

# NAPA Newsletter



## Out-going At-Large Board Members

Napa would like to thank Molly Cannon, Jay Sturdevant, and Eric Kaldahl for serving as at-large board members on the NAPA board from 2003-2005. We would also like to thank Stacy Stupka-Burda for filling the vacancy left by Amy Leithoff in 2005.

## Board Meetings

Board meetings are held quarterly. If you have any items to bring up at one of those meetings, please contact a board member.

## Annual NAPA Meeting

The annual NAPA meeting will be on April 21, 2006, at 3:30 pm, in the lower level of Burt Hall South at Nebraska Wesleyan University. All members are invited to attend. For a map of campus, please go to [www.nebrwesleyan.edu/university/map.php](http://www.nebrwesleyan.edu/university/map.php). Parking is available in the lot at 53rd & Huntington or on the street.

## Members Elect New At-Large Board for 2005-07

NAPA welcomes four newly elected Board members. They officially began their duties on Sept. 1, 2005. Melissa Connor, Trisha Nelson, Terry Steinacher, and Stacy Stupka-Burda all agreed to serve on your NAPA board.

Melissa teaches forensic archeology in the Forensic Science Program at Nebraska Wesleyan University in Lincoln. Trisha, Terry, and Stacy all work for the Nebraska State Historical Society. Trisha is employed by the Archeology Division as a highway archeologist. Terry and Stacy both work in the SHPO's office. Terry is a preservation archeologist who works out at Fort Robinson, and Stacy is the National Register Coordinator.

Thank you to Dawn Bringelson, Keri Hicks, Bill Hunt, and Jay Sturdevant for agreeing to run for a position. The vote count was very close.

## CPA Call for Papers

Submissions for Central Plains Archeology are always welcome. Please send submissions to:

Gayle Carlson  
1500 R St.  
PO Box 82554  
Lincoln NE 68501-2554

## Dues Reminder

Membership fees for 2006 are now due! Dues remain at \$15 for Regular, Institutional, and Dual members and \$10 for Student, Subscribing, and Affiliated members. Checks should be made payable to NAPA and mailed to:

Kelli Bacon  
1500 R St.  
PO Box 82554  
Lincoln NE 68501-2554

If you don't remember if you've paid your 2006 (or 2005) dues, email Kelli at [kbacon@nebraskahistory.org](mailto:kbacon@nebraskahistory.org). Please note that this is a new email address.

## CPA Update

Volume 10 (McIntosh site by Amy Koch) has been printed and mailed out to members.

Volume 3 (Lincoln Pottery Works by Peter Bleed and Christopher Schoen) has been reprinted and is now available.

If you have not received your copy of Volume 10 or would like a copy of Volume 3, please contact Kelli Bacon at [kbacon@nebraskahistory.org](mailto:kbacon@nebraskahistory.org).

## Membership Statistics

### Membership Numbers

|                                |    |
|--------------------------------|----|
| # of regular memberships       | 82 |
| # of student memberships       | 8  |
| # of institutional memberships | 6  |
| # of subscribing memberships   | 7  |
| # of affiliated memberships    | 3  |
| # of dual membershipships      | 2  |

### States with Members

|            |    |              |   |
|------------|----|--------------|---|
| Nebraska   | 50 | Montana      | 1 |
| Arkansas   | 2  | New Jersey   | 1 |
| Arizona    | 2  | New Mexico   | 1 |
| California | 1  | North Dakota | 2 |
| Colorado   | 3  | Oklahoma     | 4 |
| Illinois   | 1  | South Dakota | 6 |
| Indiana    | 2  | Virginia     | 2 |
| Iowa       | 7  | Washington   | 1 |
| Kansas     | 10 | Wisconsin    | 2 |
| Michigan   | 2  | Wyoming      | 4 |
| Missouri   | 5  |              |   |

### New Members in 2005-2006

|                 |             |                 |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Melissa Baier   | student     | Columbia, MO    |
| Cynthia Craven  | regular     | Lincoln, NE     |
| Randy Curtis    | subscribing | Centerville, WA |
| Polly Mohatt    | subscribing | Lincoln, NE     |
| Andrew J. Moore | student     | Lincoln, NE     |
| Andy Stebbing   | affiliated  | Lincoln, NE     |
| James M. Welch  | regular     | Sheridan, WY    |

## Looking for a Job?

[www.saa.org/careers/job-listing.html](http://www.saa.org/careers/job-listing.html)

[www.sha.org/Futures/nl-emp.htm](http://www.sha.org/Futures/nl-emp.htm)

[www.ou.edu/cas/archsur/plainsanth/news/news.htm](http://www.ou.edu/cas/archsur/plainsanth/news/news.htm)

[www.eculturalresources.com/jobs.php](http://www.eculturalresources.com/jobs.php)

[www.shovelburns.org](http://www.shovelburns.org)

[www.archaeologyfieldwork.com](http://www.archaeologyfieldwork.com)

### Director of Education

Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, a not-for-profit research and education center in Cortez Colorado, seeks a full-time Director. The director will provide educational leadership and be responsible for envisioning the future of archaeology education programs delivered through campus based and national outreach programs. Responsibilities include program and curriculum development, planning and budgeting, as well as writing grant proposals to foundations. Working closely with a team of educators, archaeologists and other staff members, the director will lead the creation and delivery of top quality, innovative programs based on experiential learning methods. Additional information can be found at [www.crowcanyon.org](http://www.crowcanyon.org). Position open until filled. Contact Debbie Fish at 970-564-4349 or [dfish@crowcanyon.org](mailto:dfish@crowcanyon.org).

## Job Changes

Doug Scott-from National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, NE to retirement

Tom Thiessen-from National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, NE to retirement

## Upcoming Conferences

Plains Anthropological Conference

Plains Anthropological Society

Nov. 8-11, 2006, Topeka, Kansas

Society for Commercial Archeology

Aug. 2006, Manitou Springs, CO

<http://www.sca-roadside.org>

SHA

Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology

Jan. 9-14, 2007, Williamsburg, VA

[www.sha.org](http://www.sha.org)

SAA

San Juan, Puerto Rico

Apr. 26 - 30, 2006

[www.saa.org](http://www.saa.org)

Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology

Apr. 18, 2006, Fargo, ND

<http://www.caa2006.org>

Society for Industrial Archeology

June 1-4, 2006, St. Louis, MO

<http://www.sia-web.org>

International Symposium on Archaeometry

May 2, 2006, Quebec City, Canada

<http://www.isa2006.ulaval.ca>

North American Fur Trade Conference

May 24, 2006, St. Louis, MO

<http://www.umsl.edu/~conted/naftc/index.htm>

## The Archaeology of the Lincoln Pottery Works by Christopher Schoen and Peter Bleed *Central Plains Archeology* Vol. 3, No. 1

Re-prints of this volume are now available! They are \$10 + \$2 postage. To purchase a copy, please contact Kelli Bacon at [kbacon@nebraskahistory.org](mailto:kbacon@nebraskahistory.org) or 402-471-4766 or 1500 R St. PO Box 82554 Lincoln NE 68501-2554.

At the 2005 annual meeting, the membership voted to re-print out-of-print Central Plains Archeology journals when funds are available and there is enough demand. Watch for more re-prints in the future. If you would like to see a particular volume re-printed, please contact us.

### Call for Papers

The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) Newsletter would like to invite submittals of current research summaries for upcoming issues. The 2006 submittal deadlines listed below were received from the SHA Newsletter editor, so please make your submittal in advance of the deadlines listed below to allow for review and editing prior to final submittal. Current research summaries should be of ongoing or recently completed historical archaeology projects in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, or Nebraska. The submittals can be of any length and contain images and drawings. Please submit text in Word or Word Perfect formats. Any graphics should be submitted separately in JPEG or TIFF format at 300dpi or higher resolution. Please do not send graphics embedded in Word documents. Submittals can be sent to the address listed below via email or on disk (floppy, CD, ZIP etc.) through regular mail. If you have any questions please see the contact information below.

Spring 2006 issue: deadline 15 February  
Summer 2006 issue: deadline 15 May  
Fall 2006 issue: deadline 15 August  
Winter 2006 issue: deadline 15 November

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### Kansas State University (by Brad Logan)

The Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work at Kansas State University, through a cooperative agreement with the Great Plains Region, Bureau of Reclamation, continues research on sites at Lovewell Reservoir, Jewell County, Kansas that were investigated in autumn 2004. Funding received during summer 2005 made it possible to complete water screening and flotation of samples recovered during excavation of a Central Plains tradition (CPT) house at the Phil site (14JW48). During the fall semester, students under the direction of Brad Logan, Principal Investigator, completed identification, sorting, and database entry of all cultural material recovered from the site. A review of progress on the Phil site project and some preliminary findings are discussed in an article by Logan and Sarah Meitl that was submitted to *Current Archaeology in Kansas* (CAK).

Logan and Lauren Ritterbush continue analyses of data from the Montana Creek sites (14JW46 and 14JW47). Both sites, on the floodplain on opposite sides of Montana Creek at its confluence with White Rock Creek, were the subjects of National Register of Historic Places evaluation in September 2004. They contain extensive surface evidence of one or more Late Prehistoric and/or Protohistoric occupations that entailed the bison bone marrow processing. Ritterbush has analyzed the ceramic and lithic assemblages from the sites and has submitted to CAK an article that describes and interprets a private collection of artifacts from them. Logan has completed identification of 1,018 piece-plotted faunal elements, all but three or four of which are bison. Preliminary reviews of the data indicate that at least 45 bison are represented (MNI based on distal right tibiae). The assemblage is additional evidence of the bison-focused hunting economy of Late Holocene groups that frequented what is now the Lovewell locality. Previously, faunal remains at upland White Rock phase sites at Lovewell had indicated the importance of bison hunting to Oneota migrants. Montana Creek East also contains evidence of an earlier occupation, one now radiocarbon dated to the Woodland period. Test excavations exposed this component in a buried soil horizon (actually, two soils with welded A horizons) at a depth of ca. 65-85cm.

Finally, Logan has submitted to the BOR a draft report that describes and interprets assemblages recovered from two other sites at Lovewell that were the subjects of NRHP evaluations by the Kansas Archaeological Field School in 2003. One of these sites, Johns Creek, was a small CPT camp with shallow deposits that lacked stratigraphic integrity. The other, Warne (14JW8), contained extensive though shallow surface remains of a White Rock phase occupation (or series of them), as well as a basin-and-pit feature. The latter yielded bison bones, ceramics, chipped stone tools and debris, and a mass of burned limestone, ash

### Kansas State University (continued)

and charcoal. Concentration of the latter near the base of the pit, subsequently undermined by rodent burrowing, suggests the feature served for heating and/or food cooking. There was no evidence to suggest it was a house feature. Charcoal from the hearth was radiocarbon dated to 580±70 BP (ISGS-5631; AD1284-1438, calibrated two-sigma range), consistent with others obtained at White Rock phase sites at Lovewell (14JW1 and 14JW24). It is additional support for general placement of the White Rock phase ca. AD 1300-1450. The presence of this feature below the plow zone at 14JW8, in conjunction with the horizontal extent of the site, suggests it could yet yield significant new information about the White Rock phase. For that reason, it was recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

### Genoa Highway Project by Nancy Carlson

In 2005, The Nebraska Department of Roads sponsored archeological investigation within the community of Genoa in response to impact to archeological sites from highway construction. The study was initiated due to anticipated effect to the cluster of Pawnee villages in the immediate area listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The project was under the supervision of Nancy Carlson working under contract to the Nebraska State Historical Society, Highway Archeology Program. Artifacts and features from several cultural periods were discovered and investigated.

A cache pit was exposed by the road crew and the remainder was excavated and contained many artifacts from the Lower Loup period (c A.D. 1600-1750). Among the artifacts found in the cache pit were several large bison scapula, burnt corn and corn cobs. This was an exciting discovery for Jerry & Nancy Carlson as they are in their 3rd year of raising pure strain Pawnee and other Native American corn near Genoa. Discovering the agricultural aspect of this feature and being able to compare to the recently grown Native corn grown was a bonus.

A second cultural period is an artifact scatter along the park edge. This scatter is Pawnee and probably from the Reservation period (1857-1875), when Genoa was the Agency headquarters. Pottery and lithic debris (the majority flaked from Republican River Jasper) were most prevalent at this location. A possible connection to this period was a rock bed of material similar to 'Republican River Jasper,' in the bank of the Beaver Creek. The rock bed was noted when the creek was lowered during bridge construction.



The historic period was represented by several items found under main street and sidewalks associated with the early development of the community of Genoa. These included coins, tokens, bullets, china and numerous other items. The buried portions of whitewashed cedar posts from the hitching rails and flagpole from early Genoa were also retrieved.

An 1857 coin found during the Genoa Highway Project. This was the year that Genoa was founded. Photo courtesy of Nancy Carlson.

### Midwest Archeological Center by Bill Hunt

The National Park Service's (NPS) Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) will return to Sitka, Alaska, in April of 2006 in the second year of a four year Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program (SAIP) parkwide inventory at Sitka National Historical Park (SITK). Originally established as Sitka National Monument in 1910, this park was redesignated a National Historical Park in 1972. SITK is Alaska's oldest federally designated park and commemorates the 1804 Battle of Sitka. This event, the last major conflict between Russians and the Tlingit occurred at the south end of the park at the site of the Tlingit Fort and battlefield. Project Director is MWAC Archeologist William J. Hunt, Jr.

The SAIP, also known as the National Archeological Survey Initiative (NASI), was established in 1992 to respond to the Park Archeology Program's inadequate knowledge of archeological site locations within its parks. The SAIP's goals are to conduct systematic, scientific research to locate, evaluate, and document archeological resources on National Park system lands. Its objectives are to: 1) determine the nature and extent of archeological resources in park areas; 2) record and evaluate those resources in the Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) database; 3) nominate eligible properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; and 4) recommend appropriate strategies for conserving, protecting, preserving in situ, managing, and interpreting those resources.

In 2005, the field team consisted of three crews (shovel test, metal detection, and geophysical), each working more-or-less independently of one another. The objective of the shovel test team, led by Hunt, was to conduct non-random tests over as much of the park as possible to locate prehistoric through historic sites. During the 2005 field season, two areas were extensively

### Midwest Archeological Center (continued)

and three additional locations were minimally tested. The most intensive shovel testing took place at a clearing traditionally interpreted as the fort site. This general location is also known to have a colonial Russian homestead. Altogether 117 shovel tests were excavated at the traditional fort location over a 2925 m<sup>2</sup> area. Historic materials recovered from the north and western areas of the Fort Clearing may relate to the circa 1840s occupation by retired Russian-American Co. employee Peter Ovchinnikov. A prehistoric component was also identified in the western portion of the traditional fort area. Charcoal from this area was submitted for radiocarbon dating. Calibrated dates suggest an association either with a prehistoric occupation or the 1804 fortified village Shis'ki-Noow. The shovel test team also excavated 47 tests within a 4700 m<sup>2</sup> area east of the Visitors Center. Materials found in two areas lying within 20 m of one another which may represent historic and prehistoric sites. The possible historic site, located on the west margin of an ancient beach terrace, was suggested by a single handpainted whiteware sherd. Two large contiguous stones discovered 10 m south of the sherd find were very tenuously interpreted as a potential foundation. A charcoal bed at the base of this same terrace and west of the historic find spot was identified in two adjacent shovel tests. Radiocarbon dates returned from the stratified deposit suggest historic/modern and prehistoric burn events. No artifacts were in association with these deposits and it is only conjecture as to whether either of these are of natural or cultural origin.

The metal detection crew, led by MWAC Archeologist Douglas Scott (now retired), had as its primary goal the identification of the 1804 battleground with ancillary goals being identification of as many other historical sites as possible throughout the park. Although only about 10% of the park could be inventoried due to dense vegetation and the amount of deadfall on the ground surface, the crew was able to identify an area northwest of the traditional fort site which contained musket balls, cannonballs, canister, and grapeshot. Large caliber musket balls are of the calibers likely used by both the Kiks.adi and the Russians and their Aleut allies. Cannonballs, canister, and grapeshot, all recovered or very near the traditional fort site is the most direct and formidable evidence of the battle and included shot consistent with that known to have been used in 12-pounder guns.

The metal detection team also identified two areas of metal concentration and two buried features. One of the concentrations included a salmon gaff hook and a group of large hand forged nails located at the margin of a deep depression. A second concentration about 100 m to the east yielded a button, hand forged nails, two bullets, and a trade token. Two features located with metal detectors both had ash or charcoal associated with metal. Feature 1 is located across the river from the traditional fort site. Feature 2 is located in the woods beyond the fort, but in the vicinity where the cannonballs and canister shot were found. Tlingit Kiks.adi clan oral history places fish processing camps in the park in the general locations of these resources. It is known that a Russian homesteader occupied this general location as well, however.

The geophysical inventory was undertaken by MWAC Archeologist Steven De Vore whose primary goal was to identify potentially associated with the location of the Tlingit fortified village. Two localities in the park have been identified in the past by Tlingit elders as possible locations of the 1804 Kiks.adi fort Shish' ki-Noow. Steve inventoried 2,340 m<sup>2</sup> using a fluxgate gradiometer, resistance meter, and ground penetrating radar (GPR). The surveys resulted in the identification of numerous subsurface anomalies. Analysis of inventory data allowed De Vore to reject one of the two localities as the location of the 1804 fort and posit the traditional fort site as the best candidate for location of the 1804 fort. Data analysis may also have identified the general location of a mid-19th century Russian homestead and more recent 20th century park and military disturbances.

In April, 2006, a 12-person MWAC team will return to SITK to continue shovel testing through the park's rainforest with the goal of completing at least 50% of the park by the end of the five week field season. If time allows, features and concentrations identified by the 2005 metal detection team will also be tested. Additional information for the project, including on-location audio file for this project, may be found at the Midwest Archeological Center's web site ("Sitka National Historical Park, Year 1 of 2005-2008 Parkwide Inventory") at <<http://www.cr.nps.gov/mwac/sitka/sitk/index.html>>.



shovel testing in the rainforest



Steve De Vore conducting a GPR inventory in the Fort Clearing



New Mexico Forest Service archeologist Chris Adams excavating a cannonball found with his metal detector

(Photos courtesy of Steve DeVore, MWAC.)

### Midwest Archeological Center by Anne Vawser

Fluctuating water levels and shifting sand bars along the Missouri River have exposed the remains of a steamboat within the boundaries of the Missouri National Recreational River near Maskell in northeast Nebraska. Since the wreck was noted in the Spring of 2004, several trips have been made to investigate the wreck, including visits by archeologist Larry Bradley of the University of South Dakota (<http://www.sdgs.usd.edu/steamboat2004.html>) and by National Park Service (NPS) personnel. In October of 2005, the NPS' Submerged Resources Center (SRC) (<http://data2.itc.nps.gov/submerged/>) led by archeologist Larry Murphy, spent two weeks at the site documenting the wreck. It is believed to be the remains of the paddle wheel North Alabama which sunk on October 27, 1870 after hitting a snag in the river. The goal of the NPS is to document as much of the wreck as possible, as it is slowly being lost to the river and visitors removing exposed pieces of the hull. (Photos courtesy of Anne Vawser, MWAC.)



### SD Historical Society, Archaeological Research Center by Mike Fosha

**Outreach/Research:** Work continues on the Chalk Rock Mammoth Site, (39BK100) with the assistance of Rolfe Mandel and his staff from the Odyssey Archaeological Research Program, U.S. Geological Survey at the University of Kansas. Members of the South Dakota Archaeological Society (SDAS) also contributed long hours to the project. Additional radiocarbon dates place a minimum age on the cultural level at 10,900 B.P. The State Archaeological Research Center (SARC) and SDAS teamed up with the Nebraska National Forest in a Passport-In-Time (PIT) project to investigate a site from which Dalton dart points/knives were collected a few years ago and intend to investigate some Early Holocene sites adjacent to the Agate Basin site locality. SDAS and members of the SARC conducted excavations on some low, hand-laid stone circular walls of unknown prehistoric origin and began excavations on a Cody/Alberta Kill site all in the northwest corner of South Dakota and a fur trade post in the northeast corner of the state.

**Contract:** Laboratory work is continuing on the large Chinese assemblage recovered over the past four years in the "Chinatown" of Deadwood. The SARC currently has a contract to re-survey the Title 6 lands (property above the flood pool on land administered by the USACE) along the Missouri River reservoirs. The project should take approximately three years to finish provided it starts up again. We are also finishing a contract with the USACE to revisit a number of sites along the Missouri River in South Dakota. Highway projects are continuing at a rapid pace as the SARC continues survey and evaluation of sites along the Hartland Express creating a four-lane highway from Rapid City to the Nebraska border.

### Nebraska State Historical Society & Foundation by NSHS Foundation staff

The Herb and Gloria Gibreal family of Omaha donated to the NSHS Foundation nearly four acres north of Omaha in the Ponca Hills area just inside Washington County. The property includes the remains of Engineer Cantonment, the 1819-1820 winter quarters of Maj. Stephen H. Long's scientific party. The NSHS's Archeology Division hoped to secure this important site to ensure its permanent preservation and make it available for future archeological exploration and interpretation. The site has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in recognition of its research potential and significance to the history of science and exploration of the American West.

The Society's archeologists are working with Dr. Hugh Genoways of the University of Nebraska State Museum and Dr. Jerry Choate of the Sternberg Museum of Natural History at Fort Hays State University (Kansas) to prepare a research paper announcing to the scientific community the discovery of Engineer Cantonment. The paper will focus on the cantonment's importance as the type site for the scientific description of many species of mammals, birds, reptiles, insects, and plants. Other outside researchers will be working with NSHS staff members on various aspects of the project, including study of the local geology as well as plant remains and trade beads recovered from the site.

As lab processing progresses, a technical report will be completed dealing with what has been learned through field, lab, and archival research. Work will also continue on the development of a long-range plan for the study and management of the site. Because its precise location is now known, the search for other nearby sites of the same general time, such as Lisa's Post and Cantonment Barbour, should be easier and more productive than in the past.

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| 15       | Champe, John L.  | Proceedings of the Fifth Plains Conference for Archeology  | Reprint        |            |            |
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|          | Hill, A.T. & Marvin F. Kivett                          | Woodland Like Manifestations in Nebraska   |                |            |            |
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| 32   | Wood, W. Raymond & Jeffery J. Hanson    | The Origins of the Hidatsa Indians: A Review of Ethnohistorical and Traditional Data                                     | Original paper |            | N/A        |
| 33   | Trimble, Michael K.                     | An Ethnohistorical Interpretation of the Spread of Smallpox in the Northern Plains Utilizing Concepts of Disease Ecology | Original paper |            | N/A        |
| 34   | Hanson, Jeffery J.                      | Hidatsa Culture Change, 1780-1845: A Cultureal Ecological Approach   | Original paper |            |            |
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| 36   | Mallery, Garrick                        | The Dakota and Corbuser Winter Counts  | Reprint        |            |            |
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