

NAPA Newsletter



Annual Meeting

NOTICE

NAPA Annual Meeting

April 21, 2011

1:00 p.m.

Nebraska State Historical
Society
Nebraska History Museum
Gilmore Room
15th & P Sts,
Lincoln, NE

Call for Membership

Do you know someone who may be interested in joining NAPA? Contact Kelli Bacon at kelli.bacon@nebraska.gov or 402-471-4766 for a current brochure or go to the NAPA website at www.nebraskahistory.org/archeo/napa for an explanation of benefits and membership categories. Click on "Membership Application Form" for a printable membership form.

NAPA Members Elect New Officers

NAPA welcomes three newly elected officers. They officially began their duties on September 1, 2010, and will serve until August 31, 2012.

President Peter Bleed is a professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Vice-President Matthew Jones is an advisor with the University of Nebraska Inter-Tribal Exchange at the University

of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Secretary/Treasurer Cynthia Wiley is a new NAPA member and the registrar at the Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, NE.

Thank you to outgoing officers Terry Steinacher (president), LuAnn Wandsnider (vice-president), & Karin Roberts (secretary-treasurer). They served from 2008-2010.

Annual Meeting Agenda

Do you have any items you would like brought up at NAPA's annual meeting? The board would like to see the organization become more active and have been researching and planning several ideas. Please submit agenda items to our President, Peter Bleed, at pbleed1@unl.edu or 402-471-2439. Even if you don't submit an agenda item, come to the meeting to help discuss the future of our organization.

2010-2011 Board Members

President: Peter Bleed; Vice President: Matthew Jones; Secretary/Treasurer: Cynthia Wiley; At-Large: Kelli Bacon, Gayle Carlson, Amy Koch, Donna Roper

Central Plains Archeology Journal Update

Volume 13 will be printed in Spring 2001. It was delayed because the authors found new results and wished to modify their papers. It will feature current research on the Rush Creek Battlefield and several other archeological research papers.

Do you have any articles for Vol. 14? Please submit them to our co-editor/copy editor:

Amy Koch, Fort Robinson Museum, PO Box 304,
3200 W Hwy 20, Crawford NE 69339;
amy.koch@nebraska.gov; 308-665-2920

Dues Reminder

Membership fees for 2011 are now due! Dues remain at \$15 for Regular, Institutional, and Dual members and \$10 for Student, Subscribing, and Affiliated members. Make checks payable to NAPA and mail to:

Kelli Bacon
PO Box 82554
Lincoln NE 68501-2554

If you don't remember if you've paid your dues, email Kelli at kelli.bacon@nebraska.gov.

Membership Statistics

Membership Types	
Regular	74
Affiliated	4
Dual	3
Institutional	6
Student	9
Subscribing	12

New Members in 2010-2011		
Christine Nycz	student	Lincoln, NE
Patrick Haynes	subscribing	Ashland, NE
Tayrah Epp	student	Lincoln, NE
Cynthia Wiley	regular	Lincoln, NE
Austin Buhta	regular	Sioux Falls, SD
Jim Diggins	subscribing	Fremont, NE
Nate Tusa	student	Lincoln, NE
George Zeimens	regular	Torrington, WY

States with Members									
Nebraska	53	Illinois	2	Missouri	4	South Carolina	1	Wisconsin	1
Arkansas	1	Indiana	1	North Dakota	1	South Dakota	7	Wyoming	4
California	1	Kansas	9	New Mexico	1	Utah	1		
Colorado	3	Michigan	2	Oklahoma	3	Virginia	1		
Iowa	8	Minnesota	1	Pennsylvania	2	Washington	1		

Upcoming Conferences

Plains Anthropological Conference

Oct. 26-29, 2011; Tucson, AZ

www.plainsanth.org

Midwest Archaeological Conference

Oct. 13-15, 2011; LaCrosse, WI

www.midwestarchaeology.org

Society for American Archaeology

Mar. 30-Apr. 3, 2011; Sacramento, CA

www.saa.org

Society for Industrial Archaeology

June 1-5, 2011; Seattle, WA

www.sia-web.org

53rd Annual Caddo Conference

March 25-26, 2011; Fort Smith, AR

Computer Applications & Quantitative Methods in Archaeology

April 12-17, 2011; Beijing, China

www.caa2011.org

Society for Commercial Archaeology

www.sca-roadside.org

Society for Historical Archaeology

Jan. 4-8, 2012; Baltimore, MD

www.sha.org

Training Opportunities

National Park Service's 2011 Archaeological Prospection Workshop

The National Park Service's 2011 workshop on archaeological prospection techniques entitled Current Archaeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21st Century will be held May 23-27, at the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park in Brownsville, TX. Lodging will be at the Courtyard by Marriott in Brownsville. Field exercises will take place at the site of Fort Brown on the University of Texas at Brownsville and Texas Southmost College campus in Brownsville. The Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park preserves the historic and archeological remnants of the first battle of the Mexican War in 1846. Co-sponsors for the workshop include the National Park Service's Palo Alto Battlefield National

Historical Park and the Midwest Archeological Center. This is the 21st year of the workshop dedicated to the use of geophysical, aerial photography, and other remote sensing methods as they apply to the identification, evaluation, conservation, and protection of archaeological resources across this Nation. The workshop will present lectures on the theory of operation, methodology, processing, and interpretation with on-hands use of the equipment in the field. The registration fee is \$475. Application forms are available on the Midwest Archeological Center's web page at www.nps.gov/history/mwac. For further information, please contact Steve DeVore, Archeologist, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, NE 68508-3873; tel: 402-437-5392, ext. 141; fax: 402-437-5098; email: steve_de_vore@nps.gov.

National Preservation Institute

The National Preservation Institute holds seminars on a variety of cultural resource topics in locations throughout the country. Visit www.npi.org for dates, locations, and information about these and other courses. Seminars include, but are not limited to:

Identification and Management of Traditional Cultural Places

Section 106: An Introduction

Section 106: A Review for Experienced Practitioners

Section 106: Agreement Documents

Conflict Resolution and Negotiation Tools for Cultural and Natural Resource Projects

Cultural and Natural Resources: An Integrated Management Strategy

GIS: Practical Applications for Cultural Resource Projects

Landscape Preservation: An Introduction

Landscape Preservation: Advanced Tools for Managing Change

Renewable Energy Development: Impacts on Cultural Resources

Consultation and Protection of Native American Sacred Lands

NAGPRA and ARPA: Applications and Requirements

NAGPRA: Determining Cultural Affiliation

NAGPRA: Summaries, Inventories, and Federal Register Notices

NAGPRA: Writing and Managing a Successful Grant

Native American Cultural Property Law

Archaeological Curation and Collections Management in conjunction with Conservation Strategies for Archaeologist

Digital and Film Photography of Cultural Resources

Northern States Conservation Center

The Northern State Conservation Center holds on-line courses on a variety of museum topics. Visit www.collectionscare.org for more information. Classes include, but are not limited to:

MS215: Care of Archaeological Artifacts from the Field to the Lab

Job Changes

Rob Bozell from Associate Director, Archeology Lab Augustana College to Highway Archeology Program Manager, Nebraska State Historical Society.

Dan Pugh from student to assistant professor, Central Michigan University.

Karen Steinauer from Archeology Lab to Highway Archeol-

ogy Program, Nebraska State Historical Society

John Weymouth retired from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Cynthia Wiley from student to registrar, Midwest Archeological Center.

Job Postings

www.sha.org/students_jobs/employmentopp.cfm

www.ou.edu/cas/archsur/plainsanth/news/news.htm

www.acra-crm.org

www.eculturalresources.com/jobs.php

www.saa.org/careers/index.html

www.archaeologyfieldwork.com

groups.yahoo.com/groups/musejobs

www.shovelbums.org

www.ajb.org

www.jobster.com

www.usajobs.opm.gov

www.avuecentral.com

Announcements

Nebraska Archeology Event 2010

Nebraska's first annual Archeology Event was held from August 5-14, 2010, at the Lancaster County Super Fair in Lincoln. The booth featured a kids' excavation activity, PowerPoint presentations, books for sale, and free posters, hand-outs, and hand fans. The Nebraska State Historical Society estimates that around two thousand people stopped by the booth over the 10 day period. The event was co-sponsored by the Nebraska State Historical Society and the Nebraska Association of Professional Archeolo-

gists. The Midwest Archeological Center and Natural Resource Conservation Service also provided materials, assistance, and volunteers for the event.

The Nebraska State Historical Society has not yet decided on an event strategy for 2011. If you have any suggestions or would like to be involved, please contact Gayle Carlson at gayle.carlson@nebraska.gov or 402-471-4790.

Nebraska Archeological Society Artifact Show

The 7th Annual Nebraska Artifact Show hosted by the Nebraska Archeological Society will be held in the Ag Pavilion building at the Seward County Fairgrounds in Seward, NE,

on Saturday, August 27, 2010, from 9am to 5pm. For more information, email Kevin Hammond at hammond100@windstream.net.

“Stones & Bones Expo”

The River Country Nature Center and Missouri River Basin Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center in Nebraska City, NE, jointly hosted a prehistoric artifact and fossil show called the “Stones & Bones Expo” on Saturday, February 26th from 9am to 5pm.

Unfortunately, several exhibitors and speakers canceled

due to the snow, but it was an enjoyable event for those who could attend. Along with the exhibitors there were speakers and a children’s activity.

Event staff will be analyzing this year’s event to see what will work best for next year.

MWAC Develops Junior Ranger Archeology Program Badge

The Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, NE, has developed an archeology badge through the National Park Service’s Junior Ranger program. Children ages 6 and up will complete activities to learn about the tools archeologists use, what archeologists study, artifact analysis, strati-

graphy, assemblages, and more.

For more information, visit MWAC’s website at www.nps.gov/mwac.

Nebraska Archeological Society Scholarship

The Nebraska Archeological Society is offering a \$250 scholarship for a student enrolled in an accredited program of higher education pursuing a degree in archaeology. The student must be a Nebraska Resident or a Nebraska High School graduate. To obtain an application e-mail at

nfcarls@hotmail.com or go to the Nebraska Archaeological Society website <http://web.nas.googlepages.com/>. The completed application must be returned by April 15th 2011. The scholarship will be awarded at the Nebraska Artifact Show on August 27th.

MWAC has a Facebook Page

The National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska recently established a Facebook page. We hope the page will become a site for individuals interested in the Midwest Archeological Center to connect or reconnect, and for the organization to share information

about archeology in the National Park Service including professional development, volunteer opportunities, job announcements, and learning events. Search for "Midwest Archeological Center" in Facebook and become a friend today!

“Seminar on Central Plains Subarea, ca. A.D. 700-1500 ”

by Dale Henning, Lauren Ritterbush, Rob Bozell, and Donna Roper

November 6-7, 2010 saw approximately 30 archaeologists with interests in the Central Plains Late Prehistoric period assembled at the Visitor’s Center, DeSoto Bend National Wildlife Refuge near Missouri Valley, Iowa. The reason for this gathering was shared interest in the late prehistory of the Central Plains Subarea coupled with desire to improve our understanding of information now available and to develop guidelines for future research. The sessions were organized and guided by Donna Roper and supported by the Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA), John Dershuk, Director. Lynn Alex, OSA, did yeoman service for

this event; established the venue, set up the catering, made arrangements and maintained communications. The Wildlife Refuge was an excellent place to meet with adequate space, good acoustics and, perhaps most importantly, few distractions. Special thanks go the Visitor’s Center staff for their extra efforts on our behalf.

No formal papers were presented beyond some suggestions for organization and orientation. Discussion focused on the Central Plains tradition, its evolution, continuity, subsistence patterns, social organization, interrelations with

other traditions and ultimate fate. Thus, the conversation ranged from the economy, technology, and social organization of the many scattered Central Plains households to relationships with possible ancestral, contemporary, and descendant populations, including those associated with the Late Woodland period, Initial Middle Missouri tradition, Oneota, Initial Coalescent, Lower Loup and early Great Bend. Many discussions raised shared concerns, some of which were defined as goals or questions for additional research, including the following:

- 1) What is the current state of our knowledge of the cultural complexes or traditions listed above?
- 2) Are our interpretations of these traditions methodologically sound? Are the assumptions that underlie our interpretations well reasoned and valid?
- 3) What should we do to further our understanding, how do we prioritize and what directions should appropriate research take?
- 4) Can working groups be developed to pursue some of the goals developed in the seminar?

Prior to the sessions, Roper offered a list of relevant topics, including: Chronology, Taxonomy, Ceramics, Continuity of traditions and their interrelations through time, Social organization and variations in Subsistence/adaptive strategies.

While much time was spent in discussion of chronology, all of the other topics and more were brought into play, often as part of comments related to the sequences of events and our ability to establish, test, reject or confirm those sequences. A great deal of information pertinent to Central Plains late prehistory was aired over the hours; it seems fair to say that all learned a great deal. Surely none of us left without a felt (or assigned) obligation to pursue one or another aspect of that region's prehistory more intensively. One problem, that of developing a regional chronology, has already been addressed and vigorously attacked by our first working group. Thanks to research of various individuals, most recently Donna Roper and Mary Adair, and the organizational talents of Dan Pugh and several contributors, data relevant to over 484 radiocarbon assays from the subregion have been compiled. In addition, multiple lines of communication have been established and a great deal of information has been aired and shared.

This was, in our estimation, a perfect meeting. Not too long, reasonable in costs, informative, intense and challenging with an appropriate number of participants, each of whom made worthwhile contributions. This approach to sharing problems, knowledge and possible solutions is highly recommended.

Rob Bozell Returns to Nebraska

In February of 2010 Rob Bozell moved back to Nebraska and accepted a position with the Nebraska State Historical Society as Highway Archeology Program Manager. In that capacity he is coordinating Section 106 compliance efforts for archeological and historic architectural resources involved in Nebraska Department of Roads/Federal Highway

Administration undertakings across the state. The Highway Archeology Program team includes: archeologists Bozell, John Ludwickson, Amy Koch, and Karen Steinauer, along with an architectural historian who will be hired soon to handle architectural/structural resources.

Articles

Shopping Bag Archeology by Oliver B. Pollak

We are a consumer society and no Great Depression or Great Recession will repress our acquisitive instincts, aspirations or abilities. Archeologists excavate past civilizations and sociologists scour dumpsites to understand material culture. There is archeology in our closets.

Shopping bags identify a trail of pleasures. Marketing and merchandising is a capitalist art. Attractive packaging, reusable, recycled and recyclable paper, plastic, nylon, natural fiber canvas, and plasticized tarpaulin may survive its initial use and provide continuing gratification. Accumulations start with children unwilling to share postage stamps,

coins, comic books, baseball cards, and progress to beer, wine and single malt scotch bottles, books, postcards, T shirts with logos, even brief cases.

Vendors providing shopping bags include bookstores, libraries, public social causes, museums, department stores, grocery stores, restaurants, home improvement stores, and gift stores. Academic conferences and travel agents provide bags filled with registration materials. Weddings can produce goody bags for out of town guests.

When did the burden of providing shopping bags, baskets and carts shift from the consumer to the merchandiser? My daughter-in-law's family from Odessa, Russia, carry a woven string avoska ("just in case") in a pocket in case the opportunity to purchase appears. Bags purchased or given by vendors as blandishments seeking return business are increasingly manufactured in China.

We collect by not disposing. Accumulation with coherence is collecting, though not displayed or enhanced by Ebay. No doubt the destiny of these emblems of interest, mementoes of ownership, is the shredder. But for now they are still accessories.

Salvage Investigation of the Montana Creek East Site by Brad Logan

In late August 2010 Dick Eckles informed me about the recent exposure of a charcoal feature at the Montana Creek East site at Lovewell Reservoir, a Bureau of Reclamation property in Jewell County, Kansas. On August 28th I confirmed the feature, which was then at the water's edge, collected a sample of charcoal from it, and scouted the site for other cultural remains. The site had been investigated as part of a National Register of Historic Places evaluation in September 2004, research subsequently reported in a technical report and publication (Ritterbush and Logan 2006, 2009). Hundreds of bison bones had been recovered then, as well as a smaller assemblage of lithic and ceramic artifacts. During my reconnaissance I noted that many more bones had been exposed by wave erosion. Thus, on September 4th I and two KSU students, Frank Weber and Chase Dikomey, devoted six hours to mapping and collecting all visible bones and artifacts at the site. We mapped 108 bones, bone clusters, and other artifacts, as well as the charcoal feature from the mapping point used in 2004.

Troweling of the feature resulted in recovery of an additional sample of large chunks of charcoal as well as a few associated artifacts. Though the charcoal when seen during the reconnaissance appeared slightly scattered, upon closer inspection during the salvage work it appeared to be a remnant of a burned post. The orientation of annular rings of some of the larger pieces supports this inference. Inspection of the feature also revealed two small pieces of burned bone, a larger burned piece of long bone diaphysis, and two pottery sherds. Of the latter, one is cord-marked though too small (~1cm²) for confident determination of cultural affiliation though Central Plains tradition is possible. The other, decorated with a trailed line and a punctate, is probably Oneota. If both identifications are correct and the feature is indeed a post, they raise the possibility of house remains with association of Central Plains and Oneota traditions. While sherds of pottery indicative of both traditions were found during recent test excavations at the nearby Bergstrom site (14JW17; Logan 2010a), their context is ambiguous. No such association had heretofore been recorded at Montana Creek East. Indeed, the ceramic, lithic, and modified bone assemblage from the 2004 investigation had suggested that a different archaeological culture was responsible for the extensive evidence of bison

bone marrow processing. Given its proximity to the water's edge, if the post was part of a house then exploration of that structure's remains will only be possible when the lake's elevation is ~50cm lower than its elevation on September 4th (1577.8ft). That the salvage work was just in time with regard to the feature (and many of the bones mapped then) is indicated by the elevation of the lake (99.77m) and the feature (99.82) with respect to the mapping point (assumed 100m). It would have been underwater two days later when the lake rose three inches (1578.06ft).

The total mass of charcoal collected from the feature on both visits is 251.9g. Three large chunks of the first sample were sent for taxonomic analysis to Regis Miller (personal communication September 21, 2010), who identified them as oak (*Quercus*). A 1.4g sample of charcoal yielded an AMS radiocarbon date of 675±20 (OS-83502) □ 13C -24.51. It calibrates AD 1283-1316 (46.2%), AD 1354-1389 (53.8%) (two sigma range and probabilities; Calib 6.0.1). This assay is statistically the same as the other AMS date from the upper component at the site (which includes a buried Woodland component), obtained on a bison second phalange from a test unit dug in 2004 ($T=1.2$; $\chi^2=3.84$). *The calibrated average and probability distributions of the dates are AD 1281-1309 (55.2%), AD 1361-1386 (44.8%) (two sigma range).* The implications of this date, as well as the associated pottery, are discussed in the technical report of the project (Logan 2011; cf. Logan 2010b).

Analysis of the recovered bone assemblage (n=150) was done by Chase Dikomey as part of an independent research project under my direction. Of 146 he could identify, three elements account for 61% of the total: humerus (n=27), femur (n=35), and tibia (n=29). These elements were about equally dominant in the larger assemblage of 725 bones recovered in 2004, where they total 459, or 63%. My analysis of the latter and comparison to three models of bison treatment (total products, marrow extraction, and bone grease processing) had supported interpretation of marrow and grease production as the primary activities (Ritterbush and Logan 2006, 2009). Other elements represented by fragments in the 2010 assemblage are:

radius-ulna (n=9), patella (n=5), metapodials (n=7), podials (n=2), phalanges (n=1), unidentified long bone diaphyses (n=2), scapula (n=3), innominate (1), ribs (n=15; some with cut marks), and vertebrae (n=10).

The significance of the Montana Creek site increased as a result of the brief salvage project not only by adding to the total number of recovered faunal remains but by discovery, albeit slight, of some evidence of Oneota and, perhaps, Central Plains traditions. The site had theretofore yielded ceramic and lithic artifacts that suggested activity at Lovewell of a third Late Prehistoric culture. The presence of the burned post feature now suggests remains of a structure, perhaps a house, that may be associated with either (or both?) of the two better known Late Prehistoric residents of the project area.

The salvage project was supported by the Nebraska-Kansas Area Office, BOR. I am grateful to Bill Chada for his swift response to the request for funds that made it possible.

Logan, Brad

2010a *Archaeological Investigations at the White Rock*

(14JW1) and Bergstrom (14JW17) Sites, Lovewell Reservoir, 2009. Report submitted to the Bureau of Reclamation, Nebraska-Kansas Area Office. Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, Kansas State University, Manhattan.

2010b A Matter of Time: The Temporal Relationship of Western Oneota and Central Plains Traditions. *Plains Anthropologist* 55(216):277-292.

2011 *Salvage Recovery of Cultural Material from the Montana Creek East Site (14JW46), Lovewell Reservoir, 2010*. Report submitted to the Bureau of Reclamation, Nebraska-Kansas Area Office. Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, Kansas State University, Manhattan.

Ritterbush, Lauren W. and Brad Logan

2006 *The Montana Creek Sites: Archaeological Investigations at Lovewell Reservoir, Jewell County, Kansas, 2004*. Report submitted to the Bureau of Reclamation, Nebraska-Kansas Area Office. Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, Kansas State University, Manhattan.

2009 A Late Prehistoric Bison Processing Camp in the Central Plains: Montana Creek East (14JW46). *Plains Anthropologist* 54(211):217-236.

An Archeological and Geomorphological Survey in the South Bend Locality of the Platte River, Cass and Sarpy Counties, Nebraska by Austin Buhta



Figure 1. Overview of a portion of the Platte Valley study area from atop the observation tower at Platte River State Park, north-northeastern orientation.

The Archeology Laboratory, Augustana College (ALAC), Sioux Falls, SD entered into a contract with the Nebraska State Historical Society to conduct a 10,000-acre archeological resources inventory and geomorphological evaluation in the South Bend locality of the Platte River, Cass and Sarpy counties, Nebraska (Figure 1). The study area, lo-

cated between the communities of Plattsmouth and South Bend in southeastern Nebraska, includes two priority areas along the Platte and alternate locales along five tributaries: Cedar Creek, Decker Creek, Fourmile Creek, Mill Creek, and Turkey Creek. Last fall, ALAC personnel surveyed 5,530. Survey of the remaining acres will commence in the

spring of 2011, coincident with a geomorphological investigation under the direction of Rolfe D. Mandel, Ph.D.

To date, field crews have documented 68 previously unrecorded sites and revisited two previously recorded sites. Thus far, the average site density within the study area equates to approximately one site per every 79 acres investigated. Identified sites consist of Euroamerican (n=25), Native American (n=41), and multi-component Euroamerican/Native American (n=4) properties. The Native American inventory consists of an assortment of sites reflecting both ephemeral use of the area, as well as more sustained habitation. Native American sites were discovered on floodplain and alluvial fan landforms, as well as on the higher terraces, ridges, and upland bluffs of the valleys. These sites were typically identified surficially in cultivated fields; however, six buried sites exposed along stream cuts have also been discovered (Figure 2). Additionally, an extensive set of petroglyph panels was located along the valley margins in the immediate vicinity of multiple natural springs and outcropping veins of Pennsylvanian chert.



Figure 2. Close-up of hearth feature eroding from Turkey Creek cutbank ca. 2.5 meters below surface, site 25CC332.

The Euroamerican properties identified consist, predominantly, of small, abandoned farmsteads dating between the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. Though some retain extant structures, the majority of these sites are defined by the presence of artifact scatters or dumps, together with building depressions and/or foundation remnants. Of particular note among the documented Euroamerican properties are a segment of the Oxbow Trail, a brick factory south of Louisville, a segment of roadway leading north from the historic town of Plattford, stagecoach station and schoolhouse buildings constructed from

local Dakota sandstone (Figure 3), and a dugout depression located along the Oxbow Trail.



Figure 3. Omaha Junction schoolhouse, built ca. 1870, northwestern orientation.

Though preliminary in nature, it is possible to offer some initial remarks concerning the character of the archeological record observed in the study area. The relatively high site density is a testament to the significance of the South Bend locality in the development of human settlement patterns through time. Faunal and floral resources, both aquatic and terrestrial, abound here, and outcrops of valuable Pennsylvanian cherts are also present. Because of these abundant resources, it is expected that final site densities will closely resemble those obtained during the first half of the project.

The majority of Native American sites documented thus far have not been attributed to a particular temporal or cultural affiliation; however, previous research has documented a preponderance of Central Plains tradition sites in the Lower Platte Valley (see for example Bozell and Ludwickson 1994, 1999; Pepperl 2002, 2004; Steinacher and Carlson 1998) and it is anticipated that a similar trend will emerge during the course of this study. The Native American site assemblage includes a promising number of intact, buried deposits, and we will likely discover of other such sites in similar settings as field work progresses. It is our intention to retrieve feature samples from several of these sites and other buried soil lenses for radiocarbon dating this spring.

Documented Euroamerican sites are significantly less prevalent than Native American properties thus far, and appear to largely relate to rural farming and early settlement of the region. While many of them fail to offer historic

significance that cannot also be attained via the historical/archival record, several do appear to have intriguing research potential.

REFERENCES

Bozell, J. R., and J. Ludwickson

1994 *Nebraska Phase Archeology in the South Bend Locality*. Nebraska State Historical Society, Highway Archeology Program, Lincoln. Submitted to Nebraska Department of Roads and Federal Highway Administration.

1999 *Archeology of the Patterson Site: Native American Life in the Lower Platte Valley A.D. 1000-1300*. Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln. Submitted to Nebraska Department of Roads and Federal Highway Administration.

Pepperl, R. E.

2002 *Archeological Investigations in the Elkhorn-Platte River Confluence Area, Western Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebraska*. Submitted to Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office, Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln.

2004 *Archeological Investigations at the Northern and Southern Margins of the Greater Omaha Metropolitan Area, Douglas, Sarpy, and Washington Counties, Nebraska*. Submitted to Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office, Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln.

Steinacher, T. L., and G. F. Carlson

1998 The Central Plains Tradition. In *Archaeology on the Great Plains*, edited by W. R. Wood, pp. 235-268. University Press of Kansas, Lawrence.

Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office Archeology for 2010 by Terry Steinacher

In 2010 the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office processed 730 Section 106 archaeological reviews. Three contract projects were also completed. The Platte River Bluffs and Silver/Wahoo Creeks Survey in Saunders County surveyed 7,950 acres identifying 32 new sites and reexamining 5 previously identified sites. Also completed was testing for National Register of Historic Places nomination of five sites in Garden and Morrill Counties, Nebraska. Only one was found to be eligible for listing. This was the Greenwood Stage Station (25MO32) located on the Sidney-Black Hills trail. A final survey completed was the Missouri River Bluffs from Tekamah to Homer in Burt,

Thurston, and Dakota Counties. A total of 7,037 acres was surveyed and 62 new sites identified with 20 previously identified sites re-inspected.

Currently, one survey project is scheduled for completion in 2011. The South Bend Survey consists of approximately 10,000 acres along the Platte River in Sarpy and Cass Counties, Nebraska. Plans for future surveys are being investigated for regions of anticipated urban/commercial development.

Kansas State University Investigations at Red Willow Reservoir (Hugh Butler Lake) by Donna Roper

Under the terms of a cooperative agreement between the Nebraska-Kansas Area Office of the Bureau of Reclamation and Kansas State University (K-State), investigations at four late prehistoric sites in Red Willow Reservoir (Hugh Butler Lake) were initiated in the fall of 2010. Donna C. Roper, Research Associate Professor at K-State is the Principal Investigator. Red Willow Reservoir currently is considerably drawn down while some repairs to Red Willow Dam are effected. Bureau of Reclamation archaeologist Bill Chada had surveyed the exposed shoreline during the winter of 2009-2010 and identified numerous sites, including both previously-known and newly-recorded sites. The K-State investigations are directed toward four of these sites: 25FT56/130 (hereinafter 25FT56), 25FT353, 25FT354, and

25FT355.

25FT56. Site 25FT56 lies on the west side of the Spring Creek arm of Red Willow Reservoir. It was recorded during pre-inundation work in the 1960s. It was identified then as an Upper Republican site, but no work, other than surface collection, was conducted prior to lake inundation. When Bill Chada visited this site in January 2010, he found a possible stone-ringed hearth, with a considerable amount of debris, including some large ceramic vessel sections, surrounding it. He suggested at that time that this may represent an Upper Republican house site. This feature was still

readily visible when Roper and Chada visited the site in late April 2010. Two other debris concentrations also were visible at that time. Formal testing was conducted in August, with some follow-up work in September 2010. The debris concentration that Chada first saw in January probably does represent the remains of a lodge. The floor is gone and only some of the subfloor deposits from the middle of the lodge remain. However, testing identified the locations of two pits, one of them the source of the large vessel sections Chada collected in January. Several additional sherds, including rim sherds, confirm the Upper Republican affiliation of the occupation. Continued investigations, to be conducted in the spring of 2011, will include limited strip-ping around the features to see if other features may be present, followed by the excavation of all newly-recorded features. No features or in-place remains were identified in the other debris concentrations. They will be monitored in 2011, but it is unlikely that any additional investigations will be conducted in them.

25FT353-354-355. Sites 25FT353, 25FT354, and 25FT355 lie on adjacent ridges on the south side of the Red Willow Creek arm of Red Willow Reservoir. These three sites were newly recorded during Chada's winter 2009-2010 survey of the exposed shoreline of the reservoir. Each was tested in August and September 2010. It appears that no intact deposits remain at either 25FT353 or 25FT355.

Site 25FT354, however, appears to have a cultural horizon with intact deposits. Chada's January 2010 reconnaissance had resulted in the collection of a portion of a ceramic vessel body, and some scrapers and debitage, as well as unmodified animal bone. The August test excavations resulted in the collection of additional debitage from what appears to be a cultural horizon that is shallowly buried and is partially exposed by erosion along the edge of the ridge. It is not yet possible to assign a cultural affiliation to this occupation. The pottery and a blade section of a projectile point each suggest a late prehistoric affiliation. Lithic raw materials have a decided western cast to them, and include Hartville Uplift chert, quartzite that almost certainly is Spanish Diggings quartzite, and obsidian (that has not yet been, but will be, source analyzed). No features currently are identified. Block excavations will be conducted in spring 2011.

Other. The Red Willow Reservoir project also will include a reexamination of collections from earlier investigations in the area. These investigations were reported according to the conventions of their time. New work, however, will include stylistic, provenance, and functional analysis of the pottery, identification of lithic raw materials, and radiocarbon dating using AMS dating on annuals. Materials from the 2010-2011 investigations, of course, will be described and also analyzed using the same techniques as applied to the older collections.

Midwest Archeological Center by Karin Roberts

In 2010 the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office processed 730 Section 106 archaeological reviews. Three contract projects were also completed. The Platte River Bluffs and Silver/Wahoo Creeks Survey in Saunders County surveyed 7,950 acres identifying 32 new sites and reexamining 5 previously identified sites. Also completed was testing for National Register of Historic Places nomination of five sites in Garden and Morrill Counties, Nebraska. Only one was found to be eligible for listing. This was the Greenwood Stage Station (25MO32) located on the Sidney-Black Hills trail. A final survey completed was the Missouri River Bluffs from Tekamah to Homer in Burt,

Thurston, and Dakota Counties. A total of 7,037 acres was surveyed and 62 new sites identified with 20 previously identified sites re-inspected.

Currently, one survey project is scheduled for completion in 2011. The South Bend Survey consists of approximately 10,000 acres along the Platte River in Sarpy and Cass Counties, Nebraska. Plans for future surveys are being investigated for regions of anticipated urban/commercial development.

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