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CONFERENCE PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS

Hosted by:

National Park Service (Midwest Archeological Center)

Nebraska State Historical Society

University of Nebraska-Lincoln (Department of Anthropology)



Downtown Lincoln Holiday Inn



MAYOR CHRIS BEUTLER

555 South 10th Street Suite 301 Lincoln, NE 68508
402-441-7511
lincoln.ne.gov

Dear Friends,

As mayor of Nebraska's Capital City, it is my pleasure to welcome you to the City of Lincoln. We are honored to be your host for your 2016 Plains Anthropological Society Meeting.

I think you will find the City of Lincoln to be a metropolitan area with a small town feel. Our citizens take great pride in our quality of life, hospitality and friendliness. We enjoy living in a City with outstanding attractions, sporting events, entertainment options, shopping and restaurants. Lincoln is also a great "walking-town" with an extensive trail network.

Take some time to explore the downtown area and historic Haymarket District, beautiful parks, or try one of several golf courses. A visit to our unique State Capitol is always a fascinating experience. From performing arts and fine dining, to the many community events, Lincoln has a great deal to offer.

Best wishes for a wonderful convention! I hope you enjoy your stay in our City and that you will come back and visit us often.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Chris Beutler". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping "C" and a long, horizontal stroke at the end.

Chris Beutler
Mayor of Lincoln



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CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU



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2017 GREAT PLAINS SYMPOSIUM

FLAT PLACES DEEP IDENTITIES

MAPPING NEBRASKA AND THE GREAT PLAINS

Lincoln, NE | Innovation Campus | March 30-31, 2017

The immense spaces of the Great Plains powerfully shaped and continue to define the region's people and cultures. The land created a need for maps and a fascination with "place" that has never left us. From early Pawnee star charts to the latest digital cartography, we have used maps to make sense of space and place.

"Mapping" as a metaphorical concept has also proved valuable to humanists and others attempting to understand our region. This Symposium invites exploration of how place and mapping influence Great Plains identity, culture, economy, agriculture, natural resources, environmental issues, anthropology, art and creative expression, literature, social movements, politics, and more.

Susan Maher, author of 'Deep Map Country: Literary Cartography of the Great Plains'

Dan Cole, chief cartographer, Smithsonian Institution

Susan Schulten, author of 'Mapping the Nation: History and Cartography in Nineteenth-Century America'

Partners & Sponsors: University of Nebraska Press, Nebraska 150th Committee, Humanities Nebraska, and UNL's: College of Arts & Sciences, the ENHANCE Program, Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Office of Research and Economic Development



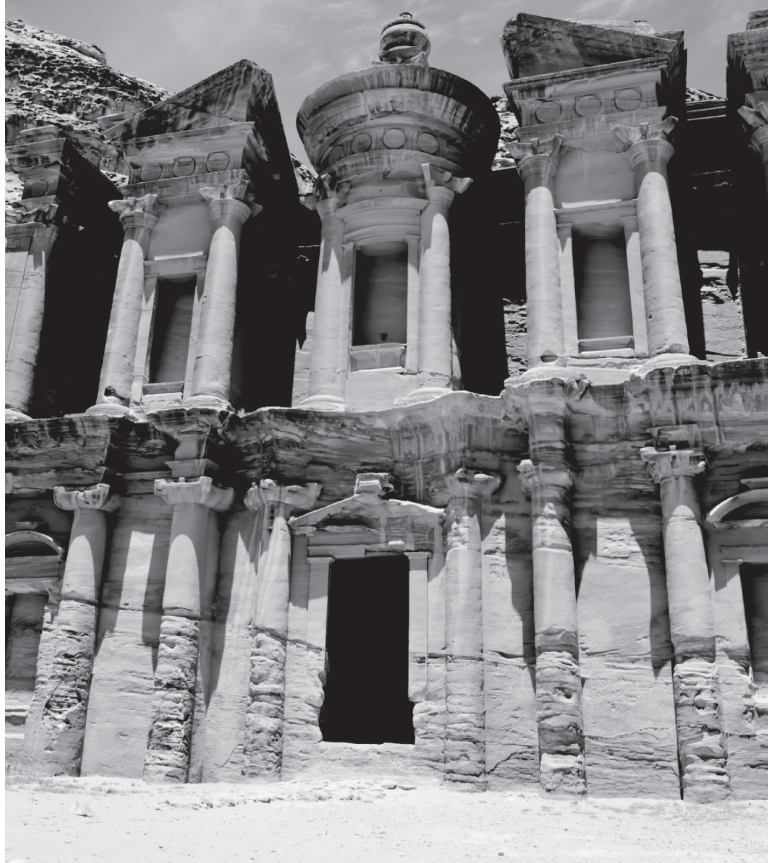
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Hosting Organizations: National Park Service (Midwest Archeological Center), Nebraska State Historical Society, University of Nebraska-Lincoln (Department of Anthropology)

Conference Committee: Jay Sturdevant, Dawn Bringelson, Rob Bozell, LuAnn Wandsnider, Linda Clarke, Linda Plock, Bonnie Farkas, and Steve De Vore

Additional Support: Peter Bleed, Downtown Lincoln Holiday Inn (Lauren Folkerts, Holly Waldo, and Terry Owen), Lincoln Convention and Visitor's Bureau (Rachel O'Donnell, Melanie Maynard, Claire Cuddy, and Tracie Simpson), Shirts 101 (Mary Carter), Office of the Nebraska State Capitol Commission (Karen Wagner), Arrow Stage Lines (Jamie Meyer), Fort Atkinson State Historical Park (John Slader and Susan Juza), DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge (Dean Knudson), Fontenelle Forest (Elizabeth Chalen and Jim Beebe), Homestead National Monument of America, Hy-Vee Catering (Miranda Rosenau), Ken Meier's Cork and Bottle, UN-L Anthro Group, UN-L Anthropology Friends and Advisory Board (Bruce Rippeteau), Midwest Archeological Center (Adam Wiewel, Amanda Renner, Margie Robinson, Jeff Larson, Sean Field, Morgan Beyer, Nora Greiman, and Darin Schlake), the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Research Council, and Nebraska State Historical Society (Nic Fogerty, Katie Paitz, Ann Billesbach, Courtney Ziska).

A very special thanks to Chris Johnston and Nicholas Alhambra for developing and managing the conference website!

Conference Logo

The conference logo was adapted from a thunderbird mosaic motif that adorns the top of the Nebraska capitol dome exterior. The original motif was conceived of by the capitol architectural firm of Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue Associates (New York) in 1929 as part of the overall design of the building.

CONFERENCE SPONSORS

The conference greatly benefitted from the generous donations of our numerous sponsors:

- Nebraska Association of Professional Archeologists: Early Bird Party
- Plains Anthropological Society

- Lincoln Convention and Visitor's Bureau
- The Cherokee Nation: Student Workshop (How to Get a Job in Archaeology)
- Oklahoma Archeological Survey: Student Paper Competition
- Forestry Supplies: Student Paper Competition
- Center for Applied Isotope Studies-University of Georgia
- Holloway, Updike, and Bellen, Inc: Student Workshop (How to Get a Job in Archaeology)

CONFERENCE VENDORS

- Center for Digital Antiquity
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- Nebraska Association of Professional Archeologists
- Ancient Society Books
- Mary Adair (Donna Roper Library)
- Susan Vehik (Publications from the Archaeological Research and Management Center, University of Oklahoma)
- Plains Anthropologist/Maney Publishing
- QLC ArcheoLINK-Americas
- Gustav's Library

GENERAL CONFERENCE INFORMATION

Welcome to the 74th Plains Anthropological Conference!

We are excited to host the 2016 Plains Anthropological Conference, our 24th here in Lincoln! We have many outstanding programs, tours, and events scheduled for you to enjoy at the conference. Located within the Historic Haymarket district you will find numerous shops, restaurants, and attractions to explore. There are many exciting new developments around the city including the new Railyard entertainment district. We hope you come explore Lincoln and a bit of the good life here in Nebraska.

Learn more

- Lincoln Convention and Visitors Bureau -- <http://lincoln.org/>
- Downtown Lincoln Association -- <http://downtownlincoln.org/>
- Lincoln Haymarket -- <http://lincolnhaymarket.org/>

During your visit, find places and events nearby with the Lincoln, Nebraska mobile app. Visit the Apple App Store (iPhone) or Google Play (Android), and search on #LNK. More information about this at: <http://www.lcoc.com/lincolnnbraskaapp>

Archeologists love maps. This link provides numerous maps and ways to access spatial information for the Lincoln area. <http://lincoln.org/visit/maps>

Conference Headquarters

The Holiday Inn Lincoln-Downtown is located at 141 North 9th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508. Located in the Historic Haymarket District the Holiday Inn Lincoln-Downtown is the best place to stay if you are looking for a hotel near exciting attractions, restaurants, and shopping. Leisure guests searching for fun activities and sightseeing enjoy the many attractions and historic sites located near this hotel including the Pinnacle Bank Arena, University of Nebraska, and Memorial Stadium. All business travelers enjoy our 24-hour Business Center, high-speed, wireless Internet access throughout the hotel, and a free shuttle to and from the Lincoln Municipal Airport (LNK). When you stay in our recently renovated hotel you enjoy great perks and amenities such as an indoor heated pool, on-site Fitness Center, and the Red Onion Bistro & Bar, the hotel's delicious full-service restaurant.

Transportation

Airport

Travelers have two options for air travel to and from Nebraska. Generally, it is more economical to fly into Omaha but we recommend checking flights and comparing prices for the best options.

- Lincoln Airport, Lincoln, NE (airport code: LNK)

<http://www.lincolnairport.com/>

*Please contact the front desk (402-475-4011) when you arrive at the Lincoln airport to request a ride on the Holiday Inn's free shuttle service.

- Eppley International Airport, Omaha, NE (airport code: OMA)

<http://www.flyoma.com/>

Parking

Parking is available at the Holiday Inn-Downtown. There are also numerous parking garages within the immediate vicinity of the conference hotel. The following links detail various parking options.

<http://www.exploredowntown.org/live/parking>

<http://parkandgo.org/>

Dining

There are many dining options within walking distance of the conference headquarters. The following links provide information on many restaurants in the area.

<http://www.exploredowntown.org/haymarket/dine>

<http://lincoln.org/visit/eat>

Registration

Registration is required to attend and participate in the conference. The registration desk is located University Room and will be open Wednesday (4:00pm to 9:00pm), Thursday (8:00am to 5:00pm), Friday (8:00am to 5:00pm), and Saturday (8:00am to noon).

Paper and Poster Sessions

All sessions will be held in Holiday Inn meeting rooms on the main floor of the hotel (Lincoln Ballroom, Salons A-C, Arbor, Assembly, University) and on the lower level of the hotel (Executive Boardroom, Platte, Niobrara, Missouri, Husker 1, and Husker 2). Poster sessions will be in Salon B/C. See map at the back of this program.

Session Chairs and Presenters

Session chairs must adhere to presentation schedule and keep presenters on time. Please give each presenter a two-minute warning before the end of their allotted time. All papers are 15 minutes in length. If a presenter is a 'no-show' the session chair should call a break for the appropriate amount of time. Chairs are asked to remind all attendees to silence cell phones. Presenters and chairs should arrive in your meeting room 20 minutes prior to the beginning of the session to load your presentation on to session computer unless it has been pre-loaded by the chair. Volunteers will be on hand to assist. All presentations should be in Microsoft Office format.

Saturday Farmer's Market

The wonderful Lincoln Farmer's Market will be open on Saturday from 8:00am-noon and is located just two blocks west of the Conference hotel on 'P' Street.

Bookroom and Vendors

Book sales and other vendors will be in the Arbor Room from 8:00am-5:00pm Thursday and Friday and 8:00am-12:00pm on Saturday.

Business Center

Participants will have the opportunity to preview presentations on computers in the hotel business center located off the lobby.

Breaks and Refreshments

Coffee and other light refreshments will be served at convenient central locations during the mid-morning and mid-afternoon breaks.

Conference Merchandise

All registrants will receive free tote bags, water bottles, and other local promotional material with their registration packets. Coffee mugs, t-shirts, and caps have been available for purchase through the online pre-registration process and can also be picked up at the registration desk. Any of these items that remain in stock can be purchased at the registration desk.

For Students

In addition to the traditional student paper and student poster competitions, special career sessions will be available for students. These are sponsored by the Plains Anthropological Society Student Affairs Committee and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Anthropology Alumni and Friends Advisory Board.

CONFERENCE EVENTS: HIGHLIGHTS

Silent Auction

Silent auction items will be available for viewing and bidding in the University Room from 8:00am Thursday through 1:00pm on Friday. Winners will be notified at the Friday business meeting.

Wednesday (October 12)

Missouri River Tour (9:00am-5:00pm): This tour will be by charter bus and will be led by Rob Bozell and Linda Plock. Meet in hotel lobby at 8:45 am. We will return to hotel by 5 pm or shortly thereafter. Box lunches are provided. Tour limited to the first 35 people and most spots have been taken during pre-registration. This day-long tour will visit an assortment of developed and undeveloped archeological sites in the greater Omaha area such as Fort Atkinson (1820-1827, the first military post west of the Missouri River), the sunken Steamboat Bertrand and its wonderful assortment of 250,000 Civil War-era artifacts (1865), and strings of Central Plains tradition lodge depressions along ridges in Fontenelle Forest. While the tour will be traveling by bus, we will be doing some light hiking so please wear comfortable shoes and clothing. Folks can certainly stay at the bus during the short hikes if they prefer.

Urban Archaeology on the Great Plains - Walking Tour of the Lincoln Haymarket (2:30pm-5:00pm): This tour will be led by Peter Bleed (University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Emeritus) and will leave from the hotel lobby at 2:30pm and returning by 5:00pm. Explore the history and archaeology of this early downtown neighborhood. Using historic maps and photos, this tour will visit surviving material remnants as well as excavated sites. Highlights include industrial and transportation facilities, and social centers associated with life in a Plains city. We will walk by houses of "Ill fame," visit "Negro Shanties," and see the very edge of America's pottery frontier. Along the way, we will also discuss the educational potential of urban archaeology and distinctive features of Great Plains cities, stopping in a surviving material remnant for refreshment and conversation.

Early Bird Party: The traditional Plains Conference Early Bird Party will be held in the Lincoln Ballroom from 7:00pm-Midnight. Free beer and snacks will be available along with a cash bar.

Board Meeting: The Plains Anthropological Society Board of Directors will hold their first meeting in the Executive Boardroom starting at 5:30pm.

Registration: The registration desk will be open in the University Room from 4:00pm-9:00pm.

Thursday (October 13)

Registration: The registration desk will be open in the University Room from 8:00am-5:00pm.

Book Sales and Exhibits: 8:00am-5:00pm in the Arbor Room.

Student Lunch and Learn: “How to Get a Job in Archaeology” – Thursday, October 13, 12:00pm-1:30pm in the Husker Room. 2nd Annual Student Workshop Hosted by the Plains Anthropological Society, Student Affairs Committee. Please join us for our second annual student workshop held at the Plains Anthropological Society Conference in Lincoln, Nebraska. This year’s workshop will be a discussion on how undergraduate and graduate students can better prepare themselves for the job market. Speakers will include professionals from the academic, government, and private sectors. The first 15 students to register will receive a FREE lunch.

Full day of poster and paper sessions: 8:00am-5:00pm.

Evening Reception: There will be a reception at Nebraska History Museum from 6:00pm–8:00pm. The museum is located on the southwest corner of 15th and Centennial Mall six blocks due east of the conference hotel for those who wish to drive or walk. A shuttle bus will be running regularly between the two facilities. A cash bar and free light appetizers will be available. This event will also feature a University of Nebraska-Lincoln Department of Anthropology reunion and is co-hosted by the UN-L Anthropology Alumni and Friends Advisory Board.

Pub Tour of Downtown Lincoln: 8:00pm-10:00pm (departing from the reception at the Nebraska History Museum)
Visit favorite night spots including landmarks like The Zoo Bar and brewpubs. The tour will begin immediately following the Nebraska History Museum reception, beginning at the Ploughshare Brewing Company a block east of the museum and ending at the Tavern on the Square. Join us for a fun night and experience what Lincoln has to offer.

Friday (October 14)

Registration: The registration desk will be open in the University Room from 8:00am-5:00pm.

Book Sales and Exhibits: 8:00am-5:00pm in the Arbor Room.

Student Lunch and Learn: “Anthropology-Based Careers in the Private Sector” – Friday October 14, 12:00pm-1:30pm in the Husker Room. Sponsored by the UNL Anthropology Alumni and Friends Advisory Board (AFAB). If you’ve ever wondered where to take your Anthropological training after graduation, come join us for lunch. This workshop is for those students looking to build careers outside of archaeology. Student attendees will interact with a panel of established professionals and explore diverse opportunities in the private sector. The first 15 students to register will receive a FREE lunch.

Full day of poster and paper sessions: 8:00am-5:00pm.

Business Meeting: The annual Plains Anthropological Society Business Meeting will be in the Husker Room from 5:00pm-6:00pm

Board Meeting: The Plains Anthropological Society Board of Directors will hold their second meeting in the Executive Boardroom from 6:00pm-7:00pm.

Pre-Banquet Cash Bar: A cash bar will be set up in the Arbor Room from 7:00pm-7:30pm

Banquet: The Plains Conference Banquet will take place in the Lincoln Ballroom from 7:30pm-9:00pm. Banquet tickets must have been purchased prior to the conference.

Banquet Speaker: 9:00pm-9:45pm. Professor Simon Holdaway (University of Auckland, NZ): *Determining Indigenous Land Use from Archaeological Remains: An Alternative View from Down Under*. Event supported by University of Nebraska-Lincoln Research Council.

Australian rainfall in semi-arid regions is variable; long periods with little or no rain are separated by short episodes with very abrupt downpours. Australian soils are infertile, largely a result of the continent’s age and tectonic history. For Aboriginal people, both factors meant that resources varied in ways that were not easy to predict. A location rich in edible resources at one moment might become depleted at another.

er. Australian Aboriginal people coped with such uncertainty in part by using an ideology that emphasized engagement with the land by moving through the country. How can we match such responses to the concentrations of stone artifacts and the remains of hearths that define the archaeological record? A new approach to understanding land use and settlement pattern is needed that focuses on mobility in relation to large-scale environmental patterns, in a landscape where the ecology and topography led to dispersal of settlement activities rather than their consolidation in occupation sites.

Professor Holdaway holds a personal chair in archaeology at the University of Auckland, New Zealand where he is head of the School of Social Sciences. He also holds honorary chairs at the University of Queensland (Australia), Macquarie University (Australia), and the University of York (UK). Educated at the University of Pennsylvania, his research interests include low-level food production societies, hunter-gatherers, landscape archaeology, and the study of material culture. He has active field research programs in arid and tropical regions of Australia, the Fayum region of Egypt, and the North Island of New Zealand. He has written articles on stone artifact analysis, mobility, time theory, and landscape archaeology. His books include *A Record in Stone: The Study of Australia's Flaked Stone Artefacts* with Nicola Stern, *Time in Archaeology* with LuAnn Wandsnider, and *A Geoarchaeology of Aboriginal Landscapes in Semiarid Australia* with Patricia Fanning. His latest volume *The Desert Fayum Reinvestigated: The Early to Mid-Holocene Landscape Archaeology of the Fayum North Shore, Egypt* with Willeke Wendrich will appear later this year, published by the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology.

Saturday (October 15)

Book Sales and Exhibits: 8:00am-12:00pm in the Arbor Room.

Half day of poster and paper sessions: 8:00am-12:00pm.

The Nebraska State Capitol Tour: 1:00pm-2:00pm. This free hour-long tour will explore the exquisite architecture and art deco design of this stunning 1920s building. Many of the art panels reflect the early Native and Euroamerican history of Nebraska. Meet at the Capitol located at 1445 'K' Street. Tour will begin at the North Entrance on Second Floor at the top of the grand staircase. The Capitol is about a one-mile walk from the Holiday Inn Conference Center. Parking is available on the street or in a lot south of the Capitol at 16th and "H".

Homestead National Monument of America, Beatrice, Nebraska Open House: 2:00pm-4:00pm. Free for those of you traveling southward after the conference. Transportation on your own and meet at the Homestead Heritage Center, 8523 West State Highway 4, Beatrice.

LIST OF SESSIONS

Thursday Morning

- [1] Platte Room [Symposium] **New Adventures in Old Things: Recent Developments in Paleoindian and Archaic Research.**
- [2] Niobrara Room [Symposium] **The Leary Site National Historic Landmark: An Archaeological Landscape on the Reservation of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska.**
- [3] Missouri Room [General Paper Session] **Landscapes.**
- [4] Salon B/C [General Poster Session] **Historical Archeology.**

Thursday Afternoon

- [5] Niobrara Room [Symposium] **We Found It on the Shelf: Projects, Research, and Outreach at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository.**
- [6] Missouri Room [Symposium] **Invisible Genealogies: The Continuing Relevance of the Americanist Tradition in Contemporary Anthropology on the Northern Plains.**
- [7] Platte Room [Symposium] **A Century of Archeology in Great Plains National Parks: Celebrating the NPS Centennial!**
- [8] Salon B/C [General Poster Session] **General Posters.**

Friday Morning

- [9] Niobrara Room [Symposium] **Great Plains Anthropology: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives.**
- [10] Salon A [Symposium] **A Reappraisal of Plains Woodland: Current Research and Future Directions (also see companion poster session Friday afternoon).**
- [11] Platte Room [Symposium] **Innovations in Archeological Outreach: Generating and Leveraging Public Interest on the Great Plains.**
- [12] Missouri Room **Student Paper Competition.**
- [13] Salon B/C [General Poster Session] **Paleoindian and Archaic.**

Friday Afternoon

- [14] Salon A [Symposium] **Towards a Social History of the River Basin Surveys.**
- [15] Niobrara Room [Symposium] **Late Pleistocene Geoarchaeology,**

Paleo-environments and Cultures of the Great Plains and Surrounding Areas.

[16] Platte Room [Symposium] **The Unfilled Vessel, the Kindled Mind: Papers in Memory of Donna C. Roper.**

[17] Salon B/C **Student Poster Competition.**

[18] Salon B/C [Poster Symposium] **A Reappraisal of Plains Woodland: Current Research and Future Directions.**

Saturday Morning

[19] Niobrara Room [General Paper Session] **Mountains and Western Regions.**

[20] Platte Room [General Paper Session] **Post-Contact Studies.**

[21] Missouri Room [General Paper Session] **Working with Descendant Communities.**

PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

Thursday Morning

[Session 1] Platte Room

[Symposium] *New Adventures in Old Things: Recent Developments in Paleoindian and Archaic Research.*

Organizers: Warren Davis (Iowa Office of the State Archeologist) and Jeff Shelton (St. Cloud State University).

8:30 Dawe, Bob and Marel Kornfeld. *Alberta Corridor: The News of My Death has been Greatly Exaggerated.*

8:45 Peterson, Lynelle. *Lithic Concentrations in the Coyote Creek Region of North Dakota.*

9:00 Wyckoff, Don. *Archaeological Stories, Geological Facts: An Edwards Chert Conundrum.*

9:15 Ahlman, Todd, Amy Reid and Jacob Hooge. *New Research at One of the Longest Continuously Inhabited Locations in North America: A Summary of Recent Archaeological Investigations at the Spring Lake Site, Hays County, Texas.*

9:30 Mraz, Veronica, Briggs Buchanan, and Metin Eren. *Identifying Pressure Versus Soft Hammer Percussion Flakes: An Experimental and Statistical Analysis.*

9:45 Douglas, Allison. *The Cutting Edge of Subsistence Diversification: Use-Wear Analysis of a Specialized Lithic Plant Processing Technology at a Middle Archaic Central Plains Site.*

10:00 Davis, Warren. *An Analysis of Lithic Artifacts from the Lungren Site (13ML224)*.

10:15 **BREAK**

10:30 Shelton, Jeff. *Stone Flakes and Laser Guns: Preliminary Morphometric Analysis of Early Archaic Lithics at the Hudson-Meng site (25SX115)*.

10:45 Eckerle, William. *Geoarchaeology of the Eagle Tree Archaeological Site (48CO2920), Converse County, Wyoming and Its Relationship to the Leopold and Miller Alluvial Model and the Hell Gap Site Alluvial Chronostratigraphy*.

11:00 Jansson, Anna. *Soil and Cultural Stratigraphy of the Billy Big Spring Site*.

11:15 Grund, Brigid. *From Public Domain to Localized Consequence: How Perceptions of Native Americans are Shaped by Archaeological Epistemology*.

11:30 Brink, Jack, Christian Barron-Ortiz, Jeff Speakman, and Kathy Loftis. *New Evidence for Humans and Game Animals in Central Alberta 12,700 Cal PB, and Implications for the Ice Free Corridor*.

[Session 2] Niobrara Room

[Symposium] *The Leary Site National Historic Landmark: An Archaeological Landscape on the Reservation of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska*.

Organizer: Lance Foster (THPO, Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska).

8:30 Foster, Lance. *The Cultural Landscape of the Leary Site National Historic Landmark: Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal (Ethnographic) Perspectives*.

8:45 Henning, Dale. *Leary Procurement and Recycling of Catlinite*.

9:00 Staggs, Holly and Steven De Vore. *Geophysical Survey of the Leary Site*.

9:15 Dolan, Brennan and Derek Peck. *Earthworks and Worked Earth: A Mosaic LiDAR Analysis of the Woodland Mounds at the Leary Site (25RH1)*.

9:30 Ritterbush, Lauren W. *The Leary Site and Complexities of the Late Prehistoric Central Plains*.

9:45 Vawser, Anne and Lance Foster. *Some Preliminary Thoughts on Site 25RH6, a Rock Art Site near the Leary Site in Richardson County, Nebraska*.

[Session 3] Missouri Room

[General Paper Session] *Landscapes*.

Chair: David Maki

- 8:30 Bevitt, C. Tod. *Evidence of Long Distance Exchange from Kansas Late Prehistoric Sites-Insights from Obsidian Provenance Studies.*
- 8:45 Johnson, Craig. *Chipped Stone Technological Organization in the Middle Missouri Subarea of the Plains.*
- 9:00 Hadley, Alison. *Pipestone Pipe Technology at Great Bend Aspect Sites.*
- 9:15 Howe, Mark. *The Red Bluff Dam Project – A 1930s New Deal Construction Project.*
- 9:30 Howe, Mark. *From Falcon Reservoir to Fort Brown – The United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission (USIB-WC) and Archeology along the U.S. – Mexico Border.*
- 9:45 Brush, Emily, Lawrence Todd, and Rachel Reckin. *High Elevation Occupations in the Absaroka Mountains.*
- 10:00 Herrmann, Edward H., Matthew J. Rowe, and Rebecca A. Nathan. *Buffalo Jumps and Associated Archaeological Sites at Grapevine Creek.*
- 10:15 **BREAK**
- 10:30 Kvamme, Kenneth L. *Defining and Modeling the Dimensions of Settlement Choice.*
- 10:45 Layzell, Anthony, Rolfe Mandel, Courtney Ziska, and Rob Bozell. *Developing a Geographic Information System (GIS) as a Predictive Tool for Locating Deeply Buried Archaeological Deposits in Nebraska.*
- 11:00 Maki, David, Sigrid Arnott, Geoffrey Jones, Dianne Desrosiers, and Jim Whitted. *Mortuary Site Surveys on the Northern Plains: A Best-Practice Multidisciplinary Methodology.*
- 11:15 Munson-Scullin, Wendy. *Distribution of C4 and C3 Plants in the Northern Great Plains.*
- 11:30 Oetelaar, Gerald. *Holocene Landscape Evolution on the Northwestern Plains.*

[Session 4] Salon B/C

[General Poster Session] *Historical Archeology*

9:00-11:00

1. Athanassopoulos, Effie, Kami Ahrens, and Peter Bleed. *Campus Archaeology and 3D Modeling: An Archaeological Collection of Historic Artifacts from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.*
2. Becker, Janee and Brennan Dolan. *Small Archaeology - Big History: The McDermott-Byrnes Creamery Cellar.*
3. Bethke, Brandi. *Assessing the Blackfoot Pastoralist Shift through Spatial Patterning.*
4. Cory, Mackenzie, Laura L. Scheiber, Cally Steussy, Thomas Brimm, Kirsten Hawley, Ryann Seifers, and Kyle Sprunger. *Three Faces of Heart*

Mountain: Results of the 2016 Bighorn Archaeology Field School.

5. Hadley, Alison. *Comparison of Pipestone Sources at Great Bend Aspect and Wichita Sites.*

6. Jones, Travis, Jeff Speakman, and William Billeck. *Tracing Exchange on The Plains with pXRF.*

7. Morgan, Brooke M. *Plains Village Tradition Stone Bead Production on the Northern Plains.*

8. Newton, Cody. *Some Preliminary Results from the Fort Davy Crockett (5MF605) Collection Analysis.*

9. Perkins, Stephen M., Richard R. Drass, Susan C. Vehik, and Sarah Trabert. *Current Research at the Deer Creek Site, An Early Eighteenth-Century Fortified Wichita Village.*

10. Ryan, Shannon R., Alan R. Potter, Janice A. McLean, Paul R. Demers. *Relocating Historic Fort Riley Boundary Markers.*

11. Savage, Sheila, Richard R. Drass, Susan C. Vehik, and Stephen Perkins. *Possible Ritual Remains from the Longest Site, An Historic Wichita Village in Southern Oklahoma.*

12. Todd, Lawrence, Kyle Wright, and Ron Ostrom. *Archaeology of the Forest Reserve Act (1891): Scribed Trees on the Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming.*

13. Zedeno, Maria Nieves. *University of Arizona Research in National Parks.*

Thursday Afternoon

[Session 5] Niobrara Room

[Symposium] *We Found It on the Shelf: Projects, Research, and Outreach at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository.*

Organizers: Jody A. Clauter (University of Wyoming) and Rachel A. Shimek (University of Wyoming).

1:00 Garhart, Zachary and David Howe. *From Excavation to Curation: The University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository.*

1:15 Ives, John, Kevin Gilmore, Derek Hamilton, Michael Billinger, Jessica Metcalfe. *Footwear Landscapes in Western North America.*

1:30 Lynch, Elizabeth and Brigid Grund. *Engaging Archaeology: Developing Interactive Learning Experiences by Incorporating Curated Materials in the Classroom.*

1:45 Burt, Amanda A. *Revisiting Canid Collections: Applying DMTA to Examine Ancient Provisioning Practices.*

2:00 Kuhn, Dennis. *Interpreting Plains Artifact Collections at the National Grasslands Visitor Center.*

2:15 Lints, Andrew and John W. Ives. *Paleodietary and Use-Alter-*

ation Analyses of Pottery from the Butler-Rissler Site, Central Wyoming.
2:30 Shimek, Rachel A., *Three Years of UWAR's Weather, or How I Learned That Storage Strategies Really Matter in Creating and Maintaining Artifact Microclimates.*

2:45 Walker, Danny. *Prehistoric Records of the Atlatl in Wyoming.*

3:00 **BREAK**

3:15 Pool, Kelly J. *Modified Animal Teeth in the UWAR Collections and Beyond.*

3:30 Rowe, Christopher. *Ask Not What You Can Do for UWAR - Ask What UWAR Can Do for You: The University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository's Role in Artifact Roadshow Research.*

3:45 Starks, Jessica. *Retracing the Past through Archival Data and Google Earth.*

4:00 Clingerman, Gina. *One in a Million: Using Repository Collections to Determine Rarity.*

4:15 Thornhill, Cassidee A. *Equus ferus caballus during the Proto-historic in Wyoming.*

4:30 Owens, Andrew, David Byers, and Molly Boeka-Cannon. *Aging Mandibular Bison Teeth with ArcGIS.*

4:45 Clauter, Jody A. *Into the Future: The Next Stages of UWAR's Curation, Research, and Management Projects.*

[Session 6] Missouri Room

[Symposium] *Invisible Genealogies: The Continuing Relevance of the Americanist Tradition in Contemporary Anthropology on the Northern Plains.*

Organizers: David C. Posthumus (University of South Dakota) and Laura L. Scheiber (Indiana University).

1:15 Posthumus, David C. *Introduction.*

1:30 Braun, Sebastian. *Americanist Anthropology (on the Plains) – "I Know I Can, I Know I Can."*

1:45 Posthumus, David C. *Hunting Spirits: Exploring Nineteenth-Century Lakota Hunting and Animal Ceremonialism.*

2:00 Belle, Nicky. *Contextualizing The Bustle: The Material Culture of Relatedness.*

2:15 Scheiber, Laura. *Anthropology, Archaeology, and Public Discourse: Demaris Hot Springs in Cultural Perspective.*

2:30 Park, Indrick. *John Peabody Harrington and Plains Anthropology.*

2:45 Nathan, Rebecca A. *Plotting the Boasian Theoretical Trend in Anthropology through the Twentieth Century.*

[Session 7] Platte Room

[Symposium] *A Century of Archeology in Great Plains National Parks: Celebrating the NPS Centennial!*

Organizers: Erin Dempsey, Ann Bauermeister, and Jay Sturdevant (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center).

1:00 Hunt, William. *Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site: An Archaeological Retrospective*.

1:15 De Vore, Steven. *National Park Service and University of Nebraska Geophysical Projects in Great Plains Parks*.

1:30 Renner, Amanda. *Exploring National Historic Trails in Nebraska with LiDAR*.

1:45 Day, Zachary, Jeremy Brunette, Matthew Douglass, and Peter Bleed. *Reconstructing Cities: The Use of Digital Technology to Visualize Historic Land and Cityscapes*.

2:00 Wiley, Cynthia. *Implementing the Results of Archeological Investigations at the High Plains Group Parks*.

2:15 Boeka-Cannon, Molly and Kenneth Cannon. *Moving Site Interpretation Forward through Participatory Action Research at the Sand Creek Massacre Historical Site*.

2:30 Dempsey, Erin. *Going, Going, but Not Yet Gone: Looking Beyond Erosion in Our Badlands Parks*.

2:45 Beyer, Morgan. *Metal and Glass: A Historic Archeological Investigation in Wind Cave National Park*.

3:00 **BREAK**

3:15 Vawser, Anne. *Late Prehistoric Archeological Sites on the Southern Edge of the Black Hills in Wind Cave National Park and their Relationship to Plains Bison Hunting Traditions*.

3:30 Cannon, Kenneth and Molly Cannon. *Alternative Modeling for the Precontact Bison Record in Yellowstone National Park: Implications for Interpretation and Management*.

3:45 Sturdevant, Jay and Dawn Bringelson. *Prologue for the Next Century: The ArcheoBlitz and Citizen Science at Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota*.

4:00 Barnett, Ashley. *ArcheoBlitz: Students' Geophysical Investigations at Big Hidatsa (23ME12)*.

4:15 Benson, Elijah. *ArcheoBlitz: Video Presentation*.

4:30 Hansen, Craig. *Discussant*.

[Session 8] Salon B/C

[General Poster Session] General

2:00-4:00

1. Dalmas, Daniel and Lawrence Todd. *Quantifying Ice Patch Variability Using GIS Functionality*.
2. Dersam, Sari. *Rodent Burrows in 48FR7597, Shoshone National Forest*.
3. Dolan, Brennan and Libby J.C. Wielenga. *Hand-Held LiDAR: Aiding in the Management of Cultural Resources in Iowa*.
4. Ellison, Leigh Anne, Adam Brin, and Jodi Reeves-Flores. *Curating and Preserving Digital Archaeological Data: A Guide to Good Practice*.
5. Grunwald, Allison. *Bison Skeleton Digital Illustrations*.
6. Hughes, Erin. *Cutting Corners: Transition from Corner to Side Notched Arrow Points in the Central Plains Tradition*.
7. Johnson, Nolan. *Fort Atkinson and Archaeology Month: Using Old Data to Reach New Audiences*.
8. Pierce, Greg. *Integrating Outreach, Research, and Education at the Boulder Ridge Site*.
9. Porter, Keri and Lawrence Todd. *Comparison of Raw Materials Throughout High Elevation Sites in the Absaroka Mountains, NW Wyoming*.
10. Todd, Lawrence, Emily Brush, Rachel Reckin, and William Dooley. *Migration Corridors, Ice Patches, and High Elevation Landscapes*.
11. Wandsnider, LuAnn. *Great Plains Land Use 6k: Seeking Input from Plains Scholars*.
12. Wandsnider, LuAnn and Megan Wilson. *Preliminary Report of the 2016 Sand Hills Pedestrian Survey*.

Friday Morning

[Session 9] Niobrara Room

[Symposium] *Great Plains Anthropology: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives*.

Organizers: Robert K. Hitchcock (University of New Mexico) and Wayne A. Babchuk (University of Nebraska).

8:30 Babchuk, Wayne and Robert Hitchcock. *The Anthropology of Interdisciplinary Educational Programs on the Great Plains, with Particular Reference to Human Rights and Social Justice*.

8:45 Klataske, Ryan. *Environmental Issues, Policies, and Politics in the Great Plains: A Case Study of One Non-Profit Conservation Organization*.

9:00 Boston, Rich. *The Thread of Life*.

9:15 Self, Elizabeth. *Attempts to Justify the Forced Displacement of Navajo and Apache to the Bosque Redondo, 1863-1868*.

9:30 Acheson-Brown, Daniel. *A Comparative Analysis of Forced Displacement in New Mexico and Namibia*.

9:45 Haskin, D.R. *Mohawk Influence on the Early Settlement and Development of the Verdigris Creek Valley of Northeast Nebraska.*

[Session 10] Salon A

[Symposium] *A Reappraisal of Plains Woodland: Current Research and Future Directions* (Also see companion poster session on Friday afternoon).

Organizers: Mary J. Adair (University of Kansas), Robert J. Hoard (Kansas State Historical Society), and Kacy L. Hollenback (Southern Methodist University).

9:00 Adair, Mary J., Robert J. Hoard, and Kacy L. Hollenback. *Introduction.*

9:15 Adair, Mary J. *Cultural Dynamics on the Eastern Central Plains: The Early/Middle Woodland Period.*

9:30 Keehner, Steven and Mary J. Adair. *A Ceramic Typology for Kansas City Hopewell and New Chronological Data: Implications for Origins and Regional Distinctions.*

9:45 Hoard, Robert J. *Western Kansas, 500 - 1100 CE.*

10:00 Beck, Margaret. *Woodland Ceramic Manufacture in Regional Context: Use of Upper Cretaceous Materials in Central Kansas.*

10:15 **BREAK**

10:30 Keehner, Steven. *Late Woodland Ceramic Wares of the Western Dissected Till Plains: Refining Problematic Taxonomy Obscuring Cultural Affinities.*

10:45 Hollenback, Kacy L., Christopher Roos, Fern Swenson, Mary Hagen, and Andrew Quicksall. *Plains Woodland Houses and Inferences of Human Behavior: Soil Chemical and Floor Assemblage Evidence of Domestic Activities at the Menoken Site, North Dakota.*

11:00 Mack, Steven. *The Plains Woodland Concept in Northeast New Mexico.*

11:15 Krause, Richard. *Discussant.*

[Session 11] Platte Room

[Symposium] *Innovations in Archeological Outreach: Generating and Leveraging Public Interest on the Great Plains.*

Organizer: Dawn Bringelson (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center).

8:30 Bringelson, Dawn. *Bringing Archeology to New Audiences – Distance Learning at the Midwest Archeological Center.*

8:45 Bacon, Kelli. *Using a Professional Statewide Organization to Engage in Outreach Activities.*

- 9:00 Douglass, Matthew and Dennis Kuhnel. *Interpreting Grasslands Artifact Roadshows to Promote Archaeological Conservation.*
- 9:15 Wulfkuhle, Virginia. *Creating a Community of Citizens: The Kansas Archeology Training Program.*
- 9:30 Johnston, Christopher. *PAAC: Public Archaeology and Education in Colorado Since 1978.*
- 9:45 Mitchell, Mark. *Public Archaeology in North Dakota's Heart River Region: Combining Research, Student Training, Lifelong Learning, and Community Engagement at Chief Looking's Village.*
- 10:00 Field, Sean. *Digital Platform as Educational Tools: The Applicability of ArcGIS, 3D modelling, and Social Media for Archeological Outreach.*
- 10:15 **BREAK**
- 10:30 Ahrens, Kami. "Making the Frontier Home": A Case Study for Exploring Digital Exhibition in Archaeological Collections.
- 10:45 Hittner, Luke, Matthew Douglass, Kathleen Hanson, and Alex Miller. *Launching the Grasslands Artifact Roadshow and Oral History Project Digital Archive.*
- 11:00 Rowe, Christopher. *With Landowner's Permission: Preliminary Results of Artifact Roadshow Events Held in Crook County, Wyoming.*
- 11:15 Brunette, Jeremy, Matthew Douglass, and Zachary Day. *Reconstructing Communities: Using Public Outreach, Student Involvement and Collaboration to Interpret the Past.*
- 11:30 Heitman, Carolyn and Sean Field. *Space Archaeology in the American Southwest: A Case Study from the Greater Chaco Canyon Landscape.*
- 11:45 Chodoronek, Michael, Matthew Douglass, and Luke Hittner. *Participants to Partners: From Artifact Roadshows to Collaborative Archaeological Site Recordation on Private Lands.*

[Session 12] Missouri Room

[Student Paper Competition]

Chair: Laura Scheiber.

- 8:00 Stoffel, Eliann. *The Kyle Mammoth Project: An Archaeological, Paleoecological and Taphonomic Analysis.*
- 8:15 Breslawski, Ryan. *Seasonal Bison Hunting by Paleoindians on the Northwestern Plains: Revisiting Fetal Prey Remains from Horner II and Casper.*
- 8:30 Cory, Mackenzie. *Transforming Tipi Rings: Re-examining a Model of Stone Circle Creation and Destruction.*
- 8:45 Anderson, Seamus. *Death, Divination, and Obligation: Owls in Nineteenth Century Kiowa Culture.*

[Session 13] Salon B/C

[General Poster Session] Paleoindian and Archaic

9:00-11:00

1. Boehm, Andrew. *Bison Mobility Behavior During the Late Paleoindian in the Central Great Plains*.
2. Garhart, Zachary, Chris Griffith, Karin Skinner, Tori Feldman, and Franklin Norris. *Hell Gap 2016: Examination of the Folsom and Goshen Cultural Components*.
3. Griffith, Christopher and Michael Peterson. *From Refits to Butchery: 2016 Hell Gap Chipped Stone Analysis*.
4. Hartley, James, Miriam Belmaker, and Briggs Buchanan. *Late Pleistocene Small Mammal Diversity in the Great Plains and Southwest*.
5. Marcum-Heiman, Alesha, Leland Bement, and Kristen Carlson. *Reconstructing Ravenscroft (34BV198): Assessing the Benefits of 3D Digital Photogrammetry at a Late Paleoindian Bison Bonebed*.
6. Munger, Tressa, Kristen Carlson, Leland Bement, and Alesha Marcum-Heiman. *The Experimental Archaeology of Paleo-Indian Bison Butchering*.
7. Romig, Lindsey, Amelia Cisar, Noah Fisher, Kristen Carlson and Leland Bement. *Ravenscroft: A Late Paleo-Indian Site in the Panhandle of Oklahoma*.
8. Ryan, Shannon. *Recognizing Paleoindian Hideworking Activity Areas at the Kanorado Locality (14SN106) and the Shifting Sands Site (41WK21)*.
9. Tharalson, Kirsten and Leland Bement. *Bison Pathologies at the Certain Site, Oklahoma*.

Friday Afternoon

[Session 14] Salon A

[Symposium] *Towards a Social History of the River Basin Surveys*.

Organizers: Craig M. Johnson (PaleoCultural Research Group), Karin M. Roberts (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center), and Thomas D. Thiessen (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Retired).

- 1:10 Johnson, Craig M. *Introduction*.
- 1:15 Banks, Kimball and Renee Boen. *Dam It – The River Basin Surveys Then and Now*.
- 1:30 Willey, P. and William M. Bass. *Sullied but Unsoiled: River Basin Surveys Human Bioarchaeology at the Sully Site*.
- 1:45 Bleed, Peter. *Everything That Happens Before You're 19 Seems*

Important: Recalling the RBS Experience.

2:00 Flannery, Kent V. *One More Drink at the Black Hills Bar and You Can Bury Me in the Cedar Creek Bottoms.*

2:15 Jones, David, Brian Molyneaux, and Clair Green. *The Missouri River Pilot Preservation Project: A Legacy of the River Basin Survey.*

2:30 Kay, Marvin. *Cashew Girl, Grain Belt beer, and Fruit Pies.*

2:45 Haviland, William. *1958 Field Movie of the Big Bend Reservoir, South Dakota.*

3:00 **BREAK**

3:15 Knudson, Ruthann. *Why I am Not a Missouri River Basin Surveys Alumna.*

3:30 Lippincott, Kerry. *The 1958-1966 Half Plains Conferences: A Face(t) that Only an Archeologist Could Love.*

3:45 Moerman, Daniel E. *Dan on a Can: Archeology of a Memoir.*

4:00 Richardson III, James B. *Smithsonian Field Camp on the Lower Brule Reservation 1957: Rattlesnakes, Tornados and Cattle Stampedes.*

4:15 Roberts, Karin. *A Well-Oiled Machine: Military Influence in the Management of River Basin Surveys Archeology.*

4:30 Wheeler, Valerie. *Roots of a Well-Grounded Ethnologist: Growing Up With the Missouri Basin Project.*

4:45 David M. Gradwohl. *Discussant.*

[Session 15] Niobrara Room

[Symposium] *Late Pleistocene Geoarchaeology, Paleo-environments and Cultures of the Great Plains and Surrounding Areas.*

Organizers: David W. May (University of Northern Iowa), Steven R. Holen (Center for American Paleolithic Research), and Kathleen Holen (Center for American Paleolithic Research).

1:30 Hannus, Adrien. *Mammoth Flake Butchering Tools at Lange/Ferguson: Let the Flakes Fall Where They May.*

1:45 Mandel, Rolfe, Michael Fosha, and Chris Widga. *Geoarchaeology of the Brookings Mammoth Site (39BK100) in Eastern South Dakota.*

2:00 Wilson, Kurt, John Lambert, Matthew Hill, and Chris Widga. *Taphonomy and Paleozoology of the Flat-Headed Peccary and Dire Wolf Assemblages from Peccary Cave, Arkansas.*

2:15 Mandel, Rolfe. *Stratigraphic Context of Paleoindian Components at the Coffey Site (14PO1), Northeastern Kansas: Implications for Finding the Early Archaeological Record in the Eastern Plains, USA.*

2:30 Carter, Brian and Leland Bement. *Preservation of Pre-Clovis-Age Constructional Landscapes on the Southern Plains of North America.*

- 2:45 Carlson, KC (Kristen), Leland Bement, Brian Carter, Alesha Marcum-Heiman, and Ashton Biles. *The Paleoindian Landscape of the Oklahoma Panhandle*.
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:15 Collins, Michael, Sergio Ayala, and Thomas Williams. *Visitors from South America? Fluted Fishtail Points from Sites in Texas*.
- 3:30 Loebel, Thomas, John Lambert, and Mathew G. Hill. *Synthesis and Assessment of the Folsom Record in Illinois and Wisconsin*.
- 3:45 Asher, Brendon and Steven Holen. *The Northward Movement of Edwards Chert during the Clovis Period*.
- 4:00 Zeimens, George. *John Voight Chert and Quartzite: New Varieties of Hartville Uplift Tool Stone Present in a Quarry at the Powars II Paleoindian Site, Southeastern Wyoming*.
- 4:15 Frison, George. *Observations on Clovis Projectile Points and Preforms at the Powars II Red Ochre Quarry 48PL330 in Platte County, Southeast Wyoming*.
- 4:30 Holen, Steven and Jack Hofman. *Hematite Beads: An Addition to Clovis Material Culture*.

[Session 16] Platte Room

[Symposium] *The Unfilled Vessel, the Kindled Mind: Papers in Memory of Donna C. Roper*.

Organizers: Brad Logan (Kansas State University) and Lauren W. Ritterbush (Kansas State University).

- 1:25 Logan, Brad. *Symposium Introduction*.
- 1:30 Ritterbush, Lauren W. *Setting the Stage – Donna C. Roper's Approach and Contributions to Plains- Midwest Archaeology*.
- 1:45 Cumming, Linda Scott, R. A. Varney, Thomas W. Stafford, Jr., Robert J. Speakman, and Donna C. Roper. *Charred Food Residue Chronometry: Better Dating through Chemistry*.
- 2:00 Logan, Brad. *The Formation of Late Prehistoric Household Assemblages in the Central Plains*.
- 2:15 Scheiber, Laura. *Beyond Houses and Hoes: Zooarchaeological Contributions to Central and High Plains Spatial Dynamic*.
- 2:30 Vehik, Susan C. *A Possible Star Chart from the Late Fourteenth Century Southern Plains*.
- 2:45 Krause, Richard A. *The Wallace Site in Colorado Prehistory*.
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:15 Hill, Jr., Matthew E., Sarah Trabert, and Margaret Beck. *Dating Down the Dismal River: Chronology of the Protohistoric Apache Occupation in the Central Great Plains*.
- 3:30 Blakeslee, Donald J. *Revisiting Great Bend Economics*.

- 3:45 Adair, Mary J. and Jack Hofman. *For the Love of Archaeology: Donna Roper's Pawnee Research.*
- 4:00 Bozell, Rob. *Archeological Implications of Oto-Pawnee Contact in the 18th and Early 19th Centuries.*

[Session 17] Salon B/C

[Student Poster Competition]

2:00-4:00

Chair: Delany S. Cooley

1. Crable, Barb. *Beyond Bison, Early Holocene Feature at the Burntwood Creek Bison Jump.*
2. Deats, Jennifer K. *Changing Style and Identity: An Examination of Chief Looking's Village (32BL3) Ceramics.*
3. Fisher, Abigail. *Distinguishing Dogs and Dog-Wolf Hybrids from Wild Canids in the Northern Plains.*

[Session 18] Salon B/C

[Poster Symposium] *A Reappraisal of Plains Woodland: Current Research and Future Directions.*

Organizers: Mary J. Adair (University of Kansas), Robert J. Hoard (Kansas State Historical Society), and Kacy L. Hollenback (Southern Methodist University).

2:00-4:00

1. Dinkel, Michelle and Jason LaBelle. *Points, Pottery, and Pit Houses: Recent Investigation of the Fossil Creek site, Larimer County, Colorado.*
2. Fisher, Abigail. *Distinguishing Dogs and Dog-Wolf Hybrids from Wild Canids in the Northern Plains.*
3. Goodwin, Whitney, Kacy Hollenback, Fern Swenson, Matthew Boulanger, and Michael Glascock. *Assessing Technological Variability through Neutron Activation Analysis of Woodland and Plains Village Period Ceramics from Central and Eastern North Dakota.*
4. Powell, Gina. *Archeobotany at 14EL313, A Terminal Keith Phase Site in Central Kansas Results from Flotation Sample Analysis.*
5. Thies, Meagan E. *Decorative Function and Prehistoric Lifeways: A Functional Analysis of Prehistoric Ceramics from Western Iowa.*

Saturday Morning

[Session 19] Niobrara Room

[General Paper Session] *Mountains and Western Regions*

Chair: Mavis Greer.

- 8:30 Smith, Bonnie. *Thunderbirds in Bighorn Basin Rock Art*.
- 8:45 Greer, Mavis and John Greer. *Bison Headgear in the Pictographs of Dry Wolf Caves, Montana*.
- 9:00 Loendorf, Lawrence. *Valley of the Shields, Montana–Revisited 2016*.
- 9:15 Pettigrew, Devin. *Testing Basketmaker S-shaped Sticks as Rabbit Sticks*.
- 9:30 Sundstrom, Linea. *Catching Deer in Nets: A Shoshonean Hunting Technique on the Northwestern Plains*.
- 9:45 Skinner, Karin, Rick Weathermon, and George Gill. *Violent Confrontations in Western Wyoming during the Late Prehistoric Period*.
- 10:00 Lindemann, Rachel, Rob Wondrasek, Caroline Hudecek-Cuffe, and Erik Damkjar. *Exploring the Cultural Continuity of Ceremonial Bone Pits on the Northern Plains*.
- 10:15 **BREAK**
- 10:30 Mitchell, Mark. *Introducing Reviews in Colorado Archaeology: A New Refereed Online Journal*.
- 10:45 Meyer, Kelton A. and Jason LaBelle. *High Altitude Archaeology: Assessing Ice Patches along the Continental Divide in Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado*.
- 11:00 Holland, Caitlin and Jason LaBelle. *Fremont Farming Districts: Investigations of the Skull Creek Basin, Moffat County, Colorado*.
- 11:15 Kenyon, Julia and Jason LaBelle. *The Room with a View: Excavation of a Collapsed Fremont Granary (5MF379/836) in Moffat County, Colorado*.
- 11:30 Huffman, Thomas and Frank Earley. *Apishapa and the Great Basin Desert Culture*.

[Session 20] Platte Room

[General Paper Session] *Post-Contact Studies*

Chair: Adam Wiewel.

- 8:30 Buehler, Kent. *What Lies Beneath: Forensic Archaeology of a Triple Homicide in Oklahoma*.
- 8:45 Walker, Danny, Rory Becker, Dan Lynch, Carolyn Buff, and Steve Haack. *The Continuing Search for a Lost Indian Wars Mass Grave in Central Wyoming*.
- 9:00 Koch, Amy. *An Overview of Archeological Investigations at Fort Robinson Nebraska*.
- 9:15 Weston, Timothy. *Fool Chief's Village (14SH305), A National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Case Study from Kansas: Lessons Learned and Prospects for the Future*.
- 9:30 Trabert, Sarah and Matthew Hill. *Not Dead Yet: An Update on*

the White Cat Village Site (25HN37).

9:45 Wood, W. Raymond. *Peter Garrioch: A Canadian Trader in the Northern Plains and Minnesota, 1842-1845.*

10:00 Wiewel, Adam. *An Examination of Plains Village Storage Pit Volume Data.*

10:15 **BREAK**

10:30 Keyser, James and Stephanie Renfro. *A Horse is a Horse—and They Really Can Tell Us Things!*

10:45 Collison, Patrick. *There Will Be Blood: the Historical Significance of a Fleam from Fort Pierre Chouteau.*

11:00 Billeck, William T. *A Late 19th Century Bead Card from Fort Keogh, Montana.*

11:15 Dasovich, Steve and Katlyn Likely. *The Identification of the Thermal Glass Breakage Pattern through Experimental Archaeology.*

11:30 Athanassopoulos, Effie, Aaron Pattee, and Cole Juckette. *Campus Archaeology and 3D modeling: Photogrammetric and Laser Scanning Applications to Historic Artifacts.*

[Session 21] Missouri Room

[General Paper Session] *Working with Descendant Communities.*

Chair: Emerson Bull Chief.

8:30 Hans, Birgit. *Major James McLaughlin: Indian Agent at Fort Totten 1876-1881.*

8:45 Jordan, Michael. *Women, Warfare, and Hunting: Reevaluating Nineteenth Century Kiowa Gender Norms.*

9:00 Ahler, Janet Goldenstein. *Reassessing the Persistence & Menace of the Culture of Poverty Concept.*

9:15 Molinari, Kiley. *The Importance of the Accessibility of Museum Collections: An Apsáalooke Example.*

9:30 Bull Chief, Emerson. *Applying Oral Tradition in Research.*

9:45 Nathan, Rebecca A., Edward Herrmann, and Mathew J. Rower. *Archaeological Field School within a Tribal Framework.*

10:00 Kurtz, William. *Lakota Ghost Dance Songs, the Return of the Buffalo, and the Dakota Access Pipeline.*

SYMPOSIA ABSTRACTS

[Session 1, Thursday AM] **New Adventures in Old Things: Recent Developments in Paleoindian and Archaic Research.** Organizers:

Warren Davis (Univ. of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist/St. Cloud State University), Jeff Shelton (St. Cloud State University).

In recent years more emphasis has been placed on Paleoindian and Archaic period research. This session presents recent field and laboratory studies as well as theoretical frameworks by researchers from a variety of professional and academic backgrounds. This research includes both fieldwork and analyses on recently excavated sites as well as reevaluation of previously excavated collections, using a variety of analytical methods. The presentation of archaeological research from a variety of locales and specialties is intended to foster greater dialogue and understanding of life during the Paleoindian and Archaic periods.

[Session 2, Thursday AM] **The Leary Site National Historic Landmark: An Archaeological Landscape on the Reservation of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska.** Organizer: Lance Foster (THPO, Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska).

The Leary Site National Historic Landmark, located within the boundaries of the Iowa tribe's reservation in Kansas and Nebraska, has been a noted archaeological site (25RH1) since the time of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, which described the site in 1804. Investigations in the 1930s by A. T. Hill and Waldo Wedel established its significance as a site of the Central Plains Tradition and the Oneota Tradition, with its most intensive occupation dated to AD 1200-1400. The archaeological landscape also includes Woodland mounds (Kansas City Hopewell) and petroglyphs on the Big Nemaha River, as well as connections to other sites in the Midwest. The Ioway tribe is not only the landowner but is culturally affiliated with the Oneota as a descendant tribe. The establishment of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in 2012 reacted to ongoing agricultural use of the landscape by initiating partnerships with the archaeological community. This symposium will look at these partnerships, through reports on recent geophysical work, artifact and rock art analysis, and how collaboration has developed between the tribe and archaeologists. As a result of this work, a paradigm is being developed which blends traditional holistic anthropology (including archaeology), Cultural Resource Management, tribal values, and cultural landscapes.

[Session 5, Thursday PM] **We Found It on the Shelf: Projects, Research, and Outreach at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository.** Organizers: Jody A. Clauter (University of Wyoming) and Rachael L. Shimek (University of Wyoming).

Archaeological repositories are active and engaging facilities. Projects undertaken at such places range from professional and academic investigations, to in-house research on collections management strat-

egies, to outreach and educational activities. Located in Laramie, the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository (UWAR) functions jointly under the University of Wyoming and the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist. It houses more than three million items from approximately 15,000 Wyoming archaeological sites dating from the Paleoindian period to the early Historic, as well as a large educational collection. There are endless possibilities for utilizing UWAR's collections in research or educational programs focusing on people who have lived in Wyoming, their cultures, and their adaptations and environmental interactions from any time in prehistory through early history. This symposium will explore a wide breadth of activities which have used UWAR materials in the last few years, and report on the results of archaeological analyses, collections use, and collections management research. In doing so, we highlight the importance of long-term care and preservation of archaeological materials so they can continue to benefit future generations of scholars, educators, and the public.

[Session 6, Thursday PM] **Invisible Genealogies: The Continuing Relevance of the Americanist Tradition in Contemporary Anthropology on the Northern Plains.** Organizers: David C. Posthumus (University of South Dakota) and Laura L. Scheiber (Indiana University).

2016 marks the fifteen-year anniversary of the publication of historian of anthropology Regna Darnell's classic study *Invisible Genealogies: A History of Americanist Anthropology* (2001). Engaging with the themes in Darnell's exemplary work, this panel explores the roots and continuing relevance of the work of Franz Boas, his students, and, more broadly, the Americanist tradition in contemporary anthropology on the Northern Plains. While much (post-) postmodern anthropology downplays and disparages the (work of the) intellectual forebears of our discipline, this panel seeks a reassessment of this heritage, emphasizing continuity with the past over discontinuity. In a time when anthropology seems to be in a constant state of identity crisis, reexamining the theories, works, and lives of the individuals who comprise our intellectual family trees can provide us with both individual and disciplinary direction, inspiration, and pride.

[Session 7, Thursday PM] **A Century of Archeology in Great Plains National Parks: Celebrating the NPS Centennial!** Organizers: Erin Dempsey, Ann Bauermeister, and Jay Sturdevant (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center).

In the 100 years since the National Park Service was brought into

existence by President Woodrow Wilson, America's most iconic places have been set aside to protect their natural wonders and historical significance. The Great Plains is home to many such parks from Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site in North Dakota to Chickasaw National Recreation Area in Oklahoma and beyond. Archeological resources in these parks provide evidence that people have been living on the Great Plains for millennia, and demonstrate the perseverance, adaptability, and flexibility necessary to thrive in this challenging landscape. Research here has ranged from studying erosion rates, to mapping and remote sensing of bison kill sites, to examining obsidian and chert artifacts from museum collections. In this session, we celebrate the NPS' 100th birthday by highlighting some of the archeological investigations conducted in our beautiful Great Plains parks.

[Session 9, Friday AM] **Great Plains Anthropology: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives.** Organizers: Robert K. Hitchcock (University of New Mexico) and Wayne A. Babchuk (University of Nebraska).

This symposium will address issues in Great Plains anthropology, drawing on social, historical, environmental, political, and educational data. Papers will address issues ranging from indigenous peoples' resistance to state domination in the southern High Plains to apologies for the mistreatment of native peoples from a psychological perspective. They will include analyses of environmental and development issues in Nebraska and Kansas, non-government organizations doing conservation on the Great Plains, analysis of interdisciplinary studies of human rights and humanitarian affairs and peace and justice studies at Great Plains universities, and the assessment of a Civil War-era quilt with genealogical and historical significance to an extended family in Nebraska.

[Session 10, Friday AM] **A Reappraisal of Plains Woodland: Current Research and Future Directions.** Organizers: Mary J. Adair (University of Kansas), Robert J. Hoard (Kansas State Historical Society), and Kacy L. Hollenback (Southern Methodist University).

"Plains Woodland," a loosely defined concept, describes and contrasts the earliest potters in the grasslands of the Great Plains from their counterparts in the wooded areas of the Midwest. Given the decades of research since this term was first used, we ask if this distinction is still useful. We contend that the Plains Woodland term is more meaningful if it stresses the unique accomplishments of prairie/plains populations rather than viewing these accomplishments as marginal to events and processes that occurred in regions to the east. This symposium explores

the results of current research on topics that include chronology, ceramic production and variation, landscape use, subsistence, population density, and mortuary practices.

[Session 11, Friday AM] **Innovations in Archeological Outreach: Generating and Leveraging Public Interest on the Great Plains.** Organizer: Dawn Bringelson (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center).

Archeologists have a big job to do with very limited resources, often struggling to reconcile the fact that a small number of professionals can sample and understand only a tiny fraction of the archeological record, while so many more people either see limited value in this record or are actively sampling it themselves. There is a drive in archeology to harness the power of the public to advocate for preservation, to provide for more research, and to collect more and better data. This session highlights work with the public to better protect and understand the archeological record on the Great Plains.

[Session 14, Friday PM] **Towards a Social History of the River Basin Surveys.** Organizers: Craig M. Johnson (Minnesota Department of Transportation), Karin M. Roberts (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center), and Thomas D. Thiessen (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Retired).

The Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys (RBS) program has been called "an event of transcendent importance to American archaeologists." As the largest and most continuously active of the many learned institutions that cooperated from 1946 to 1969 in the Interagency Archeological Salvage Program, the RBS fielded up to 25 archaeological research crews each year and helped to greatly expand knowledge of the culture history of many areas of the United States, particularly in the Missouri River basin. Moreover, the RBS employed hundreds of persons in its archaeological endeavors, including many students who went on to develop fruitful careers in archaeology and other academic fields. Former participants in RBS work and others with particular insights into the operation of the RBS share their recollections and knowledge.

[Session 15, Friday PM] **Late Pleistocene Geoarchaeology, Paleo-environments and Cultures of the Great Plains and Surrounding Areas.** Organizers: David W. May (University of Northern Iowa), Steven R. Holen (Center for American Paleolithic Research) and Kathleen Holen (Center for American Paleolithic Research).

The late Pleistocene was a time of dramatic climate change, biotic reorganization and megafaunal extinctions on the Great Plains and surrounding areas. The study of sites dating to this period offers archaeologists the opportunity to study human adaptation to this period of rapid climate change. Papers in this symposium will address related subjects including late Pleistocene sites, geoarchaeology, paleo-environments, and lithic procurement.

[Session 16, Friday PM] **The Unfilled Vessel, the Kindled Mind: Papers in Memory of Donna C. Roper.** Organizers: Brad Logan and Lauren W. Ritterbush (Kansas State University).

In her long career Donna C. Roper addressed an amazing range of issues key to our understanding of prehistoric and historic native peoples of the Great Plains including chronology, technology, subsistence systems, housing, settlement patterns, cultural relationships, identities, and much more. In particular, she applied new technological methods and conceptual approaches to critically evaluate traditional understandings of ceramic age adaptations. She personified Plutarch's dictum that "the mind is not a vessel to be filled, but a fire to be kindled". This symposium honors Donna by presenting current research that reflects the breadth of her inquiring mind and her influence on Plains archaeology.

[Session 18, Friday PM] **A Reappraisal of Plains Woodland: Current Research and Future Directions.** Organizers: Mary J. Adair (University of Kansas), Robert J. Hoard (Kansas State Historical Society), and Kacy L. Hollenback (Southern Methodist University).

"Plains Woodland" describes and contrasts the earliest potters in the grasslands of the Great Plains from their counterparts in the wooded areas of the Midwest. Yet the Plains Woodland term is more meaningful if it stresses the unique accomplishments of prairie/plains populations rather than viewing these accomplishments as marginal to events and processes that occurred in regions to the east. This poster session provides a venue to explore and discuss recent, ongoing and future research on Plains Woodland topics that include chronology, ceramic production and variation, landscape use, subsistence, population density, and mortuary practices.

PAPER/POSTER ABSTRACTS & PARTICIPATION

Acheson-Brown, Daniel (Eastern New Mexico University) [Session 9]. *A comparative analysis of forced displacement in New Mexico and Namibia*. This paper compares colonial displacement policies, resistance by indigenous peoples, and outcomes on two continents, North America and Africa. The cases of the Navajo, Apache and Pueblo Native Americans are compared with the Herero in German Southwest Africa (Namibia). A theory of proletarianization and collective action postulates that limited resource competition between tribes can result in homeostasis, with neither side attempting to eliminate the other. This status quo can be upset when an external actor arrives and intensifies the conflict, so that tribal members become subjugated and even exterminated. Examining the history of Native American resistance to U.S. troops, as well as the history of Herero resistance to German troops, shows that the theory is supported.

Adair, Mary J. (University of Kansas) [Session 10]. *Cultural Dynamics on the eastern central Plains: The Early/Middle Woodland period*. The Schultz, Valley and Kansas City Hopewell emerge as contemporaneous complexes during the early parts of the first millennium in the eastern portion of the Central Plains. While limited survey data indicate they are geographically located in different drainages, specific cultural characteristics supports some level of interaction among all groups. A focus on ceramics, evidence for trade and subsistence combine to suggest different origins for the three complexes and documents the dynamic nature of the early ceramic cultures in the central Plains.

Adair, Mary J. (University of Kansas), **Robert J. Hoard** (Kansas Historical Society), and **Kacy Hollenback** (Southern Methodist University) [Session 10]. *Introduction*.

Adair, Mary J. (University of Kansas), and **Jack L. Hofman** (University of Kansas) [Session 16]. *For the Love of Archaeology: Donna Roper's Pawnee Research*. Beginning with investigations of Pawnee hunting camps in the Nebraska Sandhills, we trace Donna Roper's involvement in Pawnee archaeology and historical research. Her work includes involvement in repatriation, issues of Pawnee ancestry,

studies of ceramic technology, critical assessment of historical documents, chronology refinement, and evaluation of prior archaeological interpretations. Much of Donna's research in the past several decades has focused on the Pawnee and Plains Caddoans.

Adair, Mary, see Keehner, Steven

Ahler, Janet Goldenstein (University North Dakota retired) [Session 21]. *Reassessing the Persistence & Menace of the Culture of Poverty Concept*. The idea of a poverty culture is not new, but not until anthropologist Oscar Lewis promoted the Culture of Poverty concept did it become popularized in the public domain. Lewis asserted that poverty was learned and transmitted from generation to generation. That premise led others to conclude that poor were responsible for and to blame for their poverty. While fellow anthropologists were critical of Lewis, politicians found the concept useful during the 1960's War on Poverty. Criticized for bias, the concept appeared less frequently in academic and popular venues for several years until recent resurrections. Lewis' Culture of Poverty concept persistently offers a seemingly plausible explanation for the continued existence of a poor class. Unfortunately, it continues to be useful in public policy with its justification for relegating poor people to a "culture" separate from the Mainstream society and subsequently negating its association with and responsibility for the poverty condition.

Ahlman, Todd (Texas State University), **Amy Reid** (Texas State University), and **Jacob Hooge** (Texas State University) [Session 1]. *New Research at One of the Longest Continuously Inhabited Locations in North America: A Summary of Recent Archaeological Investigations at the Spring Lake Site, Hays County, Texas*. Joel Shiner's underwater investigations at the Spring Lake Site provided evidence for Paleoindian occupations associated with freshwater springs in Central Texas. Shiner theorized that sites like Spring Lake are associated with almost sedentary hunter-gatherer settlement and subsistence practices. Shiner's work provided the basis for Spring Lake receiving anecdotal characterization as the "Longest continuously inhabited site in North America." Each major time period defined for Central Texas is represented at Spring Lake; however, examining the phrase "continuously inhabited" as a literal statement is futile at best. Our recent studies have focused on reconstructing regional sequences of events at Spring Lake with emphasis on precisely dating the cultural sequences, as well as addressing

research questions pertaining to geoarchaeology, site formation, and environmental reconstructions. We present the latest findings from recent geoarchaeological, underwater, and terrestrial investigations at the Spring Lake site including new radiocarbon dates that highlight occupational sequences.

Ahrens, Kami (University of Nebraska-Lincoln) [Session 11]. *"Making the Frontier Home": A Case Study for Exploring Digital Exhibition in Archaeological Collections*. Using artifacts from the Steamboat Bertrand, I examined methods for expanding the reach of a small, isolated collection of Great Plains-related artifacts while simultaneously researching gender roles on the frontier. In 1865, the Bertrand sank in the Missouri River on its way to Fort Benton and was excavated in 1968. The artifacts are now incorporated into a small exhibit at the DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge Visitors' Center in Missouri Valley, Iowa. Low-cost programs and techniques such as open-source interface Scalar and photogrammetry allowed select artifacts to be digitized and published in an interactive exhibit format. The project utilized ceramics, foodstuffs, and other domestic-related goods to create a collection of digital 3D models and images. These were then integrated with research to form an online exhibit for the general public that enhanced the understanding of material culture on the frontier and expanded access to and engagement with a unique collection.

Ahrens, Kami, see Athanassopoulos, Effie

Anderson, Seamus (Texas Tech University) [Session 12]. *Death, Divination, and Obligation: Owls in Nineteenth Century Kiowa Culture*. Scholars have observed that many Native North American cultures regard owls as symbols of death. However, the complexity of Kiowa beliefs concerning owls belies this generalization. Among the nineteenth century Kiowa, owls figured prominently in conceptions of medicine or spiritual power and were frequently employed in divination rites. This is reflected in historical narratives chronicling the exploits of owl prophets, men endowed with owl medicine, and the use of owl feathers in the construction of warrior society regalia. An analysis of historic Kiowa drawings, unpublished field notes from the 1930s, and recent ethnographic interviews reveals that owls functioned as multivalent symbols and as potent sources of spiritual power. This study lays the foundation for additional research on Kiowa ethnobiology, a subject that has received little attention.

Arnott, Sigrid, see Maki, David

Asher, Brendon (Center for American Paleolithic Research), **Steven Holen** (Center for American Paleolithic Research) [Session 15]. *The northward movement of Edwards Chert during the Clovis period*. Long distance transportation of high quality chipped stone materials is a hallmark characteristic of Clovis land use and chipped stone technology within the Central Great Plains. The northward and northwestern movement of Edwards chert from the Edwards Plateau region of central Texas into the Central Plains during the Clovis period is examined here. Edwards chert Clovis evidence from the Central Plains includes projectile points, perforators, prismatic blade tools, flake tools, and bifaces of various sizes. These artifacts are documented between 850-1,000+ km from the nearest source location of Edwards chert. Clovis interactions between the Southern Plains and western Central Plains are demonstrated, and models for Clovis mobility and lithic procurement are discussed.

Athanassopoulos, Effie (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), **Kami Ahrens** (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), and **Peter Bleed** (University of Nebraska-Lincoln) [Session 4]. *Campus Archaeology and 3D Modeling: An archaeological collection of historic artifacts from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln*. This project explores the application of digital recording methods to historic artifacts from excavations at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL) campus. Artifacts excavated from site 25LC86, a cistern that was located under the Nebraska Student Union, represent a turn-of-the-century Lincoln home, adjacent to the university campus. The well-preserved archaeological collection includes a wide variety of ceramics, glass bottles (many of them medicinal), metal artifacts and faunal remains. The assemblage serves as a case study that provides a unique insight into the social structure of Lincoln at the end of the nineteenth century and the consumption habits of a growing middle class. In order to enhance the presentation, preservation and sharing of this collection, we have utilized laser scanning and photogrammetry to produce 3D models of representative artifacts. Though a pilot project, these models can form the basis for the creation of new digital resources and archives.

Athanassopoulos, Effie (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), **Aaron Pattee** (Heidelberg University, Germany), and **Cole Juckette** (University of Nebraska-Lincoln) [Session 20]. *Campus archaeology and 3D modeling: Photogrammetric and laser scanning applications*

to historic artifacts. This presentation reports on the application of 3D modeling procedures, laser scanning and photogrammetric recording methods, to late nineteenth century artifacts recovered from site 25LC86, a cistern located under the Student Union at the University of Nebraska Lincoln city campus. 3D modeling methods are an effective tool for artifact documentation, analysis and sharing of data. The combination of both methods allows for precise replication and creation of high resolution models. The cistern archaeological collection is diverse and in excellent condition. However, many of the artifacts, especially the ceramics and bottles, have translucent or reflective surfaces and require experimentation with unconventional modeling procedures. Here, we will report on solutions that we are developing for recording these types of artifacts. This is a pilot project and a work in progress, a first step towards the development of an online exhibit and digital archive.

Ayala, Sergio, see Collins, Michael

Babchuk, Wayne (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), and **Robert Hitchcock** (University of New Mexico) [Session 9]. *The Anthropology of Interdisciplinary Educational Programs on the Great Plains, with Particular Reference to Human Rights and Social Justice*. For several decades higher education on the Great Plains has witnessed an expansion of interdisciplinary programs, including those involving human rights and humanitarian affairs and peace and justice studies. In this paper we examine these interdisciplinary programs from anthropological and public policy perspectives, drawing on data from a sample of Great Plains universities and colleges. We assess the benefits and costs of these interdisciplinary programs based on the views of administrators, faculty, students, and non-government organizations and institutions in the private sector. The implications of the study are that interdisciplinary programs on human rights and social justice provide substantial benefits to universities and colleges and the public in general on the Great Plains, underscoring the need for further development of these programs.

Bacon, Kelli (Nebraska State Historical Society) [Session 11]. *Using a Professional Statewide Organization to Engage in Outreach Activities*. The Celebrate Nebraska Archeology Month committee and the Nebraska Association of Professional Archeologists has worked for the past three years to plan and celebrate Nebraska Archaeology month activities. The goal of the celebration is to engage professional archeologists and the Nebraska public to encourage a new

generation of archeologists and give citizens a greater appreciation of archeological site stewardship. One of these activities has been participation in the Nebraska Archeological Society's (an amateur organization) artifact show. Come learn how NAPA is using a variety of outreach opportunities to further strengthen the relationship between professional archeologists and the interested public.

Banks, Kimball (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc), and **Renee Boen** (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation) [Session 14]. *Dam It – The River Basin Surveys Then and Now*. Sixty years ago, the RBS put the Dakotas on the archaeological map. Survey of reservoir areas here, especially on tributaries of the Missouri River, were often the first professional examination of the archaeology. The Bureau of Reclamation manages tributary reservoirs in the Dakotas and northeast Wyoming, including Jamestown, Heart Butte, and Patterson reservoirs in North Dakota; Shadehil, and Angostura reservoirs in South Dakota, and Keyhole Reservoir in Wyoming. Additionally, the agency manages lands of two reservoirs that were never built: Lonetree in North Dakota and Blunt in South Dakota. In the late 1980s, Reclamation began intensive inventories of its reservoirs to comply with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation act. The results expanded upon those of the RBS, but in many cases they have not significantly changed the observations and conclusions of the RBS archaeologists. Today, Reclamation focuses on evaluating site significance, protecting eligible sites, and updating field data.

Barnett, Ashley (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) [Session 7]. *ArcheoBlitz: Students' Geophysical Investigations at Big Hidatsa (23ME12)*. As part of the first-ever ArcheoBlitz at Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site (KNRI), the Midwest Archeological Center conducted a magnetic survey of a portion of the Big Hidatsa Village site (23ME12) that had not previously been surveyed in this manner. Two groups of students, one from Center-Stanton and one from Twin Buttes, assisted with the data collection over two days, respectively. The students learned how to use a Bartington Grad601-2 Magnetic (Fluxgate) Gradiometer to collect eight samples per meter along one meter traverses. The Hidatsa established Big Hidatsa, the northernmost of the villages that compose KNRI, around AD 1600, eventually constructing more than 100 earthlodges at the site before abandoning it in 1845. This paper discusses the successes and challenges of working with middle school students to engage them in hands-on scientific data collection at an archeological site and will present and interpret the

results of their study.

Barron-Ortiz, Christian, see Brink, Jack

Bass, William M., see Willey, P.

Beck, Margaret (University of Iowa) [Session 10]. *Woodland Ceramic Manufacture in Regional Context: Use of Upper Cretaceous Materials in Central Kansas*. Keith phase (Late Woodland) ceramics from Ellis and Pawnee counties in Kansas are compared through petrographic analysis with later White Rock Oneota and Pawnee ceramics from Jewell and Republic counties, respectively. Outcrops of Carlile Shale, Greenhorn Limestone, and other Upper Cretaceous formations are mapped in all four counties, and are reflected in ceramics from all time periods based primarily on geographic availability. Keith phase potters focus on large angular rock fragments as temper, unlike later groups that incorporated sand from alluvial deposits. This appears as a preference for crystalline calcite temper where available (apparently associated with the Carlile Shale Formation). This rock-tempered pottery is an excellent vehicle for studying landscape use and the movement of pottery.

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

Becker, Janee (Office of the State Archaeologist in Iowa), and **Brennan Dolan** (Iowa Department of Transportation) [Session 4]. *Small Archaeology - Big History: The McDermott-Byrnes Creamery Cellar*. The McDermott-Byrnes creamery cellar (13CT442) lies within the right-of-way of a rural state highway in Clayton County, Iowa. This seemingly inconspicuous limestone dairy cellar provides insight into Iowa's early dairy history. The archaeology of this cellar provides context into the period of time and manner in which this cellar was used. To date the sampled archaeology has been small, but the history has been rich. This dairy cellar gives insight to the rise and fall of small rural creamery business. It gives a voice to the participation of capable women in the creamery business. And it provided the stepping stones needed for a young man to become a giant in the national dairy world. This poster highlights various aspects of our preliminary investigations.

Becker, Rory, see Walker, Danny

Belle, Nicky (Indiana University) [Session 6]. *Contextualizing The*

Bustle: The Material Culture of Relatedness. As part of this panel that works to celebrate the Americanist Tradition within Anthropology, and the historical approaches that connect or underlie all of our work, this paper seeks to analyze a portion of men's War Dance clothing--the back bustle--as a piece of material culture that continually tells the story of relatedness between tribal groups and families across the Plains, across social contexts, and throughout recent history. In line with Boas's charge to let material objects speak for themselves and the need to be mindful of observer bias within anthropological fieldwork, as well as his critique of the excesses of "armchair theorizing," I will present an analysis of data I collected that relates to a community-level understanding of the stories told by the Men's Northern Traditional back bustle and the ways it signifies relatedness between dancers, families, and traditions.

Belmaker, Miriam, see Hartley, James

Bement, Leland, see Carlson, KC (Kristen)

Bement, Leland, see Carter, Brian

Bement, Leland, see Marcum-Heiman, Alesha

Bement, Leland, see Munger, Tressa

Bement, Leland, see Romig, Lindsey

Bement, Leland, see Tharalson, Kirsten

Benson, Elijah (Short River Productions) [Session 7]. *ArcheoBlitz: Video Presentation.*

Bethke, Brandi (Oklahoma Archeological Survey) [Session 4]. *Assessing the Blackfoot Pastoralist Shift through Spatial Patterning.* This poster examines the extent to which the adoption of the horse created a transition in Blackfoot modes of production from hunting and gathering to incipient nomadic pastoralism by tracing the horse's effect on Blackfoot settlement patterns and landscape uses during the Pre- and Post-Contact periods on the Northwestern Plains. While changes in hunting techniques, raiding frequencies, and certain social implications such as status and wealth differentiation are easily comprehended, more difficult to trace are the subtle changes to patterns of landscape use that have been argued

to have directly resulted from the adoption of horse husbandry by the Blackfoot. Through the use of GIS technology and spatial statistical analysis this poster analyzes the broad distributional patterns of Precontact and Contact Period archaeological sites found in Montana, Alberta, and Saskatchewan to reveal the role of horse husbandry on landscape utilization across the whole of Blackfoot traditional territory.

Bevitt, C. Tod (Buried Past Consulting, LLC) [Session 3]. *Evidence of Long Distance Exchange from Kansas Late Prehistoric Sites-Insights from Obsidian Provenance Studies*. Obsidian is typically a rare material in Plains assemblages, occurring in isolated instances over time that confirm limited access to this exotic material. In late prehistory some Plains Village populations appear to have comparatively greater access to obsidian and other exotic materials while other complexes continue to rarely yield evidence of these items. This paper will review the evidence from a number of these locations in Kansas that collectively further our understanding of exchange in late prehistory.

Beyer, Morgan (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) [Session 7]. *Metal and Glass: a Historic Archeological Investigation in Wind Cave National Park*. The establishment of Wind Cave National Park was intended to protect the cave wonders of South Dakota's Black Hills region; however it also inadvertently protected numerous prehistoric and historic archeological sites. Some of the sites from the historic era are of indeterminate cultural origin. In June 2016 the Midwest Archeological Center conducted metal detector surveys at a select number of these sites in order to evaluate discard patterns in an attempt to differentiate between historic Native American and historic Euro American sites in the Black Hills. This paper will present the preliminary results of this project and explore the material remnants of the lives of a few of the Black Hills' historic occupants.

Biles, Ashton, see Carlson, KC (Kristen)

Billinger, Michael, see Ives, John

Billeck, William T. (Smithsonian) [Session 20]. *A Late 19th Century Bead Card from Fort Keogh, Montana*. Glass bead sample cards were sent out by bead distributors and producers to illustrate their products and few are known in the 19th century that include

small beads of drawn manufacture. A glass bead sample cards was acquired in 1882 by Captain Eli Lindesmith, the chaplain at Fort Keogh, Montana. Lindesmith used the card to purchase seed beads for a cradleboard he commissioned from a Cheyenne woman. The cradleboard and bead card were donated to Catholic University and later transferred to the Smithsonian. This previously undescribed bead card is compared with other 19th century bead cards with drawn beads, revealing variation in the names of bead, the colors, and the sizes of beads that were available from different distributors.

Billeck, William, see Jones, Travis

Blakeslee, Donald J. (Wichita State University) [Session 16]. *Revisiting Great Bend Economics*. This paper focuses on the nature of the economy of the ancestral Wichita populations who created the sites of the Great Bend complex, ca. AD 1450-1700. Recent work indicates that, rather than clusters of villages, the settlement pattern consisted of very large (20,000 people or more) extended towns. This has implications for both the local economy and inter-group exchange. In fact, the different scale of Great Bend communities helps to make sense of previously documented patterns while opening up new avenues of investigation.

Bleed, Peter (University of Nebraska-Lincoln) [Session 14]. *Everything That Happens Before You're 19 Seems Important: Recalling the RBS Experience*. Two summers spent with the River Basin Survey in the early 1960s made it clear that a career in archaeology involves technical skills and lifestyle adjustments. Working for the RBS was especially important in the latter regard. This presentation will reflect on formative impacts that the RBS may have had of "living as an archaeologist."

Bleed, Peter, see Athanassopoulos, Effie

Bleed, Peter, see Day, Zachary

Boehm, Andrew (University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History) [Session 13]. *Bison mobility behavior during the Late Paleoindian in the Central Great Plains*. Bison hunting is traditionally used to explain Paleoindian mobility patterns. Estimations of past bison mobility are derived primarily using studies of modern and historic animal behavior. However, research examining past

bison populations indicates that bison were less mobile than some estimates. This study sampled 29 bison from seven Paleoindian sites located in the western Central Great Plains, Burntwood Creek, Clary Ranch, Norton, O. V. Clary, Scottsbluff, Slim Arrow, and Winger. These data indicate that Early Holocene bison did not traverse long distances and likely moved between upland settings by crossing major drainages on the Great Plains, providing locations for predictable hunting events. This suggests that bison mobility did not dictate Paleoindian mobility, as Paleoindians would not have needed to track herds across the landscape.

Boeka-Cannon, Molly, see Owens, Andrew

Boen, Renee, see Banks, Kimball

Boston, Rich (Boston Archaeological Consulting Service) [Session 9]. *The Thread of Life*. The Boston family Civil War Quilt has the names of 320 Civil War Soldiers and their military units, hand stitched into 80 quilt blocks. James Boston enlisted, January 1, 1862, in the 53rd Illinois Infantry Company F, and was severely wounded during the Battle of Big Hatchie Bridge in Tennessee on October 5th 1862. His wife Caroline left their four small children with relatives in Illinois and traveled to St. Louis to become an Army nurse. James spent a year and a half in the hospital before being discharged April 6, 1864, because he was, “unfit for military service or Invalid Corp.” Caroline and two of her daughters made this Civil War quilt in Kansas. The Thread of Life Quilt chronicles how one of the great tragedies in our country’s history, the Civil War, brought people together in unexpected ways and how the future benefited from the actions of simple people living in extraordinary times.

Boulanger, Matthew, see Goodwin, Whitney

Bozell, Rob (Nebraska State Historical Society) [Session 16]. *Archaeological Implications of Oto-Pawnee Contact in the 18th and early 19th Centuries*. In the late 1600s, the Oto seem to be recognized as early post-contact Oneota in northwest Iowa. Around 1700, they moved southwest and crossed the Missouri River into present-day Nebraska. They appear to have very rapidly aligned themselves with the Pawnee militarily and in perhaps other ways. The Oto instantly adopted major elements of Pawnee architecture and ceramic decoration yet remained a distinct tribal entity. This cultural change was to such an extent that most of the Nebraska Oto villages would be

mistaken for Pawnee sites based strictly on archeological data. It is only through clues found in the archival record, that these communities are correctly assigned. This paper examines this phenomenon in the context of migration and tribal relationships and is yet another reminder of the limitations of archeological data with respect to tribal affiliation studies.

Bozell, Rob, see Layzell, Anthony

Braun, Sebastian (Iowa State University) [Session 6]. *Americanist Anthropology (on the Plains) – “I Know I Can, I Know I Can”*. Americanist anthropology started in North America, and it might be fitting that North America seems to be the regional focus in anthropology where it, or at least its ideals, are still chugging along. In this paper, I will explore some of the issues that have kept Americanist anthropology confined to the region, despite, of course, having defined the discipline for a while and perfunctory and official declarations at meetings and on websites to the contrary. Americanist anthropology is also facing many problems in North America, and on the Plains. This paper will try to untangle some of those and perhaps even answer the question as to whether and for how long the engine can run up the hill.

Breslawski, Ryan (Southern Methodist University) [Session 12]. *Seasonal Bison Hunting by Paleoindians on the Northwestern Plains: Revisiting Fetal Prey Remains from Horner II and Casper*. Evidence from bison bone beds in the northwestern Plains suggests that Paleoindians hunted bison most frequently in the fall and early winter. Fetal prey remains sometimes occur in these contexts and may provide evidence for seasonality. Such remains were previously documented in the archaeofaunal studies of Horner II and Casper, both of which have been cited in support of the fall and early winter hunting pattern. The original seasonality studies of both sites interpreted these remains as incongruous with associated bison dentitions and likely represented “out of season” events. I re-examine these remains using fetal skeletal growth models and data on modern bison breeding schedules that include “out of season” reproductive events. Results show that the fetal bison element from Horner II is consistent with the original late-fall/early-winter interpretation based on dentitions, while the Casper fetal remains suggest that animals were hunted well outside of the hypothesized fall window.

Brimm, Thomas, see Cory, Mackenzie

Brin, Adam, see Ellison, Leigh Anne

Bringelson, Dawn (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) [Session 11]. *Bringing Archeology to New Audiences – Distance Learning at the Midwest Archeological Center*. The National Park Service (NPS) was established to preserve our nation's special resources for the enjoyment of future generations. The Centennial has spurred reflection on how the NPS will stay relevant into its 2nd century, as generational values and needs shift. For many of the same reasons, archeologists must also consider how to succeed with audiences in the 21st Century. While the classic imagery of spectacular finds in exotic places still hold cachet, its value is culturally bound and of lower interest to increasingly diverse audiences. In addition, archeology needs to demonstrate its utility in a world of economic drivers. Nascent distance-learning efforts by the Midwest Archeological Center aim to (1) introduce archeology and stewardship to young people, (2) communicate the value of archeological study to multi-cultural audiences, and (3) demonstrate the relevance of archeology and archeological methods to academic success in other fields.

Bringelson, Dawn see Sturdevant, Jay

Brink, Jack (Royal Alberta Museum), **Christian Barron-Ortiz** (Royal Alberta Museum), **Jeff Speakman** (Center for Applied Isotope Studies), and **Kathy Loftis** (Center for Applied Isotope Studies) [Session 1]. *New Evidence for Humans and Game Animals in Central Alberta 12,700 Cal PB, and Implications for the Ice Free Corridor*. The Brazeau Reservoir in west-central Alberta has yielded evidence for very early occupation of that region. Surface surveys of the sandy reservoir margins has revealed a wealth of archaeological material including stone tools, flaking debris, fired rocks and bone. Point types include two complete Clovis specimens, one Agate Basin point, and one Hell Gap. A biface cache was also discovered. A set of intact Pleistocene horse teeth from a left mandible was collected and a single tooth sent to the Center for Applied Isotope Studies for XAD ultrafiltration dating. The average age was ~12,700 Cal years BP. The presence of a viable horse population in western Alberta indicates an open Ice Free Corridor at that time, and supports the argument that humans may have also been present. While there is no direct connection between the horse teeth and human

artifacts, the nearby presence of coeval Clovis points suggests a possible connection between the two, and adds to a growing body of data on biota within the southern Corridor between ~13,000 to 12,000 years BP.

Brunette, Jeremy (Los Alamos National Laboratory), **Matthew Douglass**, (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), and **Zachary Day** (University of Kansas) [Session 11]. *Reconstructing Communities: Using Public Outreach, Student Involvement and Collaboration to Interpret the Past*. Archaeologists study past communities while living and working in present communities. Wherever we work, there are opportunities for public interactions and the development of relationships. A joint project between the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the Midwest Archeological Center, and Chickasaw National Recreation Area afforded a unique opportunity for public outreach. Historical research and interactions with the community of Sulphur, Oklahoma allowed us to understand the symbiotic relationship between the town and the park that developed as a result of the town's multiple relocations in its early history. The creation of a GIS to suit compliance and research needs was transformed into an interactive project that allows the public to understand their history in a participatory manner. This paper will discuss how active public engagement transformed a compliance project to an innovative collaborative outcome that actively engages a descendant community.

Brunette, Jeremy, see Day, Zachary

Brush, Emily (University of Wyoming), **Lawrence Todd** (PCHPC), and **Rachel Reckin** (Cambridge) [Session 3]. *High Elevation Occupations in the Absaroka Mountains*. The Absaroka Mountain Range is a rich environment with an abundance of high elevation archaeological sites. Of the sites analyzed, all are within relative proximity to ice patches which have preserved artifacts from various time periods. Two of the sites contain evidence of occupation and all of the sites provide indications of extended activity throughout prehistory. Dates have been obtained from a couple of subterranean charcoal samples found within a stone circle at one of the localities. These dates, as well as artifact types, raw materials used, features present and other various factors have all been included in the final analysis of the selected sites. The data evaluated has also been compared to sites around Wyoming in order to determine the importance of the sites and the potential for having some of the highest elevation occupation sites in the state.

Brush, Emily, see Todd, Lawrence

Buchanan, Briggs, see Hartley, James

Buchanan, Briggs, see Mraz, Veronica

Buehler, Kent (CSARG) [Session 20]. *What Lies Beneath: Forensic Archaeology of a Triple Homicide in Oklahoma*. On May 29th, 1992, Wendy Camp, her six-year-old daughter Cynthia Britto, and sister-in-law Lisa Kregegar, left Oklahoma City for a custody visitation with Wendy's young son in Shamrock, Oklahoma. They never returned. Thus began a 21 year long mystery involving a bitter custody battle, a matriarchal crime family, an episode of the television series *Unsolved Mysteries*, and a decades-long criminal investigation. In April, 2013 information from an informant led investigators to an old backhoe pit on a farm near Jennings, Oklahoma. Excavation of the pit by the author led to the recovery of the bodies of the three victims along with a great deal of associated evidence. In 2014 this case received the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation's "Director's Award for Law Enforcement" as the most significant case solved that year. The role of forensic archaeology in the successful prosecution of this case is presented.

Buff, Carolyn, see Walker, Danny

Bull Chief, Emerson (Crow Tribal Historic Preservation Office) [Session 21]. *Applying Oral Tradition in Research*. For many years oral tradition was not an acceptable form of resource in research. This presentation will show how oral tradition can be applied through integrating an interdisciplinary approach. This integrated approach uses methodologies from other academic fields. Practices from these disciplines inform and enrich what Native people say about their own history. Nonetheless, the narratives of Native people as they relate to their own past, what is commonly termed oral tradition, is the center and foundation of this presentation. The other approaches are engaged to support and illuminate Native oral tradition. A good example is the case of archaeology which through material culture provides the approximate location of the ancestors of the Apsáalooke in the past and in a physical manner displays the transitioned from east to west. This migration is explained in Apsáalooke oral traditions. Other examples of this method will be discussed.

Burt, Amanda A. (Indiana University) [Session 5]. *Revisiting Canine Collections: Applying DMTA to Examine Ancient Provisioning Practices*. In this paper, Dental Microwear Texture Analysis is used to evaluate canine teeth recovered from various archeological sites that represent Native American groups of the Northwestern Plains and Rocky Mountains. Dog remains collected decades ago and housed at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository are used to try and determine if these animals had their natural diets modified by their human counterparts. Understanding feeding programs as a proxy for the value of the dog among indigenous groups will contribute to ongoing investigations about human-canine dependence and the significance of dogs in general. This sustainable approach to archaeology collects new data from old collections that will inform fundamental anthropological questions about human and environmental interactions in the past without excavating and/or collecting new material.

Byers, David, see Owens, Andrew

Cannon, Kenneth, see Cannon, Molly

Cannon, Kenneth (Utah State University, Archeological Services), and **Molly Cannon** (Utah State University) [Session 7]. *Alternative Modeling for the Precontact Bison Record in Yellowstone National Park: Implications for Interpretation and Management*. The role of bison in American Indian economies and as a major component of the native faunal community for Yellowstone National Park has undergone a range of interpretations over the past few decades. In this paper, we explore the taphonomic, historical, and cultural processes that influence how the paleorecord is observed and the influence this has had on interpretation for bison assemblages in the park. Our study assesses the effects of the physical setting, acknowledging that the soils of the Yellowstone Plateau tend to be shallow, coarse-grained, well-drained, and subject to bioturbation from burrowing rodents and tree throws. Further, bison hunting appears to have been conducted on an encounter-type hunting pattern of individual bison or small groups. These physical and cultural processes tend not to promote preservation or archaeological visibility resulting in interpretations that misrepresent past communities.

Cannon, Molly (Utah State University), and **Kenneth Cannon** (Utah State University Archeological Services) [Session 7]. *Moving Site Interpretation Forward through Participatory Action Research at*

the Sand Creek Massacre Historical Site. The subtle landscape of eastern Colorado obscures one of our nation's greatest tragedies - an unprovoked dawn attack by the 1st and 3rd Regiments of the Colorado U.S. Volunteers on the winter village of Cheyenne and Arapaho located along the banks of the Big Sandy Creek. After a series of investigations spanning more than two decades, the locations of certain features within the massacre site, including the village area, are still being researched resulting with no conclusive map for the massacre site and in turn, interpretation at the park is lacking. To address this situation, the National Park Service and Utah State University hosted a series of mapping workshops that brought together scholars, tribal descendants, and park managers to evaluate existing and new information. Utilizing a participatory action research framework, we were able to provide a basis for new and expanded interpretation at the massacre site.

Cannon, Molly, see Cannon, Kenneth

Carlson, KC (Kristen) (Augustana University), **Leland Bement** (University of Oklahoma), **Brian Carter** (Oklahoma State University), **Alesha Marcum-Heiman** (University of Oklahoma), and **Ashton Biles** (University of Oklahoma) [Session 15]. *The Paleoindian Landscape of the Oklahoma Panhandle.* In the panhandle of Oklahoma lies a unique region with pockets of preserved soils dating to 25,000 years BP. Within those pockets are preserved archaeological sites. Five seasons of excavation at an arroyo trap bison kill have yielded a wealth of information about large-scale hunting and site re-use. The unique species of bison hunted captures the variety of species present on the Southern Plains in the dramatically changing environment of the period. Three seasons of excavation at Bull Creek, a rarely preserved camp, have gleaned information concerning habitation, and landscape use in the region.

Carlson, KC, see Marcum-Heiman, Alesha

Carlson, KC, see Munger, Tressa

Carlson, KC, see Romig, Lindsey

Carter, Brian (Oklahoma State University), and **Leland Bement** (Oklahoma Archeological Survey) [Session 15]. *Preservation of Pre-Clovis-Age Constructional Landscapes on the Southern Plains of North America.* Geoarchaeological investigations within the Beaver

and Cimarron river drainages in the Oklahoma panhandle documented intact landscape features, terrace constructional surfaces, and buried soils dating to pre-Clovis times. Such constructional surfaces are high-probability locales for palimpsests of artifacts related to cultural habitation and use. These landscape settings contain a dynamic blend of erosion, deposition, and soil formation. We document the range and age of these landscape features in northwest Oklahoma and the Oklahoma panhandle and provide an assessment of the difficulties in discovering cultural manifestations in these late Pleistocene settings.

Carter, Brian, see Carlson, KC (Kristen)

Chodoronek, Michael (USDA Forest Service), **Matthew Douglass** (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), and **Luke Hittner** (USDA Forest Service) [Session 11]. *Participants to Partners: From Artifact Roadshows to Collaborative Archaeological Site Recordation on Private Lands*. Over the past four years, the USDA Forest Service and University of Nebraska-Lincoln's Artifact Roadshows have helped academic and professional archaeologists reveal for the archaeological record the existence of thousands of privately-held artifacts. These interactions have allowed us to learn about collector motivations and perceptions and to amass digital records on collections otherwise unknown to the professional archaeological community. In this process, the whereabouts of the archaeological sites on private lands where artifacts originated have frequently been shared with us with private invitations to archaeologically investigate. As a next step in working to incorporate private citizens into archaeological practice, we now seek greater collaboration in private land site recording. Here we discuss examples where contacts made during Roadshow events have allowed archaeologists to investigate and record known sites on private land in partnership with landowners. In the future we hope that such collaboration via Artifact Roadshows can help to greatly expand understanding the Great Plains archaeological record.

Cisar, Amelia, see Romig, Lindsey

Clauter, Jody (University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository) [Session 5]. *Into the Future: The Next Stages of UWAR's Curation, Research, and Management Projects*. It is not possible to solve the entire curation crisis in one sitting as it encompasses many different curation issues and permeates many aspects of modern

collections care and use. However, one can discuss how the papers in the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository (UWAR) symposium are eroding some facets of the problem, and how we can move forward into the future of collections management and collections-based research at the facility. This paper will discuss the status of some projects underway at UWAR, including updating older federally-owned collections. It also details plans for a new GIS-based web application which uses the UWAR inventory and associated records as its basis. Designed as an upgrade to the current catalog database only available in house, the application will feature password protected logins for approved users from remote locations thereby increasing the accessibility of the materials.

Clingerman, Gina (Bureau of Land Management/Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality - Abandoned Mine Lands Program) [Session 5]. *One in a Million: Using Repository Collections to Determine Rarity*. In the summer of 2015, during the course of field work, a Fur Trade era metal spear point with a distinct embossed maker's mark was collected on BLM land. Research into the artifact produced a detailed picture of how this artifact came to be, who produced it, how it was modified for the Fur Trade, and how it was distributed to the Americas. This presentation will give a general overview of the artifact in question, it will speak to how the collections at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository assisted in determining the rarity of the artifact, and it will address the question – what happens after we collect?

Collins, Michael (Texas State University), **Sergio Ayala** (Texas State University), and **Thomas Williams** (Texas State University) [Session 15]. *Visitors from South America? Fluted Fishtail Points from sites in Texas*. At least three sites in Texas, along the southern periphery of the Great Plains, have each yielded an example of the classic Fluted Fishtail Point (FFP) type common to South America. Dating of FFPs is not robust, and generally is cited as between 13,000 and 12,000 BP, placing them slightly younger than Clovis in North America. Clovis and FFP points were long considered to mark the earliest archaeological cultures of their respective continents, but today are known to have been preceded by multiple cultural manifestations over several millennia. This paper addresses the technological signatures of FFPs and the interpretive issues raised by these finds.

Collison, Patrick (University of South Dakota) [Session 20]. *There Will Be Blood: the historical significance of a fleam from Fort Pierre Chouteau*. Among the thousands of interesting artifacts excavated at the Fort Pierre Chouteau archaeological site, one seems particularly noteworthy, even as an isolated finding. A fleam, or bloodletting device, was found by a crew directed by Dr. Richard Fox during the 1999 fieldwork season. Based on its design and location it is considered a veterinary instrument, used for bleeding large domestic animals. This style of fleam was used throughout the 1800s, despite mounting evidence that such interventions were not helpful and even harmful. It could have been deposited during any of the site's three occupations: fur trade (1832-1855), military (1855-1857), or ranching (after 1890). Our inability to precisely define its temporal provenience, especially in light of concurrent medical knowledge and practice, is in itself significant. By considering this instrument in its historical context, we can better understand the complex development, dissemination, and acceptance of medical information and technology.

Cory, Mackenzie (Indiana University), **Laura L. Scheiber** (Indiana University), **Cally Steussy** (Indiana University), **Thomas Brimm** (Indiana University), **Kirsten Hawley** (Indiana University), **Ryann Sprunger Seifers**, (Kyle Indiana University) [Session 4]. *Three Faces of Heart Mountain: Results of the 2016 Bighorn Archaeology Field School*. For the last two years, Indiana University's Bighorn Archaeology Field School has conducted archaeological and ethnographic research at the Heart Mountain Ranch Nature Conservancy in northwestern Wyoming. Our research relies on the integration of three different facets of Heart Mountain's history: the archaeological, ethnographic, and historic records of the mountain, a large promontory that can be seen from all directions in the surrounding basin. This summer we continued the project by surveying more of the property including areas with more difficult access, by returning to previously-recorded sites to verify our data, and by recording stone circle sites using photogrammetry. We also continued to work with the Crow to document their history of the mountain. Finally, we examined historic relationships of non-indigenous populations, including both Euro-Americans who came in the late nineteenth century and Japanese-Americans who were imprisoned at the base of the mountain during the Second World War.

Cory, Mackenzie (Indiana University) [Session 12]. *Transforming Tipi Rings: Re-examining a Model of Stone Circle Creation and Destruction*

tion. The stone circle site represents one of the most common possible sources of archaeological information throughout the high plains and mountain west. However, this type of site is often disregarded after little more than a cursory recording due to the ubiquitous nature of the stone circles and limited archaeological deposits available in relation to the features. In this presentation I propose that we can put these sites to better use by re-examining the presumptions that we use to guide our research. I do this by expanding upon Finnigan's 1980's model of tipi ring formation to better demonstrate the stone circle rock's delicate balance between the cultural and non-cultural from prehistory through today. I suggest that by improving our understanding of stone circles we can adapt both site preservation and public education strategies to better account for stone circles' positions in the broader archaeological landscape of the west.

Crable, Barb (University of Kansas) [Session 17]. *Beyond Bison, Early Holocene Feature at the Burntwood Creek Bison Jump*. The Burntwood Creek bison kill site, 14RW2, in Rawlins County, northwestern Kansas includes multiple exposures of a bone bed situated on this tributary of the Republic River. This late Paleoindian bison jump, dated to about 9,000 radiocarbon years ago, was first investigated in 1922 (Marten 1924) (Hill et al 1992). Recent archaeological research has documented Feature 15-1, only a few meters from a similar feature sampled in 2007. Feature 15-1 was collected from the east bank of the South Gully area in July 2015. This feature was near a Bison bone layer below a large boulder at the south end of the bone bed. The feature is presumed to be associated with the bison kill, but it contains a wide variety of plant and animal species. This paper is concerned with evaluating the formation and function of this feature. Several possible alternate interpretations are presented.

Cummings, Linda Scott (PaleoResearch Institute), **R. A. Varney** (PaleoResearch Institute), **Thomas W. Stafford, Jr.** (Stafford Research, LLC), **Robert J. Speakman** (Center for Applied Isotope Studies, University of Georgia), and **Donna C. Roper** (Kansas State University) (deceased) [Session 16]. *Charred Food Residue Chronometry: Better Dating through Chemistry*. Charred food residues should produce ^{14}C ages that most directly and accurately date human occupation. For some areas, this is true and for many it's not. Donna and I wrestled with this issue for many years. Our efforts to understand the reliability of dates on food crust lead me to

investigate chemical pre-treatment methods and her to reexamine Central Plains chronologies. Here we touch on both issues. We join the ranks of those concerned with Fresh Water Reservoir Effects (FRE), and we prefer pursuit of a technique that produces dates concordant with dates on annuals rather than relying on a calculated reservoir effect, which is always inaccurate. Our current methods use chemical pre-treatments beyond the normal acid-base-acid sequence, employing non-polar solvents to remove organics from charred food residue producing dates concordant with those on annuals in paired tests. Our tests include dating modern materials to more fully understand the problem.

Dalmas, Daniel (GRSLE Archaeology), and **Lawrence Todd** (GRSLE Archaeology) [Session 8]. *Quantifying Ice Patch Variability Using GIS Functionality*. Recently, data recorded by the GRSLE project provides attributes regarding the sizes and areas of ice patches in the Cougar Pass region of north western Wyoming. By relating the change in ice patch areas to conditions, such as rainfall, temperature, and elevation data, a regression equation can be derived that calculates the change ice patch areas relative to key environmental variables. Using this regression equation, a dynamic model may be constructed in GIS to quantify the alteration in ice patch size and area with the change in the respected variables. The model provides insight into how ice patches may have responded to past climatic variation and help to develop more refined hypotheses about the role that ice patch locations played in prehistoric cultural systems. This model can be expanded to evaluate ice patches existing across the Absaroka mountain region, and to identify locations where they once persisted.

Damkjar, Eric, see Lindemann, Rachel

Dasovich, Steve (Lindenwood University), and **Katlyn Likely** (Lindenwood University) [Session 20]. *The Identification of the Thermal Glass Breakage Pattern Through Experimental Archaeology*. In an effort to identify the cause of breakage of smooth, wavy, glass shards, Lindenwood University experimented with thermal alteration. Through the application of heat in a controlled environment, approximately 100 year old plate glass fractured and broke in the same smooth, wavy pattern as observed in glass shards in two historic trash dumps on Lindenwood's campus. The results should be useful in helping identify causes of glass breakage at historic sites. This paper describes the experimentation process and results.

Davis, Warren (Office of the State Archaeologist/St. Cloud State University) [Session 1]. *An Analysis of Lithic Artifacts from the Lungren Site (13ML224)*. The Lungren Site (13ML224) is an early-middle Archaic period site in southwestern Iowa. Excavated in 1967 during the Smithsonian River Basin Surveys, the site has been interpreted to represent a multi-episodic campsite by mobile groups of bison hunters. Although a number of these eastern plains Archaic sites were excavated in the mid-20th century, few have been extensively analyzed. Questions remain about various aspects of their lifeways, including differences in hunting or resource procurement strategy compared to previous Paleoindian groups. Recent research from faunal and lithic remains in mid-Holocene archaeological sites in western Iowa and neighboring regions has suggested reduced mobility by groups compared to earlier times, with a preference towards locally acquired lithic resources. This study looks at stone tools and debitage excavated from Lungren, analyzing both raw material preference and tool utilization and attempting to put the site into context with neighboring related sites.

Dawe, Bob (Royal Alberta Museum), and **Marcel Kornfeld** (University of Wyoming) [Session 1]. *Alberta Corridor: The News of My Death has been Greatly Exaggerated*. In this presentation we intentionally do not refer to the Ice Free Corridor as a concept that helps explain the pathway of the First Americans south of the Continental ice sheets. We think that envisioning the pathway through a corridor has created a false image of potential travel routes from eastern Beringia to interior continental North America. This image has us arguing about irrelevant characteristics of the corridor. We propose a potential entry scenario of the First Americans that follows icy as well as ice free areas, but can in no way be envisioned as a corridor. It is a pathway or perhaps series of pathways that can be followed between roughly the Mackenzie Mountains and the northern Great Plains. In this paper we discuss some paleoecological and archaeological implications of this hypothesis.

Day, Zachary (University of Kansas), **Jeremy Brunette** (Los Alamos National Laboratory), **Matthew Douglass** (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), and **Peter Bleed** (University of Nebraska-Lincoln) [Session 7]. *Reconstructing Cities: The Use of Digital Technology to Visualize Historic Land and Cityscapes*. Digital reconstructions of archaeological artifacts and structures are becoming a more frequent application as a way of visualizing archaeology. To further our capabilities in regards to visualizing digital reconstructions of

sites, we developed workflows that would allow for the construction of highly detailed, immersive environments that presents users intuitive ways to view how city and landscapes might have looked based on archaeological data. Our workflows were successfully applied to two separate reconstructions, one of Mud Springs, a small two structure express station, located in Morrill County Nebraska, and a larger 400 structure reconstruction of 1903 Sulphur Springs Oklahoma, an area that is now a national recreational area. Through our visualizations, we have been able to show a likely representation of historic locations and garner public interest and assistance in furthering our available data and knowledge on these sites.

Day, Zachary, see Brunette, Jeremy

De Vore, Steven (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) [Session 7]. *National Park Service and University of Nebraska Geophysical Projects in Great Plains Parks*. Beginning in the mid-1970s, a partnership developed between the Midwest Archeological Center and the Department of Physics and Astronomy for the incorporation of geophysical survey techniques into archeological investigations. During the first decade of the partnership, MWAC crews conducted the geophysical fieldwork while John Weymouth analyzed the geophysical data. Magnetic surveys were conducted at Knife River Indian Villages, Fort Union Trading Post, Fort Larned, Fort Laramie, and Homestead on the Great Plains. In recent years, MWAC staff have returned to these parks and continued the geophysical survey of sites originally investigated in the 1970s and 1980s. Although the use of modern instruments, newer computers, and advanced software have increased the data density and resolution, the original geophysical data collected at these sites bear witness to the innovative geophysical applications of the initial partnership.

De Vore, Steven, see Staggs, Holly

Deats, Jennifer K. (University of Colorado-Boulder) [Session 17]. *Changing Style and Identity: An Examination of Chief Looking's Village (32BL3) Ceramics*. Chief Looking's Village (32BL3) in Bismarck, ND was temporally located during a time of change in the Heart River region when settlements were growing and congregating, and groups from two different regions, traditionally identified as Middle Missouri and Coalescent, were coming together to form

integrated settlements. At Chief Looking's Village, remote sensing and excavation revealed earthlodges built in traditional Middle Missouri and Coalescent styles existing contemporaneously. The goal of my research is to examine the ceramic assemblages recovered from storage pits excavated within these contrasting house forms to identify changes in style and the construction of identity during this period of change. I compare these potsherds to those recovered from Double Ditch (32BL8), Scattered Village (32MO31), and On-a-Slant Village (32MO26), both from contemporaneous contexts and the early 1600s, after Chief Looking's Village was abandoned. I applied an attribute analysis to these sherds, examining decorative techniques, patterning, and rim construction.

Demers, Paul A., see Ryan, Shannon R.

Dempsey, Erin (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) [Session 7]. *Going, Going, but Not Yet Gone: Looking Beyond Erosion in Our Badlands Parks*. In 2013, the Midwest Archeological Center initiated a five-year project to study the impacts of erosion on archeological sites in Great Plains parks, specifically those parks with badlands geography. Generally, erosion is considered a detriment to archeological site preservation and certainly sites are being lost to erosion at rates that are not yet fully understood. In this presentation, however, the focus will be on how erosion helps us understand the archeological record in our Badlands parks and how useful it may be to use it as the lens through which we understand human behavior in these landscapes. I will also discuss how effective rudimentary methods of measuring change have been over the course of the study, methods that could easily be employed at parks elsewhere in the region and country.

Dersam, Sari (Montana State University) [Session 8]. *Rodent Burrows in 48FR7597, Shosone National Forest*. As stated by Bechberger (2010), pocket gophers have the capacity to expose previously unknown sites as well as give aid to land managers in assessing site significance and developing effective site testing plans. Do rodent burrow back dirt mounds provide a proxy for the quantity and distribution of sizes of artifacts underground? At site 48FR7597, two 5x5 meter plots were placed on either side of a stone circle feature that had significant rodent activity. A surface survey was conducted within each plot, recording several aspects of the lithic artifacts present. Next, rodent burrows were excavated to ground surface and screened. Results concerning artifact density were compared

to a 50x50 centimeter plot excavated within the stone circle feature. The sizes and shapes of both artifacts and rocks were evaluated to better understand the movement of artifacts and ecofacts produced by pocket gophers. These data were also compared to Bechberger's (2010) findings at site 48PA2874.

Desrosiers, Dianne, see Maki, David

Dinkel, Michelle (Colorado State University), and **Jason LaBelle** [Session 18]. *Points, Pottery, and Pit Houses: Recent Investigation of the Fossil Creek site, Larimer County, Colorado.*

Dolan, Brennan (Iowa DOT), and **Derek Peck** (Iowa DOT) [Session 2]. *Earthworks and Worked Earth: A Mosaic LiDAR Analysis of the Woodland Mounds at the Leary Site (25RH1).* The Leary Site spans a number of cultural manifestations across space and time, included within in the site boundaries are a group of mounds affiliated with the Woodland Tradition (Kansas City Hopewell). This part of the site has experienced significant agricultural disturbance which provides a challenge to this assessment and to site management. This presentation reviews data collected from a recent hand-held LiDAR survey of the mounds at the Leary Site. These data focus on both the individual mounds and are then reviewed in a mosaic data set. Additionally, this presentation explores the make-up of these earthworks prior to large-scale modern agriculture. The data presented here provides comparisons between the mounds and then places these earthworks within a larger context of space and time.

Dolan, Brennan (Iowa DOT), and **Libby J. C. Wielenga** (Iowa SHPO) [Session 8]. *Hand-Held LiDAR: Aiding in the Management of Cultural Resources in Iowa.*

Dolan, Brennan, see Becker, Janee

Dooley, William, see Todd, Lawrence

Douglas, Allison (University of Oklahoma) [Session 1]. *The Cutting Edge of Subsistence Diversification: Use-Wear Analysis of a Specialized Lithic Plant Processing Technology at a Middle Archaic Central Plains Site.* Archaeologists are often limited in their understanding of plant use at sites predating cultivation. Such knowledge must typically be inferred by analyses of material culture, since preservation of floral remains is generally poor for this time period. Bifacial

knives from the Coffey site (14PO1) in eastern Kansas dating to the Middle Archaic Munkers Creek phase are a case in point. The knives represent a specialized plant-gathering technology predating plant cultivation on the Central Plains, which can be inferred through microscopic use-wear analysis of the tools. When compared to past studies of sickle blade use-wear and an experimental set of tools used to cut big bluestem grass, striation patterns confirm that the Munkers Creek knives are specialized plant processing implements. This is a unique feature for the Central Plains Archaic representing the onset of subsistence diversification in the region as a response to the Altithermal.

Douglass, Matthew (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), and **Dennis Kuhnel** (USDA Forest Service) [Session 11]. *Interpreting Grasslands Artifact Roadshows to Promote Archaeological Conservation*. Interpretive planning and theory played a central role in the development and implementation of the Grasslands Artifact Roadshow Project, 2012-2016. A primary motivating factor behind the Grasslands Artifact Roadshows was to use the events as a conduit to provide the public with opportunities to develop meaningful emotional and intellectual connections with the artifacts themselves and the deep heritage of USDA Forest Service Grasslands and the Great Plains. The motivating questions behind the process to adopt certain interpretive choices and decisions were straightforward- and controversial. What archaeological stories should be told at Artifact Roadshow events? To whom should the stories be told at the Artifact Roadshows? Finally, how best to tell these stories to that the public too might become active partners in archaeological conservation?

Douglass, Matthew, see Brunette, Jeremy

Douglass, Matthew, see Chodoronek, Michael

Douglass, Matthew, see Day, Zachary

Douglass, Matthew, see Hittner, Luke

Eckerle, William (Western GeoArch Research) [Session 1]. *Geoarchaeology of the Eagle Tree Archaeological Site (48CO2920), Converse County, Wyoming and Its Relationship to the Leopold and Miller Alluvial Model and the Hell Gap Site Alluvial Chronostratigraphy*. Archaeological data recovery performed by GCM Services at the

Eagle Tree archaeological site (48CO2920) in Converse County, Wyoming, facilitates the study of alluvial stratigraphy in the Northwestern Plains. Geoarchaeological investigations by Western GeoArch Research documents aggradation of Kaycee Formation alluvium, formation of the terminal Kaycee Formation floodplain, and incision of this floodplain to form the Kaycee terrace tread. This study provides an opportunity to assess chronostratigraphic correlation between the Leopold and Miller alluvial model and C. Vance Haynes' Hell Gap alluvial record.

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

Drass, Richard R., see Savage, Sheila

Earley, Frank, see Huffman, Thomas

Ellison, Leigh Anne (The Center for Digital Antiquity), **Adam Brin** (The Center for Digital Antiquity), and **Jodi Reeves-Flores** (University of Arizona) [Session 8]. *Curating and Preserving Digital Archaeological Data: A Guide to Good Practice*. Archaeologists generate large numbers of digital materials during the course of field, laboratory, and records investigations. Maps, photographs, data analysis, and reports are often produced digitally. Good curation of digital data means it can be discovered and accessed, and preserving these materials means they are accessible for future use. In many ways the managing, curating and preserving digital materials involves similar steps as those taken with physical artifacts, samples, and paper records. However, the digital materials are different and the process can appear daunting at first. In this poster we outline some simple steps for managing and curating digital materials that can be integrated into existing or future project and that can be applied to digital materials from completed projects. We will also use real world examples from tDAR (the Digital Archaeological Record) to illustrate how people are preserving their digital materials for access and future use.

Eren, Metin, see Mraz, Veronica

Feldman, Tori, see Garhart, Zachary

Field, Sean (University of Nebraska-Lincoln) [Session 11]. *Digital Platform as Educational Tools: The Applicability of ArcGIS, 3D modelling, and Social Media for Archeological Outreach*. The perceived

value of and support for research increases dramatically when there is public involvement in that research. However, the coincidence of these events grows increasingly infrequent in the archeological discipline. It is clear that archeologists (especially those in states with high percentages of private land) must involve private land owners, Native groups, and independent parties directly if they are to make any positive impact on the preservation of cultural materials. Such relationships are rare, largely due a divide in the communication between Governmental agencies, professionals, and the public. Such a divide must first be addressed by the agencies and professionals themselves in an attempt to realign the public's opinion of archaeological objectives, methodologies, and research outcomes with their own. In an increasingly digital age, digital processes present cost effective and sustainable solutions to this problem, readily supplying information to the public and encouraging dialogue. Although the digital platform cannot address every aspect of the divide, several methods demonstrate the benefit of digital technologies in public engagement.

Field, Sean, see Heitman, Carolyn

Fisher, Abigail (Southern Methodist University) [Sessions 17 and 18]. *Distinguishing Dogs and Dog-Wolf Hybrids from Wild Canids in the Northern Plains*. Domesticated canids were an important resource for Plains people. Dogs (*Canis familiaris*) were used for traction, food, security, and ritual. Given their ubiquity, as well as their tendency to consume human waste, dogs can provide significant information about human diet and lifeways. Their identification, however, is complicated by their large size, their hybridization with wild wolves (*Canis lupus*), and the presence of other wild canids, such as wolves and coyotes (*Canis latrans*) in the archaeological record. By combining qualitative and quantitative zooarchaeological analyses with geometric morphometrics of mandibles from Plains Village sites in North Dakota, this research develops a methodology for the differentiation of wild and domestic canids. This project is part of a larger body of research to gain a better understanding of Late Woodland indigenous group responses the introduction of agriculture in the region.

Fisher, Noah, see Romig, Lindsey

Flannery, Kent V. (University of Michigan) [Session 14]. *One More Drink at the Black Hills Bar and You Can Bury me in the Cedar Creek Bottoms*. I propose that the New Archaeology actually began not with Lewis R. Binford in 1962, but with James F. Deetz in 1958 during the River Basin Project. I combine this proposal with anecdotes from my 1958-59 field seasons with Warren Caldwell, Charley McNutt, and Bernie Golden.

Fosha, Michael, see Mandel, Rolfe

Foster, Lance (THPO, Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska) [Session 2]. *The Cultural Landscape of the Leary Site National Historic Landmark: Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal (Ethnographic) Perspectives*. The Leary Site NHL is a cultural landscape with multiple layers of meaning: archaeological, historical, and tribal (ethnographic). First described by the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1804, it is best known as a village site associated with the Oneota and Central Plains Traditions, and apparently the Woodland Period (Kansas City Hopewell). Burial mounds, a rock art panel, and possible “Animal Lodge” bluff above the confluence of the Nemaha and Missouri Rivers are part of the archaeological landscape, along with local and regional connections to places like Pipestone and Blood Run. Changes continued during Indian Removal when the Iowa Indian tribe was assigned a reservation which incorporated the village site. Later historic use during tribal land allotment is also represented. Continuing challenges include boundaries, collectors, land ownership, agricultural use, land alteration, management, interpretation, and advocacy.

Foster, Lance, see Vawser, Anne

Frison, George (University of Wyoming) [Session 15]. *Observations on Clovis Projectile Points and Preforms at the Powars II Red Ochre Quarry 48PL330 in Platte County, Southeast Wyoming*. Three seasons of salvage work at the Powars II red ochre quarry produced nearly 50 Clovis point preforms and an equal number of both complete and broken Clovis points. Preforms are in several stages from unmodified flakes to nearly completed points. Grinding of blade edges near the base was the criteria for completed points and this category included complete, broken, and broken and reworked examples. There is no evidence as yet to explain the presence of Clovis and other Paleoindian projectile points in a red ochre quarry.

Garhart, Zachary (University of Wyoming), and **David Howe** (University of Wyoming) [Session 5]. *From Excavation to Curation: The University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository*. This presentation discusses the archaeological collections housed at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository (UWAR) located in Laramie. The repository houses approximately 3 million artifacts from 15,000 different Wyoming sites as well as comparative, replica, experimental, and educational materials. We highlight our extensive suite of artifacts from across the state, which includes artifacts from every time period from the Paleoindian to the Historic. We also discuss our current projects and partnerships with state, federal, and local agencies to conduct education and outreach programs. These programs increase awareness and use of our archaeological collections in a variety of ways including hosting visiting researchers, loans to museums and historical societies, exhibit preparation, school group tours and classroom activity development, and an archaeological collections management class for undergraduates and graduates at the university.

Garhart, Zachary (University of Wyoming), **Chris Griffith** (University of New Mexico), **Karin Skinner** (University of Wyoming), **Tori Feldman** (University of Central Florida), and **Franklin Norris** (Marymount California University) [Session 13]. *Hell Gap 2016: Examination of the Folsom and Goshen Cultural Components*. Current excavations of the Hell Gap site, which is located in southeastern Wyoming, continue clarifying the Paleoindian cultural sequence. Excavations conducted during the summer of 2016 enhanced the delineation of the Folsom and Goshen cultural components through the recovery and analysis of over 1500 specimens, including: chipped stone tools, a Folsom preform and blade core, debitage, bison bone, ochre, and charcoal. Two distinct flake clusters were mapped and recovered in the Goshen cultural layer, the larger of which contained 378 specimens. A granite pallet associated with a heavily worked ochre nodule was found in the Folsom horizon. More than 450 bones were recovered, and all pieces identifiable to taxon are *Bison antiquus*. Identified elements include a horn core, two right mandibles, an articulated proximal radius and ulna, and two sets of 1st to 3rd cervical vertebrae articulations. Analysis indicates there is an MNE of 51 and an MNI of 2.

Gill, George, see Skinner, Karin

Gilmore, Kevin, see Ives, John

Glascock, Michael, see Goodwin, Whitney

Goodwin, Whitney (Southern Methodist University), **Kacy Holleback** (Southern Methodist University), **Fern Swenson** (State Historical Society of North Dakota), **Matthew Boulanger** (Southern Methodist University), and **Michael Glascock** (University of Missouri Research Reactor) [Session 18]. *Assessing Technological Variability through Neutron Activation Analysis of Woodland and Plains Village Period Ceramics from Central and Eastern North Dakota*. We explore the role of compositional analysis in detecting and interpreting technological variability in Woodland and Plains Village period ceramics from central and eastern North Dakota. Results of recent neutron activation analysis of ceramics from the Devils Lake area indicate that traditional type-variety analyses may obscure interesting patterns in production and exchange. Typologies that rely on non-local, Midwestern classification schemes are problematic given that our analyses indicate the majority of materials are “locally” produced. Additionally, several of our samples were assigned to two previously unknown compositional groups, indicating the presence of non-local ceramics that were not detected using typological analysis. These results represent the first instance of the detection of compositional variability among ceramics from North Dakota. Our findings suggest a larger and more systematic analysis of provenance of local ceramics would return interesting results. More broadly, this study demonstrates the need for continued technological studies of ceramic materials using diverse techniques.

Gradwohl, David M., see Wood, W. Raymond

Green, Clair, see Jones, David

Greer, John, see Greer, Mavis

Greer, Mavis (Greer Archeology), and **John Greer** (Greer Archeology) [Session 19]. *Bison Headgear in the Pictographs of Dry Wolf Caves, Montana*. Two large abstract images in a small central Montana cave have no direct counterparts in northwestern Plains rock art. However, these ambiguous maze/mask representations have bison headgear characteristics that compare with others throughout Montana and Wyoming. An examination of different methods of portraying bison headdresses, bonnets, caps or hats, and masks within the region provides information on what these images represent, how they functioned, and who made them.

Griffith, Chris, see Garhart, Zachary

Griffith, Christopher (University of Wyoming), and **Michael Peterson** [Session 13]. *From Refits to Butchery: 2016 Hell Gap Chipped Stone Analysis*. A total of 1,060 chipped stone specimens were mapped and recovered during the 2016 excavations of the Folsom and Goshen cultural layers at Locality I of the Hell Gap site. Among these are a Folsom preform and blade core, a utilized flake, ten retouched flakes, two side scrapers, one spurred end scraper, and debitage. Two distinct flake clusters were uncovered and mapped in the Goshen cultural layer, the larger of which contains 378 specimens. Our poster presents the preliminary results of the debitage analysis from the larger flake cluster. Examination of platform morphology, evidence of dorsal cortex, and dorsal flake scar count suggests bifacial tool production, rather than flake production. Preliminary Minimum Analytical Nodule Analysis cannot rule out that all the material derived from a single nodule. Four sets of refits and one conjoin have been found so far in this cluster. Use-wear analysis indicates that tools were utilized for butchery, woodworking, and hide scraping.

Grund, Brigid (University of Wyoming) [Session 1]. *From Public Domain to Localized Consequence: How Perceptions of Native Americans are Shaped by Archaeological Epistemology*. Since contact, Native Americans have been appropriated, misappropriated, represented and misrepresented by historians and archaeologists. Despite increased sensitivity towards these issues, pictorial representations of Native Americans, particularly Paleoindians, remain deeply problematic. This occurs partly because of the ten millennia of disconnect between Paleoindians and living Native American populations-- a disconnect which is also used to bolster the argument that an understanding of Paleoindian archaeology belongs to the shared prehistory of all humankind. Under this public domain argument, Paleoindian prehistory belongs to the world, yet ironically, the repercussions of archaeological interpretation are exclusively felt by the descendants (or perceived descendants) of Paleoindian peoples. From my Euroamerican archaeological perspective, I discuss the history of Native American representations, present a few examples of how the "public domain" argument results in the construction of representations that exclusively affect Native American communities, and suggest several simple but realistic strategies for addressing concerns with Paleoindian portrayals.

Grund, Brigid, see Lynch, Elizabeth

Grunwald, Allison (University of Wyoming) [Session 8]. *Bison Skeleton Digital Illustrations*. Needing images for my own dissertation, I produced accurate examples of the major bison limb bones and skeleton. The vector quality, high-resolution digital illustrations were made with GIMP and Inkscape using photographs taken by L. C. Todd and myself. All graphics are intended for public and academic use in archaeological projects, such as for mapping cutmarks and impact scars, and are available for free.

Haack, Steve, see Walker, Danny

Hadley, Alison (Texas A&M International University) [Session 3]. *Pipestone Pipe Technology at Great Bend Aspect Sites*. Organization of technology studies attempt to define the raw material procurement, manufacture, use, and discard patterns and identify the technology's larger social and economic context. This approach was applied to red pipestone artifacts at Great Bend Aspect (GBA) sites (AD 1450-1700) in southern and central Kansas. Multiple research methods were applied in order to identify pipestone's social and economic role at these sites, including experimental archaeology, residue and use-wear analyses, mineralogical sourcing, and chipped and ground stone analyses. The archaeological evidence indicates that pipes were the primary use of pipestone at GBA sites. It was found that pipestone manufacture was conducted by a small group of people at a select few sites and potentially in isolated parts of those sites. However, the common practice of pipestone recycling occurred at a household level with informal tools. This technological organization remained stable for the duration of GBA occupation in Kansas.

Hadley, Alison (Texas A&M International University) [Session 4]. *Comparison of Pipestone Sources at Great Bend Aspect and Wichita Sites*. Pipestone sourcing research at Great Bend Aspect (GBA) sites (AD 1450-1700) has long demonstrated that a local, Kansas source was primarily used. New research using 22 GBA sites and several GBA-related surface collections further strengthens this association. A sample of pipestone artifacts at two historic Wichita sites (Bryson-Paddock [34KA5] and the Longest site [34JF1]) was also sourced. Despite the small difference in time between the end of the GBA occupation and the occupation at Bryson-Paddock, there was a difference in the pipestone source. Pipestone artifacts

from both of the historic Wichita sites were primarily from the quarries at Pipestone National Monument in Minnesota. These results demonstrate the complexity of changing resource utilization and trade networks during the first half of the eighteenth century in the southern Plains.

Hagen, Mary, see Hollenback, Kacy

Hamilton, Derek, see Ives, John

Hannus, Adrien (Archeology Laboratory, Augustana University) [Session 15]. *Mammoth Flake Butchering Tools at Lange/Ferguson: Let The Flakes Fall Where They May*. The Lange/Ferguson site is a Clovis mammoth kill/butchering locality in the White River Badlands of South Dakota. To date, it is the only New World Clovis site to contain evidence of mammoth bone flakes being produced as expedient butchering tools. Thus, Lange/Ferguson demonstrates a continuation of the use of a flaked bone technology as demonstrated in sites of the Central Russian Plain that date to 30,000+ B.P.

Hans, Birgit (University of North Dakota) [Session 21]. *Major James McLaughlin: Indian Agent at Fort Totten 1876-1881*. Most people know Major James McLaughlin's name because of his role in the death of Sitting Bull in 1890 when he ordered the arrest of the chief by Indian policemen. At the time McLaughlin was the Indian agent at Standing Rock. However, before he was appointed to Standing Rock, he was the Indian agent at Fort Totten from 1876-1881. This paper will explore McLaughlin's work at Fort Totten, i.e. the ethnographic information that he recorded, his relationship with the Dakota, his struggles to maintain the Catholic boarding school on the reservation, and his dealings with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The analysis will be based on copies of letters that McLaughlin wrote during that time period.

Hanson, Kathleen, see Hittner, Luke

Hartley, James (University of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK), **Miriam Belmaker** (University of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK), and **Briggs Buchanan** (University of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK) [Session 13]. *Late Pleistocene Small Mammal Diversity in the Great Plains and Southwest*. The effects of the Younger Dryas cold event (12,900-11,600 cal. yrs. BP) on local fauna (and by proxy on humans) are extensively studied and debated. While the effects on large mammals (especially Pleis-

tocene megafauna) are widely studied, those on small mammals are less so. This poster presents biodiversity and paleoecological analyses of small mammal (Rodentia and Lagomorpha) community structure at Clovis-age (13,400-12,800 cal. yrs. BP) and Younger Dryas archaeological and paleontological sites in the Great Plains and Southwest in comparison to modern assemblages. Results suggest that, from Clovis times to the present, there was a decrease in temperate/woodland taxa (e.g., voles and mountain cottontails) and an increase in desert/prairie taxa (e.g., pocket mice, grasshopper mice, and desert cottontails). This shift in Plains and Southwest small mammal community structure shows the significant role of terminal Pleistocene climate change on local fauna.

Haskin, D.R. (author, Hills of Mars series) [Session 9]. *Mohawk Influence on the Early Settlement and Development of the Verdigris Creek Valley of Northeast Nebraska*. In 1873 the Verdigris Creek Valley of northeast Nebraska was inhabited mostly by the Ponca. Settlers seeking land under the Homestead Act were avoiding the region under the advisement of the Land Office in Niobrara. The Government was attempting to move the Ponca to lands in Oklahoma, and the Sioux were raiding both settler camps and Ponca villages. It was feared that the resulting tensions would make the area dangerous for further settlement. Despite this, Samuel Haskin led a group of pioneers into the heart of the Verdigris Creek valley. Upon entering the area, Samuel located a Ponca village and asked for their permission to settle. This presentation will examine the significance of Annie Haskin's heritage, her influences on Samuel and his actions, the impacts on the local Ponca village during the forced removal of 1877, and the resulting development of a town named "Mars."

Haviland, William (University of Vermont) [Session 14]. *1958 Field Movie of the Big Bend Reservoir, South Dakota*. This nine minute 8 mm. home movie I shot depicts various aspects of the environment, field camp life, and excavations at the Black Partizan site (39LM218), a multi-component Initial Coalescent/Post-Contact Coalescent Plains Village community. It begins by showing the wide-open vistas of the cul-de-sac locality within the Lower Brule Reservation downstream from Pierre prior to dam construction, begun a year later in 1959. Later, a thunderstorm illustrates the power of nature and the hazards that threatened the crews who camped in tents. The joint camp headquarters of Warren Caldwell and Bernie Golden is depicted, including tent locations, a makeshift

ramada over a dining area, various crew members, and the camp cook. Excavation footage includes removing house overburden during high winds, an aspect of the weather that plays a prominent role in excavations on the Plains. Later excavations focus on troweling a house floor, digging cache pits, photographing house floors, and ending with backfilling.

Hawley, Kirsten, see Cory, Mackenzie

Heitman, Carolyn (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), and **Sean Field** (University of Nebraska-Lincoln) [Session 11]. *Space Archaeology in the American Southwest: A Case Study from the Greater Chaco Canyon Landscape*. In this paper, we discuss the results of a recent NASA DEVELOP collaboration to identify and better protect cultural resources in the greater Chacoan landscape. Using airborne and satellite imagery, we were able to identify previously undocumented cultural resources to help better guide land management decisions. Repurposing existing data proved fruitful and has applications far beyond this region of New Mexico.

Henning, Dale (Res. Associate - Dept. Anthro. US National Museum) [Session 2]. *Leary Procurement and Recycling of Catlinite*. A Leary site surface collection allows evaluation of the villagers' participation in catlinite exchange. Catlinite items in this collection are compared with similar materials from King Hill, Correctionville, Bastian and Blood Run, all regional Oneota sites. This analysis suggests that Leary villagers were actively trading for finished catlinite objects, especially pipes, which were eventually transformed into other objects. Leary site residents apparently did not participate in quarrying and processing raw catlinite nor did the occupants of the King Hill, Bastian and several other regional Oneota village sites. The quarries may have been controlled by Blood Run and Correctionville villagers for at least two centuries before European contact.

Herrmann, Edward H. (Indiana University), **Matthew J. Rowe** (University of Arizona), and **Rebecca A. Nathan** (Crow Tribal Historic Preservation Office) [Session 3]. *Buffalo Jumps and Associated Archaeological Sites at Grapevine Creek*. The Grapevine Creek buffalo-jumping complex on the Crow Reservation in southern Montana has been an active cultural landscape for thousands of years. During the past three field seasons, we have collaborated with the Crow Tribal Historic Preservation Office to inventory the Grapevine Creek cultural resources and provide training for Crow

archaeological field technicians. Because the drainage basin is located between physiographic regions and was a prehistoric travel corridor, it is a prime location for buffalo hunting. We highlight the results of our field research and training program which culminated in a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Grapevine Creek District. We report our findings from recent field seasons, including the spatial distributions of multiple buffalo jumps, drivelines and stone circle sites in the 72 km² drainage basin. Recent excavations revealed intact bison bonebeds and potentially, associated processing areas.

Herrmann, Edward, see Nathan, Rebecca A.

Hill, Jr. Matthew E. (University of Iowa), **Sarah Trabert** (University of Oklahoma), and **Margaret Beck** (University of Iowa) [Session 16]. *Dating down the Dismal River: Chronology of the Protohistoric Apache occupation in the Central Great Plains*. Of Donna Roper's many contributions to Plains archaeology, the improved chronologies for Late Prehistory on the Central Great Plains are among her most enduring. Inspired by Donna's studies of the reliability of radiocarbon dates and spatial trends in regional occupations, we examine roughly 35 radiocarbon and 26 tree ring dates from 15 Dismal River sites across the Central Plains. Our primary goal is to evaluate the accuracy of these dates and develop a useful regional chronology for the Dismal River complex. With a robust chronological framework, we can consider larger issues related to the timing of Apache settlement across the Plains and the relationship between Dismal River and potentially affiliated groups, such as those related to the Promontory Complex or Apachean groups in the Southern Plains and U.S. Southwest.

Hill, Matthew G., see Loebel, Thomas

Hill, Matthew, see Wilson, Kurt

Hill, Matthew, see Trabert, Sarah

Hitchcock, Robert, see Babchuk, Wayne

Hittner, Luke (USDA Forest Service), **Matthew Douglass** (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), **Kathleen Hanson** (USDA Forest Service), and **Alex Miller** (USDA Forest Service) [Session 11]. *Launching the Grasslands Artifact Roadshow and Oral History Project Digital*

Archive. Four years of Grasslands Artifact Roadshow and Oral History Project successes have led to the accumulation of a large amount of valuable archaeological and historical information. The question is how best to share this information with the public in order to encourage public appreciation for Grasslands and Great Plains heritage resource conservation. Furthermore, how do we create a location where professional, or aspiring, researchers can view and use collected roadshow data without compromising ethical boundaries or privacy issues. This talk will report on the challenges experienced and progress made on the road to the creation of a unique digital public archive dedicated to Grasslands artifact collections and hosted by the Center for Great Plains Studies at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Hittner, Luke, see Chodoronek, Michael

Hoard, Robert J. (Kansas Historical Society) [Session 10]. *Western Kansas, 500 - 1100 CE*. The highest density of prehistoric archaeological sites in western Kansas occurred between ca. 500-1100 CE during what is called the Keith phase of the Plains Woodland. This dynamic period marks the initial regional evidence of ceramic vessels, the bow and arrow, community burial places, and archaeologically visible house floors. Nearly all excavations of these sites occurred in Nebraska and before 1965. Fine-grained recovery techniques at a central Kansas site and analysis of curated collections has produced evidence of maize at two Keith phase sites around 1000 CE, though there is little evidence for local maize production. Other current analysis includes evaluation of climate data during the period, radiocarbon age determinations, and evidence of exchange.

Hoard, Robert J., see Adair, Mary J.

Hofman, Jack L., see Adair, Mary J.

Hofman, Jack L., see Holen, Steven

Holen, Steven (Center for American Paleolithic Research), and **Jack Hofman** (University of Kansas) [Session 15]. *Hematite Beads: An Addition to Clovis Material Culture*. In the early 1890s, a landowner near Sterling, Colorado was digging a lateral by hand from an irrigation ditch to his field when he encountered a human burial. Associated with this burial were three large Clovis projectile projectile

points and several hematite beads. The projectile points were made of White River Group silicates (Flattop chalcedony) and the beads appear to have been produced from hematite concretions with naturally-formed holes through them. We report on this discovery and place it in the context of Clovis adornment and interment patterns.

Holen, Steven, see Asher, Brendon

Holland, Caitlin (Colorado State University), and **Jason LaBelle** (Colorado State University) [Session 19]. *Fremont Farming Districts: Investigations of the Skull Creek Basin, Moffat County, Colorado*. Evidence of the Uinta Fremont during the Formative Era (c. AD 400 to 1300) has been extensively documented throughout Utah and northwestern Colorado through appearances of corn horticulture, architecture and ceramic industries. In the summer of 2016, the Colorado State University archaeological field school conducted photogrammetric documentation of granaries and test excavations at over a dozen sites in the Skull Creek Basin of Moffat County. This area holds special significance in Colorado archaeology in that it represents one of the first non-Southwestern field projects conducted within the state, with a number of granaries reported by Jeancon and Roberts in the mid-1920s. During this past summer, small crews surveyed the sandstone canyons and ridges to further document these granaries and locate previously unrecorded examples. In addition, crews tested a potential pithouse (5MF.835) at the mouth of Lizard Canyon and a collapsed granary within a rockshelter (5MF.836). For this presentation, collections recovered from this investigation as well as survey and testing methodological approaches are discussed in relation to their importance in interpreting Uinta Fremont cultural complexity.

Hollenback, Kacy L. (Southern Methodist University), **Christopher Roos** (Southern Methodist University), **Fern Swenson** (State Historical Society of North Dakota), **Mary Hagen** (Southern Methodist University), and **Andrew Quicksall** (Southern Methodist University) [Session 10]. *Plains Woodland Houses and Inferences of Human Behavior: Soil Chemical and Floor Assemblage Evidence of Domestic Activities at the Menoken Site, North Dakota*. The integration of floor assemblage and multi-element soil chemical data from surfaces within houses improves our ability to generate holistic inferences about the structure, use, and perception of domestic space. Here we compare these independent lines of evidence to identity and map traces of domestic behavior throughout the life histories

of two Late Plains Woodland period (ca. AD 1200) lodges at Menoken Village (32BL2) in central North Dakota. Excavations by Stanley Ahler in 1997-1999 and 2005 reveal that each structure has a markedly different style of architecture despite a similar oval-shape, size, and penecontemporaneity of occupation. We integrate the two lines of evidence to compare the patterns of use and abandonment of these domestic structures to evaluate whether or not the uses of these spaces were comparable despite the architectural variation.

Hollenback, Kacy, see Adair, Mary J.

Hollenback, Kacy, see Goodwin, Whitney

Hooge, Jacob, see Ahlman Todd

Howe, David, see Garhart, Zachary

Howe, Mark (US State Dept, International Boundary and Water Commission) [Session 3]. *The Red Bluff Dam Project – A 1930s New Deal Construction Project*. The Red Bluff Project is an earthen dam in Texas on the Pecos River near the New Mexico border. A preliminary geological report of the originally named Angeles Dam Site in Texas by Geologist Kirk Bryan in 1929 found the dam site favorable but he made no conclusion on feasibility. This discussion will talk about the work Dr. Bryan contributed to the later construction of this dam and the later name change to the Red Bluff Project. Emphasis will include the construction of the dam from 1934 to 1936 based on original photos recently found in the IBWC archives. This trove of photos shows the area as it was before the construction of the dam and the region in the 1930s. An historical approach of the archeology of the now historical dam is examined based on the sites lost with the dam construction.

Howe, Mark (US State Dept, International Boundary and Water Commission) [Session 3]. *From Falcon Reservoir to Fort Brown – The United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC) and Archeology along the U.S. – Mexico Border*. The USIBWC is part of the larger IBWC, a binational Commission with Mexico. A portion of the USIBWC mission is management of its cultural resources along the U.S. – Mexico borderlands. A large area of USIBWC land is located in the southwestern section of Texas at Falcon Reservoir. Over 800 sites have been recorded over the last 60 years and growing. This presentation will discuss

the richness of sites at Falcon from the 1950s to today and along the border to Fort Brown. Fort Brown NHL near Brownsville is the location of the start of the War with Mexico in 1846. Prehistoric and Historic sites from Falcon to Fort Brown and the old Military Road have been recorded over the last decade. The building of the Border Wall and USIBWC levees have helped to find and record these sites before being lost to large economic development along the Rio Grande River.

Hudecek-Cuffe, Caroline, see Lindemann, Rachel

Huffman, Thomas (University of the Witwatersrand), and **Frank Earley** (Arapahoe Community College, Emeritus Faculty) [Session 19]. *Apishapa and the Great Basin Desert Culture*. The Apishapa phase in southeast Colorado has been associated with the Plains Village tradition and the Northern Caddoan language. We argue instead that Apishapa people more likely spoke Uto-Aztec and represent an eastern extension of the Desert Culture. This re-assignment explains the generalized foraging economy that focused on small mammals, antelope and deer, and meager horticulture. Ephemeral structures, campsites, and temporary rock shelter habitations indicate a related mobility. Furthermore, these rock shelters have yielded such Desert Culture artifacts as basketry, twined rabbit fur cordage, snares, and sandals, while maize types and pot construction show a connection to the Southwest, rather than the Plains. Since the Arkansas River valley was suitable for more intensive horticulture, the hunter/gatherer lifestyle was not a result of environmental restrictions, but culture. Similarities in rock art between the Great Basin and southeast Colorado suggest that Apishapa ancestors moved east during the Archaic.

Hughes, Erin (University of Colorado-Boulder) [Session 8]. *Cutting Corners: Transition from Corner to Side Notched Arrow Points in the Central Plains Tradition*. One of the cultural markers of the Central Plains Tradition (A.D. 1050-1400) is the side-notched arrow point. These projectile points replaced the previous corner-notched points as the arrow tip of choice for the CPT people. This pattern of change is well established in the archaeological literature; however, little has been done to explore why this change occurred and how it can be traced through the archaeological record of CPT sites. I hypothesize that the spread of side notched projectile points onto the Great Plains during the CPT was influenced by point styles associated with the Mississippian mound center, Cahokia. This

research looks at arrow points from Woodland, Central and Southern Plains sites in comparison to points from Mississippian sites at and around Cahokia, with a focus on the spread of point types and associates the adoption of new technology with changes in cultural influence during the CPT

Hunt, William (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, University of Nebraska-Lincoln) [Session 7]. *Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site: An Archaeological Retrospective*. From 1828 to 1866, Fort Union was an American Fur Co. post that traded European and American manufactured goods to Native Americans occupying the Northern Plains and Rocky Mountain in return for furs and bison robes. Its prominence as an early American business entity and contributions to Native American ethnography, geology, western art, and military history led, in 1965, to Congress establishing the archaeological remains of Fort Union and a small amount of adjacent acreage as Fort Union Trading Post NHS. From 1965-1972 and again from 1986-1988, National Park Service archaeologists explored the site in anticipation of reconstruction. The investigations' highest priorities were placed upon recovering architectural information to aid reconstruction planning. Nevertheless, data recovered during this effort in conjunction with the AMF's historic records provided opportunities to address facets of life at the post and some of its many mercantile connections. This paper recognizes some of the discoveries and revelations derived from those various analyses.

Ives, John (Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta), **Kevin Gilmore** (HDR Inc), **Derek Hamilton** (Scottish Universities Environmental Centre), **Michael Billinger** (Institute of Prairie Archaeology, University of Alberta), and **Jessica Metcalfe** (Department of Anthropology, University of British Columbia) [Session 5]. *Footwear Landscapes in Western North America*. Moccasins have been a conservative element of footwear, persisting long after other Euro-American forms of dress were adopted. They frequently signalled cultural identity and provided a direct reflection of the care a woman took in clothing her loved ones. Archaeologists only rarely can consider this rich world of perishables, but the preservation in the dry caves and rockshelters of western North America permit remarkable insights. We have been investigating the extraordinary series of late period moccasins from Promontory Point in Utah in light of Julian Steward's suspicion that this footwear reflected the passage of Apachean ancestors originally from the Canadian

Subarctic. Consequently, we have sought to understand footwear landscapes in a zone extending from Nevada to the Ozarks. We review here findings concerning demography, moccasin patterns and decoration, isotopic results, and AMS dates from the Promontory Caves, Franktown Cave, and University of Wyoming collections including Ross Rockshelter and Daugherty Cave.

Ives, John W., see Lints, Andrew

Jansson, Anna (University of Arizona) [Session 1]. *Soil and Cultural Stratigraphy of the Billy Big Spring Site*. The Billy Big Springs Site (24GL304) is one of the few known sites on the Rocky Mountain Front with a record of occupation spanning at least 5500 years. The site is located on the shores of an infilled kettle lake in north-central Montana with well-preserved stratigraphy, making it a valuable resource for paleoenvironmental and geomorphic studies. During the 2016 field season, our research team uncovered extensive Middle and Late Plains Archaic deposits, overlaying a ~10 cm thick layer of ash from the eruption of Mount Mazama (7682–7584 cal. yr BP (Egan et al. 2015)). This paper introduces the natural and cultural stratigraphy of the site, as observed in excavations and deep auger tests from across the landform to elucidate the long term trajectory of landscape evolution. This preliminary analysis sets the backdrop for answering additional questions about the Altithermal, paleoenvironment and the impacts of the Mount Mazama eruption.

Johnson, Craig M. (Minnesota Department of Transportation) [Session 3]. *Chipped Stone Technological Organization in the Middle Missouri Subarea of the Plains*. Over the past 40 years, a long-term research effort has focused on the collection and analysis of chipped stone tools and flaking debris from 180 Plains Village and 30 Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland components. The majority of tool assemblages were collected during the 1950s and 1960s by the Interagency Archeological Salvage Program, including the Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys. A sizable number of assemblages recovered since 1968 also include debitage. This research focuses on the ways various toolstone natural distributions, quality, abundance, and clast size/shape influence the ways these materials were reduced and manufactured into four tool technological classes. Some results are interpreted within the field processing model, a logical derivative of central place foraging theory. This paper presents a small portion of the larger study, focusing on the earliest Plains Villagers within the subarea, those assigned to the

Initial variant of the Middle Missouri tradition.

Johnson, Nolan (Nebraska State Historical Society) [Session 8]. *Fort Atkinson and Archaeology Month: Using Old Data to Reach New Audiences*. Beginning in 2014 September has been Celebrate Nebraska Archaeology Month. The goal of the month is to display the rich archaeological record in Nebraska to new groups who would not otherwise be exposed to archaeology. As part of this effort, I have been leading Archaeological Walking Tours at Ft. Atkinson in conjunction with Living History Days. I have been able to overlay old excavation and survey maps on modern air photos to highlight the numerous buildings and other archaeological features that are not reconstructed at the site. The tour of the site and the features allows participants to experience the fort's expansive size and to visualize what it may have looked like while in use. The goal of the tour is to highlight the role of archaeology in the accurate reconstruction of portions of the fort and bring to light the numerous unreconstructed features.

Johnston, Christopher (History Colorado) [Session 11]. *PAAC: Public Archaeology and Education in Colorado Since 1978*. The Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC) is designed to be a mutually beneficial educational program for avocational and professional archaeologists. It was established in 1978 by the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) and the Office of the State Archaeologist of Colorado (OSAC). It provides a means for interested parties to obtain formally recognized levels of expertise outside of an academic degree program and facilitates contributions by avocationalists to public service and assistance in education, governmental management of cultural resources, research, and the protection of archaeological resources in Colorado. PAAC's intent is to complement, not replace, existing university and governmental training programs. The program includes 13 courses leading to eight certification levels across two tracks, a laboratory and survey track. This paper will provide an overview of the PAAC program, its success in the state, and how we plan to move forward to meet the changing needs of the archaeological community.

Jones, David, and Clair Green [Session 14]. *The Missouri River Pilot Preservation Project: A Legacy of the River Basin Survey*. My first thought on "the social history" of the Missouri Basin Project was the Survey's impact on Tribal people since the flooding. At Lower Brule and Crow Creek, the RBS was well received because of the

personalities of Bob Neuman and Warren Caldwell, who hired Tribal members whenever possible and established some great friendships with them. My son Scott, a Lower Brule Tribal member, grew up conscious that his people needed to be stewards of the cultural sites that survived above the reservoirs. His joint heritage fueled his dedication to preserving cultural resources. He thus closed a circle, joining my beliefs - we archaeologists salvaged as much cultural material as we could - with continuing Tribal efforts to preserve their traditional cultural identity. The Missouri River Pilot Preservation Project, the construction of an island protecting the Jandreau Site and restoring traditional river habitat, was one of his most notable achievements.

Jones, Geoffrey, see Maki, David

Jones, Travis (University of Georgia), **Jeff Speakman** (University of Georgia), and **William Billeck** (Smithsonian Institution) [Session 4]. *Tracing Exchange on The Plains with pXRF*. Multiscalar networks of exchange relationships serve many purposes, from encouraging group solidarity to advancing individual influence. The results of a chemical analysis of 141 obsidian artifacts from 25 sites in North and South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska are presented. Obsidian is considered an exotic material in this region as the closest sources are the Rocky Mountains and Southwest. The presence of these exotic materials in archaeological assemblages have been interpreted as indicators of exchange behavior. As a whole, the presence of these artifacts suggests long-distance interaction through multiple trade networks. When compared at the intrasite level, they suggest differential preference or access to these networks. This study contributes to current understandings of long-distance exchange in the region by providing new data and testing existing interpretations.

Jordan, Michael (Texas Tech University) [Session 21]. *Women, Warfare, and Hunting: Reevaluating Nineteenth Century Kiowa Gender Norms*. Drawings on paper created by Kiowa men imprisoned at Fort Marion in San Augustine, Florida between 1875 and 1878 offer new insights into the lives of nineteenth century Kiowa women, prompting a reassessment of established interpretations of gender roles in Kiowa society. Plains Indian drawings frequently depict women in passive roles, either as objects of male desire in courting scenes or as victims of intertribal violence in combat narratives. However, Kiowa artists at Fort Marion created drawings document-

ing Kiowa women's active participation in both raiding and warfare and big game hunting, activities typically conceived of as being exclusively male pursuits. Women are depicted herding captured horses, returning from revenge raids, and pursuing elk, pronghorn antelope, and other game. Furthermore, the drawings record the ways in which men and women collaborated in these undertakings, highlighting the fact that Kiowa husbands and wives occasionally operated as cooperative units in warfare and hunting.

Juckette, Cole, see Athanassopoulos, Effie

Kay, Marvin (University of Arkansas) [Session 14]. *Cashew Girl, Grain Belt beer, and fruit pies*. As an 18 years old in 1965, my fourth summer of archaeology, I worked for the Smithsonian Institution. 1965 was largely a trouble-free year, the last I would have that decade, what with the draft and Vietnam War. I worked on two different projects, first with the late Richard B. Johnston on agricultural villages in the Big Bend and Oahe reservoirs near Pierre, South Dakota and after Johnston's project concluded for William M. Bass at the Arikara cemetery above the already submerged Leavenworth village site on Lake Oahe north of Mobridge, South Dakota. The two projects could not have been more different from one another. I have lasting and fond memories of both, and especially for the people I met. Their social history and my becoming an archaeologist are inextricably linked with events in Missouri in 1964, when I first worked for Rolland E. Pangborn, W. Raymond Wood and R. Bruce McMillan.

Keehner, Steven (University of Kansas), and **Mary Adair** (University of Kansas) [Session 10]. *A Ceramic Typology for Kansas City Hopewell and New Chronological Data: Implications for Origins and Regional Distinctions*. From its earliest recognition, Kansas City Hopewell ceramics have been compared to wares of the Havana-Hopewell communities in Illinois. These similarities, as well as early radiocarbon dates, combined to suggest that Kansas City Hopewell originated as a migration of people or diffusion of ideas from Illinois. A comprehensive approach to ceramic typology, using a total of 800 rim sherds, reconstructed vessels and portions of vessels from the Trowbridge, Aker and Kelley sites provides a clear understanding of the similarities and differences between the Kansas City and Illinois Hopewell ceramics. New AMS dates support this understanding while also documenting the contemporaneity of Hopewell in both regions, leading to an alternative suggestion for the origin

of the Kansas City Hopewell culture. In addition, questions raised by this study form the foundation for future Kansas City Hopewell research.

Keehner, Steven (University of Kansas) [Session 10]. *Late Woodland Ceramic Wares of the Western Dissected Till Plains: Refining Problematic Taxonomy Obscuring Cultural Affinities*. Recent analysis of ceramics from Late Woodland Components (500-1000 CE) in northeastern Kansas (14BN5, 14DP11, and 14JF350), coupled with inferences by past researchers, provides sufficient evidence to suggest that Grasshopper Falls Ware is a mixture of predefined wares known as Valley Cord-Roughened and Sterns Creek. This is problematic because it hinders research into broader archaeological questions concerning regional distributions of material culture, coeval social interactions, and relationships to preceding and proceeding material cultures. The solution entails an absorption of Grasshopper Falls Ware under those with precedence. In addition, since archaeological units are defined upon multiple traits from components in the time, space, and form dimensions, the solution of combining the ceramic wares has no implications on the independence of the identically named archaeological units themselves, nor the independent identities of Late Woodland communities sharing a material culture through more complex regional interactions and developments.

Kenyon, Julia (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University), and **Jason LaBelle** (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University) [Session 19]. *The Room with a View: Excavation of a Collapsed Fremont Granary (5MF379/836) in Moffat County, Colorado*. The Fremont of northwestern Colorado remain an enigma; past research has examined their relationship to Great Basin cultures and suggested possible connections to Ancestral Puebloan and Plains groups. This presentation reports on recent fieldwork by the Colorado State University field school at 5MF379/836, a rock shelter used during the Fremont era (approximately AD 1 – 1300) and possibly earlier during the late Archaic period. In July of 2016, a team of graduate and undergraduate students opened two 1x1 excavation units over vandal pits dug inside the shelter. Our main research goal was to assess the extent of looting and whether cultural material might remain in undisturbed deposits, as well as examine the stratigraphy within the shelter. Discoveries include polished bone pendants and an abundant scatter of burned corn and daub, suggesting the site

represents a collapsed, burned Fremont granary. Recent work at the shelter will be discussed in the context of previous investigation since the 1940s, as well as looting events and subsequent turbation of the stratified sediments.

Keyser, James (Oregon Archaeological Society), and **Stephanie Renfro** (Oregon Health Sciences University) [Session 20]. *A Horse is a Horse—and They Really Can Tell Us Things!* Horses are a key component of Northwestern Plains biographic rock art and scholars have intuitively distinguished Crow and Blackfoot horses based on different neck form, accoutrements, and typical associations with various humans. Despite this general understanding, no one has formally defined these types of horses nor developed a system to quantify their differences. To provide evidence for identifying a Crow “calling card” petroglyph we developed a system to quantify these differences and statistically tested their significance. The resultant identifications enable us to define both Crow and Blackfoot horse styles and use these to better interpret several Plains rock art sites.

Klataske, Ryan (Kansas State University) [Session 9]. *Environmental Issues, Policies, and Politics in the Great Plains: A Case Study of One Non-Profit Conservation Organization*. This inquiry involves both an examination of environmental issues, policies, and politics in the Great Plains (Kansas and Nebraska), as well as a profile of one non-profit conservation organization (Audubon of Kansas), based on my “engaged” anthropology work. The paper will consist of three parts, each linked together by a shared set of themes. These themes are 1) threats to and loss of grasslands, 2) impacts of state and federal policies and the role of state and corporate power, and 3) resistance by landowners and other stakeholders. The paper concludes by connecting the various issues back to anthropology, highlighting the need for ethnography, engaged anthropology, and the critical lens of environmental anthropology and political ecology in the Great Plains. I also highlight the need for greater awareness of issues related to grasslands and their impacts on both people and the environment.

Knudson, Ruthann (Knudson Associates) [Session 14]. *Why I am Not a Missouri River Basin Surveys Alumna*. While I did not work directly for the River Basin Surveys, I have spent much of the last half century working with RBS sites and collections. When I wrote my 2014 summary of women RBS participants I felt like an alumna

even if technically not one. U. S. attitudes toward women working outside the home changed significantly from World War II (when they were needed to run the war machine) to the '50s (when they were needed to keep families content at home) and into the 1960s (when women demanded legal emancipation to work with justice and equal pay outside the home). The RBS social milieu reflected its contemporary social context. Despite an early introduction to field work, I and many female archaeologists have been content to describe, illustrate, analyze, and synthesize archaeological collections in the office with only reference field visits, significant and enduring contributions to RBS archaeology.

Koch, Amy (Nebraska State Historical Society) [Session 20]. *An Overview of Archeological Investigations at Fort Robinson Nebraska*. Fort Robinson State Park, located in the Pine Ridge region is one of Nebraska's premier state parks as well as a National Historic Landmark. The park offers visitors scenic vistas, interpretive displays, and original as well as reconstructed architecture that highlight the fort's long history as a military garrison on the High Plains. Beginning in the mid-1950s, the Nebraska State Historical Society and the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission have cooperatively sought to explore and interpret selected areas of the fort. Survey, documentation, and excavation have served to not only aid in building reconstruction but also to provide valuable information utilized for future planning and development of the park by the Game Commission. This paper provides a brief history of these investigations.

Kornfeld, Marcel, see Dawe, Bob

Krause, Richard A. (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research) [Session 16]. *The Wallace Site in Colorado Prehistory*. Shortly before her death Donna Roper reviewed an American Antiquity article purporting to reconstruct social and ceremonial life at the Wallace site in eastern Colorado. She soundly criticized the authors' violation of the basic principles of archaeological inference and ethnographic analogy. They, however, ignored her criticism to create a seriously misleading account of the Wallace site's place in Colorado's prehistory. The resulting misrepresentation in large part depends upon identifying the Wallace site pottery as Upper Republican. Seventeen of twenty pottery vessels from the Wallace site are, however, clearly Apishapa. Ellewood previously identified three additional vessels, one from the Wyeth (5LA1698), one from

the Munsell (5PE796) and one from the Cramer (5PE484) sites as Apishapa. The 20 Apishapa vessels when compared with 152 Upper Republican pots from sites in Kansas reveal major differences between Upper Republican and Apishapa wares. Donna's criticism should have been heeded.

Kuhnel, Dennis (USDA Forest Service) [Session 5]. *Interpreting Plains Artifact Collections at the National Grasslands Visitor Center*. Cultural museums exist to hold particular artifacts that were acquired as a result of collecting. Essential to museum interpretation, therefore, is the social meanings of individual artifacts and the processes through which they become part of museum or repository collections. All artifacts have a life story outside of their collection, however, in museum interpretation the facts and significance of their collection should always be explored.

Kuhnel, Dennis, see Douglass, Matthew

Kurtz, William (Bureau of Indian Affairs) [Session 21]. *Lakota Ghost Dance Songs, the Return of the Buffalo, and the Dakota Access Pipeline*. Historians have claimed that the Lakota made the peaceful Ghost Dance into a militant version, resulting in a war and the deaths of the Ghost Dancers at Wounded Knee. This presentation will re-evaluate those interpretations by looking at Lakota Ghost Dance songs that were collected by James Mooney. Two of the main themes of the Lakota Ghost Dance songs were the return of the buffalo and the survival of the Lakota people. This presentation will also look at the return and the role of the buffalo to the Lakota today; and the similarities between the misinterpretations and response to the Lakota Ghost Dance and the Lakota resistance to the Dakota Access Pipeline.

Kvamme, Kenneth L (University of Arkansas) [Session 3]. *Defining and Modeling the Dimensions of Settlement Choice*. Revelation of the fundamental dimensions underlying settlement choice becomes possible through Principal Components Analysis by focusing on those properties that minimize locational variance in empirical settlement location data. Results offer important theoretical implications because the dimensions revealed indicate those elements of the social and physical environments important to settlement choice as revealed by the settlements themselves. A case study of rural farming settlements from historic Northwest Arkansas shows that dimensions of terrain form, hydrology, soils, and the social

network of roads define a “settlement space,” and each dimension can be visualized through GIS. Moreover, since the mean vector defines “ideal” settlement loci, with places less ideal moving away from the mean, it too can be mapped through Mahalanobis D2 and its associated 0-1 chi-square rescaling, offering an important alternative for archaeological location modeling.

LaBelle, Jason, see Dinkel, Michelle

LaBelle, Jason, see Holland, Caitlin

LaBelle, Jason, see Kenyon, Julia

LaBelle, Jason, see Meyer, Kelton A.

Lambert, John, see Loebel, Thomas

Lambert, John, see Wilson, Kurt

Layzell, Anthony (University of Kansas), **Rolf Mandel** (University of Kansas), **Courtney Ziska** (Nebraska State Historical Society), and **Rob Bozell** (Nebraska State Historical Society) [Session 3]. *Developing a Geographic Information System (GIS) as a Predictive Tool for Locating Deeply Buried Archaeological Deposits in Nebraska*. The goal of this study was to generate a GIS resource that serves as a predictive tool for evaluating the potential for buried cultural deposits in Nebraska. The GIS provides 1) watershed maps that spatially delineate areas of high, variable, and low potential in stream valleys, and 2) a digital repository for all geoarchaeological information in Nebraska, including reports, stratigraphic profiles, radio-carbon ages, and photographs. Watershed maps were created from NRCS soil series data. Soil series polygons were initially classified according to parent material (i.e., alluvium, loess, till, etc.). Alluvial units were then assigned high, variable, or low potential depending on geomorphic position, soil- and litho-stratigraphy, and drainage. These initial assignments were evaluated based on extant geoarchaeological information and modified accordingly. Although there are limitations, the watershed maps provide an important first approximation of the potential for buried archaeology and represent a significant time and cost saving resource.

Likely, Katlyn, see Dasovich, Steve

Lindemann, Rachel (Atlatl Archaeology), **Rob Wondrasek** (Atlatl Archaeology), **Caroline Hudecek-Cuffe** (Alberta Culture and Tourism), and **Eric Damkjar** (Alberta Culture and Tourism) [Session 19]. *Exploring the Cultural Continuity of Ceremonial Bone Pits on the Northern Plains*. Three Late Period sites located on the northern edge of the Plains contain evidence of the careful disposal of what has been interpreted by the excavators and by First Nations Elders as the remains of ceremonial activities and feasts. These sites are located at the very fringes of the Plains with Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump and the Morkin sites located in the Plains/Foothills transition and the Anderson site situated in the Plains/Parkland zone. All three sites contain large pit features predominantly back-filled with bison bone. These features show a striking similarity, containing artifacts such as complete bison skulls, canid remains, projectile points, and pottery. The sites span a distance of over 350 kilometres and a time of 600 years, suggesting a continuation of cultural practices and beliefs throughout the Besant, Avonlea, and Old Women's Phases.

Lints, Andrew (University of Alberta), and **John W. Ives** (University of Alberta) [Session 5]. *Paleodietary and Use-Alteration Analyses of Pottery from the Butler-Rissler Site, Central Wyoming*. The earliest uses of pottery vessels on the northernmost Great Plains has remained somewhat of an enigma to archaeologists. First appearing within Besant and Sonota assemblages (2,000 to 1,150 BP) this form of material culture has been characterized as sharing similarities to contemporaneous traditions in Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota. Although rarely observed at sites of this time period, the inclusion of pottery vessels within feasting and mortuary contexts suggests that these items played an important role within these past societies. To provide a better understanding of this role, archaeologists are required to look towards analyses that provide a more functional approach. Through inspection of pottery from the Butler-Rissler site, central Wyoming, for use alteration and carbonized food residues we report that this vessel was modified to fit a mobile-plains lifestyle, and was used to prepare wild plant foods. Furthermore, pottery from this site will be compared to additional Besant and Sonota era samples from North Dakota, South Dakota, and Saskatchewan.

Lippincott, Kerry (Consulting Archaeologist) [Session 14]. *The 1958-1966 Half Plains Conferences: A Face(t) that Only an Archeologist Could Love*. The events that have been called the half, one-half, or

1/2 Plains Conferences were of two varieties - earlier (1947), more formal, invitational meeting in Bismarck, ND and 1953's 'accidental' summer conference in Lincoln, NE versus later (1958-65), more informal, late July get-togethers of administrators, field supervisors, and crew members at the SI-RBS warehouse at the airport in Pierre, SD and a final one (1966) back in Bismarck. This presentation will concentrate on those that took place in Pierre. The Half Plains Conferences were an innovative, timely, and relatively effective way to convey and compare the results of field work in progress within the Middle Missouri subarea during the heydays of those efforts. Then-current and later researchers benefited from their attendance.

Loebel, Thomas (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **John Lambert** (University of California, Davis), and **Matthew G. Hill** (Iowa State University) [Session 15]. *Synthesis and Assessment of the Folsom Record in Illinois and Wisconsin*. Census of avocational and public collections for Folsom and Midland artifacts from Illinois and Wisconsin signals a substantial Folsom occupation in the Upper Midwest. Over 200 points and preforms demonstrate a southwest-northeast pattern of point manufacture, use, discard, and loss across much of Illinois and the southern third of Wisconsin. The distribution of these artifacts overlaps to a large extent, most Midland points occur in Wisconsin. This non-fluted weaponry is interpreted as a techno-situational response to the nature and structure of regional toolstone sources, combined with the relatively high cost of fluting failure experienced during periods of focused hunting. Folsom mobility and land use are structured along major rivers, with southern Wisconsin most often functioning as a main destination of group movement. Woodland caribou are the inferred focal prey and organizational driver of Folsom adaptations in the Upper Midwest.

Loendorf, Lawrence (Sacred Sites Research, Inc.) [Session 19]. *Valley of the Shields, Montana-Revisited 2016*. Sacred Sites Research Inc. sponsored a re-visit to Valley of the Shields rock art site to utilize new technology to record the pictographs. DStretch software was used to enhance the pictograph panels with some significant results. Additional motifs were found in known panels but more important was the discovery of unknown paintings, some which are totally invisible until they are examined with a DStretch enabled camera. Once the panels were located, a fixed wing and a quadcopter drone were used to make a site map.

Loftis, Kathy, see Brink, Jack

Logan, Brad (Kansas State University) [Session 16]. *The Formation of Late Prehistoric Household Assemblages in the Central Plains*.

Donna Roper was keenly interested in many aspects of indigenous Plains lifeways, including households. Her anthology *Plains Earth-lodges* (2005), co-edited with Elizabeth Pauls, was devoted to that topic though it generally focuses on architecture rather than intramural assemblage patterning. Here I address how systematic, fine-grained data recovery and spatial analysis facilitate interpretation of lodge design, construction, and domestic activities (storage, tool maintenance, discard, clean-up, displacement, gendered space). Using data from two Late Prehistoric houses in northeastern and north-central Kansas I interpret the relative frequency and distribution of pottery, stone tools and debris, bone, hearthstones, wood, and daub. Spatial patterns reveal similarities that may be common to households of sedentary, low food producers and differences that may reflect planned vs. unplanned abandonment. Preliminary review of data from a lodge on Wildcat Creek in Manhattan, Kansas excavated from 1965 to 1970 shows how less systematic recovery constrains such interpretation.

Lynch, Dan, see Walker, Danny

Lynch, Elizabeth (University of Wyoming), and **Brigid Grund** (University of Wyoming) [Session 5]. *Engaging Archaeology: Developing Interactive Learning Experiences by Incorporating Curated Materials in the Classroom*. Introductory classes tend to be lecture based, especially with large classes that average between 50 and 100 students. Other large science-based classes divide these student population into smaller interactive lab components that give students the opportunity to practice relevant methods. At the University of Wyoming, our introductory to archaeology classes are large and lecture based, without a laboratory component. However, our curation facility houses a variety of artifacts and skeletal materials ideal for educational purposes. Our paper discusses the ways that curated materials can be combined with sound scientific methods for use in large courses to support an engage learning environment.

Mack, Steven (Southwest Archaeological Consultants) [Session 10]. *The Plains Woodland Concept in Northeast New Mexico*. The Plains Woodland is an archaeological construct of contested application in southeast Colorado and northeast New Mexico. In this presentation

the Plains Woodland concept, as characterized as an archaeological unit in the High Plains of Colorado and Kansas, is briefly reviewed relative to its defining criteria, geographic extent, and chronometrics, with an emphasis on assessing the distribution of cord-marked pottery, essentially the sole diagnostic trait sustaining the concept's use in the High Plains, within the Canadian and Cimarron river basins of northeast New Mexico and the Texas and Oklahoma panhandles. Coeval time-space units in northeast New Mexico also are reviewed, and their potential relationships to Plains Woodland manifestations in the Central Plains briefly explored.

Maki, David (Archaeo-Physics, LLC), **Sigrid Arnott** (Sigrid Arnott Consulting LLC), **Geoffrey Jones** (Archaeo-Physics, LLC), **Dianne Desrosiers** (Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate THPO), and **Jim Whitted** (Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate THPO) [Session 3]. *Mortuary Site Surveys on the Northern Plains: A Best-Practice Multidisciplinary Methodology*. Investigations of dozens of mortuary sites in Minnesota and South Dakota have recently been conducted in close consultation with tribal historic preservation offices and band members using state-of-the-art non-invasive techniques. The resulting data have changed our understanding of mound sites and associated cultural landscapes. Results show that the number of burial mounds is often much greater than documented, and that the mortuary landscape of the northern plains is more complex than previously understood. Survey also found that many mound groups considered destroyed by development and agricultural disturbance are in fact extant. Additionally, trails and occupation areas associated with mound groups have been identified; including several previously undocumented village sites. This paper will discuss best-practice LiDAR data processing and imaging methods, and explore how tribal consultation, archival research, LiDAR analysis, geophysical survey, and pedestrian survey may be combined to provide a more complete understanding of the mortuary landscape.

Mandel, Rolfe, (University of Kansas), **Michael Fosha** (South Dakota State Historical Society), **Chris Widga** (East Tennessee State University) [Session 15]. *Geoarchaeology of the Brookings Mammoth Site (39BK100) in Eastern South Dakota*. The Brookings Mammoth site is located along the Big Sioux River near Brookings, South Dakota. The river has dissected an alluvial fan, exposing a ca. 2 m-thick package of fan deposits overlying late-Wisconsinan glacial till. A nearly intact skull of a mammoth was discovered eroding from the cutbank. Also, a rib and mammoth mandible were found

near the skull. Testing revealed a buried soil with an A-Bw profile containing two archaeological components: an upper component dating to ca. 9000 14C yr B.P. with a lithic assemblage dominated by Knife River Flint (KRF) and a faunal assemblage consisting mostly of bison and small mammals, and a lower component dating to ca. 10,900 14C yr B.P. that yielded mammoth bone, small unidentified bone fragments, one possible *Alibates* tool fragment, and many chipped-stone artifacts comprised of KRF and unidentified black chert. This paper addresses the archaeology, stratigraphy, and geochronology of the site.

Mandel, Rolfe (University of Kansas) [Session 15]. *Stratigraphic Context of Paleoindian Components at the Coffey Site (14PO1), Northeastern Kansas: Implications for Finding the Early Archaeological Record in the Eastern Plains, USA*. The Coffey site in the Big Blue River valley of northeastern Kansas is best known for its stratified Middle Archaic components. However, recent investigations at the site recorded stratified Late and Middle Paleoindian cultural deposits and what may be an Early Paleoindian component in the late member of the Severance Formation, a Wisconsinan-age litho-stratigraphic unit that occurs as a remnant beneath the T-1 terrace of the Blue River. The late member of the Severance Formation appears to span Marine Isotope Stage 2 and records valley activity just prior to and during cool and dry conditions that coincide with the accumulation of Peoria Loess and related eolian sand on the T-2 terrace and upland landscapes. This paper addresses the context of the Paleoindian components in the Severance Formation at the Coffey site and considers the potential for pre-Clovis cultural deposits in the Severance at Coffey and elsewhere in the Eastern Plains.

Mandel, Rolfe, see Layzell, Anthony

Marcum-Heiman, Alesha (University of Oklahoma), **Leland Bement** (University of Oklahoma), and **Kristen Carlson** (Augustana University) [Session 13]. *Reconstructing Ravenscroft (34BV198): Assessing the Benefits of 3D Digital Photogrammetry at a Late Paleoindian Bison Bonebed*. Digital photogrammetry is increasingly utilized to document and digitally preserve archaeological sites, features, and artifacts. This poster presents the results of a case study geared toward increasing the temporal efficiency and spatial accuracy of archaeological site documentation procedures utilizing this method. Automated photogrammetry software was used to produce a 3D

model of the 6 x 2 meter block excavated at Ravenscroft Paleoindian bison kill site (34BV198) in the summers of 2015 and 2016. The total time for completion and accuracy achieved from this model is compared with standard methods employed in the field. Additional benefits of the method within the context of bonebed excavation and materials analysis are presented.

Marcum-Heiman, Alesha, see Munger, Tressa

Marcum-Heiman, Alesha, see Carlson, KC (Kristen)

McLean, Janice A., see Ryan, Shannon R.

Meyer, Kelton A. (Colorado State University), and **Jason M. LaBelle** (Colorado State University) [Session 19]. *High Altitude Archaeology: Assessing Ice Patches along the Continental Divide in Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado*. Glacial archaeology is a rapidly developing discipline that has produced extraordinary results in the form of perishable materials and evidence for past human behavior. Glacial and ice patch studies in North America have revealed artifacts ranging from atlatl dart shafts to plaited leather and cordage. Colorado State University is conducting a three-year study of the ice patches within Rocky Mountain National Park of northern Colorado. This presentation provides results from the past two seasons of field surveys. Twenty-five ice patches have been visited, searched, and documented as of September 2016. We have yet to document direct association between prehistoric peoples and ice patches, but archaeological sites are found in close proximity. The ice patches have yielded paleobiological material of interest, including bison, elk, and other fauna as well as ancient trees stranded above modern tree line. The research performed by Colorado State University will provide an understanding for the potential use or disuse of ice patches in Rocky Mountain National Park by prehistoric people, as well as the preservation of paleobiological material at high altitude.

Metcalf, Jessica, see Ives, John

Miller, Alex, see Hittner, Luke

Mitchell, Mark (Paleocultural Research Group) [Session 11]. *Public Archaeology in North Dakota's Heart River Region: Combining Research, Student Training, Lifelong Learning, and Community Engagement at Chief Looking's Village*. For nearly 20 years, Paleo-

cultural Research Group (PCRG) has been a major participant in cooperative public archaeology projects in the Heart River region. Sponsored primarily by the State Historical Society of North Dakota, these projects have involved more than a half-dozen university and nonprofit partners and scores of adult volunteers and anthropology students. In 2015 and 2016, a team of researchers led by PCRG carried out a study of household variability—the first of its kind in the region—at Chief Looking’s Village, a sixteenth-century Mandan community currently owned and managed by the City of Bismarck, North Dakota. In addition to training students and meeting their research goals, the team also sought to engage the community through regularly scheduled tours. The tour program helped participants better understand the process of archaeological fieldwork and gave them an appreciation for the critical role local jurisdictions and state agencies play in protecting and interpreting cultural resources.

Mitchell, Mark (Paleocultural Research Group) [Session 19]. *Introducing Reviews in Colorado Archaeology: A New Refereed Online Journal*. Paleocultural Research Group (PCRG) is launching a new online journal that publishes authoritative and critical syntheses, reviews, National Register contexts, and methodological primers for archaeologists and historic preservation professionals working in Colorado and adjacent regions. Reviews in Colorado Archaeology also publishes separately numbered, book-length contributions and distributes monographs or edited volumes produced by university departments, federal or state agencies, or other organizations. Reviews in Colorado Archaeology is a core component of a new website designed to support research, cultural resources management, and public education in Colorado archaeology. Called “Online Resources for Colorado Archaeology and Historic Preservation (ORCA),” the website is an open-access platform that integrates a digital research library, a compendium of links to online resources, tools for professional collaboration, and resources for educators. The project represents a first step toward revising the existing pre-historic and historic context documents published in 1999 by the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists.

Moerman, Daniel E. (University of Michigan-Dearborn) [Session 14]. *Dan on a Can: Archeology of a Memoir*. It was a long time ago, and I have forgotten a lot of things since then. But there are a few I do seem to recall; this only means I recall them, not that they are necessarily true. In the summer of 1960, I somehow scored a job

with River Basin Surveys. I had just completed my sophomore year at the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; I was majoring in Anthropology (after short sojourns in Engineering, Physics and Mathematics). I hitch-hiked from Ann Arbor to South Dakota. Warren Caldwell somehow found me in Pierre, and drove me to camp. I was being paid the lordly sum of \$1.26 an hour. I had a lot of fun, and made one significant contribution to North American prehistory. I'll briefly describe some of the fun, and the contribution, in this presentation.

Molinari, Kiley (University of Oklahoma) [Session 21]. *The Importance of the Accessibility of Museum Collections: An Apsáalooke Example*. The accessibility of museum collections has been a topic of interest and concern for many Indigenous communities around the world. Through the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History (NMNH), the Recovering Voices Program allows Indigenous communities to submit proposals to have the opportunity to travel to Washington DC in order to research and utilize the Smithsonian's collections of objects, as well as photographic and language archives for their needs and purposes. This past March myself, and four community members from the Apsáalooke (Crow) Tribe, began our research through the Recovering Voices Program, where we spent a week going through collections at the National Anthropological Archives, the NMNH, and the National Museum of the American Indian. Upon returning to the Crow Reservation, we realized even more so the importance of making museum collections accessible to everyone, not just those who can travel to our nation's capital to view them.

Molyneaux, Brian, see Jones, David

Morgan, Brooke M. (State Historical Society of North Dakota) [Session 4]. *Plains Village Tradition Stone Bead Production on the Northern Plains*. Boley Village (32MO37) is a Plains Village Mandan settlement located on the west bank of the Missouri River north of the Heart River in Morton County, North Dakota. Occupied ~AD 1480-1725, Boley boasts one of the largest collections of groundstone beads and beadmaking debris in the Knife-Heart region of the Middle Missouri. More than 150 disc and cylindrical beads in various stages of manufacture were recovered from midden contexts. The rarity of groundstone beads in this area and relatively small sample size from other Plains Village sites has, until now, precluded in-depth study of these objects. This poster

offers a manufacturing sequence for stone bead production that augments previous findings from the On-a-Slant Village (32MO26) and Beadmaker (32GT238) sites. The presence of stone beads at multiple west-bank Mandan sites suggests they were an important part of ornamentation and cultural affiliation prior to the arrival of trade beads to the region.

Mraz, Veronica (University of Tulsa), **Briggs Buchanan** (University of Tulsa), and **Metin Eren** (Kent State University) [Session 1]. *Identifying Pressure versus Soft Hammer Percussion Flakes: An Experimental and Statistical Analysis*. The introduction of the pressure flaking technique is generally thought to have improved the ability of flint-knappers producing bifaces to make smaller tools and to rejuvenate dull edges with minimal loss of stone. It signifies an important innovation in that accuracy of flake removal is maximized. Identifying stone tool production techniques in the archaeological record can inform on prehistoric economy, time budgets, shared cultural practices, and the spatiotemporal occurrence of technological innovations and adaptations. This research shows that pressure flakes are on average lighter, shorter, narrower, and thicker than soft hammer percussion flakes. Discriminant analyses indicate that pressure flakes can be correctly classified at a rate of 70 percent in a mixed sample and the findings validate the assumption that pressure flakes are less variable in form compared to soft hammer percussion flakes. Based on our results we suggest quantitatively reevaluating the presence of pressure flaking in the archaeological record.

Munger, Tressa (Augustana University), **KC Carlson** (Augustana University), **Leland Bement** (University of Oklahoma), **Alesha Marcum-Heiman** (University of Oklahoma) [Session 13]. *The Experimental Archaeology of Paleo-Indian Bison Butchering* The 2016 Summer Ravenscroft/Bull Creek Paleo-Indian Field School, under the direction of Dr. KC Carlson and Dr. Lee Bement, butchered a bison as part of the course curriculum. The bison butchering carried out this past summer was meant to instruct students on Paleoindian butchering methods as well as flint knapping. Through means of experimental archaeology, butchering marks were recreated by stone tools knapped the previous day. Recreating this event demonstrated the need for community and organization in order to complete the many butchering tasks involved with an animal of this size. These tasks included: gutting the animal, removing the hide to later tan, removing and processing the meat, plus storing and transporting the meat.

Munson-Scullin, Wendy (Midwest Ethnobotany) [Session 3].

Distribution of C4 and C3 plants in the Northern Great Plains.

There seems to be a fairly widespread impression that C4 plants are uncommon in the Northern Great Plains. C4 grasses are in actuality both common and widely distributed in this region. The evolution of C4 metabolism in plants may have been driven by higher temperatures and low water supplies, but those variables do not geographically limit C4 plants exclusively to warm or dry climates. Aridity, relative humidity, topography, and phenology are selective factors for the distribution and abundance of C4 grasses in plant communities. C4 plants are important to archaeologists because of their influence on radiocarbon dating, and in related disciplines such as phytolith analysis.

Nathan, Rebecca A. (Crow Tribal Historic Preservation Office) [Session 6]. *Plotting the Boasian Theoretical Trend in Anthropology through the Twentieth Century.* This paper utilizes citation data from the Web of Science to investigate trends in the popularity of Boasian theoretical paradigms in the twentieth century. By fitting this citation data to the discrete negative binomial distribution, a series of citation probabilities through time (based on the year an anthropologist received their PhD) was obtained. The conclusions of this project disprove the general assumption that the Boasian paradigm was less popular in the mid-twentieth century.

Nathan, Rebecca A. (Crow Tribal Historic Preservation Office), **Edward Herrmann** (Indiana University), **Matthew J. Rowe** (University of Arizona) [Session 21]. *Archaeological Field School within a Tribal Framework.* This paper discusses the exciting results of the 2016 Grapevine Creek Archaeological Field School, a project run jointly between Little Big Horn College and the Crow Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), with funding from the National Park Service (NPS) Tribal Heritage Grants Program. The goals of this project were capacity building for the Crow THPO and a National Register of Historic Places archaeological district nomination for Grapevine Creek. After summarizing the results of our 2016 research, the authors will outline the benefits of incorporating a cultural approach to standard archaeological research methods while navigating the trials of federal funding, tribal government, and land ownership. By sharing our experiences with others we hope to provide one possible framework through which an integrated, indigenous approach to archaeology can be used to train the next generation of Crow Cultural Inspectors.

Nathan, Rebecca A., see Herrmann, Edward H.

Newton, Cody (University of Colorado-Boulder) [Session 4]. *Some Preliminary Results from the Fort Davy Crockett (5MF605) Collection Analysis*. Fort Davy Crockett (ca. 1837–1844) was a trading post built in Brown's Park on the Green River, a wintering location for Native groups of the region. Several archaeological investigations beginning in the 1970s recovered limited evidence of the post structures, but documented an extensive Fur Trade Era occupation. This poster will present the preliminary results of a recent comprehensive analysis of the collection from the most extensive excavations at the Fort Davy Crockett location. This analysis is part of a larger research project undertaken to develop a better understanding of the influence Native American societies had on the fur trade of the western Great Plains and adjacent Rocky Mountains.

Norris, Franklin, see Garhart, Zachary

Oetelaar, Gerald (University of Calgary) [Session 3]. *Holocene Landscape Evolution on the Northwestern Plains*. In this presentation, I use Mazama ash to explore the evolution of river terraces, alluvial fans, prairie pot holes, bluff edge dunes and lake cores on the Northwestern Plains. This unique chronological marker allows us to correlate stratigraphic sections across multiple landforms and to examine local and regional topographic changes throughout the Holocene. A detailed examination of the deposits within stratigraphic sections from a number of archaeological sites provides interesting insights into the patterns of sediment mobilization, particularly as they relate to and reflect general models of landscape stability and change based on the effects of climate and vegetation cover. Inferred changes in the local and regional topography also appear to have influenced the patterns of human movement across the landscape throughout this interval.

Ostrom, Ron, see Todd, Lawrence

Owens, Andrew (Utah State University), **David Byers** (Utah State University), **Molly Boeka-Cannon** (Utah State University) [Session 5]. *Aging Mandibular Bison Teeth with ArcGIS*. This video presents a non-destructive, empirical and replicable method for aging bison teeth. Tooth eruption, growth, and attrition document age-at-death which informs on hunting strategies, site occupation seasonality, and environmental conditions. Previous dentition studies focus on

various tooth metrics. Unfortunately, these methods are sometimes destructive to specimens. Also problematic are age estimates from occlusal wear, which rely on subjective wear patterning classifications. We suggest a new approach. Our method “maps” occlusal wear with ESRI’s ArcGIS software to provide age profiles. We first photographed the UWAR’s known-age mandible sample, along with well-documented prehistoric samples including the Agate Basin, Hawken, Horner, Glenrock, and Vore sites. Planview mandibular photos were then georeferenced and GIS polygons were produced for various occlusal surface features. GIS shape files were in turn used to generate various occlusal feature areas and multiple statistical methods were employed that explore relationships between tooth-feature surface areas and specimen age.

Park, Indrek (Indiana University) [Session 6]. *John Peabody Harrington and Plains Anthropology*. John Peabody Harrington (1884 – 1961) is well known for his linguistic fieldwork on more than one hundred North American languages, yet most of his massive documentary output remains underused and unpublished. Even though Harrington’s main focus area lay elsewhere, over the span of some thirty years he also documented various Caddoan and Siouan languages spoken on the Plains. While primarily linguistic in scope, the amount of interspersed ethnographic detail makes Harrington’s field notes unique in the field. The linguistic method of eliciting terminology often led to unexpected elaborations on the ethnography and cultural connotations of the native vocabulary often overlooked by other means of research. This paper examines Harrington’s contributions to Plains anthropology by focusing on his Hidatsa and Mandan field notes.

Pattee, Aaron, see Athanassopoulos, Effie

Peck, Derek, see Dolan, Brennan

Perkins, Stephen M. (Oklahoma State University), **Richard R. Drass** (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), **Susan C. Vehik** (University of Oklahoma), and **Sarah Trabert** (University of Oklahoma) [Session 4]. *Current Research at the Deer Creek Site, An Early Eighteenth-Century Fortified Wichita Village*. Deer Creek (34KA3) is a National Landmark site and the least disturbed of only a few known early historic Wichita fortified villages in the central and southern Plains. Since its acquisition by the Corps of Engineers in the 1970s Deer Creek has remained fallow but unfortunately its original

native grass prairie has given way to forest with a dense brush understory. To preserve and investigate Deer Creek, a cooperative agreement was enacted in 2014 between the Corps of Engineers, the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Oklahoma State University, the University of Oklahoma, the Oklahoma Anthropological Society, and the Wichita Tribe. Efforts to date include mechanically removing trees and brush from portions of the site, followed by remote sensing and test excavations to preliminarily evaluate features and cultural deposits present. This poster summarizes our results from the geophysical survey and the test excavations of Deer Creek's fortification, including ditches, entryway, and trash mound.

Perkins, Stephen, see Savage, Sheila

Peterson, Lynelle (Ethnoscience Inc.) [Session 1]. *Lithic Concentrations in the Coyote Creek region of North Dakota*. From 2012 through 2015, Coyote Creek Mining Company contracted Ethnoscience Inc. to conduct archaeological investigations of a mine expansion area in central North Dakota. The investigations found that Coyote Creek and its tributaries were used to gather Knife River flint. This led to sites with high densities of flaking debris. Several flaking concentrations consisting of thousands of flakes were observed. The earliest dates to the Goshen complex, and the latest are associated with Plains Village. This paper discusses these features and notes depositional patterns observed within these sites.

Peterson, Michael, see Griffith, Christopher

Pettigrew, Devin (University of Colorado-Boulder) [Session 19]. *Testing Basketmaker S-shaped Sticks as Rabbit Sticks*. In the North American Southwest exists a class of artifacts composed of flat, multi-curved, grooved sticks with pitch coated knobs tied to the handles. Since the early 20th century, archaeologists have interpreted them as either thrown rabbit sticks, or as fending sticks for deflecting atlatl darts away from a defender. At the 2015 Plains Anthropological Conference, a poster was given describing an experiment using replica S-shaped sticks to fend atlatl darts. This presentation will describe the other part of our experiment: throwing the replicas as rabbit sticks. The sticks are shown to have effective flight and carry high kinetic energy on impact. They are comparable to straight-flying boomerangs used in hunting and war recorded ethnographically in North America and Australia.

Pierce, Greg (University of Wyoming) [Session 8]. *Integrating Outreach, Research, and Education at the Boulder Ridge Site*. At the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist (OWSA), well aware of the complexities of conducting archaeological investigations and interpretation in the public eye, we have adopted three basic tenets which we use to guide the work we do. These tenets include a dedication to outreach, research, and education. Outreach connects this office and our work to individuals across the State, and beyond, who would like to be involved in the identification, investigation, interpretation, and preservation of our archaeological resources. Research allows OWSA to explore the archaeological resources in Wyoming and to use the data from these investigations to add, in a meaningful way, to the understanding of historic and prehistoric activities in the region. Educational programs and activities are an important conduit through which to inform the public about the nature of our rich archaeological heritage, how archaeology informs us about the past, and to present issues relating to the preservation of these valuable resources. We look to integrate these three foci into as much of what we do as possible. We truly believe that these three topics are not mutually exclusive and when appropriate can be brought together for the benefit of the Office, the resource, and the public. Recently OWSA was able to engage in a project which successfully integrated public outreach, academic research, and archaeological education. In the fall of 2015 we took twelve students and volunteers ranging in age from 10 to 60 into the field to conduct archaeological investigations at the Boulder Ridge Site at the behest of a local property owner. Investigations at this historic camp consisted of survey, metal detecting, and test excavations. This was the first systematic investigation of the site and the results have helped to give clarity to the nature of the 19th century occupation and will add to the understanding of railroad building activities in the West.

Pool, Kelly J. (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.) [Session 5]. *Modified Animal Teeth in the UWAR Collections and Beyond*. Animal teeth have been modified for ornamentation and other purposes by people of the Plains, Rocky Mountains, and beyond for at least 10,000 years. These artifacts are similar in the ways in which they were adapted for use, despite differences in time depth, species, and recovery location. Most are perforated or grooved for suspension as individual pendants, as beads, or from clothing. Metcalf Archaeological Consultants' recent recovery of two

canid tooth pendants/beads from southwest Wyoming precipitated research into similar artifacts from across the state, utilizing the collections at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository (UWAR). Examination of modified teeth curated at this facility revealed both carnivore canines and elk canines. In the UWAR collections, carnivore teeth are either perforated or grooved; elk canines are perforated. This paper examines regional and chronological distributions of these types of artifacts, both across Wyoming and from further afield.

Porter, Keri, and Lawrence Todd (GRSLE) [Session 8]. *Comparison of raw materials throughout high elevation sites in the Absaroka Mountains, NW Wyoming*. Throughout some regions of the Absaroka Mountain Range, petrified wood can be found in abundance. This availability is reflected in the raw materials of artifacts in sites, which are predominantly represented by the locally available material. The artifacts constructed from petrified wood were excluded from the data recorded from a series of high elevation (3200-3500m) sites, and the concentration of remaining materials including chert, chalcedony, quartzite, obsidian, solisified sediments, and basalt were compared between sites. The removal of the petrified wood allowed for some sites that contained large artifact numbers but little material diversity to become less predominant, and far more diverse sites to become more visible. The removal of the readily available material, petrified wood, provides a modified ranking of importance between the sites in the region, and contributes to the overall understanding of these sites.

Posthumus, David C. (University of South Dakota) [Session 6]. *Hunting Spirits: Exploring Nineteenth-Century Lakota Hunting and Animal Ceremonialism*. This paper utilizes the insights of two exceptional Americanist anthropologists trained in the Boasian tradition—Yankton Sioux ethnographer and linguist Ella Cara Deloria and A. Irving Hallowell—in an exploration of nineteenth-century Lakota or Western (Teton) Sioux hunting beliefs and practices, human-animal relationships, and animal ceremonialism. Combining ethnography and theory from Deloria and Hallowell with insights from Philippe Descola's groundbreaking *Beyond Nature and Culture* (2013), this paper is a reinterpretation of the traditional Lakota hunting complex from a new animist perspective, emphasizing the importance of kinship and the extension of personhood to nonhuman lifeforms in the Lakota worldview as exemplified by the dominant Lakota relational schema or interpretive principle of

mitákuye oyás'ĭ (all my relatives, we are all related).

Potter, Alan R., see Ryan, Shannon R.

Powell, Gina (Kansas Historical Society) [Session 18]. *Archeobotany at 14EL313, A Terminal Keith Phase Site in Central Kansas Results from Flotation Sample Analysis*. During the 2015 Kansas Archeological Training Program (KATP), flotation samples were removed from two features and from columns in the sides of units. A subsample of 55 samples from two features and four columns were sorted for the analysis. A whole maize kernel and kernel fragments and a whole little barley (*Hordeum* sp.) seed and fragments were recovered from Feature 202, a presumed midden. The whole maize kernel and whole little barley seed were AMS dated and the median calibrated dates for these two items are 1014 and 1012 CE. This is the tail end of the Keith phase, an Early Ceramic (Early Plains Woodland) phase defined by the earliest use of bow and arrow, pottery, and food production.

Reckin, Rachel, see Todd, Lawrence

Reckin, Rachel, see Brush, Emily

Reeves-Flores, Jodi, see Ellison, Leigh Anne

Reid, Amy, see Ahlman, Todd

Renfro, Stephanie, see Keyser, James

Renner, Amanda (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) [Session 7]. *Exploring National Historic Trails in Nebraska with LiDAR*. The utility of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) high-resolution elevation data in the analysis of archeological landscapes is well demonstrated. This presentation will focus on the value of exploratory GIS analysis using LiDAR, prior to field-work, to identify potential site features and guide investigations at historic trail locations. Partnering with the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and the National Park Service Intermountain Region Trails program, the Midwest Archeological Center investigated four historic trail sites along the Overland Trail in 2013 and 2014. LiDAR elevation data collected by the United States Army Corps of Engineers in 2012 for the Platte River Valley was instrumental in identifying extant trail ruts, discovering new archeological features,

and understanding interactions between sites before fieldwork even began. As a result, information gained from these exploratory analyses guided investigations at each site and led to new archeological discoveries.

Richardson III, James B. (Carnegie Museum of Natural History) [Session 14]. *Smithsonian Field Camp on the Lower Reservation 1957: Rattlesnakes, Tornados and Cattle Stampedes*. In 1957, as a 21 year old Massachusetts Yankee, I joined G. Hubert Smith's crew to search for Loisel's trading post in the Big Bend region of the Missouri River in South Dakota. We also shared a field camp with Warren Caldwell's crew excavating at the Black Partizan earth lodge village. Partway through the field season Smith and most of the crew left, since they were unable to locate the trading post, I transferred to Caldwell's project. Jim Deetz, Smith's crew chief left as well to work on his dissertation research at the Medicine Crow site, also located in the Big Bend region. I will focus on what camp life was like during the field season, which shaped my future career in archaeology and touch on some highlights of my research from Martha's Vineyard to Peru.

Ritterbush, Lauren W. (Kansas State University) [Session 2]. *The Leary Site and Complexities of the Late Prehistoric Central Plains*. The cultural dynamics of the late prehistoric Central Plains, although not well understood, involved different cultural traditions. The Leary site (25RH1) provides clues to two of these, the Oneota and Central Plains traditions. Both populations interacted across the region directly and indirectly, thus shaping the form and direction of change that occurred during and immediately following the Late Prehistoric period. The unique archaeological record at Leary holds great potential for better understanding the varied occupations of this site. Importantly, analysis of archaeological clues from Leary, when considered in light of data from other sites and put in the broader archaeological and cultural context of the region, augurs further insight into the complexities of pre-contact life in the Central Plains.

Ritterbush, Lauren W. (Kansas State University) [Session 16]. *Setting the Stage - Donna C. Roper's Approach and Contributions to Plains-Midwest Archaeology*. Donna C. Roper's education in archaeology started in the late 1960s. This was the era of the "new" or processual archaeology. A product of her time, Roper applied this approach to a wide range of topics over her 40-year career. This is seen in her statistical analyses, consideration of environ-

mental variables, interest in understanding culture change, and much more. She drew on wide-ranging anthropological studies including diverse ethnographies that, like replicative experiments, provided ideas for interpreting the past in innovative and nuanced ways. The “new” archaeology’s emphasis on a scientific approach fit well with Roper’s critical mind that demanded constant evaluation of archaeological interpretations. Roper’s life-time dedication to archaeology and understanding Native societies in the Plains and Midwest stands as a testament to the contributions of processualism and critical (scientific) applications in archaeology.

Roberts, Karin (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) [Session 14]. *A Well-Oiled Machine: Military Influence in the Management of River Basin Surveys Archeology*. Developed shortly after the close of World War II in response to massive reservoir construction projects, the River Basin Surveys program was the largest and longest-lived archeological salvage effort ever undertaken by the United States government. Since many party chiefs and workers in the early years of the organization served in the military during World War II, this influence had a profound effect on the initial development of procedures and protocols for the Missouri Basin Project, the River Basin Surveys office based in Lincoln, Nebraska. From the layout of field camps to the development of a triplicate record-keeping system, the influence of military protocol is evident in multiple aspects of the Project’s operation. The result of this military approach to archeological projects was that the Missouri Basin Project was a well-oiled, highly efficient and effective program, accomplishing a large amount of archeological work in a short amount of time.

Romig, Lindsey (Augustana University), **Amelia Cisar** (Augustana University), **Noah Fisher** (Augustana University), **Kristen Carlson** (Augustana University), and **Leland Bement** (Oklahoma University) [Session 13]. *Ravenscroft: A Late Paleo-Indian Site in the Panhandle of Oklahoma*. The summer 2016 excavation of the Ravenscroft site in the Oklahoma panhandle continued the excavations of a late Paleoindian bison kill. Last year’s excavation suggested the possibility of two kill levels. This year’s excavations confirmed those suspicions. Kill layers were separated by a distinctive layer of gley as well as an obvious break in weathering patterns. Heavily weathered bones buried deep within the bone bed point to two kill levels. This poster summarizes what has been discovered at Ravenscroft thus far after four years of excavation.

Roper, Donna C., see Cummings, Linda Scott

Rowe, Christopher (University of Wyoming) [Session 5]. *Ask Not What You Can Do for UWAR - Ask What UWAR Can Do for You: The University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository's Role in Artifact Roadshow Research*. This paper highlights the role of the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository (UWAR) in a series of community-based "Artifact Roadshow" events. These events strive to collect archaeological data from privately held artifact collections while promoting stewardship and preservation of the archaeological record. Collections housed at UWAR were compared to data collected at roadshow events and preliminary results regarding this comparison will be briefly discussed. Additionally, UWAR played a critical role in the roadshow mission of promoting stewardship and protection by assisting in the development of a curation guide for private collectors, the success of which will be analyzed.

Rowe, Christopher (University of Wyoming) [Session 11]. *With Landowner's Permission: Preliminary Results of Artifact Roadshow Events Held in Crook County, Wyoming*. With a majority of recent archaeological research occurring on public lands, has our perception of prehistory been skewed? How can we as researchers access the archaeology of private lands? One method is the implementation of Artifact Roadshow events, which strive to collect archaeological data while promoting stewardship and protection for the archaeological record. Artifact Roadshow events held in Crook County, Wyoming this past summer successfully collected data from several local landowners and artifact collectors. Preliminary results comparing artifact distributions between public and private land in northeastern Wyoming will be discussed.

Rowe, Matthew J., see Herrmann, Edward H.

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

Ryan, Shannon R., (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.), **Alan R. Potter**, (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.), **Janice A. McLean**, (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.), and **Paul A. Demers** (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.) [Session 4]. *Relocating Historic Fort Riley Boundary Markers*. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (RCG&A) recently evaluated six

carved limestone boundary markers at Fort Riley, Kansas. Archival research indicates a total of 57 obelisk-style boundary markers were erected during the late nineteenth century to define the boundary of the Installation. By georeferencing information contained in 1890-1897 survey notes, RCG&A was able to reconstruct the locations of 54 of the 57 boundary markers. Comparing the 54 extrapolated marker locations with the locations of six known markers, RCG&A devised an offset to improve the predictive utility of the geospatial model. To date, only a small sample of these late nineteenth century markers has been identified. A targeted survey of the extrapolated locations of the other markers should expedite future identification efforts. Two markers in this study were recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.4[a, c]); four were recommended not eligible (36 CFR 60.4[a-d]).

Ryan, Shannon (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.) [Session 13]. *Recognizing Paleoindian Hideworking Activity Areas at the Kanorado Locality (14SN106) and the Shifting Sands Site (41WK21)*. This study utilized information from chipped stone assemblages and spatial data from two Folsom/Midland archaeological sites, 14SN106, at the Kanorado Locality, and 41WK21, the Shifting Sands site, to identify hideworking activity areas. Lithic analysis of both site assemblages helped define an expected hideworking artifact assemblage that included endscrapers and their resharpening flakes. Other flake tools that may have been used in hideworking also were identified in this analysis. Using artifact type distributions, kernel density estimates, and cluster analysis, the spatial distribution of the expected hideworking artifact assemblages at both sites was examined for evidence of hideworking. At 14SN106, the Main Block excavation is identified as a hideworking location. A single artifact concentration appears to be a resharpening area. At 41WK21, the southernmost part of the site is identified as a hideworking area; five additional areas exhibit evidence of use for multiple activities including hideworking.

Quicksall, Andrew, see Hollenback, Kacy

Savage, Sheila (University of Oklahoma), **Richard Drass** (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), **Susan Vehik** (University of Oklahoma), and **Stephen Perkins** (Oklahoma State University) [Session 4]. *Possible Ritual Remains from the Longest Site, An Historic Wichita Village in Southern Oklahoma*. Longest (34)F1) is a fortified Wich-

ita village on the Red River in southern Oklahoma. The 2013 excavations at this historic site focused on the fortifications. A variety of Native and European-made artifacts were recovered. The faunal inventory from this work documents the economic importance of bison. Other animal species, however, may provide important insights into Wichita mythology and symbolism. Faunal remains and ethnographic records from Caddoan-speaking Plains groups are used to suggest religious and magical ceremonies that could have been performed at Longest.

Scheiber, Laura (Indiana University) [Session 6]. *Anthropology, Archaeology, and Public Discourse: Demaris Hot Springs in Cultural Perspective*. The Americanist anthropologist tradition founded by Franz Boas in the late eighteenth century advocates for holistic and collaborative perspectives within a culturally relative framework. Boas engaged in social issues of his time such as immigration policies, racial politics, and American Indian rights. Archaeological research can also be considered within this background, although the relationship between past and present is often rendered invisible in contemporary archaeological discourse. In this paper, I transcend archaeological boundaries by tracing the history of the Demaris thermal springs in northwestern Wyoming that have held great significance for numerous people through time. I focus on three groups: indigenous groups (the Apsáalooke or Crow), the Euro-American pioneers at the turn of the nineteenth century, and local residents today. I expand upon historical relevance to consider public events and current activities, especially those that revolve around tourism, energy development, water, and water rights.

Scheiber, Laura (Indiana University) [Session 16]. *Beyond Houses and Hoes: Zooarchaeological Contributions to Central and High Plains Spatial Dynamics*. Relationships among prehistoric Plains Villagers are often interpreted by the presence of diagnostic ceramics and lithic tools, despite differences in architecture and agriculture (aka houses and hoes). Fragmented faunal remains represent a large number of materials recovered from buried Plains Village archaeological sites from the Central and High Plains, but formal zooarchaeological analysis and studies of food procurement are still rare. I here explore economic variability at several Plains faunal assemblages (A.D. 1000-1400) in Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska. This study is part of a larger project to establish baseline patterns of bison consumption and use through time among Late Prehistoric and Historic occupants of the Plains, the ancestors of people like

the Pawnee and Arikara. I also discuss the importance of using precise recovery methodologies for analyzing inter and intra-site spatial relationships. Advances in mapping programs in the last decade allow us to visualize patterns and to propose new questions.

Scheiber, Laura L., see Cory, Mackenzie

Seifers, Ryann, see Cory, Mackenzie

Self, Elizabeth (Eastern New Mexico University) [Session 9]. *Attempts to justify the forced displacement of Navajo and Apache to the Bosque Redondo, 1863-1868*. Using Attribution Theory from social psychology, this case study applies the method of discourse analysis to examine historical documents regarding the Navajo “Long Walk” and the forced internment of Navajo and Apache at the Bosque Redondo Reservation at Fort Sumner, in what was then the U.S. Territory of New Mexico. Attributions explaining and justifying these events are selected as examples of types of political excuse-making discourse. The cultural bias in the U.S. military’s treatment of these Native Americans is evident in the language and types of justifications given. However, the need for an excuse depends on whether the expectations of an audience have been violated, and successful political excuses address the cultural norms of the observers. Analysis shows that the critics of the Bosque Reservation were not objecting on humanitarian, but on economic grounds.

Shelton, Jeff (St. Cloud State University) [Session 1]. *Stone Flakes and Laser Guns: Preliminary Morphometric Analysis of Early Archaic lithics at the Hudson-Meng site (25SX115)*. Though it was first reported on by Larry Agenbroad in 1979, the most recent fieldwork at the Hudson-Meng site was conducted from 2006 to 2014 by St Cloud State University field schools. During these field sessions, AMS and C14 dates were taken from multiple samples, revealing an Early Archaic component of the site. This component is of particular note, as sites of this age are exceedingly rare in the Central and Northwest Plains; as a result, only this component will be evaluated herein. Looking to recent advances in three dimensional scanning, this research will serve to further assess the viability of morphometric analysis on three dimensional renders. Additionally, this project will address the potential merit of using digital scans for dissemination of data. As this is an ongoing project, only preliminary results will be presented.

Shimek, Rachael (University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository) [Session 5]. *Three Years of UWAR's Weather, or How I Learned That Storage Strategies Really Matter in Creating and Maintaining Artifact Microclimates*. Archaeological materials can be damaged by temperature and humidity fluctuations or extremes and have a preferred microclimate of no more than 70°F and 30-50% relative humidity, therefore curation professionals must monitor their storage facilities to protect the artifacts under their care. Employees at UWAR have recorded temperature and humidity data since June of 2013. Data were collected from a central repository hygrometer as well as from monitors placed in a variety of microclimates in the repository. Analysis of these data has allowed for some preliminary observations. First, the extreme seasonal temperature and humidity fluctuations experienced in Wyoming affect artifact microclimates despite UWAR being a protected environment with specially-designed climate controls. Second, the specific storage strategy (e.g., open shelf, cabinet, box, bag or multiple bags) influences both pace and scale of temperature/humidity changes. Finally, these fluctuations appear more drastic on the central hygrometer than what is recorded on the microclimate monitors.

Skinner, Karin (University of Wyoming), **Rick Weathermon** (University of Wyoming), and **George Gill** (University of Wyoming) [Session 19]. *Violent Confrontations in Western Wyoming During The Late Prehistoric Period*. Evidence of violent confrontation is apparent during the early Late Prehistoric period in the western Wyoming area. Similar conflicts are also present during this same time among established horticultural groups in the American southwest along the southern and eastern edges of the Great Basin. Extended periods of drought placed stresses on human groups in and around these areas during the Medieval Warm Period. Multiple individuals documented in western Wyoming show traumatic injuries, with a lack of defensive wounds on some suggesting capture and subsequent execution. Importantly, these individuals share a distinct cluster of skeletal characteristics. Changes in projectile point styles, ceramic technologies, and rock art in this same timeframe suggest that Numic groups expanding into Wyoming, potentially replacing earlier Numic groups, or possibly Fremont culture related peoples.

Skinner, Karin, see Garhart, Zachary

Smith, Bonnie (Draper Natural History Museum) [Session 19]. *Thunderbirds in Bighorn Basin Rock Art*. Throughout history man has

tried to organize his world and its natural phenomena into stories, myths to explain the extraordinary in ways comprehensible at the time. Our early fathers would cry to Heaven, beseeching what powers that be, to bless, curse, or create. And so it is that these stories are created to explain the natural world around us. In the Plains we find some of the most exceptional rock art in the Americas. Consistently depicted are raptors, large birds of prey. Some highly stylized while others are easily identifiable while others represent the transformation of man into beast and bird. There appears to be a direct correlation and connection between ancient golden eagle (*Aquila crysaetos*) nests, Native American eagle traps and thunderbird representations in the Bighorn Basin, and the early Native American narrative.

Speakman, Jeff, see Brink, Jack

Speakman, Jeff, see Jones, Travis

Speakman, Robert J., see Cummings, Linda Scott

Sprunger, Kyle, see Cory, Mackenzie

Stafford, Jr., Thomas W., see Cummings, Linda Scott

Staggs, Holly (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center), and **Steven DeVore** (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) [Session 2]. *Geophysical Survey of the Leary Site*. The Leary Site is a National Historic Landmark and the largest Oneota site west of the Missouri River. Lance Foster, the THPO of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, requested that the Midwest Archeological Center conduct a geophysical survey of the site to identify possible features associated with the Oneota occupation in the area. Geophysical investigations with dual fluxgate gradiometers were conducted this past April with Steven De Vore and Lance Foster. Preliminary results of the magnetic data suggest the location of numerous storage/refuse pits and possible earth lodge or structures. The magnetic data indicate the presence of intact archeological resources with a high degree of integrity. Additional geophysical survey should be conducted over the remainder of the terrace owned by the Iowa Tribe. The outstanding archeological integrity of the site presents the opportunity to address significant questions about the Oneota occupation along the Lower Missouri River.

Starks, Jessica (Alpine Archaeological Consultants) [Session 5].

Retracing the Past through Archival Data and Google Earth. Relocating sites using older recordings is always challenging, it can be easier with modern technology. It was believed at the Wyoming Cultural Records Office (WYCRO) that sites located during the Missouri River Basin Survey of the 1940's were submerged below reservoirs. However, using archival data I was able to relocate many sites. While this version of Armchair Archaeology provided solid leads, the method needed to be tested. That opportunity came when trying to relocate the Medicine House site, an Early Archaic pithouse in Carbon County, Wyoming. The site was inaccurately plotted within the WYCRO system; archival resources housed at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository and Wyoming SHPO helped to deduce an accurate location. The site was revisited to evaluate its potential for listing to the National Register of Historical Places. The newly plotted location was accurate within a meter of the site excavation.

Steussy, Cally, see Cory, Mackenzie

Stoffel, Eliann (University of Saskatchewan) [Session 12]. *The Kyle Mammoth Project: An Archaeological, Paleoecological and Taphonomic Analysis.* In 1964 the remains of a Woolly Mammoth (*Mammuthus primigenius*) was discovered near the community of Kyle Saskatchewan. The salvage excavation that was conducted uncovered approximately 20% of a complete mammoth which was determined to have died of natural causes. Over 50 years later a taphonomic and osteological analysis was introduced to these remains to determine the sex, age at death, and species of this particular mammoth as well as to determine if human intervention could have been the cause for this mammoth's demise. A post-mortem taphonomic analysis was applied to identify cutmarks and bone breakage patterns which would serve as evidence for definitive human interaction. An additional antemortem analysis was also conducted after the discovery of a healed lesion on a thoracic vertebra. The cause of the lesion, although not concluded, raises questions as to human association with this particular mammoth as well as a pathological aspect related to a well-documented phenomenon that occurred in Eurasian Woolly Mammoths.

Sturdevant, Jay (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center), and **Dawn Bringelson** (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) [Session 7]. *Prologue for the Next Century:*

The ArcheoBlitz and Citizen Science at Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota. As part of the National Park Service 2016 centennial celebration, Knife River Indian Villages NHS hosted a citizen science event for Middle School students to gather information on archeological resources preserved at the park. The ArcheoBlitz was loosely modeled on Bio-Blitz events that have successfully been used by the NPS and National Geographic Society to gather natural resources information using citizen science activities at parks. The ArcheoBlitz combined archeologists with small groups of students to conduct hands-on research activities focused on park resources. Youth participation included local area public schools and the Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara Nation. Prior to the event, students were provided with classroom instruction to prepare them for the hands-on activities. This paper will provide an overview of the event, discuss the challenges and success stories, and examine what the future might hold for citizen science engagement with archeological resources at national park units.

Sundstrom, Linea (Day Star Research) [Session 19]. *Catching Deer in Nets: A Shoshonean Hunting Technique on the Northwestern Plains.* A little recognized food acquisition practice of Shoshonean people on the northwestern plains involved intercepting deer as they migrated seasonally from lower to higher elevations. This was accomplished by use of stand-nets or other temporary enclosures. Such nets have previously been assumed to have been used for trapping mountain sheep; however, neither archaeological nor ethnographic data support this hypothesis. Rock art, faunal assemblages, and ethnography suggest that that mountain sheep were a relatively unimportant food source until the Late Prehistoric period. New wildlife biology studies show that deer migration routes and timing are highly predictable. Although Black Hills rock art suggests an Early Archaic age for proto-Shoshonean expansion into the region and use of stand-nets for deer trapping, a new radiocarbon date casts doubt on the 8600-year age previously obtained for a juniper bark fiber stand-net found high in the Absaroka Mountains of northwestern Wyoming.

Swenson, Fern, see Goodwin, Whitney

Swenson, Fern, see Hollenback, Kacy

Tharalson, Kirsten (University of Iowa), and **Leland C. Bement** (University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma Archeological Survey) [Session

13]. *Bison Pathologies at the Certain Site, Western Oklahoma*. The Certain site (34BK46) is a Late Archaic bison kill site in western Oklahoma with radiocarbon dates clustering from 2200-1600 BP. Certain consists of multiple arroyo localities with an estimated MNI of more than 1000 *Bison bison* total. While severe pathologies are fairly uncommon at the Certain site, a sample of the most distinguishable pathologies were selected to discuss. The majority of the pathologies at the Certain site are located in the vertebrae and metapodials, and range from brucellosis to mechanical fractures associated with mating activities. Identifying these pathologies may help to better understand the herd demographics targeted by Late Archaic bison hunters in this region.

Thies, Meagan E. (Illinois State University) [Session 18]. *Decorative Function and Prehistoric Lifeways: A Functional Analysis of Prehistoric Ceramics from Western Iowa*. This presentation addresses the functional analysis of prehistoric ceramics from the Sharp's site in western Iowa, using the Performance-based Life History Approach. Previous research on these ceramics by Tiffany (1971) used ceramic design attributes to link ceramic typologies spatially and temporally, although problematic radiocarbon dates undermine the temporal link. There are also issues of provenience due to surface collecting and tunneling. Despite these issues, curated collections should not be overlooked. A functional analysis of the Sharp's site ceramics allows us to ask more specific questions, such as the nature of the relationship between ceramic decoration and function. Preliminary analysis shows patterns of carbonization consistent with boil over, as well as greater variability in decoration. Upcoming statistical and residue analysis will shed further light on the lifeways of prehistoric Native Iowans.

Thornhill, Cassidee A. (University of Wyoming) [Session 5]. *Equus ferus caballus During the Protohistoric in Wyoming*. The introduction of *Equus caballus* (modern horse) into North America during European-American contact altered Native American life on the Plains. The horse influenced a variety of cultural practices including the distance at which resources could be exploited, the amount of material goods that could be transported and war practices. Considering the importance of the horse it should be expected that horse remains would be prevalent in the archaeological record. Despite the impact of the horse on native Plains societies there is a paucity of horse remains in the archaeological record in Wyoming. In this paper I explore the distribution of horse remains in Wyo-

ming, reanalysis that was done on one of the few horse remains present, and potential explanations for the low representation of *Equus caballus* remains in the archaeological record on the Plains.

Todd, Lawrence (PCHPC), **Kyle Wright** (Shoshone National Forest), and **Ron Ostrom** (Shoshone National Forest) [Session 4]. *Archaeology of the Forest Reserve Act (1891): Scribed Trees on the Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming*. Before the establishment of the National Forests efforts to manage forest lands took several forms, including the Forest Reserve Act of 1891, which established a number of Forest Reservations. One of these became known as the Yellowstone Forest Reserve and eventually became part of the Shoshone National Forest in NW Wyoming. In 1893 a survey party led by P.M. Gallaher, Montana US Deputy Surveyor completed a boundary survey of the east and south sides of a timber reserve that surrounded Yellowstone National Park. While marking bearing trees and witness trees was part of their day-to-day activities, the team also left an unusual inscribed tree commemorating their efforts in what is today the Washakie Wilderness. Documentation of this, and three other inscribed trees on site 48PA3471 provides a record of changing perspectives on land management in the western United States

Todd, Lawrence (PCHPC), **Emily Brush** (University of Wyoming), **Rachel Reckin** (Cambridge), and **William Dooley** (GRSLE) [Session 8]. *Migration Corridors, Ice Patches, and High Elevation Landscapes*. During the 2016 field season, the Park County Historic Preservation Commission (PCHPC) and GRSLE Archaeology conducted two inventories at elevations from 2700-3500m in NW Wyoming's Washakie Wilderness (Shoshone National Forest). In both cases the projected examined relationships between surface archaeology and other aspects of the bio-physical environment. First, a segment for one of primary elk migration routes from the western Big Horn Basin into Yellowstone Park was inventoried for associated archaeological sites. Second, continuing work begun in 2015, we recorded over 19,000 pieces of chipped stone, many of which were associated with an ice-patch rich alpine setting. Results of both point to the need for greater consideration of transient environmental attributes (e.g., animal movement patterns and persistent snow locations) when considering site locational properties.

Todd, Lawrence, see Brush, Emily

Todd, Lawrence, see Dalmás, Daniel

Todd, Lawrence, see Porter, Keri

Trabert, Sarah (University of Oklahoma), and **Matthew E. Hill Jr.** (University of Iowa) [Session 20]. *Not Dead Yet: An Update on the White Cat Village Site (25HN37)*. White Cat Village (25HN37) is a large, highly significant, Dismal River Aspect site located on the shore of the Harlan County Reservoir in western Nebraska. Over 200 features (including eight house floors) and more than 10,000 artifacts were recovered from the site in the mid-20th century. The site, however, is located on an eroding terrace and more than 100 meters of the southern boundary has been lost since the 1940s, leading some archaeologists to question whether any of the site remained. Recent investigations of the site in 2015 and 2016 by a University of Oklahoma and University of Iowa crew indicates that despite severe erosion, a portion of the site remains intact. This paper provides a brief history of work at the site and summarizes the preliminary results of these recent investigations.

Trabert, Sarah, see Hill, Jr., Matthew E.

Trabert, Sarah, see Perkins, Stephen M.

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

Vawser, Anne (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center), and **Lance Foster** (Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska) [Session 2]. *Some Preliminary Thoughts on site 25RH6, a Rock Art Site near the Leary Site in Richardson County, Nebraska*. Site 25RH6 is a rock art panel on an outcrop at the base of a bluff along the Big Nemaha River in southeast Nebraska. It is located near the Leary Site and contains a variety of geometric, anthropomorphic, and zoomorphic images. Its proximity to the Leary site suggests it was visited by the Leary Site inhabitants, but for what purpose? The location along the river, and the varied content of the panel, suggests the rock art played a role in communicating information about the inhabitants, lands, or resources to passersby. Alternatively, do the motifs suggest a use by Leary inhabitants more internal to their group, possibly for documenting the passage of seasons, important events, or religious rights? Comparing the styles and motifs to other plains rock art sites may help address questions about the use and purpose of the site as well as its antiquity and relationship to Leary.

Vehik, Susan (University of Oklahoma) [Session 16]. *A Possible Star Chart from the Late Fourteenth Century Southern Plains*. In 1979 the first of four houses was excavated at the Uncas site in north-central Oklahoma. All houses produced large amounts of daub indicating the walls and areas around smoke holes were originally covered with clay. House 1 additionally had a concentration of daub suggesting the presence of a panel in the south central area of the house. Within that concentration were a series of fragments with fingertip impressions in linear and curvilinear arrangements. An initial attempt to assemble the daub panel was made in 1979. Because of the time constraints of a contract project this attempt was unsuccessful. In 2015 another attempt was made. Most of the fingertip impressed pieces were reassembled but there remain blank areas. Also numerous pieces of plain surfaced daub in the concentration could not be refit. This paper will discuss the possibility that the daub panel fragments represent the remains of a star chart.

Vehik, Susan, see Perkins, Stephen M.

Walker, Danny (University of Wyoming) [Session 5]. *Prehistoric Records of the Atlatl in Wyoming*. While commonly accepted as being ubiquitous across North America throughout the Prehistoric Period, actual evidence for atlatl use in Wyoming is based on only a few known specimens, most of which are curated at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository. These remains consist of stone atlatl weights, dart foreshafts and actual atlatl fragments and were recovered from both excavations and surface contexts. These specimens are reviewed and illustrated in this paper, as well as possible explanations on why these types of specimens are rare in the archaeological record.

Walker, Danny (University of Wyoming), **Rory Becker** (Eastern Oregon University), **Dan Lynch** (Amherst), **Carolyn Buff** (Wyoming Archaeological Society), and **Steve Haack** (Lincoln, NE) [Session 20]. *The Continuing Search for a Lost Indian Wars Mass Grave in Central Wyoming*. What happened in June 1865 during a battle between 20 United States soldiers, lead by 11th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry Commissary Sgt. Amos Custard, and 2-3000 Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapaho warriors at what has become known as the Battle of Red Buttes? Research since the 1920s has failed to reveal the exact location of the Battle of Red Buttes. A reevaluation of the battle including additional archaeological field and archive research

has been ongoing since 2005 but have still failed to locate the battle or the mass grave. Twenty-five hectares, were surveyed with Bartington magnetometers in 2012 and 2016. While a four hour battle may have an ephemeral archaeological footprint, it should still be visible because of the battle activities (i.e., burned wagon parts). Field studies in 2016 yielded the best evidence to date for the battle location, but definitive evidence continues to be elusive.

Wandsnider, LuAnn (University of Nebraska-Lincoln) [Session 8].

Great Plains Land Use 6k: Seeking Input from Plains Scholars. Land Use 6k is part of an effort multi-institution, multi-year effort to develop higher quality information on land use over time, of use to those modeling climate and projecting climate change. Currently, population estimates serve as proxies for land use and land cover in climate models that incorporate anthropogenic land cover, such as Kaplan's KK10 model. The Land Use 6k group recognizes that such estimates significantly underestimate the historic effects of human landscape modification. Integrating syntheses by archaeologists, historians, and historical geographers, I present a preliminary meta-analysis of land use, including different modes of land use--foraging, agriculture, pastoralism, and urbanism--by indigenous and European colonizers of the North American Great Plains. I begin with the Middle Holocene and offer portraits of Great Plains land use at intervals of 1000 years. I seek help from the Plains scholarly community in refining these interpretations.

Wandsnider, LuAnn (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), and **Megan Wilson** (University of Nebraska-Lincoln) [Session 8]. *Preliminary Report of the 2016 Sand Hills Pedestrian Survey.* The Nebraska Sand Hills has been the site of sporadic archaeological investigation over the last 75 years, owing in part to the high proportion of private land ownership here. With wind energy development projected for the Sand Hills, the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office seeks baseline knowledge about cultural resources here. During the summer of 2016, the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Department of Anthropology partnered with the Nebraska State Historical Society to conduct a pedestrian survey in the Nebraska Sand Hills. We report on methods and initial findings.

Weston, Timothy (Kansas Historical Society) [Session 20]. *Fool Chief's Village (14SH305), A National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Case Study from Kansas: Lessons Learned and Prospects for the Future.* Passage of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

in 1966 allowed for investigation of archeological sites in the path of development projects that might otherwise have gone unnoticed. The 50th anniversary of the NHPA is an appropriate time to evaluate the effectiveness of those projects, and to look toward the future. Those issues will be discussed using results from recent (2012) excavations at Fool Chief's Village (14SH305) near Topeka, Kansas. The site preserved extensive remains of an historic Kaw (Kansa) village, known from both documentary sources and oral traditions. The project was undertaken because of a Kansas Department of Transportation highway interchange expansion. It recovered information not previously known and incorporated tribal consultation, along with extensive public outreach. It is argued that those components, especially public engagement, represent the future of NHPA investigations.

Weathermon, Rick, see Skinner, Karin

Wheeler, Valerie (Emeritus Professor, California State U, Sacramento) [Session 14]. *Roots of a Well-Grounded Ethnologist: Growing Up With the Missouri Basin Project*. In considering my experiences and those of my family in the early years of the Missouri Basin Project of the River Basin Surveys, I discovered that my own long career in anthropology has been affected much more than I assumed, revealing a satisfying trajectory and order I had not thought was there. "Intergenerational legacy," a term from psychology, refers to behaviors and traumas of an earlier generation repeated in the next but can also mean behaviors and experiences that lead to good outcomes and are formative and valuable, even precious. This is an account of one archeologist's career with the MBP and its effect on his ethnologist daughter in the context of 1950s-60s American society, culture, and political economy as manifest in a singular masterwork, the River Basin Surveys.

Whitted, Jim, see Maki, David

Widga, Chris, see Mandel, Rolfe

Widga, Chris, see Wilson, Kurt

Wielenga, Libby J. C., see Dolan, Brennan

Wiewel, Adam (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) [Session 20]. *An Examination of Plains Village Storage Pit Volume*

Data. Plains archaeologists have suggested that the total storage capacity of Middle Missouri villages increased during the sixteenth through the eighteenth centuries. The number and size of subterranean storage pits are thought to have grown during these centuries, a change that indicates greater agricultural production and perhaps intensification. To better understand historical trends in pit volumes, I systematically examine excavation data from 20 Plains Village sites located in the northern half of the Middle Missouri subarea and which date from the thirteenth to the nineteenth centuries. I find significant changes through time. Mean pit volumes increased considerably from the fifteenth through the second half of the seventeenth centuries. A sharp decrease subsequently occurred during the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries. However, mean pit volumes were significantly larger during the mid- and late nineteenth century. I consider multiple explanations for these changes.

Wiley, Cynthia (National Park Service) [Session 7]. *Implementing the Results of Archeological Investigations at the High Plains Group Parks.* The High Plains Group Parks include Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site (Colorado), Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site (Colorado), and Capulin Volcano National Monument (New Mexico). Each park contributes a very different story to the history of North America: from one of the earliest known presences of humans in North America to the intersections of nations and cultures and from a single tragic moment in time to early cattle ranching. We will briefly review past archeological investigations at each of these parks and how the results have influenced park operations and the stories we tell the American people about these special places.

Willey, P. (Anthropology Department, Chico State, Chico, CA), and **William M. Bass** (Anthropology Department, University of Tennessee, Knoxville) [Session 14]. *Sullied but Unsoiled: River Basin Surveys Human Bioarchaeology at the Sully Site.* One of the River Basin Survey's (RBS) many contributions to understanding Middle Missouri Region prehistory occurred in human bioarchaeology. In the 1950s and 1960s, the RBS funded work at the Sully Site cemeteries. These efforts provided the first steps toward understanding the skeletal biology of the region's prehistoric inhabitants and established protocols for excavating other mortuary sites. The former Sully Site crew chief and a teenaged guest-worker reminisce about those days and reflect on the results of those excavations. Based on

those excavations and subsequent analyses, we consider the fruit that those efforts spawned. Techniques initiated at Sully became the standard for subsequent fieldwork at the Leavenworth, Larson, and Mobridge sites. In addition, the Sully Site mortuary and skeletal materials now form a mainstay of Middle Missouri human bioarchaeology.

Williams, Thomas, see Collins, Michael

Wilson, Kurt (Iowa State University), **John Lambert** (University of California, Davis), **Matthew G. Hill** (Iowa State University), and **Chris Widga** (East Tennessee State University) [Session 15]. *Taphonomy and Paleozoology of the Flat-Headed Peccary and Dire Wolf Assemblages from Peccary Cave, Arkansas*. Comprehensive taphonomic research, including stable isotope analyses and AMS dating, on the flat-headed peccary (*Platygonus compressus*) (NISP = ~3000, MNI = 73) and dire wolf (*Canis dirus*) (NISP = 8, MNI = 3) remains from Peccary Cave, Arkansas, provide insight on the paleoecology and extinction of these taxa. The assemblages are time-averaged accumulation of animals that died naturally in the cave between 21-18,000 years ago. Although stable isotope data suggest dire wolves preyed on peccaries, there is no evidence that wolves denned there. Peccaries in the cave consumed C3 plants year-round. Climate change accounts for extinction of these animals.

Wilson, Megan, see Wandsnider, LuAnn

Wolley Vawser, Anne (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) [Session 7]. *Late Prehistoric Archeological Sites on the southern Edge of the Black Hills in Wind Cave National Park and their relationship to Plains Bison Hunting Traditions*. Multiple inventories at Wind Cave National Park have recorded many late plains village sites on the southern edge of the Black Hills. Most of the park lies within 10 miles of Buffalo Gap, the easiest passage through the hogback that separates the plains from the hills. Following Beaver Creek through the gap would lead bison and those following them to the edge of the park, and such sites as the Sanson Site, a large village location and buffalo jump, as well as another jump and many large stone circle sites. But bison wasn't all the people were after, as the many quarry sites in the park attest. The hills also provided the long poles needed for the tipis of these highly mobile plains groups. This paper looks at what the sites at Wind Cave can tell us about the importance of this hills location so close

to the major doorway to the plains.

Wondrasek, Rob, see Lindemann, Rachel

Wood, W. Raymond (University of Missouri) [Session 20]. *Peter Garrioch: A Canadian Trader in the Northern Plains and Minnesota, 1842-1845*. Canadian trader Peter Garrioch, a free trader operating out of the Red River Settlement (in modern Manitoba), conducted several forays into American territory in the mid 1800s: traveling to Forts Clark and Pierre on the Missouri, hoping to trade legitimately in the United States; conducting a bison hunt from his home as far southwest as Devil's Lake; and leading a caravan of Red River carts up the Red River and ultimately to St. Paul in modern Minnesota, returning home in severe winter conditions. For a short time Garrioch had a trading post on the Souris River just south of the international boundary.

Wright, Kyle, see Todd, Lawrence

Wulfsuhle, Virginia (Kansas Historical Society) [Session 11]. *Creating a Community of Citizens: The Kansas Archeology Training Program*. The Kansas Archeology Training Program is a 41-year partnership between the Kansas Historical Society and the Kansas Anthropological Association. In 2015 the program was recognized by the Society for American Archaeology with the Award for Excellence in Public Education. Both tradition and innovation are instrumental in sustaining this program, which balances the dual goals of conducting archeological research and educating the public. Benefits and challenges will be discussed.

Wyckoff, Don (Oklahoma University, Retired) [Session 1]. *Archaeological Stories, Geological Facts: An Edwards Chert Conundrum*. Since the 1962 recovery of Clovis points with mammoth bones at the Domebo site, Oklahoma archaeologists recognize a blue-gray chert as coming from near Georgetown in central Texas. This late Cretaceous variety of the Edwards Formation, one of the largest Cretaceous chert-bearing deposits in the world. Long favored by Southern Plains hunter-gatherers and horticulturalists, the Georgetown material figures prominently in models of movements and trade over the region. Many caches of this material are recorded in chert-poor areas of north Texas and western Oklahoma. A recently found cache in Garvin County, Oklahoma, was first thought to be of Georgetown, but notable color variations stimulated taking the

42 pieces found in situ to the Gault Research Project Team who kindly did XRF analysis on each piece. Trace elements reveal all pieces come from an early Cretaceous Edwards member in the Callahan Divide of northwest Texas. These findings indicate all artifacts and models of prehistoric movement and trade need restudy.

Zedeno, Maria Nieves (University of Arizona) [Session 4]. *University of Arizona Research in National Parks*. In celebration of the 100th birthday of the National Park Service, this poster surveys 20 years of applied research in National Parks sponsored by the Midwest, Rocky Mountain, and Western Regional Offices of NPS. Diverse facets of this productive relationship include field archaeology, tribal ethnography, and documentary research in parks extending from the Rocky Mountain Front to the Great Lakes. Through time, this extensive body of research has led to the expansion of anthropological theory and method alongside the development of long-term partnerships and collaborative projects with Native American tribes.

Zeimens, George (Western Plains Historic Preservation Association) [Session 15]. *John Voight Chert and Quartzite: New Varieties of Hartville Uplift Tool Stone Present in a Quarry at the Powars II Paleoindian Site, Southeastern Wyoming*. Exploratory test excavations in a terrace at the Powars II site resulted in the discovery of a tool stone quarry. Both chert and quartzite in the quarry differ significantly from materials commonly referred to as Hartville Uplift chert and Spanish Diggings quartzite. Examination of exposures of iron ore deposits in the area suggest that the Voight material is a result of gossaniferous processes related to the ore bodies.

Ziska, Courtney, see Layzell, Anthony

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1992	Lincoln, NE	1952	Lincoln, NE
1991	Lawrence, KS	1951	Lincoln, NE
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1989	Sioux Falls, SD	1949	Lincoln, NE
1988	Wichita, KS	1948	Lincoln, NE
1987	Columbia, MO	1947	Lincoln, NE
1986	Denver, CO	1940	Norman, OK
1985	Iowa City, IA	1936	Mt. Vernon, IA
1984	Lincoln, NE	1932	Lincoln, NE
1983	Rapid City, SD	1931	Vermillion, SD
1982	Calgary, AB		
1981	Bismarck, ND		
1980	Iowa City, IA		
1979	Kansas City, MO		
1978	Denver, CO		
1977	Lincoln, NE		
1976	Minneapolis, MN		

Plains Anthropological Society Presidents

2016	Kacy Hollenback, Southern Methodist University
2015	Amy Bleier, State Historical Society of North Dakota
2014	Mark Mitchell, Paleocultural Research Group
2013	Mavis Greer, Greer Services
2012	Mark Miller, Wyoming State Archaeologist's Office
2011	Bob Dawe, Archaeology and Ethnology, Royal Alberta Museum
2010	William Billeck, Smithsonian Institution
2009	Lynelle Peterson, Ethnoscience, Inc.
2008	Joseph Tiffany, Mississippi Valley Archaeological Center
2007	Leland Bement, Oklahoma Archaeological Survey
2006	Marcel Kornfeld, University of Wyoming/Frison Institute
2005	Daniel Amick, Loyola University
2004	William Hartwell, Desert Research Institute
2003	Brian Reeves, Lifeways Canada, Ltd.
2002	Danny Walker, Wyoming State Archaeologist Office
2001	Lori Stanley, Luther College
2000	Joe Artz, Office of the Iowa State Archaeologist
1999	Jack Brink, Provincial Museum of Alberta
1998	Charles Reher, University of Wyoming
1997	William Lees, Oklahoma Historical Society
1996	Dennis Toom, University of North Dakota
1995	Robert Bozell, Nebraska State Historical Society
1994	Christopher Lintz, Mariah Associates
1993	Joseph Tiffany, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
1992	Adrien Hannus, Augustana College
1991	Jack Hofman, Oklahoma Archaeological Survey
1990	Mary Jane Schneider, University of North Dakota
1989	Mary Jane Schneider, University of North Dakota
1988	Susan Vehik, University of Oklahoma
1987	Susan Vehik, University of Oklahoma
1986	Duane Anderson, University of Iowa
1985	Thomas Witty, Kansas State Historical Society
1984	Leigh Sims, Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature
1983	Amy Harvey, Stephens College
1982	Douglas Parks, Mary College
1981	Larry Loendorf, University of North Dakota
1980	Leslie Davis, Montana State University
1979	Richard Jantz, University of Tennessee
1978	Michael Wilson, University of Calgary
1977	Fred Schneider, University of North Dakota

1976	Henry Hamilton, Missouri Archaeological Society
1975	Dale Henning, University of Nebraska
1974	George Frison, University of Wyoming
1973	David Gradwohl, Iowa State University
1972	Richard Krause, University of Missouri
1971	Waldo Wedel, Smithsonian Institution
1970	Waldo Wedel, Smithsonian Institution
1969	Waldo Wedel, Smithsonian Institution

Distinguished Service Award Recipients

2015	Donna C. Roper
2013	Joseph A. Tiffany
2012	F.A. Calabrese
2011	Richard A. Krause
2010	Leslie B. Davis
2009	Patricia O'Brien
2007	Thomas Witty
2006	Stanley Ahler
2005	Dale Henning
2004	Thomas Kehoe
2003	Mary Jane Schneider and Frederick Schneider
2002	Don Wyckoff
2001	James Gunnerson and Delores Gunnerson
1999	Richard Forbis
1998	David Gradwohl
1997	Larry Tomsyck and Janice Tomsyck
1995	George Frison
1994	Robert Bell
1993	William Mayer-Oakes
1992	Raymond Wood
1991	Waldo Wedel and Mildred Mott Wedel

Native American Scholarship Recipients

- 2015 John Reynolds, Rosebud Sioux Tribe (St. Cloud State University)
- 2014 Justin Lund, Navajo Nation, University of Oklahoma
- 2013 Melanie McKay-Cody, Chickamauga Cherokee, University of Kansas
- 2012 Royce Freeman, Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara Nations, University of Oklahoma
- 2011 Michael B. Catches Enemy, Oglala Nation, St. Cloud State University
- 2010 Donna Longhorn, Delaware, University of Oklahoma
- 2009 Brad Kroupa, Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara Nations, University of Indiana
- 2008 Wilena Old Person, Yakama/Blackfeet, University of Montana
- 2007 Brenda Covington, Colville/Spokane, University of Montana
- 2006 Jason Hale, Prairie Band Potawatomi, Washburn
- 2005 La Rae Buckskin, Shoshone-Bannock, University of Idaho
- 2004 Gloria McCarty, Muscogee Creek, University of Oklahoma
- 2002 Julie Bartlett, Oglala Lakota, University of Winnipeg
- 2001 Laura Cocker, Manitoba Métis Federation, University of Winnipeg & Jana Vee Cornelius-Baird, Seminole/Creek, University of Oklahoma
- 2000 Claudette Rocan, Métis, University of Winnipeg & Martin Earring, Minneconju-Oglala, Cheyenne River Sioux, University of South Dakota
- 1999 Rebecca Amen, Omaha Tribe, University of Nebraska—Lincoln
- 1998 Paulette Steeves, Cree/Cherokee/Micmac, University of Arkansas & Jacquelin St. Clair, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, University of Wyoming
- 1997 Florence Whitehorse-Taylor, Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, University of Oklahoma, Alix Reynolds, Manitoba Métis Federation, University of Winnipeg & Shanna Olinger, Yankton Sioux Tribe, Montana State University
- 1996 Evelyn Siegfried, Big Cree Band, University of Calgary
- 1995 Michelle Fox, Red Lake Chippewa, University of North Dakota
- 1994 Dawn Makes Strong Move, Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, University of South Dakota

Student Paper Award Recipients

2015	Whitney A. Goodwin, Southern Methodist University
2014	Adam Wiewel, University of Arkansas
2013	Sarah Wolff, University of Arizona
2012	Elsa Perry, University of Lethbridge
2011	William Reitze, University of Arizona
2010	Kacy Hollenback, University of Arizona & Travis Hill, Colorado State University
2009	Maureen Boyle, Indiana University, Wendi Field Murray, University of Arizona & Brigid Grund, University of Colorado
2008	Jeremy Planteen, University of Wyoming & Shana Wolff, Laramie County Community College
2007	Naomi Ollie, Colorado State University & Sarah Trabert, Kansas State University
2006	Michael Jordan, University of Oklahoma & Jayme Job, Minnesota State University—Moorhead
2005	Patti Kinnear, University of Colorado & Tomasin Playford, University of Manitoba
2004	Raven Carper, University of Montana
2003	Lucy Burris, Colorado State University
2002	Jodi Jacobson, University of Tennessee
2001	Charles Egeland, Colorado State University & Chad Goings, University of Arkansas
2000	Paula Renaud, University of Wyoming
1999	Rhonda Fair, University of Oklahoma
1998	Jesse Ballenger, University of Oklahoma
1997	Susan Tanner, University of Nebraska
1995	Bruce Low, University of Saskatchewan
1992	Elizabeth Miller, University of Nebraska
1990	Jeffrey Huebner, University of Texas-Austin
1986	Judith Habicht-Mauche, Harvard University

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Time	Missouri	Niobrara	Platte	Salon A	Salon B/C	Lincoln Ballroom	University	Arbor	Husker
Wed AM/ PM	Missouri River and Lincoln Archeology Tours								
Wed Eve						Early Bird	Registration		
Thur AM	3 Landscapes	2 Leary Site	1 Paleoindian and Archaic		4 Posters -Historic		Registration	Vendors and Books	Student Lunch
Thur PM	6 Invisible Genealogies	5 UWAR-On The Shelf	7 NPS Centennial		8 Posters- General		Registration	Vendors and Books	
Thur Eve	Nebraska History Museum Reception and Pub Tour								
Fri AM	12 Student Papers	9 Anthropology	11 Outreach	10 Woodland	13 Posters-Paleoindian and Archaic		Registration	Vendors and Books	Student Lunch
Fri PM		15 Late Pleistocene Geoaheology	16 Donna Roper	14 River Basin Surveys	17 Student Poster 18 Posters-Woodland		Registration	Vendors and Books	Business Meeting
Fri Eve						Banquet			
Sat AM	21 Descendent Communities	19 Mountains and Western Regions	20 Post-Contact					Vendors and Books	
Sat PM	State Capitol and Homestead National Monument Tours								