

## **BUILDING BUFFALO BIRD WOMAN'S HORTICULTURAL TOOLS**

By Joyce Thierer

*Buffalo Bird Woman's Garden*, a book about a Hidatsa woman's tools and planting methods is the incentive behind this article. After reading it, I set about making and testing the tools by acquiring heritage seeds, planting, and tending them, as described in the book. I also did more research and made a travois to haul in the products of that garden. Below is what I learned about creating and using the tools.

## **AN ANALYSIS OF CERAMICS FROM 14SC409**

By Sarah Trabert

An analysis of 322 ceramic sherds, recovered from the 2009 excavation of 14SC409, confirm a Dismal River aspect affiliation for the site, but also indicate a strong connection to the Southwest. A surprising number of sherds (57 percent) from this collection are Southwestern in origin, providing evidence for Plains-Southwest trade.

## **PALEOINDIAN SITES IN KANSAS AND THEIR LOCATIONS**

By Thomas G. Wyatt

This paper describes the results of my research into the Paleoindian sites registered in the state of Kansas. My interest is not only in the locations but in which sites are verified Paleoindian with direct involvement of professional archeologists and which are not.

## **THE PHIL SITE (14JW48) AND THE CENTRAL PLAINS TRADITION AT LOVEWELL RESERVOIR, JEWELL COUNTY, KANSAS**

By Brad Logan

With contributions by Lauren W. Ritterbush, Tobias Blake, John R. Bozell, Carl R. Falk, and Daniel J. Keating

The Phil site is a habitation of the Central Plains tradition (CPT) at Lovewell Reservoir, Jewell County, Kansas. Lodge remains and extramural finds there, as well as cultural features and material at other CPT habitation and mortuary sites at Lovewell, are evidence of a community that thrived along White Rock Creek, a tributary of the lower Republican River, during the thirteenth century A.D. This report presents the findings at the Phil site in the light of discoveries at these other sites and synthesizes current understanding of the CPT at the locality. Data from the Phil site house give insight into architecture and spatial organization. Analyses of ceramic, lithic,

and faunal remains facilitate recognition of local adaptation and regional variation. Radiocarbon dates from all late prehistoric sites at Lovewell, including those of the White Rock phase, attest to contemporaneity and, therefore, the possibility of contact between populations of the Central Plains and Oneota traditions. The implications of such interaction, including that of CPT abandonment of the locality in the face of Oneota immigration, are discussed.

### **Book Reviews**

*The Simon Clovis Cache: One of the Oldest Archaeological Sites in Idaho* by Steve W.

Kohntopp

Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

*Across Atlantic Ice: The Origins of America's Clovis Culture* by Dennis J. Stanford and Bruce A. Bradley

Reviewed by Donna C. Roper