site itself within a meaningful paleoecological context. Field investigations during the summer of 2010 successfully relocated the original excavation trench. However, limited shovel-testing in the vicinity of the old excavation trench have thus far failed to reveal any remnants of the original bonebed or evidence of processing/camp areas. However, given the reported depth of the bonebed (Wheat's original site report places the bonebed at nearly

1m below the modern land surface), it is likely that other testing methods will need to be employed to uncover such evidence.

Egeland, Charles P. (see Ryan M. Byerly)

Engel, Damita (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.) and **Debra Green** (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

Session 17: *The Apple of My Eye: Surveying Apple Creek in Burleigh County, North Dakota*

Apple Creek valley, lying just east of Bismarck is home to Menoken Village (32BL2), a Late Woodland fortified village. Until recently however, few other areas along this tributary of the Missouri had been surveyed. Through a State Historical Society of North Dakota Preservation Fund Grant, approximately 1,200 acres were inventoried both upstream and downstream of Menoken in fall of 2009 and spring 2010 resulting in 20 new cultural resources recorded, including buried sites. This presentation will cover the survey results, how the cultural resources fit in context with the Southern Missouri River Study Unit, and a look at what future work in the area will need to cover.

Engel, Damita (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.) and **Jennifer L. Harty** (Kadmas, Lee & Jackson)

Session 17: *The Good Old Days and the Good New Days*

Harking back to the “old school” River Basin days when the Plains Conference began, this discussion will center on Cultural Resource Management (CRM) archaeology and research being conducted in the plains, specifically in North Dakota. Using data gathered from archaeologists currently working in North Dakota, we will discuss a number of issues including: How has archaeology in general and CRM in particular changed over the years, and how has the influx of development (oil and gas, stimulus, etc.) impacted how CRM is conducted in the state? What are the biggest issues facing North Dakota’s cultural resources? What does all that development do for larger research taking place in the state? How are relationships with Tribal Historic Preservation Offices being redefined? Come join us for a brief overview of what we see as the current topics in North Dakota archaeology followed by a lively question and answer period!

Evans, Lance (see Dale Walde)

Falk, Carl R. (see Paul R. Picha)

Feagins, Jim D. (St. Joseph Museum)

Session 19: *The Chandley Cache: A Late Archaic Cache of Greatly Oversized Sedalia Bifaces from the Kansas City Area*

This study of the Chandley cache, 14WY19, is tangential to an ongoing inventory of lithic caches from Kansas and northwestern Missouri. Well over 65 years ago, a cache of four oversized Sedalia bifaces were discovered southwest of Kansas City, Kansas. The cache artifacts were donated to the University of Kansas in 1950. The site, 14WY19, was visited in 1987 by Brad Logan, then associated with the university, and briefly described in a survey report that year. Ranging in length from 23-29 cm these bifaces are made from good quality Burlington chert. The nearest outcrop is in the western Ozarks approximately 120 km east of the cache site. This Late Archaic cache is outside the area where Sedalia phase materials are usually found. Their extremely large size and special treatment, combined with certain wear pattern attributes, suggest a complex use-life prior to their being cached—perhaps in a ceremonial manner.

Fedyniak, Kristine (see Karen Giering)

Ferris, Kade M. (Tribal Historic Preservation Officer/Director of Natural Resources, Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians)

Session 15: *Self Determination through Cultural Resource Management: The Turtle Mountain Chippewa THPO*

In 2000, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa became the 20th Tribe in the United States to establish a Tribal Historic Preservation Office. Since this time, the THPO has undertaken measures to modernize and improve its program to provide comprehensive cultural resource management for its own lands, and works cooperatively with state and federal agencies to preserve resources across its aboriginal territory. This presentation will highlight some of the successes achieved by the Turtle Mountain THPO and goals of the THPO for the future that will further the self-determination of the Tribe in managing cultural resources.

Finley, Judson Byrd (University of Memphis) and **Matthew J. Rowe** (Indiana University)

Session 6: *A Paleoecological Analysis of Foothills-Mountain Paleoindian Adaptations in the Bighorn Mountains, Wyoming*

Early Holocene environmental change has long been the assumed cause for the genesis of Foothills-Mountain Paleoindian Traditions (FMPT) in the Central Rocky Mountains. We provide an overview of FMPT archaeology in the Bighorn Mountains of northwestern Wyoming along with the results of recent geoarchaeological and zooarchaeological studies. Geoarchaeology provides environmental context and chronology for FMPT subsistence patterns, while zooarchaeology constructs bridges between environmental and archaeological records. Stratigraphic records from Bighorn Basin rockshelters indicate a

relatively dry Early Holocene with stochastic precipitation related to an enhanced North American monsoon. In spite of these conditions rockshelter occupations and presumably population levels grew through the Early Holocene peaking ca. 8200 ^{14}C years BP. Previous studies have shown diverse FMPT prey species, which is consistent with environmental relationships to diet breadth. We provide a preliminary quantification of diet breadth and butchering patterns to assess prey paleoecology and examine correlations between sedimentation records and faunal assemblages.

Finley, Judson Byrd (University of Memphis), **Maureen P. Boyle** (Indiana University), and **David C. Harvey** (University of Memphis)

Poster Session 10: *The Frequency and Distribution of Ceramic Sites in Western Wyoming*

Ceramics are relatively rare material items in the western Wyoming archaeological record, and in fact, this criterion alone is enough to recommend a site eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. But just how rare are ceramics in this region? We conducted a survey of the Wyoming Cultural Resource Information System for 11 western Wyoming counties and Yellowstone National Park and found over 200 sites with sherd frequencies ranging from <10 to >500. Ceramic sites are most common in southwest Wyoming, due in part to the magnitude of energy development and associated archaeological inventories. We identify ceramic typologies as problematic with poorly standardized attribute descriptions. Intermountain Wares are most common and are typically assigned Shoshone ethnic affiliation. Although uncommon, utilitarian Fremont and painted trade vessels are known in southwest Wyoming. In this presentation, we summarize the results of our study and outline a protocol for further research.

Finley, Judson Byrd (see David C. Harvey)

Finley, Judson Byrd (see Matthew J. Rowe)

Finley, Judson Byrd (see Laura L. Scheiber)

Fleury, Vanda (see E. Leigh Syms)

Fosha, Rose Estep (see Renee M. Boen)

Fredericks, Brian (Colorado State University) and **Joseph O'Keefe** (Colorado State University)

Poster Session 10: *Investigation of the Shady Grove Site, an Early Ceramic Camp Located within the Soapstone Prairie Natural Area, Colorado*

During the summer of 2010, the CSU field school investigated several sites on Soapstone Prairie Natural Area, located in northern Colorado. This

included the Shady Grove site, a Plains Woodland (early ceramic era) site located along the base of the foothills. The site was originally discovered by the Coffin family and recorded by E. B. Renaud in the 1930s. Formal recording began in 2006 and continued this past summer. Survey revealed a large number of hearths, as well as flakes and tools exposed on the site surface. The site has been heavily scoured by colluvial erosion, removing most vegetation and allowing for an excellent understanding of site structure. This poster details our work at the site, documenting the large tool collection, as well as information regarding cobble filled hearths, which are present in large numbers here and on the nearby Black Shale Arroyo site.

Fredericks, Brian (see Jillian Collins)

Fredericks, Brian (see Joseph O'Keefe)

Gardner, Paul S. (The Archaeological Conservancy)

Symposium 3: *The Archaeological Conservancy: Preservation by the Private Sector*

The Archaeological Conservancy is the only national nonprofit organization dedicated to the preservation of archaeological sites. Founded in 1980, it has created nearly 400 archaeological preserves in 40 states, with about two dozen of them in the Plains culture area. TAC works with local archaeologists to identify significant archaeological sites on private land, then contacts the landowners and attempts to negotiate donations, bargain-sales-to-charity, or purchases at fair market price. Funding comes primarily from our membership of about 20,000 people and from private foundations. TAC sites are managed as permanent archaeological research preserves and are available to qualified professionals for excavation as well as for less destructive investigations.

Gessner, Benjamin (see Kelly M. Branam)

Gibson, Bonnie K. (Centennial Archaeology, Inc.), **Cody M. Anderson** (Centennial Archaeology, Inc.), and **Michael D. McFaul** (Centennial Archaeology, Inc.)

Poster Session 10: *Filling Holes by Digging Holes: New Data on Three Early Archaic Sites along the Western High Plains of Northeastern Colorado and Southeastern Wyoming*

Mitigative excavations were performed by Centennial Archaeology, Inc. on three sites in northern Colorado during the 2009 field season for the Rex-West Pipeline project. These sites confirmed the presence of a series of Early Archaic period occupations within an area of the Western High Plains. It has been proposed that a cultural hiatus occurred on the plains when climatic conditions of the Altithermal are thought to have caused less than favorable

living conditions (Benedict 1979). Sites from this project demonstrate a temporal range of Early Archaic period occupation in the northern Colorado Piedmont/High Plains area dating from approximately cal 7678 to 5944 BP. Radiocarbon and relative projectile point data suggest that the area was occupied periodically for approximately 1,700 years during the Early Archaic period. Occupational episodes at two of the sites occurred at times when the most drastic drought conditions are assumed to have discouraged human occupation of the plains region (ca. 6000 – 5500 BP.), and refuge was sought in the mountainous areas to the west (Benedict 1979). This project offers an opportunity to reexamine the Early Archaic chronological sequences in the western Great Plains region.

Giering, Karen (Royal Alberta Museum) and **Kristine Fedyniak** (Royal Alberta Museum)

Session 17: *An Analysis of Mauls in Alberta*

Mauls are a common ground stone artifact found by archaeologists and collectors at Plains archaeological sites. Rarely studied as a valid tool category, the most commonly assumed function of mauls is the processing of bone and meat. This work presents a systematic study of mauls recovered from Alberta including their distribution, raw material, morphology, use-wear, and representation in ethnographic literature. Mauls with archaeological context and association with datable artifacts are given special attention including residue analysis, which suggests a diet more diverse than meat.

Gish, Jannifer W. (Quaternary Palynology Research)

Symposium 14: *Archaeobotanical Contrasts between Gardiner Basin Sites and Sites along Yellowstone Lake*

The archaeobotanical results from two sites in Gardiner Basin and three sites along the north shore of Yellowstone Lake demonstrate ecological contrasts and ethnobotanical differences. There are also indications of changes in environmental conditions and plant use between Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Late Prehistoric occupations.

Goodhouse, Dakota (Fort Abraham Lincoln Foundation)

Symposium 23: *Exploit Robes and Winter Counts: Explaining Whitestone Hill*

In 1863, General Sully led a punitive campaign on the Sioux, and any band of Sioux he engaged would meet his objective. The Yanktonai Dakota that Sully encountered were living peaceably in an annual bison hunting camp preparing for the coming winter. The Yanktonai became pro-American after the War of 1812 and had previously fought alongside Colonel Leavenworth against the Arikara in the first U.S. led military campaign against a Northern Plains Indian Tribe. While oral traditions exist of the War of 1812, and pictographic records still tell the story of the Arikara War of 1823, very little information about the Whitestone Hill event from the native perspective has survived.

Gradwohl, David M. (Iowa State University)

Symposium 12: *From Teenage Slide Pusher to Senior Power Pointer: Some Memories of Plains Conferences Past*

The Plains Anthropological Conference has changed a good deal since the early 1950s when I first participated. Computers and PowerPoint have replaced single-exchange slide projectors. Ten-minute field reports at the Conference have been superseded by twitters, tweets, and e-mail attachments sent from the field. Electronic “friends” via Facebook, etc., have eclipsed a handshake and conversation over a beer at the conference. Today’s concurrent sessions with strict time limits are a contrast to earlier days when there was only one speaker at a time, and participants discussed, and yes, even argued, points the speaker had just made. Elevator races and grocery cart competitions are reportedly extinct, and the Pink Flamingo no longer drops its load. Additionally, alas, the original Cornhusker Hotel in Lincoln, Nebraska, no longer exists. Nonetheless, the networking offered by the Plains Conference was very important in my career and, I hope, it continues to be so for younger colleagues today.

Graves, Adam (ARCADIS US, Inc.)

Session 6: *Science-y Folsom Bison Paper*

Modern and prehistoric bison teeth from the Southern Plains are analyzed to assess the interrelatedness of *Bison antiquus* and human movements between 10,800 and 10,200 years ago. This study uses LA-ICP/MS to examine the down-tooth distribution of trace elements in enamel of modern *Bison bison* from Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas to define the geographical limits and concentrations of specific minerals. In addition, *Bison antiquus* teeth from Early Paleoindian locales on the Southern Plains are analyzed. The modern bison enamel provides an elemental map upon which the movements of extinct herds are assessed. *Bison antiquus* herd movement and structure can be linked to human adaptive strategies on the Southern Plains. Human hunting tactics shifted from a moderately specialized approach to highly specialized bison hunting around 11,000 BP. The presence of predictable migratory and residential bison herds in the Southern Plains was likely a catalyst for specialized bison hunting.

Green, Debra (see Damita Engel)

Grinnell, Calvin (Mandan, Hidatsa, & Arikara Nation), **Elgin Crows Breast** (Mandan, Hidatsa, & Arikara Nation), **Wendi Field Murray** (University of Arizona), and **Maria Nieves Zedeño** (University of Arizona)

Session 13: *The Cultural Significance of Lake Sakakawea*

Lake Sakakawea is an artificial lake in west-central North Dakota. It and five other reservoirs were built along the Missouri River in the mid-1900s

despite strong opposition of American Indian tribes whose livelihood was lost to inundation. Lake Sakakawea changed the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in profound and little understood ways. Tribal elders who witnessed the flooding still grieve the loss of the flooded lands; later generations endure the physical, economic, social, and cultural consequences of the lake's creation. Such negative associations beg the question: Why should an artificial lake be considered culturally significant by this contemporary native nation? This presentation examines Lake Sakakawea's historical and cultural significance from the perspective of Native Americans whose families and communities were impacted by its construction, and discusses the motivations of tribal cultural preservation experts behind the desire to make this lake a Traditional Cultural District.

Grygiel, Carolyn E. (North Dakota State University), **Jack E. Norland** (North Dakota State University), and **Mario E. Biondini** (North Dakota State University)

Symposium 3: *Precision Prairie Reconstruction (PPR): A New Alternative for Enhancing Grassland Species Richness*

Precision Prairie Reconstruction (PPR) is a site specific, minimal disturbance, cost effective, low maintenance alternative for increasing seeded native forb species richness in grasslands. Conventional restoration techniques of mowing, inter-seeding, cultivating, and prescribed burning often deteriorate into sites dominated by a few-culture seeded grass matrix. These conventional restoration techniques may also not be practical for use in areas where intensive broad scale landscape disturbances are inappropriate. We studied the effectiveness of increasing species richness using PPR, by simulating and seeding specific patterns and quantities of small-scale disturbances with native species forbs and grasses onto a site in the northern tallgrass prairie ecoregion. Results showed no significant difference in forb species richness at an intermediate disturbance level of simulated small-scale disturbances as compared with conventional restoration techniques. Application of the PPR technique resulted in the establishment of stable native forb patch-communities visually comparable to the floral diversity of a native prairie.

Haakenson, Wade (Western Archaeological Services)
Session 9, Pottery Workshop

Handy-Marchello, Barbara (University of North Dakota)
Session 13: *The Cultural Education of an Army Officer's Wife*

Linda Warfel Slaughter was an influential writer and historian of early Dakota Territory. Her experiences with Indians colored her writing. Her experiences as a westerner in a developing community changed her views on Indians. This paper explores the process of cultural change as seen in her essays on the Indians of Dakota Territory.

Hannus, Adrien (see Landon Karr)

Hans, Birgit (University of North Dakota)

Session 13: *Catlin and "Indians" in Europe*

In 1848 George Catlin published his two-volume account *Eight Years of Travel and Residence in Europe with His North American Indian Collection*, detailing his experiences as an exhibitor of American Indian cultures and people. His narrative makes it obvious that he subscribed to the nineteenth century ideas of the Vanishing Indian and to the need of assimilating the Noble Savage into American civilization. However, his descriptions of the Ojibwa's and Iowa's reactions to European civilization and the Native people's speeches recorded by him show a much more sophisticated understanding of their situation and civilization in general than Catlin's. This presentation will explore their opposing views and the Native people's understanding of European and American civilizations reached as independent thinkers in Europe.

Harty, Jennifer L. (Kadmas, Lee & Jackson) and **Jena Arteseros** (Kadmas, Lee & Jackson)

Poster Session 21: *Greenwood Cemetery: A Case for Remote Sensing*

Greenwood Cemetery was one of the first official cemeteries legally established in Mandan, North Dakota. As with many older cemeteries, over time it was no longer used as newer, more conveniently located cemeteries were established. While some standing headstones are present at the location, the exact boundaries of the original cemetery are unknown. A recent water reservoir project in Mandan near the known portions of the cemetery led to subsurface testing in attempts to identify potential burials. No evidence of burials was evident from the shovel testing. During ground disturbing activities for the project, human remains were discovered. Would remote sensing have helped identify the presence of the interments? In this particular case, the expense of remote sensing may have saved time and money over the course of the project.

Harty, Jennifer L. (see Damita Engel)

Harvey, David C. (University of Memphis) and **Judson Byrd Finley** (University of Memphis)

Poster Session 21: *Evaluating Obsidian Source Use in Southwest Wyoming*

The prehistoric inhabitants of southwest Wyoming utilized a number of regional obsidian sources, most commonly relying on the Wright Creek (Malad, Idaho) and Jackson (Wyoming) area source groups. However, the most recognizable regional source groups, those of the Yellowstone Plateau, are seldom encountered in the southwestern Wyoming archaeological record. For this study, a dataset of sourced obsidian artifacts was compiled from both published sources and CRM reports to evaluate just how often Yellowstone

Plateau obsidian occurs in southwest Wyoming. Special attention was paid to temporal association in order to evaluate potential diachronic changes in source utilization. In this presentation, we summarize obsidian source diversity and frequencies for southwest Wyoming and outline continuing research goals.

Harvey, David C. (see Judson Byrd Finley)

Henning, Dale R. (Smithsonian Institution/NMNH/Illinois State Museum)
Symposium 3: *Conservation and Preservation of Sites in Iowa*

In this presentation, three archaeological sites in Iowa are compared and discussed, each offering the State very different problems that are being met by different solutions. While focusing on the immense Blood Run Oneota site in northwest Iowa with its very special problems, comparisons are made with Pikes Peak State Park and Fish Farm Mounds State Preserve, where very different solutions toward preservation are made.

Henning, Dale R. (Coralville, Iowa)

Symposium 12: *Impressions of Conferences Past: 1950s – 1960s*

I feel compelled to discuss the earliest Plains Conferences if only because I am one of few who have lived long enough to tell the tale(s). I began attending Plains Conferences in 1957. My recollections include checking out of traditional family Thanksgivings to join a professional family in Lincoln and never looking back. There was much fun associating with demigods of American archeology and visiting with them, some of which actually asked *me* questions. The sessions were unique; the inimitable John Champe techniques for managing sessions, the informal nature of most presentations (never read from a printed page!), the *expectation* that papers would be interrupted by questions, some serious, some not and, of course, the sumptuous banquets. Those early conferences proved of deep and lasting value to me in professional advancement as well as leading to many lifetime friendships.

Hill, Jr., Matthew E. (University of Iowa) and **Cerisa Reynolds** (University of Iowa)

Poster Session 16: *Reexamination of the Finley Site Faunal Assemblages*

The Finley site in southwestern Wyoming consists of two Cody age bison bonebeds. Prior interpretations suggest the site consists of a large bison kill (Station B) and a presumed associated carcass-processing locality (Station A). Our recent reanalysis of these faunal collections finds no evidence that the two bonebeds are functionally related to each other. While at least 76 animals are present in Station A and 82 present in Station B the kills appear to have occurred in slightly different seasons (Fall [N + .6] vs. late Fall-early spring [N + .6-.9], respectively). In addition, the representation of various skeletal elements at each station does not represent what should be expected for associated kill and processing localities of the same kill event, especially

considering the fact that the most abundant skeletal parts at both stations are the same exact elements (i.e., carpals, tarsals, and phalanges).

Hill, Matthew G. (see Dave May)

Hill, Travis (Colorado State University)

Session 18: *Qualifying Comfort: Intentional Design in Unhafted End Scrapers at the Lindenmeier Folsom Site, Northern Colorado*

End scrapers are typically considered to be hafted tools. Yet how does one account for the “ease of grip” associated with many scrapers? After handling many scrapers, I have observed that they often fit comfortably in the hand. These scrapers usually feature two to three large, broad flake scars on the dorsal surface that allow for clear placement of the right or left thumb for a secure grip. While this might simply be coincidence on hafted scrapers, the aim of this study is to determine the utility and prevalence of using end scrapers as an unhafted hide-processing tool. Measurements of dorsal flake scar surface area are compared with a sample of female and male thumb prints from a modern population. End scrapers from the Lindenmeier Folsom site are used in this study and were accessed through the Colorado State University Laboratory of Public Archaeology (CSU-LOPA) and the Denver Museum of Nature and Science.

Hofman, Jack L. (University of Kansas)

Session 6: *Clovis Occupation of the Great Plains*

Understanding of variability among late Pleistocene and early Holocene hunter-gatherer groups continues to improve and Clovis remains a key comparative reference for interpretation of other Paleoarchaic cultures or techno-complexes during this dynamic period. Understanding of Clovis technology and chronology has improved substantially in recent years, but other questions about Clovis remain elusive or unresolved. These issues include the chronology and geography of Clovis origins, the nature of Clovis dispersals and mobility, Clovis economy, relationships between Clovis and contemporary groups, and the identification of Clovis descendents. These issues are reviewed here from the perspective of Clovis evidence in the Great Plains region.

Holen, Kathleen (Denver Museum of Nature & Science), **Steven R. Holen** (Denver Museum of Nature & Science)

Poster Session 16: *Modification of Modern Elephant Bone: An Experimental Replication of Pleistocene Mammoth Bone Technology*

Bone modification processes linked to human technology were documented in a recent comparison of North American Pleistocene proboscidean death sites. Technological processes reported at the sampled sites (N=14) most often included impact marks, spirally fractured and flaked bones, and expedient tools.

Experiments on modern elephant bone, carried out near Endulen, Tanzania in 2006 and in Erie, Colorado, U.S.A. in 2009, replicated these processes and created results similar to those found at Pleistocene proboscidean death sites.

Bone modification, evaluated in context, is evidence of human technology that can be replicated experimentally. It reflects the use of tools to impact, fracture and flake bone. The resulting breakage patterns are indications of human behavior and suggest human presence on the Great Plains of North America at least 19,530±80 rcybp.

Holen, Kathleen (see Steven R. Holen)

Holen, Steven R. (Denver Museum of Nature & Science) and **Kathleen Holen** (Denver Museum of Nature & Science)

Session 6: *The Early Humans in the Americas Project: Update on Recent Research*

The Early Humans in the Americas Project grew out of the Great Plains Paleoindian Project at the Denver Museum of Nature & Science to define the research focus more accurately. Fieldwork and museum collections research in 2009 and 2010 were undertaken to gain a better understanding of the early human colonization of the Americas and the adaptations necessary to colonize new continental land masses. Results of test excavations and salvage archaeology/paleontology conducted at several sites in the central Great Plains and museum collections in several states are reported. This presentation summarizes the results of the research on deposits and collections between 15,000 and 40,000 BP. to test the hypothesis that humans entered the Americas during the mid-Wisconsin, before the ice sheets blocked the route from Beringia.

Holen, Steven R. (see Kathleen Holen)

Hollenback, Kacy L. (University of Arizona)

Session 18: *Social Memory of Disaster: Exploring Historic Smallpox Epidemics among the Mandan and Hidatsa*

Contact between Euroamerican and American Indian groups resulted in substantive changes in indigenous demographics, traditional technologies, as well as social, economic, political, and spiritual structures. In particular, the epidemic diseases introduced by Western explorers and traders forever altered native groups, leaving a lasting legacy. In this paper I seek to explore the legacy of these disasters through an analysis of oral histories undertaken with elders of the Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara Nation. I examine social memory of the 1837-1838 smallpox epidemic and investigate patterns of intergenerational trauma and contemporary coping on the Reservation today.

Holley, George R. (Minnesota State University Moorhead) and **Michael G. Michlovic** (Minnesota State University Moorhead)

Session 9: Resolving the Position of the Schultz Site in Northeastern Plains Prehistory

The Schultz site (32RM215) yielded one of the earliest ceramic collections studied in eastern North Dakota. It has been variously interpreted; however, definitive interpretation has languished due to absence of site data. As part of a long-term research program, focused on the Bend Region of the Sheyenne Region, we have initiated a reanalysis of this ceramic collection and completed a brief study of the site. Our investigations, comprising shovel testing, remote sensing, and excavation resulted in the discovery of a storage pit providing a radiocarbon date of AD 1460 and a ceramic collection consistent with the earlier characterizations. Botanical data indicate farming to supplement bison hunting. We interpret the Schultz site as being associated with the newly coined Shea Phase of the Northeastern Plains. As with most Northeastern Plains Village sites, the Schultz site mimics bordering ceramic styles: the Coalescent Tradition, Oneota, and Sandy Lake.

Holley, George R. (see Michael G. Michlovic)

Hughes, David T. (Wichita State University)

Poster Session 5: Walnut Valley Archeology: A Multi-Facet Approach to Survey

Wichita State University is entering a new phase of graduate education in anthropology and we are beginning a 10 year program of survey, assessment, and evaluation of the archaeology of the Walnut River Valley in the Flint Hills. The Walnut Valley has an abundance of biotic and geologic resources in a relatively small area. The valley has on its surface numerous terrace and alluvial features that reflect different ages. The result of these two features is that the Walnut Valley has a significant and accessible archeological record that represents at least the last 10,000 years of Flint Hills prehistory. Our research begins with preliminary assembly of geographic information into an ArcGIS model. We have created the nucleus of the model by including layers for political boundaries and modern cultural features, hydrology, soils, geology, botany, ground cover, known archeological sites (courtesy of the Kansas State Historical Society and the Kansas Data Access and Support Center), and contemporary and historical maps and aerial images that date from the 1870s to the most recent USDA National Agricultural Inventory Program images. Preliminary review of these data provide strong evidence that differential archeological site locations are connected to specific and recognizable elements of the local environment such as remnant terrace systems, specific geologic resources such as lithics, and the local hydrology.

Hughes, Richard E. (see Jacob S. Adams)

Hurley, Patrick D. (Oklahoma State University), **Brian J. Carter** (Oklahoma State University), **Leland C. Bement** (Oklahoma Archaeological Survey), and **Jim Puckette** (Oklahoma State University)

Session 8: *Mineralogical Mortar Study of Pre-Civil War Fort Construction in Eastern Oklahoma*

Much is known about the arduous lifestyles of the early nineteenth century United States soldier. However, little is known of the actual laborious construction methods these soldiers used as they upgraded from lumber only to stone-mortar and lumber structures along the western frontier. More specifically, little is known about the mortar production from natural limestone formations. It is this process of mortar-stone construction that we are most interested in determining. Similarly, we are interested in locating possible sources for these raw materials. In order to identify how soldiers and workmen produced these mortars, mortar samples were taken from Forts Gibson, Towson, and Washita in eastern Oklahoma. These forts were constructed in 1824, 1824 again in 1831, and 1840, respectively. Each sample was analyzed using mortar thin section analysis, x-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis; calcium carbonate equivalents (CCE) analysis, and total inorganic carbon content. Historical documents were also researched to find any evidence of possible mortar-production procedures or locations for raw materials. These results primarily found that the limestones used in the mortar production were selected based on their natural impurities, most likely for high silica content. The calcium carbonate and silica content were used to ascertain the best mortar composition when producing mortar at or near the fort.

Husted, Wilfred M.

Symposium 12: *An Old Geezer's Recollections, for Better or Worse, of Plains Conferences, 1962 to 2010*

I will attempt to more or less correctly recall participation in and experiences at Plains Conferences (a.k.a. Plains Anthropological Conference) beginning in 1962 from a non-Plains archaeologist's perspective. Attendance at these festivities was interrupted by a 16-year exile to the Eastern Woodlands imposed by the National Park Service. An effort will be made to contrast conferences before and after my absence from the Plains-Rocky Mountain area. Allusion to certain after-meeting activities will be made. Not being personally involved in these adventures, I will rely on a fading memory for details.

Jenkins, Austin (see Kelly M. Branam)

Johnston, Christopher M. (PaleoCultural Research Group)

Symposium 1: *Lithic Refitting and Flaking Debris Analysis of the Agate Basin Assemblage from the Beacon Island Site*

This paper will explore the results of a lithic refit study of the Agate Basin component from the Beacon Island site. These results clearly show that

Beacon Island was almost completely intact and undisturbed when it was excavated. Items that refit include Agate Basin projectile points, core fragments and flaking debris associated with the Agate Basin component. These artifacts were input into a GIS model to examine the spatial relationship of the refit artifacts, which highlight the small degree of post depositional disturbance at the site. In addition, this paper will also discuss the different lithic raw materials associated with the Agate Basin component. The assemblage is dominated by Knife River flint and Antelope chert. A GIS model will be used to examine the spatial relationships of the raw materials at the site.

Jones, A. Holly (see David Byers)

Jones, Geoffrey (Archaeo-Physics, LLC.), **Maria Nieves Zedeño** (University of Arizona), **William Reitze** (University of Arizona), **Jesse Ballenger** (University of Arizona), and **Benjamin Curry** (University of Arizona)

Poster Session 4: *Magnetic Survey at the Kutoyis Bison Kill Site, Montana*

Processing areas are important components of late prehistoric bison kill sites but are not always visible on the surface. At the Kutoyis bison kill site (24GL366), located on the Two Medicine River, Blackfeet Indian Reservation, processing areas below the deadfall have been buried by alluvial and slope-wash sediments ranging 30-120 cm in depth. As a part of ongoing research at the site, a magnetic survey was performed in July 2010 to identify hearths and other features associated with bison processing and occupation of the site on the floodplain. Numerous anomalies in the magnetic data were interpreted as possible features. Preliminary testing of geophysical interpretations was performed by coring or shovel-testing a sample of suspected features, as well as non-anomalous areas. Subsurface testing data broadly confirmed initial hypotheses about the location of a processing camp associated with one or more of the killing events that took place at Kutoyis, thus offering an excellent map for locating future excavation units.

Karr, Landon (University of Exeter) and **Adrien Hannus** (Augustana College)
Session 17: *In Pursuit of "Archers on the March:" Evidence for the Eastern Expansion of Avonlea*

The recent discovery of three Avonlea projectile points in southeastern South Dakota expands the geographic, cultural, and chronological boundaries of the Avonlea complex. The points were recovered within a midden deposit at the Mitchell Prehistoric Indian Village in Mitchell, South Dakota, an Initial Middle Missouri (IMM) site dating to 1000-1200 CE. This identification marks the first recovery of Avonlea points in the region and expands the boundaries of the Avonlea geographic distribution to encompass southeastern South Dakota. The environment of southeastern South Dakota represents a different climatic setting than that encountered to the north and west in the Avonlea core zone. Further, the association of Avonlea points with well-preserved and abundant IMM

cultural deposits refines our understanding of the Avonlea groups, their spheres of cultural interaction, and their material culture. The late date of occupation at Mitchell (1000-1200 CE) suggests that the site represents one of the latest known Avonlea cultural manifestations. The surprising discovery of Avonlea in southeastern South Dakota raises the possibility for the discovery of further Avonlea cultural deposits not only at the Mitchell site, but also throughout a region once thought to be beyond the reach of the Avonlea complex.

Kay, Marvin (University of Arkansas)

Symposium 1: *Beacon Island Project Use-wear Analysis*

Ten Agate Basin bifacial point and point fragments excavated from the bison kill are described for microscopic evidence of tool use. The wear traces are consistent with the contexts of their discovery and include evidence of post-depositional soil movement, of hafting and tool use. The points were used to kill and then dismember the bison. Overall the Agate Basin point maintenance strategy allowed for bifacial and unifacial blade sharpening, which conserved tool stone and increased the use-life and potential utility of the points.

Kennedy, John (SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.), **Dave Vleck** (Bureau of Land Management), **Paul Burnett** (SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.), and **Judith Cooper** (SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.)

Poster Session 10: *10,000 Years in the Upper Green*

Over 350 temporally diagnostic projectile points were recorded by SWCA during three years of survey on BLM lands administered by the Pinedale Field Office in Sublette County, Wyoming. This surface sample demonstrates 10,000 years of occupation in the Upper Green River Basin and further highlights the research potential of this archaeologically rich area. Of particular interest is the demonstrable evidence that the Wilkins Peak chert quarry (48SU337) was an important material source for aboriginal populations in southwest Wyoming throughout the entirety of regional prehistory. Additionally, this sample adds significantly to the Middle Paleoindian, Late Paleoindian, and Middle Archaic record of the region and, in comparison to the radiocarbon record, and calls into question established chronologies of the region.

Keyser, James D. (Indigenous Cultures Preservation Society)

Session 13: *Northern Plains Shield Bearing Warriors: A Compendium*

Shield bearing warriors are one of the most distinctive Northern Plains rock art motifs, yet our knowledge about these has never been summarized, despite their occurrence at more than 115 sites across the region. After recording more than 1000 shield bearers at Bear Gulch and Atherton Canyon, it became obvious that a source for comparative materials was needed. With the sponsorship of the Indigenous Cultures Preservation Society we are in the process of beginning to produce such a compendium that will ultimately be available as both a hard copy and web-based documents.

Kidder, Sarah (Wichita State University)

Poster Session 5: *The Paint Creek Site of McPherson County, Kansas*

The Paint Creek site of south-central Kansas was the first professionally excavated site in Kansas. In 1900, Udden wrote *An Old Indian Village* where he displayed an array of the artifacts his investigations had uncovered. Then, in the 1930s, Waldo Wedel contributed to the efforts on the site and analyzed some of the material remains. In spite of its fame, no comprehensive report has been issued. I am analyzing private collections and collections from the Kansas State Historical Society. This will provide a baseline for interpretation and understanding of later historic assemblages created by the Wichitas.

Kilby, David (see George Crawford)

Krause, Richard A. (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research)

Session 9, Pottery Workshop

Classification and analysis are frequently conflated in archaeological discourse but for heuristic purposes we will separate them. Krause will conduct the analytic component of the workshop and Mitchell will conduct the classificatory component. To analyze a ceramic sample the investigator directs attention to the way the pottery was made and decorated. He or she seeks to understand the production steps and stages and the manufacturing and decorating techniques that created the sample at hand. By using non traditional forms of observation, multiple lines of evidence, and indirect forms of measurement the analyst seeks a precise and replicable description of how the pottery was made and decorated. To conduct such an analysis the investigator must first produce a set of morphological landmarks for sorting the specimens into classes that represent pottery vessel parts. Then he or she must render an interpretation of landmark size and shape and produce evidence backed claims about the sequence of manufacturing steps and stages that produced them. If the pottery is decorated the analyst should also introduce terms for describing the process of decoration and interpret them by referencing the tools and acts that produced them. The specimens are thus treated as the subject of inquiry and the goal is to produce an archeoethnographic account of their production.

Krause, Richard A. (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research)

Symposium 12: *The Informative, the Contentious, and the Raucous: A Remembrance of Plains Conferences Past*

I attended my first Plains Conference in 1959. This was the 17th annual conference, held in Lincoln, it stood at the threshold of dramatic modifications in conference size, organization, and content. The 1959 conference consisted of a sequence of single sessions. In the 1960s the conference grew into one of several concurrent morning and afternoon sessions with 20-minute presentation

limits with a 10-minute question and answer interval. In the 1970s it grew to the multiple and concurrent morning, afternoon, and evening sessions we experience today. I use my first attempt to chair a general paper session at the 24th annual conference as a springboard for discussing the informal awards (the pink flamingo and 0.5 level of confidence awards), the sub-rosa associations (the Society Honoring Intelligent Thinkers and its student affiliate), and some of the evening hi-jinks (the grocery cart races) that accompanied the growth of the 1960s.

Kuhnel, Dennis (University of Iowa/Bureau of Land Management—Pindale)
Session 18: *Is NAGPRA Applicable to Plains Indian Ledger Art?*

In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, American Indian artists on the Great Plains created numerous pictographic drawings on the blank pages of ledger books obtained from traders, missionaries, reservation employees and U.S. soldiers. Widely referred to today as Plains Indian ledger art, this expression represents a transition from earlier Native American pictographic artistic traditions on buffalo hide and rock to a paper medium.

Today, repositories in 39 states, including the District of Columbia, have one or more examples of pictographic or Plains Indian ledger art on paper, hides, or cloth. The Smithsonian's National Anthropological Archives estimates that it holds 1,000 to 2,000 drawings in its collections while the National Museum of the American Indian in New York has an estimated 634 drawings. Many federal institutions besides the Smithsonian have large numbers of Plains Indian ledger art in there repositories.

Historically speaking, the scholarly attention given to Plains Indian ledger art has been limited in its focus. Some scholars have analyzed the art form from an anthropological perspective, but usually only to better determine manners of Indian dress, custom and religion. It will be the objective of this paper to take a different approach and analyze the history and anthropology of Plains Indian ledger art within the context of NAGPRA. By doing this, I hope to shed light on the legal and ethical questions of whether or not Plains Indian ledger art should be granted special protection. In addressing this question, I will pay close attention to the nineteenth century ledger art works of Red Fish and Little Fingernail.

Kunz, Michael (Bureau of Land Management) and **Richard Reanier** (Reanier & Associates Inc.)

Session 6: *Paleoindians and Fluted Projectile Points in the Western Arctic: Morphologies and Chronologies*

Following the Folsom and Clovis discoveries, Beringia was often eyed as the probable birth place of fluting technology. However expeditions to the region found no supporting evidence for the theory. The first recorded discovery of a fluted projectile point in the region occurred in 1947 in northwestern Alaska. To this day no acceptable evidence for fluting has been found in Siberia.

However, western Arctic fluted points almost always occurred as isolated surface finds or as anomalies in unrelated assemblages. Until recently no locale had been discovered that could truly be called a "fluted point site." A review of the fluted point sample from the western Arctic indicates that the points can be sorted into stylistic categories that may represent cultural and/or chronologic differences. The most numerous type is also the most homogenous in terms of physical characteristics, as well as the most geographically wide-spread and now has a solid radiocarbon date.

Kurtz, William (Bureau of Indian Affairs)

Session 15: *Archaeological Investigation and Site Conservation on the Chippewa Flowage, Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation, Wisconsin*

The Chippewa River on the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation in Wisconsin was dammed and flooded in 1923. The Reservation town of Old Post and many pre-contact sites were inundated. Starting in 2006 the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Historic Preservation Office have conducted an archaeological survey of eroded sites impacted by the Chippewa Flowage. This project has so far resulted in the recording of 35 historic sites, 30 pre-contact sites, and the stabilization of erosion at several of these sites.

Kvamme, Jo Ann (University of Arkansas) and **Kenneth L. Kvamme** (University of Arkansas)

Symposium 1: *GISing All Them Bones: Creating a GIS Database for the Agate Basin Site at Beacon Island, North Dakota*

The Agate Basin bison kill and camp at Beacon Island contains thousands of bones and artifacts in over a hundred square meters of excavation. Positional data were recorded in 275 high resolution vertical images centered over each square meter. GIS methods were employed to rectify and register these images to the coordinate system and to form site-wide mosaics depicting bones and artifacts in four levels. From the mosaics the outlines of the bones were traced, vectorized in a laborious digitizing process, and linked with a data table containing detailed information about the bones. Lithic artifacts and debitage were digitized as polygons or points in distinct vector layers, and debitage and bone weights were created as raster layers along with a surface DEM derived from total station points. The database permits complex SQL searches and displays of the data facilitating research and answering questions about this complex site.

Kvamme, Kenneth L. (University of Arkansas)

Symposium 22: *A Magnetic Place: Insights from a Gradiometry Survey at Chief Looking's Village, North Dakota*

A magnetic gradiometry survey conducted at Chief Looking's Village surveyed its entire area of 3.18 hectares. Results were influenced by large

amounts of ferrous metal distributed throughout the site—iron and steel artifacts (trash) left by recent and historic visitors. The present walkway, lined with rebar, introduced particularly large anomalies. Metal litter was distributed everywhere but was concentrated near the bluff edge where many picnics once took place. The sites of reconstructed earthlodges built by the NPS in the 1930s and two excavations from that time are indicated by massive ferrous metal content. The village was once crisscrossed by roads and trails that are magnetically visible. The fortification ditch indicates a “negative” anomaly from an absence of topsoil. Slightly increased magnetism surrounds “houses” from mounding of sediments eroded from roofs. Within houses anomalies represent hearths and pits. GIS methods “masked” anomalies generated by iron artifacts to better reveal subtle anomalies.

Kvamme, Kenneth L. (see Steven L. De Vore)

Kvamme, Kenneth L. (see Jo Ann Kvamme)

LaBelle, Jason M. (see Lawrence F. Beals)

LaBelle, Jason M. (see Jason DeCorte)

LaBelle, Jason M. (see Sarah M. Millonig)

Labelle, Jason M. (see Samantha K. Nord)

Lamie, Katherine (see Renee M. Boen)

Latham, Mark A. (Burns & McDonnell)

Session 19: *The LeBeau Site (14NT301): Overview of a Middle Ceramic Habitation Site in Northwest Kansas*

The LeBeau site is one of only a few Middle Ceramic habitation sites within the upper Republican River drainage that have been investigated in Kansas. First identified in the 1970s, the site was thought to be unique because of its setting on the third terrace of a small tributary creek. During the search for a site to hold the 1982 Kansas Archaeology Training Program (KATP), archaeologists from the Kansas State Historical Society conducted test excavations at the LeBeau site that spring. Finding evidence of possible house remains, the archaeologists selected the LeBeau site for excavation during the 1982 KATP. The findings of the excavation have only been presented in preliminary reports and student projects. This paper examines the history of archaeological investigations, as well as the environmental and cultural setting and architecture of the LeBeau site.

Laughlin, John (Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office)

Session 6: *The Finley Site: 70 Years Later*

Seventy years have passed since Orion M. Finley discovered the Finley site. In 2010 the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office initiated a formal nomination of the site for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The nomination has been approved by the State Review Board and is now in the hands of the Bureau of Land Management for submission to the NRHP review board in Washington, DC. Presented here is a history of investigations at the Finley site; discussion of the significance of the Finley site to Early Man studies; and discussion of future work at the site.

Leatherman, Christopher

Session 24: *A GIS Analysis of Chinatown Deadwood, South Dakota*

From early 2001 through mid-2007 staff from the South Dakota Archaeological Research Center, students, and volunteers participated in the excavation and cataloging of the historic Chinatown of Deadwood, South Dakota. Over 200,000 artifacts and the remains of structures, privies, fire pits, and dumps were unearthed. The field data were recorded with the traditional methods of paper forms, hand-drawn maps, and film and digital photographs. While at the Archaeological Research Center, artifact data were entered into an Access Database and the maps were digitized with ArcMap 9 an application in the ArcGIS software suite. This presentation demonstrates the ability of ArcGIS to incorporate and manage the data produced by the investigation and the results of preliminary analysis and interpretation of this complex archaeological site.

Lee, Jennifer Borresen (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.) and **Stacey Bennett** (Eastern New Mexico University/PaleoCultural Research Group)

Symposium 1: *Agate Basin Complex Bison Processing: An Example from the Beacon Island Site, North Dakota*

Located in western North Dakota, the Beacon Island site is one of few known Agate Basin age bison kill-butchery locations on the northern Great Plains. The site dates to between 11,750 and 12,800 BP and appears to represent a single occupation during which at least 30 bison were killed and butchered. This paper focuses on the analysis of the remains recovered during the 2002 and 2006 investigations at the site by PaleoCultural Research Group. Following discussion of skeletal element abundance, population composition, seasonality, and taphonomic history, the paper compares the Beacon Island archaeofauna with other sites in the region to address Agate Basin bison carcass processing practices.

Liberty, Margot

Symposium 12

Archeology early became a dominant force in the Plains, owing to the salvage work required by the construction of the reservoirs authorized by

Congress after World War II. An emergency subculture developed, in some ways comparable to the rush of research required by the construction of the Atomic Bomb at Alamogordo. Summer field schools proliferated, with students and staff camped out all over the Plains, racing the rising waters of the chain of reservoirs that have by now erased most of the original Upper Missouri Valley. Folklore developed by cultural anthropologists of the time began to proliferate, but it could never hold a candle to that of the archeologists, whose adventurous epics were incomparable, but we had our moments. As archeology roars on its way, expanding geometrically due to energy development, conference members might well remember some of the escapades (and achievements) recorded by some of the members of its Cultural Minority.

Lippincott, Kerry (Consulting Archaeologist)

Session 17: *Archaeological Interpretation of Malacological Identifications for Feature 4, 39DV4, the Mitchell Site*

Identification of freshwater mussels from Feature 4 at the Mitchell site has allowed for some additional interpretations for the lifeway of the site's prehistoric inhabitants. Six species—pistolgrip, mapleleaf, three ridge, white heelsplitter, fatmucket, and yellow sandshell—were identified from the feature. All are regarded as small to medium river species with a preference for a sand substrate. This suggests that the source for mussels was not the immediately adjacent Firesteel Creek but the more distant James River. That was also the suggested source for fish remains from the site identified by Lynn Alex. With these suggestions, what other interpretations for subsistence or mobility are possible?

Livers, Michael C. (University of Montana)

Symposium 14: Prehistoric Use of Stone Circles in the Gardiner Basin, Montana

While many stone circles are reported in the Gardiner Basin, Montana, few have been evaluated for their archaeological potential. The University of Montana conducted test excavations at the Airport Rings Site on the Upper Yellowstone River near Gardiner. Results indicate long-term stone circle use in the area, including an intensive Late Prehistoric occupation and a possible Middle Archaic occupation.

Lockhart, Jami (see Steven L. De Vore)

Logan, Brad (Kansas State University)

Session 19: *Quarry Creek Abides: Kansas Archaeological Field School Investigations of a Hopewell Occupation, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas*

After 19 years the Kansas Archaeological Field School returned in June 2010 to Quarry Creek, a Kansas City Hopewell base camp in northeastern Kansas. KAFS-1991 excavations had explored 33m² of its ~8,400m² area and revealed six cache pits. KAFS-2010 explored one of a series of middens with

units totaling 15m² that intersected a 15m long trench and a 5m² block dug in 1991. The trench had contained one cache pit; the block had exposed a complete pit and parts of three others. The 2010 investigation exposed more of one of the latter, two additional pits, two concentrations of burned limestone, and recovered a rich assemblage of ceramic, lithic, and faunal material, the latter dominated by deer remains. Radiocarbon dates on samples recovered in 1991 range ~AD 1-600. Statistical analysis suggests a time of occupation as narrow as ~AD 250-390, from the waning years of the Trowbridge phase well into the Kansas City phase consistent with the relative frequency of ceramics and projectile points diagnostic of those phases. The high frequency of rims indicative of the Edwardsville phase and absence of Scallorn points indicate it began in the fourth century AD prior to use of the bow-and-arrow. Data from the recent field school are discussed as they pertain to hypotheses presented after that of 1991.

Long, Jennifer K. (Colorado State University/U.S. Forest Service)

Poster Session 5: *Cluster Analysis of Stone Circle Site Structures*

The Pawnee National Grassland (PNG) has been home to myriad groups of people throughout prehistory, as evidenced by the remains of tipi ring sites. Though the individual structures are gone, the stone circles remaining provide evidence for the overall structure of the site. Through this site structure, a better understanding of how people were using the landscape can be gained. This research looked at two stone circle sites located on the PNG, 5WL2413 and 5WL1854, and performed a cluster analysis to show which rings within the site were statistically related to one another. Once the cluster analysis was complete, the rings were compared for likeness based on their interior diameters. Both of these site structures vary greatly, likely due to their vastly different locations on the landscape, providing evidence that the landscape itself influences how people choose to use an area over time.

Lopinot, Neal H. (see David Byers)

Lux, Thomas (see Linda Scott Cummings)

MacDonald, Douglas H. (University of Montana)

Symposium 14: *Temporal and Spatial Dynamics of Prehistoric Lithic Raw Material Use at Yellowstone Lake, Wyoming*

Archaeological sites are abundant along Yellowstone Lake's shores within Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming. Due to the vast size of the lake, lithic raw material use patterns vary drastically at sites in different parts of the lake. For example, in the northern shore, Obsidian Cliff dominates lithic assemblages, while on the southern and eastern shore, chert is sometimes more abundant than obsidian. Differential land-use and settlement patterns, including routes of travel to and from the lake region, seem to drive variable stone use by

Native American hunter-gatherers in prehistory. In order to help resolve these differences in stone use, this paper explores lithic data from several sites surveyed and evaluated by the University of Montana as part of the Montana Yellowstone Archaeological Project in 2009-2010.

MacDonald, Douglas H. (University of Montana)

Symposium 14: *Temporal and Spatial Dynamics of Prehistoric Lithic Raw Material Use in the Upper River Valley, Gardiner Basin, Montana*

Archaeological sites within the Gardiner Basin, Upper Yellowstone River, Montana, provide data by which to understand differential lithic raw material use of hunter-gatherer populations in prehistory. The Obsidian Cliff and Crescent Hill chert lithic sources are approximately equidistant from the Gardiner Basin, but they were differentially utilized by Native Americans during prehistory. In order to help resolve these differences in stone use, this paper explores lithic data from several sites surveyed and evaluated by the University of Montana as part of the Montana Yellowstone Archaeological Project in 2007-2008.

MacDonald, Douglas H. (see Jacob S. Adams)

Mandel, Rolfe D. (Kansas Geological Survey) and **Laura R. Murphy** (Kansas Geological Survey)

Symposium 1: *Geoarchaeology and Paleoenvironmental Context of Paleoindian Cultural Deposits at the Beacon Island Site, Northwest North Dakota*

Paleoindian cultural deposits at the Beacon Island site are contained in late-Wisconsinan deposits that aggraded in a small kettle basin. Specifically, the Agate Basin cultural component is at the boundary between the Mallard Island and Aggie Brown members of the Oahe Formation. Based on phytolith and stable carbon isotope data, cool-season C₃ prairie species dominated the site at ca. 10,300 ¹⁴C yr BP. These data indicate only slight warming and/or drying soon after ca. 10,300 ¹⁴C yr BP. The δ (δ¹³C) values determined on pedogenic carbon become heavier from the bottom of the Aggie Brown Member to the top of the Pick City Member. This trend suggests increased net productivity of C₄ grasses. There is a corresponding trend in the phytolith data. Going up the profile, drought resistant *Stipa* species increase along with a slight increase in C₄ short grasses of the Chloridoideae family that are adapted to warm, dry climate. However, it is likely that Paleoindians associated with the Agate Basin culture at Beacon Island did not experience environmental conditions drastically different from modern conditions.

Mandel, Rolfe D. (Kansas Geological Survey), **Janice A. McLean** (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.), and **Shannon R. Ryan** (University of Kansas)

Poster Session 5: *The Coffey Site (14PO1) Revisited*

In 2010, a geoarcheological investigation and site condition assessment was conducted at the Coffey site (14PO1) in the Big Blue River valley, northeast Kansas. Coffey is listed on the National Register because of the information it has yielded pertaining to Middle Archaic occupation of the Central Plains. The primary objectives of the 2010 investigation were to determine (1) the geomorphology and stratigraphy of the site, (2) the lateral extent of the artifact bearing deposits, and (3) the numerical chronology of recorded archaeological components. Geoarcheological fieldwork consisted of trenching, deep coring, and cutbank analysis. The geomorphological investigation revealed that there is a complex mosaic of Holocene and late-Wisconsinan landform sediment assemblages across the site. The study also determined that it is possible to define areas where buried Archaic and younger deposits are likely to be present and where they are unlikely to occur at the site. Finally, potential pre-Clovis cultural deposits were recorded, but they remain to be tested.

Martin, Houston L. (University of Wyoming)

Session 20: *The Scoop on Last Canyon Cave: Prehistoric Scat and Climate Change*

Last Canyon Cave (24CB879), located at the foot of the Pryor Mountains in Montana, was looted sometime before 1970. While the shelter was recorded by a previous archaeological survey, in-depth investigation did not occur until 2007, when University of Wyoming archaeologists interested in shelter use returned to test the site. Surprisingly, the shelter had considerable deposit dating between 40,000 to the late Holocene. In the years since, preliminary research has revealed that Last Canyon Cave possesses potential for insights into the paleoenvironment and archaeology of Bighorn Basin during the transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene. This paper will look at Pleistocene-aged mountain sheep scat morphology and its possible reflections on climate change. It will also summarize the current findings at the site.

Martinez, Katie (U.S. Forest Service)

Poster Session 16: *The People of Hudson-Meng: A Retrospect*

The Hudson-Meng Bison kill site is a significant endeavor in the archaeological community. Starting from 1971, I want to create a poster session highlighting the people who contributed to this site. While there has been controversy as to what exactly happened 10,000 years ago; I am focusing more on the collaborative effort by students and professionals. This will be a non-scientific retrospect highlighting the people of Hudson-Meng.

May, Dave (University of Northern Iowa), **Matthew G. Hill** (Iowa State University), and **David J. Rapson** (Iowa State University)

Session 6: *Were People Responsible for early Holocene Fires in the Ash Hollow Drainage Basin, Western Nebraska?*

Late Paleoindian stratigraphic investigations in Ash Hollow, western Nebraska, provide 35 reliable AMS ages. Early-Holocene alluvium here contains substantially more charcoal than younger alluvium. Were these fires set by people? At the Clary Ranch Site (a bison-processing locality) abundant charcoal and burned hackberry seeds occur on the floor of a paleochannel immediately below the lower component (9040 ± 35 [10,230-10,200 cal] yr BP) indicating that at least one fire immediately preceded site occupation. Component 2 at the O.V. Clary Site (a late Fall/Winter/early Spring camp dated 9,043 ± 52 [10,240-10,190 cal] yr BP) includes two hearths. Charcoal is also found both above and below the component. Thus, fires occurred before, contemporaneously with, and after occupation of these sites. All but one of the ages rejected as too young derive from cultural components indicating probable microbial action associated with organic remains at the sites following burial.

McCreary, Shane (see Brian Ostahowski)

McFaul, Michael D. (see Bonnie K. Gibson)

McIntyre, Jordan (University of Montana) and **Steven D. Sheriff** (University of Montana)

Symposium 14: *Yellowstone Lake: Dynamic Shorelines, GIS, and Site Prediction for the Montana Yellowstone Archaeology Project*

Yellowstone Lake shorelines exhibit a dynamic geomorphic history spanning more than 12,500 years. At length scales of 10 to 100 kilometers glacial rebound flexes the area. Caldera breathing bows the area and causes lake stands to fluctuate by meters over decades. Meanwhile, storms cut livable lakeshore terraces and form barrier beaches. At the north end of the lake Pierce et al. (2007) measured the oldest (14 ka) of six shorelines at 20 meters above the current stand. For this MYAP study we used GIS to determine the expected elevation of ancient shorelines across the lake and predict ancient campsites and their potential ages. We limited predictions to terraces with slope less than 4%, a surface tilt allowing reasonable camping for sizeable groups. Reconnaissance field surveys found thick forest duff and limited surface scatter at several such sites suggesting the need for geophysical surveys to identify targets for testing our predictions.

McLean, Janice A. (see Rolfe D. Mandel)

Meldrum, Greg (see Casey Dukeman)

Mentz, Sr., Tim (see Jeani Borchert)

Michlovic, Michael G. (Minnesota State University Moorhead), **Rinita A. Dalan** (Minnesota State University Moorhead), and **George R. Holley** (Minnesota State University Moorhead)

Session 17: *Re-examining Biesterfeldt*

Biesterfeldt is a Post-Contact period Plains Village on the Sheyenne River in southeastern North Dakota. It is widely regarded as an early eighteenth century Cheyenne community occupied during that people's westward trek from Minnesota forest country. The site has been known since about 1799. It was excavated in 1938 by W.D. Strong and reported by W.R. Wood. Recently Biesterfeldt passed under the protection of the Archaeological Conservancy and was made available for further study. Remote sensing, limited excavations, and re-evaluation of the historic records have provided new insights into the Biesterfeldt occupation, such as the organization of the community, plant use, occupation history, the extent of preservation in cultivated sections of the site, and the complexities of assigning ethnic association.

Michlovic, Michael G. (see George R. Holley)

Miller, Mark E. (Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist)

Session 8: *A Study of Military Sites in Wyoming, AD 1700-1920*

The first draft of a recent historic context has been completed on the topic of military sites in Wyoming dating from 1700-1920. Over 250 sites were identified for this theme and time period, which begins with the introduction of the horse and gun into the region and ends with the close of hostilities after World War I. This paper summarizes the nature and diversity of the archaeological and historical records, classifying each site into property types that include inscriptions, battlefields, forts, camps, and roads. Research implications and noticeable data gaps are presented.

Miller, Samrat (see Wendy Field Murray)

Millonig, Sarah M. (Colorado State University) and **Jason M. LaBelle** (Colorado State University)

Poster Session 16: *Traveling Along the High Road: Further Evidence of the James Allen Complex in the Colorado High Country*

The James Allen complex is well documented from Paleoindian sites in the High Plains as well as from the basins, glacial lakes, and passes of the Southern Rocky Mountains. Recent CSU work has focused on the mountain passes of northern and central Colorado, including Mosquito, Argentine, Rollins, and Jones Pass, examining extant collections (mainly SPA158, the American Flats site and 5GF1623, the SPAM site) as well as several newly discovered sites. This poster summarizes our findings thus far, in terms of site

types, site size, and patterns in raw material use. The heavy presence of Trout Creek jasper and Windy Ridge quartzite suggests great familiarity with mountain lithic resources and a settlement system oriented in the mountains for at least large portions of the year.

Mitchell, Mark D. (PaleoCultural Research Group)

Symposium 1: *Agate Basin Archaeology at the Beacon Island Site*

The Agate Basin complex is best known from a small number of sites located in eastern Colorado and Wyoming. However, many archaeologists believe Agate Basin surface finds are more common on the Northern Plains and many southern assemblages include artifacts made from Knife River flint, a high-quality toolstone found in western North Dakota. Recent investigations the Beacon Island site therefore provide a crucial northern dataset for understanding Agate Basin mobility patterns. The site also provides new comparative data for investigating Agate Basin bison procurement and processing practices as well as the technological relationships among Paleoindian complexes. This paper introduces the project, describes the site and its setting, and discusses key findings of the field investigations. Initial results of the on-going stone tool analysis are also presented.

Mitchell, Mark D. (PaleoCultural Research Group)

Session 9, Pottery Workshop: *Heart River Pottery Technology*

Implementing a production step-and-stage approach to ceramic analysis requires an attribute system keyed to the formal, decorative, and technological properties of the vessels under study, as well as to the particular questions the analyst is attempting to answer. This presentation describes such a system developed specifically for ceramic collections from the Heart River region of the Middle Missouri subarea. The system adapts and builds on one pioneered originally by Stan Ahler and Anthony Swenson for collections from the adjacent Knife region. The organizing principle of the system—the concept of vessel zones defined by vessel wall inflection points—is discussed, followed by a description of the system's constituent variables. Specific problems related to sampling and coding are also examined.

Mitchell, Mark D. (PaleoCultural Research Group)

Symposium 22: *Overview of the Chief Looking's Village Project*

Chief Looking's Village is among the most frequently visited archaeological sites on the Northern Plains and so it is a real irony that until now little has been known about its history or content. Field investigations carried out by PaleoCultural Research Group and the State Historical Society of North Dakota in 2008 begin to answer a number of key questions about the age, layout, content, and condition of the site. Various lines of evidence indicate that the settlement was occupied only briefly, likely during the mid-1500s. The residents definitely built long-rectangular lodges but evidence for the presence of circular,

four-post lodges is more ambiguous. Perhaps most surprisingly, despite the many forces that have affected the site, including the construction and subsequent destruction of three replica earthlodges, well-preserved archaeological deposits remain across much of the site.

Mog, Christy (Black Hills National Forest)

Session 24: *The Rough and Gone Town of Ladore, Kansas*

Most towns carry a certain character with them throughout their existence. For the extinct town of Ladore, Kansas, character is best defined as a rough-and-going old west town that was created and abandoned due to the boom-bust nature of the Missouri, Kansas, & Texas Railroad Company. Situated along the Labette Creek and the abandoned railroad tracks, Ladore is located in southeast Kansas along the southern fringe of the Neosho County line. The town was occupied at a very interesting time in American history, during the end of the Civil War, when Native Americans were fighting for settlement rights, and railroads were revolutionizing the American way of life.

Moore-Jansen, Peer H. (Wichita State University)

Poster Session 5: *The Rocky Creek Burial*

When a human skull eroded into Rocky Creek in Butler County, Kansas, the landowner contacted the Department of Anthropology at Wichita State University. A crew of students and one professor investigated the site, recovering the rest of the skeleton. Analysis of the remains showed them to be of a young adult male, entirely consistent with what had previously been recorded regarding an individual who died in 1882. Records show that there were once five graves at the site, and future work will determine whether any of the others remain, excavate those that are present, analyze those remains, and then reinter all in a location that is safe from erosion.

Moors, David W. (Wichita State University)

Poster Session 5: *The August Site: A Forgotten Great Bend Town*

I am working on a project dealing with an important but relatively unknown Great Bend site at Augusta, Kansas. Although it was mentioned in a dissertation dating from the 1960s, the site has received very little professional attention. I am working with private collectors and the local historical museum to document what has been collected from this site and others in the vicinity. Eventually, I hope to survey and map both the main site and some of the surrounding sites that collectors have knowledge of.

Morrison, Edward (see Casey Dukeman)

Murphy, Laura R. (see Rolfe D. Mandel)

Murray, John (see Maria Nieves Zedeño)

Murray, Wendi Field (University of Arizona), **Samrat Miller** (University of Arizona), and **Maria Nieves Zedeño** (University of Arizona)

Poster Session 4: *"People of the Sky:" Constructing an Ethno-ornithology for the Missouri River*

The Missouri River and its tributaries represent important econiches and migratory flyways for hundreds of bird species. As a result, birds figure prominently in the oral traditions, material culture, subsistence strategies, and ceremonies of many Native American tribes in the region. This ongoing research, collaboration between the National Park Service, five tribes, and the University of Arizona, documents the cultural significance of various bird species to tribes that have ancestral ties to the Missouri River landscape. Interviews with elders and cultural specialists from indigenous communities are integrated with ethnohistoric and archaeological data in order to elucidate folk bird taxonomies, document tribal resource needs (i.e., birds and bird parts), understand how birds are situated in contemporary cultural practice, and to explore cultural persistence of human-animal relationships in the Northern Plains region.

Murray, Wendy Field (see Calvin Grinnell)

Nathan, Rebecca (Indiana University)

Symposium 2: *3D Spatial Modeling at a Historic Stage Stop in Central Wyoming*

This paper explores the geospatial methodology employed during the preliminary investigation of an historic stage stop located in central Wyoming, just south of Thermopolis. The stage stop, immediately east of the Wind River Reservation boundary, lies on what is now Red Canyon Ranch. Utilizing Magellan ProMark 3 survey-grade GPS receivers, the ground surface of the stage stop was recorded at thirty-centimeter intervals and plotted in a three-dimensional model. Preliminary test excavations were also recorded using survey-grade GPS equipment and plotted in three-dimensional space. The three-dimensional grid of the stage stop surface gave the research team a record of the archaeological site surface prior to heavy use and manipulation of the ground via test units, while the mapping of test excavations gave researchers a stronger understanding of the original dimensions of the stage stop, to be utilized during preparations for a more intensive investigation planned for summer 2011.

Nathan, Rebecca A. (see Matthew J. Rowe)

Nathan, Rebecca A. (see Laura L. Scheiber)

Nelson, Larry (see Charles Reher)

Neuman, Robert W. (Cayuse Quarters Appaloosas, Natchitoches, Louisiana)
Symposium 12: *The Plains Anthropological Conference, 1956-1967: Recollections*

Before and during much of this period the conference met in Lincoln, hosted by the University of Nebraska and the Nebraska State Historical Society, and there was always an open house at the River Basin Survey's office on "O" Street. These three units made Lincoln the archaeological hub for the Northern and Central Great Plains, despite the fact that for much of this period Lincoln was a "dry" city. The conference met on Thanksgiving holiday; this was fine, unless one takes into consideration this season's climatic vicissitudes. Before and during much of this period archaeology was a "white-man's world." As elsewhere in the United States women in our profession were woefully rare. Not since WPA days had such long-term and extensive excavations been done in the Plains. Conferences provided the core for the convergence of thought respecting details for regional stages of cultural development. The conference and its journal became the two most important anthropological resources for the region.

Newton, Cody (University of Colorado) and **Ryan M. Byerly** (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)

Poster Session 10: *Cultural and Carnivore Modification of the Bonebed Assemblage from the Espy-Cornwell Site (48CR4001)*

On-going analysis of the extant bison bonebed assemblage from the Espy-Cornwell site (48CR4001), in the Great Divide Basin of southern Wyoming, continues to provide insight into this kill-butchery event. In particular, the evidence of carnivore and cultural modification to the bone demonstrates how this high return-rate resource was utilized by both human and non-human hunters/scavengers. The implications for bison-based subsistence in this region are discussed using these data.

Nicholson, Bev (Brandon University) and **Sylvia Nicholson** (Brandon University)

Poster Session 4: *Contextualizing a Bison Skull Ceremonial Feature*

During excavation at the Crepeele site, a bison skull was encountered. The skull was in a supine position oriented along a northeast to southwest axis. The bone was badly degraded and was removed on a plywood sheet and transported back to the lab. A student was assigned to remove the surrounding soil and the soil encased in the fragile cranium. Only the horn cores, premaxilla, and the frontals were still intact. The most durable elements of the skull, the petrous bones, teeth and the occipital condyles had been removed, creating an open bowl defined by the remaining bone. Associated foetal bone indicated winter occupation.

As the soil was removed, several fired clay fragments were encountered and set aside. Upon examination it appeared that a shallow bowl of raw clay had been fired *in situ* at sufficient heat for the fragments to be identifiable. The bowl

interior had been decorated with red ochre. A bone sample was collected from the excavation unit at the level where the skull was found. The radiocarbon date on bone collagen was 1620 \pm 120 BP cal. 425 AD (TO-11881). Associated foetal bone indicated a winter occupation. A subsequent date on a segment of the skull produced a date of 530 \pm 40 BP cal. AD 1290-1330 (Beta 249093) indicating that the feature was intrusive. While similar skull alignments have been noted elsewhere in the region, the crudely formed and fired clay bowl is unique in the region.

Nicholson, Bev (Brandon University) and **Sylvia Nicholson** (Brandon University)

Session 17: *Seasonality and Lithic Materials at the Crepelee Sites: A Wintering Locale in Southwestern Manitoba*

Three occupations from the Crepelee site in southwestern Manitoba have been selected to demonstrate commonalities and contrasts in the utilization of lithic materials by three Plains adapted cultures. These are Prairie/Plains side-notched point users, the users of Late Woodland ceramics and users of Middle Woodland points. All of these occupations are wintering sites and, while closely adjacent to each other, are separated by time and cultural tradition. The late side-notched tradition group relied heavily on Knife River flint (KRF) with a much lesser use of local cherts. Similarly, the Late Woodland ceramic group relied primarily on KRF with lesser use of local materials. The Middle Woodland group relied heavily on local Swan River cherts with only a trace of KRF in their debitage. This situation suggests differential access to KRF, since Swan River chert would have been equally available to all three groups. All three groups produced large numbers of small rejuvenation flakes with few cores and very few flakes of sufficient size to serve as tool blanks. This patterning would be consistent with a late winter occupation where supplies of flint knapping material were nearing exhaustion. This is supported by the presence of foetal bison bone in all three occupations. The area is a mosaic of prairie and aspen bluffs developed on aeolian sand sheet with moderate dune modification. There is no local surface water source.

Nicholson, Sylvia (see Bev Nicholson)

Nord, Samantha K. (Colorado State University), **Jason M. LaBelle** (Colorado State University), and **Jason DeCorte** (Colorado State University)

Poster Session 16: *Benedict's Rock (5BL232): Daily Chores of the Highlands Paleoindian Knapper*

Benedict's Rock (5BL232) is a Scottsbluff Complex lithic scatter located alongside the South Fork of St. Vrain Creek in the mountains of northern Colorado, at an elevation of ~8430 feet asl. Audrey and Jim Benedict discovered the site in the mid-1970s, gathering a small collection of flakes and a Scottsbluff projectile point base from the site surface, with many artifacts scattered near a

large boulder. During the summer of 2010, students from the CSU Field School began block excavation of the site. The original finds, as well as subsurface materials, demonstrate that most artifacts are scattered around the boulder, which is quite comfortable to sit or lean against. Lithics recovered include broken tools and debitage, suggesting mostly retouch, rather than tool manufacture, at this probable single occupation site. Raw materials suggest that the Paleoindian group had arrived at the site from the west, having crossed the nearby Continental Divide.

Nord, Samantha K. (see Jason DeCorte)

Norland, Jack E. (see Carolyn E. Grygiel)

O'Brien, Patricia J. (Kansas State University)

Session 13: *Medicine Bow in Wyoming*

What is the background of Medicine Bow? In 1842 Fremont visited *Medicine Butte*, today called Elk Mountain. Reportedly Indians collected special wood for bows, and performed curing ceremonies. A white mountain cedar, found only at Cedar Pass, was used. There is a "Cedar Pass" between Rankin Creek and Cedar Creek, 15 miles from Saratoga whose hot springs are medicinal. Also, was a specific Indian tribe make bows of special wood? We do have a People of the Bow mentioned by Verendrye in 1742. If Medicine Bow wood is linked to them, who were they? It is suggested People of the Bow were the Plains Apache.

O'Keefe, Joseph (Colorado State University) and **Brian Fredericks** (Colorado State University)

Poster Session 10: *Camping Up North: Late Prehistoric Occupation at the Lindenmeier Spring Site (5LR11697)*

During the summer of 2010, Colorado State University's archaeological field school spent four weeks surveying and excavating portions of the Soapstone Prairie Natural Area in northern Colorado. One of the sites, Lindenmeier Spring (5LR11697), was chosen for investigation given its rich surface assemblage (tools, obsidian, shell, pottery) and the possibility of stratified cultural deposits. The site was originally collected in the 1930s by Roy Coffin and visited by E.B. Renaud and the University of Denver, but it was not formally recorded until 2006, when CSU mapped the site. Located alongside a natural spring at the grassland/foothills boundary, Lindenmeier Spring is one of a series of large, base camps found within the upper reaches of Rawhide Creek. This poster presents our current work at the site, including artifacts found and their types, patterns in raw material use, recorded features, and methods of excavation.

O'Keefe, Joseph (see Brian Fredericks)

Oetelaar, Gerald A. (University of Calgary)

Session 20: *Better Pastures and Bison Drives: Landscape Management in the Foothills of the Northwestern Plains*

Although the communal hunting of bison has long captured the interest of archaeologists working on the Northern Plains, very few researchers have addressed the issue of human investment and attachment to the kill site complex which includes the grazing area or gathering basin, the drive lanes, the cliff or corral, the bone beds, and the nearby camp site. It is normally assumed that precontact bison hunters carefully selected appropriate locations for communal hunts but did not expend a great deal of energy managing such complexes. Using historical, ethnographic, archaeological, and paleoenvironmental data, I argue that the bison drives not only involved the cooperation of many individuals but also a substantial investment of time and energy in the management of the entire complex. As such, specific kill complexes were recognized as belonging to particular social units.

Olson, Linda (Minot State University)

Symposium 3: *Rock Art Sites: Love Them and Leave Them*

Rock art sites pose unique preservation, protection and curation concerns. Nature and man's forces combine to hasten the demise of this significant cultural resource. Well-intentioned conservation remedies implemented to protect petroglyphs and pictographs impede their preservation. This paper looks at the preservation, protection and curation of residual artifacts from practical experience providing documentation at several site types. This presentation will cover resources for those wishing to learn more about the field.

Ostahowski, Brian (University of Wyoming), **Danny N. Walker** (Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist), and **Shane McCreary**

Session 8: *Personal Sanitation at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, 1849-1850*

An almost automatic topic in the Post Surgeons monthly reports throughout the military occupation at Fort Laramie was sanitary conditions concerning both water supply and waste disposal. Water supply problems were solved after the Civil War when drinking water began to be taken from the Laramie River ABOVE where garbage was through into the river for disposal. Human waste disposal continued to be a problem throughout the occupation, with up to 600 soldiers stationed there at the peak population, culminating in a concrete sink flushed daily by a water ditch into the Laramie River. Standard sinks have been archaeologically investigated since the early 1890s, showing many of the concerns and corrections listed in the surgeons' reports to be accurate.

Ostahowski, Brian (see Danny N. Walker)

Otarola-Castillo, Erik (see Hilary Powell)

Panas, Timothy (University of Alberta)

Poster Session 4: *Sand Dune Usage on the Northern Plains during the Middle and Late Precontact Periods*

While typically associated with grasslands ecology, the Northern Plains are actually comprised of a variety of diverse landforms. Of these, one of the most unique are sand dunes, in either an active or inactive state. Forming largely from glaciolacustrine deposits, sand dunes are prevalent landscape features found throughout the Plains region. Due to their unique geology, hydrology, and landforms, these regions presented physical, social and ideological resources for First Nations groups that differed from the surrounding grasslands. This poster will examine the various usages and perspectives that precontact peoples practiced and associated with dune areas through an examination of the archaeological, historical and ethnographic records of the Northern Plains.

Park, Indrek (Indiana University)

Symposium 2: *Hidatsa Language Study at Indiana University*

Hidatsa language has been studied at Indiana University since the 1941, when Carl F. Voegelin joined the faculty. Voegelin's work was continued in the 1950s by Florence Robinett. Field materials, including sound recordings, which were collected by Voegelin and Robinett are preserved at the Archives of Traditional Music and the American Indian Studies Institute. Active work on Hidatsa was resumed in 2006. The goal of the project is to create a dictionary (ca. 10,000 lexemes at present), reference grammar, and a corpus of analyzed and annotated texts.

Park, Robin J. (Yellowstone National Park/University of Montana)

Symposium 14: *A Culture of Convenience? Obsidian Source Selection in Yellowstone National Park*

Obsidian was a prized tool stone heavily exploited in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem throughout the pre-contact period. A large dataset of sourced obsidian artifacts currently exists but has rarely been applied to specific archaeological problems for Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming.

This paper analyzes spatial and temporal trends of obsidian source selection by examining diagnostic tools produced by people during the Middle and Late Archaic periods. The potential for "socio-cultural preference" influencing obsidian source selection is discussed.

A clear preference for the Obsidian Cliff source is shown in these results. This preference can be interpreted in both economic and socio-cultural terms. A significantly different pattern of source exploitation is seen when results are segregated by geographical area. The results of this research suggest a more localized pattern of obsidian selection than previously thought,

impacting interpretations of seasonality and travel routes in the Yellowstone area.

Perkins, Stephen M. (see Richard R. Drass)

Picha, Paul R. (State Historical Society of North Dakota) and **Carl R. Falk** (PaleoCultural Research Group)

Symposium 22: *Revisiting Mandan Subsistence at 32BL3*

The subsistence economies of late prehistoric period village groups living along the Missouri River in North Dakota are depicted with a near equal emphasis on floodplain gardening and bison hunting, supplemented by gathering of native plants and other minor economic activities. Mussel shell and fish remains recovered through investigation of site 32BL3 (Chief Looking's Village) provide an opportunity to further explore seasonal use of river and floodplain habitats during the precontact period. Procurement strategies and some technological requirements are discussed and evaluated in relation to evidence from nearby village components and ethnohistoric documents.

Posthumus, David C. (Indiana University)

Symposium 2: *The Lakota Language Project at Red Cloud Indian School*

In early 2008, Red Cloud Indian School (RCIS) reached out to Indiana University (IU) about the possibility of partnering to develop a comprehensive K-12 Lakota language curriculum. Thus began a collaborative language development project known as the Lakota Language Project, or LLP. The goal of the LLP is to create a successful Lakota language program that will ultimately produce fluent speakers. RCIS is in the Pine Ridge community on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota, peopled mainly by Oglala Lakotas. There is incredible potential for creating a comprehensive Lakota language program. One major advantage is the fact that, unlike many other American Indian languages, there are still many fluent Lakota language speakers. Collaboration is essential to the LLP, and my paper will discuss the successes and failures, what has worked well and what has not, as well as my own experiences and expectations concerning the project and its progress.

Powell, Hilary (AECOM Environmental) and **Erik Otarola-Castillo** (Iowa State University)

Poster Session 21: *Investigating the Relationship between Mythological and Ritual Animal Use in Great Plains Ethnographic Accounts in Order to Make Archaeological Inferences*

Constructing stories or mythologies grants purpose to our lives by setting rules of conduct, providing a source of authority, and giving a sense of continuity. Just like people today, prehistoric people of the Great Plains used their unique ability to explain the world around them and provide meaning to their lives. Therefore, as we try to understand the lives of prehistoric people, we

must consider the dynamic belief systems that motivated them and structured their interactions with the world around them. This poster quantifies the available ethnographic accounts of ritual, mythological and subsistence related animal uses by the Mandan and Hidatsa tribes of the Great Plains. The animal uses observed by ethnographers correlated with descriptions of animals in mythological representations. The relationship between these two lines of evidence suggests that mythological ideals are visible in the behaviors of Plains tribes. Therefore, these descriptions reveal patterns of animal use that will aid in bringing life to stagnant archaeological assemblages.

Price, Julie (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)

Symposium 3: *Corps of Engineers Physical Protection of Archaeological Resources*

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Cultural Resources Implementation Plan, which was collaboratively developed and prioritized in consultation with affected tribes and other interested parties, lists over 1,200 sites within the Omaha District that have the potential to be adversely impacted due to erosion. The Corps has been systematically stabilizing those sites that have the highest risk of being adversely impacted/damaged.

Surface erosion, as well as wave and wind action, severely damages our cultural resource sites. Stabilization with geo-membrane textile and rip rap has proven successful in minimizing erosion effects. Rip rap also provides a permanent barrier on sites, thus reducing looting and vandalism.

Access to many cultural resources sites is difficult. Necessary supplies and materials must be transported, in some cases, hundreds of miles, significantly increasing the cost of the project. Therefore, funding for stabilization is a challenge. Innovative funding tools and partnerships are critical to site protection.

Puckette, Jim (see Patrick D. Hurley)

Puseman, Kathryn (see Linda Scott Cummings)

Rainbow, Robert “BJ” (University of North Dakota)

Session 18: *Changing Powwows*

This paper is about the powwow and a couple of the major social, political, and economic changes that have impacted it. Over the years, money, politics, feathers, and nepotism have played a major role in changing the way people think on the powwow circuit. Unfortunately, this has impacted relationships of everyone involved in powwows, whether it is families, friends, dancers, judges, etc. It has also changed the way important elements of the powwow, such as feathers and regalia, are treated.

Competitive powwows have evolved a great deal over the past century. Sadly, they have become more commercialized and impacted by social and or

political status. This paper will explore how these major influences changed the powwow from then to now.

Rainbow, Robert "BJ" (see Amber Annis-Bercier)

Rapson, David J. (see Dave May)

Ray, Jack H. (see David Byers)

Reanier, Richard (see Michael Kunz)

Reed, Timothy (State Historical Society of North Dakota)

Symposium 23: *A Night at Camp Stees: A Temporary Military Encampment of the Dakota War*

In July and August of 1863, troops under General Henry H. Sibley participated in a two-pronged campaign to punish Dakota peoples involved in the Minnesota Uprising of 1862. Sibley was instructed to march from Minnesota to the Devils Lake area in Dakota Territory, then to push westward to the Missouri River, engaging the Dakota along the way. The other force in this campaign, commanded by General Alfred Sully, was to proceed up the Missouri River to prevent escape. Those caught between these two forces were to be captured or killed. Camp Stees (32BL661) was a fortified encampment occupied by Sibley's forces on July 28-29, 1863 as they proceeded towards an anticipated rendezvous with Sully's forces at the Missouri. Preservation at Camp Stees is excellent, and the site offers insight on procedures used by Sibley's force in establishing and fortifying temporary encampments under stress in enemy territory during the 1863 campaign.

Reher, Charles (University of Wyoming), **Rick L. Weathermon** (University of Wyoming), and **Larry Nelson**

Session 20: *On the Edge of Expansion: Recent Work at the Cornelius-Willadsen Site*

Presented is a basic overview of recent work at the Cornelius-Willadsen Site, which is on top of the Laramie Range to the east of the Laramie Basin. Located on a small rocky saddle between two large granite outcrops, this unusual site is part of a larger site concentration spread across one of the most ideal upland hunting areas the authors have ever encountered. Visible in all directions are broad open grazing areas and numerous outcrops forming ideal game drive or ambush sites, and it is surrounded by unusual numbers of large playas and ponds. The site is primarily a Shoshonean hunting camp (with possible Ute connections) but also a just discovered Upper Republican 'pot cache.' These materials are evidence for some of the most eastern or most western territorial limits for these cultural complexes in this region.

Reitze, William (University of Arizona)

Poster Session 16: *Snails to Sandia Points: Paleoindian Occupation of the Estancia Basin, Central New Mexico*

During the Pleistocene/Holocene transition the Estancia Basin, located in central New Mexico between the High Plains and Middle Rio Grande Valley, contained the eastern most pluvial lake in the American Southwest. The resources available in the Basin likely differed from those encountered in drier regions on the Southern Plains, presenting unique subsistence opportunities for foraging groups. Ongoing research in the Estancia Basin has allowed for the reassessment of various models including Paleoindian mobility, landscape use, and site distributions. This study presents results of lithic analysis of surface material from 22 sites collected in the 1950s along the beach ridges of the former lake. Based on the lithic assemblage humans occupied the Basin over the last 12,000 years, beginning with potential pre-Clovis site and ending in the Proto-Historic period. This study focuses on differences in lithic raw material economies throughout the Paleoindian period in an effort to link group mobility with prehistoric land use.

Reitze, William (see Geoffrey Jones)

Reynolds, Cerisa (see Matthew E. Hill, Jr.)

Richards, Josh (Indiana University)

Symposium 2: *Arikara Texts: Analyzing a Highly Polysynthetic Language*

I will discuss the work I am doing on the Arikara language, specifically, morphological parsing of the recorded collection of traditional narratives and biblical translations, and how this relates to language documentation and revitalization issues. For example, because the language is so complex morphologically, teachers and students require access to a reference work that presents a systematic analysis of the way words are constructed.

Roos, Christopher I. (Southern Methodist University)

Symposium 22: *Geoarchaeology of Cultural and Natural Deposits at Chief Looking's Village, North Dakota*

Test excavations at Chief Looking's Village conducted by PaleoCultural Research Group in 2008 exposed a variety of cultural and natural deposits, including "ashy" feature fill, "sheet trash," and the upper portion of a buried soil. Samples were collected from deposits exposed in each excavation unit for micromorphological and bulk geochemical analysis. Fifty-three bulk sediment samples were analyzed for soil organic matter (SOM), calcium carbonate (CaCO_3), and extractable phosphorous (P) content. Geochemical and micromorphological data suggest the following preliminary conclusions: 1) the formation histories of "feature fill" and "sheet trash" deposits differ, thus suggesting that assemblage and spatial analyses that conflate these contexts may

produce behaviorally uninterpretable results; 2) the geochemical signatures of ash-rich feature fill (high P and high CaCO_3) suggest that geochemical survey may provide a useful complement to geophysical techniques for mapping subsurface site structure; 3) earthlodges were at least semi-subterranean – floors of earth lodges were excavated at least 30 cm below the extramural occupation surface; and 4) the occupation of the site overlapped with a period of rapid eolian sedimentation related to either a severe drought or a hiatus in occupation or both.

Roper, Donna C. (Kansas State University)

Session 9: *A Critical Look at the Modus operandi of Central Plains Ceramic Age Culture History*

Central Plains archaeologists have long wrangled over the taxonomy of ceramic-age cultural remains, casting and recasting those phenomena into discrete units. These units are then treated in virtual isolation from their predecessors, successors, and, sometimes, even their contemporaries. Proposed explanations of their interrelations tend to be mechanical and monocausal. Looking at this situation shows that this edifice is based on a plethora of unexamined assumptions, analysis methods that are incongruent with the questions being asked, and perhaps an overarching implicit theoretical perspective that grants any “culture” only a limited existence on the Plains before environmental factors force it to oblivion, leaving the space open for new (and apparently naive) groups. I present a discourse on this situation and present some contrasts with how other areas of North America have built their taxonomies. Throughout, I use a case study from central Kansas that call into question our whole way of operating.

Roper, Donna C. (see Linda Scott Cummings)

Rothaus, Richard (Trefoil Cultural and Environmental Heritage)

Symposium 23: *Urban Warfare in New Ulm, Minnesota*

In the summer of 1862, Dakota warriors twice attacked the town of New Ulm, Minnesota. Euroamericans gathered in the town and utilized that buildings and barricades for a defensive posture. While the first attack was relatively small and short-lived, the second attack on New Ulm was a large and extended example of urban warfare. Dakota warriors quickly occupied buildings and used them as firing platforms to squeeze the Euroamericans into a smaller and smaller area. Building by building fighting ensued, and the battle only ended when the townfolks deliberately burned all the surrounding structures to create an open zone around their central barricades.

Rowe, Matthew J. (Indiana University), **Laura L. Scheiber** (Indiana University), **Judson Byrd Finley** (University of Memphis), **Rebecca A. Nathan** (Indiana University), and **Katherine L. Burnett** (Indiana University)

Poster Session 21: *Not Just Another Nail: The Archaeology of Archaeology, Metal Detecting, Modern Mapping, and Site Formation and Transformation*

As archaeology ages in North America, activities of past archaeologists are incorporated into the archaeological record. Sites continue to undergo transformation processes that include impacts from past archaeological research. This poster focuses on the archaeology of archaeology at 24CB807, a tipi ring site in Bighorn Canyon that was originally investigated during the 1970s and re-investigated during the 2010 field season. We describe a metal detector survey that revealed evidence of previous research such as datums and mapping nails. The survey also showed which rings were mapped previously and in some cases showed tipi rings that were recorded in the past but are less visible today. Comparison of maps from the site may allow for a better understanding of depositional rates, sediment sources at the site, and past methodologies. The nails discovered during the survey were not just nails; rather they mark another phase in a long record of human activity.

Rowe, Matthew J. (see Judson Byrd Finley)

Rutecki, Dawn M. (Indiana University)

Session 13: *Unassigned Lands, Reassigned Women: The Changing Roles of Native Women during the Settling of Oklahoma*

This paper focuses on the experiences of Native American women living in Oklahoma as described in interviews and biographies conducted during the early part of the twentieth century. To understand the experiences of different communities and individuals during the settlement of the Oklahoma and Indian Territories throughout the pioneer period, carefully negotiated shifts in cultural and gender roles made to maintain cohesion must be critically scrutinized. By utilizing information gathered by the Federal Writers' Project during the late 1930s and other ethnographic sources, this research examines the challenges and renegotiations of native women's roles in light of the changing political landscape associated with the series of land openings, resulting in the creation of the state.

Ryan, Shannon R. (see Rolfe Mandel)

Sage, Clark (Indiana University)

Symposium 2: *Encoded Ethnobiological Knowledge: An Investigation of the Use of Bird Parts and Imagery in Sioux Material Culture, Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History*

The use of feathers, and most notably those of the eagle, is perhaps one of the most iconic traits of Native North American material culture. As part of a

larger study of Lakota ethnobiological knowledge, this paper presents data collected over a ten-week study of the Sioux ethnological materials held by the National Museum of Natural History, in which 31 species were identified. I will pose initial questions and findings regarding Lakota ethnoornithological knowledge and the cultural and scientific understanding and implications for this domain of research.

Scheiber, Laura L. (Indiana University) and **Judson Byrd Finley** (University of Memphis)

Symposium 14: *Archaeological Inventories of the Gunbarrel Wildfire, Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming*

Post-wildfire discoveries of contact period archaeological remains are perhaps the most important finds in the archaeology of the Greater Yellowstone area over the last three decades. The legacy of Wyoming's cultural heritage is founded on the accounts of fur trappers and traders, focusing largely on their exploits of exploration and encounters with Indian communities. Native communities quickly witnessed dramatic changes resulting in loss of traditional ways of life and confinement to reservations. In an effort to present Yellowstone as a pristine landscape, early officials effectively wrote Native communities out of regional histories. Now, wildfires in the GYE are opening a new window into the past. We present the results of our 1,780 acre inventory of the eastern portion of the Gunbarrel Fire perimeter with our 2010 field school, in which we identified 60 new sites and isolates. Many of these sites were already impacted by local collectors and trail crews.

Scheiber, Laura L. (Indiana University), **Rebecca A. Nathan** (Indiana University), and **Katherine L. Burnett** (Indiana University)

Poster Session 10: *Investigating Historic Tipi Rings in the Bighorn Basin, Wyoming*

Tipi rings are one of the most common archaeological features on the Plains, but they are notoriously difficult to date and rarely contain associated artifacts. Because of overlapping occupations, tipi ring sites are often not discretely bounded entities and instead extend for miles along ridges, trails, and streams. We here present two unique examples from northern Wyoming that likely date to turbulent nineteenth century transitions between settlers and indigenous occupants. The Trail Creek site consists of three ring clusters along the Shoshone River across from Cody, Wyoming, identified as a Crow campsite by Chief Plenty Coups during the 1920s. The Red Canyon tipi rings are located southwest of Thermopolis on the eastern border of the Wind River Reservation. Recent metal detector survey revealed buried associated historic items. Documenting these rings provides us a rare opportunity to tie together past and present. We discuss changing landscape use and investigation strategies.

Scheiber, Laura L. (see Raymond J. DeMallie)

Scheiber, Laura L. (see Matthew J. Rowe)

Scullin, Michael (see Wendy Munson Scullin)

Scullin, Wendy Munson (Midwest Ethnohorticulture) and **Michael Scullin** (Midwest Ethnohorticulture)

Symposium 3: *Ecology Meets Archaeology: A New Tool for Archaeological Site Evaluation and Preservation*

Over a period of three years we studied seven sites from south central Iowa to central North Dakota; collecting ecological data in order to develop methods for measuring site stability and resistance to degradation. Sites exhibiting long-term resilience and sites which were extremely vulnerable were studied with the goal of developing a checklist which can be used to estimate the stability and vulnerabilities of a site as an assessment or management and monitoring tool. The result is a low-cost, time-efficient method for site evaluation with which to begin long-term management planning to prevent erosion, protect sites, and promote biodiversity.

Scullin, Wendy Munson (Midwest Ethnohorticulture) and **Michael Scullin** (Midwest Ethnohorticulture)

Poster Session 21: *Measuring Site Stability: Assessing the Forces of Man and Nature as a Management Tool*

Methods for assessing archaeological site stability and condition have not been standardized for the Plains and Midwestern grasslands. Use of a fairly comprehensive, standard, yet simple model for site assessment may increase the likelihood of such assessments being done. This model, the first step in developing and implementing a long-term management plan, is a checklist of qualitative and quantitative measures of vegetation, use patterns, and cultural means of site protection which can be used to facilitate site management.

Shallue, Carol Ann (Wichita State University)

Poster Session 5: *14BU1520: Assessing the Presence of Transitional Sites in South-Central Kansas*

Located in the floodway of the Walnut River Basin, 14BU1520 is a multi-component site on land which has been subject to floodplain and agricultural erosion, as well as having been a source of private collecting for several decades. The presence of both Late Woodland and Middle Ceramic materials makes this site both regionally and temporally contemporaneous with 14BU55, the Two Deer site, a site which has been presented as a possible exemplar of the Late Woodland-Middle Ceramic Transitional Period in south-central Kansas. Analysis of 14BU1520 as it is represented through a large donated collection stored at WSU and two private collections, as well as a comparison of these collections to the findings from the Two Deer site has been

undertaken in an attempt to clarify what defines transitional sites in south-central Kansas.

Shamy, Bob (American Institute for History Education)

Session 11, Workshop: *The Mandan: Engaging Students in the Study of American Indian History*

This workshop will focus on the history surrounding the early 19th Century smallpox epidemic that struck the American Indians that lived in the area surrounding Bismarck, North Dakota. This history parallels similar historical events that involved contact with American Indians throughout the Americas and will focus specifically on Mandan culture pre- and post-contact. Photographs, paintings, and other primary sources will be used to develop the history of this most interesting era. Instructional strategies will be modeled that engage students in the mystery that is history and that involve them in the process of investigating history and producing historical narratives.

Sheriff, Steven D. (see Jordan McIntyre)

Skalesky, Nicole (see E. Leigh Syms)

Snortland, J. Signe (see Kimball Banks)

Sobel, Elizabeth (see Chris Cotter)

Squarcia, Cynthia (University of Wyoming) and **Danny N. Walker** (Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist/University of Wyoming)

Session 8: *What Was Going On at the Fort Laramie 1866 Infantry Barracks in 1890?*

Archaeological investigations at the Fort Laramie 1866-1890 2-Company Barracks in 2009 and 2010 ended with more questions than answers, chief among them being what was happening inside the barracks in 1890 as the fort was being decommissioned. The adobe structure lost its roof and floor in 1893 and by 1898 the adobe clay began sealing the archaeological record. Artifacts dating throughout the 24 year occupation of the building were recovered, but most appear to have been lying on the floor when the structure was abandoned, including over 50 shoes and boots recovered from only 10 square meters. The variety of recovered artifacts suggests the structure was used as more than a barracks when occupied by the last soldiers stationed at Fort Laramie.

Steuber, Karin (University of Saskatchewan)

Poster Session 4: *Archaeometric Analyses of Brown Chalcedony in Archaeological Sites on the Northern Plains*

Efforts have been made to understand trade and mobility by linking tools made of visually distinctive stone to sources throughout the Plains region. In the past, brown chalcedony was regarded as sufficiently visually distinctive to confidently identify it as Knife River flint from North Dakota. The presence of possible local source areas of visually similar brown chalcedony requires reassessment of current assumptions regarding trade and exchange of this material. The goal of this research project is to analyze sources of brown chalcedony on the Northern Plains and reassess trade patterns of this type of tool stone among archaeological groups.

Stokely, Michelle (Indiana University Northwest)

Session 13: *Encountering Kiowa, Comanche and Naisha (Plains Apache) Cultures through Picture Postcards*

Americans and Europeans learned about Native American people, activities and ceremonies through travel, books and photographs. Picture postcards offered travelers, and their loved ones back home, a permanent link to the cultural encounter with the frontier and its inhabitants. Many of these cards were collected and saved, and are now available to consumers as well as scholars. This paper explores how Kiowa, Comanche and Plains Apache peoples were represented by picture postcards and how these representations have changed over time. It will also consider the role Native people played in the construction and dissemination of postcards, and how they can be used by indigenous people today.

Swenson, Fern (State Historical Society of North Dakota)

Symposium 22: *The Archaeological Record of the Mandans at the Heart: Retrospect and Future Directions*

Archaeological investigations at Double Ditch in the last ten years revealed this Mandan Village was continuously occupied for nearly three centuries (AD 1490-1785). The complexity of this site became apparent and the research program at Double Ditch became a model for additional work at several other traditional Mandan villages at the Heart River, including Chief Looking's Village. The research programs were a collaborative effort among several entities including the PaleoCultural Research Group, University of Arkansas, and University of Missouri, and the State Historical Society of North Dakota. There has been considerable advancement in our understanding of the culture history and knowledge of the occupation of the region by the Mandans. This paper will address key findings at these sites and suggest future directions.

Syms, E. Leigh (The Manitoba Museum), **Nicole Skalesky** (The Manitoba Museum), **Vanda Fleury** (University of Manitoba), and **Susan Broadhurst** (The Manitoba Museum)

Session 9: *Toggling Many Fragments: Assembling an Initial Taxonomic Overview for the Late Plains Ceramic Traditions on the Northern Plains*

In recent decades the ceramic traditions on the Northern Plains have become more diverse, reflecting the identification of increased regional variation. Recent analyses of ceramics from southern Manitoba has resulted in the identification of several additional distinctive ceramic developments, particularly after CE 1300, that bear relationships to other Northeastern Plains and Woodland developments. There clearly needs to be extensive comparative analyses to refine the diversity and to identify relationships among the various ceramic identities throughout the Northeastern Plains. An initial ceramic taxonomy is proposed as a working model for the Northern Plains.

Terrell, Michelle (Two Pines Resource Group, LLC)

Symposium 23: *Highpoints, Hilltops, and Ravines: Tracing the Battle of Wood Lake*

The Battle of Wood Lake, which took place on September 23, 1862, was the culminating engagement of the Dakota War in Minnesota. With the assistance of a grant from the American Battlefield Protection Program, the Wood Lake Battlefield Historic District was recently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. At the core of the nomination is a battle narrative formed through the synthesis of primary historical documents and first-person accounts of those who fought on both sides of the conflict. Tracing the events of this narrative across the landscape allowed for the identification of the key features of the battleground as experienced by the participants in 1862.

Tiffany, Joseph A. (University of Wisconsin)

Symposium 12: *Plains Conference Redux: Reflections of My Adventures in Archaeology*

My first Plains Conference was the 27th meeting in 1969 at the University of Kansas. I have made most of the conferences since then. That first few Plains Conferences were among the last where presenters gave their papers to all attendees in a single room. There were only a few, smaller breakout sessions. The size and scope of the conference, the presentation format, and most of its activities have changed over the years, but not the camaraderie, nor the opportunity this conference provided me to meet and discuss archaeology with other archaeologists. Those early conversations were a bit one-sided (I was 20 years old at that first meeting), but the people I met formed lasting impressions and led to lasting friendships. This illustrious gaggle of scientists guided me (and continues to do so) in my career development and I will share that excitement (but only some of the stories) with you.

Tomcek, Laura (University of Wisconsin)

Session 18: *Heath Site (39LN15): Faunal and Floral Analysis of a Great Oasis Site*

As of yet, no formal analysis of the Heath site, a Great Oasis site in southeastern South Dakota, has been published and the floral collection had remained unidentified since its excavation in 1976. While sites of this time period are generally considered agricultural villages, the only evidence for agriculture at the Heath site is the recovery of a bison scapula hoe. This project analyzed the floral and faunal remains to answer questions concerning the subsistence pattern and seasonality of the Great Oasis culture as well as provide environmental indicators of the region. The faunal assemblage was entered into an Access database and analyzed for NISP, MNI, meat weight calculations to determine the importance of specific resources. Soil samples were analyzed for floral remains and two radiocarbon dates were submitted for testing to provide more information for the chronology of Great Oasis sites.

Trabert, Sarah (University of Iowa) and **Margaret Beck** (University of Iowa)

Poster Session 5: *Plains or Southwestern? Re-evaluating Ceramics from the Scott County Pueblo*

The Scott County Pueblo site (14SC01) in western Kansas contains the remains of a seven room pueblo structure and evidence for a Dismal River occupation of the area. Numerous questions still exist regarding how and if these groups interacted with each other and what role the pueblo may have served in broader regional interactions. This poster compares ceramic data from two previous excavations by the Smithsonian Institution (Wedel 1939) and the Kansas State Historical Society (Wity 1970, 1975, 1976). Our ceramic reanalyses collected additional information on vessel forms and function, methods of manufacturing, and spatial patterning of the Southwestern and Dismal River ceramics. Although most of the ceramics at the site are of a local Plains paste and form, a few copies of Southwestern vessel forms indicate that Puebloan women were at the site producing familiar culinary wares with local materials.

Troyer, Michael D. (Colorado State University)

Session 18: *On-going Investigations of Hearth Morphology in Northern Colorado*

Hearths are a common feature on many prehistoric archaeological sites. Representing a locus of human activity, the broad occurrence of these features should come as no surprise. However, despite their visibility on the landscape and the breadth of information these features offer the archaeologist, investigations often overlook their most fundamental aspect—form. Even a cursory look through the literature reveals a great deal of diversity in hearth construction, varying widely in terms of shape, design, utilized materials and size. This paper presents preliminary results of investigations into the spatial and

temporal patterning of nearly 100 radiocarbon dated hearth features in Larimer, Boulder, Jackson and Grand counties, spanning the shortgrass Plains, foothills, high mountains, and intermontane parks of Northern Colorado. It will be shown that there are patterns to the occurrence of these features through time and space that may provide a backdrop for discussions of shifting subsistence-mobility strategies over the last 9,000 years on the western Great Plains.

Troyer, Michael D. (see Jessica Anderson)

Varney, R. A. (see Linda Scott Cummings)

Vehik, Susan (see Richard R. Drass)

Vlcek, Dave (see John Kennedy)

Walde, Dale (University of Calgary) and **Lance Evans**

Session 17: *The Cluny Fortified Village Site Re-Examined*

The Cluny Fortified Village is the only known precontact fortified village on the Canadian Plains. In 2007, the Siksika Nation asked University of Calgary archaeologists to expand on early work there as part of the interpretive program at Blackfoot Crossing Historical Park. Advances in survey technology, analytical techniques, and excavation procedures combined with the opportunity to work closely with a First Nations group in interpreting their history provided exciting research and teaching opportunities for our field school. Our efforts have encouraged us to rework and add to previous interpretations. It now seems clear that the site was occupied for an extended period and more closely resembles historic êunkašké constructed by Northeastern Plains groups than Middle Missouri villages as originally hypothesized. Extended occupation at the site seems to have led to ongoing upgrading and renovation of the structure. Detailed topographic survey suggests significant differences in pit construction and function.

Walker, Danny N. (Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist)

Symposium 12: *The Plains Anthropological Conference: Reminiscences from Wyoming*

My first Plains Conference was in 1974, making me a mere youngster in the esteemed group represented in this session. At that time, I was still unsure on how to spell archaeology (or is it archeology?) and the conference was an eye-opening experience. It rapidly became apparent to me that one of the most important functions of a field archaeologist was the dissemination of research, no matter how trivial it might appear. Thirty-six years and 30 conferences later, attending the Plains Anthropological Conference remains important to me because of the interactions of the attendees and the dissemination of new research and the knowledge that accrued over the previous year. One cannot be a

true professional without reporting your findings, even if the reporting does not occur in a formal lecture hall.

Walker, Danny N. (Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist) and **Brian Ostahowski** (University of Wyoming)

Session 8: *The Quartermaster Depot at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory*

An integral part of any military establishment is the Quartermaster Depot. An army cannot exist without supplies, especially in what was to become Wyoming territory during the 19th century. The Fort Laramie Quartermaster Depot was east of the main fort buildings throughout its existence, based on a series of yearly maps. The exact location of the last depot buildings dating from the early 1870s through 1890 has never been established. An analysis of gradiometer surveys conducted in 1994, 2003, 2004 and 2010 has finally revealed the foundations of seven of the nine buildings. Physical condition of the foundations remains unknown until ground truthing can be conducted.

Walker, Danny N. (see Brian Ostahowski)

Walker, Danny N. (see Cynthia Squarcia)

Weathermon, Rick L. (University of Wyoming)

Session #20 *Here Comes the Sun: Seasonality and Occupation Areas at Crystal Cave, South Dakota*

Implications of astronomical influence on prehistoric landscape use have been investigated by archaeologists for decades. Sunlight has been discussed in a few interpretations, yet little real information exists regarding its effect on prehistoric human occupations. Sunlight during one season can render a location inhospitable, while during another, that same location is the most inviting on the landscape. The variation in sun angle and azimuth throughout the year likely played a role in the selection of habitation sites, including those in caves and rockshelters. Crystal Cave, in the northern Black Hills, contains evidence of Late Archaic occupations that probably took advantage of sunlight differences through the year. Nearly constant interior temperature and additional light availability appear to have made Crystal Cave attractive to humans and animals during colder months. In addition, many astronomical features are visible from the cave throughout the year.

Weathermon, Rick L. (see Charles Reher)

Weeks, Brent W. (Wichita State University)

Poster Session 5: *Spatial Relationships between Great Bend Aspect Sites*

This poster will cover beginning efforts on constructing a geo-spatial database of Great Bend Aspect sites and where possible associated artifacts and assemblages. While the project and poster will make use of existing site reports

and documents where available, major concentration will be placed on the data and research being done at Wichita State University on Great Bend Aspect collections.

Weimer, Monica (Bureau of Land Management)

Poster Session 10: *Evolving Interpretations of Vision Quest Sites in South Park, Colorado*

Features (arcs, cairns and cairn lines) suggestive of vision quest activities as practiced by Northern Plains tribes were found on two sites in South Park, Colorado. Since the publication of an article in the January 2010 issue of *Plains Anthropologist*, tribal representatives from the Southern Plains and Colorado have visited the largest of the sites. While the three interested tribes interpreted the phenomena slightly differently, there was agreement among them on several aspects of the sites. The tribal input inspired two new areas of research: (1) classification of sites by intent (destination vs. opportunistic), which can be ascertained at a landscape level; (2) the analysis of stone features based on their context as part of a discrete assemblage (rather than individually).

Wheeler III, Joseph H. (University of Wyoming)

Session 18: *Geophysical Archaeological Studies at Fort Sanders (1866-1882), Wyoming Territory*

Fort Sanders, located just south of Laramie, Wyoming, was constructed in 1866 to protect travelers who passed through that section of the territory during Red Cloud's War. The fort sat astride the intersection of the Overland Trail and the Lodgepole Creek Cut-Off of the Oregon Trail. It was abandoned in 1882 and the property passed into private hands. Archaeological and historical research began in July 2009. In 2010, pedestrian survey of selected areas of the fort was followed by soil resistance and gradiometer surveys of areas around the old guard house. A GIS database built by overlaying army maps drawn during the fort's occupation and the survey layers, provided a fairly confident identification of those structures in the area of the geophysical surveys. Other structure foundations recorded during the pedestrian survey may be individually identifiable as well. A management/development plan will be developed as part of the overall project report.

Wiewel, Adam (University of Arkansas)

Poster Session 4: *A GIS Database for Geophysical, Aerial, Elevation, and Surface Feature Mapping in the Mandan-Arikara Village at Fort Clark State Historic Site (32ME2), North Dakota*

The Fort Clark State Historic Site, in central North Dakota, was a major place of importance in the early history of the Northern Great Plains. Considerable aerial remote sensing, geophysical survey, topographic mapping, and archaeological testing has been conducted within the Mandan-Arikara village, which occupies a large part of the site. A GIS database has been

constructed to manage and explore relationships between these diverse data sets. A central organizing component of this database is a digital elevation model, recently created from Wood's (1993) 15 cm contour map of the site. This model, which illustrates the general landform and the many surface depressions that represent former house and defensive ditch locations, is employed as a backdrop upon which other data may be overlaid. Correspondences between the surface, electrical resistance, magnetic gradiometry, ground-penetrating radar, thermal infrared and color aerial imagery, and Wood's detailed mapping of archaeological features provides numerous new insights.

Zedeño, Maria Nieves (University of Arizona), **Joetta Buckhouse** (Bureau of Indian Affairs), and **John Murray** (Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Blackfeet Tribe)

Poster Session 21: *A Collaborative Training Program for Tribal Archaeological Monitors*

With sponsorship from Montana's Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Blackfeet Tribe hosted a field training program for tribal members who will aid federal agencies and development corporations in the identification of culturally significant resources found on project sites. Training was conducted by the University of Arizona's archaeologists at the Kutoyis Archaeological Project (KAP) survey and excavation areas on the Two Medicine River. Training involved use of survey instruments, pedestrian survey, excavation methods and techniques, recordation, and illustration. The KAP also offered trainees the unique opportunity to participate in OSL sample collection and magnetic survey. We expect that training will continue as the demand for monitors has increased exponentially due to oil and gas exploration and alternative energy projects on the northern Plains.

Zedeño, Maria Nieves (see Calvin Grinnell)

Zedeño, Maria Nieves (see Wendy Field Murray)

Zedeño, Maria Nieves (see Geoffrey Jones)

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2002	Oklahoma City, OK	1968	Lincoln, NE
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2000	St. Paul, MN	1966	Lincoln, NE
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1985	Iowa City, IA	1951	Lincoln, NE
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1983	Rapid City, SD	1949	Lincoln, NE
1982	Calgary, AB	1948	Lincoln, NE
1981	Bismarck, ND	1947	Lincoln, NE
1980	Iowa City, IA	1940	Norman, OK
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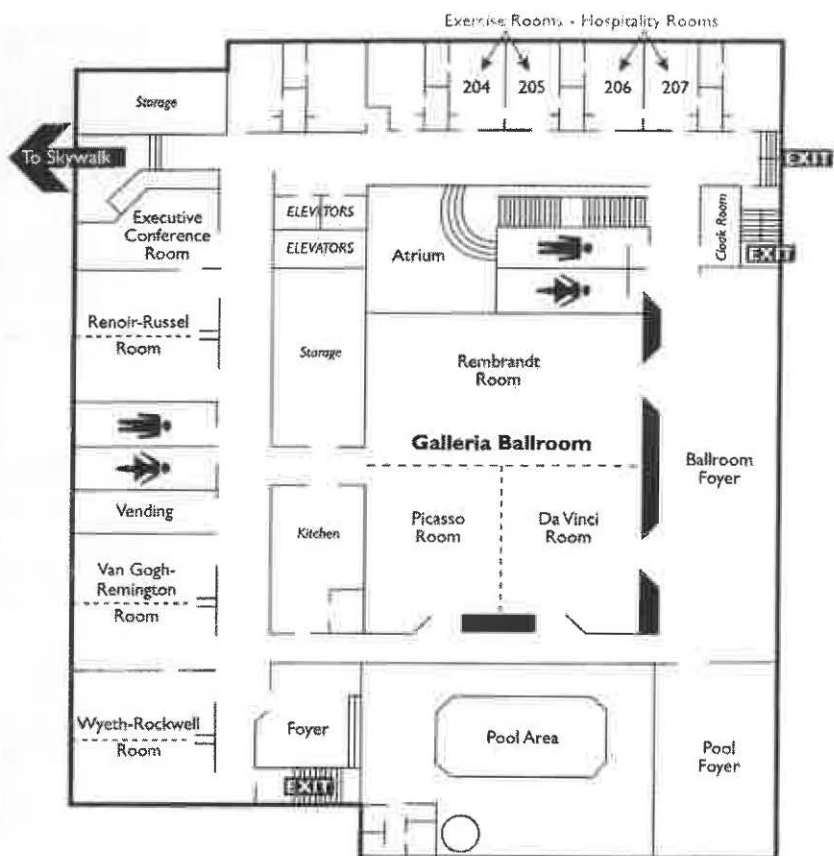
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(South of Interstate 94)

7th St is a *one-way* traveling south

9th St is a *one-way* traveling north



	Rembrandt	Picasso	Da Vinci	Renoir-Russell	Van Gogh-Remington
Thursday Morning	1 Beacon Island	2 New Generations	3 Site Preservation	4 Northern Plains	5 Central/Southern Plains
Thursday Afternoon	6 Paleoindian	7 Writing Anthropology 11 Education Workshop	8 Military History	9 Pottery Workshop	10 Western Plains
Friday Morning	12 Plains Reminiscences	13 Great Plains Anthropology	14 Yellowstone	15 CRM/Tribal Consultation	16 Paleoindian
Friday Afternoon	17 Northern Plains	18 Student Papers	19 Central/Southern Plains	20 Western Plains	21 Methods & Modeling
Saturday Morning	22 Chief Looking's Village	23 Historical Battlefields	24 Historical Archaeology		