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“A COUNTRY FAR REMOVED FROM THE CIVILIZED WORLD:” THE 2001 KANSAS ARCHEOLOGY TRAINING PROGRAM IN INDEPENDENCE CREEK VALLEY, NORTHEASTERN KANSAS by Brad Logan, Kansas State University

Over a two-week period in June 2001, the Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA), with the assistance of archeologists from the Kansas State Historical Society, conducted the Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) in Atchison and Doniphan counties in northeastern Kansas. The program entailed surface surveys, shovel tests, and limited test excavations at selected sites in the Independence Creek watershed, a tributary system of the Missouri River. As a result of the program, 81 sites were investigated in that area (7 others were recorded in other drainages in Doniphan County). In combination with 35 previously recorded sites that were not investigated by the KATP participants, the total number of archeological sites in the watershed is now 116. These sites include components of the Archaic, Woodland, Late Prehistoric, Protohistoric, and Historic periods and occur in a variety of lowland and upland settings. This article summarizes the investigations done at KATP sites and their artifact assemblages. Particular attention is given to their suggested cultural-temporal affiliations and landscape contexts as they increase understanding of the human prehistory of the lower Missouri Valley in northeastern Kansas.

A NEBRASKA PHASE OCCUPATION AT THE LEARY SITE by Jessica L. Middleton, Kansas State University

The Leary site (25RH1) in southeastern Nebraska until now has been characterized as an Oneota site, based on the ceramic assemblage excavated in 1935 and 1965. This paper describes a second component found at the site, a Nebraska phase of the Central Plains tradition component, based on analysis of 84 Nebraska phase rim sherds. Analysis of 10 ceramic attributes, including temper, surface treatment, and rim form, was used to determine the presence of Nebraska phase ceramics at the Leary site.

THE 1970 EXCAVATION AT 14SA415: A SMOKY HILL PHASE LODGE by Donna C. Roper, Kansas State University, and Harold Reed, Salina, Kansas

Site 14SA415 is one of numerous Smoky Hill phase lodge sites in the Salina area. A 1970 excavation on this site uncovered a single lodge and recovered a large number of ceramic, chipped stone, ground stone, and bone artifacts. The ceramics are of particular interest, for they share microstylistic commonalities with the pottery from other nearby sites, including several excavated lodges and the Indian Burial Pit, and they contrast, in a microstylistic sense, with Smoky Hill phase lodges in the Solomon River valley. Newly obtained radiocarbon dates reported here suggest that this is not a matter of change over time. Rather, the ceramic distribution patterns might suggest an identifiable thirteenth-century community in the present Salina area.

SANDSTONE CELTS? by Harold Reed, Salina, Kansas

This paper proposes a function for Dakota sandstone celts and presents the reasoning by which the author arrived at the proposed function.

USE OF GEOPHYSICAL AND REMOTE SENSING TECHNOLOGY TO LOCATE AND DELINEATE UNMARKED GRAVES IN KANSAS' CLAY-RICH SOILS by Elizabeth R. Wilson-Agin, Emporia State University

Maplewood Memorial Lawn Cemetery in Emporia, Kansas, contains a tract of land documented as containing approximately 705 unmarked graves. In 1870 this area was set aside as "Potter's Field" and used for burials of the underprivileged and minorities. It was sold to the Memorial Lawn Cemetery Association in 1928, and no more burials were recorded. In 2002-2003 research was carried out to determine the feasibility of locating unmarked graves in Potter's Field using geophysical technology, which has proved to be complex in Kansas' clay-rich soils. Positive identification of burials with an electromagnetic conductivity meter and kite aerial photography provided conclusive evidence that geophysical technology can be successful in finding not only unmarked graves but also archeological sites.

EARLY INVESTIGATIONS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE LOWER WALNUT RIVER VALLEY by Marlin F. Hawley, Wisconsin Historical Society

The lower Walnut River valley in Kansas was the location of numerous Native American sites long before its settlement by Americans. The remains of these villages and other sites began to attract attention by the late 1870s and have since continued to be of the subject of investigation by natural scientists and later, as the goals and methods of archeology developed, by professionally trained archeologists. Using stories from local newspapers and other primary documents, together with unpublished materials, this paper reviews these early investigations from ca. 1870s to Waldo R. Wedel's Smithsonian Institution excavations in 1940.

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GREAT BEND ASPECT –WICHITA ARCHEOLOGY AND ETHNOHISTORY by Marlin F. Hawley, Wisconsin Historical Society, and Donald J. Blakeslee, Wichita State University

Investigations of sites now attributed to the Wichita and related peoples have been conducted for well over a century. In Kansas a major archeological contribution began with the systematic efforts of Waldo R. Wedel in 1934 and was followed by additional investigations of sites in central and south-central Kansas in 1940. The results of Wedel's work were presented in numerous papers and culminated with his important synthesis, *An Introduction to Kansas Archeology*. In these works Wedel defined the Great Bend aspect and two foci, cautiously inferentially linking the archeological remains to Coronado's Quivira and, thus, to the Wichita. Mildred M. Wedel meanwhile pursued the Wichita through extant historic Spanish, French, and American documentary sources, the results of which were presented in several elegant, thought-provoking essays. In recent years there has been a renaissance in Great Bend aspect-Wichita studies with

renewed excavation, the long overdue study of existing collections, and fresh interpretations of data.

The following bibliography is comprised of references on Great Bend aspect and Wichita archeology, ethnohistory, history, and other aspects of Wichita culture largely published after 1967, the year that *A Pilot Study of Wichita Archeology and Ethnohistory*, edited by Robert E. Bell, Edward B. Jelks, and W. W. Newcomb, came out. Given this cut-off date, the intent in compiling this list was to make it as complete as possible, particularly with respect to archeological and ethnohistoric resources. At the same time, the bibliography has a Kansas focus, and thus some older Kansas-specific items—that is, items predating 1967 and, with one or two exceptions, not cited in the pilot study—have been included here. Numerous cultural resources management (CRM) reports also have been included, with the caveat that there are doubtless more of these that could be added, though admittedly many of these reports (whether included here or not) will have varying degrees of utility for Great Bend-Wichita researchers. Copies of reports for compliance projects in Kansas generally can be obtained for the cost of copying from the State Historic Preservation Office at the Kansas State Historical Society. Finally, while web-based resources exist—The Handbook of Texas On-line, for instance—this bibliography is limited to less mutable, conventionally published documents. In the end it is hoped that this document will further the study of the Great Bend aspect and the Wichita.

Book Reviews

Telling Stories the Kiowa Way by Gus Palmer, Jr.
Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

Plains Indian Rock Art by James D. Keyser and Michael A. Klassen
Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins