

WHAT WERE THEY DOING UP THERE? ARCHEOLOGY OF MOUNT SUNFLOWER, WESTERN KANSAS

By Jack L. Hofman and Barbara M. Crable

This paper provides a description and discussion of materials collected between 1998 and 2015 from the surface of Mount Sunflower (14WC411) in Wallace County, northwest Kansas near the Colorado border. The chipped stone assemblage contains a diverse array of lithic materials, representing local gravels and other sources from throughout the region. Diagnostic artifacts include specimens from Paleoindian to the Protohistoric period. A variety of tool types indicate diverse activities associated with production and maintenance of stone tools and processing of other materials. The site apparently served as a camp and hunting overlook throughout prehistory.

THE KRAUS 1 SITE (14EL313): INVESTIGATIONS BY THE 2015 KANSAS ARCHEOLOGY TRAINING PROGRAM FIELD SCHOOL

By Robert J. Hoard, John R. Bozell, and Gna S. Powell

With contributions by Margaret E. Beck, David L. Maki, Rolfe D. Mandel, Edwin J. Miller, and James L. Theler

The Kansas Anthropological Association and the Kansas Historical Society investigated an Early Ceramic (ca. 400-1100 C.E.) Keith phase site in Ellis County, Kansas, in 2015. Cultural material lies within a buried soil 30-90 cm beneath the ground surface. Radiocarbon assays show that the Kraus 1 site was occupied 800-1,000 years ago. It was excavated with the hope of finding a house and associated artifacts and features, but the recovered evidence indicates that it was a seasonally occupied hunting and game-processing camp. This conclusion is based on the substantial amount of animal bone and the many projectile points and modified flakes that were collected. Also found were a maize kernel, kernel fragments, and maize phytoliths in ceramic cooking vessel residue, which is not typical of the Keith phase. Recognized across the site were signs of intense burning, the sources of which remain undetermined.

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE ADAIR CABIN (14MM327): RESULTS OF THE 2014 KANSAS ARCHEOLOGY TRAINING PROGRAM FIELD SCHOOL

By Christine D. Garst and Robert J. Hoard

In 2014 the Kansas Anthropological Association and the Kansas Historical Society conducted the Kansas Archeology Training Program field school at the Adair cabin site (14MM327) in Osawatomie, Kansas. The territorial period cabin was the home of a moderate abolitionist

couple, Samuel and Florella Adair, and their children, but also was a refuge for the notorious John Brown. The structure was relocated to a city park in 1912 and remains there within a building erected to protect it. The archeological investigations focused on the cabin's original location and sought to confirm some of the area history and also to get a better understanding of the lives of an abolitionist family living in Kansas Territory during the Bleeding Kansas era. The investigation reveals a very modest life for the Adairs and provides evidence that it would have been possible to hide escaping slaves in the cabin, although this is not irrefutably verified.

Book Reviews

Dry Creek: Archaeology and Paleoecology of a Late Pleistocene Alaskan Hunting Camp by Roger Powers, R. Dale Guthrie, and John F. Hoffecker; edited by Ted Goebel. Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins

Musket Ball and Small Shot Identification: A Guide by Daniel M. Sivilich. Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins