

80TH ANNUAL  
PLAINS ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY CONFERENCE



OCTOBER 18–21, 2023  
RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA



### **CONFERENCE HOSTS**

South Dakota State Historical Society Archaeological Research Center

### **CONFERENCE COMMITTEE**

Cassie Vogt

Katherine Lamie

Joseph B. Jones

Fidel Martinez-Greer

### **CONFERENCE SUPPORT & VOLUNTEERS**

Chris Johnston (PAS Treasurer Extraordinaire)

Angela Collins (PAS Webmaster) & Alison Hadley (PAS Membership)

University of South Dakota, Vermillion, SD

Augustana University, Sioux Falls, SD

U.S. Forest Service Black Hills National Forest

Vantage Point Solutions

South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office

South Dakota Archaeological Society

City of Deadwood Historic Preservation Office

Jeff Shelton (Hay Camp Brewing Company Negotiator)

Visit Rapid City

Journey Museum

## CONFERENCE LOGO

The 80<sup>th</sup> Annual Plains Anthropological Conference logo is a 2017 painting created by Oglala/Sicangu artist, Martin Red Bear. Red Bear's art and this particular piece, entitled "Stars," is inspired by his culture and contemporary societies. An adjunct instructor for Oglala Lakota College, Red Bear works in acrylic, watercolor, and mixed media on canvas, paper, and tanned hides. He resides in Rapid City with his wife, Ida Red Bear. In March 2022, South Dakota State Historical Society Archaeological Research Center Conference Committee members first met Mr. and Mrs. Red Bear while they were in the process of painting a newly installed canvas tipi cover at the Journey Museum. In reaching out to Martin and reviewing his impressive portfolio of digitized images, the 2023 conference hosts were struck by his powerful combination of traditional Native American iconography and contemporary Great Plains cultural expression. It was difficult to choose a single logo from so many of Martin's vivid and colorful pieces.

Be sure to stop by Martin and Ida's vendor booth!

## PROGRAM PRINTING

Thank you to the **U.S Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District** and the **U.S. Bureau of Reclamation** for supporting this year's Plains Anthropological Society Conference by sponsoring the printing of this conference program and additional conference information and scheduling materials. What a *dam* good outreach opportunity!



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of Engineers®**  
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— BUREAU OF —  
**RECLAMATION**

## CONFERENCE SPONSORS



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**KLJ Engineering**



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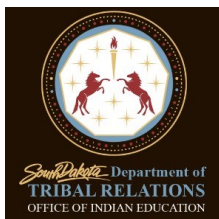
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## **CONFERENCE VENDORS & BOOTHS**

South Dakota Archaeological Research Center

South Dakota Archaeological Society

South Dakota State Historical Society Press

University of Utah Press

U.S. Forest Service Black Hills National Forest

Augustana University Archaeology Lab

KLJ Engineering

Martin & Ida Red Bear (2023 Logo Artist)

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University of South Dakota Graduate Admissions

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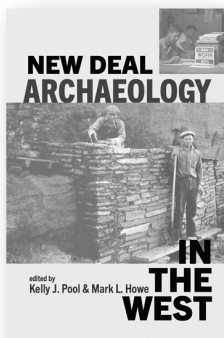
Wichita State University

West River History Conference & Path Books

Paul Horsted (Photographer/Author)

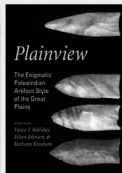
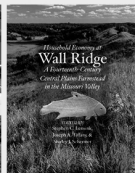
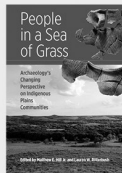
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Membership to the **South Dakota Archaeological Society** provides a quarterly newsletter, the annual journal *South Dakota Archaeology*, as well as irregular announcements, participation in some archaeological digs, and voting rights at the annual meeting. Stop by the South Dakota Archaeological Society Plains Conference vendor booth to sign up as a member!

Or contact SDAS Treasurer Aaron Mayer at Augustana University  
Archaeology Laboratory for additional information:

[amayer@augie.edu](mailto:amayer@augie.edu)

Reach out to SDAS Newsletter Editor Katherine Lamie at the  
SD Archaeological Research Center with submissions  
(large or small, exciting or lame):

[Katie.Lamie@state.sd.us](mailto:Katie.Lamie@state.sd.us)



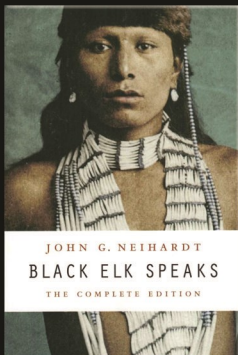
# Art of the Lakota

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## **PLAINS ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING CODE OF CONDUCT**

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

Harassment is defined as verbal, written, or physical conduct—whether online or in-person—related to one's protected-class identity that unreasonably interferes with an individual's work or academic performance or creates an intimidating or hostile work, educational, or living environment. Sexual harassment specifically refers to an attempted or actual sexual act directed against another person, without the affirmative consent of the person, including instances where the person is incapable of giving consent. Sexual harassment includes any verbal, physical, or visual conduct of a sexual nature that is unwelcome and offensive to the recipient such that it impairs the recipient's ability to fully participate, enjoy, or engage in PAC events. Discrimination occurs when an individual suffers an adverse consequence on the basis of a protected-class identity. Unacceptable behavior at a PAC event also includes physical or verbal abuse, intimidation, bullying, threats, efforts to annoy others, stalking, pushing, shoving or use of any physical force whatsoever against any person that creates a disturbance that is disruptive or dangerous, or creates reasonable apprehension in a person. Discussion of opposing or different viewpoints is appropriate when conducted in a respectful tone and manner that avoids personal attacks.

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

### **If You Have Been Harassed or Assaulted:**

For immediate help, call 911. Local police can accompany you to a hospital or health center. There is no time limit on making a police report, and filing a report does not mean you have to press a criminal case.

The National Sexual Assault Hotline 1-800-656-HOPE or the National Sexual Violence Resource Center 1-877-739-3895 can also connect you with local resources. Universities also often offer free counseling or other places to anonymously discuss sexual assault and harassment.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### Welcome to Rapid City, SD!

Rapid City is located at the base of the central Black Hills, an *Island in the Plains* that offers a variety of tourist attractions and recreational opportunities. The city itself has a vibrant historic downtown, a network of hiking trails and bike paths along Rapid Creek, and a thriving local and indigenous art community. Access to the Black Hills National Forest is roughly 15 minutes from downtown Rapid City and many National Park Service sites are located within 100 miles. Consider staying a day or two extra to explore!

For over 12,000 years, generations of indigenous people have called the Black Hills home. *Oceti Sakowin* [oh-CHEH-tee shaw-KOH-we] means “Seven Council Fires” and refers collectively to the Lakota, Dakota, and Nakota people, who revere the sacred Black Hills as “Paha Sapa”. Nine Tribal Nations currently share South Dakota’s geography and many other indigenous groups, including the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara (Three Affiliated Tribes), maintain close ties to their ancestral lands in South Dakota. While traveling in the Black Hills and across South Dakota, be respectful of this awe-inspiring natural and cultural landscape and be aware of the ongoing effects of historic tragedies, but also be sure to recognize the power of resistance and resilience.

### Ethics and Inclusion Policy Statement

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

### Conference Venue

The Holiday Inn Rapid City Downtown– Rushmore Convention Center is located at 505 N. 5th Street, Rapid City, SD 57701. The hotel is a convenient short walk from downtown Rapid City and includes a fitness room, pool, on-site dining options, and some business services, such as a printer, copier, and scanner. With advanced notice, the conference hotel also provides transportation to and from the airport, and even to local points of interest, all for a small fee.

## **Airport Transportation**

Rapid City Regional Airport is located approximately 20 minutes from the Holiday Inn. Transportation options to and from the airport include:

1. Holiday Inn Convention Center shuttle (\$12/person, one-way): call 1-605-348-4000 when you land and/or book your shuttle to the airport at the front desk before you checkout.
2. Rapid Shuttle: 605-399-9999
3. Lyft
4. Uber
5. Rental cars:
  - Hertz: 605-393-0160
  - Budget: 605-393-0488
  - National or Alamo Rental Car: 605-393-2664
  - Avis Rental Car: 605-393-0740 (Discount code courtesy of Visit Rapid City: G975000)
  - Enterprise Rental Car: 605-393-4311

## **Parking**

Parking fees at the Holiday Inn are included in the Hotel Services Fee, which is part of your room booking. Adjacent off-site parking is also available at no charge to all conference attendees.

## **Registration**

The registration and information table is located in the Holiday Inn atrium. It will be open on Wednesday, October 18, from 4-8pm; Thursday, October 19, from 8am-4pm; Friday, October 20, 9am-4pm; and Saturday, October 21, 8-10am (to account for the joint South Dakota Archaeological Society meeting). The registration desk may be closed during lunch breaks. A limited amount of conference merchandise will be available for purchase at the registration desk.

## **Sessions**

All paper and poster sessions will be in the Dakota Ballrooms: Salons A, B, and C on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

## **Vendors**

A wide variety of vendor booths will be stationed in the hotel's Black Hills Ballroom (follow the signage from the atrium) on Thursday, October 19 and Friday, October 20 from 8am-4pm. Vendors will be allowed access to the room for set-up starting Wednesday, October 18, from 4-8pm. However, vendor booths will not be accessible to conference attendees until Thursday, October 19 at 8am. All vendor booths will be taken down Friday, October 20 starting at 4pm.

### **Conference Merchandise**

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

### **Smart Phone App**

The Plains Conference 2023 schedule is available on a mobile app for your Android and iPhone smart phones. Download PAC 2023. If you have a previous version of the app, you will still need to download the newest version when it becomes available, as the old app will not update.

### **Breaks and Refreshments**

Complimentary coffee, tea, water, and additional beverages will be provided in the hotel atrium/pre-convene area during mid-morning and mid-afternoon breaks on Thursday and Friday. Mid-morning breaks will feature an assortment of continental breakfast items, while the mid-afternoon break will feature snack and dessert options. Note that Saturday morning refreshments will be served starting at 8:30am, which will allow mingling prior to the three poster presentation sessions in the salons.

### **ATTENTION SESSION MODERATORS:**

Session moderators are responsible for uploading/confirming the upload of all the presentations scheduled within their session and/or assisting with the final installation of all the poster presentations within their session. A laptop computer **will** be provided by the SD Archaeological Research Center for use in each of the three salons. Projectors will also be available in each of the three salons. Make sure to arrive with enough time before your session to check your equipment (either prior to the start of the morning sessions or during the lunch break for afternoon sessions). Session moderators must adhere to the presentation schedule and keep presenters on time. Please give each presenter a two-minute warning before the end of their allotted time slot. All papers are 20 minutes in length. If a presenter is a “no show” the session moderator will call a break for the appropriate amount of time. We ask all moderators to remind all attendees to silence their cell phones.

### **ATTENTION PAPER PRESENTERS:**

Presentations must be uploaded prior to your session in one of two ways. The **preferred** method is to upload your presentation at the registration table during your registration. If this is not feasible, your presentation must be loaded onto the session computer in the AM before sessions start

(8-9am) or during the lunch break (11:40am-1pm) prior to the start of the PM sessions. A podium and a handheld cordless microphone will be available for use by presenters in each of the three salons.

### **ATTENTION POSTER PRESENTERS:**

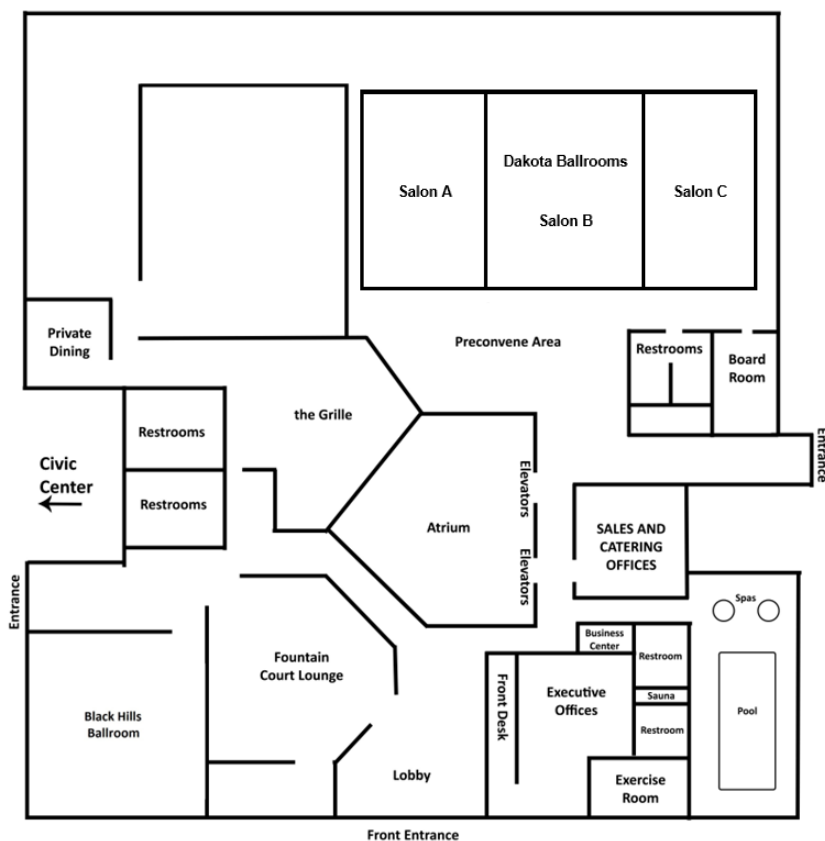
The conference organizers anticipate that many poster presenters will be traveling to the conference with their posters rolled-up and tubed, whether via airplane or cramped vehicle. With this in mind, the hotel's private dining room (located behind the hotel restaurant) will serve as a poster-prep and storage hub. The SD Archaeological Research Center will have staff on hand to help prepare posters for presentations and **will** provide foam board and adhesive for poster set-up. The hotel has approved the use of self-adhesive command-strips (also provided) to temporarily affix posters to the wall against their foam board backing. Session moderators and additional staff volunteers will be available to help poster presenters hang and level their posters prior to the poster sessions. Student poster presenters should arrive in Salon B over the Thursday lunch break to hang their posters. Historic poster presenters should arrive in Salon B over the Friday lunch break to hang their posters. Poster presenters scheduled for Saturday morning can hang their posters in the salons between 8-8:45am. The hotel's private dining room can be accessed from 8am-4pm Thursday and Friday for any poster supply needs. As a reminder, all posters should be no larger than 36" x 48".

# HOTEL MAP



AN IHG® HOTEL

Rapid City -  
Rushmore Plaza



## SCHEDULE SUMMARY

### Academic & Retail

	Dakota Ballrooms			Black Hills Ballroom
	Salon A (Left)	Salon B (Center)	Salon C (Right)	
Thursday Morning	Student Paper Competition ----- I Got the Job?!	[Mega] Fauna	Fort Meade's Soapsuds Row Symposium ----- More Forts!	Vendors
Thursday Afternoon	Trends ----- Site Structure	Student Poster Competition	Historic Archaeology	
Friday Morning	Geospatial	Native American Iconography ----- Plains Biographic Art Symposium	Pottery	
Friday Afternoon	South Dakota	Historic Posters ----- Lithics	Material Culture & Cultural Change ----- Oklahoma!	
Saturday Morning	Hell Gap Posters Symposium	Collections & Methods Posters	Prehistoric Posters	
				----

### Business

	Event	Location	Time
Wednesday	Board Meeting	Hotel Board Room	6-9pm
Friday	Business Meeting	Dakota Ballroom Salon C	4-5pm
Friday	Board Meeting		5-6pm

### & Pleasure

	Event	Location	Time
Wednesday	Field Trip: Badlands	Meet at Hotel Lobby	7am-5pm
	Field Trip: Black Hills	Meet at Hotel Lobby	7am-5:30pm
	Early Bird Party	Hay Camp Brewing Co.*	6-9pm
Thursday	Thursday Reception	Journey Museum**	6:30-8:30pm
Friday	Friday Banquet & Speaker	Dakota Ballroom Salon B	6:30-9pm
Saturday	Field Trip: Deadwood	Meet at Hotel Lobby	1-5:30pm

\* Some complimentary transportation available, meet in hotel lobby. Otherwise, 0.7-mile walk.

\*\* Limited complimentary transportation available, meet in hotel lobby. Otherwise, 0.3-mile walk.



## **CONFERENCE SNAPSHOT**

### **WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18**

Pre-Conference Field Trips: Badlands & Black Hills

PAS Board Meeting 6-9pm

Early Bird Party at Hay Camp Brewing Company 6-9pm

### **THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19**

Student Paper and Poster Competition Sessions (see schedule)

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

Student Lunch Workshop 11:20am-1pm

Pipestone Carving Demonstration 2:30-4pm (see schedule)

Vendor Booths 8am-4pm

Reception at the Journey Museum 6:30-8:30pm

### **FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20**

Paper and Poster Sessions 9:20am-3:40pm (see schedule)

Vendor Booths 8am-4pm

PAS Business Meeting 4-5pm

PAS Board Meeting 5-6pm

Cash Bar 5-6:30pm (Hotel Atrium)

Banquet with Awards and Keynote Speaker Paul Horsted 6:30-9pm

### **SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21**

Poster Sessions 9-11am (see schedule)

Post-Conference Field Trip: Deadwood

South Dakota Archaeological Society Annual Meeting (Off-site)

## KEYNOTE SPEAKER

### Paul Horsted



Paul in the process of re-photographing a William Henry Jackson photo site in Grand Teton National Park.

#### About Paul

Paul's been a photographer for 40 years, starting with his high school newspaper and yearbook, quickly graduating to weekly and daily newspapers, and as an independent photographer the past 30 years. He has shot news, features, sports, weddings, advertising, landscape, wildlife and more.

His passion now is locating the sites of historic images so he can precisely "re-photograph" them. He has done this around the Black Hills, Dakotas and in National Parks across the USA. Paul likes to learn about history, and to satisfy his curiosity about what he'll find at these places after 100 years or more. He loves speaking to groups about the beauty and history he's found in his projects.

His wife (and book designer) Camille Riner and Paul founded Dakota Photographic LLC in 1990. Their publishing imprint is called Golden Valley Press, in honor of the "golden valley" where gold was discovered in the Black Hills in 1874, not far from where they live near Custer, S.D. To date

they have published 5 coffee-table books on "the Beauty of Today, the History of Yesterday".

Since they published their first book "Exploring with Custer" more than 10 years ago, each book's sales have made the one which followed a possibility, and then a reality. Sometimes Paul jokes at book signings that "your purchase goes right into the gas tank for the next book", but he says that this is almost literally true — and that he and Camille are very appreciative of their readers.

Plains Anthropological Society members would also be delighted to know that Paul and Camille first met on a volunteer archaeological dig run by former South Dakota State Archaeologist Bob Alex *long ago* on the Belle Fourche River. Recently, Paul volunteered at Linea Sundstrom's Fort Meade Soapsuds Row excavation project. More about Paul can be found at his website: <https://www.paulhorsted.com/>

### **Keynote Presentation**

Paul's Friday evening banquet keynote presentation will focus on the Revised 4th Edition of his classic book *Exploring with Custer* and on other historic topics and images of the Black Hills. According to Paul, his work does not aim to glorify Custer and has evolved over the years to embrace a diversity of perspectives. The recently revised book includes a personal reflection by Lakota scholar Jace DeCory on the sacredness of the Black Hills and the expedition's disastrous outcome for the Lakota. Ms. DeCory, a member of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe and pioneer of Black Hills State University's American Indian Studies program, passed away shortly after contributing her piece to the revised book. Importantly, Paul's adventures in re-photographing the sites of the 1874 expedition photographs also show how development is threatening the ecological and historical treasures of the Black Hills.

Paul will be selling and signing his books during the banquet. He has also graciously donated four of his books to the conference efforts! Two of the books will be auctioned off at the registration table to benefit the Plains Anthropological Society, while the other two will be complimentary door-prizes at the banquet following Paul's presentation! Your banquet registration serves to qualify you for the door-prize drawing!

## **DAILY STRUCTURE & ADDITIONAL INFO**

### **WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18**

#### **Pre-Conference Tours (Meet in Hotel Lobby at 7am)**

##### **7:00am to 5:00pm Badlands & Pine Ridge Reservation**

Description: Participants will travel through the Badlands and stop to take in some of the amazing views on their way to visit the archives at Oglala Lakota College and Thunder Valley Community Development Center, an organization that's aiming to reincorporate traditional Lakota values and lifeways into their community. Both organizations are located on the Pine Ridge Reservation. In addition to these stops, the group will be joined by archaeologist Adrien Hannus, who will provide a tour of the Ray Long Site at Angostura Reservoir. This will be a full day tour that will require several hours of driving. Transportation will be in 12-passenger vans. Tour stops will be at both indoor and outdoor locations, so participants should dress appropriately. A brown-bag lunch and extra water will be provided.

##### **7:00am to 5:30pm Black Hills Archaeological Sites**

Description: A unique opportunity to get a "behind the scenes" tour of several unique sites in the Black Hills with Black Hills National Forest archaeologists and rock art scholar Linea Sundstrom. Sites include Craven Canyon (an NRHP-Listed rock art site), Miller Cabin (built in 1879, one of the oldest standing structures in the Black Hills), and Pe'Sla (a TCP and cultural landscape in the heart of the Black Hills). Transportation will be in either 12-passenger vans or Suburbans. This will be a full day tour that will require extensive hiking in remote locations. Participants should bring appropriate outdoor gear, a backpack for personal supplies, snacks, and a water bottle. A brown-bag lunch and extra water will be provided.

#### **Registration**

The registration and information table is located in the Holiday Inn atrium. It will be open on Wednesday, October 18, from 4-8pm.

#### **PAS Board Meeting**

The Wednesday evening PAS Board Meeting will take place in the hotel's Board Room from 6:00-9:00pm.

#### **Early Bird Party**

The Early Bird Party will be held from 6:00-9:00pm off-site at Hay Camp Brewing Company, located at 601 Kansas City Street in Rapid City. Hay Camp includes a unique refurbished atmosphere and specializes in hand-crafted small batch ales as Rapid City's first production brewery. Complimentary heavy hors d'oeuvres will be served and conference attendees

will be provided with two free beverage tickets each.

The conference hosts will be coordinating some transportation to the Early Bird Party from the conference hotel lobby, and back. Hay Camp Brewing Company is also accessible via a moderate walk (0.7-miles one-way) from the conference hotel, and there are plenty of options for “pub crawling” through downtown on the way back to the hotel.

## **THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19**

### **Registration**

The registration and information table is located in the Holiday Inn atrium. It will be open on Thursday, October 19, from 8am-4pm.

### **Vendors**

A wide variety of vendor booths will be stationed in the hotel’s Black Hills Ballroom (follow the signage from the atrium) on Thursday, October 19 from 8am-4pm.

### **Paper and Poster Presentations 9am-4pm (see schedule)**

### **Student Paper Competition**

Three student papers will be presented Thursday morning, October 18, in Salon A as part of Session 1A from 9-10am. The Student Paper Award encourages and recognizes students who present and publish professional quality papers at the annual Plains Conference. All students attending the Plains Conference are invited to compete for this annual award. Separate undergraduate and graduate student awards will be granted. The award is a cash payment of \$300 to undergraduates and \$400 to graduate students with the potential for invitation to submit the paper for publication in *Plains Anthropologist* in some cases. The winner(s) will be announced at the Friday evening conference banquet, to which all competition participants will receive one complimentary ticket.

### **Student Lunch Workshop**

This informal opportunity is available to students over Thursday’s lunch break from 11:20am-1pm in Salon A. Dr. Carlton Shield Chief Gover from Indiana University and Dr. Emily Van Alst from Washington State University will serve as invited lecturers and lead an interactive discussion on “Indigenous Archaeology: Decolonizing Theory and Practice.” The PAS Student Affairs Committee will be sponsoring the student lunch, which has been organized by Robbyn McKellop of Wichita State University, the Chair of the Student Affairs Committee.

## **Student Poster Competition**

Fourteen student posters will be presented Thursday afternoon, October 18, in Salon B as part of Session 5 from 1:20-3:20pm. All student posters must be no larger than 36" x 48". The first author of each poster submission will be contacted in advance of the conference to see if they would like a complimentary banquet ticket. The winner(s) will be announced at the conference banquet.

## **Pipestone Carving Demonstration 2:30-4pm (see schedule)**



Jessica Arkeketa is a member of the Jiwere Nut'achi (Otoe-Missouria) Tribe and is also Muscogee Creek. Originally from Oklahoma, she works as a park ranger at Pipestone National Monument doing outreach with Indigenous youth while facilitating their connections with the site - an ancestral homeland for many people. Please pop into the Hotel Board Room to meet Jessica and watch her carving demonstration!

## **Evening Reception**

Thursday evening's conference reception will be hosted at Rapid City's Journey Museum from 6:30-8:30pm. The museum is located a short walk from the hotel at 222 New York Street. Complimentary heavy hors d'oeuvres will be served and conference attendees will be provided with one free beverage ticket each. Additional beverages can be purchased at the Museum's cash bar. All the galleries will be open to conference attendees during the reception, including extensive exhibits on geology, paleontology, archaeology, local history, and the Sioux Indian Museum's historic and contemporary art collections (managed by the U.S. Department of the Interior Indian Arts and Crafts Board).

The conference hosts will be coordinating a limited amount of transportation to and from the Thursday evening reception at the Journey Museum. The Journey Museum is located only 0.3-miles from the conference hotel, so many may choose to undertake this easy stroll. However, transportation will be available as needed via standard vehicles for those conference attendees who are unable to make the short walk.

## **FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20**

### **Registration**

The registration and information table is located in the Holiday Inn atrium. It will be open on Friday, October 20, from 9am-4pm.

### **Vendors**

A wide variety of vendor booths will be stationed in the hotel's Black Hills

Ballroom (follow the signage from the atrium) on and Friday, October 20 from 8am-4pm. Vendors will start packing up their booths at 4pm.

### **Paper and Poster Presentations 9:20am-4pm (see schedule)**

#### **PAS Business Meeting**

The Friday evening PAS Business Meeting will take place in Salon C from 4-5pm.

#### **PAS Board Meeting**

The Friday evening PAS Board Meeting will take place in Salon C from 5-6pm.

#### **Evening Banquet**

Prior to the Friday evening banquet activities, a cash bar will be available starting at 5pm in the hotel atrium. At 6:30pm, Salon B will be open for banquet seating in preparation for dinner and the cash bar will be moved into that space. A plated banquet meal will be served around 6:45pm, however there will be extra seating available at the back of the room for those conference attendees who wish to attend the awards and keynote speaker presentation without purchasing a banquet meal. Formal announcements and awards are scheduled for 7:30pm, while keynote speaker Paul Horsted will begin his presentation around 8pm.

### **SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21**

#### **Registration**

The registration and information table is located in the Holiday Inn atrium. It will be open on Saturday, October 21, from 8-10am, mainly to account for the joint South Dakota Archaeological Society meeting.

#### **Poster Presentations 9-11am (see schedule)**

#### **Post-Conference Tour (Meet in Hotel Lobby at 1pm)**

##### **1:00 to 5:30pm Historic Deadwood**

Description: This afternoon tour will bring participants to historic Deadwood for a look inside the archives of the Deadwood Historic Preservation Office with Archivist Mike Runge as well as the unique opportunity to tour the Brothel Deadwood Museum on the site of the historic Shasta Rooms brothel, which operated from 1876 to 1980. To accommodate the small spaces, the tour will split into two groups and spend an hour at each location before switching with the other group. The brothel-portion of the tour contains adult content but is not graphic. Transportation to and from Deadwood will be in 12-passanger vans. No meals are included with this



tour. If participants have their own transportation, they are more than welcome to stay in Deadwood after the tours to explore and have fun.

### **South Dakota Archaeological Society Annual Meeting**

Those SDAS members who are planning to attend the society's annual meeting on Saturday afternoon at the SD Archaeological Research Center are also welcome to register to attend only the Saturday morning conference poster sessions. Additional information is available at the registration table. The annual meeting will begin at 1pm at the SD Archaeological Research Center, which is located at 937 East North Street, Suite 201. A short business meeting and Treasurer's Report is scheduled for around 1:30pm.

## PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

### THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19

#### Salon A: Session 1

**Moderator: Megan Ostrenga**

##### **1A. Student Paper Award Competition**

**9:00-9:20** Kelsey Hoppes: *Lost in the Details: Investigating a Multi-cultural Community in Northeastern Nebraska through Attribute-Based Pottery Analysis*

**9:20-9:40** Lisa Brazelton: *Symbolism of Tasunka, the Horse, in Lakota Language Revitalization and Resilience*

**9:40-10:00** Donald Andrews: *Painted Quartzite Quarry Strategy, Black Mesa Oklahoma*

**10:00-10:20** **BREAK**

##### **1B. I Got the Job?!**

**10:20-10:40** Elizabeth Wilk, Steven Katz, & Addison Kimmel: *I Got the Job! Now What?*

#### Salon B: Session 2

**Moderator: Danny Kenyon**

##### **[Mega] Faunal Analysis**

**9:20-9:40** Steven R. Holen & Kathleen Holen: *Impact Notches on Megafaunal Limb Bones: Hammerstone Versus Carnivore Tooth Notch Shapes and Their Importance for Studying Human Behavior*

**9:40-10:00** Leland Bement: *Paleoindian Cuisine at the Bull Creek Site, Oklahoma Panhandle*

**10:00-10:20** **BREAK**

- 10:20-10:40** Cherie Haury-Artz: *Hunting Practices and the Utilization of Animal Resources at Mill Creek Sites in Northwest Iowa*
- 10:40-11:00** Abigail Fisher: *Old Dogs, New Tricks: Testing Historic Observations of Native Dogs Using Stable Isotope Analysis on the Northern Plains*

**Salon C: Session 3**

**Moderator: Phyllis Johnson**

**3A. Fort Meade's Soapsuds Row Symposium**

**Organizer: Linea Sundstrom**

- 9:00-9:20** Brenda Shierts: *Fort Meade Soapsuds Row: The Beginning*
- 9:20-9:40** Linea Sundstrom: *Laundry List: Assessing the Lives of Laundresses at a Frontier Cavalry Post*
- 9:40-10:00** Aaron Mayer: *Domestic Foodways and Subsistence Evidence at Fort Meade's Soapsuds Row (39MD45)*

**10:00-10:20** **BREAK**

**3B. More Forts!**

- 10:20-10:40** Jennifer Banks and Nolan Johnson: *Public Archeology at Fort Atkinson, NE*
- 10:40-11:00** Danny Walker, John Laughlin, Carolyn Buff, & David Eckles: *2013 Archaeological Investigations at the Post at Platte Bridge (48NA867), Natrona County, Wyoming*

## THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 19

### Salon A: Session 4

Moderator: Alec Anton

#### **4A. Research Trends & Shifts**

- 1:20-1:40** Kacy Hollenback & Sarah Trabert: *Recent Trends in North American Great Plains Archaeological Research*
- 1:40-2:00** Kevin McGeough & Shawn Bubel: *The Specter of “Hunter-Gatherers” and the Case of Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump*
- 2:00-2:20** **BREAK**

#### **4B. Concepts of Site Structure & Use**

- 2:20-2:40** Jason LaBelle, Kelton Meyer, & Aleah Kuhr: *Forest Canyon Pass: Ancient Crossroads of the Southern Rocky Mountains of Colorado*
- 2:40-3:00** Paul Sanders & Todd Surovell: *Conjoined Artifacts from the La Prele Mammoth Site (48CO1401), Wyoming*
- 3:00-3:20** Joe Artz: *Alluvial Depositional Synchronicity and Site Use Continuity at Two Late Archaic through Late Precontact Sites in Northwest Iowa*

### Salon B: Session 5

Moderator: Aaron Mayer

#### **Student Poster Award Competition**

**1:20-3:20**

Jaimie Adams: *Evaluating Close-Range Photogrammetry Methods: The 3D Reconstruction of Trinchera Cave Rock Art Panels*

Myriah Allen: *Ceramics of the Cross Bar Ranch: A Technical Study Utilizing pXRF*

Dylan Allen, Ayla Alves Borges, Shawna Fitzwater, Sherridan Franklin, Katie Olive, Abby Vaughn, Bob Hoard, & Blair Schneider: *Revisiting a 150 Year Old Cold Case: Utilizing Non-invasive Geophysics to Search for the Bender Family Homestead (Site 14LB24)*

Lisa Brazelton: *Navigating Controversies in Hemp Cultivation—Lessons from Pine Ridge and Rural Alabama*

Brandie Bundy, Makenzie Hofer, Anna Marker, Kylie Roth, Gabriella Salazar, Cory Claussen, Ethan Anderson, Annie Anderson, Christopher Lynn, Eric Shattuck, Jessica Perrotte, & Saige Kelmelis: *Down with the Sickness: Qualitative Study of 'Tattoo Flu' Symptoms, Causative Factors, and Impact on Future Tattoos in South Dakota*

K.M. Carter & Crystal Dozier: *Microfossil Analysis of a Great Bend Aspect Grinding Stone*

Grace DuVall: *Traditions in the Face of Shifting Ideology in Tunisia and Iran*

Kaitlyn Jacobs & Arland Wallace: *Site Formation Processes at Etzanoa (14CO3): Preliminary Geoarchaeological Flotation Investigation*

Siofra Lynch: *Gendered Representation of Popular Archaeology: Pictorial Analysis of Archaeology Magazine (1948-2020)*

Robbyn McKellop & Douglas Kressly: *Assessment of Caddo Ceramics Within the Great Bend Aspect*

Bailey Pelletier: *Overview of Wolf Willow*

Jeremiah Perkins: *What is There to Learn from Contact Period Glass Beads?*

Sarah Pocha-Tait: *What the Fort? An Overview of the 2021-2023 Field Seasons at Fort Carlton*

Makayla Williams: *Green Blades: Introductory Analysis of Bijou Hills Quartzite from Site 21RK82*

## **Salon C: Session 6**

**Moderator: Danny Kenyon**

### **Historic Archaeology**

- 1:20-1:40** David Williams, Matt Reed, and MaKenzie Coufal: *The Massacre Canyon Oral Tradition and Archeology Project*
- 1:40-2:00** Nolan Johnson: *2023 Field Work at Massacre Canyon Nebraska*
- 2:00-2:20** **BREAK**
- 2:20-2:40** Fidel Martinez-Greer: *A Multidisciplinary Approach for Relocating a Historic Burlington & Missouri Railroad Roundhouse in Deadwood, SD*
- 2:40-3:00** Mike West: *Historical Artifact Student Projects in the Metallurgical Engineering Program at South Dakota School of Mines and Technology*
- 3:00-3:20** Janie Knutson: *Rediscovering the Connections Between Black Hills Lithium Mining, the Forest Service, and the Manhattan Project*

## **Hotel Board Room: Special Exhibition**

### **Drop-in Pipestone Carving Demonstration**

- 2:30-4:00** Jessica Arkeketa, Pipestone National Monument

## **FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20**

## **Salon A: Session 7**

**Moderator: Tony DeLuca**

### **Geospatial Analysis**

- 9:20-9:40** Kenneth Kvamme: *Spatial Structure in Lithic Debitage Clusters*

- 9:40-10:00** Alec Anton: *Digital Elevation Model Conditioning and Analyses to Determine Viable Locations of Precontact Bison Drive Lanes Associated with a Northern Plains Bison Kill, 39HD115*
- 10:00-10:20** **BREAK**
- 10:20-10:40** Geoffrey Jones: *Geophysical Approaches to Ephemeral Sites on the Northwestern Plains: Two Decades of Lessons Learned*
- 10:40-11:00** Matthew Howland & Crystal Dozier: *"The Miracle City": GIS-based Analysis of Shovel Test Pits at Planeview, Wichita, Kansas*
- 11:00-11:20** Michael Krause: *Sharing Spaces: Examining the Environmental Preferences of a Shared Landscape at Fort Riley, Kansas*

## **Salon B: Session 8**

**Moderator: Danny Kenyon**

### **8A. Native American Iconography**

- 9:20-9:40** William Kurtz: *Red Horse Drawings of the Wiping out of the Long Knives Mila Hanska Wichakasotapi*
- 9:40-10:00** Mavis Greer & John Greer: *Western Message Petroglyphs, The Wyoming Perspective*

**10:00-10:20** **BREAK**

### **8B. Revealing Images: Recent Research on Plains Biographic Art Symposium**

**Organizer: Dr. Michael Paul Jordan**

- 10:20-10:40** James Keyser: *A DStretch Discovery: A Crow Calling Card at Writing-on-Stone*



- 10:40-11:00** Linea Sundstrom: *Understanding Plains and Rockies Indigenous Pictographic Communication Systems*
- 11:00-11:20** Timothy McCleary: *Apsáalooke Biographic Warrior Writing*
- 11:20-11:40** Michael Jordan: *The Keeling Ledger: Documenting Tsistsistas Historical Narratives*

### **Salon C: Session 9**

**Moderator: Megan Ostrenga**

#### **Pottery**

- 9:20-9:40** Margaret Beck: *Red Slips and Raw Materials in the Great Plains*
- 9:40-10:00** Michael Page: *An Ordination of Central Plains Tradition Pottery*
- 10:00-10:20** **BREAK**
- 10:20-10:40** Steven Keehner: *New AMS Dates for the Perry and Infinity Sites: Two Middle Woodland Sites in the Eastern Central Plains*
- 10:40-11:00** Megan Ernst: *The Over Phase in the Prairie Lakes Region: Ceramic Analysis of the Nonnast Site (39ML9)*
- 11:00-11:20** Michael Page: *An Inventory of Native American Pottery from Wyoming*

## FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 20

### Salon A: Session 10

**Moderator: Lindsay Scott**

#### **South Dakota**

- 1:20-1:40** Matthew Busch: *Preliminary Results of Archaeological Investigations within the Middle Missouri Subarea along the Swan Creek Tributary in Walworth County, South Dakota*
- 1:40-2:00** L. Adrien Hannus & Alan Outram: *Twenty Years of Collaborative Research at the Mitchell Site (39DV2)*
- 2:00-2:20** **BREAK**
- 2:20-2:40** Katherine Lamie: *South Dakota Collections-Based Research*
- 2:40-3:00** Kerry Lippincott: *The Island in the Plains Archaeological Symposium, First (1992) Through Twenty-First (2013)*

### Salon B: Session 11

**Moderator: Phyllis Johnson**

#### **11A. Historic Posters**

**1:20-2:30**

Brian Goodrich: *Expedient Defensible Military Fortifications in Custer County, Nebraska*

Steven De Vore, David Watt, Adam Wiewel, & Connie Langum: *Search for the Federal Retreat Route at the Battle of Oak Hills at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield in Southern Missouri*

Anthony Krus & William Ranney: *Results of 2019–2023 Survey and Excavation of the Bloomingdale Townsite, Clay County, SD*

Cody Newton & Brock Hansen: *Preliminary Investigations at an 1830s Apsáalooke Trading Post on the Powder River, Wyoming*

**2:30-2:40            BREAK**

**11B. Lithics**

**2:40-3:00**            Kelton Meyer: *Tuning the Folsom Frequency: Area A at the Reddin Site, San Luis Valley, Colorado*

**3:00-3:20**            Robert Madden: *Intensive Quarrying in the Central Plains at Flattop Butte, Colorado*

**3:20-3:40**            Rob Bozell: *A Late Precontact Endscraper and Projectile Point Preform Cache from the Hammer's Hill Site, Little Blue River Valley, Southeast Nebraska.*

**Salon C: Session 12**

**Moderator: Aaron Mayer**

**12A. Material Culture & Cultural Change**

**1:20-1:40**            Doug Bamforth, Kristen (KC) Carlson, & Matt Reed: *On Redstone Pipes and Social Change on the Central Plains*

**1:40-2:00**            Mackenzie Cory: *Archived Play: Utilizing Collections-based Methods to Evaluate Continuity in Indigenous Children's Culture*

**2:00-2:20            BREAK**

**12B. Oklahoma!**

**2:20-2:40**            Stephen Perkins, Richard Drass, Susan Vehik, & Sheila Savage: *Duncan (34WA2) Revisited*

**2:40-3:00**            Leland Bement, Thomas Fenn, Megan Walsh, Ella Brewer-Jensen, & Don Andrews: *The Overlook Site (34CI529): A Late Prehistoric Extended-Use Camp in the Black Mesa Region of the Oklahoma Panhandle*

**3:00-3:20** Jodi Jacobson & James Ramsey: *Environmental Change at the Berryhill Creek Site (34TU220)*

**SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21**

**Salon A: Session 13**

**Moderator: Jana Morehouse**

**Hell Gap: Life at the Convergence of the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains Poster Symposium**

**Organizer: Clifford White**

**9:00-11:00**

Dakota Buhmann: *Worth a Thousand Words: Bonding in Images at Hell Gap, WY*

Briana Houghton: *Hell Gap's Long Lost Locality IV: Updating Collections at the Well Section*

Marcel Kornfeld & Rachael Shimek: *Giant Ground Sloth Wyomingensis*

Pierson Linde, Elizabeth Lynch, Robert Barlow, & Marcel Kornfeld: *Preserving Hell Gap Archaeology: 3D Modeling of Projectile Points Using ARTEC Space Spider Part II*

Spencer Pelton, Marcia Peterson, Scott Wheeler, & Carlton Shield Chief Gover: *Chasing the Pleistocene at Hell Gap Locality IV*

Clifford White, Briana Houghton, Dakota Buhmann, Joel Collie, Lucille Holt, Camden Shakespeare, Rachael Shimek, & Marcel Kornfeld: *Hell Gap: From the Surface to Pre-Cultural Strata*

## **Salon B: Session 14**

**Moderator: Katherine Lamie**

### **Collections & Methods Posters**

**9:00-11:00**

Amy Gillaspie & Natalie Patton: *The Jones-Miller Site Collection: The Past 2 Years*

Saige Kelmelis, Thomas Colard, Stephan Naji, Eric Pubert, Jamie Awe, & Julie Hoggarth: *New Cementochronology (TCA) Protocol for Taphonomically Altered Teeth: An Archaeological Case Study from the Upper Belize Valley (c. 250-900)*

Kaylee Kerns: *FactorEarth™ Record: An All-In-One Digital Form Solution*

Wendi Field Murray & Meagan Schoenfelder: *Getting to the Point: Metal Lance Heads in the State Historical Society of North Dakota's Collections*

Crystal Sheedy & Lauren Vaske: *"Sharing the Dream": Building Transnational Spaces in the Great Plains*

Rachel Thimmig: *Archival Photographs as Artifacts: Contextualizing Native Cabins and Informing Interpretations of Native Survivance*

Lawrence Todd & Daniel Dalmas: *Survey Methodology: Active Assessment of Archaeological Inventory Methods*

## **Salon C: Session 15**

**Moderator: Megan Ostrenga**

### **Prehistoric Posters**

**9:00-11:00**

Brandi Bethke, Leland Bement, Jennifer Haney, Alanis Ramos Berrios, & Donald Andrews: *Testing Three Tipi Ring Sites in Cimarron County, Oklahoma: Preliminary Results and What's Next?*

Alison Hadley: *New Poster, Old Data: Pipestone Sourcing in the Plains*

Mia Harbort: *Breaking a Leg: A Faunal Analysis of 14SC5*

John Hueffed: *Results of a Ceramic Analysis of a Caddo Village Site in the Northern Caddo Frontier*

Kate Pelusio: *Local and Non-Local Lithic Materials Recovered from Site 34LF616, LeFlore County, Oklahoma*

## **SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS**

### **PAPER SYMPOSIA**

#### **Fort Meade's Soapsuds Row: Telling the Rest of the Story**

Organizer: Linea Sundstrom

Salon C: Session 3A (Thursday Morning)

Excavations at the married noncommissioned officers' housing, also known as "Soapsuds Row," on the periphery of the old Fort Meade Cavalry Post in the Black Hills yielded information about the lives of army laundresses on the western frontier ca. 1880 to 1910, whose stories are largely absent from histories of the time. Items discarded in a privy and in a trash pit were largely domestic. Few military items were found. Domestic items and food remains indicate a relatively high standard of living among the laundress families. These families supplemented their diets with wild foods, as well as canned vegetables and fruits.

#### **Revealing Images: Recent Research on Plains Biographic Art**

Organizer: Dr. Michael Paul Jordan

Salon B: Session 8B (Friday Morning)

This session highlights approaches to the study of Plains Biographic art, which have yielded new discoveries and insights. The Plains Biographic tradition found expression in pictographs and petroglyphs, as well as works executed on hide and paper. The papers in this session encompass the diversity of this tradition. Recent research conducted at Writing-on-Stone, Alberta demonstrates how DStretch enhancement technology can reveal previously obscured pictographs. Next, a broad comparison of Biographic rock art with other Indigenous pictographic forms of communication highlights not only differences in the contexts of their production, but

also their reliance on distinct visual conventions. A survey of Apsáalooke (Crow) warrior art demonstrates the conventions utilized by a specific tribe. Finally, analysis of a set of Tsistsistas (Cheyenne) drawings identifies previously unrecognized depictions of the 1876 Battle of the Red Fork, providing a Cheyenne perspective on the engagement and challenging previously held notions regarding the drawings' provenance.

## **POSTER SYMPOSIUM**

### **Hell Gap: Life at the Convergence of the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains**

Organizer: Clifford White

Salon A: Session 13 (Saturday Morning)

More than a half century after Paleoindian artifacts were first discovered at Hell Gap's Locality I, the area continues to yield data relevant for interpreting Paleoindian prehistory. During the 2023 field season, students and volunteers excavated Folsom, Goshen, and pre-cultural components at Locality I but recovered few archaeological artifacts. One unexpected specimen recovered in the pre-cultural component at Locality I was a paleontological specimen from a Giant Ground Sloth. A survey at the "Well Section," located near Locality IV, revealed a variety of lithic and faunal artifacts. Locality III, last excavated in the 1960's, was relocated by excavators during the 2023 field season. A new backhoe trench was also excavated near Locality III and an array of OSL samples were collected to further examine the stratigraphic sequence of the site. This research highlights the findings of 2023 field season and ongoing research at Hell Gap in Goshen County Wyoming.



## PAPER AND POSTER ABSTRACTS

**\*Adams, Jaimie D.** (University of Wyoming). *Evaluating Close-Range Photogrammetry Methods: The 3D Reconstruction of Trinchera Cave Rock Art Panels* [Student Poster]. In recent years, anthropologists have increasingly embraced close-range photogrammetry (CRP) as a valuable tool for gaining fresh insights into the interpretation of symbolic behaviors in historical contexts, particularly when analyzing rock art imagery. In 2018, novice students were learning to apply 3D recording methods at Trinchera Cave in Southeastern Colorado, a site rich in rock art panels spanning from the Early Archaic to Pre-Historic eras. These students employed unconventional photogrammetric techniques known as "On-The-Fly" (OTF), which involved the use of improvised target boards and less-than-optimal photo overlapping practices. My research centered on analyzing lens calibration and meticulous error reduction within the OTF dataset to produce a functional 3D model of the rock art panels. Should the resulting model successfully undergo rigorous error reduction and yield reliable 3D measurements, this study will serve as a compelling demonstration of the effectiveness of OTF close-range photogrammetry for field capture in anthropological research.

**\*Allen, Myriah A.** (Texas State University). *Ceramics of the Cross Bar Ranch: A Technical Study Utilizing pXRF* [Student Poster]. The ceramics of the Southern Plains are seldom considered in research. Some scholars even believe that the people living on the Southern Plains traded with the Southwest to get their pottery rather than making it. This assumption, however, is only partially true. While they did trade goods with the Southwest, they also created their own pottery out of local material. This paper focuses on the ceramics from three Cross Bar Ranch sites (41PT96, 41PT109, and 41PT283) located in the Canadian River Valley of the Texas Panhandle. These ceramics also show two different ceramic periods of the Texas Panhandle, the Woodland Phase and the Antelope Creek Phase. This poster's objective is to present a compositional analysis, generated by portable X-ray fluorescence, of the ceramics to help determine if the two time periods and three sites represented possess similar compositions.

**\*Allen, Dylan** (University of Kansas), **Ayla Alves Borges** (University of Kansas), **Shawna Fitzwater** (University of Kansas), **Sheridan Franklin** (University of Kansas), **Katie Olive** (University of Kansas), & **Abby Vaughn** (University of Kansas), **Bob Hoard** (University of Kansas), & **Blair Schneider** (University of Kansas). *Revisiting a 150 Year Old Cold Case: Utilizing Non-invasive Geophysics to Search for the Bender Family Homestead (Site 14LB24)* [Student Poster]. 14LB24 was a historic site occupied from 1870 to 1873 in southeast Kansas. The site is thought to

**\*Student competition entries.**

contain the remains of the Bender's homestead, which possibly includes a house, barn, outhouse, wells, and burial grounds. The Osage Trail is also recorded as passing close to the homestead. The exact locations of the homestead and the Trail are currently unknown today. Renewed interest in the site, spurred by landowner Bob Miller, led to the creation of a field camp setting in 2023 by the University of Kansas Department of Anthropology. Students were mentored by Dr. Blair Schneider and Dr. Robert Hoard and completed an extensive pedestrian survey over 4.5 acres. They also collected magnetic, electrical conductivity, and electrical resistivity data. The results of the survey identified a large circular feature that may be evidence of a horse corral, a possible well, and a possible trash site.

**\*Andrews, Donald H.** (University of Oklahoma). *Painted Quartzite Quarry Strategy, Black Mesa Oklahoma* [Student Paper]. This research presents an analysis of lithic recovery from site 34CI494, a Quartzite quarry in the Black Mesa area of the Oklahoma Panhandle. 34CI494 located in Cimarron County Oklahoma, is a lithic quarry site that contains several large, exposed Quartzite boulders and associated lithic debris scatter. An excavation of a 1x1 test unit adjacent to a boulder revealed an area of lithic reduction with an approximate total of 3,500 pieces of flaking debris. Mass analysis was performed on the assemblage, with select individual attributes analyzed as well. The goal of this study was to determine a strategy of resource extraction and activity intensity. The results indicate that the site consists of primarily early-stage reduction with hard percussion tools and that there may have been a preference for extracting flakes in the 2-inch size grade and larger.

**Anton, Alec** (SD Archaeological Research Center). *Digital Elevation Model Conditioning and Analyses to Determine Viable Locations of Precontact Bison Drive Lanes Associated with a Northern Plains Bison Kill, 39HD115* [Paper Presentation]. The Archeology Laboratory, Augustana University recently conducted archaeological research associated with a National Register of Historic Places nomination of 39HD115, a bison kill site in central South Dakota. An initial component of the research aiding in preparing the nomination involved conditioning a digital elevation model (DEM) to more accurately reflect the landscape approximately 800 years ago, by eliminating modern infrastructure from the model. The conditioned DEM was used to generate least-cost paths and perform viewshed analyses to identify locations most likely to have been used as bison drive lanes. Though this study's outcomes were inconclusive in terms of explaining how 39HD115 functioned, its DEM conditioning results for approximating a landscape without modern infrastructure are visually compelling and its investigation of least-cost paths and viewshed analyses results further demonstrates how both can work in tandem to help explain how bison kill sites were used by people in the distant past.

**Artz, Joe Alan** (Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist, retired). *Alluvial Depositional Synchronicity and Site Use Continuity at Two Late Archaic through Late Precontact Sites in Northwest Iowa* [Paper Presentation]. In 2022, the Iowa Archaeological Society sponsored a nine-day field school at Whiterock Conservancy, a nature preserve in northwest Iowa. Enrollees participated in test excavations at two precontact sites, documenting the presence of Archaic through Late Precontact components, stratigraphically separated in the upper meter of late Holocene overbank alluvium along the Middle Raccoon River. The sites, located 4 km apart, have remarkably similar cultural and natural stratigraphy. At both, hearths buried 70-90 cm bs returned radiocarbon ages of ca. 3480 – 2070 cal BP. From 10-60 cm, projectile points and ceramics ranging from Early Woodland to Late Precontact were recovered in correct stratigraphic order. The consistent age-depth relationships of cultural deposits between the sites indicates slow synchronous alluvial deposition over a period of 4,000 years. The sites, however, differ in function: one used primarily for residential camps; the other focused on resource procurement and tool curation.

**Bamforth, Douglas B.** (University of Colorado Boulder), **Kristen (KC) Carlson** (Augustana University), & **Matt Reed** (Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma). *On Redstone Pipes and Social Change on the Central Plains* [Paper Presentation]. Redstone elbow pipes, often made from catlinite from the Pipestone quarries in Minnesota, play essential roles in many Pawnee ceremonies, including the Hako ceremony, and in the calumet ceremony that was widespread in eastern North America. They appeared first during the 13th century in Central Plains tradition communities in eastern Nebraska but are relatively rare in archaeological contexts. Excavations at 25BD1 in Boyd County, Nebraska, produced one finished and two unfinished redstone elbow pipes; local collectors showed us three additional finished pipes from the area, including one from 25BD1. This paper describes the Boyd County examples and their significance in the context of late 13th century social change on the central Plains.

**Banks, Jennifer** (History Nebraska) & **Nolan Johnson** (History Nebraska). *Public Archeology at Fort Atkinson, NE* [Paper Presentation]. Located on a bluff overlooking the Missouri River, sits the reconstructed site of the first U.S military fort established west of the Missouri River. Fort Atkinson was occupied from 1820 to 1827. The Fort's successful operation at this location depended on many civilians to support the Soldiers. Civilians at the fort included laundress, the Military Contractor, and Officer's families. The fort was abandoned in 1827 and soldiers were reassigned to other locations. Cooperation between the Fort Atkinson Foundation, Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NGPC), and History Nebraska has led to the current use and archeological preservation of the state historic park. This paper provides an overview of the current strategies and successes of a col-

laborative park maintenance and improvement plan.

**Beck, Margaret E.** (University of Iowa). *Red Slips and Raw Materials in the Great Plains* [Paper Presentation]. Native Plains potters made red-slipped ceramics in northwest Iowa (13CK21 [Phipps]) and western Kansas (14SC1 [Scott County Pueblo], 14SC304, 14SC409) after extensive interactions with potters outside the Great Plains. These Plains potters used local clay and temper, as demonstrated by petrographic analysis, but where did they get the slip? In this paper, I summarize ongoing work to identify and collect potential slip materials and then compare them to slips on archaeological ceramics, using fired color, LA-ICP-MS, and Raman spectroscopy. The described sampling strategy and analytical methods should be useful for ceramic compositional studies elsewhere in the Plains.

**Bement, Leland C.** (Oklahoma Archeological Survey). *Paleoindian Cuisine at the Bull Creek Site, Oklahoma Panhandle* [Paper Presentation]. The summertime inhabitants at the Paleoindian age Bull Creek site in the Oklahoma panhandle cooked a variety of animal and plant foods, including the Pao version of box turtle. Box turtles and probably other turtles were first encased in clay and then cooked on the coals in a shallow basin hearth. Evidence for this technique included the recovery of baked clay-coated turtle shell carapace fragments showing evidence of steam venting. Radio-carbon dating places this activity at ~10,400 cal BP, making the Bull Creek material among the earliest example of this cooking technique worldwide.

**Bement, Leland C.** (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), **Thomas Fenn** (Oklahoma University), **Megan Walsh** (Oklahoma University), **Ella Brewer-Jensen** (Oklahoma University), & **Don Andrews** (Oklahoma Archeological Survey). *The Overlook Site (34CI529): A Late Prehistoric Extended-Use Camp in the Black Mesa Region of the Oklahoma Panhandle* [Paper Presentation]. The 2023 excavation at the Overlook site (34CI529) in the Black Mesa region of the Oklahoma panhandle yielded evidence of a Diversification Period (cal AD 1050 - 1200) occupation employing a mixed hunter-gatherer and horticultural subsistence way of life. Bison bone horticultural tools, Jemez Mountains obsidian, corner-notched arrow points of the Deadman's/Shadid type, and plainware ceramics separate this occupation from the Apishipa and Antelope Creek cultural spheres where side-notched Washita points and cord-marked ceramics predominate. The Overlook site is compared and contrasted with the nearby Golden Eagle site to better understand its place in regional site types and subsistence organization.

**Bethke, Brandi** (University of Oklahoma), **Leland C. Bement** (University of Oklahoma), **Jennifer M. Haney** (University of Oklahoma), **Alanis N. Ramos Berrios** (University of Oklahoma), & **Donald H. Andrews** (University

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

**Bozell, Rob** (History Nebraska, retired). *A Late Precontact Endscraper and Projectile Point Preform Cache from the Hammer's Hill Site, Little Blue River Valley, Southeast Nebraska*. [Paper Presentation]. In 1963, three boys stumbled upon and excavated a dense cache of chipped stone artifacts on a hill above Rose Creek, a tributary of the Little Blue River in southeast Nebraska not far from the Kansas border. The cache was in a pit about four inches in diameter and less than a foot deep but contained 28 endscraper blanks and 107 small unnotched triangular bifaces which are likely arrow point preforms. Nearly all the objects were made of Permian Formation chert which outcrops near the site area in southeast Nebraska and the northern Kansas Flint Hills. The cache was in a Central Plains tradition (CPT) hamlet and while tempting to assume a CPT affiliation, the possibility of White Rock Oneota or Lower Loup Pawnee origins are also considered. Regardless of affiliation, the cache adds an important data point for explaining Central Plains economic strategies.

**\*Brazelton, Lisa** (University of Alabama). *Symbolism of Tasunka, the Horse, in Lakota Language Revitalization and Resilience* [Student Paper]. On June 25, the plains of the Pine Ridge Reservation at Kiza Park come alive with the annual Lakota Pony Races. In 2018, I documented the pony races that celebrate General George Armstrong Custer's defeat at the Battle of the Grass, 1876. The races honor the historic horsemanship of skilled riders, promoting agency and power over the U.S. in the past and present. During my fieldwork, I met Lakota elder, artist, and children's book author Donald “Yellowbird” Montileaux. His recent publication, *Tasunka: A Horse Legend* (2014), shares the story of tasunka as it was gifted to the Lakota long before European arrival. Tasunka was one of three Lakota legend stories written by Montileaux fostering language revitalization following South Dakota's official recognition of the O'ceti Sakowin languages in

2019. In my field ethnography, I found *tasunka* represents cultural resilience and vibrancy among the Lakota in the present as in the past.

**\*Brazelton, Lisa** (University of Alabama). *Navigating Controversies in Hemp Cultivation—Lessons from Pine Ridge and Rural Alabama* [Student Poster]. Cultivating hemp, *Cannabis sativa* L. with < .03 THC, is risky business. Farming the crop under tribal ordinance and sovereignty resulted in Oglala Lakota farmer Alex White Plume being challenged by the Supreme Court and a federal injunction in place for sixteen years. The basis for the injunction was that the crop was still federally illegal until the 2018 U.S. Farm Bill. With its legalization, cultivating hemp remains risky. In Alabama, the number of hemp cultivator permits dropped by 85% from 2020 to 2023. Minority farmers, including Black farmers, women, and Native American farmers constitute only 14% of the U.S. hemp farming population (USDA, 2023) and face even larger risks. I am applying a farmer-back-to-farmer agricultural anthropology model in ethnographic research to examine farmers' challenges to create a model of hemp farming success. My poster presents preliminary findings in this ongoing research through historic landscape ties, networking, and community engagement.

**Buhmann, Dakota R.** (University of Wyoming). *Worth a Thousand Words: Bonding in Images at Hell Gap, WY* [Symposium Poster]. The field experiences of archaeologists are defining moments in their careers. The often far-flung areas archaeologists define as 'the field' are places where they will make connections to the best friends they might ever have. Field schools and field experiences are often an archaeologist's first involvement doing archaeology, which can make or break the career of a professional archaeologist. In the long months we spend far from most of humanity, factors such as ritualistic suffering and the liminal space we experience while inhabiting these areas together strives to forge stronger connections between members of these communities as professionals and friends. Images allow us to experience a snapshot of the comradery we feel at field schools. We can look at photographs both past and present to see the bonding experience of archaeologists at Hell Gap, WY.

**\*Bundy, Brandie** (University of South Dakota), **Makenzie Hofer** (University of South Dakota), **Anna Marker** (University of South Dakota), **Kylie Roth** (University of South Dakota), **Gabriella Salazar** (Bureau of Land Management), **Cory Claussen** (Red Arbor Tattoo, Sioux Falls, SD), **Ethan Anderson** (Darkwave Studios, Rapid City, SD), **Annie Anderson** (Darkwave Studios, Rapid City, SD), **Christopher Lynn** (University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa), **Eric Shattuck** (Florida State University, Tallahassee), **Jessica Perrotte** (Texas State University), & **Saige Kelmelis** (University of South Dakota). *Down with the Sickness: Qualitative Study of 'Tattoo Flu' Symptoms, Causative Factors, and Impact on Future Tattoos in South Dakota*

[Student Poster]. 'Tattoo flu' is a colloquial term for an acute sickness response some people experience after receiving a tattoo, although the underlying factors contributing to this health response remain ambiguous. Through semi-structured interviews with clients (n=44) in tattoo shops and conventions, we explored the possible contributing variables of tattoo flu and its frequency, along with client tattoo motivations and whether those motivations were ever negatively impacted by tattoo flu. Interview data was quantified and analyzed using Fisher's exact tests and linear regression models to test the relationship between social, biological, and environmental factors and client tattoo flu history. Results showed there was a statistically significant relationship between ink color and tattoo flu ( $p < 0.001$ ); however, further testing will clarify if these results are more informative about tattoo style and saturation, rather than pigment. Future research will focus on including additional biomarkers and health histories to understand tattooing and health.

**Busch, Matthew D.** (SD Archaeological Research Center). *Preliminary Results of Archaeological Investigations within the Middle Missouri Subarea along the Swan Creek Tributary in Walworth County, South Dakota* [Paper Presentation]. In 2022, the South Dakota State Historical Society's Archaeological Research Center (ARC) conducted archeological investigation and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation at 19 site locations clustered within portions of Title VI public lands along the Swan Creek tributary to the Missouri River. This project was conducted on the behalf of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to assess the significance and eligibility of these sites for potential nomination as a NRHP archaeological district along a small area of extant creek terrace above the Lake Oahe maximum pool level. Limited excavation and cutbank sampling at 15 sites provided the unique opportunity to investigate cultural use and past environmental conditions associated with temporal contexts spanning the Late Archaic to Historic periods. The rather atypical cultural and landscape setting revealed the presence of hearth and midden features; several burn lenses; a variety of artifact types that included lithic tools and debitage, pottery, ferrous and cuprous metal, and trade beads; plus, a significant volume of processed bone materials across the project area. The preliminary results of this investigation and forthcoming radiocarbon dates yield the potential to elucidate a more comprehensive understanding of settlement and subsistence/procurement strategies within tributary creek valleys; and to further refine temporal chronologies for the Plains Village Pattern Extended Coalescent and Post-Contact variants, Protohistoric, and/or Historic periods within the Middle Missouri Subarea of South Dakota.

**\*Carter, K.M.** (Wichita State University) & **Crystal A. Dozier** (Wichita State University). *Microfossil Analysis of a Great Bend Aspect Grinding Stone* [Student Poster]. Microfossil and residue analysis can provide valuable

information about past dietary practices and environments. Etzanoa (14CO3) or the Arkansas City Country Club site, is an Ancestral Wichita site attributed to the Lower Walnut Focus of the Great Bend Aspect. The site is situated on the Walnut River at its confluence with the Arkansas River and is dated to roughly 1450 to 1650 CE. During the 2021 field season, a grinding stone was recovered, and samples were taken from both surfaces. To better understand the foodways and the environment of the Ancestral Wichita, microfossil and residue analysis was conducted. Observed microfossils include pollen, fungal spores, plant tissue, and possible helminth eggs. This poster presents the findings of the study.

**Cory, Mackenzie J.** (Washington State University). *Archived Play: Utilizing Collections-based Methods to Evaluate Continuity in Indigenous Children's Culture* [Paper Presentation]. In this paper I examine how socially prescribed ideas of play changed for children between the (pre)reservation era and the boarding school era. I first conceptualize Indigenous Play, drawing from the concepts of authentic indigeneity and community to generate bounds of what would be viewed as traditional play activities. I then apply this definition to the material culture and varieties of games played by Blackfoot, Cheyenne, Crow, Lakota, and Shoshone children from the Northwest Plains while in their home communities. These data are then compared to material culture and types of play seen from Indigenous children attending Euroamerican boarding and day schools during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. I ultimately suggest that though children experienced unfathomable changes in the material culture, nature, and location of their play, certain core aspects of Indigenous play remained that children could utilize to maintain their play practices.

**DeVore, Steven L.** (National Park Service, retired), **David J. Watt** (Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service), **Adam S. Wiewel** (Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service), & **Connie P. Langum** (Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, National Park Service). *Search for the Federal Retreat Route at the Battle of Oak Hills at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield in Southern Missouri* [Poster Presentation]. On August 10, 1861, Federal forces under Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon and Confederate forces under Brigadier General Ben McCulloch and Major General Sterling Price were engaged in a six hour fight on the rolling hills surrounding Willson's Creek in Greene and Christian Counties in southern Missouri. Following the death of their leader and with the ammunition and water running low, Federal troops retreated along the Wire Road to Little York Road on their way back to Springfield. Magnetic and metal detector investigations in an 80-acre hayfield southwest of the main battle yielded several bullets, buttons, and horseshoes associated with the skirmish along the retreat route near the Guinn farm site.



**\*DuVall, Grace O.** (University of South Dakota). *Traditions in the Face of Shifting Ideology in Tunisia and Iran* [Student Poster]. In both Tunisia and Iran, religious practices that predated the arrival of Islam remained relevant even as the earlier faiths died away and Islam became predominant. What traditions remained after the conversion and why? To answer these questions, we examine the shifts of cultural and societal practices such as holidays and celebration during the evolution to the primary religious culture. By focusing on factors such as religious practices and forms of protest, we set out to ascertain the ancient practices that remain relevant today, whether through their original meanings or through a new function. It may then be necessary to answer why these practices and traditions were allowed or able to survive.

**Ernst, Megan M.** (US Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District). *The Over Phase in the Prairie Lakes Region: Ceramic Analysis of the Nonnast Site (39ML9)* [Paper Presentation]. The Nonnast site (39ML0009) is an Initial Middle Missouri Plains Village site located in the Prairie Pothole region of Marshal County, South Dakota. The site was initially identified by a surface scatter of pottery that contained both Great Oasis and Mill Creek ceramic types. The Nonnast site is located outside the normal distribution for these two cultures which are concentrated in southeast South Dakota and northwestern Iowa. The site was formally tested in 2015 and 2017. An analysis of the diagnostic ceramics recovered, in conjunction with AMS dating, and chi-square statistical analysis suggests that The Nonnast site contains one cultural component that most closely resembles the Over focus and not Mill Creek nor Great Oasis. Some archaeological scholars combine the Over focus into Mill Creek. The research presented suggests that the Over focus should remain separate from Mill Creek and further be reclassified as the Over phase.

**Fisher, Abigail E.** (Southern Methodist University). *Old Dogs, New Tricks: Testing Historic Observations of Native Dogs Using Stable Isotope Analysis on the Northern Plains* [Paper Presentation]. Historic journals and early ethnographic accounts have the potential to inform on Native American cultural norms including interaction with commensals such as dogs. However, these accounts are imperfect due to biases couched in ethnocentrism and personal interests. Using stable carbon and nitrogen isotope analyses of canid remains from precontact Woodland and Plains Village sites as well as Historic agricultural and hunter-gatherer sites in North Dakota, this research tests historic accounts related to dog husbandry, training, and diet, and explores the possibility of tracking these behaviors into the past. The combined nitrogen and carbon isotope data indicate early weaning, care for sick and pregnant dogs, and diets distinct from wild canids based largely on maize as described in early European accounts at contact.

**Gillaspie, Amy M.** (Denver Museum of Science & Nature) & **Natalie A. Patton** (Buffalo Bill Museum and Grave). *The Jones-Miller Site Collection: The Past 2 Years* [Poster Presentation]. During the 2022 Plains Anthropological Conference, hosted in Oklahoma City, we shared about the 50-year-old Jones-Miller collection returning to the Denver Museum of Nature & Science after a decades-long loan to The Smithsonian and Jones-Miller PI Dennis Stanford. Here, we update conference attendees, detailing our work completed during the past year and a half with the collection. Since reacquiring the collection, we have worked on rehousing and conservation of the bones and other artifacts. Additionally, we have been able to conduct updated carbon dating and bone tool analyses and have started work with site lithics, determining activity areas around the butchery site. We have spent time researching and connecting with the authors of the unfinished, unpublished manuscript. Finally, we share current and future plans for the Jones-Miller collection and advertise that the collection is available for additional research.

**Goodrich, Brian** (History Nebraska). *Expedient Defensible Military Fortifications in Custer County, Nebraska* [Poster Presentation]. During the Section 106 review for a Nebraska Department of Transportation (NDOT) project, archeological site 25CU20 was revisited to determine potential effects from proposed road construction. The site, the Berwyn Rifle Pits, originally encompassed an entire half section because only a general location had been reported. Through comparison with extant rifle pits nine miles northwest of the site and information found in local histories, the boundary of 25CU20 was updated to reflect the location of the site. The actual location of 25CU20 was outside the area of potential effects of the NDOT project. One account from the late 1800s that discussed the Berwyn Rifle Pits attributed the defensive works to military patrols from Fort Kearney. The account also suggested that there were many of these expedient outposts in the area. Future research will seek to identify other locations where defensive fortifications may have been constructed by soldiers from Fort Kearney.

**Greer, Mavis** (Greer Archeology) & **John Greer** (Greer Archeology). *Western Message Petroglyphs, The Wyoming Perspective* [Paper Presentation]. Western Message Petroglyphs (WMP) are found throughout eight western states, with more than 39 known sites, including at least 77 panels and more than 800 individual symbols. One site with two individual panels is known for southwestern Wyoming. This early system of enigmatic writing dates from the mid to late 1800s based on the use of metal tools for incising the early symbols on the rock. The absence of alphabetic letters, numerals, and dates as well as typical vision quest settings and presence of many common petrographic symbols indicate they were most likely made by Native Americans as communication in the form of prayers and/or

songs for the supernatural. WMP was widely understood across the Plains and beyond, and the pictographic origin appear to be based on other forms of concept or symbol communication such as sign language. The Green River WMP site (48SW20321) provides support for a Native origin.

**Hadley, Alison M.** (Texas A&M International University). *New Poster, Old Data: Pipestone Sourcing in the Plains* [Poster Presentation]. Seven curatorial facilities in Kansas (Kansas Historical Society, University of Kansas, Kansas State Historical Society, Wichita State University, and the Pawnee Indian Village), Nebraska (Midwestern Archaeological Center), and Oklahoma (Oklahoma Archaeological Survey) were visited in 2014 to conduct a non-destructive mineralogical scan of pipestone artifacts. The focus of this research was on the provenance of Great Bend Aspect pipestone. However, pipestone from various archaeological, ethnographic, and lithic comparative collections was also included in the analysis. Approximately 1,029 samples of pipestone were scanned and recorded. This is a summary of the results and a discussion of the trends in the data.

**Hannus, L. Adrien** (Augustana University, Sioux Falls, SD, emeritus) & **Alan K. Outram** (University of Exeter, England). *Twenty Years of Collaborative Research at the Mitchell Site (39DV2)* [Paper Presentation]. The Mitchell site is an Initial Middle Missouri (IMM) village inhabited approximately 1000 years ago in the James River Basin of South Dakota. It boasted a vibrant population of individuals who hunted, gathered, fished and gardened. This presentation will illuminate and broadly summarize twenty years of collaborative field schools conducted jointly by the University of Exeter, Exeter, England and Augustana University, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. A number of research topics including bone grease production, bone and stone artifact caches, genetic evaluation of dogs, and residue analysis for long distance trade of pemmican will be noted.

**Harbort, Mia C.** (University of Iowa). *Breaking a Leg: A Faunal Analysis of 14SC5* [Poster Presentation]. Cultural groups that have a mobile lifestyle within harsh environments often use specialized ways of processing their food in order to get the highest nutritional value possible from them. One of these specialized food processing techniques is extensive bone breaking, which is an efficient way to extract the highly nutritional marrow from within bones. The Upper Republican site 14SC5 in Scott County, Kansas was a short term campsite around 1275-1290 CE, and it was used by mobile groups traveling across the High Plains landscape. By analyzing the heavily broken bones from this site, particularly searching for markers of impact and butchery on the midshaft of long bones, we can see that bone breaking for marrow extraction took place, and we can further investigate the implications that this tactic potentially had on the group's ability to store calories for future consumption.

**Haury-Artz, Cherie E.** (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist). *Hunting Practices and the Utilization of Animal Resources at Mill Creek sites in Northwest Iowa* [Paper Presentation]. Analysis of large faunal assemblages provides evidence for discussion of hunting practices and the utilization of animal resources. In 2019-2020 a large sample of mammal bones was recovered during salvage project at 13PM7, one of six Mill Creek villages along the Big Sioux River that are associated with the Big Sioux phase (A.D. 1100–1250) of the Initial Variant Middle Missouri Tradition. Two Big Sioux phase villages and four Little Sioux phase sites have faunal assemblages which can be compared to the 13PM7 material. At each of these sites the mammalian fauna was dominated by bison, deer and American elk. It is suggested that variations in the relative proportions of these primary prey species can be attributed to variations in the local environmental setting of each site, indicating that hunters in these villages were efficiently utilizing the microenvironments available in their ecotonal setting. There is no evidence of resource stress.

**Holen, Steven R.** (Center for American Paleolithic Research) & **Kathleen A. Holen** (Center for American Paleolithic Research). *Impact Notches on Megafaunal Limb Bones: Hammerstone Versus Carnivore Tooth Notch Shapes and Their Importance for Studying Human Behavior* [Paper Presentation]. We propose that impact notch shape can identify human versus carnivore-produced notches in the archaeological record. Here we compare notch data from experimental cow femora breakage experiments, both hammerstone and static pressure, and find significant differences in notch shape between the two methods. We compare these data with notches on camel limb bones from a 550-780 ka paleontological site in California and a 350 ka paleontological site in Nebraska. Camel bone notch shapes match the pressure-produced notch shapes and appear to be representative of tooth pressure notches. These data are then compared to notch shape from experimental hammerstone breakage of elephant femora and notches on archaeological specimens of mammoth limb bone. The notch shapes on elephant and mammoth limb bones compare well with the hammerstone impact shapes on cow bone but not with the notches produced by pressure.

**Hollenback, Kacy** (Southern Methodist University) & **Sarah Trabert** (University of Oklahoma). *Recent Trends in North American Great Plains Archaeological Research* [Paper Presentation]. This paper examines research and publishing trends in the Great Plains from 2010 to 2022 through an analysis of articles in *Plains Anthropologist* and *American Antiquity*. We identify specific themes in archaeological work in the region over the last decade. In addition, we highlight patterns related to author gender, occupational affiliation, diversity, etc. We then compare these data to other regions and national publishing patterns in the United States.

**\*Hoppes, Kelsey R.** (University of Colorado Boulder). *Lost in the Details: Investigating a Multicultural Community in Northeastern Nebraska through Attribute-Based Pottery Analysis* [Student Paper]. Plains farmers occupied a 200-acre community, the Lynch site (25BD1), and a number of other large sites in northeastern Nebraska during the 13th and 14th centuries. Incised and cord-impressed decorations on the pottery from Lynch include patterns, techniques, and motifs that can be found in Central Plains tradition, Oneota, and Initial Middle Missouri vessels. This paper explores the range of decorative variation, taking an attribute-based approach rather than a typological approach to analysis. This kind of analysis makes it possible to examine sherd by sherd how potters combined design elements from different traditions on individual pots, focusing on decorations on the lip, rim, and shoulder to examine which attributes from other groups were adopted onto one's vessel. This research is the first step in identifying the potential multiple sources of the population that must have aggregated at 25BD1 in the later 13th century.

**Houghton, Briana N.** (University of Wyoming). *Hell Gap's Long Lost Locality IV: Updating Collections at the Well Section* [Symposium Poster]. Since the initial archeological testing by the Harvard Peabody Museum in 1964, the Well Section of the Hell Gap site in Eastern Central Wyoming has produced numerous prehistoric artifacts worthy of consideration. Due to the locality's lack of Paleoindian components, excavation in the 1960's was not continued. But, archeologists and students have been monitoring the cut bank along Hell Gap Creek, and in several instances tested the location. Animal bone, prehistoric ceramics, stone tools, debitage, and charcoal erode out on a daily basis making this area a treasure-trove for potential research value. Since 2013, routine surface "vacuums" have been performed by field school students and visitors alike to create the vast assemblage of non-provenienced artifacts we have today. Here I will summarize the surface collection from Locality IV, also referred to as the Well Section.

**Howland, Matthew D.** (Wichita State University) & **Crystal A. Dozier** (Wichita State University). *"The Miracle City": GIS-based Analysis of Shovel Test Pits at Planeview, Wichita, Kansas* [Paper Presentation]. Planeview, Kansas was once the site of a "miracle" boom of housing construction intended to house workers in Wichita's World War II-era plane construction industry. The site, now a Wichita city park, was recently subjected to Phase II archaeological survey, consisting of 76 shovel test pits (STPs) within a proposed project area for a potential community center. Results of this survey illustrate the site's history as a mid-to-late 20th century residential neighborhood, with the possibility of a more deeply buried prehistoric site as evidenced by a limited number of lithic artifacts. The comprehensive recording employed during the 2023 Phase II survey facilitates the GIS-based spatial analysis of recovered material on both vertical and

horizontal axes. Interpolated results therefore allow for a detailed comparison of the results of the STP survey to historic documentation of the spatial distribution of this historic neighborhood.

**Hueffed, John E.** (University of Oklahoma). *Results of a Ceramic Analysis of a Caddo Village site in the Northern Caddo Frontier* [Poster Presentation]. Most of what archaeologists understand about the Caddo peoples come from a misplaced focus on mortuary objects from mound sites and archaeologists have used these findings as a representation of the Caddo archaeological record. Investigations into village sites are rare. What I present here is an investigation of one such Caddo village site called School Land I (34DL64). This site is made up of 13 structures situated around and facing a plaza and was occupied around AD 1250. This poster represents the ceramic analysis of this site that was completed as part of a Master's thesis for the University of Oklahoma.

**\*Jacobs, Kaitlyn M.** (Wichita State University) & **Arland L. Wallace** (Wichita State University). *Site Formation Processes at Etzanoa (14C03): Preliminary Geoarchaeological Flotation Investigation* [Student Poster]. Etzanoa, also known as the Cowley County Country Club Site (14C03), was occupied by the Ancestral Wichita throughout the Great Bend Aspect, Lower Walnut Focus (approx. 1425-1700 CE). Wichita State University has been excavating a portion of the site with a high density of domestic features, especially storage pits, since 2017. Utilizing geoarchaeological flotations of samples from surface to 120 centimeter-deep profile, this project intends to identify areas of anthropogenic activity and stratigraphic variation. Through the analysis of these recovered micro-botanical and material remnants, researchers are better enabled to understand the depositional history of the locale.

**Jacobson, Jodi A.** (Texas State University) & **James O. Ramsey** (Wyoming State Parks). *Environmental Change at the Berryhill Creek Site (34TU220)* [Paper Presentation]. The Berryhill Creek Site (34TU220) was excavated as part of an Oklahoma Turnpike Authority and Oklahoma Department of Transportation data recovery project conducted by Cox McLain/Stantec. The site is located in Tulsa County, Oklahoma along the boundary of the Prairie Peninsula and its assemblage ranges from Archaic to later Plains Village time frame, with the bulk of the assemblage dated from 1260 B.P. to after 920 B.P. (690 A.D. to after 1030 A.D.). The site contained a diverse faunal species assemblage. The variability of both terrestrial and aquatic species identified during faunal analysis, and changes in species frequency, provided a good snapshot of environmental change and human adaptation within the narrowly dated primary time frame of use associated with the Plains Woodland. Identified shifts in utilization of not just terrestrial habitats, but aquatic habitats, over time are presented.

**Johnson, Nolan L.** (History Nebraska). *2023 Field Work at Massacre Canyon Nebraska* [Paper Presentation]. In 1873 the Pawnee Nation was hunting bison in the Republican River Valley. On August 5, the Pawnee encountered a large number of Lakota warriors near the head of Massacre Canyon and in the ensuing battle between 50-150 Pawnee were killed. In June 2023, History Nebraska Archeologists, the Pawnee Nation THPO, and other tribal members surveyed portions of Massacre Canyon. Prior to the survey extensive research and interviews with survivor descendants accumulated a wealth of information, but the information was vague and often contradictory. Field survey methods included metal detectors, detection dogs, and pedestrian survey. The canyon itself has seen significant changes from erosion and agriculture over 150 years. Massacre Canyon is over six miles long, over 5000 acres, and has many side branches. Even though intensive survey was focused on the canyon, could anything from an event lasting a few hours have survived and still be found?

**Jones, Geoffrey** (Archaeo-Physics, LLC)). *Geophysical Approaches to Ephemeral Sites on the Northwestern Plains: Two Decades of Lessons Learned* [Paper Presentation]. Temporary campsites and lithic scatters form the greatest part of the precontact archaeological record on the Northwestern Plains, but their significance is often dismissed because traditional methods often yield little positive data. Geophysical prospection, especially magnetometry, has proven to be highly effective for mapping features and targeting activity areas that are unlikely to be found with invasive sampling. Based on success and failure across hundreds of ephemeral precontact sites, the potential of geophysical methods is discussed, along with strategies, limitations, logistics, and environmental considerations.

**Jordan, Michael Paul** (Texas Tech University). *The Keeling Ledger: Documenting Tsistsistas Historical Narratives* [Symposium Paper]. Analysis of a book of Cheyenne drawings in the collection of the Nebraska State Historical Society has yielded new insights. The book was initially believed to have been collected by Major William Keeling at Camp Cooke, Montana in 1866-1867. However, several drawings have been identified as depicting episodes from Colonel Ranald Slidell McKenzie's attack on Morning Star's Cheyenne village on November 25, 1876, an engagement known as the Battle of the Red Fork or the Dull Knife Fight. In addition, a two-page drawing documents Cheyenne men's subsequent service as scouts during the 1877 Nez Perce War. A comparison of the drawings with other extant works has revealed that several individuals involved in the creation of the Keeling Ledger also played a role in the production of a second set of Cheyenne drawings located in the National Anthropological Archives.

**Keehner, Steven P.** (University of Iowa). *New AMS Dates for the Perry and Infinity Sites: Two Middle Woodland sites in the Eastern Central Plains* [Paper Presentation]. This paper presents the results of new AMS radio-carbon assays directly associated with ceramic vessels recovered from the Perry (14JF315) and Infinity (14MY305) sites located in eastern Kansas. These assays provide the first absolute chronological measurements for the Perry site and enhance our understandings about the palimpsest of components at the Infinity site. Furthermore, when the new dates and ceramic typologies for both sites are analyzed with broader regional datasets, they provide insight on the interactions between pottery producing communities during the Middle Woodland period in the eastern Central Plains. The new AMS dates presented in this paper were funded by an award from the Donna C. Roper Research Fund.

**Kelmelis, Saige** (University of South Dakota), **Thomas Colard** (University of Bordeaux and University of Lille), **Stephan Naji** (Commonwealth War Graves Commission, France), **Eric Pubert** (University of Bordeaux), **Jamie Awe** (Northern Arizona University), & **Julie Hoggarth** (Baylor University). *New Cementochronology (TCA) Protocol for Taphonomically Altered Teeth: An Archaeological Case Study from the Upper Belize Valley (c. 250-900)* [Poster Presentation]. While tooth cementum annulations (TCA) protocol exists for modern and well-preserved archaeological skeletons, there is no standard approach to creating TCA thin sections from archaeological teeth with severe taphonomic damage. We adapted a protocol for creating TCA thin-sections for monoradicular teeth from taphonomically-damaged skeletons from four archaeological sites in the Belize (c. 250-900 CE). Teeth (n=27) were selected from 15 adults of unknown age of death. Thin-section preparation consisted of four steps: (1) embedding resin, (2) cutting-low-speed Isomet Buehler saw, (3) gluing, (4) finishing by coating each cut with resin to strengthen it and polishing. Observed variation in cementum preservation resulted from fungus and bacterial invasion of the cementum layers; however, many regions of interest were still preserved and visible enough to estimate a minimum number of TCA for age estimation. This new protocol demonstrates that it is possible to yield usable regions of interest from highly taphonomically altered teeth.

**Kerns, Kaylee A.** (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc. & FactorEarth). *FactorEarth™ Record: An All-In-One Digital Form Solution* [Poster Presentation]. Metcalf Archaeology™ launched FactorEarth™ in 2018 to offer technologies that put our world and heritage within easy reach. One of the applications, FactorEarth™ Record, is an all-in-one electronic form solution that takes projects from start to finish to solve the problem of going from paper to digital. Industries like cultural resource management, natural resource management, and environmental compliance can do more in less time with Record. Visually, the Record app interface looks like the man-



agement forms professionals have worked with for years. It allows a user to view data easily while also allowing for real-time collaboration with team members. It's designed for collecting data in the field, sharing and editing in the office, and producing submission-ready form deliverables. These features make Record an amazing training tool for firms and universities alike. We are bringing data collection, collaboration, and efficient form export capabilities together in one app.

**Keyser, James D.** (Oregon Archaeological Society). *A DStretch Discovery: A Crow Calling Card at Writing-on-Stone* [Symposium Paper]. DStretch enhancement technology has enabled researchers to identify and record previously obscure pictographs at thousands of sites worldwide. Recent DStretch research at Writing-on-Stone, Alberta, exposed a previously unknown horse and rider pictograph at site DgOv-2. The pictograph can be identified as a "calling card" painted by a Crow warrior to taunt his Blackfoot enemies at one of their most sacred places.

**Knutson, Janie R.** (USFS Black Hills National Forest). *Rediscovering the Connections Between Black Hills Lithium Mining, the Forest Service, and the Manhattan Project* [Paper Presentation]. This presentation explores the connection between the Forest Service, lithium extraction during the 1940s and 50s, and how a small town in South Dakota played a role in the development of the hydrogen bomb. Located in the Central Black Hills, the Hill City Shop (39PN-AB-1) was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1937 for the Black Hills National Forest. Official administrative use of the building was initially short lived as the outbreak of the Second World War led to the United States Government leasing the building to the Lithium Corporation of America. The Mateen Mine (39PN2773) is a large mining complex on private and Forest Service Land, and was one of three lithium mines to operate in Western South Dakota. Through field work, historic and administrative research, and the use of LiDAR data, a geospatial relationship between the Hill City Shop and the Mateen Lithium Mine was ascertained.

**Kornfeld, Marcel** (Paleoindian Research Lab– University of Wyoming) & **Rachael Shimek** (Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist). *Giant Ground Sloth Wyomingensis* [Symposium Poster]. Giant Ground Sloths were regular members of Late Pleistocene Rancholabrean fauna of North America. Abundant specimens exist below the 46th parallel. Wyoming, however, has no example of these taxa. A recent discovery of a Giant Ground Sloth tooth at the stratified Paleoindian Hell Gap site in eastern Wyoming increases the North American geographic distribution of these taxa during the latest Pleistocene. In this presentation we describe the specimen recovered and its context.

**Krause, Michael** (Kansas State University). *Sharing Spaces: Examining the Environmental Preferences of a Shared Landscape at Fort Riley, Kansas* [Paper Presentation]. While it is true that countless characteristics differentiate humans from other animals, there is at least one shared feature, their environment. This concept was examined by looking into similarities in the placement of precontact archaeological sites with local species' preferred habitats, as well as other common environmental features within the boundaries of Fort Riley, Kansas. Several environmental variables, such as habitat quality, elevation, degree of slope, distance to water, vegetation species, soils present, and frequency of flooding were input into a generalized linear regressive model as a means of determining if precontact archaeological sites could be accurately predicted through those variables. Although not definitive, it would appear that there can be a case made for the correlation between the quality of certain habitats and the likelihood of discovering a precontact archaeological site.

**Krus, Anthony M.** (University of South Dakota) & **William Ranney** (W.H. Over Museum of Natural and Cultural History). Results of 2019–2023 Survey and Excavation of the Bloomingdale Townsite, Clay County, SD [Poster Presentation]. A survey of properties, primarily along the Vermillion River in Clay County, was begun in summer 2019 and continued as a University of South Dakota (USD) field school in 2021–2023. The project was initially sponsored by the Clay County Historic Preservation Commission, in conjunction with the USD Department of Anthropology. This work has focused primarily on the Bloomingdale townsite which was occupied from the 1860s–1890s and had the third oldest flour mill in Dakota Territory. The 2021 excavations focused on an area believed to contain the mill's location, which was found using early maps and early aerial photographs. The 2022–2023 excavations focused on understanding additional structural remains that may have been a part of the original townsite.

**Kurtz, William M.** (Bureau of Indian Affairs). *Red Horse Drawings of the Wiping out of the Long Knives Mila Hanska Wichakasotapi* (Paper Presentation). Lakota warrior Red Horse (TaSunke Luta) participated in the Battle of the Little Bighorn, which is known by the Lakota as the Long Hair Fight (Phehin Hanska Okichize) and also as the Battle at Greasy Grass (Phezi Sla Okichize). Five years later in 1881 Red Horse made 41 detailed drawings of his account of the fight that he organized into 8 distinct phases of the battle. These drawing will be interpreted from a Lakota point of view. Lakota leaders and warriors are still remembered today for their victory at Greasy Grass in defense of their families, homelands, and the Lakota way of life.

**Kvamme, Kenneth L.** (University of Arkansas). *Spatial Structure in Lithic Debitage Clusters* [Paper Presentation]. Prehistoric lithic chipping debris

and associated stone tools were mapped in a remote and archaeologically rich 6 ha region of western Colorado to investigate spatial structure and relationships extant within lithic scatters. This mapping included nearly 1,200 formal tools, 200 cores, and 24,000 pieces of flaking debris (> 5 mm) within 6-18 concentrations or clusters (depending on cluster definition). From cluster-to-cluster remarkably consistent patterns of debitage dispersal are apparent: with smaller flakes centrally located each flake-size class is more widely dispersed as size increases. Cortex-bearing flakes (correlated with larger flake sizes) are also more widely spread as is coarser-grained debitage. The pervasiveness of these patterns is replicated by experimental knapping where larger, cortex-bearing, and coarser debris exhibit wider and highly regular dispersal patterns. Interestingly, spent cores tend to be located far from dense scatter centers, perhaps reflecting the "toss zone" phenomenon observed among the Nunamiut by Binford (1978).

**LaBelle, Jason M.** (Colorado State University), **Kelton A. Meyer** (Colorado State University), & **Aleah G. Kuhr** (Colorado State University). *Forest Canyon Pass: Ancient Crossroads of the Southern Rocky Mountains of Colorado* [Paper Presentation]. Forest Canyon Pass (5LR2) is a large lithic and ceramic scatter situated on the Continental Divide of Rocky Mountain National Park in northern Colorado. Pre (and likely post) contact Native American cultural occupations consist of dense concentrations of chipped and ground stone tools, lithic debris, and pottery scattered across the Pass. First occupied during Late Paleo times, the Pass has seen repeated occupation owing to its strategic location as a travel corridor across the sub-alpine to alpine ecotone along with abundant water resources in the form of small ponds and late lying snow fields. The site has been known to archaeologists for 90+ years, and our current work seeks to better understand the temporal and spatial history of past occupations. We present a progress report on our intensive survey efforts where we take a site-less approach to understand the intensity of occupation within this alpine environment.

**Lamie, Katherine** (SD Archaeological Research Center). *South Dakota Collections-Based Research* [Paper Presentation]. As the only federally-approved archaeological repository in the State of South Dakota, the Archaeological Research Center in Rapid City curates over 6,000 cubic feet of collections and associated archives on behalf of various partners and stakeholders. This presentation will spotlight the research potential of these collections and archives, including the largely complete Smithsonian Institute River Basin Survey record sets and recent large-scale incoming collection transfers. An annotated bibliography of collections-based research projects as conducted over the last ten-plus years will also be presented to assist students and researchers on framing their theses, disser-

tations, and grant applications into the future.

**Linde, Pierson** (University of Wyoming), **Elizabeth Lynch** (Eastern New Mexico University), **Robert Barlow** (University of Memphis), & **Marcel Kornfeld** (Paleoindian Research Lab– University of Wyoming). *Preserving Hell Gap Archaeology: 3D Modeling of Projectile Points Using ARTEC Space Spider Part II* [Symposium Poster]. This poster's contents consist of a step-by-step description of the procedures used to create 3D models of lithic remains such as flakes, unfished tools and projectile points recovered from the Hell Gap archaeological dig site. This includes information about the program used to render models, the means of description and storage of models, the many forms of materials saved, and an update about the progress that has been made as far as we continue to develop more material.

**Lippincott, Kerry** (Consulting Archaeologist, retired). *The Island in the Plains Archaeological Symposium, First (1992) through Twenty-First (2013)* [Paper Presentation]. The "Island in the Plains Archaeological Symposium" was a conference dedicated to reporting and distributing information concerning the prehistory and history of the Black Hills and the surrounding Northwestern Plains. A dedicated group of organizers, sponsors, presenters, and audience members met annually at ever-changing locations both within and beyond the Hills. This presentation is an effort to document multiple facets of the meetings and to recognize the contributions of the participants. Conference presentations were often made by individuals who only attended one of the meetings and were counted as OHWs (One Hit Wonders) while the truly dedicated contributed ten, or more, talks on a variety of subjects and thereby earned a designation of GOATs (Greatest of All Times). Finally, an important question of "Who benefited?" from the multitude of these efforts is answered, somewhat redundantly, with the reply, "We all did."

**\*Lynch, Siofra T.** (Wichita State University). *Gendered Representation of Popular Archaeology: Pictorial Analysis of Archaeology Magazine (1948-2020)* [Student Poster]. Despite the reality that female archaeology graduates have been in the majority since the 1980s, women's persistence in the discipline has not been parsimonious with male archaeologists in terms of rates of academic publication, grants, and levels of employment. The present study explores patterns in gender representation within popular conceptions of archaeological field and lab work. I recorded visual trends within Archaeology magazine, a publication of the American Institute of Archaeology from 1948 to 2020. Through examination of the photographs, I find that men are over-represented in all aspects of pictorial representation. Although the rates of women photographed as archaeologists has increased through time, average representation of women as more than

30% of archaeologists has only occurred after 2015. While representation of women is increasing, male representation continues to dominate, especially in field-setting photos, and the data indicates that images of men will likely continue to outpace that of women.

**Madden, Robert J.** (Colorado State University). *Intensive Quarrying in the Central Plains at Flattop Butte, Colorado* [Paper Presentation]. Flattop Butte is a low, irregularly shaped mesa in Logan County, Colorado. It is the source of Flattop Chalcedony, a White River Group Silicate material, one of the most widely used tool-stones in the Central Plains of North America from the Clovis period to the Late Prehistoric period. In the summer of 2023, the Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology at Colorado State University conducted fieldwork at the site. Surface survey included mapping of quarry pits and location and analysis of high-density debris zones. Excavation in the center of an aboriginal quarry pit revealed the exploitation of deeply buried (over 3.5 meters) tool stone deposits, with the fill containing thousands of pounds of chalcedony and limestone debris, interspersed with bone and charcoal. The author reports here on data suggesting intensive quarrying activity at the site in the Late Prehistoric period.

**Martinez-Greer, Fidel** (SD Archaeological Research Center). *A Multidisciplinary Approach for Relocating a Historic Burlington & Missouri Railroad Roundhouse in Deadwood, SD* [Paper Presentation]. The City of Deadwood requested that the Archaeological Research Center (ARC) assist in supervising pre-construction exploratory trenching to attempt to relocate and document structural remains of a Burlington & Missouri Railroad (B&M) Roundhouse. Deadwood Historic Preservation Office (DHPO) staff inferred that Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) public assistance project, DR-4476-SD, to install a retaining wall along Whitewood Creek, was likely to cause an adverse effect to undocumented remains of the roundhouse. The DHPO and the ARC used previously georeferenced Sanborn Fire Insurance maps to determine the optimal placement of relocation trenches. Exploratory trenching activities resulted in the successful relocation and documentation of the roundhouse. This research demonstrates the utility of multidisciplinary approaches in archaeological interpretation and how historic relocation efforts and digital geospatial data can mutually benefit each other.

**Mayer, Aaron J.** (Augustana University Archaeology Laboratory). *Domestic Foodways and Subsistence Evidence at Fort Meade's Soapsuds Row (39MD45)* [Symposium Paper]. During the field seasons of 2022 and 2023 excavations were conducted at 39MD45, also known as "Soap Suds Row" according to children's novel map called "Blue Ribbons for Meg" (deLeeuw 1947). Site excavations were productive in both field seasons where test excavations units were placed in depression features believed to be a

house and a privy that was located approximately north of the large depression feature. Excavations proved historic research and supposition to be correct as a portion of the privy that was excavated and a portion of the larger feature depression produced many historic period (Late 1800's-Early 1900's) domestic artifacts. Bottles, cans, tins, and even some macrobotanicals were recovered from excavations. Preliminary field identifications indicated possible *Rubus* sp. (raspberry or blackberry) seeds were recovered from the privy feature and a partially charred *Cucurbita* sp. (squash or pumpkin) seed was uncovered from near the bottom of an artifact concentration in the larger depression feature. Identifiable bottles and a few cans indicate domestic use of medicine, jarred and canned foods, and beer. A point sample was taken from the privy to be processed through flotation at Augustana Archaeology Laboratory and results of analysis of this sample will be presented. The history of some of the identifiable bottles and other historic artifacts are giving insights into commerce trade, foodways, and subsistence practices of the inhabitants of Soapsuds Row at Fort Meade.

**McCleary, Timothy P.** (Little Big Horn College). *Apsáalooke Biographic Warrior Writing* [Symposium Paper]. In the Apsáalooke language warrior produced writing is termed *chiwaálaatua*/narrative drawing. During the historic period, with the development of the war honor system, associated realistic and complex abstract symbols were produced to express the various war achievements. There was some variation between tribes on the meaning of specific symbols, nonetheless, biographic warrior writing was easily read by friend and enemy alike. This paper will discuss the Apsáalooke biographic warrior writing with an overview of similar warrior produced imagery from other Plains people.

**McGeough, Kevin M.** (University of Lethbridge) & **Shawn Bubel** (University of Lethbridge). *The Specter of "Hunter-Gatherers" and the Case of Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump* [Paper Presentation]. Graeber and Wengrow's *The Dawn of Everything* has brought the critique of social evolutionary categories like "hunter-gatherer" back into popular discussion. Within archaeological circles, work on hunter-gatherers over the past seventy years has shown that there is widespread dissatisfaction with this as a category. Yet the strength of the older definitions of the category continue to influence academic and non-academic approaches. Treating the older categorization of "hunter-gatherer" through the metaphor of a "ghost" that some people believe in, some don't, and some are agnostic towards, we explore, using the case study of Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump, the difficulties that are apparent in the application of this category. By thinking about how Head-Smashed-In does not fit the expectations generated through the category of "hunter-gatherer", interesting conclusions about the site can be drawn that have implications extending across the Great Plains

region and beyond.

**\*McKellop, Robbyn M.S.** (Wichita State University) & **Douglas Kressly** (Wichita State University). *Assessment of Caddo Ceramics Within the Great Bend Aspect* [Student Poster]. Ceramic analysis is an integral part of collection assessment because of its uses in chronological sequencing. Great Bend Aspect ceramics are often difficult to distinguish both temporally and spatially as they are dominated by plain styles with similar construction techniques and forms. Therefore, the assessment of non-local sherds are critical components in establishing a known age for sites in this region. Previous assessments of ceramic assemblages have identified the presence of the Caddo ceramic tradition which is especially useful for estimating ages because of their known typologies. Non-local ceramics can also be indicative of how groups may have interacted beyond their own social environments. In this study, we are identifying Caddo sherds from three localities including Etzanoa (14C03) and two private collections. Not only do these findings corroborate previously established assemblages, but they also facilitate a more complete understanding of chronological sequencing and cultural spheres in the Great Bend aspect.

**Meyer, Kelton A.** (Colorado State University). *Tuning the Folsom Frequency: Area A at the Reddin Site, San Luis Valley, Colorado* [Paper Presentation]. The Reddin site (5SH77) is an 83-acre open lithic scatter found in the alkali flats of the Closed Basin – an environment scarred with ancient playa depressions and stream oxbows in the heart of the San Luis Valley, Colorado. Fieldwork by the Smithsonian Institution (1979, 1983) and Colorado State University (2020 – 2022) identified more than 500 Folsom artifacts (points, preforms, channel flakes) representing discarded hunting weapons and toolkit replenishing activities. Several Folsom localities exist within the site, individually separated by hundreds of meters, and questions remain about the contemporaneity, function, and duration of use between these areas. In 2022, CSU investigated “Area A” and performed high-resolution surveys to search for spatial evidence of campsite organization within a known concentration of Folsom debris. Spatial statistical models identified multiple hotspots of Folsom point production activities as well as phantom blueprints of hearth-centered activity areas.

**Murray, Wendi Field** (Wesleyan University) & **Meagan G. Schoenfelder** (State Historical Society of North Dakota). *Getting to the Point: Metal Lance Heads in the State Historical Society of North Dakota’s Collections* [Poster Presentation]. Among the metal objects used by Plains tribes during the 19th century, none are so conspicuous or enigmatic as lance heads. Associated with the fur trade, their use on the Plains was relatively short-owing largely to colonial disruption of Native American bison hunting and warfare. Our understanding of them as an artifact category is complicated by

1) their use in different types of weaponry and regalia, 2) inconsistent terminology in historical records, and 3) poor provenience of many examples found in museum collections. As part of a larger project to better understand the cultural significance of these objects and their role in Indigenous trade during the 1800s, we examine 16 lance heads in the collections of the State Historical Society of North Dakota. We discuss the objects' morphology, maker's marks, and manufacture, and explore the cultural significance of lance heads via their representation in European and Indigenous works of art.

**Newton, Cody** (SWCA Environmental Consultants) & **Brock Hansen** (Hoofprints of the Past Museum). *Preliminary Investigations at an 1830s Apsáalooke Trading Post on the Powder River, Wyoming* [Poster Presentation]. The Portuguese Houses was a trading post built under the direction of Antonio Montero in 1834 as an employee of Captain Benjamin Bonneville to trade with the Apsáalooke. Following the dissolution of Captain Bonneville's trapping and trading venture, Montero continued to run the post until 1837. Beginning in the spring of 2023, a local historian initiated measures to collect artifacts and data from the post in anticipation of disturbance due to the installation of a new irrigation system. They laid out a mapping grid and conducted systematic metal detecting of the site and its periphery. Fortunately, the irrigation system only resulted in minimal disturbance to the site, and the landowner has proved amenable to on-going archaeological work at the post. The results of the metal detection and some minimally invasive test excavations are presented here along with a preliminary assessment of the collected artifacts.

**Page, Michael K.** (Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist). *An Inventory of Native American Pottery from Wyoming* [Paper Presentation]. Native American Pottery, though rare, is found throughout the state of Wyoming. Yet only a small number of the assemblages have been analyzed and reported in detail. Most of the pottery discovered in the last several decades has been described or classified, if at all, as "grayware," "brownware," or "plainware" resulting in the impression that ceramics are either homogeneous or too scarce and fragmentary to produce meaningful data. Over the last decade, 356 ceramic assemblages from Wyoming, roughly 65% of the known sites with pottery, including 27,852 sherds were analyzed. Results of the study show that there are approximately 585 vessels from at least eight distinct ceramic traditions present in the sample. The data indicate that Wyoming was home to a diverse assortment of Native American peoples, some of whom have largely gone unrecognized while the apparent role of others has been greatly exaggerated.

**Page, Michael K.** (Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist). *An Ordination of Central Plains Tradition Pottery* [Paper Presentation]. The culture



history of the Central Plains tradition (Cpt) remains poorly known. The time and place of its genesis, its diversification and expansion, and the contribution it made to later cultural groups are only slightly better understood today than they were when it was first defined. In an attempt to shed some light on these issues a sample of approximately 3,790 vessels from 69 Central Plains tradition house assemblages were classified into descriptive rim categories and analyzed using detrended correspondence analysis (DCA). The results show that there is considerable stylistic variation within each of the named cultural taxa, which appears to reflect temporal trends within ceramic sub-traditions that may aid in the creation or clarification of local and regional archaeological sequences. The study also highlights the potential pitfalls of taxonomic assignment of components based solely on geography and underscores the need for a uniform system of ceramic classification.

**\*Pelletier, Bailey S.** (University of Saskatchewan). *Overview of Wolf Willow* [Student Poster]. There is a small valley that sits right outside of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, known as the Opimihaw valley. This valley is home to twenty-one archaeological sites that were identified in the early 1980's through surveys. A heritage park, known today as Wanuskewin Heritage Park, was built at this valley to preserve these sites and the rich history that comes with them. The focus of this poster presentation will be exploring one of the nineteen pre-contact sites located within the Opimihaw valley, known as Wolf Willow (FbNp-26). The Wolf Willow site was an active dig site for the past ten years (2010-2020) and has been identified as a multicomponent site that is now Baileys Master's project. Her focus is on all cultural material including stone tools, projectile points, pottery and "exotics" that have been found at the site during 2015-2020 excavations.

**Pelton, Spencer R.** (Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist), **Marcia Peterson** (Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist), **Scott Wheeler** (University of Wyoming), & **Carlton Shield Chief Gover** (Indiana University). *Chasing the Pleistocene at Hell Gap Locality IV* [Symposium Poster]. The Hell Gap National Historic Landmark is significant for its association with stratified Paleoindian deposits previously reported from four of five Localities identified along Hell Gap Creek. Locality IV, the site's southernmost, has been the subject of few intensive investigations because it is the sole Locality in which buried Pleistocene and Early Holocene deposits have not been found, containing instead a sequence of Holocene channel fill deposits and a dense near-surface archaeological assemblage dating to the last ca. 5,000 years. That perception changed in 2018, when a fluted preform was found eroding from the Locality IV arroyo bank, suggesting that intact Paleoindian deposits may be present. Here, we summarize our knowledge to date regarding the Locality IV archaeological and geological deposits and present future research directions.

**Pelusio, Kate** (Stantec). *Local and Non-local Lithic Materials Recovered from Site 34LF616, LeFlore County, Oklahoma* [Poster Presentation]. In May 2023 Stantec archeological staff excavated site 34LF616 in Le Flore County, Oklahoma. A total of 282 lithic artifacts were recovered and fifteen lithic raw material sources were identified within the assemblage. Site 34LF616 is uniquely located between the Ouachita Mountains to the east and the Plains to the west. The location of site 34LF616 represents an interface between these two environments and the lithic assemblage demonstrates both local and non-local raw material utilization. The variety of lithic raw materials utilized at the site provides insight into prehistoric travel and trade patterns between the Ouachita Mountains and the Plains.

**\*Perkins, Jeremiah** (University of Oklahoma). *What is there to Learn from Contact Period Glass Beads?* [Student Poster]. Having carefully selected multiple sites with an appropriate sample size of glass trade beads in the Southern Plains, LA-ICP-MS (Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Mass Spectrometry) will be used to determine where the beads were being manufactured. The data produced may also serve as a proxy for an examination of Contact Period trade and distribution networks. This analysis will be done using a total of 200 glass beads from the Deer Creek site (34KA3), Tobias site (14RC8), Kermit Hayes No. 2 site (14RC13), Lasley Vore site (34TU65), and the Bryson Paddock site (34KA5). While other techniques such as SEM-EDX (Scanning Electron Microscope with Energy-dispersive X-ray) and XRF (X-ray Fluorescence) are able to gather quantitative information on glass, LA-ICP-MS is the only method that can provide precise and accurate data in major, minor, and trace elements.

**Perkins, Stephen M.** (Department of Sociology, Oklahoma State University), **Richard R. Drass** (Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Emeritus), **Susan C. Vehik** (University of Oklahoma, Professor Emerita), & **Sheila Bobalik Savage** (University of Oklahoma). *Duncan (34WA2) Revisited* [Paper Presentation]. Survey and testing at western Oklahoma's Duncan site (34WA2) resulted in an eight-week field school in 1984 directed by Tim Baugh and Richard Drass. Dated features and artifact assemblages suggested one or more seasonal occupations between A.D. 1450 and 1600. Yet, despite the regional analyses published as part of these investigations (e.g., Baugh 1991; Drass and Baugh 1997), Duncan's settlement pattern and material record remain underreported. As a prelude to our larger reexamination of Duncan, we will present updated information concerning the site's taxonomy, cultural affiliation, settlement pattern, and fortification in the context of the wider region. Duncan likely served as a fortified trading outpost used by ancestral Wichita to procure and process bison, as well as to trade and contend with newly arriving Athapaskan groups in the High Plains of the Texas Panhandle.

**\*Pocha-Tait, Sarah J.H.** (University of Saskatchewan). *What the Fort? An Overview of the 2021-2023 Field Seasons at Fort Carlton* [Student Poster]. Fort Carlton was a fur trade post located along the North Saskatchewan River. It operated between 1810-1885, during which time it underwent several building phases and served multiple purposes. Excavations in the 1960s and 70s by Ian Dyck and Anthony Ranere revealed the 4th and 5th building phase where the reconstructed fort stands today at Fort Carlton Provincial Park. Further excavations ensued in 2021-2023 by the University of Saskatchewan and the Saskatchewan Archaeological Society. This poster highlights some of the key findings from the past three years as well as some current research being done on the site. Some of the findings include: birch bark, leather, bone tools, and ceramics.

**Sanders, Paul H.** (Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist, retired) & **Todd A. Surovell** (University of Wyoming). *Conjoined Artifacts from the La Prele Mammoth Site (48CO1401), Wyoming* [Paper Presentation]. The recovery of large-sized lithic artifacts from the 2021 and 2022 excavations at the La Prele Mammoth site (48CO1401), near Douglas, Wyoming, afforded the opportunity to investigate the possibility that a number of them could be conjoined or refit back together again. As a result, 79 conjoins encompassing 176 artifacts were established, however no artifacts were able to be refitted. Discussions will focus on lithic reduction patterns, use of site space and activity areas, and site integrity.

**Sheedy, Crystal** (University of South Dakota) & **Lauren Vaske** (Sharing the Dream in Guatemala). *"Sharing the Dream": Building Transnational Spaces in the Great Plains* [Poster Presentation]. There is a thriving Latino population in the Great Plains. Yet, their voices are seldom heard in the academic record, as this topic and region have been historically understudied. Further, there are individuals within this population, who are of Indigenous descent from Latin American countries. The Indigenous identities of these people are generated in relation to Latinidad and settler colonialism, which largely stems from US-based notions of race. This process of racialization often lumps all migrants from Latin American countries as 'Latinos' and situates them as 'outsiders' of the United States. These individuals have their Indigeneity rendered 'invisible.' This presentation is part of a larger project that focuses on the voices of Indigenous migrants and immigrants of Mesoamerica in the Midwest. In particular, it demonstrates how the non-profit organization, Sharing the Dream in Guatemala, actively works to build transnational spaces in the Great Plains.

**Shierts, Brenda A.** (NRCS). *Fort Meade Soapsuds Row: The Beginning* [Symposium Paper]. It started with an idea based on a historic map and a head stone. The idea turned into a quest to find the laundresses of early Fort Meade. Historic maps dated 1889 and 1893, show the fort buildings

and surrounding infrastructure, including 13 structures labeled “Laundress Row”. Finding the laundresses provides evidence of early fort support staff who have eluded a place in history books. Mr. Ernie Miller, a longtime local, theorized a row of depressions near a place he found an early era clothing iron indicated laundry activities. Concerned local citizens created the Bear Butte Creek, Historic Preservation Council and under the direction of Dr. Linea Sundstrom, the first formal archaeological excavation ever within the boundary of the Fort Meade Historic Military Reserve commenced in 2022 and 2023 that provided evidence of Laundress Row.

**Sundstrom, Linea** (Day Star Research). *Laundry List: Assessing the Lives of Laundresses at a Frontier Cavalry Post* [Symposium Paper]. Research at Fort Meade’s “Soapsuds Row” sought to evaluate the site’s potential for intact archaeological deposits from the cavalry post era and from pre-contact times, as well as to address specific questions about the economic and social status of army laundresses at the post. A data-rich cavalry-era deposit is present in the current soil, along with a sparse pre-contact deposit in a deep paleosol. The laundresses and their families had access to many consumer goods, especially after rail lines reached the post. Two features from the early years of the post suggest a more arduous lifestyle with limited access to imported goods. These are what appear to be a soap-making feature and a cold cellar or ice-house.

**Sundstrom, Linea** (Day Star Research). *Understanding Plains and Rockies Indigenous Pictographic Communication Systems* [Symposium Paper]. Native American communities in the northern Great Plains and Rockies employed several pictographic communication systems: maps, winter counts, pictographic messages and letters, and biographic or ledger art. Each system relied on a distinct set of visual conventions that, together with oral narratives, conveyed the necessary information. Some rock art employed conventions from these other kinds of pictographic communication; however, not all rock art was intended to be directly readable by viewers. In approaching rock art analysis, researchers need to understand both the likely context in which the images were produced and viewed and the specific pictographic conventions used to convey meaning.

**Thimmig, Rachel** (Brown University). *Archival Photographs as Artifacts: Contextualizing Native Cabins and Informing Interpretations of Native Survivance* [Poster Presentation]. For hundreds of years the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara lived in circular earthlodges. In the mid-1800s, families began constructing cabins alongside their earthlodges, and cabins eventually replaced earthlodges as the dominant domestic structures over time. It is unclear what cabin construction techniques and use of space looked like archaeologically, but an abundance of archival evidence, mainly photo-

graphs, has the potential to aid in the reinterpretation of the few previously excavated Native cabins. Photographs treated as artifacts reattach lived experiences to the archaeological record, acting as touchstones to generate stories of continuity and support arguments for Native survivance (Schneider 2007). Following this assertion, this research uses archival photographs, ethnographic information, and archaeological data from Fort Clark (32ME2), Like-A-Fishhook Village (32ML2), Star Village (32ME16), and Crow-Flies-High Village (32MZ1) to share stories of Native survivance, persistence, and adaptability during the transition from circular earthlodges to rectangular cabins.

**Todd, Lawrence C.** (GRSLE Inc) & **Daniel Dalmas** (University of Utah). *Survey Methodology: Active Assessment of Archaeological Inventory Methods* [Poster Presentation]. Since 2002 the GRSLE (Greybull River Sustainable Landscape Ecology) project in NW Wyoming has undertaken artifact-based, largely non-collection regional archaeological research at high elevations (>2500m) and often in designated Wilderness areas where few prehistoric sites had been previously recorded. Using a variety of methods, a fundamental goal has been to develop landscape scale artifact distributional and attribute dataset that currently contains nearly 250,000 individually mapped artifacts. A range of transect spacings and coverage protocols have been employed and although slight changes have been made, the basic documentation protocol has been used for the last 22 field season. Having large blocks of previously inventoried terrain available for re-documentation provides a research opportunity to reinvestigate areas using different methods and comparing the results – to conduct methodological research. Results of applying nest sampling units, high-intensity evaluation transects, artifact cluster re-recording, and other methods to evaluate the larger, landscape scale patterns are described.

**Walker, Danny N.** (University of Wyoming), **John P. Laughlin** (Wyoming Department of Transportation), **Carolyn M. Buff** (Wyoming Archaeological Society), & **David G. Eckles** (Wyoming Archaeological Society). *2013 Archaeological Investigations at the Post at Platte Bridge (48NA867), Natrona County, Wyoming* [Paper Presentation]. Two United States Army occupations occurred at the 1852-1866 Reshaw Bridge crossing of the North Platte River near Evansville, Wyoming. The earliest of these was known in official military records as the “Post at Platte Bridge” (occasionally referred to as Camp Clay) and was occupied between February 1855 and November 1856. The second occupation began in July, 1858 and lasted until April, 1859. Official correspondence continued its name as the Post at Platte Bridge, but like Camp Clay, occasional references were made to the post as Camp Payne. Archaeological investigations in 1983 and 1984 revealed a sizeable archaeological component was present, including probable structure foundations. Additional emer-

gency investigations in 2013 ahead of residential housing construction confirmed the 1983-84 results. Two early historic features were excavated which probably had been locations for Sibley tents and associated architecture used by the soldiers during the 1855-1856 occupation.

**West, Mike** (SD School of Mines and Technology). *Historical Artifact Student Projects in the Metallurgical Engineering Program at South Dakota School of Mines and Technology* [Paper Presentation]. Several years ago, the Metallurgical Engineering program at South Dakota Mines has introduced a metallurgical artifact analysis and forensics project in out Introduction to Metallurgical Engineering class to introduce material characterization methods. This was highly successful in student engagement. More recently, the program also introduced larger historical artifact “research” projects to upper-level students to give students a context for modern metals research. These programs partnered with agencies such as the National Park Service and the Red Cloud Heritage center. Examples of these projects and learning outcomes will be discussed.

**White, Clifford L.** (University of Wyoming & Paleoindian Research Lab), **Briana Houghton** (University of Wyoming), **Dakota Buhmann** (University of Wyoming), **Joel T. Collie** (University of Wyoming), **Lucille Holt** (University of Wyoming), **Camden Shakespeare** (University of Wyoming), **Rachael L. Shimek** (Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist), & **Marcel Kornfeld** (University of Wyoming). *Hell Gap: From the Surface to Pre-Cultural Strata* [Symposium Poster]. The Hell Gap site (48G0305) is a stratified Paleoindian campsite containing all the cultural complexes known on the northern Great Plains between 11,000 and 8,000 BP. This 20-plus year project has yielded copious amounts of data and artifacts that have and will provide countless researchers the opportunity to study North American prehistory. During the 2023 field season, volunteers and field school students excavated in strata E2, E1, and D. One of the goals of the 2023 field season included excavating through cultural strata to the pre-cultural strata in the east block units of Locality I. Excavators recovered very few archaeological artifacts in the remaining cultural components of Locality I but did recover a paleontological specimen, a giant Ground Sloth tooth. Aside from work at Locality I, a continuing surface collection was conducted near the “Well Section” in the vicinity of Locality IV. This research highlights the artifacts recovered at Hell Gap.

**Wilk, Elizabeth** (ERM), **Steven Katz** (Global Archaeological Consulting), & **Addison P. Kimmel** (Wapsi Valley Archaeology, Inc.). *I Got the Job! Now What?* [Paper Presentation]. Navigating the transition from student to employee is often rough. While undergraduate and graduate programs now include the excavation and other technical skill sets necessary in CRM careers, many still focus on academic career tracks lacking instruction on

regulatory guidance and legal requirements, Tribal consultation, and private sector career paths. Further, this coursework lacks discussion on the often-necessary field collaboration with Tribal offices and topically focused professionals in the Midwest and Plains regions. Problematically, individuals learn these requirements and skills by trial and error. Additionally, guidance beyond obtaining an entry level position is unfortunately lacking, leaving individuals to develop their career goals in isolation. Direction may come from individuals still in the beginning of own careers or supervisors who have long left fieldwork behind. However, mid-level professional archaeologists are well-suited to teaching and guiding young professionals in these technical skills and developing a career plan.

**Williams, David T.** (History Nebraska State Archaeology Office), **Matt Reed** (Pawnee Nation THPO), **MaKenzie Coufal** (History Nebraska State Archaeology Office). *The Massacre Canyon Oral Tradition and Archeology Project* [Paper Presentation]. In August of 1873, a large force of Lakota warriors attacked a smaller Pawnee hunting party, killing at least 75 people and perhaps twice that many, an event that led in part to the Pawnee moving to a reservation in Oklahoma. The battle was a scattered affair and took place throughout a six-mile stretch of Massacre Canyon—a mostly dry wash that empties into the Republican River in southwestern Nebraska (Hitchcock County). While the attack at Massacre Canyon is a well-known event, in reality we have very little specific data about what took place and where. In the spring of 2021, the Nebraska State Archeology and State Historic Preservation Offices began developing the collaborative Massacre Canyon Oral Tradition and Archeology Project with the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma to develop a better understanding of the battle through a synthesis of archival documents, collection of oral histories, and intensive field investigations.

**\*Williams, Makayla T.** (Augustana University): *Green Blades: Introductory Analysis of Bijou Hills Quartzite from Site 21RK82* [Student Poster]. This poster presents a preliminary analysis of two bifacial blades derived from Bijou Hills quartzite, also known as Ogallala orthoquartzite. The blades were recovered from site 21RK82, a newly-identified multicomponent site located within Lone Tree Heritage Farm in Rock County, MN. Though artifacts made of this bluish-green material are found throughout the Plains, the function and significance of Bijou Hills artifacts have never been intensively examined. This study aimed to identify the geological attributes, function, and chronology of these artifacts through a comparison to lithic tools from throughout the Great Plains using previously conducted archaeological reports and regional geology.

## PLAINS ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY PRESIDENTS

1969	Wedel, Waldo R. – Smithsonian Institution
1970	Wedel, Waldo R. – Smithsonian Institution
1971	Wedel, Waldo R. – Smithsonian Institution
1972	Krause, Richard – University of Missouri
1973	Gradwohl, David M. – Iowa State University
1974	Frison, George – University of Wyoming
1975	Henning, Dale R. – University of Nebraska
1976	Hamilton, Henry W. – Missouri Archaeological Society
1977	Schneider, Frederick E. – University of North Dakota
1978	Wilson, Michael C. – University of Calgary
1979	Jantz, Richard L. – University of Tennessee
1980	Davis, Leslie – Montana State University
1981	Loendorf, Larry – University of North Dakota
1982	Parks, Douglas – Mary College
1983	Harvey, Amy E. – Stephens College
1984	Sims, E. Leigh – Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature
1985	Witty, Thomas A., Jr. – Kansas State Historical Society
1986	Anderson, Duane – University of Iowa
1987	Vehik, Susan – University of Oklahoma
1988	Vehik, Susan – University of Oklahoma
1989	Schneider, Mary Jane – University of North Dakota
1990	Schneider, Mary Jane – University of North Dakota
1991	Hofman, Jack L. – Oklahoma Archeological Survey
1992	Hannus, L. Adrien – Augustana College
1993	Tiffany, Joseph A. - California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
1994	Lintz, Christopher – Mariah Associates
1995	Bozell, Rob – Nebraska State Historical Society
1996	Toom, Dennis – University of North Dakota
1997	Lees, William – Oklahoma Historical Society
1998	Reher, Charles – University of Wyoming
1999	Brink, Jack – Provincial Museum of Alberta
2000	Artz, Joe – Office of the Iowa State Archaeologist
2001	Stanley, Lori A. – Luther College
2002	Walker, Danny N. – Wyoming State Archaeologist Office
2003	Reeves, Brian O. K. – Lifeways Canada, Ltd.
2004	Hartwell, William T. – Desert Research Institute
2005	Amick, Daniel S. – Loyola University
2006	Kornfeld, Marcel – University of Wyoming/Frison Institute
2007	Bement, Leland - Oklahoma Archeological Survey
2008	Tiffany, Joseph - Mississippi Valley Archaeological Center
2009	Peterson, Lynelle - Ethnoscience, Inc.
2010	William Billeck - Smithsonian Institution
2011	Bob Dawe - Royal Alberta Museum



2012	Mark E. Miller - Wyoming State Archaeologist's Office
2013	Mavis Greer - Greer Services Archeological Consulting
2014	Mark D. Mitchell - Paleocultural Research Group
2015	Amy Bleier - State Historical Society of North Dakota
2016	Kacy Hollenback - Southern Methodist University
2017	Sarah Trabert - University of Oklahoma
2018	Jay Sturdevant
2019	Mary Adair - The University of Kansas
2020	Mary Adair - The University of Kansas
2021	Kelly Pool - Metcalf Archaeology
2022	Kelly Pool - Metcalf Archaeology

### **DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD RECIPIENTS**

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

## CONFERENCE LOCATIONS

79th	2022	Oklahoma City, OK
78th	2021	Boulder, CO
77th	2019	Bloomington, IN
76th	2018	San Antonio, TX
75th	2017	Bismarck, ND
74th	2016	Lincoln, NE
73rd	2015	Iowa City, IA
72nd	2014	Fayetteville, AR
71st	2013	Loveland, CO
70th	2012	Saskatoon, SK
69th	2011	Tucson, AZ
68th	2010	Bismarck, ND
67th	2009	Norman, OK
66th	2008	Laramie, WY
65th	2007	Rapid City, SD
64th	2006	Topeka, KS
63rd	2005	Edmonton, AB
62nd	2004	Billings, MT
61st	2003	Fayetteville, AK
60th	2002	Oklahoma City, OK
59th	2001	Lincoln, NE
58th	2000	St. Paul, MN
57th	1999	Sioux Falls, SD
56th	1998	Bismarck, ND
55th	1997	Boulder, CO
54th	1996	Iowa City, IA
53rd	1995	Laramie, WY
52nd	1994	Lubbock, TX
51st	1993	Saskatoon, SK
50th	1992	Lincoln, NE
49th	1991	Lawrence, KS
48th	1990	Oklahoma City, OK
47th	1989	Sioux Falls, SD
46th	1988	Wichita, KS
45th	1987	Columbia, MO
44th	1986	Denver, CO
43rd	1985	Iowa City, IA
42nd	1984	Lincoln, NE
41st	1983	Rapid City, SD
40th	1982	Calgary, AB
39th	1981	Bismarck, ND
38th	1980	Iowa City, IA
37th	1979	Kansas City, MO

36th	1978	Denver, CO
35th	1977	Lincoln, NE
34th	1976	Minneapolis, MN
33rd	1975	Lincoln, NE
32nd	1974	Laramie, WY
31st	1973	Columbia, MO
30th	1972	Lincoln, NE
29th	1971	Winnipeg, MB
28th	1970	Tulsa, OK
27th	1969	Lawrence, KS
26th	1968	Lincoln, NE
25th	1967	St. Paul, MN
24th	1966	Lincoln, NE
23rd	1965	Topeka, KS
22nd	1964	Lincoln, NE
21st	1963	Taos, NM
20th	1962	Lincoln, NE
19th	1961	Lawton, OK
18th	1960	Norman, OK
17th	1959	Lincoln, NE
16th	1958	Lincoln, NE
15th	1957	Lincoln, NE
14th	1956	Lincoln, NE
13th	1955	Lincoln, NE
12th	1954	Lincoln, NE
11th	1953	Lincoln, NE
10th	1952	Lincoln, NE
9th	1952	Lincoln, NE
8th	1952	Lincoln, NE
7th	1949	Lincoln, NE
6th	1948	Lincoln, NE
5th	1947	Lincoln, NE
4th	1940	Norman, OK
3rd	1936	Mount Vernon, IA
2nd	1932	Lincoln, NE
1st	1931	Vermillion, SD

#### **NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENT AWARD WINNERS**

2022	Colby Dean, Seneca-Cayuga (University of Oklahoma)
	Abigail Gallardo, Tunica-Biloxi (UCLA)
	Robbyn McKellop, Muskogee (Wichita State University)
	Chance Ward, Cheyenne River Sioux (University of Colorado)
	Makayla Williams, Cherokee (Augustana University)
2021	Joni Tobacco, Oglala Sioux (Salish Kootenai College)

- 2020 Maura Fournier, Métis (University of Winnipeg)
- 2019 Carlton Gover, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma (University of Colorado-Boulder)
- 2018 Justin Lund, Navajo Nation (University of Oklahoma)
- 2017 Morgan Fluker, Kaw Nation of Oklahoma (Kansas State University)
- Martin Lopez, Apsaalooke (Crow) of Montana (University of Montana)
- 2016 Melanie McKay-Cody, Chichamauga Cherokee (University of Oklahoma)
- Tyrone Peterson, Navajo Nation and Pascua Yagui Tribe (University of Iowa)
- 2015 John Reynolds, Rosebud Sioux Tribe (St. Cloud State University)
- 2014 Justin Lund, Navajo Nation (University of Oklahoma)
- 2013 Melanie McKay-Cody, Chichamauga Cherokee (University of Kansas)
- 2012 Royce Freeman, Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara Nations (University of Oklahoma)
- 2011 Michael B. Catches Enemy, Ogalala Nation (St. Cloud State University)
- 2010 Donna Longhorn, Shawnee/Delaware (University of Oklahoma)
- 2009 Brad Kroupa, Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nations of North Dakota (University of Indiana)
- 2008 Wilena Old Person, Yakama/Blackfeet (University of Montana)
- 2007 Brenda Covington, Colville/Spokane (University of Montana)
- 2006 Jason Hale, Prairie Band Potawatomi (Washburn)
- 2005 La Rae Buckskin, Shoshone - Bannock (University of Idaho)
- 2004 Gloria McCarty, Muscogee Creek (University of Oklahoma)
- John T. Haj, Delaware (University of Tulsa)
- 2003 No award given
- 2002 Julie Bartlett, Oglala Lakota (University of Winnipeg)
- 2001 Laura Cocker, Manitoba Métis Federation (University of Winnipeg)
- Jana Vee Cornelius-Baird, Seminole/Creek (University of Oklahoma)
- 2000 Claudette Rocan, Métis (University of Winnipeg)
- Martin Earring, Minneconju-Oglala, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe (University of South Dakota)
- 1999 Rebecca Amen, Omaha Tribe (University of Nebraska, Lincoln)
- 1998 Paulette F. Steeves, Cree/Cherokee/Micmac (University of Arkansas)
- Jacquelin St.Clair, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma (University of Wyoming)
- 1997 Florence Whitehorse-Taylor, Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma (University of Oklahoma)

- Alix Reynolds, Manitoba Métis Federation (University of Winnipeg)  
 Shanna Olinger, Yankton Sioux Tribe (Montana State University)  
 1996 Evelyn Siegfried, Big Cree Band (University of Calgary)  
 1995 Michelle Fox, Red Lake Chippewa (University of North Dakota)  
 1994 Dawn Makes Strong Move, Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska  
 (University of South Dakota)

### STUDENT PAPER AWARD WINNERS

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

- 2014 Adam Wiewel (Graduate Student, University of Arkansas): Examining Agricultural Surplus at Huff Village, North Dakota: Combining Archaeological and Geophysical Data
- 2013 Sarah E. Wolff (Graduate Student, University of Arizona): Protecting a National Icon: The First Use of the Antiquities Act of 1906 to Declare Devils Tower National Monument
- 2012 Elsa Perry (Undergraduate Student, University of Lethbridge): Correlating Etching Tool Materials with Petroglyphs at Writing on Stone [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 60(223):72-83 (2015)]
- 2011 William Reitze (Graduate Student, Southern Methodist University): Salvaging a Sandia Site: Reinvestigation of the Lucy Site, Central New Mexico
- 2010 Kacy Hollenback (Graduate Student, University of Arizona): Social Memory of Disaster: Exploring Historic Smallpox Epidemics among the Mandan and Hidatsa
- Travis Hill (Undergraduate Student, Colorado State University): Qualifying Comfort: Intentional Design in Unhafted End Scrapers at the Lindenmeier Folsom Site, Northern Colorado
- 2009 Maureen Boyle (Graduate Student, Indiana University): Beyond Linearity in Western Historical Narratives: The Wild West as Temporal Frontier
- Wendi Field Murray (Graduate Student, University of Arizona): Feathers, Fasting, and the "Eagle Complex": A Contemporary Analysis of the Eagle as a Cultural Resource in the Northern Plains [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 56(218): 143-153 (2011)]
- Brigid Grund (Undergraduate Student, University of Colorado): Understanding the Great Plains Paleoindian Projectile Point Chronology: Radiocarbon Dating and Potential Coevality of Point Types
- 2008 Jeremy Planteen (Graduate Student, University of Wyoming): The Wild West Show: Rethinking the Influence of the Miller's 101 Ranch Wild West Show and Early Film on the Native American Stereotype
- Shana Wolff (Undergraduate Student, Laramie County Community College): An Analysis of Plants Traditionally Used by Plains American Indians as Topical Antiseptics for Antimicrobial Effectiveness
- 2007 Naomi Ollie (Graduate Student, Colorado State University): Many Mountains Moving: Tales of Mass-Wasting and Archaeology in the Absaroka Range, Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem
- Sarah Trabert (Undergraduate Student, Kansas State University): Steed-Kisker Ceramics: Analysis of the Scott Site (14LV1082) Assemblage [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 54(212):289-299 (2009)]

- 2006 Michael P. Jordan (Graduate Student, University of Oklahoma): Religion and Reservation Life: Kiowa Revitalization Movements of the 1880s  
Jayme Job (Undergraduate Student, Minnesota State University-Moorhead): Sourisford Salamanders: Renewal Iconography of the Devils Lake-Sourisford Ceramic Complex
- 2005 Tomasin Playford (Graduate Student, University of Manitoba): Establishing Site Seasonality: Importance, Problems and a Potential Solution  
Patti Kinnear (Undergraduate Student, University of Colorado): Cooperation and Conflict: Examining Alternative Views of Archaeology on the Great Plains [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 53(206):161-177 (2008)]
- 2004 Raven Carper (University of Montana): A Study of the Utility of a 'Symmetry Index' in the Assessment of Biface Production Goals [published in *Lithic Technology* 30(2):127-144 (2005)]
- 2003 Lucy Burris (Colorado State University): Western Harvester Ants: Archaeology's Little Helpers
- 2002 Jodi Jacobson (University of Tennessee): Identification of Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and White-tail Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) Post-cranial Remains as a Means of Determining Human Subsistence Strategies [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 48(187):287-297 (2003)]
- 2001 Charles Egeland (Colorado State University): From Cutmarks to Behavior: The Reliability of Cutmarks for Inferring Processing Intensity [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 48(184):39-51 (2003)]  
Chad Goings (University of Arkansas): A Predictive Model for Lithic Resources in Iowa [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 48(184):53-67 (2003)]
- 2000 Paula Renaud (University of Wyoming): Sticks, Stones, and Cyberwaves: Creating an International Community of Aboriginal Philosophy in the 21st Century
- 1999 Rhonda S. Fair (University of Oklahoma): Becoming the White Man's Indian: An Examination of Native American Tribal Web Sites [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 45(172):53-67 (2000)]
- 1998 Jesse Ballenger (University of Oklahoma): Late Paleoindian Land Use in the Oklahoma Panhandle: Goff Creek and Nall Playa [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 44(168):189-207 (1999)]
- 1997 Susan Tanner (University of Nebraska): An Analysis of Use-Wear on Nebraska Phase Ceramics
- 1996 No Award

- 1995 Bruce Low (University of Saskatchewan): Swan River Chert: Its Geological Occurrence, Geographical Distribution, and Archaeological Collection - A Ubiquitous Pre-Contact Lithic Resource of the Northern Plains/Southern Boreal Forest [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 41(156):165-174 (1996)]
- 1994 No Award
- 1993 No Award
- 1992 Elizabeth Miller (University of Nebraska): Evidence for Prehistoric Scalping in Northeastern Nebraska [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 39(148):211-219 (1994)]
- 1991 No Award
- 1990 Jeffrey A. Huebner (University of Texas-Austin): Late Prehistoric Bison Populations in Central and Southern Texas
- 1989 Unknown
- 1988 Unknown
- 1987 Unknown
- 1986 Judith Habicht-Mauche (Harvard University): Southwestern-Style Culinary Ceramics on the Southern Plains: A Case Study of Technological Innovation and Cross-Cultural Interaction [published in *Plains Anthropologist* 32(116):175-189 (1987)]

#### **STUDENT POSTER AWARD WINNERS**

- 2022 Abigail E. Fisher (Graduate Student, Southern Methodist University): Dog diet as a tool to assess forager response to farmers on the northern Plains: stable isotope analysis data  
Caden P. Hooker, Aleah Kuhr, Bryn Sullivan, Kelsy Kreikemeier, Spencer Little (Undergraduate Students, Center of Mountains and Plains Archaeology): Of Rarified Air and Form: A Recently Recorded Ceramic Vessel from Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
- 2021 Kelton Meyer (Graduate Student, Colorado State University): Countryside Folsom in the San Luis Valley, Colorado: Revisiting the Reddin Site  
Sasha Buckser (Graduate Student, University of Colorado at Boulder), Karissa Hughes (Oklahoma University), Victoria Bowler Monagle (University of New Mexico), William Taylor (University of Colorado at Boulder), Courtney Hofman (Oklahoma University): Human-Canid Interactions at Black's Fork, Wyoming  
Riley Limbaugh (Undergraduate Student, Colorado State University): The Days After Colorado's Darkest Days: Using Weapons and Ammunition to Date Conflicts and Identify Participants in Battle
- 2020 No Award - Meeting Cancelled
- 2019 Danielle Soza (Graduate Student, University of Arizona): Soil Chemistry and Stone Ring Sites: Preliminary Results from Four



Horns Lake, Montana

Sylvia M. Sandstrom (Undergraduate Student, Minnesota State University-Moorhead): The Boller Site Platter--A Northern Plains Ceramic Anomaly

2018 Paul Buckner, Madeline Kunkel, and Jessica McCaig (Colorado State University)

Matthew Colvin (University of Georgia)

2017 Samantha Nadal and Cynthia Strong (Cornell College)

Evelyn Pickering (University of Arizona)

2016 Jennifer K. Deats (University of Colorado, Boulder)

2015 Justin Garnett (University of Missouri, Kansas City)

## NOTES

## RESEARCH INTERESTS

## **PROFESSIONAL CONTACTS**

## 2024 Conference Preview

**Get your passports ready...**  
**Next year's Plains Conference is north of the border!**

We'll make our homebase at the **Sandman Signature Lethbridge Lodge** in the heart of downtown, where there are many restaurants, small art galleries, and live music. There are also great hikes in the breathtaking Old Man River valley just outside your hotel room.



Lethbridge, Alberta is surrounded by many archaeological sites, including UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Plan to join us on one or all the field trips!



Added bonuses:  
Banff & Waterton  
National Parks and  
Dinosaur Provincial  
Park are must-sees  
if you have an extra  
day or two.



BTW...  
Alberta (especially  
Calgary) has some of  
the best craft beer  
scenes in the world...  
Just sayin'

**Can't wait to see you in Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada  
from October 16-20, 2024!**

Academic & Retail

	Dakota Ballrooms			Black Hills Ballroom
	Salon A (Left)	Salon B (Center)	Salon C (Right)	
Thursday Morning	Student Paper Competition	[Mega] Fauna	Fort Meade's Soapsuds Row Symposium	Vendors
	I Got the Job?!		More Forts!	
Thursday Afternoon	Trends	Student Poster Competition	Historic Archaeology	
	Site Structure			
Friday Morning	Geospatial	Native American Iconography	Pottery	
		Plains Biographic Art Symposium		
Friday Afternoon	South Dakota	Historic Posters	Material Culture & Cultural Change	
		Lithics	Oklahoma!	
Saturday Morning	Hell Gap Posters Symposium	Collections & Methods Posters	Prehistoric Posters	----

