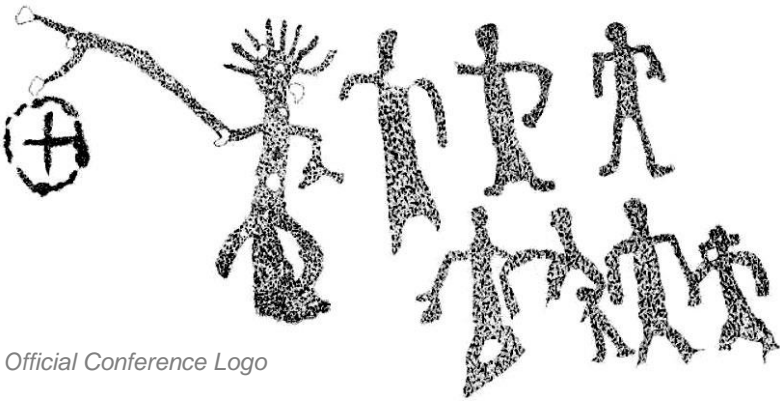


**72nd Annual Meeting of the
Plains Anthropological Society**

October 29 – November 1, 2014

**CONFERENCE PROGRAM
& ABSTRACTS**



Official Conference Logo

Conference Organizers

Jo Ann Kvamme, Kenneth L. Kvamme, Marvin Kay
University of Arkansas

Conference Host

University of Arkansas

Conference Location

Chancellor Hotel, Fayetteville, Arkansas



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to thank all volunteers who provided assistance to make this conference possible. The staff of the Chancellor Hotel offered generous assistance to facilitate all conference efforts. We also wish to thank the many and generous sponsors of the 72nd Plains Anthropological Conference. Without them, this conference would be greatly diminished. Conference sponsors are acknowledged individually on the following pages.

About the 2014 Plains Anthropological Conference Logo.

Tracing of rock art elements at The Narrows (3CW35) in the Arkansas River Valley of Crawford County, Arkansas. This panel shares characteristics with Plains rock art in the way it depicts the human form, with long, more-or-less rectangular bodies. The figures range from 25 to 36 cm in height. They were created by pecking with some abrasion. Black pigment was applied to the pecked-out areas. Several have spots of red pigment under the arms and between the legs. The full panel has been interpreted as a representation (among other possibilities) of a pre-Columbian version of a dance celebrating an Osage creation story (used with permission).



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Plains Anthropologist

Volume 60 (2015), 4 issues per year | www.maneyonline.com/pan

Plains Anthropologist is the official journal of the Plains Anthropological Society. The journal focuses on theory and practice that integrate and interpret knowledge of the Great Plains peoples and cultures.

KIVA

Volume 80-81 (2014, 2015), 4 issues per year | www.maneyonline.com/kiv

KIVA examines the American Southwest and northern Mexico. This is the official journal of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society, founded in 1916.

Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology

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Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology serves to promote and stimulate interest in the archaeology of the midwestern United States, between the Appalachian Mountains and Great Plains, and the Boreal Forests to the Gulf of Mexico.



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Dear 72nd Plains Anthropological Society Conference Participants,

As mayor of Fayetteville I wish to welcome you to our beautiful city in the Ozark Mountains!

You will notice many positive changes in our city since your last conference was held here in 2003. Our Farmers Market held on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday is a wonderful way to start your day as is a stroll through the Fayetteville Underground, our art gallery located diagonally from your hotel across the Old Town Square. The Fayetteville Visitor Bureau is across the street from the gallery where information and gift items are available. There are many shops and eateries within walking distance and we hope you will take time to visit Dickson Street, our entertainment district, on your way to experiencing the lovely grounds and arboretum around of the University of Arkansas.

If at all possible I also hope you will take the opportunity to see the scenic beauty of our Natural State outside of town in all its fall glory.

We hope you will enjoy your stay in Fayetteville and come back again soon.

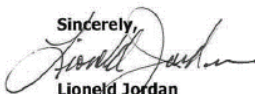
Sincerely,

Lioneld Jordan
Mayor



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- **CONFERENCE SPONSORS**
- **EXHIBITORS**
- **CONFERENCE INFORMATION**
- **QUICK LIST OF SESSIONS**
-

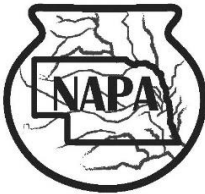


CONFERENCE SPONSORS

Several levels of conference sponsorship were made possible through generous donations.

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- Environmental Dynamics Program, University of Arkansas
- Nebraska Association of Professional Archaeologists (NAPA)
- Paleoindian Research Lab (PIRL), University of Wyoming



Archaic (partial sponsors of coffee breaks)

- Department of Anthropology, University of Arkansas
- Graduate School & International Education, University of Arkansas





Woodland (sponsors of coffee breaks)

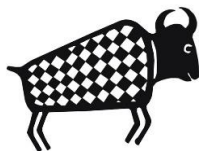
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EXHIBITORS

The following organizations, companies, and individuals will exhibit in the White River Room of the Chancellor Hotel, Thursday and Friday, 8 am – 5 pm and Saturday, 8 am – noon.

- ArcheoLINK Software, the archaeological information system / ArcheoLINK Americas
- Spatial Archaeometry Research Collaborations (SPARC) / Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies (CAST), University of Arkansas
- Gustav's Library Publishing, Davenport, Iowa
- Nebraska Association of Professional Archeologists (NAPA)
- Panther Snake Studio, West Fork, Arkansas
- Plains Anthropological Society / MANEY Publishing
- University of Arizona Press
- University of Utah Press



CONFERENCE INFORMATION

The 72nd Plains Anthropological Conference brings together several hundred anthropologists and archaeologists from throughout the Great Plains, from the Rocky Mountains to the Ozarks and from Texas to Canada. We are pleased to host it in Fayetteville this year at the Chancellor Hotel. This is the second time the University of Arkansas has hosted this conference and we wish to give the attendees a rousing welcome and a wonderful conference experience.

Venues, Events, and Other Information

Conference Headquarters: The conference headquarters is located in the Eureka Spring Ballroom D on the second floor of the Chancellor Hotel (see map of hotel layout).

Transportation to Airport: The only way to get to and from the Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport (XNA) to the hotel is by cab. The cab companies are:

- Green Cab 479-966-4111 (\$45 cash or \$47 credit card one way. Add extra people for \$2 per person)
- Dynasty Taxi 479-521-8294 (\$50 for one person and \$5 for each extra person; open 24 hours a day)

Parking: For guests of the Chancellor Hotel parking is free in the parking deck on the east side of the hotel. For those staying elsewhere there is limited parking available on the top level of the parking deck on the east side of the hotel. There is overflow parking in the Town Center Lot, a block south of the Town Square on East Street (the same street as the hotel). Please contact the registration to avoid a charge at the Town Center parking deck (see the map for parking locations).

Hotel Shuttle: The Chancellor Hotel has limited shuttle service within a few miles radius of the hotel free to guests. This is on a first come first serve basis see the desk for details.

Registration: Registration is required to attend and participate in the conference. The registration fee covers all sessions, exhibits, book room, early bird party, reception at the Arkansas Archeological Survey, and banquet address. The registration desk is located on the second floor of the Chancellor Hotel in the Eureka Springs Ball Room D. The



registration area will open on Wednesday, 4-8 pm, and on Thursday and Friday 7:30-am until 4:00 pm.

Meeting Rooms: All session will be held on the first and second floor of the Chancellor Hotel in the Eureka Springs A&B, Eureka Springs C, Bella Vista, and the White River rooms (see map of hotel layout). All poster sessions are in the White River room.

Symposium and Session Chairs: Session chairs must adhere to the established presentation schedule in fairness to those who plan to attend multiple sessions. Should a speaker fail to appear, the session chair should call a break for the appropriate span of time. Chairs must also keep speakers on time in order to adhere to the conference schedule. Chairs managing long sessions that include a coffee break should announce the break, that the session will commence again at the specified time, and promptly begin the session anew at the indicated time.

Oral Presentations: Please bring your presentation on a memory stick and load it *before* your session begins. There will be volunteers to help you 20 minutes before each session. You are asked to keep your presentation on schedule by limiting it to about 18 minutes to allow for the time it takes to change to the next speaker and to initiate the next computer presentation.

Session Courtesy: Please turn cell phones to “silent” within all session rooms.

Ready Room / Presentation Preview Room: A computer will be available on Thursday and Friday from 8 – 4 pm in the Eureka Springs D for previewing presentations. The computer will be loaded with the latest version of Microsoft PowerPoint.

Posters: All poster sessions will be located in the White River Room of the Chancellor Hotel. Morning session posters should be displayed from 8 am - noon. Morning presenters are expected to be at their posters during the morning coffee break from 9:40-10:40 am. Afternoon session posters should be hung by 1- 5 pm. for morning sessions and from 2:40-3:40pm for afternoon sessions. Afternoon presenters are expected to be at their posters during the afternoon coffee break from 2:40-3:40 pm. Poster displays are on Styrofoam board and stick pins should be utilized for mounting.



Books and Exhibits: All exhibitors and book sellers will be located in the White River Room of the Chancellor Hotel. This room will also host all poster sessions, and will be the site of morning and afternoon hour-long coffee breaks. It is our hope that combining these elements will create an atmosphere of visitation and discussion with our vendors, exhibitors, and poster presenters (who must be present during the coffee breaks).

Coffee Breaks & Refreshments: Coffee, tea, and tasty treats will be available each morning from 9:40-10:40 am and each afternoon from 2:40-3:40 pm in the White River room. Many thanks to several sponsors for funding our coffee breaks!

Wednesday (October 29)

Fieldtrip: *Pre-Conference Tour to Spiro Mounds (Wednesday, October 29th, 9:30am – 5:30 pm).* The Spiro fieldtrip will leave from the Chancellor Hotel at 9:30 am, returning approximately 5:30 pm. It will travel about 75 miles south to the Spiro Mounds Archaeological Center, located in eastern Oklahoma near Fort Smith, Arkansas. The tour will be guided by Patrick Livingood, Amanda Regnier, and Scott W Hammerstedt (University of Oklahoma), Marvin Kay (University of Arkansas), and George Sabo III (Arkansas Archeological Survey). The tour will utilize 15-seat vans, with lunch, snacks, and admission fees included.

Board Meeting: The Plains Anthropological Society Board of Directors will meet on Wednesday, October 29th at 6:00 pm in the Pinnacle Room.

Early Bird Party: The Early Bird Party will begin at 7:00 pm on Wednesday, October 29th, in the Eureka Springs Ballroom of the Chancellor Hotel. Food and drink will be provided. Come and socialize with old friends and make new ones!

Thursday (October 30)

Arkansas Archeological Survey Reception: The Arkansas Archeological Survey invites participants of the Plains Anthropological Conference to an open house and reception at our Coordinating Office (2475 N Hatch Ave, Fayetteville AR 72704) from 6:30 – 8:30 pm on Thursday, October 30. Transportation to and from the Chancellor Hotel will be provided by shuttle vans going back and forth at regular intervals; parking for private vehicles is available along the south, east, and north sides of the building. Visitors will be able to view artifact collections, displays of our archeogeophysical research program, and other wonders of Arkansas



archeology. Refreshments will be served (though by university rule no alcoholic beverages can be provided). Please note that the world-famous Fayetteville Pub Crawl, featuring some of the best craft brews in the South, will commence immediately following the reception.

Pub Crawl: This event will follow the reception at the Arkansas Archeological Survey on Thursday night and will leave from the Chancellor Hotel lobby at 8:30 pm. Please wear walking shoes since this will be a walking crawl! This tour that will take in some of the nightlife of Fayetteville's (in)famous Dickson Street. People are welcome to join the group and leave at any point along the route. We begin at the furthest point from the hotel and basically walk back! We will never be more than about 7 blocks from the hotel. Come join the fun and sample some of the local spirits and music.

Friday (October 31)

Special Session: **PAPERS COMPETING FOR THE STUDENT PAPER AWARD** (Session 18, Eureka Springs C, Friday, October 31, 1-2:40 pm). Students competing for the Plains Anthropological Society Student Paper Award will present their research.

Special Session: **MANEY PUBLISHING: EDITORIAL MANAGER FOR DUMMIES, A WORKSHOP** (Session 22, Bella Vista Room, Friday, October 31, 3:40-5 pm). During this workshop the Associate Editor of the *Plains Anthropologist*, Ms. Allison Grunwald, will demonstrate the use of the "Editorial Manager," the new (Maney Publishing) system for submitting manuscripts to the *Plains Anthropologist* and following through the various stages to publication. She will cover the basic steps from acquiring an account and a password on the system to submitting manuscripts, receiving reviews, to revising and uploading revised manuscripts (often several times). Included in the demonstration will be the uploading of different manuscript sections (especially the tables and figures), notification letters, and revisions, including the "Track Changes" features of MS Word.

Pre-banquet Cash Bar: A cash bar will be set up at the termination of talks at 5 pm on Friday in the Atrium, just outside of the Eureka Springs Ballroom.

Business Meeting: The annual business meeting of the Plains Anthropological Society is open to all members on Friday, October 31, at



5:00 pm in the Bella Vista Room. All are welcome. Please take an active part in your Society.

Conference Banquet: The Conference Banquet will begin at 6:30 pm on Friday, October 31st, in the Eureka Springs Ballroom of the Chancellor Hotel. *Banquet tickets must be purchased prior to the conference.*

Post-banquet Speaker: All conference attendees are invited to the presentation by our post-banquet speaker in the Eureka Springs Ballroom of the Chancellor Hotel. The presentation will take place immediately after the banquet, at approximately 8:30 pm on Friday, October 31. The presentation by Dr. Daniel E. Sutherland (University of Arkansas) is "The Civil War on the Western Border." It will focus on the Civil War west of the Mississippi and give an overview of events in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma (Indian Territory), so it will highly relevant to the post-conference field trip to local battlefields on Saturday, November 1.

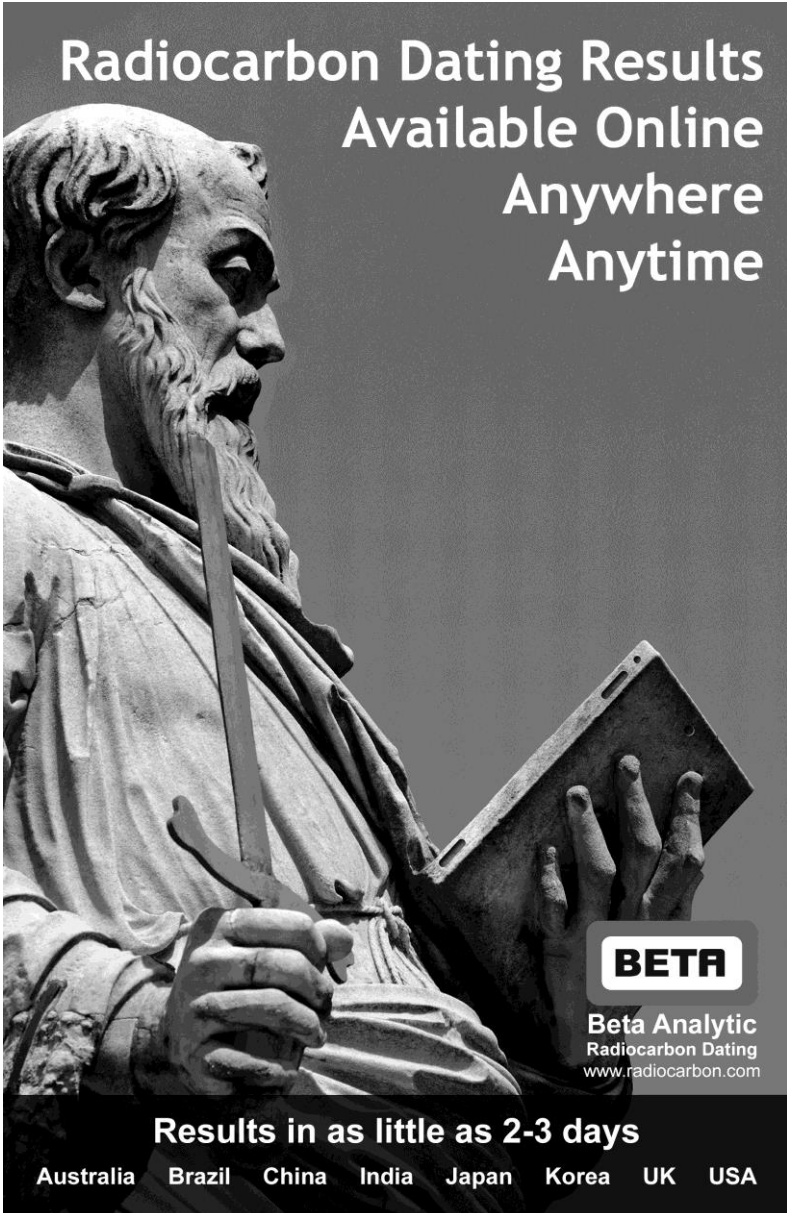
Daniel E. Sutherland is a native of Detroit and received his undergraduate and graduate education at Wayne State University. He has taught history at Wayne State, Mercy College of Detroit, University of Alabama, McNeese State University, and the University of Arkansas, where he joined the faculty in 1989. He has published fifteen books and nearly seventy articles and book chapters. Five of his books have been offered by the History Book Club. His fifty-plus grants, awards, and honors include appointments as the Douglas Southall Freeman Professor at the University of Richmond and Visiting Fellow at Wolfson College, University of Cambridge. His most recent publications are *American Civil War Guerrillas: Changing the Rules of Warfare* (Praeger, 2013) and *Whistler: A Life for Art's Sake* (Yale, 2014).

Saturday (November 1)

Fieldtrip: *Post-Conference Tour to Civil War Battlefields (Saturday, November 1st, 12:00 – 5:30 pm).* This fieldtrip will leave from the Chancellor Hotel at noon and return about 5:30 pm. Two major battlefields of the Western theater of the American Civil War will be visited. Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park lies about 12 miles west of Fayetteville and Pea Ridge National Military Park is about 42 miles to the north. The tour will utilize 15-seat vans, with lunch, snacks, and admission fees included. To learn more about the Civil War in Arkansas, be sure to attend Friday's post-banquet presentation by historian Daniel Sutherland, open to all conference participants.



72nd Plains Anthropological Conference, Fayetteville, Arkansas 2014



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QUICK LIST OF SESSIONS

Thursday Morning (October 30, 2014)

- [1] Room: *Eureka Springs A&B* [Symposium] **100 YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT SPIRO: RECENT RESEARCH AND CURRENT INTERPRETATIONS, PART 1**
- [2] Room: *Bella Vista* [Symposium] **ANTHROPOMORPHIC & ZOOMORPHIC GEOGLYPHS IN NORTHWEST IOWA: WOODLAND PERIOD COSMOGRAMS, ARCHETYPES & SACRED GEOGRAPHY**
- [3] Room: *Eureka Springs C* [General Session] **CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY, NATIVE PEOPLES & CONSERVATION**
- [4] Room: *White River* [Poster Symposium] **100 YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT SPIRO: RECENT RESEARCH AND CURRENT INTERPRETATIONS**
- [5] Room: *White River* [Poster Session] **GEOPHYSICS, SCIENCE-BASED METHODS & LITHIC MATERIALS**

Thursday Afternoon (October 30, 2014)

- [6] Room: *Eureka Springs A&B* [Symposium] **100 YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT SPIRO: RECENT RESEARCH AND CURRENT INTERPRETATIONS, PART 2**
- [7] Room: *Eureka Springs A&B* [General Session] **GENERAL SESSION: EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY**
- [8] Room: *Bella Vista* [General Session] **CENTRAL PLAINS & MIDWEST**
- [9] Room: *Bella Vista* [Symposium] **FORUM: CENTRAL PLAINS ARCHAEOLOGY: WHERE ARE WE? WHERE ARE WE GOING?**
- [10] Room: *Eureka Springs C* [General Session] **SOUTHERN PLAINS & ADJACENT AREAS**
- [11] Room: *White River* [Poster Session] **CAVES & EXCAVATED FINDS**
- [12] Room: *White River* [Poster Session] **ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE PUBLIC**

Friday Morning (October 31, 2014)

- [13] Room: *Eureka Springs A&B* [Symposium] **THE ROLE OF THE PLAINS IN SHIFTING PEOPLING OF THE NEW WORLD PARADIGMS**



- [14] Room: *Eureka Springs C* [General Session] **HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY & FORENSICS**
- [15] Room: *Bella Vista* [Symposium] **CULTURAL CHANGE IN KANSAS SOCIETY DURING THE CONTACT PERIOD: INSIGHTS FROM RECENT ARCHEOLOGICAL AND ETHNOHISTORICAL INVESTIGATIONS**
- [16] Room: *White River* [Poster Symposium] **FROM BASIN BOTTOMS TO MOUNTAIN TOPS THROUGH CANYONS: ROCKSHELTERS, PALEOINDIANS, AND STRATIGRAPHY**
- [17] Room: *White River* [Poster Symposium] **FULL CIRCLE IN NORTHERN COLORADO: RENEWED EXPLORATION OF THE ROBERTS RANCH STONE CIRCLES**

Friday Afternoon (October 31, 2014)

- [18] Room: *Eureka Springs C* [Special Session] **PAPERS COMPETING FOR THE STUDENT PAPER AWARD**
- [19] Room: *Eureka Springs C* [General Session] **GEOARCHAEOLOGY**
- [20] Room: *Eureka Springs A&B* [Symposium] **HISTORIC WICHITA STRATEGIES? INVESTIGATING CONTINUITY AND CHANGE ON THE SOUTHERN PLAINS**
- [21] Room: *Bella Vista* [General Session] **LITHIC MATERIALS AND TECHNOLOGY**
- [22] Room: *Bella Vista* [Special Session] **MANEY PUBLISHING: EDITORIAL MANAGER FOR DUMMIES, A WORKSHOP**
- [23] Room: *White River* [Poster Symposium] **A PUEBLO ON THE PLAINS: DISMAL RIVER ASPECT AND PUEBLOAN COMMUNITY DYNAMICS AND LIFEWAYS IN WESTERN KANSAS**
- [24] Room: *White River* [Poster Session] **HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY**

Saturday Morning (November 1, 2014)

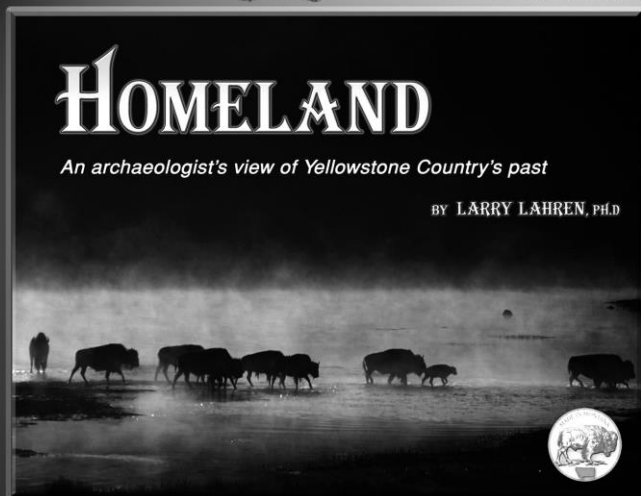
- [25] Room: *Bella Vista* [General Session] **TRIBAL CONNECTIONS & CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ISSUES**
- [26] Room: *Eureka Springs A&B* [General Session] **WESTERN & NORTHERN PLAINS**
- [27] Room: *Eureka Springs A&B* [General Session] **PALEOINDIAN STUDIES**
- [28] Room: *White River* [Poster Session] **SPATIAL ANALYSES, SURFACE FINDS & DISTRIBUTIONS**



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SCHEDULE OF PRESENTATIONS

THURSDAY MORNING (October 30, 2014)

Session [1] Room: *Eureka Springs A&B*

**[SYMPOSIUM] 100 YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT SPIRO:
RECENT RESEARCH AND CURRENT INTERPRETATIONS,
PART 1** (linked with concurrent Poster Symposium [Session 4])

Organizers: Patrick Livingood (Oklahoma), Amanda Regnier
(Oklahoma), Scott W Hammerstedt (Oklahoma)

8:20 Sabo III, George (Arkansas Archeological Survey), James A
Brown. NEW ASSESSMENTS OF THE CRAIG MOUND AS A
FRAMEWORK FOR CURRENT RESEARCH AT THE SPIRO
CEREMONIAL CENTER.

8:40 Hammerstedt, Scott W (Oklahoma), Sheila Bobalik Savage. THE
USE OF COLOR AND DIRECTIONAL SYMBOLISM AT
SPIROAN SITES IN THE ARKANSAS RIVER DRAINAGE.

9:00 Horton, Elizabeth (Arkansas Archeological Survey). NEW
THREADS OF RESEARCH FROM OLD COLLECTIONS:
TECHNIQUE, STYLE, AND ICONOGRAPHY IN BASKETRY
AND TEXTILES FROM CRAIG MOUND AT SPIRO.

9:20 Lambert, Shawn (Oklahoma). REVEALING SPIRO'S LOST
ARTIFACTS: THE RESEARCH VALUE OF WPA ARTIFACT
ILLUSTRATIONS FROM CRAIG MOUND.

9:40 *** **COFFEE BREAK & POSTER SESSIONS** ***

10:40 Cast, Robert (THPO, Caddo Nation). CULTURAL
AFFILIATIONS AND PREPONDERANCE OF THE
EVIDENCE: SOME DISTINCT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
THE WICHITA AND CADDO CULTURAL TRADITIONS.

11:00 Lockhart, Jami J (Arkansas Archeological Survey), Scott
Hammerstedt (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Amanda Regnier
(Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Patrick Livingood
(Oklahoma), George Sabo, III (Arkansas Archeological Survey),
John Samuelsen (Arkansas Archeological Survey), Tim Mulvihill
(Arkansas Archeological Survey). INSIGHTS INTO
SETTLEMENT PATTERN AND INTRASITE
ORGANIZATION AT SPIRO: GIS AND GEOPHYSICS.



- 11:20 Regnier, Amanda (Oklahoma), Scott Hammerstedt (Oklahoma), Patrick Livingood (Oklahoma). 2013 and 2014 EXCAVATION OF SPIRO LOWER TERRACE STRUCTURES.
- 11:40 Early, Ann M (Arkansas Archeological Survey). MY HOUSE IS YOUR HOUSE: ARCHITECTURAL BLUEPRINTS AND ARKANSAS RIVER VALLEY CONNECTIONS.

Session [2] Room: *Bella Vista*

[SYMPOSIUM] ANTHROPOMORPHIC & ZOOMORPHIC GEOGLYPHS IN NORTHWEST IOWA: WOODLAND PERIOD COSMOGRAMS, ARCHETYPES & SACRED GEOGRAPHY

Organizer: David W Benn (Bear Creek Archeology, Inc)

- 8:20 Dolan, Brennan J. (Iowa Department of Transportation), Douglas W. Jones (State Historic Preservation Office of Iowa). HITTING THE BRAKES: LESSONS FOR THE AGE[NCIE]S FROM A PREHISTORIC CULTURAL LANDSCAPE.
- 8:40 Lee, Derek V (Bear Creek Archeology, Inc). PIECE-PLOTTING EXCAVATION METHOD AND DATA MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AT 13WD130 AND 13WD134.
- 9:00 Thompson, Joe (Bear Creek Archeology, Inc). LATE WOODLAND PIERSON CREEK SITE HABITATIONS AND DISCOVERY OF AN OLDER NETWORK OF TRENCHES.
- 9:20 Blikre, Lowell (Bear Creek Archeology, Inc). PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES OF THE GEOGLYPHS AND ASSOCIATED MATERIALS AT THE YAREMKO SITE, 13WD134.

9:40 *** **COFFEE BREAK & POSTER SESSIONS** ***

- 10:40 Benn, David W (Bear Creek Archeology Inc.), Joe B Thompson (Bear Creek Archeology Inc.). COSMOGRAMS AND ARCHETYPE ANCESTORS AT THE PIERSON CREEK SITE 13WD130.
- 11:00 Benn, David W (Bear Creek Archeology Inc.), Lowell Blikre (Bear Creek Archeology Inc.). COSMOGRAMS AND ARCHETYPAL ANCESTORS AT THE YAREMKO SITE 13WD134.
- 11:20 Foster, Lance M (Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska). MAHAGAXE (EARTH-SCRATCHING): CULTURAL AND RITUAL LANDSCAPES OF THE CHIWERE AND DHEGIHA SIOUANS.
- 11:40 Discussion



Session [3] Room: *Eureka Springs C*

[GENERAL SESSION] CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY, NATIVE PEOPLES & CONSERVATION. Chair: Maria Nieves Zedeno (Arizona)

- 8:20 Stokely, Michelle (Indiana Northwest), DREAMING OF HOME: PLAINS APACHE TIPI DESIGNS.
- 8:40 Schneider, Fred (Independent). ANY ONE FOR POISON IVY? HIDATSA INDIAN UNIQUE AND UNUSUAL TRADITIONAL USES OF PLANTS.
- 9:00 Zedeno, Maria Nieves (Arizona), Wendi F Murray (Arizona), Kaitlyn Chandler (Hanover Research). THE VALUABLE-COMMODITY CONTINUUM IN PLAINS INDIAN TRADE AND POLITICS.
- 9:20 Scott-Cummings, Linda (PaleoResearch Institute). UNINTENTIONAL HABITAT MODIFICATION. BY HUNTER GATHERERS ON THE SOUTHERN PLAINS.
- 9:40 *** COFFEE BREAK & POSTER SESSIONS ***

- 10:40 Lindsey, Roche (Colorado, Colorado Springs), Anna Cordova (Colorado, Colorado Springs). THE NATIVE AMERICAN CENTER FOR SUSTAINABILITY AND EDUCATION (NACSE).
- 11:00 Evans, Chaz (Archaeological Conservancy). CREATIVE MITIGATION AND THE POWER OF CONSERVATION. NEEDS TO CHANGE TO THURS OR FRI
- 11:20 Yaworsky, William (Texas, Brownsville), Mark Horowitz (Texas, Brownsville), Kenneth Kickham (Central Oklahoma). GROUP SELECTION, KIN SELECTION, AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORISTS.

Session [4] Room: *White River* 8:00 – 12:00; Presenters must be present 9:40-10:40

[POSTER SYMPOSIUM] 100 YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT SPIRO: RECENT RESEARCH AND CURRENT INTERPRETATIONS (linked with concurrent Symposium [Session 1])
Organizers: Patrick Livingood (Oklahoma), Amanda Regnier (Oklahoma), Scott W Hammerstedt (Oklahoma)

- Morgan, Hannah M (Oklahoma), Eric A Schulze (Oklahoma), Kate E Collins (Oklahoma), Stewart B Younger-Mertz (Oklahoma). CHARACTERIZATION OF SOIL CONCRETIONS FROM THE



SPIRO MOUNDS SITE USING X-RAY BASED METHODS OF ANALYSIS.

- Merideth, Matthew (Oklahoma), Patrick Livingood (Oklahoma), Cody Blackburn (Oklahoma), Amber Price (Oklahoma). **TEMPORARY STRUCTURES OF THE PLAINS AND EASTERN NORTH AMERICA.**
- Doepfner, Caitlin N (Oklahoma, Oklahoma Archaeological Survey), Cameron D. Benton (Oklahoma), Mary E. Brinkley (Oklahoma), Scott W Hammerstedt (Oklahoma). **ARCHITECTURAL COMPARISONS FROM SPIRO'S LOWER TERRACE.**
- Warner, Emily (Oklahoma), Megan Davis (Oklahoma), Maisy Fallon (Oklahoma), Shawn Lambert (Oklahoma). **A REANALYSIS OF GROG TEMPERED POTTERY FROM SPIRO'S LOWER TERRACE.**
- Bailor, Christian (Oklahoma), Stephanie Ladd (Oklahoma), Michelle Poteet (Oklahoma), Amanda Regnier (Oklahoma). **A COMPARISON OF CHIPPED STONE ASSEMBLAGES FROM FOUR SPIRO BUILDINGS.**

Session [5] Room: *White River* 8:00 – 12:00; Presenters must be present 9:40-10:40

[POSTER SESSION] GEOPHYSICS, SCIENCE-BASED METHODS & LITHIC MATERIALS

- Jones, Geoffrey (Archaeo-Physics, LLC), David Maki (Archaeo-Physics, LLC). **GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ON PREHISTORIC CAMPSITES: CASE STUDIES FROM THE EASTERN PLAINS PERIPHERY.**
- Carr, Erin (Nebraska). **GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF SOD HOUSES IN CUSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA.**
- De Vore, Steven (National Park Service), Austin Butterfield (National Park Service), Kyle Sass (National Park Service).] **GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE COLD SPRINGS SITE ALONG THE PONY EXPRESS NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL, NEBRASKA.**
- Staggs, Holly (National Park Service), Steven L De Vore (National Park Service). **GROUND PENETRATING RADAR INVESTIGATION AT THE BUXTON HISTORIC TOWNSITE CEMETERY, MONROE COUNTY, IOWA.**
- Day, Zachary (Nebraska), LuAnn Wandsnider (Nebraska), Matthew Douglass (Nebraska). **X-RAY DIFFRACTION OF CENTRAL**



PLAINS TRADITION CERAMICS: SOURCING INTERACTIONS.

- Wiewel, Rebecca (Arkansas Tech). ISOLATING THE CHEMICAL CONTRIBUTION OF SHELL TEMPER FOR COMPOSITIONAL ANALYSIS: A CASE STUDY FROM THE CENTRAL ARKANSAS RIVER VALLEY.
- Tharalson, Kirsten (Oklahoma), Leland C Bement (Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Oklahoma). SEASONALITY OF A 2000 YEAR-OLD BISON KILL SITE THROUGH X-RAY ANALYSIS OF MANDIBLES.
- Picka, Craig (SWCA Environmental Consultants). AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HEAT TREATMENT EXPERIMENT OF OZARK CHERTS AND A LOOK AT HEAT TREATMENT IN NORTH DAKOTA.
- Hittner, Luke (Nebraska), Michael Chodoronek (Nebraska), Matthew Douglass (Nebraska), Christopher Rowe (US Forest Service). OUTSIDE THE QUARRY: SECONDARY SOURCES OF LITHIC RAW MATERIAL IN THE OGLALA AND BUFFALO GAP NATIONAL GRASSLANDS.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON (October 30, 2014)

Session [6] Room: *Eureka Springs A&B*

[SYMPOSIUM] 100 YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT SPIRO: RECENT RESEARCH AND CURRENT INTERPRETATIONS, PART 2. (Continuation of Symposium [Session 1], linked with Poster Symposium [Session 4]) Organizers: Patrick Livingood (Oklahoma), Amanda Regnier (Oklahoma), Scott W Hammerstedt (Oklahoma)

- 1:00 Dowd, Elsbeth L (Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History). SOUTH OF SPIRO: COMPARING RITUAL STRUCTURES AT SOL THOMPSON (34LF16) AND CRAIG MOUND.
- 1:20 Wyckoff, Don (Oklahoma). ALIBATES FLINT USE BY ARKANSAS BASIN CADDOANS.
- 1:40 Rutecki, Dawn M (Indiana, South Bend). TINY BUT NOT TRIVIAL: WHAT SMALL FAUNA CAN TELL US ABOUT DIET AT SPIRO.
- 2:00 Sievert, April (Indiana, Glenn Black Laboratory). SPIRO IN SOCIAL CONTEXT: APPRECIATING SPIRO'S SIGNIFICANT PAST IN THE PRESENT.



- 2:20 Discussants: Tim Perttula (Archeological & Environmental Consultants), Susan Vehik (Oklahoma)

Session [7] Room: *Eureka Springs A&B*

[GENERAL SESSION] GENERAL SESSION: EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY. Chair: Marjorie Duncan (Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Oklahoma)

- 3:40 Holen, Kathleen (Center for American Paleolithic Research), Steven R Holen (Center for American Paleolithic Research). ANALYSIS OF NOTCHES ON LARGE PREY ANIMAL BONES: EXPERIMENTAL REPLICATION AND MUSEUM COLLECTIONS RESEARCH.
- 4:00 Whittaker, John C (Grinnell College), Devin Pettigrew (Arkansas), Justin Garnett (Missouri Atlatl Association), Patrick Hashman (Wapsi Valley Archaeology Inc). ARCHAIC BEVELS AND ATLATL DART PERFORMANCE.
- 4:20 Duncan, Marjorie (Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Oklahoma), Paul Benefield (Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History). LITHIC HEAT-TREATING EXPERIMENTS ON THE SOUTHERN PLAINS.

Session [8] Room: *Bella Vista*

[GENERAL SESSION] CENTRAL PLAINS & MIDWEST. Chair: Brad Logan (Kansas State)

- 1:00 Logan, Brad (Kansas State), Lauren W Ritterbush (Kansas State). AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PANORAMA IN THE CENTRAL PLAINS.
- 1:20 Roper, Donna C (Kansas State). VIEWING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD OF THE CENTRAL KANSAS RIVERINE AREA THROUGH THE LENS OF HISTORICAL PROCESS.
- 1:40 Adair, Mary J (Kansas). SWEET BEGINNINGS OR AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION? EARLY MAIZE IN THE CENTRAL PLAINS.
- 2:00 Skov, Eric (CEMML, Ft. Riley, Kansas), Bretton Giles (CEMML), Shannon Koerner (Tennessee). A LANDSCAPE APPROACH TO SURVEY RESULTS: PREHISTORIC USE OF AN UPLAND STREAM IN NORTHEASTERN KANSAS.



- 2:20 Adair, Mary J (Kansas). MIDDLE WOODLAND TRADE IN THE EASTERN CENTRAL PLAINS: IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL INTERACTIONS ON A BROADER SCALE.
- 2:40 Grantham, Larry (Gauss Archaeology, LLC). THE OLD FORT AND OTHER ONEOTA EARTHWORKS IN THE MIDWEST: PROBLEMS AND AN EVALUATION OF FUNCTION.

Session [9] Room: *Bella Vista*

[SYMPOSIUM] FORUM: CENTRAL PLAINS ARCHAEOLOGY:

WHERE ARE WE? WHERE ARE WE GOING? Organizers & Discussants: Donna C Roper (Kansas State), Linda Scott Cummings (PaleoResearch Institute), Douglas B Bamforth (Colorado)

3:40 – 5:20 Open discussion and debate led by Organizers

Session [10] Room: *Eureka Springs C*

[GENERAL SESSION] SOUTHERN PLAINS & ADJACENT AREAS. Chair: Timothy Baugh (Chickasaw Nation)

- 1:00 Baugh, Timothy (Chickasaw Nation), David H. Snow (Pennsylvania State). BEYOND CAPTIVES AND SLAVES: PLAINS/PUEBLO TRADE AND MIGRATION REDUX.
- 1:20 Journey, David (Ozark-St. Francis National Forest). CAVE AND DARK ZONE ARCHEOLOGY IN THE ARKANSAS OZARKS.
- 1:40 Quigg, Mike (TRC Environmental Corp.), Session [xx] TWO MIDDLE HOLOCENE COMPONENTS AT THE BIG HOLESITE, TEXAS.
- 2:00 Lintz, Christopher (Texas Parks & Wildlife), Dan Prikryl (Lower Colorado River Authority). A STEATITE SHERD FROM 41SS178, SAN SABA, TEXAS: FURTHER EVIDENCE FOR LATE PREHISTORIC NORTHWESTERN-SOUTHERN PLAINS CONTACTS.
- 2:20 Domeischel, Jenna (Oklahoma), Leland Bement (Oklahoma), Scott Hammerstedt (Oklahoma). IDENTIFICATION OF BURIAL CONTEXTS USING GEOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES IN SOUTHWESTERN OKLAHOMA.

Session [11] Room: *White River* 1:00 – 5:00; Presenters must be present 2:40-3:40

[POSTER SESSION] CAVES & EXCAVATED FINDS



- Burt, Amanda (University), Laura Scheiber (Indiana), Ryann Siefers (Indiana), Katherine Maxwell (Indiana), Karina Black (Wyoming). PAINTER CAVE, POTTERS, AND PACK RATS: AN INVESTIGATION OF A MIDDLE ROCKY MOUNTAIN ROCKSHELTER.
- Neff, Matthew (Iowa State), Matthew G. Hill (Iowa). REAPPRAISAL OF THE MILBURN BISON BONEBED, CUSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA.
- Bethke, Brandi (Arizona). A PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF WITHIN-SITE BONE PROCESSING VARIATION AT THE KUTOYIS BISON HUNTING COMPLEX.
- Cordova, Anna (Colorado, Colorado Springs), Roche Lindsey (Colorado, Colorado Springs). PALEOINDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN AN URBAN SETTING ON THE UCCS CAMPUS: SITE 5EP3012 AT AUSTIN BLUFFS ON THE SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO HIGH PLAINS.
- Hilliard, Jerry (Arkansas Archeological Survey), Devin Pettigrew (Arkansas). BLUFFS OF THE ANCESTORS.

Session [12] Room: *White River* 1:00 – 5:00; Presenters must be present 2:40-3:40

[POSTER SESSION] ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE PUBLIC

- Smith, Bonnie (Draper Natural History Museum), Meghan J Forney (Oklahoma). PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE DRAPER NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM INVESTIGATE ARCHAEOLOGY: INTEGRATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL INQUIRY INTO A MUSEUM.
- Hittner, Luke (Nebraska), Michael Chodoronek (Nebraska), Matthew Douglass (Nebraska), Dennis Kuhnel (US Forest Service), Dennis Pry (US Forest Service). ALLIES IN ARCHAEOLOGY: A PILOT STUDY IN COLLABORATIVE PUBLIC OUTREACH AND DIGITAL HERITAGE THROUGH THE HUDSON-MENG ARTIFACT ROADSHOW.
- Chodoronek, Michael (Nebraska), Luke Hittner (Nebraska), Matthew Douglass (Nebraska), Dennis Kuhnel (US Forest Service), Dennis Pry (US Forest Service). THE ARTIFACT ROADSHOW: A THREE-DIMENSIONAL APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONALLY BASED DIGITAL COMPARATIVE COLLECTIONS.



FRIDAY MORNING (October 31, 2014)

Session [13] Room: *Eureka Springs A&B*

**[SYMPOSIUM] THE ROLE OF THE PLAINS IN SHIFTING
PEOPLING OF THE NEW WORLD PARADIGMS** Organizers:

Bonnie L Pitblado (Oklahoma), Leland Bement (Oklahoma)

- 8:00 Pitblado, Bonnie L (Oklahoma). MUSINGS ON NEW WORLD
PEOPLING: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE.
- 8:20 Hill, Matthew E (Iowa). PLAINS BISON HUNTERS: SHAPING
OUR VIEWS OF THE SETTLEMENT AND LAND USE OF
FIRST AMERICANS.
- 8:40 Buchanan, Briggs (Tulsa). LATE PLEISTOCENE
ADAPTATIONS ON THE PLAINS: REVISTING OLD
QUESTIONS WITH NEW METHODS.
- 9:00 Carlson, Kristen (Oklahoma), Leland Bement (Oklahoma).
MUSINGS ON NEW WORLD PEOPLING: THE OKLAHOMA
PERSPECTIVE.
- 9:20 Jennings, Thomas (West Georgia). FROM PRE-CLOVIS TO
CLOVIS TO FOLSOM: IMAGINING A RELATIVE
CHRONOLOGY OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE.
- 9:40 Wyckoff, Don (Oklahoma). PEOPLING THE SOUTHERN
PLAINS: WE WON'T KNOW UNTIL WE LOOK.

10:00 *** **COFFEE BREAK & POSTER SESSIONS** ***

- 10:40 Mandel, Rolfe (Kansas). THE SEARCH FOR PRE-CLOVIS
SITES IN THE GREAT PLAINS OF NORTH AMERICA: A
GEOMORPHOLOGICAL APPROACH TO FINDING THE
NEEDLE IN THE HAYSTACK.
- 11:00 Morrow, Juliet (Arkansas Archeological Survey). A
PARSIMONIOUS PERSPECTIVE ON THE PEOPLING OF
THE AMERICAS.
- 11:20 Todd, Lawrence (Colorado State). PALEOINDIANS, DOGS'
TAILS, AND MODELS IN PLAINS ARCHAEOLOGY.
- 11:40 Discussion

Session [14] Room: *Eureka Springs C*

**[GENERAL SESSION] HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY &
FORENSICS.** Chair: Michael Fosha (SD Archaeological Research
Center)



- 8:00 Pierce, Greg (Wyoming State Archaeologist Office), Damian Kirkwood (Wyoming), Charles Reher (Wyoming). FINDING THE PROTOHISTORIC.
- 8:20 Blakeslee, Donald J (Wichita State). KANSAS, 1601.
- 8:40 Fosha, Michael (SD Archaeological Research Center), Linea Sundstrom (Morning Star Consulting). TIE CREEK BRAG SHEETS, HARDING COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA.
- 9:00 Walker, Danny (Wyoming State Parks & Cultural Resources), Dave Vlcek (Bonneville Archaeology), Dudley Gardner (Western Wyoming College), Clint Gilchrist (Sublette Co Historical Society). CONTINUING ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT FORT BONNEVILLE (48SU29).
- 9:20 Patton, Margaret (Calgary). GEOPHYSICS AND ARCHAEOLOGY AT FORT PIERRE CHOUTEAU.
- 9:40 Becker, Rory (Eastern Oregon), Danny Walker (Wyoming State Archaeologist Office), Daniel Lynch (Massachusetts-Amherst), Carolyn Buff (Wyoming Archaeological Society). GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY OF THE STAR FORT EARTHWORKS AT FORT UNION NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW MEXICO.

10:00 *** COFFEE BREAK & POSTER SESSIONS ***

- 10:40 Wolff, Sarah (Arizona). FOOD FOR THOUGHT: FOOD CONSUMPTION AS AN INDICATOR OF SOCIAL STATUS AT FORT LARAMIE, WYOMING.
- 11:00 Nycz, Christine (Midwest Archeological Center, NPS). REDISCOVERING SULPHUR SPRINGS: THE USE OF GIS TO RESURRECT AN HISTORIC TOWN IN SOUTH CENTRAL OKLAHOMA.
- 11:20 Messing, Danielle (Wyoming), Rick Weathermon (Wyoming). LITTLE HOUSE IN THE UPLIFT: AN EXPANSION-DEPRESSION ERA HOMESTEAD NEAR THE CHILDE'S CUTOFF OF THE OREGON TRAIL.
- 11:40 Buehler, Kent (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Angela Berg (Office of Chief Medical Examiner, Oklahoma). CONVICTS, CONTRABAND, AND COYOTES: A CASE STUDY IN FORENSIC TAPHONOMY FROM OKLAHOMA.

Session [15] Room: *Bella Vista*

[SYMPOSIUM] CULTURAL CHANGE IN KANSA SOCIETY DURING THE CONTACT PERIOD: INSIGHTS FROM RECENT



ARCHEOLOGICAL AND ETHNOHISTORICAL

INVESTIGATIONS Organizer: Tricia Waggoner (Kansas Historical Society)

- 8:30 Waggoner, Tricia (Kansas Historical Society). *Opening comments and brief history of the Kansa*
- 8:40 Ritterbush, Lauren W (Kansas State). KANZA STABILITY AND CHANGE 1790-1830.
- 9:00 Asher, Brendon P (Kansas). METAL ARTIFACTS FROM THE KANSA VILLAGE OF FOOL CHIEF, 14SH305.
- 9:20 Waggoner, Tricia (Kansas Historical Society). NEW EVIDENCE ABOUT THE KANSA FROM EXCAVATIONS OF FOOL CHIEF'S VILLAGE.

9:40 * COFFEE BREAK & POSTER SESSIONS *****

- 10:40 Billeck, William (Smithsonian). GLASS AND SHELL BEADS FROM FOOL CHIEF VILLAGE, KANSAS.
- 11:00 Powell, Gina (Kansas Historical Society). KANSA FARMING PRACTICES AND OTHER PLANT-RELATED ACTIVITIES: EVIDENCE FROM FOOL CHIEF'S VILLAGE ARCHEOBOTANY AND HISTORIC RECORDS.
- 11:20 Bozell, Rob (Nebraska State Historical Society). FAUNA FROM A MIDDEN AT THE KANSA FOOL CHIEF VILLAGE (1828-1844).
- 11:40 Discussion

Session [16] Room: *White River* 8:00 – 12:00; Presenters must be present 9:40-10:40

[POSTER SYMPOSIUM] FROM BASIN BOTTOMS TO MOUNTAIN TOPS THROUGH CANYONS: ROCKSHELTERS, PALEOINDIANS, AND STRATIGRAPHY. Organizers: Mackenzie J Cory (Wyoming), Cassidee Thornhill (Wyoming)

- Cory, Mackenzie J (Wyoming). TIPI RING SEASONALITY BASED ON ROCK MASS: INVESTIGATING LATE HOLOCENE OCCUPATION OF THE HELL GAP VALLEY.
- McGrath, Ryan (Western Archaeological Services), Judson B Finley (Utah State). CONTINUED GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT LAST CANYON: THE CAVE AND THE CANYON FLOOR.



- Kornfeld, Marcel (PiRL, Wyoming), Mary Lou Larson (Wyoming), George C Frison (Wyoming). OSSEOUS MAMMOTH MATERIAL FROM HELL GAP.
- Martin, Houston (UC-Davis). POST-PALEOINDIAN COMPONENTS AT HELL GAP (48GO305): PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF TEST EXCAVATIONS AT LOCALITY IV.
- Schmitz, Nicholas (Wyoming), Tyler Buck (Iowa), James Goulding (North Dakota), Ramzi Aly (Colorado, Denver), Nico Holt (Wyoming). PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF 2014 HELL GAP INVESTIGATIONS.
- Weiner, Bridget (Wyoming), Mary Lou Larson (Wyoming). HELL GAP SITE FORMATIONS: SITE-LEVEL PATTERNING.
- Holt, Nico (Wyoming). IS THERE REALLY SUCH A THING AS "IN SITU"? HORIZONTAL ANALYSIS AT HELL GAP.
- Thornhill, Cassidee (Wyoming), Zach Garhart (Wyoming). PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF 2014 INVESTIGATIONS AT LAST CANYON.
- Grunwald, Allison (Wyoming). FROZEN FOOD OR SURPLUS SPOILS? INTERPRETING THE CARTER/KERR-MCGEE BISON KILL.
- Garhart, Zach (Wyoming), Brooke Mankin (Wyoming). DITCH CREEK ROCK SHELTER: THE 2013 AND 2014 INVESTIGATIONS.
- Grund, Brigid (Wyoming). DEVELOPMENTS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOIL MICROBIOLOGY: STUDIES FROM HELL GAP, WYOMING.

Session [17] Room: *White River* 8:00 – 12:00; Presenters must be present 9:40-10:40

[POSTER SYMPOSIUM] FULL CIRCLE IN NORTHERN COLORADO: RENEWED EXPLORATION OF THE ROBERTS RANCH STONE CIRCLES. Organizer: Jason M LaBelle (Center for Mountain & Plains Archaeology, Colorado State)

- Shockley, Lance (Colorado State). LITHIC CONCOCTION: AN ANALYSIS OF STONE CIRCLE DEBITAGE COLLECTIONS FROM THE ROBERTS RANCH IN LARIMER COUNTY, NORTHERN COLORADO.
- Meeker, Halston F C (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology/Colorado State) Christina L Burch (Colorado State), Brady Nelson (Colorado State). FORMAL TOOL TYPES FROM



TEN STONE CIRCLE SITES, NORTHERN LARIMER COUNTY, COLORADO.

- Richards, Andrew (Colorado State), Noah Benedict (Colorado State), Ashley Packard (Colorado State), Halston Meeker (Colorado State). INTERPRETATIONS OF STONE CIRCLE SITE STRUCTURE THROUGH GIS, NORTHERN COLORADO.
- Packard, Ashley (Colorado State), Christina Burch (Colorado State), Lance Shockley (Colorado State). USING STONE CIRCLE MORPHOLOGY TO HYPOTHESIZE THE SEASON AND NUMBER OF OCCUPATIONS ON THE ROBERTS RANCH IN NORTHERN COLORADO.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON (October 31, 2014)

Session [18] Room: *Eureka Springs C*

[SPECIAL SESSION] PAPERS COMPETING FOR THE STUDENT PAPER AWARD Organizer: Laura Scheiber (Indiana University)

- 1:00 Hittner, Luke (Nebraska). COLOR BY NUMBERS: A QUANTITATIVE UV ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY.
- 1:20 Pettigrew, Devin (Arkansas). ATLATLS OF THE OZARKS; OLD FINDS AND NEW INTERPRETATIONS.
- 1:40 Samuelsen, John R (Arkansas). A METHOD FOR DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN BISON CONSUMPTION AND FISH/MAIZE CONSUMPTION VIA MULTIVARIATE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF STABLE CARBON/NITROGEN ISOTOPES AND AUDITORY EXOSTOSIS PRESENCE.
- 2:00 Weis, Delfin (Southern Methodist). ON THE CUTTING EDGE: KNIFE MANUFACTURING AT A FRONTIER FORT.
- 2:20 Wiewel, Adam S (Arkansas). EXAMINING AGRICULTURAL SURPLUS AT HUFF VILLAGE, NORTH DAKOTA: COMBINING ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL DATA.

Session [19] Room: *Eureka Springs C*

[GENERAL SESSION] GEOARCHAEOLOGY. Chair: Geoffrey Jones (Archaeo-Physics, LLC)



- 3:40 Roos, Christopher (Southern Methodist), Maria Nieves Zedeno (Arizona), Kacy L Hollenback. ALLUVIAL AND COLLUVIAL RECORDS OF MULTI-MILLENNIAL FIRE HISTORIES FROM BLACKFOOT COUNTRY.
- 4:00 Guccione, Margaret (Arkansas). IMPACT OF MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI AND RED RIVER ALLUVIAL STYLES ON THE GEOARCHEOLOGY OF THE VALLEYS.
- 4:20 Kay, Marvin (Arkansas). BRECKENRIDGE SHELTER, ARKANSAS, AND THE YOUNGER DRYAS.
- 4:40 Jones, Geoffrey (Archaeo-Physics, LLC). MAGNETIC PROSPECTION FOR DATABLE MATERIALS.

Session [20] Room: *Eureka Springs A&B*

[SYMPOSIUM] HISTORIC WICHITA STRATEGIES?

INVESTIGATING CONTINUITY AND CHANGE ON THE

SOUTHERN PLAINS. Organizers: Stephen M Perkins (Oklahoma State), Susan C. Vehik (Oklahoma), Richard R Drass (Oklahoma Archeological Survey)

- 1:40 Perkins, Stephen M (Oklahoma State). DECOLONIZING THE BORDERLAND: WICHITA FRONTIER STRATEGIES.
- 2:00 Savage, Sheila B (Oklahoma Archeological Survey). BISON SCAPULA HOES: MANUFACTURING STRATEGIES FOR A LITTLE RIVER FOCUS SITE.
- 2:20 Beach, Sonya (Oklahoma). WICHITA WOMEN AND THEIR ROLES IN THE WORLD ECONOMY: HOW POST-CONTACT CERAMICS INFORM CULTURE CHANGE AND THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE SOUTHERN PLAINS.

2:40 * COFFEE BREAK & POSTER SESSIONS *****

- 3:40 Vehik, Susan (Oklahoma). HUMAN BONES, HUMAN SKELETONS, CONFLICT, AND THE LITTLE RIVER FOCUS COUNCIL CIRCLES.
- 4:00 Drass, Richard (Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Oklahoma), Susan Vehik (Oklahoma), Stephen Perkins (Oklahoma State). BAFFLED? ENTRYWAYS TO WICHITA FORTIFICATIONS.
- 4:20 Griffin, Matthew (Eastern New Mexico/Chickasaw Nation). LONGEST GUNFLINTS: INDICATORS OF THE CHANGING TRADE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND THE WICHITA IN PROTO-HISTORIC OKLAHOMA.
- 4:40 Discussant, Donna C Roper (Kansas State).



Session [21] Room: *Bella Vista*

[GENERAL SESSION] LITHIC MATERIALS AND TECHNOLOGY. Chair: Charles A Speer

- 1:00 Stielow, David, Roche Lindsey (Colorado-Colorado Springs). THE PIKES PEAK REGION AND THE PIKEVIEW FORMATION: LITHIC MATERIALS ON THE SOUTHERN COLORADO HIGH PLAINS.
- 1:20 Henning, Dale R (Illinois State Museum & Smithsonian), R Eric Hollinger (Smithsonian). CATLINITE QUARRYING AND DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS CA. AD 1300-1700.
- 1:40 Brooks, Robert (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Christopher R. Lintz (Texas Parks and Wildlife), Timothy G. Baugh (Chickasaw Nation). IF IT'S BLACK AND SHINY: AN ASSESSMENT OF SITES WITH OBSIDIAN IN OKLAHOMA.
- 2:00 Collins, Michael B (Texas State), Charles A Speer (Texas State). SPECIALIZED VS GENERIC APPROACHES TO CHIPPED STONE PROJECTILE POINT PRODUCTION IN THE PREHISTORIC RECORD OF CENTRAL TEXAS, 13,500 TO 300 B.P.
- 2:20 Ayala, Sergio (Prehistory Research Project, Texas State). TECHNOLOGY AND TYPOLOGY OF THE CALF CREEK HORIZON.
- 2:40 Speer, Charles A (Texas State), Michael Collins (Texas State), Sergio Ayala (Prehistory Research Project, Texas State). THE UNIQUENESS OF CALF CREEK HORIZON NOTCHING FLAKES.

Session [22] Room: *Bella Vista*

[SPECIAL SESSION] MANEY PUBLISHING: EDITORIAL MANAGER FOR DUMMIES, A WORKSHOP. Organizers: Allison Grunwald and Marcel Kornfeld

- 3:40-5:00 Allison Grunwald will demonstrate the use of the *Editorial Manager*, the new (Maney Publishing) system for submitting manuscript to the *Plains Anthropologist*.

Session [23] Room: *White River* 1:00 – 5:00; Presenters must be present 2:40-3:40

[POSTER SYMPOSIUM] A PUEBLO ON THE PLAINS: DISMAL RIVER ASPECT AND PUEBLOAN COMMUNITY DYNAMICS



AND LEFWAYS IN WESTERN KANSAS. Organizers: Matthew E Hill (Iowa), Sarah J Trabert (Iowa), Margaret E Beck (Iowa)

- Wallen, Mike (KAA). ULIBARRI AND THE ENTRADA OF 1706—ANOTHER LOOK AT ROUTE TO EL CUARTELEJO 14SC01.
- Hill, Matthew E (Iowa), Sarah Trabert, Margaret Beck. BACKGROUND AND CHRONOLOGY OF THREE DISMAL RIVER ASPECT SITES IN SCOTT COUNTY, KANSAS.
- Trabert, Sarah (Iowa), David Hill (Metropolitan State Denver), Margaret E Beck (Iowa). A PETROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF "LOCAL" AND "EXOTIC" CERAMICS FROM DISMAL RIVER ASPECT SITES.
- Bernemann, Amanda (Iowa), Matthew E Hill (Iowa). FAUNAL USE AND OCCUPATION AT THREE DISMAL RIVER ASPECT SITES IN LAKE SCOTT STATE PARK, KANSAS.
- Cooley, Delaney (Iowa), Melody Pope. MICROWEAR ANALYSIS OF SCRAPERS FROM SCOTT COUNTY, KANSAS (SITE 14SC409).
- Mraz, Veronica (Tulsa). DOING WHAT, WHERE? A LOOK AT STAGES OF PRODUCTION THROUGH A DEBITAGE ANALYSIS AT THE SCOTT COUNTY PUEBLO, KANSAS.

Session [24] Room: *White River* 1:00 – 5:00; Presenters must be present 2:40-3:40

[POSTER SESSION] HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

- Morgan, Juliet L (Oklahoma). THE BLACKBEAR CALENDAR: HISTORY (1860-1898) FROM A PLAINS APACHE PERSPECTIVE.
- Newton, Cody (Colorado). THE T-UP T-DOWN CARTRIDGE SITE: A POTENTIAL LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY U.S. MILITARY ON THE WESTERN EDGE OF THE POWDER RIVER BASIN.
- Beyer, Morgan (Nebraska). HISTORICAL ARTIFACT ANALYSIS IN THE CUYAHOGA NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.
- Baker, Nate (Kansas), Jack Hofman (Kansas), Debi Aaron (Kansas). CONSTRUCTION METHODS OF SUBTERRANEAN STONE CELLARS ON THE PLAINS.
- Taylor, Nicole (Nebraska), John Carter (Nebraska State Historical Society), David Murphy (Nebraska State Historical Society), LuAnn



Wandsnider (Nebraska), David Wedin (Nebraska). CHRISMAN-ESTES SODHOUSE WALL AUTOPSY: PRELIMINARY RESULTS.

- Cox, Matthew (SWCA Environmental Consultants). PIPELINES AND PATENTS: REDISCOVERING NORTH DAKOTA'S HOMESTEADS IN THE BAKKEN OIL FIELD.
- Pye, Jeremy (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc). SECRET IN THE BELL TOWER: ANALYSIS OF A CHILD'S CASKET FROM THE IMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH, HOXIE, KANSAS.

SATURDAY MORNING (November 1, 2014)

Session [25] Room: *Bella Vista*

[GENERAL SESSION] TRIBAL CONNECTIONS & CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ISSUES. Chair: Jennifer L Harty (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants)

8:20 Molinari, Kiley E (Oklahoma). ONE BLUE BEAD: LINKING APSAALOOKE (CROW) OBJECTS IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY'S (NMNH) COLLECTION BACK TO THE COMMUNITY.

8:40 Harty, Jennifer L (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants), Kade Ferris (THPO, Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians), Elgin Crowsbreast (THPO, Mandan, Hidatsa, & Arikara Nation). TRIBALLY INFORMED SITE INTERPRETATION: A BACK TO BASICS ANTHROPOLOGICAL APPROACH.

9:00 Riggs, John (Natural Resources Conservation Service). LEARNING TO SWIM: REWARDS OF TRIBAL CONSULTATION.

9:20 Kulevsky, Andrea (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc), Damita Engel (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc), Kimball Banks (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc). WHAT THE FRACK? PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION, CULTURAL RESOURCES, AND TRIBAL INVOLVEMENT IN NORTH DAKOTA. PART I.

9:40 *** COFFEE BREAK & POSTER SESSIONS ***

10:40 Banks, Kimball (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc), Andrea Kulevsky (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc), Damita Engel (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc), Lynsee Langsdon (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc), Caitlin



Carlson (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc). WHAT THE FRACK? PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION, CULTURAL RESOURCES, AND TRIBAL INVOLVEMENT IN NORTH DAKOTA. PART II.

- 11:00 Steuber, Karin (Saskatchewan Archaeological Society), Tomasin Playford (Saskatchewan Archaeological Society). THE SAS ARCHAEOCARAVAN-MUSEUMS PROGRAM: ARCHAEOLOGY & THE PUBLIC IN SASKATCHEWAN.
- 11:20 Weston, Timothy (Kansas Historical Society). LOCAL CONSTITUENCIES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN THE PRESERVATION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES: CASE STUDIES FROM KANSAS.

Session [26] Room: Eureka Springs A&B

[GENERAL SESSION] WESTERN & NORTHERN PLAINS. Chair: Juliet Morrow (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

- 8:00 Karr, Landon (Augustana). METHODS FOR AN IMPROVED MILL CREEK ZOOARCHAEOLOGY: A CASE STUDY FROM THE BREWSTER SITE.
- 8:20 Keyser, James (Indigenous Cultures Preservation Society), Linea Sundstrom (Morning Star Consulting). THE ELK DREAMER SITE: THEMES OF CHANGE AND CONTINUITY IN NORTHERN PLAINS ROCK ART.
- 8:40 Meeker, Halston F C (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology/Colorado State). MOBILITY AND STONE CIRCLE SITES ON THE ROBERTS RANCH: A STUDY OF SITE USE INTENSITY AT KILLDEER CANYON AND T-W-DIAMOND.
- 9:00 Clauter, Jody (Wyoming State Archaeologist Office). USING ASSOCIATED RECORDS TO FACILITATE NEW RESEARCH: RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT THE ELK MOUNTAIN SITE (48CR301).
- 9:20 Carroll, Sean (Wyoming), Damian R. Kirkwood (Wyoming), Adam W Guinard (Wyoming), Rick L Weathermon (Wyoming) PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS AT THE DMZ SITE (48PL1794): A SERIES OF ROCKSHELTER AND TERRACE OCCUPATIONS IN EASTERN WYOMING.

Session [27] Room: Eureka Springs A&B

[GENERAL SESSION] PALEOINDIAN STUDIES. Chair: Jack Hofman (Kansas)



- 10:40 Hofman, Jack (Kansas). CLOVIS ACTIVITY IN THE OSAGE CUESTA REGION OF SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS.
- 11:00 Lassen, Robert (Gault School of Archaeological Research, Texas State). REGIONAL TRENDS IN FOLSOM-ERA POINT DISTRIBUTIONS – WHAT, IF ANYTHING, DO THEY MEAN?
- 11:20 Rees, James A (Arkansas Archeological Society). THE POSSIBLE ORIGIN OF THE PLAINS FLUTE: WHAT REEXAMINED ARTIFACTS FROM OZARK BLUFF SHELTERS HAVE REVEALED.
- 11:40 Frison, George (Wyoming), George Zeimens (Independent), Dennis Stanford (Smithsonian), Marcel Kornfeld (Wyoming), Danny N Walker (Wyoming State Archaeologists Office). PALEOINDIAN RED OCHRE MINING AT THE POWARS II SITE IN SOUTHEAST WYOMING.

Session [28] Room: *White River* 8:00 – 12:00; Presenters must be present 9:40-10:40

[POSTER SESSION] SPATIAL ANALYSES, SURFACE FINDS & DISTRIBUTIONS

- Forney, Meghan J (Oklahoma), John W Fisher, Jr (Montana State). ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE BRIDGER MOUNTAINS: A MULTI-SCALAR CHIPPED STONE ANALYSIS.
- Scheiber, Laura L (Indiana), Amanda Burt (Indiana), Lindsey Simmons (Indiana), Anne Riley (Indiana), Emma Woodruff (Indiana). CONTINUED INVESTIGATIONS AT A HIGH-ALTITUDE MOUNTAIN SHOSHONE CAMPSITE IN CALDWELL BASIN, FREMONT COUNTY, WYOMING.
- Scheiber, Laura L (Indiana), Lindsey Simmons (Indiana), Amanda Burt (Indiana), Cally Steussy (Indiana), Jacob Heredos (Indiana). INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES AT THE CALDWELL CAMPSITE: EFFECTS OF A PATCHY POST-FIRE LANDSCAPE.
- Todd, Lawrence (Colorado State), Kyle Wright (Shoshone National Forest), Laura Scheiber (Indiana). HARDLUCK ARCHAEOLOGY: POST-FIRE INVENTORY IN NORTHWESTERN WYOMING.
- Milton, Emily (Iowa State), Larry C Todd (Colorado State). SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF DEPOSITIONAL SLOPE PROCESSES ON POST FOREST FIRE SURFACE ASSEMBLAGES.



- Kirkwood, Damian R (Wyoming). CLASSIFICATION OF THE STONE CIRCLE SITES FROM THE MOXA ARCH PROJECT: SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF STONE CIRCLES AND BIG GAME HUNTING.
- Whittenburg, Aaron (Center for Mountain & Plains Archaeology, Colorado State). ONE BLIND, TWO BLINDS, BIG BLINDS, SMALL BLINDS: USING DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS AND CLUSTER ANALYSIS TO EXPLORE THE SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS OF HUNTING BLINDS NEAR ROLLINS PASS, COLORADO.
- Reitze, William (Arizona). LATE PALEOINDIAN OCCUPATION ALONG THE PLAINS/SOUTHWEST MARGIN: THE KINCHLOE SITE IN CENTRAL NEW MEXICO.

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ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

ORAL SYMPOSIA

[Sessions 1 & 6; Thursday AM] **100 YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT SPIRO: RECENT RESEARCH AND CURRENT INTERPRETATIONS.** *(Linked with concurrent Poster Symposium. Session 4) Organizers: Patrick Livingood, Amanda Regnier, Scott Hammerstedt (Oklahoma).*

It has been 100 years since Joseph Thoburn visited Spiro and took the iconic photograph of the Craig mound. The intensity of work at the site has ebbed and flowed since then, but the last several years have seen an increase in the amount of research, including re-examinations of museum collections, studies of iconography, reinterpretations of old notes, the first full coverage remote sensing at Spiro, and excavations at the site for the first time in three decades. This symposium will bring together researchers to discuss this new work at Spiro and surrounding areas in order to develop interpretations that will guide the second century of work.

[Session 2; Thursday AM] **ANTHROPOMORPHIC & ZOOMORPHIC GEOGLYPHS IN NORTHWEST IOWA: WOODLAND PERIOD COSMOGRAMS, ARCHETYPES & SACRED GEOGRAPHY.** *Organizer: David W Benn (Bear Creek Archeology Inc).*

Recently discovered geoglyphs at two Late Woodland sites in northwestern Iowa take the form of anthropomorphic turtles, bison, thunderers and a “stickman” similar to the petroglyphs at Pipestone Monument in southern Minnesota. Excavations indicate the geoglyphs functioned as cosmograms where vision quests and other life-renewal rituals probably were conducted. The cosmograms and associated evidence for rituals are compared to ethnographic descriptions of Lakota tribal myths to reveal possible symbolism for the figures. The two sites are hypothesized to have been part of a “sacred” locality where multiple ritual sites were integrated as a structured mythological landscape. In this narrative, archeological investigation is perceived to be encountering two levels of inquiry: the rationality of place and the dream state of mythology.

[Session 9; Thursday PM] **FORUM, CENTRAL PLAINS ARCHAEOLOGY: WHERE ARE WE? WHERE ARE WE**



GOING? *Organizers: Donna C Roper (Kansas State), Linda Scott Cummings (PaleoResearch Institute), Douglas B Bamforth (Colorado).* *This forum offers open discussion and debate led by the Organizers.*

POSITION STATEMENT: Central Plains archaeology currently is in a period of stasis. We know the region's culture-historical outline in basic terms and continue to work to refine details, including its chronology, or timeline. In a real sense, this remains an important baseline for all else—arguably it is what we seek to understand and explain—but where the region's archaeology remains in stasis is in the “all else.” That is, although fundamental themes such as ethnogenesis, interactions, and social organization have been addressed for many decades, we see continued use of mid-twentieth century culture-history “theory” continuing to dominate interpretations, to the near exclusion of using current theoretical perspectives. We also see a tendency to use some scientific analysis techniques as virtually ends in themselves rather than in the context of answering questions that will help address larger research questions. In fact, we see a complacency in defining and addressing most larger issues, perhaps instead regarding them as having been settled under the culture-history approach of the early and middle twentieth century.

We propose moving beyond culture history and the mid-twentieth century theory of culture and culture change and suggest beginning to imagine a post-taxonomy intellectual climate where historical processes become an important focus of our studies. In such a climate, culture flows continuously; time is measured in an interval rather than ordinal fashion and cultural phenomena are arrayed against that timeline, and we follow along tick marks (which we can set and reset anywhere we like) on the timeline to see what cultural configurations looked like, what was changing, what wasn't, what schedules are being followed, etc. In such a climate also, human actors make decisions at the individual-family-or-small group level, but phases are not real social units and were not decision-making/culture-changing actors; and spatial variation at a single time level is not noise but indicative of varying organization and decisions made at that small group level. We also would envision using historical analogies far more judiciously than has been done for too long and instead use contemporary theory to infer social organization and other matters; recognizing that we do better to think about the nature and consequences of interaction rather than prejudice specific forms of interaction; and recognizing that ethnic groups are not static and that ethnicities always are becoming. When we do that, we find that what we've been thinking about the archaeological record may have served a



purpose in earlier times but now that we have so much more to work with, we can go beyond the standard culture-history narratives; with contemporary theory we can develop much more nuanced narratives that better accommodate the data as we now have them, and this puts us in a better position to explain what happened. We also find room for incorporating many underused, poorly used, or even overlooked means of analyzing the material record that is, by definition, central to our discipline. In fact, many of these techniques can help us move beyond inferences about certain aspects of the material record to demonstrations of the validity of those inferences.

It is proposed that there is much room for new looks at old questions using newer and current perspectives. A seminar or series of seminars would be productive and have been suggested, but the first task is to explicitly define the questions. The purpose of this forum is to begin a discussion of how we can reinvigorate Central Plains archaeology, with an emphasis on the Ceramic period. What we really want to do is hear from a range of researchers with their thoughts on what these questions are, how we might rethink and rephrase them, and how we might actually seek to address them. In a sense, the forum throws out for discussion the questions of “what are the big questions in Central Plains archaeology?” (example: “how did village life arise? what were the various courses to village life on the Central Plains?”), or “how did the tribal formations of the historic period (and today) come about?”); “what themes do these entail or imply?” (examples: we cannot address the courses toward village life without understanding social organization, and we’ll never understand anything about tribal formations without considering the processes of interaction and ethnogenesis); “what theoretical perspectives are particularly useful for addressing them?” (example: how about historical processualism as a perspective for understanding village formation or tribal formation); and “how can we more effectively incorporate state-of-the-art analysis techniques into our studies of these questions?” (a petrographic analysis is nice, but if it isn’t directed toward addressing an actual archaeological research question, it’s just a description; petrography, and many other techniques, can be very useful in addressing questions, possibly in ways we haven’t much thought of).

[Session 13; Friday AM] **THE ROLE OF THE PLAINS IN
SHIFTING PEOPLING OF THE NEW WORLD**

PARADIGMS. *Organizers: Bonnie L Pitblado, Leland Bement
(Oklahoma).*

For a century, the Plains have enjoyed a central role in archaeological understanding of the peopling of the New World. The traditional



Beringia/Ice-Free Corridor (B/IFC) peopling paradigm, after all, saw Asian pedestrian foragers crossing the Bering Land Bridge and moving south through the IFC to and through the High Plains. The seemingly vital importance of every early Plains site no doubt impacted not just our interpretations of peopling itself, but also our general reading of the archaeological record across the continent and throughout prehistory. From the vantage point of 2014, however, as new peopling scenarios have gained traction if not supplanted the B/IFC model, archaeologists must acknowledge the need to rethink the role of the Plains in the initial colonization of the Americas. The papers in this session do this, and presenters have been encouraged to think broadly and freely about the issue and to focus on offering new questions and ideas to help frame future Ice-Age archaeology of the Plains.

[Session 15; Friday AM] **CULTURAL CHANGE IN KANSA SOCIETY DURING THE CONTACT PERIOD: INSIGHTS FROM RECENT ARCHEOLOGICAL AND ETHNOHISTORICAL INVESTIGATIONS** *Organizer: Tricia Waggoner (Kansas Historical Society).*

In the last five years there have been a number of archeological and ethnohistorical investigations into the Kansa Indians. These investigations have included research into the history of the tribe and excavations at two of their villages. Though the analyses from these investigations are still on going, much has been learned that adds to the understanding of this tribe during the contact period. This symposium will present papers on the excavations of Blue Earth Village and Fool Chief's Village, insights into farming, hunting, and trade among the Kansa during the nineteenth century.

[Session 20; Friday PM] **HISTORIC WICHITA STRATEGIES? INVESTIGATING CONTINUITY AND CHANGE ON THE SOUTHERN PLAINS.** *Organizers: Stephen M Perkins (Oklahoma State), Susan C. Vehik (Oklahoma), Richard R Drass (Oklahoma Archeological Survey).*

Investigations of the archaeological record regarding specific prehistoric peoples permits examination of the continuity or novelty evident in the strategies of their colonial-era descendants. Such an approach is certainly important for groups like the Wichita who remained self-governing and outside Spanish or French control for the entirety of the European colonial era. Appreciation of earlier adaptations reveal creative strategies employed by 17th- to 19th-century Wichita as they dealt with new opportunities and challenges. In this spirit the present session includes



papers ranging from the early Turkey Creek phase, ca. 1200 to 1450, of western Oklahoma to the occupants of the Red River's Longest site attacked by Spaniards in 1759. Participants explore themes such as temporal variation in Wichita subsistence, the challenges presented by trade and hostile interaction, and technological continuity and change associated with European contact. Prehistoric data interrogate historic-period assumptions made by archaeologists, historians and others.

POSTER SYMPOSIA

[Session 4; Thursday AM] **100 YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT SPIRO: RECENT RESEARCH AND CURRENT INTERPRETATIONS.** *(Linked with concurrent Oral Symposium, Session 1) Organizers: Patrick Livingood, Amanda Regnier, Scott Hammerstedt (Oklahoma).*

The University of Oklahoma conducted a field school at Spiro in the summer of 2014. Students then analyzed the artifacts in the lab and conducted independent research in teams on issues that were related to the work. This symposium presents the work of those students. Much of the research is concerned with testing the hypothesis that the structures excavated in 2013 and 2014 were temporary structures associated with some sort of large gathering at the site.

[Session 16; Friday AM] **FROM BASIN BOTTOMS TO MOUNTAIN TOPS THROUGH CANYONS: ROCKSHELTERS, PALEOINDIANS, AND STRATIGRAPHY.** *Organizers: Mackenzie J Cory, Cassidee Thornhill (Wyoming).*

Over 20 years of field investigations in rockshelters of the Bighorn region many with Paleoindian and earlier sediments, open air Paleoindian sites, and high altitude occupations through South and Middle Rocky Mountains, the Paleoindian Research Lab (PiRL) has amassed a wealth of data for the region. In this symposium we present the results of the past several seasons of field and laboratory studies, many emphasizing fine scale field recording, interdisciplinary studies, and cutting edge field and laboratory techniques. Preliminary results of Hell Gap site investigations from the well-known Paleoindian components to previously unknown late Holocene occupations are the focus to this session. Paleoindian occupations of Powder River Basin and Holocene records of human and natural site formation processes in the Bighorn region are adding significant data to our understanding of prehistory.



[Session 17; Friday AM] **FULL CIRCLE IN NORTHERN COLORADO: RENEWED EXPLORATION OF THE ROBERTS RANCH STONE CIRCLES.** *Organizer: Jason M LaBelle (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State).*

The Colorado State University archaeological field school, under the direction of the late Dr. Elizabeth Ann Morris, conducted extensive survey and excavation projects on the Roberts Ranch from the late 1960s through 1980s. Their work documented at least 72 sites, including ten stone circle clusters, situated at the base of the foothills in northern Larimer County, Colorado. Over the past several years, the Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology has renewed efforts to better understand this important dataset curated at CSU. This involves lab research on existing collections (thesis and class projects), as well as field work to revisit, contextualize, and update existing site records. During the summer 2014, the Archaeology Field School revisited the stone circle sites, to document the location and morphology of the rings and describe site settings. This fall semester, students enrolled in the "Report Preparation" course are analyzing the extant surface collections and preparing a final report on the sites. These combined efforts are documented in this poster symposium.

[Session 23; Friday PM] **A PUEBLO ON THE PLAINS: DISMAL RIVER ASPECT AND PUEBLOAN COMMUNITY DYNAMICS AND LIFEWAYS IN WESTERN KANSAS.**

Matthew E Hill, Sarah J. Trabert, Margaret E. Beck (Iowa).

Conflict between Puebloan communities and Spanish colonists in the American Southwest during the late 1600s/early 1700s led modest numbers of northern Rio Grande Puebloan residents to leave New Mexico and establish residence with indigenous Native Americans on the Great Plains. The mixing of these different cultures resulted in the creation of new social identities, sharing of different technologies, and the development of unique socioeconomic lifeways. This symposium presents the results of a series of reanalyses of the archaeological and ethnohistoric data related to Dismal River communities in the Central Plains. In particular, these studies focus on a set of three sites in western Kansas where new excavations and the reanalysis of museum collections provide new data on dating, compositional analyses of ceramics, faunal and lithic analyses, and historic Spanish texts. These new data provide insights into the lifeways and evolution of these complex Dismal River communities.



CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS & PARTICIPATION

Aaron, Debi, see Baker, Nate

Adair, Mary J (Kansas), [General Session 8] MIDDLE WOODLAND TRADE IN THE EASTERN CENTRAL PLAINS: IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL INTERACTIONS ON A BROADER SCALE. The Middle Woodland period in the eastern central Plains encompasses several taxonomic affiliations, including the Kansas City Hopewell variant and the Schultz phase. While the relationship between these groups is not well understood, AMS dates place them within an overlapping temporal range, with similarities in artifact designs providing opportunities to address multiethnic interactions. Of importance in both groups is the presence of exotic trade items, including marine shell, obsidian, copper, and lithics. Identification of the sources of these artifacts addresses broader issues of why egalitarian low-level agriculturalists establish broad trade networks and engage in a sharing of ideological values. This presentation addresses the multiple sources of the exotic artifacts, their site context, and directions for additional research.

Adair, Mary J (Kansas), [General Session 8] SWEET BEGINNINGS OR AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION? EARLY MAIZE IN THE CENTRAL PLAINS. The importance of maize in Middle Woodland economies has been a debated topic for decades. Limited amounts of recovered macro remains, AMS dates on maize that are associated with later occupations, and isotope values reflecting a non-maize diet, combine to support the current interpretation that maize was either not present or was not an important food item for Middle Woodland populations in the Midwest. Farming strategies focused on a variety of native cultigens and an introduced squash. The identification of maize microbotanical remains in the form of starch grains and phytoliths from several eastern Plains Middle Woodland sites in various contexts may indicate agricultural diversification. However, the relationship among the distribution of dated Middle Woodland maize microremains is explored as a suggestion that the plant functioned as a sugary product in a ritual or ceremonial context used in social interactions and burial rites.

Aly, Ramzi, see Schmitz, Nicholas



Asher, Brendon P (Kansas), [Symposium 15] **METAL ARTIFACTS FROM THE KANSA VILLAGE OF FOOL CHIEF, 14SH305.** By the time of occupation of Fool Chief's village around 1830, impact of European introduced trade items had largely altered and in many circumstances completely replaced what may be viewed as traditional Kansa technologies. This paper reviews metal artifacts recovered from Fool Chief's village and characterizes Kansa material culture in a regional and temporal context. The artifact assemblage from Fool Chief's Village offers an opportunity to explore the impact of culture contact on material culture change during the 1830's and early 1840's, and provides a staging ground for inter-site comparisons with artifact assemblages from other villages from the same period.

Ayala, Sergio (Prehistory Research Project, Texas State), [General Session 21] **TECHNOLOGY AND TYPOLOGY OF THE CALF CREEK HORIZON.** The Calf Creek Horizon (CCH) is an Early-Middle Archaic interval when foragers and bison hunters invested a great deal of time and skill in producing some of the more complex projectile points and notching technology in the archaeological record of the North America. The Calf Creek, Andice, and Bell projectile points comprise the CCH and have been found in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas; and there is limited evidence in Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. This research employs technological and typological analysis, and experimental replication to improve the understanding of the CCH projectile point relationships. Substantive data suggests that within a "typological series," as offered and defined by Elton R. Prewitt, there may be different technological traditions north and south of the Red River and that the constellation of distinct technological behaviors, particularly the notching behaviors, are focused in the haft.

Ayala, Sergio, see Speer, Charles A

Bailor, Christian (Oklahoma), Stephanie Ladd (Oklahoma), Michelle Poteet (Oklahoma), Amanda Regnier (Oklahoma), [Poster Symposium 4] **A COMPARISON OF CHIPPED STONE ASSEMBLAGES FROM FOUR SPIRO BUILDINGS.** We excavated four anomalies found by remote sensing at the Spiro Mound Site and collected lithic assemblages from each one. We then analyzed and compared these assemblages amongst themselves, and



with the assemblages that Daniel Rodgers and Jim Brown excavated at House Mound 5 and the Craig Mound. We concluded that the lithic assemblages from the four excavated buildings were characterized by Ozark Chert, a high amount of utilized expedient flake tools, and only a single formal tool. The lack of formal tools, as well as other evidence, indicates that these buildings were possibly used on a short term basis.

Baker, Nate (Kansas), Jack Hofman (Kansas), Debi Aaron (Kansas), [Poster Session 24] **CONSTRUCTION METHODS OF SUBTERRANEAN STONE CELLARS ON THE PLAINS.** Before electricity was introduced to rural Kansas in the 1930's, underground cellars were the most typical method for food storage. These cellars, or caves, were a common feature on the plains and were vital in protecting locally produced foods from the harsh Kansas weather. Their prominence however has not resulted in much research directed at ascertaining their construction methods or fully understanding the role they played in the rural economy. Currently research conducted by Dr. Jack Hofman of the University of Kansas, and assisted by Debi Aaron and Nate Baker, seeks to answer these questions. This has led to a more comprehensive documentation and cataloguing of stone cellars in rural Kansas, as well as excavations to better understand the materials and construction techniques that went into their creation. Presented within are the initial findings stemming from this research.

Bamforth, Douglas B (Colorado), Session 9 Organizer

Banks, Kimball (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc), Andrea Kulevsky (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc), Damita Engel (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc), Lynsee Langsdon (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc), Caitlin Carlson (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc), [General Session 25] **WHAT THE FRACK? PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION, CULTURAL RESOURCES, AND TRIBAL INVOLVEMENT IN NORTH DAKOTA. PART II.** The construction of a pipeline in northwest North Dakota has presented certain management issues concerning cultural resources. The pipeline will cross one of the more archaeological dense areas in the state. The management issues concern both the historic and prehistoric archaeological resources and Native American concerns. One issue has been how to manage resources when they are stacked on top of one another. Another issue



is that the pipeline will cross Lake Sakakawea which some Native Americans consider a heritage resource; the reservoir contains inundated Native American resources concern were raised about to identify and manage those resources. A third issue is how to address Native American heritage resources. This presentation discusses and analyzes each of these issues.

Banks, Kimball, see Kulevsky, Andrea

Baugh, Timothy (Chickasaw Nation), David H Snow (Pennsylvania State), [General Session 10] BEYOND CAPTIVES AND SLAVES: PLAINS/PUEBLO TRADE AND MIGRATION REDUX. Nearly 70 years have elapsed since Alex Krieger's discussion of similarities in ceramic bowl forms characteristic of Late Prehistoric Caddo and Kidder's Pecos Glazeware sequence (1200-1400 CE). In this paper, we examine additional elements of ceramic styles, forms, designs, and other evidence indicative of Plains/Pueblo relations. We suggest that relations between peripheral, eastern Pueblo populations and Caddo and Northern Caddoan-speaking communities (Pawnee and Arikara) can be identified, perhaps, by A.D. 1250, or earlier. Such contacts, perhaps intermittent, were sustained, we suggest for some 300 years, and might reflect long-established kin ties and trade partners, the result of migrants in both directions.

Baugh, Timothy G (Chickasaw Nation), Session 10 Chair

Baugh, Timothy G, see Brooks, Robert

Beach, Sonya (Oklahoma), [Symposium 20] WICHITA WOMEN AND THEIR ROLES IN THE WORLD ECONOMY: HOW POST-CONTACT CERAMICS INFORM CULTURE CHANGE AND THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE SOUTHERN PLAINS. In the post-contact era, ca. 1541 through the mid-19th century, the Wichita became increasingly involved in French trade in the Southern Plains. In Wichita life, women were primarily responsible for much of the domestic economy, including farming, pottery production, cooking, and hide processing. The intensified French demand for bison hides and byproducts meant that women's labor concerns drifted further from domestic economy and became more inclined toward processing French trade commodities. These commodities, produced by individual women, were major contributions to the larger world economy at the time. Looking at Wichita ceramics can offer insight



into this shift in women's economic demands and shed light on social, economic, and cultural change.

Beck, Margaret E (Iowa), Session 23 Organizer

Beck, Margaret E, see Hill, Matthew E

Beck, Margaret E, see Trabert, Sarah

Becker, Rory (Eastern Oregon), Danny Walker (Wyoming State Archaeologist Office), Daniel Lynch (Massachusetts - Amherst), Carolyn Buff (Wyoming Archaeological Society), [General Session 14] **GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY OF THE STAR FORT EARTHWORKS AT FORT UNION NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW MEXICO.** In the summer of 1861, Union soldiers constructed an earthwork fortification in northeastern New Mexico as a response to the Confederate march into the territory. The earthworks roughly resemble an eight-pointed star which covers an area of about 33 acres. The fortification became a national monument site in 1954 and may represent the one of the most complete star fortifications remaining from the civil war period. The 2014 geophysical survey of the site employed various remote sensing techniques including LiDAR, magnetic gradiometry, resistance, conductivity, magnetic susceptibility, magnetic viscosity, and ground penetrating radar. The data gathered from these techniques offer a new layer of understanding about the site which aids the National Park Service in providing interpretation and information to the public about the National Historic Monument.

Bement, Leland (Oklahoma), Session 13 Organizer

Bement, Leland, see Carlson, Kristen

Bement, Leland, see Domeischel, Jenna

Bement, Leland, see Tharalson, Kirsten

Benedict, Noah, see Richards, Andrew

Benefield, Paul, see Duncan, Marjorie



Benn, David W (Bear Creek Archeology Inc), Lowell Blikre (Bear Creek Archeology Inc.), [Symposium 2] COSMOGRAMS AND ARCHETYPAL ANCESTORS AT THE YAREMKO SITE 13WD134. Fenced geoglyph figures at the Yaremko site (13WD134) are analyzed. Five of the figures are cosmograms of a bison, two turtles, a thunderbird, and a stickman. These figures functioned as ritual locations, which are interpreted from archeological evidence. Archetype associations drawn from Lakota and other northern Siouan oral traditions are discussed for each of the figures.

Benn, David W (Bear Creek Archeology Inc), Joe B Thompson (Bear Creek Archeology Inc), [Symposium 2] COSMOGRAMS AND ARCHETYPE ANCESTORS AT THE PIERSON CREEK SITE 13WD130. A large array of fenced enclosures at the Pierson Creek site (13WD130) is analyzed. The array was arranged by the cardinal directions around a central zoomorphic figure, which was a cosmogram of the Turtle constellation representing the human life cycle. Archetype associations drawn from Lakota and other northern Siouan oral traditions are discussed.

Benn, David W (Bear Creek Archeology Inc.), Session 2 Organizer

Benton, Cameron D, see Doepfner, Caitlin N

Berg, Angela, see Buehler, Kent

Bernemann, Amanda (Iowa), Matthew E Hill (Iowa), [Poster Symposium 23] FAUNAL USE AND OCCUPATION AT THREE DISMAL RIVER ASPECT SITES IN LAKE SCOTT STATE PARK, KANSAS. The three Dismal River Aspect sites located in Lake Scott State Park represent long-term settlement of the area by a mixture of Puebloan migrants and local Great Plains groups. This study uses faunal material to begin to understand the nature and timing of occupation at these sites. We will first use data from our taphonomic analysis of the faunal material from these sites to help us infer site function (e.g., camps, long-term residence, or processing locality) at these localities and to determine seasonality of occupation. We will then try to establish which cultural tradition (Puebloan or Plains) most influenced Dismal River Aspect foodways and cuisine. We will specifically evaluate the contradictory hypotheses of Opler (1982) and Jacobson (2004) who have both used



perceived differences in faunal use at these sites to argue for different cultural traditions being present at these sites.

Bethke, Brandi (Arizona), [Poster Session 11] A PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF WITHIN-SITE BONE PROCESSING VARIATION AT THE KUTOYIS BISON HUNTING COMPLEX.

The Kutoyis Site (24GL366) is a late prehistoric Old Woman's Phase bison jump site located in Glacier County, Montana. Test excavations at the site have revealed clearly stratified evidence of repeated and successful drives, as well as the possibility of different activity areas beyond the main kill site. This study will provide preliminary results about the character of bison bone processing areas located at the site. One expects to find patterns in bone processing that may indicate marrow and bone-grease extraction given the ubiquity of this practice within the region and time scope. While analysis of the faunal remains from this collection are still underway, preliminary results from this study support this claim, indicating that the levels of fracturing "freshness" and fragment size vary by unit location, which may indicate that different regions of the site were used for different stages in the butchery process—i.e. initial vs. secondary processing.

Beyer, Morgan (Nebraska), [Poster Session 24] HISTORICAL ARTIFACT ANALYSIS IN THE CUYAHOGA NATIONAL RECREATION AREA. The Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area (CUVA) is the location of many historical structures. One of these buildings, located in Cuyahoga County, Ohio at Lock 38 of the Ohio and Erie Canal, has been coded by the National Park Service (NPS) as Historic Structure 125 (HS 125) also known as the Locktender's House because of its location near Lock 38. The structure was likely constructed between 1830 and 1840 in two phases and though the building is adjacent to the lock, there is no historical proof that these two locations are related. This poster will present the preliminary plans for analysis of a collection of artifacts that were excavated in 1984 for a Master's thesis in archaeology at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL). The goal of this project is to further analyze the artifacts associated with this excavation and develop a better understanding of the home and its history.

Billeck, William (Smithsonian), [Symposium 15] GLASS AND SHELL BEADS FROM FOOL CHIEF VILLAGE, KANSAS.

Approximately 1,700 glass beads and 90 shell beads were recovered



from the 2012 investigations at Fool Chief village, a Kansa site occupied from about 1828 until 1844. The glass bead assemblage is dominated by small drawn beads and contains some larger beads that are represented by faceted hexagonal drawn beads and mandrel-wound beads. All of the shell beads are consistent with wampum. This bead assemblage is precisely dated by historical records and will be an important comparison for other bead assemblages.

Black, Karina, see Burt, Amanda

Blackburn, Cody, see Merideth, Matthew

Blakeslee, Donald J (Wichita State), [General Session 14] KANSAS, 1601. This presentation correlates documents from the Oñate expedition of 1601 with the archaeological site record. The results demonstrate that official site records give a misleading impression of the nature of protohistoric Krikiris communities. They suggest considerable population growth in the previous two centuries and contradict a recent interpretation of the timing of the spread of Old World diseases across the Plains.

Blikre, Lowell (Bear Creek Archeology, Inc), [Symposium 2] PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES OF THE GEOGLYPHS AND ASSOCIATED MATERIALS AT THE YAREMKO SITE, 13WD134. The data recovery excavations at the Yaremko site exposed a series of trench-like linear soil features that when followed and defined were found to form several discernible figures. The realization that geoglyphs were present in the soil at Yaremko led to a change in the project scope of work, shifting the project from excavation to preservation. Prior to that change, a few profiles were exposed through excavation across some the trenches and sediment samples were taken from the trench fills and from the adjoining soil horizons. Portions of some of these samples were sent for chemical, phytolith, and micro-charcoal analyses. This paper presents the results of these analyses as well as provides descriptions and interpretations of the exposed profiles. Additionally, the recovered artifacts associated with the construction and ritual use of these figures are described and results of radiocarbon dating are reported.

Blikre, Lowell, see see Benn, David W



Bozell, Rob (Nebraska State Historical Society), [Symposium 15] FAUNA FROM A MIDDEN AT THE KANSAS FOOL CHIEF VILLAGE (1828-1844). Kansas State Historical Society archeological investigations at the Kansas Fool Chief Village (1828 – 1844) near Topeka included excavation of a refuse disposal area. The faunal assemblage from the area includes about 1200 specimens representing over 20 taxa. The sample is dominated by deer remains but also includes: elk, swine, canid and lesser amounts of horse, turtle, birds, small carnivores, rodents, fish, and a few bison elements. The modified sample is restricted to a few awls, punches, gaming pieces, and ornaments. Deer were being procured locally and carcasses heavily processed. If the Kansas living at Fool Chief were still bison hunting, it was at such a distance that bison bone was generally not being deposited in the village but rather left at far away camps. Archival information even suggests that thinning herds and conflicts with other tribes (the Pawnee in particular) resulted in near termination of Kansas long range bison hunting by the time Fool Chief was occupied.

Bretton Giles, Bretton, see Skov, Eric

Brinkley, Mary E, see Doepfner, Caitlin N

Brooks, Robert (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Christopher R Lintz (Texas Parks and Wildlife), Timothy G Baugh (Chickasaw Nation), [General Session 21] IF IT'S BLACK AND SHINY: AN ASSESSMENT OF SITES WITH OBSIDIAN IN OKLAHOMA. Most studies examining the presence of obsidian at Oklahoma archaeological sites have looked principally for known source locations. There has been no research to document the many Oklahoma sites where obsidian has been identified but un-sourced. This analysis represents the initial effort to accomplish this task. This paper presents the methodology used to examine for the presence of obsidian at Oklahoma sites. The inventory of sites with obsidian is geographically and statistically portrayed. Finally, some thoughts are offered on the distributions and patterns in the presence of obsidian at Oklahoma sites.

Brown, James A, see Sabo III, George

Buchanan, Briggs (Tulsa), [Symposium 13] LATE PLEISTOCENE ADAPTATIONS ON THE PLAINS: REVISITING OLD



QUESTIONS WITH NEW METHODS. Current archaeological and genetic evidence indicates an Asian origin for the First Americans and suggests that they entered the contiguous United States from the north and west. Colonizers would have encountered the Great Plains early in their exploration of the continent. While it is unknown if the earliest colonizers of the Plains are an archaeological culture distinct from Clovis or are early Clovis, the Clovis record is well documented and analyses of this record using novel methods has the potential to shed new light on questions regarding the process of colonization and adaptation. Here, I present the results of two studies that use new methods to assess if there is regional variation in late Pleistocene adaptations on the Plains. The first study uses geometric morphometric methods and the second study uses social network analysis. Results of these studies suggest that Clovis had an incipient pattern of regionality on the Plains.

Buck, Tyler, see Schmitz, Nicholas

Buehler, Kent (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Angela Berg (Office of Chief Medical Examiner, Oklahoma), [General Session 14]
CONVICTS, CONTRABAND, AND COYOTES: A CASE STUDY IN FORENSIC TAPHONOMY FROM OKLAHOMA. On the night of January 6, 2012, an inmate disappeared from a minimum-security correctional facility in Oklahoma in what was believed to be a successful escape attempt. Despite an extensive manhunt, no trace of the missing inmate was found and he was presumed to have left the area and possibly the state. On July 2 of this year, relic hunters prospecting near the facility found a human skull in a field less than 500 meters south of the correctional facility. Subsequent investigation by the authors working with law enforcement recovered scattered human remains belonging to the missing inmate. Skeletal analysis, forensic archaeology, and forensic taphonomy are combined to interpret the evidence observed at the scene and reconstruct the events surrounding the inmate's "escape" and subsequent fate.

Buff, Carolyn, see Becker, Rory

Burch, Christina L, see Meeker, Halston F C

Burch, Christina L, see Packard, Ashley



Burt, Amanda (Indiana), Laura Scheiber (Indiana), Ryann Siefers (Indiana), Katherine Maxwell (Indiana), Karina Black (Wyoming), [Poster Session 11] PAINTER CAVE, POTTERS, AND PACK RATS: AN INVESTIGATION OF A MIDDLE ROCKY MOUNTAIN ROCKSHELTER. Painter Cave (48PA3288) is a recently-identified multi-component archaeological site in Sunlight Basin in the Absaroka Mountains of northwestern Wyoming. Located in this resource-rich high-altitude basin 30 km east of Yellowstone National Park, the site is a dry rockshelter with significantly disturbed archaeological deposits due to systematic looting. While closed archaeological sites have contributed to the body of knowledge about the cultural history of past Middle Rocky Mountain inhabitants, this cave no longer contains intact deposits and should serve as an example of the vulnerability these types of sites face. Investigations were conducted during the 2014 field season as part of an Indiana University archaeological field school, in which we assessed the extent of prior looting activities while also collecting data on the local environment. We will discuss the results of our investigation of the cave and the surrounding landscape, including a description of local fauna from the pack rat middens.

Burt, Amanda, see Scheiber, Laura L

Burt, Amanda, see Scheiber, Laura L

Butterfield, Austin, see De Vore, Steven

Carlson, Kristen (Oklahoma), Leland Bement (Oklahoma), [Symposium 13] MUSINGS ON NEW WORLD PEOPLING: THE OKLAHOMA PERSPECTIVE. Changing paradigms concerning the peopling of the New World have altered the way we perceive and interpret sites across the Plains of North America. Plains sites once thought to keep record of the earliest inhabitants in North America may now be interpreted as having been made by settlers that had been present on the landscape for multiple generations. Where does this new information leave the Plains in interpretations of the Peopling of the New World? Southern Plains Clovis sites may benefit from reinterpretation with an earlier time line of regional occupation in mind, particularly given the situation that these generations lived alongside rather than witnessed the demise of the megafauna. Detailed analyses inserting people onto the landscapes of the LGM and BA ecosystems are now required.



Carlson, Caitlin, see Banks, Kimball

Carr, Erin (Nebraska), [Poster Session 5] **GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF SOD HOUSES IN CUSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA**. During the Homestead Act of 1862 sod houses, a temporary form of historic structure, became popular in the Great Plains region. After their construction they have been allowed to fall into disrepair, were deliberately removed and cultivated, or preserved albeit rare. This presentation will examine surface level, non-destructive, geophysical techniques on post-occupation conditions of the dwelling structures. I will report on the 2014 survey of these sod houses conducted in Custer County, Nebraska.

Carroll, Sean (Wyoming), Damian R Kirkwood (Wyoming), Adam W Guinard (Wyoming), Rick L Weathermon (Wyoming), [General Session 26] **PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS AT THE DMZ SITE (48PL1794): A SERIES OF ROCKSHELTER AND TERRACE OCCUPATIONS IN EASTERN WYOMING**. The DMZ Rockshelters site is located within the southern portion of the Wyoming Military Department's Camp Guernsey Joint Training Area near the Hartville Uplift in eastern Wyoming. Previous archaeological work in the area identified a single small surface lithic scatter above a 600 meter long cliff face. Fieldwork undertaken by UW Anthropology in 2014 identified multiple collapsed and extant rockshelters and associated terrace deposits above, below, and along the cliff face. Preliminary testing indicates that the site was occupied sporadically from the Archaic through the Late Prehistoric time periods. A probable Canid burial was identified within one of the extant shelters. One of the more unique aspects of the site may come from its past geomorphological formational processes. Radio-carbon dates used in conjunction with geomorphology may allow for the recreation of past landscapes and provide additional insights into the use of the area by prehistoric peoples.

Carter, John, see Taylor, Nicole

Cast, Robert (THPO, Caddo Nation), [Symposium 1] **CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS AND PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE: SOME DISTINCT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE WICHITA AND CADDO CULTURAL TRADITIONS**. This paper will explore some of the unique differences between the cultural traditions of the



Wichita and the Caddo tribes. These distinctions will be shown through a "preponderance of the evidence" standard as used by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Chandler, Kaitlyn, see Zedeno, Maria Nieves

Chodoronek, Michael (Nebraska), Luke Hittner (Nebraska), Matthew Douglass (Nebraska), Dennis Kuhnel (US Forest Service), Dennis Pry (US Forest Service), [Poster Session 12] **THE ARTIFACT ROADSHOW: A THREE-DIMENSIONAL APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONALLY BASED DIGITAL COMPARATIVE COLLECTIONS**. Recent advancements in 3D technologies allow for the precise recordation of artifacts and their subsequent storage and manipulation in a digital format. The 2014 Artifact Roadshow became a testing ground for the application of these techniques with private collections. Two three-dimensional imaging techniques were applied at the 2014 Artifact Roadshow at the Hudson-Meng Education and Research Center. The purpose of this research is to produce analytical images and models of personal collections of local artifacts to create a database of pre-historic stone tool diversity of the greater Western Nebraska landscape that can aid in understanding of the broader culture history of the area. Photogrammetry software allows for the user to produce a three-dimensional image through a series of purposefully angled pictures of the object, large features being the prime target. Three dimensional scanning is a technique that allows for more detailed, analytical, product that can substitute for the actual artifact when conducting research.

Chodoronek, Michael, see Hittner, Luke

Chodoronek, Michael, see Hittner, Luke

Clauter, Jody (Wyoming State Archaeologist Office), [General Session 26] **USING ASSOCIATED RECORDS TO FACILITATE NEW RESEARCH: RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT THE ELK MOUNTAIN SITE (48CR301)**. The Elk Mountain site (48CR301), also called the Garrett Allen site, is located in south-central Wyoming in the Carbon Basin. Excavations commenced every year from 1969 until 1980 and were highly productive. Recovered artifacts included ceramics, manos, metates, lithic debris, tools, and faunal remains. Despite its productivity, a site report, site map



showing the extent of all excavations, and artifact analyses were never completed. In 2014, Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist personnel began fieldwork at 48CR301 in order to relocate the earlier excavations, generate a topographic site map, determine the feasibility of future research, and explore a collections-based approach to excavation using associated records on file at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository. Along with discussing the 2014 excavation results, this presentation shows how items like catalog cards, candid photographs taken by crew members, and field notes are important for facilitating new excavations at previously investigated sites.

Collins, Kate E, see Morgan, Hannah M

Collins, Michael B (Texas State), C Andrew Speer (Texas State), [General Session 21] SPECIALIZED VS GENERIC APPROACHES TO CHIPPED STONE PROJECTILE POINT PRODUCTION IN THE PREHISTORIC RECORD OF CENTRAL TEXAS, 13,500 TO 300 B.P. Manufacture of chipped stone projectile points results in reduction debris as a byproduct consisting of flakes, broken or discarded preforms, fragments of points broken during manufacture, microflakes, and shatter. Careful study of this debris in concert with finished points and informed by experimental replication produces detailed reconstructions of the production behavior of prehistoric knappers. We present a case study of multiple production behaviors over the past 13,500 years in Central Texas and report that these fall into two distinct groups, specialized and generic. Specialized production follows an extended sequence of distinctive techniques that must be successfully executed in order to produce the desired finished product; a well-known example is the specialized Folsom preform set up for fluting early in the reduction sequence. Generic production lacks these necessary anticipatory steps, such that preforms of multiple finished types are essentially interchangeable. The implications and correlates of this behavior are discussed.

Collins, Michael B, see Speer, Charles A

Cooley, Delaney (Iowa), Melody Pope (Iowa), [Poster Symposium 23] MICROWEAR ANALYSIS OF SCRAPERS FROM SCOTT COUNTY, KANSAS (SITE 14SC409). During Kansas' Protohistoric period, Scott County was home to a dynamic



population experiencing significant cultural shifts due to the migration of groups in to and around the Great Plains. This research examines the lithic assemblage from site 14SC409 in hopes of contributing to a greater understanding of economic and subsistence practices occurring within the community at this time. An initial inventory based on macroscopic and morphological observations reveals a significant reliance on scrapers. Use wear analysis reveals the use of these tools to work hide and bone, while select debitage analysis indicates the use of these unmodified pieces for cutting and butchering meat. The combination of morphological and microwear evidence suggests the site was primarily used for hide processing, which is consistent with historical reports of Dismal River Apache occupying Scott County after being displaced by European colonization.

Cordova, Anna (Colorado, Colorado Springs), Roche Lindsey (Colorado, Colorado Springs), [Poster Session 11] PALEOINDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN AN URBAN SETTING ON THE UCCS CAMPUS: SITE 5EP3012 AT AUSTIN BLUFFS ON THE SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO HIGH PLAINS. The rapidly expanding University of Colorado at Colorado Springs (UCCS) campus has demanded fairly intense archaeological investigations at Austin Bluffs in Colorado Springs. The varying ecological topography of the landform, probable prehistoric contact springs, and lithic resources among other things, has attracted people seemingly throughout most of the known human occupations of the North America. In 2008 UCCS faculty started investigations of the 5EP3012 Plains Woodland (1500 BP) and Late Prehistoric occupations, located in a sand dune that was deposited during the 10,000± BP dune movements on the High Plains. During the 2012 field season we discovered hints of a component underneath this dune (thus dating to 10,000 BP or earlier) and our primary objectives this 2014 field season was to confirm this stratigraphic potential. This presentation will discuss the context of this unidentified PaleoIndian component.

Cordova, Anna, see Lindsey, Roche

Cory, Mackenzie J (Wyoming), [Poster Symposium 16] TIPI RING SEASONALITY BASED ON ROCK MASS: INVESTIGATING LATE HOLOCENE OCCUPATION OF THE HELL GAP



VALLEY. Paleoindian deposits in the Hell Gap Valley have been studied for the past 60 years. While much information has been gained from these investigations, there have been virtually no inquiries into the later encampments in the valley. This presentation is one in a series that addresses this shortcoming. Specifically my goal is to address one set of tipi rings (48GO556) and tests the seasonality of their use based on the mass of the associated rocks. I suggest that in an area such as Hell Gap, where there are plentiful lithic resources, humans will choose larger rocks to weigh down the edges of tipis during the winter months. This is the conclusion of a two part project involving the resurvey and basic analysis of the Hell Gap tipi rings.

Cory, Mackenzie J (Wyoming), Session 16 Organizer

Cox, Matthew (SWCA Environmental Consultants), [Poster Session 24] PIPELINES AND PATENTS: REDISCOVERING NORTH DAKOTA'S HOMESTEADS IN THE BAKKEN OIL FIELD. The 17,500 miles of oil and gas pipeline now existing in the Bakken Oil Field has facilitated the archaeological inventory of vast portions of western North Dakota. Since the oil boom began in 2008, the number of homesteads recorded in the region has increased in direct proportion to the number of pipelines constructed. As archaeologists follow the miles and miles of pipeline survey corridors, they have been able to discover artifacts and features left behind by early homesteaders within what is now the Bakken Oil Field. Combining these discoveries with historical land patents from the General Land Office and other sources, archaeologists have been able to gain new insights into the homesteading of North Dakota. Section by section, the Bakken pipeline inventories have helped to tell the story of early North Dakota homesteaders with some sections revealing fortune while others tell of hardship and tragedy.

Crowsbreast, Elgin, see Harty, Jennifer L

Davis, Megan, see Warner, Emily

Day, Zachary (Nebraska), LuAnn Wandsnider (Nebraska), Matthew Douglass (Nebraska), [Poster Session 5] X-RAY DIFFRACTION OF CENTRAL PLAINS TRADITION CERAMICS: SOURCING INTERACTIONS. Recent research questions the long-held idea that populations responsible for what archaeologists term the Central



Plains tradition (CPT) were organized in small villages with distinct borders, instead suggesting a more fluid distribution of autonomous farmsteads following major streams throughout the Central Plains. This prompts various questions surrounding the interaction amongst these CPT populations with emphasis on the scale, degree and nature of the interaction. To begin examining this issue of interaction, we focus on developing procedures using X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) to obtain detailed compositional data allowing us to differentiate ceramic sources from deposits in the Nebraska Sand Hills. This methodology is designed to be minimally destructive, while achieving accurate and replicable results using new innovations in XRD technology. This new generation XRD methodology will help us examine the distributions of CPT ceramics, and by extension, the broader interactions amongst CPT communities and populations.

De Vore, Steven L (National Park Service), Austin Butterfield (National Park Service), Kyle Sass (National Park Service), [Poster Session 5] **GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE COLD SPRINGS SITE ALONG THE PONY EXPRESS NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL, NEBRASKA.** Following a metal detector inventory by the University of Nebraska archaeological field school, archeologists from the Midwest Archeological Center of the National Park Service conducted geophysical investigations of the Pony Express relay station at the Cold Springs site, 25LN75, in Lincoln County, Nebraska. Two areas identified by the metal detection inventory as building locations and trail swales were investigated with magnetic and resistance survey techniques. The results provided complementary data on the building locations associated with the relay station and on the trail swales associated with the overland Oregon and California trails.

De Vore, Steven L, see Staggs, Holly

Doepfner, Caitlin N (Oklahoma, Oklahoma Archaeological Survey), Cameron D Benton (Oklahoma), Mary E Brinkley (Oklahoma), Scott W. Hammerstedt (Oklahoma), [Poster Symposium 4] **ARCHITECTURAL COMPARISONS FROM SPIRO'S LOWER TERRACE.** Spiro, located along the Arkansas River in eastern Oklahoma, was primarily occupied between ca. A.D. 1200-1400. It occupies two landforms, called the Upper Terrace and Lower Terrace. Spiro is renowned for its mound formations, especially Craig and Ward mounds located on the Lower Terrace. Works



Projects Administration (WPA) crews conducted excavations from 1936-1941, exposing a handful of nearby buildings discovered with an extensive surface survey. Between 2011-2014, the University of Oklahoma conducted geophysical survey and targeted excavations to better understand the non-mound occupation of Spiro. This survey revealed over 80 anomalies that represent potential buildings, including four on the Lower Terrace. In October 2013, and again in May 2014, University of Oklahoma faculty and students conducted salvage excavations of those structures in danger of erosion from a nearby stream. This poster will provide a comparison of the buildings uncovered by the WPA to those recently excavated by the University of Oklahoma.

Dolan, Brennan J (Iowa Department of Transportation), Douglas W Jones (State Historic Preservation Office of Iowa), [Symposium 2] **HITTING THE BRAKES: LESSONS FOR THE AGE[NCIE]S FROM A PREHISTORIC CULTURAL LANDSCAPE.** Data recovery excavations at the Pierson Creek Site (13WD130) and the Yaremko Site (13WD134) present new data for our understanding of cultural landscapes. This paper focuses on initial discovery of these sites, interactions between consulting parties, and lessons learned for future applications. While a part of this prehistoric cultural landscape had been known to the professional archaeological community in Iowa for decades, the lessons learned from these excavations have forced us to reexamine how we go about identifying cultural landscapes. Holistic consulting relationships are discussed in light of the discovery of this complex prehistoric cultural landscape, and suggestions for future identification of similar sites are offered.

Domeischel, Jenna (Oklahoma), Leland Bement (Oklahoma), Scott Hammerstedt (Oklahoma), [General Session 10] **IDENTIFICATION OF BURIAL CONTEXTS USING GEOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES IN SOUTHWESTERN OKLAHOMA.** The creation of reservoirs through the damming of rivers has long been known to cause the erosion of archaeological materials from prehistoric camps and burials. The Lake Altus project in southwestern Oklahoma utilizes geophysical methods to locate high-risk sites prior to exposure. In addition to three geophysical methods, (gradiometry, electrical resistivity, and ground-penetrating radar) point plotting, surface collection, and metal detection are also employed. Twenty-eight areas were pinpointed for testing, predominantly through the use of gradiometry and ground-penetrating radar. The results of this



testing will assist in determining a future protocol for dealing with reservoir sites and burial recovery in this region.

Douglass, Matthew, see Chodoronek, Michael

Douglass, Matthew, see Day, Zachary

Douglass, Matthew, see Hittner, Luke

Douglass, Matthew, see Hittner, Luke

Dowd, Elsbeth L (Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History), [Symposium 6] **SOUTH OF SPIRO: COMPARING RITUAL STRUCTURES AT SOL THOMPSON (34LF16) AND CRAIG MOUND**. South of Spiro, the Poteau River flows north out of the Ouachita Mountains to join the Arkansas River. One of its tributaries, Fourche Maline Creek, is lined with numerous sites that are best-known for Woodland components, with thick black middens and heavy grog-tempered pottery. A number of sites with late prehistoric components that are contemporary to Spiro are also present, though. One of these sites, Sol Thompson (34Lf16), has intriguing features that suggest ritual practices. This paper examines these features in the context of Caddoan archaeology, with a special look at the crematory basin under Craig Mound.

Drass, Richard R (Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Oklahoma), Susan Vehik (Oklahoma), Stephen Perkins (Oklahoma State), [Symposium 20] **BAFFLED? ENTRYWAYS TO WICHITA FORTIFICATIONS**. Wichita groups built forts within villages as early as 1500 and continued to construct forts until at least 1850. Historic information on Wichita forts is extremely limited, basically consisting of a few brief accounts of a fort at the Taovaya village, now known as the Longest site (34JF1), on the Red River. Excavations for over a decade at the Bryson-Paddock site, 34KA5, on the Arkansas River have revealed characteristics of an earlier fort and work in the summer of 2014 focused on a possible entryway. Entryways are the weakest points in a fort's defenses, and, with the use of horses for raiding as early as the 1600s, defenders may have needed baffles or some other measure to limit direct entry into forts. The 2014 work in conjunction with magnetic surveys of other Wichita forts provides some insights into how the Wichita constructed and secured entry into their forts.



Drass, Richard R (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Session 20
Organizer

Duncan, Marjorie (Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Oklahoma), Paul Benefield (Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History), [General Session 7] **LITHIC HEAT-TREATING EXPERIMENTS ON THE SOUTHERN PLAINS**. Beginning as early as 6000 years ago, foragers on the Southern Plains thermally altered the best lithic materials available to them. To understand how these materials were altered, the temperature differences by material type, and the method to obtain the best results, a series of 19 experimental fires were built in the winter of 2011. This paper will present the experimental methods and results for six prehistorically used lithics – Frisco, Florence, Georgetown Edwards, Fort Hood Edwards, Keokuk, and John's Valley Quartzite.

Duncan, Marjorie (Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Oklahoma), [General Session 7] Chair

Early, Ann M (Arkansas Archeological Survey), [Symposium 1] **MY HOUSE IS YOUR HOUSE: ARCHITECTURAL BLUEPRINTS AND ARKANSAS RIVER VALLEY CONNECTIONS**. The built environment both structures interpersonal and group behavior patterns and reveals the landscape of commonly held cultural traditions. Architectural remains from Spiro and its Arkansas River Valley neighbors have long provided information used in characterizing Native local traditions and relationships with neighboring societies. The growing body of recent information about late prehistoric architectural practices north, east, and south of the Spiro locale offers insights into common ancestral and contemporary traditions. This has particular relevance to long standing debates about the relationship between Spiro and its neighbors and communities to the south in the heartland of the greater Caddo area.

Engel, Damita, see Banks, Kimball

Engel, Damita, see Kulevsky, Andrea



Evans, Chaz (Archaeological Conservancy), [GENERAL Session 3] **CREATIVE MITIGATION AND THE POWER OF CONSERVATION.** The Archaeological Conservancy has been involved in a number of complex and rewarding mitigative processes where unexpected outcomes of compliance, have resulted in the creation of a number of archeological preserves. "Cultural Resource Banking" should be considered the "new normal", as a means of doing business, and having a preservation component in every project should be considered. The mechanics are simple and we can show you how to do that. Many of the recent projects have resulted in a tremendous savings to all of the parties involved, and more importantly, have resulted in preservation of our dwindling cultural resources.

Fallon, Maisy, see Warner, Emily

Ferris, Kade, see Harty, Jennifer L

Finley, Judson B, see McGrath, Ryan

Fisher, Jr, John W, see Forney, Meghan J

Forney, Meghan J (Oklahoma), John W Fisher, Jr (Montana State), [Poster Session 28] **ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE BRIDGER MOUNTAINS: A MULTI-SCALAR CHIPPED STONE ANALYSIS.** The Pre-Contact era cultural resources of the Bridger Mountains in southwestern Montana, like other montane sites, face a growing threat of damage and destruction by tourists and hikers. In an effort to mitigate this destruction, we have employed a multi-scalar lithic analysis on the available data to produce a richer understanding of how the mountains were used in the past. The results of our analysis indicate that interesting differences exist in raw material types found at different scales that might relate to varying site types across the mountain landscape, and can be used to guide future research in the Bridger Mountains and similar mountains as well as guide management of the mountains' cultural resources.

Forney, Megan J, see Smith Bonnie

Fosha, Michael (SD Archaeological Research Center), Linea Sundstrom (Morning Star Consulting), [General Session 14] **TIE CREEK**



BRAG SHEETS, HARDING COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA. In 1878, two bison hunters discovered a scaffold burial on Tie Creek, a tributary of the Little Missouri River in Harding County, South Dakota. Among the items removed from the tree burial were beaded sandals and a book of ledger art. While the majority of the art depicts battle and skirmish events, there are a large number of unique images reflecting religion or myths.

Fosha, Michael (SD Archaeological Research Center), Session 14 Chair

Foster, Lance M (Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska), [Symposium 2] **MAHAGAXE (EARTH-SCRATCHING): CULTURAL AND RITUAL LANDSCAPES OF THE CHIWERE AND DHEGIHA SIOUANS.** In order to assist with the efforts to understand and interpret the new cosmogram sites in northwest Iowa, an Iowa (Ioway) tribal scholar and THPO introduces what is known about the cultural landscapes (archaeological and ethnographic) of the Chiwere (Iowa(y), Otoe, Missouria) and northern Dhegiha Siouans (Omaha, Ponca) in the tallgrass prairie region where the new sites have been found. This overview explores ritual landscape features, cultural and natural elements, and archetypical ethnogeographies.

Frison, George C (Wyoming), George Zeimens (Independent), Dennis Stanford (Smithsonian), Marcel Kornfeld (Wyoming), Danny N Walker (Wyoming State Archaeologists Office), [General Session 27] **PALEOINDIAN RED OCHRE MINING AT THE POWARS II SITE IN SOUTHEAST WYOMING.** Wayne Powars was a member of Frank H. H. Roberts' field crew at the Lindenmeier site in 1935. In 1939, Powars was hired at the Sunrise Iron Ore Mine in Southeast Wyoming. Powars was drafted and spent WWII at the Pentagon in Washington D.C. In 1980 he brought a collection of Paleoindian points to Dennis Stanford at the Smithsonian claiming he collected them along the 1.5 km. long railroad between Hartville and Sunrise. The locations was revealed when Powars returned to the area in 1986 and found his site about to be destroyed by Abandoned Mine Reclamation work. Fast action saved the site that was believed to be a Paleoindian red ochre mine base don diagnostic point types from Clovis to Frederick. Preliminary work in 2014 adds support to the site being the largest known Paleoindian red ochre mine in North America.

Frison, George C, see Kornfeld, Marcel



Gardner, Dudley, see Walker, Danny

Garhart, Zach (Wyoming), Brooke Mankin (Wyoming), [Poster Symposium 16] DITCH CREEK ROCK SHELTER: THE 2013 AND 2014 INVESTIGATIONS. Ditch Creek rockshelter is located on private land in the southern Bighorn Basin along a permanent stream. A Clovis projective point was found by the landowner, an avocational archaeologist, within the shelter sediment. This recovery encouraged the University of Wyoming archaeologist to join the landowner in further excavations in 2004 and investigation continued periodically through 2014. In 2014 several surveys of the area surrounding the shelter were conducted including a geomorphic investigation of Ditch Creek terraces. This poster focuses on the 2013 and 2014 excavation and survey results which include Late Prehistoric, Archaic, and Paleoindian artifacts.

Garhart, Zach, see Thornhill, Cassidee

Garnett, Justin, see Whittaker, John C

Gilchrist, Clint, see Walker, Danny

Goulding, James, see Schmitz, Nicholas

Grantham, Larry (Gauss Archaeology, LLC), [General Session 8] THE OLD FORT AND OTHER ONEOTA EARTHWORKS IN THE MIDWEST: PROBLEMS AND AN EVALUATION OF FUNCTION. There are a number of earthwork directly or indirectly attributable to Oneota groups in the upper Midwest (i.e the Missouri and the Iowa). Wood (1970) did an admirable job in demonstrating that the Old Fort was Oneota and not Middle Woodland as Chapman had speculated. Later, Gary Leaf (1976), using a hypothetico-deductive approach, outlined the possibilities and the implications for the function of the Old Fort. We will reexamine these criteria and the implications for the function of the Old Fort and arrive at a very different conclusion.

Griffin, Matthew (Eastern New Mexico/Chickasaw Nation), [Symposium 20] LONGEST GUNFLINTS: INDICATORS OF THE CHANGING TRADE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND THE WICHITA IN PROTO-HISTORIC



OKLAHOMA. This study investigates the change in of French-Wichita trade as the Wichita moved from the Arkansas River to the Red River. Upon contact with French in 1719, the Wichita began a trade relationship with the French. In 1750, the Wichita moved south to the Red River. The proposed reasons for this move were to be closer to the trade centers of the French. This investigation is designed to identify changes between the French-Wichita trade network that occurred during this move. An increase in frequency of gunflints would be an indicator of increased trade. Gunflints were introduced by Europeans with the flintlock firearms and are present at both the Arkansas River sites and Longest site. By looking at the changes in frequency of the gunflints from the earlier Arkansas River sites and the later Longest Site it is possible to identify the changes in the French-Wichita trade network.

Grund, Brigid (Wyoming), [Poster Symposium 16] **DEVELOPMENTS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOIL MICROBIOLOGY: STUDIES FROM HELL GAP, WYOMING.** There are up to billions of viable microorganisms (including fungi and bacteria) living in every gram of soil. The relative abundance of different microbial groups is affected by environmental and anthropogenic variables including soil compaction, climate, soil age, and organic matter. Archaeologically-oriented studies of paleosol microorganisms are in their infancy, and soil scientists rarely study microbes in diachronic context throughout a soil chronosequence. Hell Gap, Wyoming, is an ideal site for conducting archaeological soil microbe studies since it contains deposited sediments from thousands of years of occupation within the Locality I Witness Block as well as distinctive indoor/outdoor spaces demarcated by numerous tipi rings southwest of Locality I. This poster reports the results of three studies at Hell Gap investigating microbes for use in paleoclimatic reconstruction, dating, and activity area identification. The activity area samples are compared to ethnoarchaeological soil data collected from a nomadic campsite in northern Mongolia.

Grunwald, Allison (Wyoming), [Poster Symposium 16] **FROZEN FOOD OR SURPLUS SPOILS? INTERPRETING THE CARTER/KERR-MCGEE BISON KILL.** Though excavated in 1977, the complete faunal and taphonomic analysis of the Paleoindian bison bonebed at Carter/Kerr-McGee began in earnest one year ago. The documentation, excavation, and analysis of plaster casts of articulations have been completed, and analysis of boxed



remains is currently underway. Comparisons with other Paleoindian bison bonebeds suggests that CKM was the site of a mass kill of about 50 bison. While the gourmet butchery style of carcass processing certainly took place at CKM, bone fragmentation analysis suggests that the bonebed was also the location of a frozen meat cache, indicating that not all surplus portions of meat and marrow went to waste. With this study we address questions of Paleoindian subsistence, mobility, food storage, and economy. Additionally, the analysis will contribute significant data to our understanding of Quaternary bison morphology and evolution.

Grunwald, Allison (Wyoming), Session 22 Organizer

Guccione, Margaret (Arkansas), [General Session 19] **IMPACT OF MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI AND RED RIVER ALLUVIAL STYLES ON THE GEOARCHEOLOGY OF THE VALLEYS.** Prehistoric site distribution in the lower Missouri, Red, and Mississippi Rivers reflects the impact of alluvial style on settlement strategies, site preservation, and site identification. Prehistoric human occupation of the narrow Missouri valley is only 0.061 sites/km². Additional sites are likely buried on the floodplain and within alluvial/colluvial fans. Occupation of the lower Red and Mississippi rivers was more extensive than the Missouri River and site density is 0.274 and 0.277 sites/km² respectively. Many sites are along the active meander belt of the Red River and many more were eroded by rapid channel migration. High sedimentation rates suggest buried sites are along an abandoned meander belt. Compared to the Red River, most surface sites in the Mississippi valley are along abandoned meander belts in the floodplain and on undissected terraces which have rarely flooded since abandonment. Only a few sites are along the frequently flooded active meander belt and backswamp.

Guinard, Adam W, see Carroll, Sean

Hammerstedt, Scott W (Oklahoma), Sheila Bobalik Savage (Oklahoma Archaeological Society), [Symposium 1] **THE USE OF COLOR AND DIRECTIONAL SYMBOLISM AT SPIROAN SITES IN THE ARKANSAS RIVER DRAINAGE.** Color and directional symbolism were important components of the ritual beliefs and practices of Southeastern and Plains prehistoric societies. This paper examines the use of color and directionality at a number of Spiroan



mound sites in the Arkansas Valley in eastern Oklahoma. Artifacts, mound construction, and structure orientation will be discussed. We then draw on ethnohistoric descriptions to illustrate the role of color and directionality in Spiroan ritual life.

Hammerstedt, Scott W (Oklahoma), Sessions 1, 4, 6 Organizer

Hammerstedt, Scott W, see Doepfner, Caitlin N

Hammerstedt, Scott, see Domeischel, Jenna

Hammerstedt, Scott, see Lockhart, Jami J

Hammerstedt, Scott, see Regnier, Amanda

Harty, Jennifer L (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants), Kade Ferris (THPO, Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians), Elgin Crowsbreast (THPO, Mandan, Hidatsa, & Arikara Nation), [General Session 25] TRIBALLY INFORMED SITE INTERPRETATION: A BACK TO BASICS ANTHROPOLOGICAL APPROACH. Tribal knowledge can be a great asset to site interpretation. Site 32WI1378 was originally recorded as an anomalous stone feature site on the Northern Plains. The authors revisited the site to fully investigate the unusual "crescent moon" shaped features and conduct a thorough recording of all the features. During the course of the investigation, an elder from the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation was brought to the site to provide additional thoughts on the potential function of the various features. Traditional knowledge carried by the MHA elder led to identification of the site as the location of a Painted Stick/Imitating Buffalo ceremonial site. Ethnographic/historical research, combined with traditional knowledge and language had provided a deeper, more meaningful interpretation of the site, including an NRHP eligible recommendation.

Harty, Jennifer L (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants), Session 25 Chair

Hashman, Patrick, see Whittaker, John C

Henning, Dale R (Illinois State Museum & Smithsonian), R Eric Hollinger (Smithsonian), [General Session 21] CATLINITE QUARRYING AND DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS CA AD 1300-



1700. Mining, processing and exchange of catlinite appears to have been dominated by Oneota people living in northwest Iowa from AD 1300 to 1700. While many smaller catlinite objects were exchanged, incised tablets and disk bowl pipes stand out as unique and highly desirable objects. Locations where manufacture took place are identified and the patterns of distribution are discussed. Incised tablets are found where ancestral Chiwere-speakers lived; the disk bowl pipes are more broadly distributed; examples are found at sites in the Midwest, the eastern Plains, the American Southeast and northeast into southeastern Canada. Some explanatory hypotheses are offered.

Heredos, Jacob, see Scheiber, Laura L

Hill, Matthew E, see Bernemann, Amanda

Hill, David, see Trabert, Sarah

Hill, Matthew E (Iowa), Sarah Trabert (Iowa), Margaret Beck (Iowa), [Poster Symposium 23] BACKGROUND AND CHRONOLOGY OF THREE DISMAL RIVER ASPECT SITES IN SCOTT COUNTY, KANSAS. More than 115 years ago researchers identified a most unusual find for western Kansas: a seven room masonry pueblo. This discovery led a number of archaeologists over the years to investigate this site (14SC1) and two contemporary sites (14SC304 and 14SC409) in the area of the pueblo. While no systematic overview of these sites have ever been published, available information suggests these localities represent contemporary co-residents of migrants from the Rio Grande Pueblos and indigenous Dismal River Aspect populations. Through artifact cross dating it has been estimated that these sites were occupied at roughly the time of the Pueblo Revolt in the late 17th century. Our work over the last several years has included a systematic reanalysis of prior collections, new fieldwork, ceramic sourcing, and radiometric dating of these sites. This poster will summarize our conclusions concerning the age and occupational sequence at these three Dismal River Aspect sites.

Hill, Matthew E (Iowa), Session 23 Organizer

Hill, Matthew E (Iowa), [Symposium 13] PLAINS BISON HUNTERS: SHAPING OUR VIEWS OF THE SETTLEMENT AND LAND



USE OF FIRST AMERICANS. The archaeological sites to first definitively establish human presence of the Americas during the Ice Ages were located on the Great Plains. These sites, which revolutionized our concepts of the timing of the peopling of the Americas, were primarily bison or mammoth kill localities. The fact that these formative sites were kill localities was an accident; they could potentially have been camps or some other type of site. This accident of history has shaped our conception of first peoples' land use and subsistence for decades. This paper considers the history of archaeological thought on the First Americans, describing how Plains archaeology shaped the direction of research for decades. It also considers how Plains Paleoindian sites still have the potential to teach us a great deal about the peopling of the Americas.

Hill, Matthew G, see Neff, Matthew

Hilliard, Jerry (Arkansas Archeological Survey), Devin Pettigrew (Arkansas), [Poster Session 11] **BLUFFS OF THE ANCESTORS.** For thousands of years prior to the Late Woodland period Native Americans buried their dead in bluff shelters and caves in the Ozark Mountains. During the Mississippi period (ca. 900 – 1600 A.D.) these same sites continued to be used as burial places but with notable differences. Large bluffs overlooking the White River became mortuary houses. Marine shell artifacts were buried with multiple individuals in some bluffs and caves along the White River and its tributaries – especially in the vicinity of mound centers. Individual expression in terms of associated grave goods seems to have been the norm for bluff shelter burials throughout the Mississippi period, especially those located far from mound centers. The common theme may have been a desire, if not emphasis, to bury relatives at a place where the ancestors resided and also buried their dead.

Hittner, Luke (Nebraska) [Special Session 18] **COLOR BY NUMBERS: A QUANTITATIVE UV ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY.** This presentation will focus on a non-destructive, quantitative methodology that is able to determine raw material source in lithic technologies. Using ultraviolet fluorescence and color imaging software, statistical comparisons of color between raw material with known sources (Knife River Flint and White River Group Silicates) and an Alberta projectile point from the Hudson-Meng site were performed to determine an objective probable



source. Furthermore, results from this methodology shows a significant difference between both Knife River Flint and WRGS Scenic Chalcedony. These results are important due to their macroscopic similarity under white light. This presentation will also compare the results of this experiment to other sourcing studies done regarding Knife River Flint and White River Group Silicates. Concluding statements will examine current research being done on a more extensive comparative collection of Knife River Flint and White River Group Silicates.

Hittner, Luke (Nebraska), Michael Chodoronek (Nebraska), Matthew Douglass (Nebraska), Dennis Kuhnel (US Forest Service), Dennis Pry (US Forest Service), [Poster Session 12] **ALLIES IN ARCHAEOLOGY: A PILOT STUDY IN COLLABORATIVE PUBLIC OUTREACH AND DIGITAL HERITAGE THROUGH THE HUDSON-MENG ARTIFACT ROADSHOW.** There are practical and ethical issues in the private collection of American Indian Artifacts, yet these collections exist, public interest is high, and avocational archaeologists continue to collect artifacts on a private lands. What role then do professional archaeologists play in this process? During the summers of 2013 and 2014, four separate ‘Artifact Roadshows’ were hosted by the Nebraska National Forests & Grasslands at the Hudson-Meng Education and Research Center. The ‘Artifact Roadshow’ was a collaborative event that featured professional archaeologists from the United States Forest Service and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln who volunteered their time and resource knowledge to members of the interested public that may have artifacts in their possession. The concept of the ‘Artifact Roadshow’ was planned to generate public interest and facilitate educational opportunities about archaeological values and cultural stewardship. The ‘Artifact Roadshow’ proved to be a success in addressing a shared interest in the past.

Hittner, Luke (Nebraska), Michael Chodoronek (Nebraska), Matthew Douglass (Nebraska), Christopher Rowe (US Forest Service), [Poster Session 5] **OUTSIDE THE QUARRY: SECONDARY SOURCES OF LITHIC RAW MATERIAL IN THE OGLALA AND BUFFALO GAP NATIONAL GRASSLANDS.** Lithic raw material sourcing is an important factor when considering the movement of prehistoric groups on the High Plains. Primary lithic raw material sources like Hartville Uplift Chert or Knife River Flint are well known and documented as major players in the economy of



prehistoric plains groups. This poster identifies secondary lithic raw material sources within the Chamberlain Pass formation in the Oglala and Buffalo Gap National Grassland. These secondary geologic sources contain a large variability of raw materials, some of which could be considered similar to more well documented lithic material sources. In order to avoid possible confusion when sourcing archaeological sites based on lithic material source, it is important to note that these 'look-alikes' exist and how to identify between them and the more well documented primary sources. An exploratory analysis of the attributes of these secondary materials and their relation to their primary source counterparts is examined.

Hittner, Luke, see Chodoronek, Michael

Hofman, Jack (Kansas), [General Session 27] CLOVIS ACTIVITY IN THE OSAGE CUESTA REGION OF SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS. Documentation of Clovis sites and artifacts in southeastern Kansas has been limited with only brief distributional summaries, occasional references to specific finds, and terse descriptions published. Documentation of Clovis points from sites in Wilson County, Kansas provides new details about Clovis use of the region and clues to site-specific activities. Description and discussion of Clovis materials from the Cutsinger-Bailey site (14WN388), a probable Clovis cache, and other Clovis finds from the area provides substantive new information about Clovis period activities in the Osage Cuesta region. Consideration of lithic materials provides some clues as to movement or interaction extending well outside the region including the Ozark uplift and the High Plains. The importance of surface collections and long term study of specific sites is highlighted.

Hofman, Jack (Kansas), Session 27 Chair

Hofman, Jack, see Baker, Nate

Holen, Kathleen (Center for American Paleolithic Research), Steven R Holen (Center for American Paleolithic Research), [General Session 7] ANALYSIS OF NOTCHES ON LARGE PREY ANIMAL BONES: EXPERIMENTAL REPLICATION AND MUSEUM COLLECTIONS RESEARCH. Notches produced by dynamic loading on large prey animal limb bones have been interpreted as



taphonomic evidence of human-induced percussion technology, however; equifinality and limited reference samples of impact-fractured bones create challenges to interpretation. Here we discuss the results of experimental replication of notches on proboscidean and bovid limb bones made by dynamic and static breakage methods to test the validity of notch measurements in identifying human technology. Comparison of experimental samples demonstrated quantitative and statistically significant differences in dynamic and static notch shape as measured from the cortical view. The referential notch shape samples were used to differentiate static from dynamic notches found in archaeological and paleontological assemblages of proboscidean and camelid bones. These results support this notch shape measurement methodology as an adjunct line of evidence for testing the hypothesis that humans were present in the Americas during and before the Last Glacial Maximum.

Holen, Steven R, see Holen, Kathleen

Hollenback, Kacy L, see Roos, Christopher

Hollinger, R Eric, see Henning, Dale R

Holt, Nico (Wyoming), [Poster Symposium 16] IS THERE REALLY SUCH A THING AS "IN SITU"? HORIZONTAL ANALYSIS AT HELL GAP. For any archaeological excavation finding and recovering artifacts in situ is vital for understanding site formation process. Ideally we wish to excavate a preserved living space of past peoples and interpret activities that occurred. However, numerous factors intervene between a lived space and the final structure of the excavated distribution of artifact and feature. Using standard Paleolithic site (in Europe) mapping techniques and technologies I investigate the reality of a late Paleoindian "living floor" at the Hell Gap site in southeast Wyoming.

Holt, Nico, see Schmitz, Nicholas

Horowitz, Mark, see Yaworsky, William

Horton, Elizabeth (Arkansas Archeological Survey), [Symposium 1] NEW THREADS OF RESEARCH FROM OLD COLLECTIONS: TECHNIQUE, STYLE, AND ICONOGRAPHY IN BASKETRY AND TEXTILES FROM CRAIG MOUND AT SPIRO. During the



1930s looting of Craig Mound at Spiro, substantial quantities of well-preserved perishable artifacts including basketry and textiles were recovered (and lost). Significant collections of these materials are now curated at multiple museums across the United States, but unlike durable artifacts from Craig Mound, the textiles and basketry had never been the subject of intensive, long-term, systematic analysis. The Craig Mound Perishable Project is intended to incorporate this rich record of fabrics, from basketry to cloth and more, into current research on the “Great Mortuary” at Spiro. This paper discusses several significant findings to date, including the identification of a specific type of sacred-use baskets, the petaca, or double woven, lidded baskets, as well as the ongoing study of design motifs and iconography used in late pre-Columbian Southeastern fabrics.

Jennings, Thomas (West Georgia), [Symposium 13] **FROM PRE-CLOVIS TO CLOVIS TO FOLSOM: IMAGINING A RELATIVE CHRONOLOGY OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE.** Folsom was once the oldest known archaeological complex in the Great Plains, and it was replaced by the discovery of Clovis. More recently, the discovery of older sites in and around the Plains demonstrates that a pre-Clovis record predates Clovis in the region. Archaeologists throughout the Plains continue to make great strides in reconstructing technological organization, settlement, and subsistence of each of these early Paleoindian complexes, though our knowledge of pre-Clovis lags agonizingly behind. While we distinguish pre-Clovis, Clovis, and Folsom complexes based on suites of technological characteristics, few studies have considered how changes in specific technological elements might have progressed within and between these complexes. In the spirit of this symposium and for this paper, I imagine a relative chronology of transitions in technologies from pre-Clovis to Clovis to Folsom, and I speculate on the development and decline of specific technological elements.

Jones, Douglas W, see Dolan, Brennan J

Jones, Geoffrey (Archaeo-Physics, LLC), Session 19 Chair

Jones, Geoffrey (Archaeo-Physics, LLC), [General Session 19] **MAGNETIC PROSPECTION FOR DATABLE MATERIALS.** Thermal features, such as hearths and burned structures, are often



detectable in magnetic surveys. These features are rich sources of archaeological data. In particular, thermal features are sought as sources of datable material. Most often this is carbon for radiometric dating, but they can also provide material to be dated by other techniques, including archaeomagnetism and thermoluminescence. Magnetic surveys can map many features across a site, and these can be targeted specifically for datable materials. This allows more samples to be collected efficiently and with minimal disturbance. The spatial dimension inherent in magnetic survey results can contextualize temporal data, especially on multicomponent sites. While magnetometry is not effective on every site, where it can be applied it has the potential to broaden the range of temporal questions that may be asked, and to help answer them more cheaply and in greater detail.

Jones, Geoffrey (Archaeo-Physics, LLC), David Maki (Archaeo-Physics, LLC), [Poster Session 5] **GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ON PREHISTORIC CAMPSITES: CASE STUDIES FROM THE EASTERN PLAINS PERIPHERY**. Prehistoric campsites can be difficult subjects for archaeological research. Campsites can be spatially extensive with very sparse distributions of artifacts and features, making it difficult to collect meaningful data in a cost-effective manner. Geophysical survey – and particularly magnetometry – can be very effective when brought to bear on the problems inherent in studying these sites. Sites that might be manifested only as lithic scatters to conventional methods may be found to have numerous features. Insights into site patterning and chronology may be gained that would otherwise remain opaque. Geophysical survey has become a standard part of the approach to prehistoric campsites on the western plains, but is underutilized on the eastern plains and prairies. Several case studies from the eastern plains periphery are presented here. They have been selected to illustrate the potential of geophysical survey on these sites, and the archaeological and environmental conditions that must be considered.

Jones, Geoffrey (Archaeo-Physics, LLC), Session 19 Chair

Jurney, David (Ozark-St. Francis National Forest), [General Session 10] **CAVE AND DARK ZONE ARCHEOLOGY IN THE ARKANSAS OZARKS**. Prehistoric use of the Arkansas Ozarks rockshelters and caves extends to the Late Paleoindian period, but was most extensive



during the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. There is evidence of use during the Mississippian period as well, as shown by the processional rock art of the Narrows site on the southern front overlooking the Arkansas River valley. I discuss the late semisedentary and Mississippian occupations of two sites along the White River, Stone County, AR, 3NW29 Salt Petre Cave, and 3ST70 Gustafson Cave. Physical remains of extinct and/or extirpated animals, passenger pigeon and bison are integrated into this discussion. Comparison are made between the rock art in the Narrows Rockshelter 3CW35, and the 1745 bison robe painted by the Quapaw or Osage.

Karr, Landon (Augustana), [General Session 26] **METHODS FOR AN IMPROVED MILL CREEK ZOOARCHAEOLOGY: A CASE STUDY FROM THE BREWSTER SITE.** Zooarchaeological analyses of Middle Missouri Plains village sites have traditionally focused on species lists and counts of minimum number of individuals. Frequently, the fractured and fragmented nature of large mammal bones at Middle Missouri sites has been interpreted as evidence of bone marrow and bone grease exploitation. Quantitative approaches to identifying bone fat exploitation and characterizing bone fracture patterns allow for more nuanced interpretations of the complex Middle Missouri period village sites of South Dakota and Northwest Iowa. The application of new methods to study the archaeofauna of the Brewster site allows for a reinterpretation of the site's animal economies. New data reveal a consistent pattern of bone fat exploitation at the Brewster site over time, suggest that bone fat exploitation was practiced as an occasional or seasonal activity at the site, and demonstrate the potential of these methods as a means of reinterpreting complex zooarchaeological assemblages.

Kay, Marvin (Arkansas), [General Session 19] **BRECKENRIDGE SHELTER, ARKANSAS, AND THE YOUNGER DRYAS.** Excavations by W. Raymond Wood and then by Ronald A. Thomas first exposed late glacial/early post-glacial archaeology in 1961 and 1962. In 2012 renewed excavations by Arkansas Archeological Survey personnel re-exposed 1960s test units of up to 3m thickness to further evaluate the unusually deep deposit and its stratigraphy; and to collect sediment, associated artifacts, and radiocarbon samples. Compared to Rodgers Shelter and Big Eddy, two well-dated alluvial archaeological sites in the western Ozark Highland of Missouri, Breckenridge Shelter is clearly of similar antiquity but



represents a high hill slope setting within the White River drainage. The basal talus cone of Breckenridge Shelter is reminiscent of the one at Rodgers Shelter, is capped by massive roof collapse that sealed artifacts and hearth features from later Holocene colluvium, and supports the earliest of two buried soils. Basal Breckenridge Shelter likely defines a Younger Dryas encampment, or encampments, by people who used two discrete technological systems--Dalton and Packard—that reflect the last of fluted and western stemmed point traditions in North America.

Keyser, James (Indigenous Cultures Preservation Society), Linea Sundstrom (Morning Star Consulting), [General Session 26] **THE ELK DREAMER SITE: THEMES OF CHANGE AND CONTINUITY IN NORTHERN PLAINS ROCK ART.** Located in southeastern Montana, site 24RB275 shows three episodes of rock art that span the last centuries of the Late Prehistoric and Historic periods. Early Crow artists at the site drew large, very detailed animals and a shield bearing warrior of the Timber Creek Style. Later Cheyenne artists drew the most elaborate Elk Dreamer figure so far known in rock art and then drew Biographic tradition horse and rider art that is some of the latest known on the Plains. These petroglyphs capture the changes in both iconography and ethnicity that swept across the Northern Plains after A.D. 1500.

Kickham, Kenneth, see Yaworsky, William

Kirkwood, Damian R (Wyoming), [Poster Session 28] **CLASSIFICATION OF THE STONE CIRCLE SITES FROM THE MOXA ARCH PROJECT: SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF STONE CIRCLES AND BIG GAME HUNTING.** In 2005, Houson-based EOG Resources proposed the Moxa Arch Infill project. The project consists of 1,800 natural gas wells covering 475,000 acres in the Unita, Sweetwater, and Lincoln counties located in southwest Wyoming. The stone circle sites from the Moxa Arch project are in proximity to big game migratory routes along the Green River and Blacks Fork River. The big game in the area includes: elk, mule deer, moose, and pronghorn. Using Kauffmann and Sawyer's (2009) discussion of ungulate migratory specialization, the stone circle sites' distance to water, frequency of bifaces, proximity to cairns, and contemporary ungulate migratory data, this poster argues that the stone circle sites are not residential camps but hunting camps specializing in pronghorn as the primary form of subsistence.



Kirkwood, Damian R., see Carroll, Sean

Kirkwood, Damian R., see Pierce, Greg

Koerner, Shannon, see Skov, Eric

Kornfeld, Marcel (PiRL, Wyoming), Mary Lou Larson (Wyoming), George C Frison (Wyoming), [Poster Symposium 16] **OSSEOUS MAMMOTH MATERIAL FROM HELL GAP**. Mammoths and thus mammoth bones are associated with Clovis occupation of North America, while subsequent cultures (Paleoindian) are associated with *Bison antiquus* or various Holocene faunal species. However, this simple scenario is complicated by occasional occurrences of extinct species in later period assemblages. The Hell Gap site joins this exclusive club with a recent discovery of a mammoth tusk. The Hell Gap site in eastern Wyoming is a stratified Paleoindian multilocality in the midst of mammoth finds, but without a well-defined Clovis component. The purpose of this presentation is to evaluate the context of the tusk object and describe its features.

Kornfeld, Marcel (Wyoming), Session 22 Organizer

Kornfeld, Marcel, see Frison, George

Kuhnel, Dennis, see Chodoronek, Michael

Kuhnel, Dennis, see Hittner, Luke

Kulevsky, Andrea (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc), Damita Engel (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc), Kimball Banks (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc), [General Session 25] **WHAT THE FRACK? PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION, CULTURAL RESOURCES, AND TRIBAL INVOLVEMENT IN NORTH DAKOTA. PART I**. The construction of a pipeline in northwest North Dakota has expanded our understanding of pre contact occupation in this part of the state. Diagnostic artifacts and variations in site densities, site types and topographic distribution have necessitated a reevaluation of the archaeological landscape that the pipeline crosses. This project demonstrates that CRM archaeology, especially that which focuses on linear project corridors, has the potential to produce research-applicable data that



extends beyond the typical gray literature. Different approaches to data analysis are strongly encouraged to examine the topographic, temporal, and environmental reasons for variations in site densities. Warning: Gratuitous archaeological material will be on display.

Kulevsky, Andrea, see Banks, Kimball

LaBelle, Jason M (Center for Mountain & Plains Archaeology, Colorado State), Session 17 Organizer

Ladd, Stephanie, see Bailor, Christian

Lambert, Shawn (Oklahoma), [Symposium 1] REVEALING SPIRO'S LOST ARTIFACTS: THE RESEARCH VALUE OF WPA ARTIFACT ILLUSTRATIONS FROM CRAIG MOUND. The Spiro site in eastern Oklahoma is one of the most important archaeological sites in North America. The goal of this paper is to show that archaeologists can generate valuable information from Spiro's archival collection. The Sam Noble Museum of Natural History in Norman, Oklahoma, holds hundreds of unstudied Work Projects Administration (WPA) illustrations that depict artifacts from Craig Mound, the largest mound at Spiro. Study of these WPA drawings has revealed that several of them represent artifacts that have not been seen since their initial discovery in the 1940s. I suggest that the newly discovered illustrations can expand our knowledge of Spiro's deep prehistory. In particular, the illustrations will foster new inferences into Spiro iconography, give back contextual knowledge of the lost artifacts, help authenticate objects that are currently in public and private domains, and provide more comparative imagery that expands continuing analyses of iconography in the Southeast.

Lambert, Shawn, see Warner, Emily

Langsdon, Lynsee, see Banks, Kimball

Larson, Mary Lou, see Kornfeld, Marcel

Larson, Mary Lou, See Weiner, Bridget

Lassen, Robert (Gault School of Archaeological Research, Texas State), [General Session 27] REGIONAL TRENDS IN FOLSOM-ERA



POINT DISTRIBUTIONS – WHAT, IF ANYTHING, DO THEY MEAN? In most Folsom sites, the classic bifacially fluted Folsom style is the most common point form encountered, but other forms are often present in smaller numbers. This research examines the distributions of Folsom, Midland, unifacially fluted, pseudo-fluted, and miniature forms across a sample of 27 archaeological sites and three collections ranging from Wyoming and North Dakota to Texas and New Mexico. Results indicate that Folsom points are prevalent (but not exclusive) in the northern Plains, Midland and miniature points are significantly more common in the southern Plains and into Texas, and unifacially fluted and pseudo-fluted points cluster roughly halfway in between the other groupings. These results are compared with those of Byerly et al. (2010) to suggest a tentative chronological trend for the Folsom period, in which Folsom points are prevalent in the earliest/northern most sites, and Midland points become more common in the latest/southernmost sites.

Lee, Derek V (Bear Creek Archeology, Inc), [Symposium 2] **PIECE-PLOTTING EXCAVATION METHOD AND DATA MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AT 13WD130 AND 13WD134.** Many constraints inherent to traditional archeological excavation and interpretation techniques are overcome through the full integration of total station, GIS, and relational database technologies. The efficiency of electronic data capture facilitates significantly larger excavations enabling the identification of larger macro-features such as the geoglyphs at 13WD130 and 13WD134. Using a total station to record the precise provenience of artifacts, features, and excavation-related information yields an intrasite dataset well suited for the advanced spatial analysis techniques inherent to GIS software. Relational database software is used to construct artifact type-specific graphical user interfaces, implement barcode technology, and communicate with various direct-connect devices to enhance the quality and accuracy of analysis while streamlining data entry. GIS software is utilized at every stage, from guiding fieldwork decisions to post-field interpretation and publication production.

Lindsey, Roche (Colorado, Colorado Springs), Anna Cordova (Colorado, Colorado Springs), [General Session 3] **THE NATIVE AMERICAN CENTER FOR SUSTAINABILITY AND EDUCATION (NACSE).** The Native American Center for Sustainability and Education (NACSE) originated as a proposal by UCCS faculty member Roche Lindsey and UCCS graduate student



Anna Cordova this August 2014. The purpose of this Native American administered center is in part to develop culturally, economically, and environmentally sustainable systems and education in, and preservation of, traditional technologies, traditions, and languages. Outreach to Native American and other at-risk groups is a primary objective. In a very short time, members of the local multi-Nation Colorado Springs Native American community, the local Native American Elders, and a multi-disciplinary UCCS team including anthropology, sociology, geography, women and ethnic studies, health and nutrition, and others, have entered a joint venture of envisioning and creating this center.

Lindsey, Roche, see Cordova, Anna

Lindsey, Roche, see Stielow, David

Lintz, Christopher (Texas Parks & Wildlife), Dan Prikryl (Lower Colorado River Authority), [General Session 10] A STEATITE SHERD FROM 41SS178, SAN SABA, TEXAS: FURTHER EVIDENCE FOR LATE PREHISTORIC NORTHWESTERN-SOUTHERN PLAINS CONTACTS. Recent LCRA excavations recovered a steatite bowl rim sherd from a ca A.D. 1000 occupation zone at a central Texas site. Stone bowls rarely have been found in Texas prehistoric cultures, and steatite artifacts (mostly pipes and pendants) are also very rare, despite steatite bedrock exposures in the Llano Uplift region of central Texas and in far west Texas. Geochemical sourcing of steatite has proven to be problematic due to geological formation factors. Based on comparable ages and bowl forms found elsewhere, the Texas specimen most closely resembles the steatite vessel manufacturing technology of Wyoming and Montana. The Late Prehistoric northwestern and southern Plains connection is also reflected by the occurrence of nearly 100 obsidian flakes and artifacts from Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas sourced to the Obsidian Cliffs, Malad, and Owyhee obsidian flows in Wyoming and Idaho.

Lintz, Christopher R, see Brooks, Robert

Livingood, Patrick (Oklahoma), Sessions 1, 4, 6 Organizer

Livingood, Patrick, see Lockhart, Jami J



Livingood, Patrick, see Merideth, Matthew

Livingood, Patrick, see Regnier, Amanda

Lockhart, Jami J (Arkansas Archeological Survey), Scott Hammerstedt (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Amanda Regnier (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Patrick Livingood (Oklahoma), George Sabo, III (Arkansas Archeological Survey), John Samuelsen (Arkansas Archeological Survey), Tim Mulvihill (Arkansas Archeological Survey), [Symposium 1] INSIGHTS INTO SETTLEMENT PATTERN AND INTRASITE ORGANIZATION AT SPIRO: GIS AND GEOPHYSICS. Recent broad-scale multisensor geophysics, mapping, aerial remote sensing, GIS applications, and pinpointed excavations are providing new insights into the activities, architecture, intrasite organization, and cultural landscape of Spiro Phase inhabitants. Here, we present an overview of our four-year remote sensing project with new information, interpretations, and future plans.

Logan, Brad (Kansas State), Lauren W Ritterbush (Kansas State) [General Session 8] AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PANORAMA IN THE CENTRAL PLAINS. Recent review and renewed investigations of the archaeological record of Wildcat Creek valley around Manhattan, Kansas, provide an opportunity for considering varied uses of the landscape by prehistoric peoples, especially associated with the Late Prehistoric Central Plains tradition and during the earlier Woodland period. Recent findings at three sites in this valley (Young Buck, Dreiling, and Harms-Rolley Ridge) are linked to previous archaeological observations from the area to provide a preliminary view of human adaptation to during Woodland and Late Prehistoric times.

Logan, Brad (Kansas State), Session 8 Chair

Lynch, Daniel, see Becker, Rory

Maki, David, see Jones, Geoffrey

Mandel, Rolfe (Kansas), [Symposium 13] THE SEARCH FOR PRE-CLOVIS SITES IN THE GREAT PLAINS OF NORTH AMERICA: A GEOMORPHOLOGICAL APPROACH TO FINDING THE NEEDLE IN THE HAYSTACK. The material



remains of pre-Clovis people have proven to be elusive; few unequivocal sites older than 13.5 ka have been recorded, especially in the Great Plains. It is likely that a small, late-Pleistocene human population left a sparse record, and that record has passed through a geologic filter. In order to facilitate the search for Pre-Clovis sites, it is useful to determine where soils and sedimentary deposits dating to the late Pleistocene occur in landscapes. From an archaeological perspective, it is reasonable to assume that pre-Clovis sites will be found only where deposits and associated soils old enough to contain them are preserved. In this paper I describe a systematic study of late-Quaternary landscape evolution in the Central Plains that documented buried paleosols representing pre-Clovis-age landscapes. I also consider the effects of late-Pleistocene loess deposition on the early archaeological record of the Plains, a factor that has been largely ignored.

Mankin, Brooke, see Garhart, Zach

Martin, Houston (UC-Davis), [Poster Symposium 16] POST-PALEOINDIAN COMPONENTS AT HELL GAP (48GO305): PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF TEST EXCAVATIONS AT LOCALITY IV. The Hell Gap Site, a well-known archaeological site located in the Hartville Uplift of southeastern Wyoming, has contributed greatly to our understanding of the earliest occupants of the Plains and more broadly North America. However, the routine use of the Hell Gap valley by post-Paleoindian groups has been subject to limited investigation. The 1960s excavations at Locality IV, as well as the 1985 salvage excavation along the Well Section, demonstrate the presence of Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric components through the presence of Woodland-style cord-roughened potsherds, diagnostic projectile points, and radiocarbon-dated features. Test excavations during the 2014 field season provided a controlled sample for comparison to previous investigations. The results provide additional data regarding later Holocene occupants of Hell Gap and bridge the gap between the 1960s investigations and today.

Maxwell, Katherine, see Burt, Amanda

McGrath, Ryan (Western Archaeological Services), Judson B Finley (Utah State), [Poster Symposium 16] CONTINUED GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT LAST



CANYON: THE CAVE AND THE CANYON FLOOR. Preliminary results from 2014 excavation raise several interesting geoarchaeological questions about Last Canyon Cave and the canyon floor. Using profiles, soil samples, and limestone collections we are beginning to unravel the canyon stratigraphy and thereby geomorphology and the possibility of Paleoindian occupation on the canyon floor. The limestone found on the canyon floor could be a remnant geological unit imbedded in the Tensleep formation that houses the cave and demarcates the canyon walls. By using the placement of limestone and stone tipi rings, we can infer a geological timeline and with that information create a cultural timeline of occupation.

Meeker, Halston F C (Center for Mountain & Plains

Archaeology/Colorado State) Christina L Burch (Colorado State), Brady Nelson (Colorado State), [Poster Symposium 17] **FORMAL TOOL TYPES FROM TEN STONE CIRCLE SITES, NORTHERN LARIMER COUNTY, COLORADO.** This poster examines the richness and evenness of formal chipped stone tools from ten stone circle sites on the Roberts Ranch. The purpose of this analysis is to understand the intensity of site use. Formal tools and debitage were surface collected in the late 1970s and 1980s by Dr. Elizabeth Ann Morris. These sites were revisited by Dr. Jason LaBelle and the 2013 and 2014 Colorado State University Archaeological field schools. The variations in richness and evenness of formal tool assemblages suggest different uses of place. The formal tools are categorized based on types that are common in the northwestern Plains region. Whereas individual components probably cannot be parsed from surface collections alone, this analysis is intended to examine a spectrum of temporary site use to a palimpsest of occupations. Results from this analysis are compared to a mass analysis and stone circle frequency to further interpret intensities of hunter-gatherer site use.

Meeker, Halston F C (Center for Mountain and Plains

Archaeology/Colorado State), [General Session 26] **MOBILITY AND STONE CIRCLE SITES ON THE ROBERTS RANCH: A STUDY OF SITE USE INTENSITY AT KILLDEER CANYON AND T-W-DIAMOND.** The Roberts Ranch, north of Livermore, Colorado, contains an extensive archaeological landscape ranging from communal hunting locales to residential sites. Two stone circle sites, Killdeer Canyon (5LR289) and T-W-Diamond (5LR200), offer



a glimpse into hunter-gatherer mobility and land-use patterns. The sites were excavated in the 1970s and early 1980s by the late Dr. Elizabeth Ann Morris and the Colorado State University archaeological field school. While both are stone circle sites, differences in their locations and the period of occupation suggest possible changes in the mobility patterns of past occupants. On-going thesis research test this hypothesis by examining site use intensity through debitage characteristics and local versus non-local raw material analysis. The goal of this analysis is to situate Killdeer Canyon and T-W-Diamond on a continuum of hunter-gatherer mobility patterns in northern Colorado.

Meeker, Halston F C, see Richards, Andrew

Merideth, Matthew (Oklahoma), Patrick Livingood (Oklahoma), Cody Blackburn (Oklahoma), Amber Price (Oklahoma), [Poster Symposium 4] **TEMPORARY STRUCTURES OF THE PLAINS AND EASTERN NORTH AMERICA**. The 2013 and 2014 University of Oklahoma excavations at Spiro discovered four new lower terrace structures. These are hypothesized to be short term in use and in this paper we are looking for historic, ethnographic, and archaeological analogies of other temporary structures. The goal is to build a better understanding of how temporary structures were utilized and produce expectations of what the architecture and artifact assemblages might look like. In order to do the research, we conducted an opportunistic literature search of native groups in Eastern North America and Plains with a focus on the historic and late pre-historic.

Messing, Danielle (Wyoming), Rick Weathermon (Wyoming), [General Session 14] **LITTLE HOUSE IN THE UPLIFT: AN EXPANSION-DEPRESSION ERA HOMESTEAD NEAR THE CHILDE'S CUTOFF OF THE OREGON TRAIL**. Site 48PL2045 is a historic homestead on the Wyoming Military Department's Camp Guernsey Joint Training Area in the Hartville Uplift of Eastern Wyoming. Patented by Ferris Thomas in 1919, the land remained in his possession until 1949. The site was initially recorded by private contractors in 2012. Additional surface and subsurface investigations for eligibility to the NRHP were performed by UW Anthropology in 2014. The site consists of multiple features including a two-story house, large cellar, stone paths, and multiple depressions representing removed structures. Artifacts, including high-quality



glass and tableware, a bottle of medicinal Pluto Water imported from Indiana, and automotive parts, were collected from surface and subsurface deposits. Children's toys and a military button were recovered as well. The success of Thomas, a Syrian immigrant who also owned the dry goods store in Hartville, provides evidence for the complex reality of Expansion- and Depression-era homesteading in the area.

Milton, Emily (Iowa State), Larry C Todd (Colorado State), [Poster Session 28] SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF DEPOSITIONAL SLOPE PROCESSES ON POST FOREST FIRE SURFACE ASSEMBLAGES. The Hardluck forest fire tore across the Washakie Wilderness of Wyoming in the late summer of 2013, leaving a vast stretch of the Shoshone forest unrecognizable. Perhaps the most dramatic change to the landscape provided by this fire was the removal of nearly all vegetation in the area. Though this has vastly improved surface visibility for archaeologists, alterations in site depositional processes due to lack of ground cover have become a new concern in understanding the taphonomic background of these sites. To help illuminate the depositional spatial patterning of surface materials in post-fire records by slope, ESDA and GIS are applied to multiple Hardluck sites' lithic data, to create a initial spatial analysis of artifact distributions in fire impacted areas.

Molinari, Kiley E (Oklahoma), [General Session 25] ONE BLUE BEAD: LINKING APSAALOOKE (CROW) OBJECTS IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY'S (NMNH) COLLECTION BACK TO THE COMMUNITY. Native American ethnographic objects have entered museums through a variety of methods. As a result, many of these items have lost the ties that connect them to the names of their original makers. This loss in documentation is reflected in the history of the NMNH's collection of Apsaalooke material culture. While the loss could prove to be a problem, I argue that the close examination of objects can demonstrate a method of another form of documentation preserved in the object itself. In starting my research, I focused on the design of one man's shirt that was collected in 1898. How then can a detailed formal analysis of beadwork enrich museum records and lead to the process of reconnecting these objects back to their source communities? By studying the techniques and characteristics of the beadwork on this shirt, my preliminary findings have opened up



possible avenues for this analysis to link objects back to their potential makers.

Morgan, Hannah M (Oklahoma), Eric A Schulze (Oklahoma), Kate E Collins (Oklahoma), Stewart B Younger-Mertz (Oklahoma), [Poster Symposium 4] **CHARACTERIZATION OF SOIL CONCRETIONS FROM THE SPIRO MOUNDS SITE USING X-RAY BASED METHODS OF ANALYSIS.** The purpose of this study was to characterize the soil concretions that were recovered during Fall 2013/Summer 2014 at the Spiro Archaeological Site. The objectives of this study were to (1) deduce the composition of the soil concretions, (2) elucidate the origin of the soil concretions, and (3) evaluate the archaeological significance of the soil concretions. It was found that these soil concretions are redoximorphic soil features that consist of silt and sand grains cemented together by iron and manganese oxides. These concretions are present in two ceramic sherds, suggesting potential archaeological significance. However, in order to fully evaluate the significance of these concretions, more research is required.

Morgan, Juliet L (Oklahoma), [Poster Session 24] **THE BLACKBEAR CALENDAR: HISTORY (1860-1898) FROM A PLAINS APACHE PERSPECTIVE.** In 1911, ethnographer and linguist Pliny Earle Goddard spent approximately two weeks in Oklahoma working with fluent speakers of Plains Apache. In addition to many texts, Goddard collected descriptions of the images found in a calendar kept in a small notebook by BlackBear, one of the Plains Apache speakers. Goddard additionally bought the calendar from Blackbear, though today the notebooks and the calendar are held by separate institutions and have never been analyzed. This poster reunites the calendar with the descriptions to provide a unique view of the time period from the perspective of BlackBear. The descriptions, recorded by Goddard in Plains Apache and then hastily glossed in English, are supplemented by detailed linguistic analysis and additional ethnographic and historical sources on the events of the time period. This calendar is also compared with the Silver Horn calendar, created by a Kiowa man covering the period of 1828-1929.

Morrow, Juliet (Arkansas Archeological Survey), Session 26 Chair

Morrow, Juliet (Arkansas Archeological Survey), [Symposium 13] **A PARSIMONIOUS PERSPECTIVE ON THE PEOPLING OF THE**



AMERICAS. New data from western North America support the traditional Ice Free Corridor (IFC) route of entry into the New World. The IFC may have been open by 15,000 cal BP and several significant Clovis sites were located near its embouchure, including Anzick and Beach. The Anzick infant is now demonstrated to be unquestionably of northern Asian ancestry and represents a population ancestral to all later Central and South American natives and most native North Americans. Associated with the Anzick infant were tools made of elk antler—the oldest elk remains found south of the ice sheets, indicating that elk migrated through the IFC along with humans sometime between 15,000 and 13,000 years ago. Technology of the Beach cache suggests a Clovis or possible proto-Clovis cultural affiliation and artifacts from the IFC indicate its use by Clovis and Clovis-related groups. The recent re-dating of Glacier Peak Tephra to ca. 13,500 cal BP suggests East Wenatchee may be one of the oldest known Clovis sites, and perhaps is a dedicatory cache emplaced shortly after the eruption. The near-coastal location of a comparably early Clovis kill-site in Sonora, Mexico, El Fin de Mundo, in addition to the continuing absence of pre-YD non-Clovis sites along the Pacific coast of North America, argue against the existence of hypothetical marine-adapted pre-Clovis or non-Clovis cultures.

Mraz, Veronica (Tulsa), [Poster Symposium 23] DOING WHAT, WHERE? A LOOK AT STAGES OF PRODUCTION THROUGH A DEBITAGE ANALYSIS AT THE SCOTT COUNTY PUEBLO, KANSAS. The Scott County Pueblo (14SC01) is an intriguing site that has been attracting researchers to far western Kansas for over a century. However, until recently there has been little intra site analysis on the artifacts recovered even though there have been numerous excavation events. This analysis is focused on the lithic remains recovered from James Gunnerson's 1960s excavations near and around the pueblo. The aim of this study was to examine the stages of production conducted at this site as well as exploring raw material preference at the site between local and non-local resources.

Mulvihill, Tim, see Lockhart, Jami J

Murphy, David, see Taylor, Nicole

Murray, Wendi F, see Zedeno, Maria Nieves



Neff, Matthew (Iowa State), Matthew G. Hill (Iowa), [Poster Session 11] REAPPRAISAL OF THE MILBURN BISON BONEBED, CUSTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA. John M. Hillerud interpreted the Milburn site as a location where weaker *Bison antiquus* individuals ($MNI = \sim 50$) were trapped periodically and died naturally in a peat deposit along the Middle Loup River, describing it as “not biased by human intervention and not an accumulation at a kill-site of Early Man” (1970:80; Ph.D., UNL). His evidence to this end included numerous articulated skeletons, an absence of artifacts, no signs of human exploitation of the carcasses, and an attritional mortality profile. Reexamination of the extant collection provides the basis for reclassifying Milburn as a kill-butchery site. Eruption-and-wear analysis of the mandibular dentitions reveals that the animals died in a single, late spring-early summer catastrophic mortality event and, second, stone tool cut marks associated with tongue removal occur on 12 mandibles. Wet-site field conditions explain the absence of artifacts (and very small skeletal elements). The archaeological affiliation of the site is unknown.

Nelson, Brady, see Meeker, Halston F C

Newton, Cody (Colorado), [Poster Session 24] THE T-UP T-DOWN CARTRIDGE SITE: A POTENTIAL LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY U.S. MILITARY ON THE WESTERN EDGE OF THE POWDER RIVER BASIN. The United States military maintained a presence in the Powder River Basin long after the effective end of hostilities with Plains Indian groups in the region. However, outside of work carried out at military forts there is little archaeological documentation of other late nineteenth century military activities following Native deracination. In the spring of 2013, numerous late nineteenth century military issue cartridge casings were found in association with several cobble foundations. Subsequent metal detector surveys resulted in the recovery of 738 cartridge casings and unexpended rounds dating to the 1870s and 1880s, as well as numerous other types of artifacts. The predominance of military issue .45-70 and .45-55 cartridge casings ($n=663$) along with military buttons indicates, at least preliminarily, that this site is a military outpost or training camp.

Nycz, Christine (Midwest Archeological Center, NPS), [General Session 14] REDISCOVERING SULPHUR SPRINGS: THE USE OF GIS TO RESURRECT AN HISTORIC TOWN IN SOUTH CENTRAL



OKLAHOMA. The Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC), Chickasaw National Recreation Area (CHIC) and the University of Nebraska – Lincoln (UNL) are collaborating to conduct archeological investigations within the Platt Historic District of Chickasaw National Recreation Area, in Murray County, Oklahoma. The Platt Historic District is centered around the area historically known as Sulphur Springs. The first Euro-American settlement was established in the late 1870s, but it was not until 1885 that the town began to develop. By 1904, Sulphur Springs had moved three times to protect the water resources from the growing town's pollution. A major component of this project is to assess the integrity of archeological remains within the town. Geographical Information Systems (GIS) based tools and methods were used to aid in the discovery of non-extant building locations. This paper highlights the use of historic maps and GIS to relocate elements of Sulphur Springs.

Packard, Ashley (Colorado State), Christina Burch (Colorado State), Lance Shockley (Colorado State), [Poster Symposium 17] USING STONE CIRCLE MORPHOLOGY TO HYPOTHEZIZE THE SEASON AND NUMBER OF OCCUPATIONS ON THE ROBERTS RANCH IN NORTHERN COLORADO. Nine stone circle sites located on the Roberts Ranch in northern Colorado were used in this study. Data on the presence or absence of stone circle gaps and cardinal direction of gaps were analyzed to potentially determine the season of occupation and number of occupations at each site. It is hypothesized that domestic structures were set up with their doors facing away from prevailing winds. Therefore, the season of occupation was tested by comparing the cardinal direction of the stone circle gaps to wind direction patterns in northern Colorado throughout the year. Differences in cardinal direction of the stone circle gaps were also used to hypothesize the number of occupations at each site. If domestic structures were set up for protection against prevailing winds and wind direction changes with the seasons, differences in cardinal direction of stone circle gaps could indicate multiple occupations at a site.

Packard, Ashley, see Richards, Andrew

Patton, Margaret (Calgary), [General Session 14] GEOPHYSICS AND ARCHAEOLOGY AT FORT PIERRE CHOUTEAU. Geophysics is an important tool for determining the extent of archaeological sites,



yet the relationship between geophysical anomalies and excavation features may not be obvious. Many sites have excavations prior to geophysical surveys, emphasizing the need to combine both information sets to understand the causes of geophysical anomalies. Fort Pierre Chouteau was the most important trading post of the American Fur Company in the 1830s, serving as a regional hub. The U.S. Military purchased the fort in 1855, but abandoned it after a single year of use. Geophysical surveys and excavations indicate evidence of both occupations. Geophysical surveys in 2007 identified the fort extent, with additional surveys in 2012 searching for evidence of military structures. This study characterizes geophysical evidence of the palisade builder's trench, adobe pavement, post holes, and unknown structures inside the fort, as well as identifying the location of one military structure outside the palisade.

Perkins, Stephen M (Oklahoma State), [Symposium 20]

DECOLONIZING THE BORDERLAND: WICHITA FRONTIER STRATEGIES. The Wichita villagers who occupied Oklahoma sites such as Bryson-Paddock, Deer Creek, and Longest over the course of the 18th century negotiated a dynamic social landscape. A complex regional political economy began to emerge along diverse frontiers by the early 18th century: in the south, the colonies of New Spain and French Louisiana; in the north, self-governing Indigenous peoples such as the Wichita, Apache then Comanche, and others. In essence, as H.E. Bolton (1921) so long ago proposed, a borderland developed. Contrary to Bolton's vision, however, the archaeological record permits us to "decolonize" this borderland, to investigate how Indigenous "frontier strategies" (formulated as an aspect of agency) contributed to the borderland's development. The present paper will focus especially on the frontier strategies employed by Wichita peoples, who serve as an interesting example of how prehistoric data can be used to understand historic-period strategies.

Perkins, Stephen M (Oklahoma State), Session 20 Organizer

Perkins, Stephen M, see Drass, Richard

Perttula, Tim (Archeological & Environmental Consultants), Session 6
Discussant



Pettigrew, Devin (Arkansas), [Special Session 18] ATLATLS OF THE OZARKS; OLD FINDS AND NEW INTERPRETATIONS.

Research into atlatl and dart function demonstrates that the weapon is a highly customizable lever, and variations in atlatls of the Americas make effective cultural markers. Two types of preserved atlatl have been found under Ozark bluffs; a proximal fragment similar to Basketmaker atlatls of the Southwest, and a whole atlatl made of a peeled limb with a cross-peg handle. New insights reveal the presence of the same types in rock art and artifacts from the arid South-Southwest. This discovery adds to a growing body of evidence for the sharing of ideas and traditions between these locations over a long time span in prehistory.

Pettigrew, Devin, see Hilliard, Jerry

Pettigrew, Devin, see Whittaker, John C

Picka, Craig (SWCA Environmental Consultants), [Poster Session 5] AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HEAT TREATMENT EXPERIMENT OF OZARK CHERTS AND A LOOK AT HEAT TREATMENT IN NORTH DAKOTA. During the prehistoric period in the Ozarks, people used several raw material types for stone tool production, two of which are Burlington and Jefferson City cherts. Burlington chert is typically considered a poorer quality chert than Jefferson City chert for stone tool production. Ideally, the process of heat treatment improved the flaking qualities of the raw materials by exposing the raw material to heat for an extended period of time. I tested the knapping characteristics of heat treated Burlington chert, heat treated Jefferson City chert, untreated Burlington chert, and untreated Jefferson City chert in an archaeological heat treatment experiment. My results suggest that heat treatment improves the flaking properties of Burlington and Jefferson City cherts when compared to unheated specimens. I also examine the application of heat treatment of lithic raw materials, namely Knife River Flint, within North Dakota.

Pierce, Greg (Wyoming State Archaeologist Office), Damian Kirkwood (Wyoming), Charles Reher (Wyoming), [General Session 14] FINDING THE PROTOHISTORIC. In examining the Late Prehistoric/ Protohistoric transition sites, assemblages, and/or artifacts are often assigned a temporal affiliation based on the presence or absence of Euroamerican goods. This method of



classification can fail to accurately identify Protohistoric sites or assemblages which yield no Euroamerican artifacts. This paper looks to address this issue using bone modification analysis. Bone modification analysis is a well-established area of archaeological inquiry that has been used to examine a wide range of questions relating to human behavior including the investigation of early hominin hunting and scavenging, butchery and transport strategies, and the spread of metallurgy in Europe. In a similar vein this paper will show how cutmark analysis, specifically the identification of stone and metal cutmarks, can be used to identify pre and post contact sites or strata. Through an investigation of 83 elements from the top six cultural levels at the Vore site we were able to not only identify the post contact component of the site but also to draw inferences into the manner in which foreign technologies were integrated into traditional hunting and butchering practices.

Pitblado, Bonnie L (Oklahoma), [Symposium 13] **MUSINGS ON NEW WORLD PEOPLING: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE**. This paper posits that the peopling of the Americas was a much more complex process than we can currently document, and that our understanding of peopling processes would advance more quickly if we accepted that premise. I am a hard-core empiricist, and I want to see unassailable evidence for any proposition as much as the next archaeologist. To wit, in 2011, I published a peopling summary for the "Journal of Archaeological Research" that argued that the evidence as I then construed it supported a two-route peopling process (Pacific coast and Beringia/IFC) dating to as early as 16 – 15k cal. B.P.—pre-Clovis, but not dramatically so. Sometimes, however, even the hardest-core empiricist senses that there is more to the story than the evidence supports. Here, I share the parts of the peopling story that did not make the evidentiary cut for my 2011 review, but that my scientist's gut—and we are allowed gut feelings!—eventually will. That story doubles-up the currently accepted time-frame for the peopling of the Americas; suggests a peopling route for which there is only the most diffuse and indirect evidence; and which has implications—even as “only a story”—for Plains archaeologists and others working on peopling problems.

Pitblado, Bonnie L (Oklahoma), Session 13 Organizer

Playford, Tomasin, see Steuber, Karin



Pope, Melody, see Cooley, Delaney

Poteet, Michelle, see Bailor, Christian

Powell, Gina (Kansas Historical Society), [Symposium 15] **KANSA FARMING PRACTICES AND OTHER PLANT-RELATED ACTIVITIES: EVIDENCE FROM FOOL CHIEF'S VILLAGE ARCHEOBOTANY AND HISTORIC RECORDS.** The goals of the analysis of the plant remains from Fool Chief's Village are to describe what was found in the flotation samples and examine how those items inform about Kansa-plant interrelationships during Contact and Early Historic times. Specifically, I want to examine the role of farming and gathering within a seasonal bison hunting strategy in light of pressures from other tribes, Christian missionaries, and government agents. Information was gleaned from historical documents, ethnobotanies, and archeobotanical data from other contemporary or nearly contemporary sites in the Central Plains and Plains/Prairie region.

Price, Amber, see Merideth, Matthew

Prikryl, Dan, see Lintz, Christopher

Pry, Dennis, see Chodoronek, Michael

Pry, Dennis, see Hittner, Luke

Pye, Jeremy (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc), [Poster Session 24] **SECRET IN THE BELL TOWER: ANALYSIS OF A CHILD'S CASKET FROM THE IMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH, HOXIE, KANSAS.** In 2012, a cloth covered child's casket was recovered from the bell tower of the old Immanuel Lutheran Church, Hoxie, Kansas, during renovations. A shipping receipt found inside the casket revealed that it was manufactured by Abernathy Casket Company, a division of Abernathy Furniture Company, of Kansas City, Missouri. The casket was purchased in 1933 by a Hoxie furniture dealer, C.E. Montgomery. It is as of yet unknown why the casket was not used and why it remained for so many years in the bell tower of the church. This analysis uses United States patent records and period manufacturers' trade catalogues to describe and analyze the casket and provide some historical background to the manufacturing company.



Quigg, Mike (TRC Environmental Corp), [General Session 10] **TWO MIDDLE HOLOCENE COMPONENTS AT THE BIG HOLESITE, TEXAS.** Excavations at 41TV2161 revealed two discrete stratified components that radiocarbon date between ca. 4900 and 5900 B.P. These rarely investigated occupations yielded limited stone tool assemblages with diagnostic projectile points, multiple cultural features, and diverse faunal remains representative of the Bell/Andice and Martindale populations. Multiple lines of evidence document broad spectrum foragers in each component. Plants played a significant subsistence role but evidence for bison was absent in contrast to most contemporary sites. Horizontal artifact distributions document specific task areas and cultural patterns.

Rees, James A (Arkansas Archeological Society), [General Session 27] **THE POSSIBLE ORIGIN OF THE PLAINS FLUTE: WHAT REEXAMINED ARTIFACTS FROM OZARK BLUFF SHELTERS HAVE REVEALED.** The origin of the Plains Flute, also known as the Native American Flute, has long been debated, but artifacts from Ozark bluff shelters excavated in the 1930s and recently reexamined have shed new light on this problem. Several styles of edge-toned aerophones from bluff shelters, all made from river cane (*Arundinaria gigantea*), have been identified by the author. A two-chambered flute from the Breckenridge site (3CR2) appears to be a proto-type of the Plains Flute. AMS dating of this instrument yielded a 2 Sigma calibrated result of AD 1020 to 1160. When compared to flutes of a similar age recovered from sites in the Southwest, the discovery of the Breckenridge flute suggests that the two-chambered design of the Plains Flute had its origin in the East and was introduced to the Plains in late prehistoric times.

Regnier, Amanda (Oklahoma), Scott Hammerstedt (Oklahoma), Patrick Livingood (Oklahoma), [Symposium 1] 2013 and 2014 **EXCAVATION OF SPIRO LOWER TERRACE STRUCTURES.** Geophysical survey at Spiro provided evidence for dozens of contemporaneous structures near Craig mound at Spiro. Over the last year, four of those structures were excavated. This paper will discuss the results of those excavations and discuss whether the evidence supports Jim Brown's recent interpretation of an early 15th century 'Event' at Spiro.

Regnier, Amanda (Oklahoma), Sessions 1 4, 6 Organizer



Regnier, Amanda, see Bailor, Christian

Regnier, Amanda, see Lockhart, Jami J

Reher, Charles, see Pierce, Greg

Reitze, William (Arizona), [Poster Session 28] **LATE PALEOINDIAN OCCUPATION ALONG THE PLAINS/SOUTHWEST MARGIN: THE KINCHLOE SITE IN CENTRAL NEW MEXICO.** The Kinchloe site is a Late Paleoindian (Agate Basin) site in the Estancia Basin, New Mexico. While the Estancia Basin contained the eastern most pluvial lake in the Southwest, the Late Paleoindian occupation postdates the final desiccation of the lake. The Kinchloe Site was collected by several different researchers in the 1950's, including C. Vance Haynes. Drawing comparisons between Kinchloe and other Paleoindian occupations in the basin allows for the reassessment of models of Paleoindian mobility, landscape use, and site distributions as they shifted after the Pleistocene/Holocene transition and the final desiccation of Lake Estancia. This poster presents a reinterpretation of the Kinchloe site in the context of an ongoing full reassessment of the extant Paleoindian and Archaic surface collections from the Estancia Basin.

Richards, Andrew (Colorado State), Noah Benedict (Colorado State), Ashley Packard (Colorado State), Halston Meeker (Colorado State), [Poster Symposium 17] **INTERPRETATIONS OF STONE CIRCLE SITE STRUCTURE THROUGH GIS, NORTHERN COLORADO.** The Roberts Ranch in northern Larimer County contains a diverse archaeological record that includes several stone circle sites. We examine nine of these stone circle sites to determine if there are differences in intra-site stone circle clustering that can be attributed to different locations on the landscape. The methods used to test this hypothesis follow Long's (2011) stone circle analysis on the Pawnee Grasslands. Each stone circle site is placed into one of three different distributions (clustered, dispersed, random distribution) and analyzed based on their location on one of three landscape types (lowlands, midlands, highlands). A geographic information system (GIS) is used to provide a quantitative assessment of site distribution and landscape type. Analysis from the experiment will contribute to our understanding of how these stone structures were organized in respect to the landscape.



Riggs, John (Natural Resources Conservation Service), [General Session 25] **LEARNING TO SWIM: REWARDS OF TRIBAL CONSULTATION.** Federal agencies are required to consult with tribal governments regarding impacts to cultural resources. However, how this is done varies widely. Arkansas NRCS is actively and successfully accomplishing this mandate through creative methods, honest communication, and patient perseverance. It may seem scary but the rewards will pay dividends not only in the protection of cultural resources, but in the cultural understanding that will be gained between the individuals involved.

Riley, Anne, see Scheiber, Laura L

Ritterbush, Lauren W (Kansas State), [Symposium 15] **KANZA STABILITY AND CHANGE 1790-1830.** The first quarter of the nineteenth century was a period of relative stability for the Kanza. In spring and late summer the tribe lived in a single village along the Kansas River, traveling westward for communal bison hunts and eastward to trap, hunt, and trade. Blue Earth, an earthlodge village near the mouth of the Blue River, is the best-known settlement of the Kanza during this period. Although other village sites had been settled along the Kansas by at least 1790, Blue Earth with its substantial constructions represents investment in a permanent home by at least 1817. It symbolizes the long-term cohesiveness and relative stability of the tribe prior to the first major treaty to cede Kanza lands to the United States. Analysis of the Kanza during this period sets the foundation for understanding long-term changes in Kanza culture that developed and were hastened by the treaty of June 1825.

Ritterbush, Lauren W, see Logan, Brad

Roos, Christopher (Southern Methodist), Maria Nieves Zedeno (Arizona), Kacy L Hollenback (Southern Methodist), [General Session 19] **ALLUVIAL AND COLLUVIAL RECORDS OF MULTI-MILLENNIAL FIRE HISTORIES FROM BLACKFOOT COUNTRY.** The interacting effects of fire and large mammal herbivory have shaped the ecological history of the prairie province on the North American Great Plains. Although non-human fires have always been important, the role of anthropogenic burning to drive bison or manipulate forage are suggested from ethnohistoric



accounts and oral traditions. To evaluate the potential impacts of climate and human activity on landscape burning of the short-grass prairie of the Blackfoot Indian Reservation, we generated multi-proxy fire history data from alluvial and colluvial fans near three prehistoric driveline and bison jump complexes. Preliminary evidence suggests a complicated interplay between climate, use of the bison jumps, and prairie fire activity.

Roper, Donna C (Kansas State), [General Session 8] **VIEWING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD OF THE CENTRAL KANSAS RIVERINE AREA THROUGH THE LENS OF HISTORICAL PROCESS.** The Central Kansas Riverine Area is my term for the Smoky Hill/Saline/Solomon rivers confluence area in central Kansas. This distinct area's archaeological record has been extensively documented with surface collections and excavations, and its late prehistoric remains are particularly well-known. Yet the mass of available information is poorly synthesized and viewed largely using the time-worn traditional chronology of culture-historical taxonomic units. Using a timeline rather than a stacked chronology and adopting a historical process perspective, I review a new synthesis for this area's archaeological record. Early remains are sparse, but beginning in post-Altithermal times and continuing to about cal A.D. 1300, the area shows an continuous record of occupation and of changing lifeways. Intra-areal variation and evidence of external connections reflect a history more nuanced and complex than the traditional taxonomy conveys and highlights the poverty of using the existing taxonomies as tools for understanding historical processes.

Roper, Donna C (Kansas State), Session 9 Organizer

Roper, Donna C (Kansas State), Session 20 Discussant

Rowe, Christopher, see Hittner, Luke

Rutecki, Dawn M (Indiana, South Bend), [Symposium 6] **TINY BUT NOT TRIVIAL: WHAT SMALL FAUNA CAN TELL US ABOUT DIET AT SPIRO.** Expanding upon research conducted in the 1980s, preliminary re-examination of faunal remains and fragments from Spiro has resulted in the identification of previously undocumented small fauna in the collection. Focusing on the 1/4th inch and 1/16th inch heavy fraction from flotation samples collected from the twelve



units dug in the 1982 Copple Mound excavations, this paper discusses species whose adult average weight is under 5 kilograms. Data on these species, especially aquatic and semi-aquatic animals, provide important information about exploitation strategies for food and other resources at Spiro.

Sabo III, George (Arkansas Archeological Survey), James A Brown (Northwestern), [Symposium 1] **NEW ASSESSMENTS OF THE CRAIG MOUND AS A FRAMEWORK FOR CURRENT RESEARCH AT THE SPIRO CEREMONIAL CENTER.** A new developmental sequence for the primary lobe of the Craig Mound at Spiro includes four temporally successive components: 1) a periodically renewed Great Mortuary feature; 2) an adjacent North Ritual Precinct where a variety of sacra were gathered in anticipation of a subsequent ceremony; 3) a sod block covered Spirit House within which sacra and a primary burial were deliberately placed to create a cosmographic tableau; and 4) additional deposits, also containing human remains, to complete the earthwork. This paper summarizes key elements of this reconstruction and discusses implications for current investigations at the site.

Sabo, III, George, see Lockhart, Jami J

Samuelson, John R (Arkansas), [Special Session 18] **A METHOD FOR DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN BISON CONSUMPTION AND FISH/MAIZE CONSUMPTION VIA MULTIVARIATE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF STABLE CARBON/NITROGEN ISOTOPES AND AUDITORY EXOSTOSIS PRESENCE.** Recent work in the Caddo Area uses stable carbon/nitrogen isotopes to establish the amount of maize being consumed by the prehistoric Caddo. However, in the western extremes near the southern Plains, bison could be another explanation for elevated $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ levels. The Crenshaw site, located in southwest Arkansas, is too far from the Plains for bison consumption to be part of a local diet. Bison is proposed to be causing increased $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ levels among detached skulls and mandibles, suggesting they may be victims of warfare from the Plains. However, some of the skulls have auditory exostoses, which are associated with fishing activities. Statistical analysis shows a strong correlation between auditory exostoses presence and elevated $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ levels, suggesting a possibly local fish/maize diet rather than a foreign bison diet. Verifying this, the



mean fit line shows a negative slope. This is consistent with maize consumption, but not bison consumption.

Samuelson, John R, see Lockhart, Jami J

Sass, Kyle, see De Vore, Steven

Savage, Sheila B (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), [Symposium 20] BISON SCAPULA HOES: MANUFACTURING STRATEGIES FOR A LITTLE RIVER FOCUS SITE. The bison scapula hoe is a common tool used by late prehistoric and protohistoric Plains societies with a mixed economy of agriculture, hunting, gathering, and fishing. This paper focuses on scapula hoes recovered from storage pits at Crandall (14RC420), a Little River focus site in central Kansas. A manufacturing sequence is proposed. Hafting and wear characteristics observed for this assemblage are compared with scapula hoes analyzed from Heerwald (34CU27), a western Oklahoma Turkey Creek phase site, and from Bryson-Paddock (34KA5), a north-central Oklahoma protohistoric Wichita site.

Savage, Sheila Bobalik, see Hammerstedt, Scott W

Scheiber, Laura L (Indiana), Amanda Burt (Indiana), Lindsey Simmons (Indiana), Anne Riley (Indiana), Emma Woodruff (Indiana), [Poster Session 28] CONTINUED INVESTIGATIONS AT A HIGH-ALTITUDE MOUNTAIN SHOSHONE CAMPSITE IN CALDWELL BASIN, FREMONT COUNTY, WYOMING. Interpreting the use of mountainous regions by prehistoric and historic hunter-gatherers has been hampered through the years by difficult access, excessive ground vegetation, and wilderness restrictions. With the occurrence of forest fires that burn thousands of acres and expose hundreds of archaeological sites every summer, our knowledge of campsite structure and the extent to which we can investigate them has dramatically increased. We now know that remote campsites often contain tens of thousands of artifacts that represent a greater commitment to mountain resources and places than previously considered. In this poster, we describe a second field season's efforts to investigate the Caldwell Creek Site (48PA7091), which was exposed by the Norton Point fire in 2011. Through both survey and excavation we have increased our previous season's data sets, including Intermountain Ware ceramics and diagnostic



projectile points, contributing to the growing knowledge of landscape use in high-altitude environments.

Scheiber, Laura L (Indiana), Lindsey Simmons (Indiana), Amanda Burt (Indiana), Cally Steussy (Indiana), Jacob Heredos (Indiana), [Poster Session 28] **INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES AT THE CALDWELL CAMPSITE: EFFECTS OF A PATCHY POST-FIRE LANDSCAPE**. As part of archaeological investigations and post-fire inventories in the Caldwell Creek Basin, Fremont County, Wyoming, the Caldwell Campsite (48FR7090) was first recorded in 2012. Through systematic survey and test pits, we have learned that the camp we used for three field seasons has rich archaeological deposits both on the surface and sub-surface. The site was used historically by hunters and outfitters and as our investigations reveal, it was also intensively occupied in the past. This site serves as a comparative to our ongoing research of the Caldwell Creek Site (48FR7091) as this site has not experienced an intense burn event. Artifacts recovered include diagnostic Mountain Shoshone lithic artifacts. The Caldwell Campsite materials in concert with our data from Caldwell Creek continue to provide information about the ways hunter-gatherers thrived in their high-altitude environments.

Scheiber, Laura (Indiana University), Session 18 Organizer

Scheiber, Laura, see Burt, Amanda

Scheiber, Laura, see Todd, Lawrence

Schmitz, Nicholas (Wyoming), Tyler Buck (Iowa), James Goulding (North Dakota), Ramzi Aly (Colorado, Denver), Nico Holt (Wyoming), [Poster Symposium 16] **PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF 2014 HELL GAP INVESTIGATIONS**. Excavations at the Hell Gap site (48GO305) in 2014 recovered chipped stone artifacts, debitage, and faunal remains identified as *Bison Antiquus* and one mammoth fragment. Charcoal and ochre were also recovered. Continued stratigraphic investigations are providing better context for the recovered cultural material and this year recorded a thin dark layer associated with a large red ochre stain. Preliminary analysis of the chipped stone, fauna, ochre, and charcoal adds to our understanding of the Hell Gap, Agate Basin, Folsom, and Goshen cultural components. Although still of limited extent, the backplot, for the first time since we began reinvestigation, show the



relationships of all the cultural components at the witness block in Locality I, the location of the most complete Paleoindian sequence in North America.

Schneider, Fred, [General Session 3] ANY ONE FOR POISON IVY? HIDATSA INDIAN UNIQUE AND UNUSUAL TRADITIONAL USES OF PLANTS. Preparation of a Hidatsa Ethnobotany has provided a substantial record of traditional plant use. There are eight species for which it is determined the Hidatsa were unique among North American Indian tribes for their manner of use. There are also nine species which the Hidatsa used in an unusual manner. The latter category indicates that the record of Hidatsa manner of use is shared with only a few Indian other Indian tribes. The primary source for making these comparisons is Daniell Moerman's NATIVE AMERICAN ETHNOBOTANY. This record of plant use is revealed for the first time in this paper. Fred lists no affiliation, keep none

Schulze, Eric A, see Morgan, Hannah M

Scott-Cummings, Linda (PaleoResearch Institute), [General Session 3] UNINTENTIONAL HABITAT MODIFICATION BY HUNTER GATHERERS ON THE SOUTHERN PLAINS. Phytolith analysis of 500 samples drawn from thermal features in southeastern New Mexico produced a record of weedy plant (dayflower) distribution on the western side of the Permian Basin. GIS mapping this record suggests an interactive cycle developed from human movement across the landscape. Hunter/gatherers using thermal features created a habitat for weedy plants. This enhanced the food chain beginning with providing habitat and food for quail. An increase in quail, even seasonally, made hunting easier. Almost like leaving a trail of crumbs on the landscape for others to follow, these weedy plants growing in small depressions would have created a pathway of more dependable hunting along the west side of the basin, probably increasing the human foot traffic and thermal features and perhaps introducing other disturbance. More people lead to more disturbance, which increased the plant then the quail population, making hunting easier, which increased humans on the landscape.

Scott-Cummings, Linda (PaleoResearch Institute), Session 9 Organizer

Shockley, Lance (Colorado State), [Poster Symposium 17] LITHIC CONCOCTION: AN ANALYSIS OF STONE CIRCLE



DEBITAGE COLLECTIONS FROM THE ROBERTS RANCH IN LARIMER COUNTY, NORTHERN COLORADO. In the 1970s, CSU Field Schools collected a substantial assemblage of chipped stone debitage from surface contexts across stone circle sites located at Roberts Ranch in Northern Colorado. The chipped stone debitage is composed of several material types; those most prominent include chert and quartzite. For many sites it represents a palimpsest of material from multiple occupations over the course of time. Mass analysis from nine of these sites are analyzed to determine statistically significant differences between stone circle sites in material types, flake size, and cortical vs. non-cortical flakes. The qualitative and quantitative data gained, along with the examination of local vs. non local material, will contribute to questions regarding possible source locations and movement of material by prehistoric foragers.

Shockley, Lance, see Packard, Ashley

Siefers, Ryann, see Burt, Amanda

Sievert, April (Indiana, Glenn Black Laboratory), [Symposium 6] **SPIRO IN SOCIAL CONTEXT: APPRECIATING SPIRO'S SIGNIFICANT PAST IN THE PRESENT.** It is just as feasible to apply the concept of chaîne opératoire to archaeological site formation as it is to a technological process, to generate a social biography of place. Spiro mirrors perhaps better than many other sites, the paradigms guiding the ways in which people interact with archaeological sites, history, and First Nations. The site itself figures as a protagonist in a 1,000-year narrative that brings together reflections on land, people, animals, belief, death, collecting, museums, ethics, law, recreation, and heritage. Spiro has been a focus for the elusive search for understanding that has beguiled many and kept it in the public eye as an iconic archaeological site for over 100 years.

Simmons, Lindsey, see Scheiber, Laura L

Simmons, Lindsey, see Scheiber, Laura L

Skov, Eric (CEMML, Ft Riley, Kansas), Bretton Giles (CEMML), Shannon Koerner (Tennessee), [General Session 8] **A LANDSCAPE APPROACH TO SURVEY RESULTS: PREHISTORIC USE OF**



AN UPLAND STREAM IN NORTHEASTERN KANSAS. We present the preliminary results of the recent CEMML pedestrian survey and site evaluations of 467 acres along Wind Creek, a small, perennial, upland stream in the Wildcat Creek watershed, on Fort Riley, Kansas. Fort Riley is situated in the Flint Hills of northeastern Kansas, within the tallgrass prairie belt, and is bounded by the Republican River to the west and the Kansas River to the south. Our survey revealed a high density of prehistoric sites along this minor watercourse, including probable Paleoindian, Early Archaic and Late Prehistoric components. We find these results largely compatible with both the predictive model for Fort Riley and landscape archaeology theory. Further, we contend that inclusion of landscape theory can improve our use of predictive models and expand our discussions of prehistoric sites and landscapes.

Smith, Bonnie (Draper Natural History Museum), Meghan J Forney (Oklahoma), [Poster Session 12] **PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE DRAPER NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM INVESTIGATE ARCHAEOLOGY: INTEGRATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL INQUIRY INTO A MUSEUM.** In the United States, children are often initially exposed to archaeology through museum exhibits, which display artifacts with little education about the science behind the interpretations or our stewardship responsibility towards the archaeological record. Project Archaeology, a joint organization with the Bureau of Land Management and Montana State University, has created grade-school curricula that address these issues in classrooms nationwide. The weakness in this approach, however, is that archaeology is taught without tangible, links to the past. By partnering the Draper Natural History Museum with Project Archaeology, we are developing a nationally-applicable grade-school curriculum about Yellowstone National Park and the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem that not only educates students about archaeology but also puts them into contact with the past through the museum experience.

Snow, David N, see Baugh, Timothy

Speer, Charles A (Texas State), Michael Collins (Texas State), Sergio Ayala (Prehistory Research Project, Texas State), [General Session 21] **THE UNIQUENESS OF CALF CREEK HORIZON NOTCHING FLAKES.** Calf Creek Horizon bifacial forms are inimitable morphologically through the production of deep basal



notches. The technological approach to producing these bifacial forms is also unique in that it requires a highly specific tool and technique for indirect percussion. The archaeological problem addressed here is whether the notching flakes that are produced during the manufacturing process are distinct from other notching flakes produced in other Archaic lithic industries within the area of Calf Creek Horizon occurrence; namely the Southern Great Plains and Texas. The debitage from Archaic contexts at the Gault Site (41BL323) and the Spring Lake Site (41HY160) were analyzed to determine if any of these differences are evident. Lastly, experimental reproduction of notching flakes with different technological approaches were used to determine which approach was most similar to that used by Calf Creek Horizon hunter-gatherers.

Speer, Charles A (Texas State), Session 21

Speer, Charles A, see Collins, Michael B

Staggs, Holly (National Park Service), Steven L DeVore (National Park Service), [Poster Session 5] **GROUND PENETRATING RADAR INVESTIGATION AT THE BUXTON HISTORIC TOWNSITE CEMETERY, MONROE COUNTY, IOWA.** The Buxton Townsite was a historic coal-mining town located in Monroe County near Albia, Iowa. The town was founded in 1900 by the Consolidation Coal Company and operated until 1923 when the town was systematically abandoned and most of its residents relocated to other coal-mining towns. The site represents the remains of a planned and highly organized coal-mining community. At its height, Buxton's population rose to 6,000 with the predominant population consisting of African Americans. The Monroe County Pioneer Cemetery Commission requested that the Midwest Archeological Center conduct a ground penetrating radar survey of the Buxton cemetery to identify unmarked grave locations. At the two acres cemetery, only 51 gravestone monuments are still present of the 378 Buxton residents identified as being buried at the cemetery based on the historic sources. The ground penetrating radar data suggests that additional unmarked grave depressions are present in the cemetery. The outstanding archeological integrity of the town and cemetery presents the opportunity to address nationally significant questions about culture and racial identity interactions.



Stanford, Dennis, see Frison, George

Steuber, Karin (Saskatchewan Archaeological Society), Tomasin Playford (Saskatchewan Archaeological Society), [General Session 25] **THE SAS ARCHAEOCARAVAN-MUSEUMS PROGRAM: ARCHAEOLOGY & THE PUBLIC IN SASKATCHEWAN.** The ArchaeoCaravan-Museum Program brings archaeology and history alive in rural Saskatchewan! The Saskatchewan Archaeological Society is visiting community museums across the province with our mobile activity centre to educate and inform the public about our rich and diverse archaeological heritage. For the past three years, we have partnered with 68 museums in nine Museum Networks and have exposed archaeology to over 7700 people! At the same time, we are able to view museum collections that may not be well known in the archaeological community. Learn about the successes and challenges of this award winning program as we review how it developed and evolved.

Steussy, Cally, see Scheiber, Laura L

Stielow, David (Colorado, Colorado Springs), Roche Lindsey (Colorado, Colorado Springs), [General Session 21] **THE PIKES PEAK REGION AND THE PIKEVIEW FORMATION: LITHIC MATERIALS ON THE SOUTHERN COLORADO HIGH PLAINS.** Several types of lithic material originate from the Pikes Peak area. A particular material we have named Pikeview Welded Tuff may be unique to a specific geologic formation and locale. It was a preferred source material for lithic technology, and may give us an “economic tether” to this region because there appears to be a limited source location for the distribution of this material. Co-author Roche Lindsey has observed this material throughout southeast Colorado and beyond, and documentation of the spread of this particular rock could give valuable insight to prehistoric trade, mobility, and migration in this region. The material has performed well in experimental tests, and is a superior material type that we believe helped make Austin Bluffs an important, and to some groups sacred, area on the high plains landscape.

Stokely, Michelle (Indiana Northwest), [General Session 3] **DREAMING OF HOME: PLAINS APACHE TIPI DESIGNS.** For many Americans, tipis symbolize the nomadic Native American



culture and lifestyle. This understanding has been so extensively advanced by paintings, advertising, films and television that tipis have come to be associated with indigenous groups in almost all geographical regions. They were, however, an integral part of life in the Great Plains prior to 1900. Among the Kiowa and Naisha (Plains Apache) some tipi covers were specially painted by men to reflect war deeds or religious concepts that had been acquired in a dream. Interestingly, only a small percentage of Kiowa and Apache tipi covers were painted; these were owned primarily by leading men, but could be inherited and maintained within family lines.

Information about Kiowa and Plains Apache material and symbolic culture was recorded by James Mooney in the late 1890s, providing a valuable source of understanding for scholars and community members. Much of Mooney's Kiowa material has been analyzed and published; however, his notes on Plains Apache life have received less attention. This paper examines the acquisition, painting, transference and destruction of Naisha tipi designs. It also considers modern construction and use of tipis, as well as the continuing ownership of historic designs.

Sundstrom, Linea, see Fosha, Michael

Sundstrom, Linea, see Keyser, James

Taylor, Nicole (Nebraska), John Carter (Nebraska State Historical Society), David Murphy (Nebraska State Historical Society), LuAnn Wandsnider (Nebraska), David Wedin (Nebraska), [Poster Session 24] **CHRISMAN-ESTES SODHOUSE WALL AUTOPSY: PRELIMINARY RESULTS.** The Chrisman-Estes sod house was constructed in northern Custer County, Nebraska, by Henry Eugene Chrisman in 1902-03, and occupied by members of the Chrisman and Estes families until the early 1940s. In November, 2013, community members convened to excise a 3-ton section of wall, which, again with community assistance, was transported to laboratories at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Since that time, an interdisciplinary team has been examining this time capsule for what it can tell us about the pre-sodbusting prairie, the construction of the sodhouse itself, and post-occupation history of the sodhouse. We report preliminary results.

Tharalson, Kirsten (Oklahoma), Leland C Bement (Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Oklahoma), [Poster Session 5]



SEASONALITY OF A 2000 YEAR-OLD BISON KILL SITE THROUGH X-RAY ANALYSIS OF MANDIBLES. The seasonality of the kill events from the Certain site is determined by x-ray analysis of bison mandibles. The Certain site is a 2000 year-old bison kill site in Beckham County, western Oklahoma that consists of several arroyo kill localities. Bison dentition at archaeological sites provides information about seasonality, age, diet, and migration patterns. Knowing that bison typically calf during the spring, understanding the age of individual bison at death can determine the seasonality of the kill event. Based on the 1994 preliminary MNI, estimated at between 150 and 200 bison, the kills should have occurred in late fall or early winter, when bison are in prime condition for large-scale hunting. The seasonality data compiled from these x-rays is compared with the site's preliminary seasonality estimate from 1994.

Thompson, Joe B (Bear Creek Archeology, Inc), [Symposium 2] **LATE WOODLAND PIERSON CREEK SITE HABITATIONS AND DISCOVERY OF AN OLDER NETWORK OF TRENCHES.** The bluff overlooking the confluence of Pierson Creek and the Little Sioux River in northwest Iowa is the setting for 13WD130, a Late Woodland site excavated in summer 2013. Initially focused on excavating a late Late Woodland habitation containing multiple house loci, dozens of features, and thousands of artifacts, it became apparent as data recovery progressed that something different was present underneath the component. In this paper the regional and local settings for 13WD130, now called the Pierson Creek site, are examined. Following this, the discovery of a broad array of burned and unburned post-lined trenches covering (minimally) several hundred square meters and dating to the early part of the Late Woodland period is reviewed and the general findings are summarized.

Thompson, Joe B, see Benn, David W

Thornhill, Cassidee (Wyoming), Zach Garhart (Wyoming), [Poster Symposium 16] **PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF 2014 INVESTIGATIONS AT LAST CANYON.** Rock Shelters are often excavated to better understand human occupations as well as paleoclimates. Last Canyon Cave in southern-central Montana is no exception and previous studies in the area focused on this closed site. During the 2014 field season excavations expanded away from the



cave to the surrounding box canyon, to explore the full use of the canyon by prehistoric peoples. Previously explored part of the canyon resulted in recording 17 stone circles, while this season excavations focused at the east side or box end of the canyon where the sediment accumulated to well over a meter in depth. We aimed to demonstrate the depth of the sediment and evaluate its potential for future archaeological studies. The results are encouraging with recovery of several anthropogenic features, butchered bone, and probably Paleoindian age artifacts.

Thornhill, Cassidee (Wyoming), Session 16 Organizer

Todd, Lawrence (Colorado State), Kyle Wright (Shoshone National Forest), Laura Scheiber (Indiana), [Poster Session 28] **HARDLUCK ARCHAEOLOGY: POST-FIRE INVENTORY IN NORTHWESTERN WYOMING.** Post-fire inventory within the 2013 Hardluck burn area along the South Fork of the Shoshone River and its tributaries in western Park County, Wyoming was conducted during the 2014 field season. The Hardluck Fire perimeter encloses 9975 ha (24,684 acres) in remote portions of the Washakie Wilderness on the Shoshone National Forest. The project team has completed inventory of a total of 117 ha (290 acres) in two portions of the Hardluck burn (1.1% of burn area). This resulted in discovery and documentation of 26 previously unrecorded archaeological sites, many exposed by the fire, and in-field analysis of almost 20,000 pieces of prehistoric chipped stone (N=19,740). Nearly 500 (N=494) artifacts, most of which are obsidian for source analysis were collected, the rest left in situ. In addition to standard archaeological data, information on site-specific burn severity was collected and erosion/deflation monitoring was begun.

Todd, Lawrence (Colorado State), [Symposium 13] **PALEOINDIANS, DOGS' TAILS, AND MODELS IN PLAINS ARCHAEOLOGY.** Over twenty-five years ago, Bob Kelly and I reviewed what we thought were some basic Paleoindian research questions in an article called "Coming into the Country." In looking at those questions today, I still think the approach of trying to model human behaviors from a perspective of large scale archaeological patterns frames a productive research program. However, to model at a theoretically interesting scale, topics of "coming into the country" address the question from the tail end, rather than dealing with it head-on. Peopling the Americas is only one ending to the larger scale process



of behaviorally modern range expansion that began tens of thousands years before even the most hotly contested early American dates. The relevance of Plains Paleoindian studies shouldn't be assessed in terms of just the when, where, and how questions, but in terms of broader why issues of the human explosion as the ultimate invasive species.

Todd, Larry C., see Milton, Emily

Trabert, Sarah (Iowa), David Hill (Metropolitan State Denver), Margaret E Beck (Iowa), [Poster Symposium 23] A PETROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF "LOCAL" AND "EXOTIC" CERAMICS FROM DISMAL RIVER ASPECT SITES. Researchers debating the origin for micaceous sherds recovered from Dismal River aspect (AD 1650-1725) sites state that these ceramics either originated in the Southwest or were made locally. Petrographic analyses can assist with better characterizing the nature and frequency of mica in these ceramic pastes, providing information on their origin. A small sample of these "exotic" sherds as well as a sample of "typical" Dismal River aspect ceramics from two Dismal River aspect sites, 14SC1 and 25CH1, were thin sectioned and analyzed to determine whether they were made on the Plains or in northern New Mexico. Preliminary results indicate these sherds were tempered with mica-rich granites, available in the Plains and the Southwest, rather than constructed with residual micaceous clays. Further research is underway to better characterize the range of variability for northern Rio Grande micaceous wares for future comparisons.

Trabert, Sarah J (Iowa), Session 23 Organizer

Trabert, Sarah, see Hill, Matthew E

Vehik, Susan C (Oklahoma), [Symposium 20] HUMAN BONES, HUMAN SKELETONS, CONFLICT, AND THE LITTLE RIVER FOCUS COUNCIL CIRCLES. Conflict was a rather prominent feature of Late Prehistoric period life on the Plains. Human remains that might reflect this conflict are relatively scarce, however. Exceptions are the Little River focus council circles. The structures or houses comprising the circles have yielded a number of isolated human bones and some relatively intact skeletal remains. Over the years these have been interpreted as reflecting a variety of events,



including conflict. In some cases the presence of skeletal remains have been used to extend a conflict interpretation to the council circles more generally. In order to understand the role conflict may have played in generating the remains and the council circles, more consideration needs to be given to the context in which the remains occur. This presentation will address the location of the skeletal remains and the role of conflict in generating them.

Vehik, Susan, Session 1, 6 Discussant

Vehik, Susan C (Oklahoma), Session 20 Organizer

Vehik, Susan C, see Drass, Richard

Vlcek, Dave, see Walker, Danny

Waggoner, Tricia (Kansas Historical Society), [Symposium 15] NEW EVIDENCE ABOUT THE KANSA FROM EXCAVATIONS OF FOOL CHIEF'S VILLAGE. Excavations at Fool Chief's Village, starting in 2012 and lasting one year, represent the largest ever excavation of a Kansa Village. Such a large sample of a village, including the excavation of multiple houses and pits, gives us a clearer window into the lives of the Kansa during the 1830. Although analysis is still ongoing some conclusions about the village and its place in the history of the Kansa can be made.

Waggoner, Tricia (Kansas Historical Society), Session 15 Organizer

Walker, Danny N (Wyoming State Parks & Cultural Resources), Dave Vlcek (Bonneville Archaeology), Dudley Gardner (Western Wyoming College), Clint Gilchrist (Sublette Co Historical Society), [General Session 14] CONTINUING ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT FORT BONNEVILLE (48SU29). Fort Bonneville is one of the earliest recorded Euroamerican structures in Wyoming, established as a trading post in 1832 by Capt. Benjamin Bonneville. The general location has been known by historians for years, with a large granite boulder placed on the site in 1915. Archaeological work has been conducted since 1968, on an intermittent basis; concluding in 2013 with a magnetometer survey of accessible portions of the site area. The locality is managed by Wyoming State Parks, Historic Sites and Trails, but because of the isolated location, only occasionally can agency personnel visit the



site. In 2012, following purported illegal metal detecting on the site, Wyoming State Parks, State Archaeologist Office, Sublette County Historical Society, Wyoming Archaeological Society and other interested parties established a working group to plan and develop an overall management plan, including site protection, development and interpretive plan. The site's history and archaeology will be reviewed, followed by a discussion of the management plan.

Walker, Danny N, see Becker, Rory

Walker, Danny N, see Frison, George

Wallen, Mike (KAA), [Poster Symposium 23] **ULIBARRI AND THE ENTRADA OF 1706 - ANOTHER LOOK AT ROUTE TO EL CUARTELEJO 14SC01**. In 1680, a general revolt against Spanish rule in the Santa Fé region forced a Spanish retreat south. In 1696 after the Spaniards had returned, a group of Indians from the Picuris pueblo fled northeast. In 1706, a message was received from these Picuris, pleading for rescue. Contemporary documents indicate that this group had left the hated Spanish rule only to find themselves slaves of the Apache. Sergeant-Major Juan de Ulibarri led the rescue mission to the Great Plains, keeping a detailed daily record of his entrada; giving distances and directions and also descriptions of territory, inhabitants, agriculture, flora, fauna, etc. Ulibarri successfully returned some of these Picuris to their homes in New Mexico. This project is a re-examination of the original diario at the Archivo Nacional in Mexico City and an evaluation of suggested routes that might match the diary.

Wandsnider, LuAnn, see Day, Zachary

Wandsnider, LuAnn, see Taylor, Nicole

Warner, Emily (Oklahoma), Megan Davis (Oklahoma), Maisy Fallon (Oklahoma), Shawn Lambert (Oklahoma), [Poster Symposium 4] **A REANALYSIS OF GROG TEMPERED POTTERY FROM SPIRO'S LOWER TERRACE**. Our research focuses on grog-tempered pottery recovered by the WPA located in Spiro's lower terrace. Specifically, we are determining if there are any morphological differences associated with grog-tempered pottery. According to Daniel Rogers (1982) and Jim Brown (1996), Williams Plain is a coarse grog-tempered pottery that occasionally has small



amounts of shell. Then it transitions into LeFlore Plain when the vessel's thickness is 9 or less millimeters thick, and these types are said to be replaced by a shell-tempered type called Woodward Plain. After analyzing the pottery sherds we came to the conclusion that the addition of shell to a grog paste does not make a significant impact on the thickness of the vessel, and perhaps the use of grog-tempered pottery in Spiro's residential areas continued to be maintained and produced well into the Spiro IV phase.

Weathermon, Rick L, see Carroll, Sean

Weathermon, Rick, see Messing Danielle

Wedin, David, see Taylor, Nicole

Weiner, Bridget (Wyoming), Mary Lou Larson (Wyoming), [Poster Symposium 16] **HELL GAP SITE FORMATIONS: SITE-LEVEL PATTERNING**. Understanding cultural and natural site formation processes are critical for interpreting sites and assemblages. Formation processes at the Hell Gap site in southeast Wyoming are investigated using locational and orientational data of recovered items. Two angle measurements (bearing and plunge) were taken from all recovered items that are large (>2 cm) and are elongated. The data set is analyzed using graphical and statistical methods including circular statistics and the results help to determine the movement of artifacts since deposition. Our analysis is not commonly used at sites nor have all possible methods yet been applied to the archaeological deposits in the Hell Gap valley. Site formation processes within the Paleoindian substrata at Hell Gap, inferred from our study, suggests minimal post-depositional artifact movement as demonstrated with the rose/Schmidt diagrams and Rayleigh tests. The application of multiple methods of inquiry improves the analyses and understanding of site formation.

Weis, Delfin (Southern Methodist), [Special Session 18] **ON THE CUTTING EDGE: KNIFE MANUFACTURING AT A FRONTIER FORT**. Fort Massachusetts, a military post established in 1852 and decommissioned in 1858, is located in the San Luis Valley of Colorado. Recent excavations during the 2014 season encountered a blacksmith's scrap pile located in the corral associated with the fort. Initial analysis of the artifacts suggests a local knife manufacturing operation. Knife fragments and blanks, antler and wood scales,



finely cut antler pieces, as well as broken file rasps indicate a moderate level of knife manufacturing. Further, the method of manufacture and subsequent tool marks imply that the blacksmith had access to a vice, fine-toothed saw, possibly a band saw, in addition to wood finishing tools. While blacksmiths are known for repairing and producing metal items, the context of Fort Massachusetts provides additional information. The artifacts associate with the knife making operation suggest the blacksmith had the tools and technology to manufacture knives for sale to the greater public.

Weston, Timothy (Kansas Historical Society), [General Session 25] **LOCAL CONSTITUENCIES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN THE PRESERVATION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES: CASE STUDIES FROM KANSAS.** Long-term preservation of archeological sites can be a difficult proposition. While they are properly seen by archeologists as a finite and rapidly diminishing resource, they often are not perceived in that manner by the local communities where they are situated. Over many years of observation in Kansas, it has become clear that those sites in good condition and with good prospects for preservation into the future all have one thing in common: an engaged and committed local constituency. Case studies of such sites, both historic and prehistoric, will be presented along with a discussion of those factors leading to strong local support for archeological sites.

Whittaker, John C (Grinnell), Devin Pettigrew (Arkansas), Justin Garnett (Missouri Atlatl Association), Patrick Hashman (Wapsi Valley Archaeology Inc), [General Session 7] **ARCHAIC BEVELS AND ATLATL DART PERFORMANCE.** The beveling on many Archaic biface forms has usually been explained as resharpening, but an old idea, revived in recent experiments, is that it affects the flight of the projectile. However, the flight of an atlatl dart is complex, and can now be examined by slow motion photography. Our analysis shows that atlatl darts oscillate in flight and rotate quite independently of point form. Beveled points do not spin a dart in flight, but appear to rotate in an animal target, possibly cutting a more damaging wound path. Whether prehistoric users noted this is questionable, and sharpening remains the best explanation for most beveling.



Whittenburg, Aaron (Center for Mountain & Plains Archaeology, Colorado State), [Poster Session 28] **ONE BLIND, TWO BLINDS, BIG BLINDS, SMALL BLINDS: USING DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS AND CLUSTER ANALYSIS TO EXPLORE THE SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS OF HUNTING BLINDS NEAR ROLLINS PASS, COLORADO.** This poster presents results of recent fieldwork and descriptive analysis of hunting blinds from three prehistoric game drive sites (5GA35-37) near Rollins Pass in Grand County, Colorado. Maps created in a GIS using recently collected field data as well as earlier feature maps by Byron Olson and James Benedict are used to explore the inter- and intra-site spatial relationships of features and artifacts. The spatial distribution of the morphological characteristics of hunting blinds can be an important indicator of site use. Descriptive statistics and cluster analysis using ArcGIS are used to analyze the range of variation of hunting blind morphology and their associated spatial distribution. Together, these two analyses create a spatially derived model of hunting blind variation distribution across the three sites. A better understanding of the relationship between blind morphological variation and their spatial distribution allows for a more holistic interpretation of site construction and use.

Wiewel, Adam S (Arkansas), [Special Session 18] **EXAMINING AGRICULTURAL SURPLUS AT HUFF VILLAGE, NORTH DAKOTA: COMBINING ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL DATA.** Extensive salvage excavations were undertaken by W. Raymond Wood over a half century ago at Huff Village (32MO11), a mid-fourteenth century fortified horticultural community located along the Missouri River in present day North Dakota. One of many impressive revelations of his work was the immense number of large, cylindrical and bell-shaped subterranean storage pits found within and around the site's lodges. These storage pits attest to the occupants' capacity to produce an agricultural surplus. Magnetic gradiometer surveys, hand coring, and limited excavations performed at Huff in 1999 and 2009 clearly show the distribution and density of storage pits across the entire site, eclipsing earlier excavation findings. In this paper, I discuss my use of these data to estimate the number of storage pits and storage capacity at Huff Village, providing one example of how geophysical and traditional archaeological data may be fruitfully combined.



Wiewel, Rebecca (Arkansas Tech), [Poster Session 5] **ISOLATING THE CHEMICAL CONTRIBUTION OF SHELL TEMPER FOR COMPOSITIONAL ANALYSIS: A CASE STUDY FROM THE CENTRAL ARKANSAS RIVER VALLEY.** This study applies a method pioneered by Selden and colleagues (2014) to a sample of 132 shell-tempered sherds from the Carden Bottoms locality (3YE25) in Yell County, Arkansas and comparative collections from the Middle Ouachita Region, Central Mississippi Valley and Lower Arkansas River Valley in an attempt to isolate the chemical contribution of shell temper mathematically for applications in temper sourcing. This method has the advantage of using previously collected data from instrumental neutron activation analysis rather than employing additional costly techniques such as LA-ICP-MS. Results from the study are mixed. Evidence of possible patterning among sherds from different regions is present and corresponds to patterns evident in regional geochemical surveys. However, more meaningful results are likely obscured due to the effects of diagenesis on the samples included in this analysis. Therefore, other techniques for sourcing shell temper may be more appropriate in cases where extensive weathering is a concern.

Wolff, Sarah (Arizona), [General Session 14] **FOOD FOR THOUGHT: FOOD CONSUMPTION AS AN INDICATOR OF SOCIAL STATUS AT FORT LARAMIE, WYOMING.** Fort Laramie, Wyoming, presents a historical cultural conundrum in which rigid Victorian social hierarchy, based heavily on conspicuous consumption and display of material goods, is thrust into a remote frontier environment. While the upper class could easily purchase objects of display within cities, on the remote Western frontier, status objects were limited in supply. In this paper, I outline my dissertational research arguing that diet was commonly used as a status differentiator within the frontier military. I will reconstruct foodways for three distinct EuroAmerican cultural groups, U.S. military officers, U.S. military enlisted men, and nearby civilians, using faunal remains and historical documents. Over the course of this research, I hope to bring to light a better understanding of the cultural diversity, masculinity, and social status that composed the U.S. frontier military in the late 19th century.

Woodruff, Emma, see Scheiber, Laura L

Wright, Kyle, see Todd, Lawrence



Wyckoff, Don (Oklahoma), [Symposium 6] **ALIBATES FLINT USE BY ARKANSAS BASIN CADDOANS**. Large bifaces of exotic stone are common, though not numerous, ritual or status goods manifest at Spiro and other community centers in the Arkansas River basin of eastern Oklahoma. With red being an important symbolic color in the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex, the use of red to red-banded Alibates agatized dolomite would seem a likely important practice among Arkansas Basin Caddoans. A literature review coupled with inspection of museum and private collections reveals 14 sites in the study area have objects of this stone. The Spiro and Harlan sites have knives or "swords" of proportions that they must come from the Alibates quarries in the Texas panhandle. Twelve camps and villages have tools and/or flakes attesting to use of waterworn cobbles obtainable from Canadian River gravel bars, a source that would be only 25 miles west of Spiro.

Wyckoff, Don (Oklahoma), [Symposium 13] **PEOPLING THE SOUTHERN PLAINS: WE WON'T KNOW UNTIL WE LOOK**. From the Southern High Plains (the Llano Estacado) across their eastern eroded margins (the Rolling Red Plains) occur numerous deposits dating from 40,000 to 15,000 years ago. Typically represented by lacustrine or fluvial sediments, these deposits attest to water sources extant before, during, and after the last glacial maximum. As such these locations attracted small and large grazers and browsers and their predators. Frequently observed fossils eroding from these deposits include horse, mammoth, camel, sloth, and, occasionally, bison as well as a myriad of invertebrates, especially aquatic and terrestrial gastropods. Often manifest in the uppermost parts of today's watersheds, these location offer rather shallow, unique settings for gathering an array of proxy data on past environments and for assessing the presence of humans in times earlier than Clovis. Interdisciplinary research is a key to the successful study of these places. Findings at the Burnham and Powell Farm sites in Oklahoma exemplify the potential of such work.

Yaworsky, William (Texas, Brownsville), Mark Horowitz (Texas, Brownsville), Kenneth Kickham (Central Oklahoma), [General Session 3] **GROUP SELECTION, KIN SELECTION, AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORISTS**. In recent years evolutionary theorists have been engaged in a protracted and bitter disagreement



concerning how natural selection affects units such as genes, individuals, kin groups, and groups. Central to this debate has been whether selective pressures affecting group success can trump the selective pressures that confer advantage at the individual level. In short, there has been a debate about the utility of group selection, with noted theorist Steven Pinker calling the concept useless for the social sciences. We surveyed 175 evolutionary anthropologists to ascertain where they stood in the debate. We found that most were receptive to group selection, especially in the case of cultural group selection. The survey also revealed that liberals and conservatives, and males and females, all displayed significant differences of opinion concerning which selective forces were important in humanity's prehistory. We conclude by interpreting these findings in the context of recent research in political psychology.

Younger-Mertz, Stewart B, see Morgan, Hannah M

Zedeno, Maria Nieves (Arizona), Wendi F Murray (Arizona), Kaitlyn Chandler (Hanover Research), [General Session 3] **THE VALUABLE-COMMODITY CONTINUUM IN PLAINS INDIAN TRADE AND POLITICS.** Taking historical information about Native American long distance trade networks as a point of departure, we explore the role of "valuables" in the establishment of intertribal relations and trade partnerships between the Blackfoot and their western and eastern neighbors. Valuables such as birds and feathers—eagles in particular—illustrate concepts of value in Native American ontologies and allow for a deeper examination of the inalienable qualities of valuable objects generally categorized as ceremonial or sacred. Trade networks lent valuables a broad political and cultural context within which these objects could be commoditized or deployed for the accumulation of wealth, power, and prestige. We argue that valuable and commodity are fluid and transitory states of things along a single continuum of social action.

Zedeno, Maria Nieves (Arizona), Session 3 Chair

Zedeno, Maria Nieves, see Roos, Christopher

Zeimens, George, see Frison, George



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