

WHAT'S THE POINT? A FLINTKNAPPER'S ATTEMPT AT REPLICATING CALF CREEK TECHNOLOGY

By Anthony Miles

The Calf Creek horizon is a cultural phenomenon that occurred between 5950 and 5700 radiocarbon years before present (RCYBP). Research conducted by Don G. Wyckoff (Lohse et al. 2021) indicates that the horizon's origins can be traced to the Southern Plains. Volcanic activity in the northern hemisphere around 6000 RCYBP may have caused worldwide climate change, creating conditions that caused Calf Creek people to spread out over an area encompassing approximately 500,000 square miles. The hallmark of the Calf Creek horizon is its expertly crafted basally notched projectile points. A great deal of strategy and patience goes into making one. This article documents and discusses the production of a Calf Creek point.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCESSING OF HACKBERRIES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDIES

By Robert J. Hoard

Whole or nearly whole hackberry seeds are commonly found in archeological sites. While hackberries can be eaten whole, the seeds are surrounded by a pit or stone that makes chewing them unpleasant. Ethnographic accounts indicate that native people in North America did eat them, often grinding them first. This paper discusses the archeological and ethnographic evidence for the use of hackberries as food and also presents the results of an experiment to determine what it may have been like to process, store, and eat them.

BREAKING BONES ON WHITE ROCK CREEK: EVALUATING EVIDENCE FOR BONE GREASE PRODUCTION AT THE WHITE ROCK TYPE SITE (14JW1)

By Matthew E. Hill, Jr.

The White Rock phase is the archeological expression of Siouan-speaking Oneota groups who migrated into the Central Great Plains, beginning in the late thirteenth century A.D. An ongoing question about the White Rock migrants is whether they practiced different subsistence strategies from the earlier Central Plains tradition peoples in this area. Using the faunal remains from the 1935 and 1937 Nebraska

State Historical Society's excavations of the White Rock type site (14JW1), this paper evaluates whether the occupants practiced a specialized bison-hunting economy, including intensive bone grease extraction. An overview of ethnographic and archeological information about bone grease manufacture from across North America is used as a framework for interpreting the results of a taphonomic-based zooarcheological analysis of the White Rock faunal assemblage.

A LATE PREHISTORIC HUNTING CAMP ON THE MARAIS DES CYGNES, EASTERN KANSAS

By Jack L. Hofman and Barbara M. Crable

A small collection of artifacts, found in close association on a late Holocene terrace of the Marais des Cygnes River in Osage County, Kansas, is interpreted to represent a single kill-butchery event. Diagnostic artifacts suggest an age of A.D. 1450-1750. All except one chipped-stone item are manufactured from Burlington-Crescent (undifferentiated Osagean) Mississippian-age chert, with the nearest sources located about 200 km to the east and southeast. A few historic objects also were encountered in the site vicinity and are believed to be from a mid-1800s, possibly Sac and Fox, occupation.

ONE PERSON'S TRASH IS ANOTHER'S TREASURE: A FLAKE CACHE FROM 14BT436

By Christine D. Garst

A small segment of a large donation from Barton County was found to be 110 flakes of Flint Hills region chert, cached in the distant past. This brief report describes the cache and how it made its way from western Kansas to the Kansas Historical Society.

TWO EPISODES IN THE HISTORY OF ARCHEOLOGY AT MARION, KANSAS

By Marlin F. Hawley

The Marion, Kansas, area is one of several communities in Kansas situated upon the ubiquitous remains of earlier cultures, particularly those assigned to the Great Bend aspect, the archeological manifestation of Wichita-speaking peoples (Kitikiti'sh). This archeological legacy resulted in discovery and discussion of the

remains, including speculation on their age, peaking in the years 1879-1882. At the time archeological materials were returned to one of the great museums of the United States, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University. Interest waned over the years, but in the early twentieth century the community's archeological heritage inspired the formation of an archeological society or boys' club. The goals of this paper are a) to offer a glimpse of archeological activity (by local and non-local persons) at Marion in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and b) to provide information that adds to the stock of knowledge regarding the Great Bend aspect settlement at Marion. Source materials include newspapers, correspondence, field notes, museum catalog records and annual reports, magazines, and scientific journals.

JACOB V. BROWER AND THE SEARCH FOR QUIVIRA: A CHAPTER IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF KANSAS ARCHEOLOGY

By Donna C. Roper

As we celebrate the 50th Plains Conference (1992) and review the work of those who have studied Plains anthropology in the years since 1931, it is appropriate that we also acknowledge the work of those who made contributions in earlier decades. A research topic in anthropology and history in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was determination of the route followed by Coronado and the location of Quivira. Much of the work was done from the armchair. Among the first to actually search for the archeological remains of Quivira was Jacob V. Brower, who worked in the greater Manhattan locality of Kansas in the 1890s. His identification of Quivira was erroneous and might be overlooked were it not for the extensive written documentation he produced and the stone monuments he erected. Although Brower's Quivira identification did not serve as a foundation for later investigations of the problem, his more enduring legacy is the record of a hundred or so prehistoric sites. The utility of this record for clues to locations of important sites has been acknowledged by later workers in the locality.

Book Reviews

Barger Gulch: A Folsom Campsite in the Rocky Mountains by Todd A. Surovell.
Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins.

HyperCities: Thick Mapping in the Digital Humanities by Todd Presner, David Shepard, and Yoh Kawano. Reviewed by Denise Wallace.