

**WARFARE AMONG THE *KIRIKIR'I-S*: ARCHEOLOGY, ETHNOGRAPHY, AND ETHNOHISTORY**

**By Timothy G. Baugh**

Anthropologists have studied Plains warfare for more the seven decades and have presented a number of reasons for institutionalized violence. Most of the ethnological inquiries, however, have been limited to synchronic studies (occurring at a single point in time) of nineteenth-century conflict, while archeologists and ethnohistorians have undertaken diachronic studies (observing changes through time). The intent of this paper is to present evidence for Plains warfare through time and to evaluate its relationship to social prestige and exchange. Using the *Kirikir'i-s* as an example, Vehik (2002a) postulated that Plains warfare correlated with increased social stratification and the development of regional exchange systems. Despite the significance of conflict in her model, she neither examined its causes nor its temporal changes within the Plains. To initiate the present study, a review of the causes of Plains warfare is followed by a detailed study of violence among the *Kirikir'i-s* on the southern and central Plains using primarily human biological data and, when present, fortifications, defensive locations, and burned structures. The question remains: Is conflict responsible for the development of trade and social stratification in the central and southern Plains?

**RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN SEARCH OF THE ELUSIVE FORT CAVAGNOLLE, 1744-1764**

**By Robert L. Thompson**

Fort Cavagnolle, a trading post established by the French, was the first permanent European settlement in what is now Kansas. It was abandoned in the mid-1700s. The earliest reference to it appeared in journals associated with Lewis and Clark and their epic Corps of Discovery and the last reference was from the Missouri Expedition in 1820. This paper describes how the author used these descriptions to locate what he believes are the remains of Fort Cavagnolle. He has discovered a low mound that fits the description of a fortification and post molds that could also be part of the fort. Is the possibility strong enough to warrant further examination of the site?

**ANALYSIS OF POTTERY DECORATIONS AT THE MILLER SITE (14WY8), A LATE KANSAS CITY HOPEWELL OCCUPATION**

**By Jeffrey Spencer**

The Miller site (14WY8) is a prehistoric archeological site located on Little Turkey Creek, a tributary of the Kansas River, in Wyandotte County, Kansas. The site's location is important for understanding the affiliation among native North American cultures in the transitional area between the Eastern Woodlands and the Great Plains. Amateur archeologists conducted

unprovenient excavations in an effort to salvage information from the site in advance of a construction project in the 1930s. No radiocarbon dates were generated to establish an accurate temporal placement of the occupants.

The current research focuses on analysis of decorative pottery motifs, which has allowed the author to identify stylistic similarities between the Miller site occupants and the Hopewellian cultures of the Kansas City region, as well as the Eastern Woodlands. These pottery decorations suggest a Late Kansas City Hopewell (Edwardsville phase) occupation at the Miller site.

## **SITE 14GE41 AND THE SCHULTZ PHASE: RE-EXAMINING A KANSAS WOODLAND COMPLEX**

**By Patricia J. O'Brien and Sharon G. Parks-Mandel**

Eyman (1966) defined the Schultz focus of the Woodland period based on the Floyd Schultz collections of mortuary remains from mounds located in Geary and Clay Counties. Phenice (1969) analyzed the skeletal remains from the mounds, concluding that they mostly resembled Kansas City Hopewell remains in western Missouri. This paper reports on data from habitation site 14GE41, which was probably associated with one of the Berry Mounds (14GE4-1) just southwest of the site, and redefines the Schultz focus as the Schultz phase.

## **THE CALF CREEK COMPLEX IN SOUTHEAST KANSAS: ANOTHER PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION**

**By Jim D. Feagins**

In southeast and south-central Kansas, sites containing distinctive, mid-Archaic age Calf Creek points are slowly being identified. These sites occasionally are found in two geomorphic settings: in eroded uplands and when exposed well below the surfaces of valley floors. The three-fold focus of this article is to draw the attention of Kansans to this point type in the hope of identifying other Calf Creek sites; present information from an additional site, 14BO1402, containing a Calf Creek component; and summarize the Calf Creek horizon elsewhere in relationship to results of the Little Osage River Valley Archaeological Survey.

### **Book reviews:**

*Stone Tool Traditions in the Contact Era* by Charles R. Cobb  
Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

*Looting Spiro Mounds: An American King Tut's Tomb* by David La Vere  
Reviewed by Randall M. Thies

*The Allen Site: A Paleoindian Camp in Southwestern Nebraska* edited by Douglas B. Bamforth

Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

*Remington Army and Navy Revolvers, 1861-1888* by Donald L. Ware

Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins