

NAPA Newsletter

Winter 2011-2012
Vol. 26



Annual Meeting

April 20, 2012

3:30 pm

Burt Hall South, lower
level

Nebraska Wesleyan
University

Dinner following at Dr.
Peter Bleed

1315 N 37th St, Lincoln

For a map of NWU, visit
http://www.nebrwesleyan.edu/sites/default/files/mce/about_nwu/campusmap.pdf

Call for Membership

Know someone who may be interested in joining NAPA? Contact Kelli Bacon at kelli.bacon@nebraska.gov or 402-471-4766 or go to the NAPA website at www.nebraskahistory.org/archeo/napa. Click on Membership Application Form.

NAPA Members Elect New Board Members

NAPA welcomes three newly elected at-large board members and one returning at-large board member. They began their duties on September 1, 2011, and will serve until August 31, 2013.

Dawn Bringelson is an archeologist with the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln.

Austin Buhta is an archeologist with the Archeology Lab at Augustana College in Sioux Falls, SD.

Bill Hunt is retired from the Midwest Ar-

cheological Center in Lincoln and is an adjunct professor in the Anthropology Department at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Kelli Bacon, returning member, is a preservation archivist in the State Historic Preservation Office at the Nebraska State Historical Society in Lincoln.

Thank you to outgoing board members Gayle Carlson, Amy Koch, & Donna Roper. They served from September 2009 through August 2011.

2011-2012 Board Members

President: Peter Bleed (retired professor at UNL); Vice President: Matthew Jones (advisor for University of Nebraska Inter-Tribal Exchange); Secretary/Treasurer: Cynthia Wiley (registrar at MWAC); At-Large Members: Kelli Bacon, Dawn Bringelson, Austin Buhta, Bill Hunt

2012 Officer Election & Annual Meeting Agenda

At the annual meeting, we will be putting together a slate of candidates for the 2012 NAPA officer election. We will be electing a president, vice-president, and secretary/treasurer. Please bring your nominations to the meeting, including self nominations. According to our bylaws, the election must occur within 30 days after our annual meeting.

Do you have any items you would like brought up at NAPA's annual meeting? Please submit them to 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. NAPA has been researching and planning several things so come find out what they are and put your two cents in!

Dues Reminder

Membership fees for 2012 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, 1500 R St, PO Box 82554, Lincoln NE 68501-2554

Don't forget if you've paid? Contact Kelli at kelli.bacon@nebraska.gov or 402-471-4766.

Membership Statistics

Membership Types			
Regular	78	Institutional	6
Affiliated	3	Student	10
Dual	3	Subscribing	12

New Members in 2011-2012		
Alison Hadley	student	Lawrence, KS
Allison Young	student	Lincoln, NE
Mark Mitchell	regular	Arvada, CO
Zonna Barnes	regular	Denver, CO
Dennis L. Kuhnel	regular	Chadron, NE
Erin Carr	student	Lincoln, NE

States with Members											
Nebraska	53	Iowa	8	Michigan	2	New Mexico	1	South Dakota	6	Washington	1
Arkansas	2	Illinois	2	Minnesota	1	Oklahoma	3	Texas	2	Wisconsin	1
California	1	Indiana	1	Missouri	4	Pennsylvania	2	Utah	1	Wyoming	3
Colorado	5	Kansas	9	North Dakota	2	South Carolina	1	Virginia	1	TOTAL:	111

Upcoming Conferences

Plains Anthropological Conference
 Oct. 2012; Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada
www.ou.edu/cas/archsur/plainsanth/meeting/meeting.htm

Computer Applications & Quantitative Methods in Archaeology
 Mar 26-30, 2012; Southampton, England
www.caaconference.org

Midwest Archaeological Conference
 Oct. 2012; East Lansing, MI
www.midwestarchaeology.org

Society for Commercial Archaeology
 September 26-29, 2012; Wildwood, NJ
www.sca-roadside.org

Society for American Archaeology
 Apr. 18-22, 2012; Memphis, TN
www.saa.org

Society for Historical Archaeology
 Jan. 9-12, 2013; Leicester, England
www.sha.org

Society for Industrial Archaeology
 May 31-June 3, 2012; Cincinnati, OH
www.sia-web.org

International Symposium on Archaeometry
 May 28-June 1, 2012; Leuven, Belgium
ees.kuleuven.be/isa2012/index.html

Annual Caddo Conference
 March 16-17, 2012; Natchitoches, LA
www.caddoconference.org

American Cultural Resources Association
 Sept. 6-9, 2012 : Seattle, WA
www.acra-crm.org

Training Opportunities

National Park Service's 2012 Archaeological Prospection Workshop

The National Park Service's 2012 workshop on archaeological prospection techniques entitled *Current Archaeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21st Century* will be held May 7-11, 2012, at the Cedar Point Biological Station near Ogallala, Nebraska. Lodging will be at the Station. The field exercises will take place at the site of Alkali Station near Paxton, Nebraska. Alkali Station was a major trail facility used by travelers on the Oregon and California trails, the Pony Express, the transcontinental telegraph, and the frontier army. Co-sponsors for the workshop include the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center, the Lute Family, and the University of Nebraska's Cedar Point Biological Station.

This will be the twenty-second 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. There is a registration charge of \$475.00. Application forms are available on the Midwest Archeological Center's web page at www.cr.nps.gov/mwac. For further information, please contact Steven L. DeVore, Archeologist, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508-3873; 402-437-5392 x141; 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

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.collectioncare.org for more information. Classes include, but are not limited to:

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

Class to Introduce National Parks, Archeology to Public

Jay Sturdevant, (Archeologist, National Park Service) will be offering %America's Best Idea: Get to know your National Parks+ as a continuing education/non-credit course through Southeast Community College from March 29 to April 12, 2012. The class will introduce the National Park concept and will focus on the archeology, history, and natural wonders of parks that are within a day's drive from Lincoln. Participants will also learn some basics on travel and destinations within the parks featured during this course. The course costs \$29 and will be held at the SCC Continuing Education Center in Lincoln, NE. For more information, visit www.southeast.edu/continuing or email Nancy Holman at nholman@southeast.edu.

Job Changes

Kelli Bacon from archeological technician II, Archeology Division to preservation archivist, State Historic Preservation Office, Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln.

Gayle Carlson retired from the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, where he was the state archeologist.

(see announcement on page 5)

Karen Steinauer from staff assistant to highway archeologist, Highway Archeology Program, Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE.

Jim Welch from Cultural Resource Associates, Sheridan, WY to URS Corporation, Dallas, TX.

Job Postings

www.sha.org/students_jobs/employmentopp.cfm

www.eculturalresources.com/jobs.php

www.saa.org/Careers/JobAnnouncements/tabid/256/Default.aspx

www.archaeologyfieldwork.com

www.shovelbums.org

www.avuecentral.com

www.fedbizopps.gov

www.earthworks-jobs.com

Announcements

Central Plains Archeology Journal Update

Volume 14 will feature a report on the Chadron State Park site (25DW1) in Dawes County, Nebraska by Terry Steinacher. One other proposed manuscript may be included, contingent upon scheduling. Reviews have not been completed.

Volume 15 will likely be a technical treatment of the Engineer Cantonment site.

Submissions for future volumes of the CPA journal are welcome. Please send them to our co-editor and copy editor:

Amy Koch, Fort Robinson Museum, PO Box 304, 3200 W Hwy 20, Crawford NE 69339;

amy.koch@nebraska.gov; 308-665-2920.



Peale, Titian Ramsay. *Sparrow* sp. "Engineer Cant". Pencil and watercolor. American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. (American Tree Sparrow)

Gayle Carlson Retires from the Nebraska State Historical Society

On December 2, 2011, Gayle Carlson retired after a 44-year career with the Nebraska State Historical Society. During that period, Gayle served as highway archeologist, research archeologist, Associate Director for the Archeology Division, and most recently Nebraska State Archeologist. All who had the pleasure of working with Gayle over the years certainly feel a void by not having his presence on a daily basis. Gayle was a remarkably tenacious researcher and a superb field archeologist. During his years of service, he was a wonderful friend and colleague to many of us in the NAPA community. The depth and range of his knowledge about Nebraska archeology, military history, and the Oregon Trail among many other subjects is unparalleled. If you had a question for him, he always knew the answer and would show you several references that discussed the topic. How he knew the exact locations of all of his books and research materials in his office remains a mystery. At his retirement party, several colleagues made friendly jokes and others spoke of his knowledge and experience in the field. Fortunately for all Nebraska archeologists, Gayle will remain active in completing various long-term research projects. He also plans on traveling and spending time with his grandchildren. NAPA owes much to

this legendary figure.



Gayle Carlson at Engineer Cantonment, 2003.

Nebraska State Historical Society Archeology Program Changes

The Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS) completed a reorganization in 2011 that involved restructuring the archeology program. Due to budget cuts and Gayle Carlson's retirement, the Archeology Division no longer exists. Despite this the NSHS retains a robust archeology program that is administratively housed in two divisions. The Nebraska Highway Archeology Program and the Inadvertent Discovery of Skeletal Remains Program are now components of the NSHS Administration Division, and the archeological collections operations (including NAGRPA materials, site files, GIS, and other records) are part of the NSHS Collections Division with the museum collections and library/archives. All archeology program staff are located on the 3rd floor of the Nebraska History Museum at the corner of 15th (Centennial Mall) and P Streets in downtown Lincoln except for Amy Koch and SHPO Archeologist Terry Steinacher whose offices remain at Ft. Robinson in Crawford. Archeology staff and contact information include:

HIGHWAY ARCHEOLOGY PROGRAM:

Rob Bozell	Highway Archeology Program Manager	402-471-4789	rob.bozell@nebraska.gov
Amy Koch	Highway Archeologist	308-665-2920	amy.koch@nebraska.gov
John Ludwickson	Highway Archeologist	402-471-6211	john.ludwickson@nebraska.gov
Karen Steinauer	Highway Archeologist	402-471-4790	karen.steinauer@nebraska.gov
Megan Akerstrom	Highway Architectural Historian	402-471-0590	megan.akerstrom@nebraska.gov
Courtney Ziska	Staff Assistant	402-471-3352	courtney.ziska@nebraska.gov

During the spring 2012 semester, the Highway Archeology Program is also pleased to have the talents of archeological technicians: Nick Fogerty, Jenny Hildebrand, and Tiffany Napier.

COLLECTIONS:

Trisha Nelson (Curator/Archeological Collections Manager) 402-471-4760, trisha.nelson@nebraska.gov. In addition to managing the archeological collections, Trisha is the primary contact person for access to site records, GIS, file searches, NSHS NAGPRA records, and artifact donations/loans.

INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF SKELETAL REMAINS PROGRAM

Bozell or Koch should be contacted for information about discovery of human remains or forensic cases.

CURRENT PROJECTS

- The Nebraska Highway Archeology Program remains busy surveying and writing Section 106 compliance reports for numerous highway and local federal-aid transportation projects statewide on behalf of the Nebraska Department of Roads and the Federal Highway Administration
- Completing an upgrade of the Nebraska Cultural Resources GIS
- Working on a report of the 2003-2005 excavations at Engineer Cantonment
- Editing *Central Plains Archeology*
- Laboratory analysis of material recovered from the Big Village of the Omaha in 1983
- Completing an Historic Preservation Procedures Manual for Nebraska Transportation Projects
- Consultation contracts with Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (Koch 2011)

Note: The State Historic Preservation Office moved from the 3rd floor of the Lincoln Children's Museum to the second floor of the NSHS headquarters building at 15th and R Streets.

“Stones & Bones Expo”

The Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center in Nebraska City, Nebraska, is hosting the 3rd annual “Stones & Bones Expo”, a prehistoric artifact and fossil show on Saturday, March 24, 2012, from 9am to 5pm. This will be a judged show. Along with the displays, there will be several speak-

ers and activities.

For more information, email Brian Volkmer, Director of the Nebraska City Museum Association, at brian@windstream.net or 402-209-0549.

Exhibit Opening at the River Country Nature Center in Nebraska City

In conjunction with the Stones and Bones Expo on March 24, 2012 (see above announcement), the River Country Nature Center in Nebraska City, Nebraska, is opening their

exhibit “Ancient Nebraska”. The exhibit follows Nebraska's paleontological and archeological past beginning 300 million years ago.

Nebraska Archeological Society Scholarship

The Nebraska Archeological Society is offering a \$250 scholarship for an undergraduate or graduate student enrolled in an accredited program of higher education pursuing a degree in archaeology. The student must attend school in Nebraska or be a Nebraska high school graduate. For further information and to obtain an application, go

to the Nebraska Archaeological Society website web.nas.googlepages.com. The completed application must be returned by May 15, 2012. The scholarship will be awarded at the Nebraska Artifact Show on August 25th (see announcement below).

Nebraska Archeological Society Artifact Show

The 8th 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, Nebraska, on Saturday, August 25, 2012, from 9am to 5pm. Along with artifact displays, there will be several speakers

and activities.

For more information, email Kevin Hammond, NAS president, at hammond100@windstream.net or visit their website at sites.google.com/site/webnas.

Waldo Wedel and Emil Haury Exhibit

On February 26, 2012, the Kaufmann Museum at Bethel College in North Newton, Kansas, is opening an exhibit based on Waldo Wedel & Emil Haury titled *On the Fields of Time: The Impact of Two Kansas Boys on American Archeology*. Wedel also spent much time on archeological work in Nebraska. Several events will coincide with the

exhibit, which runs through May 20, 2012.

For more information, visit the Kaufmann Museum's website at www.bethelks.edu/kauffman or the Kansas Humanities Council website at www.kansashumanities.org and view their calendar of events.

Articles

2011 Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office Archeology Activity by Terry Steinacher & Kelli Bacon

The Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO) reviewed over 800 Section 106 requests. This included extensive review and consultation on the KeystoneXL pipeline project. NeSHPO also let a contract for the survey of 10,000 acres in the Springfield, Nebraska area. A completed survey was also received for 8,000 acres in the South Bend of the Platte River area. A total of 85 new sites were identified. This survey included portions of areas planned for protective easements by the Nebraska Land Trust Lower Platte Valley conservation group. Survey work for revision of the National Historic Landmark at Fort Robinson was also completed. A scanning project began in December to archive and make available the over 5,000 archaeological survey reports at Fort Robinson. In 2012, a 10,000 acre contract will be developed for an area(s) of the state where urban/industrial/agricultural development pressures will be impacting archaeological resources.

At the January 2012 NeSHPO board meeting, the state review board unanimously approved the National Register of Historic Places nomination for Greenwood Stage Station (25MO32) in Morrill County. Operated by Eliza C. Smith from 1876 to 1882, the Station was one of ten stage stations or ranches along the Sidney-Black Hills Trail. Greenwood station provided a stopping place along the trail where travelers could exchange horses, people could rest and eat, and stock could get water. Several intact features and artifacts remain at the site; one of the few places along

the trail with intact foundations and associated trail related artifacts. It was nominated for a local level of significance under criteria A (transportation & commerce) and D (ability to yield information). The nomination will now be sent to the National Park Service for final approval. Augustana College Archeology Lab, Sioux Falls, SD, completed the fieldwork and wrote the nomination, which resulted from the Broadwater West survey sponsored by NeSHPO in 2008.



Test units showing intact foundation. Photo from National Register of Historic Places nomination form.

Archeology News from the North Platte Valley in East/Central Wyoming by George Ziemens

Over thirty years ago while preparing my Master's thesis I wrestled with the problem of the presence of a Late Plains Woodland ceramic tradition on the Western High Plains (Zeimens 1975:59-61). Scanty bits of evidence led numerous investigators to postulate the existence of such a cul-

ture and their interaction with contemporary traditions such as Upper Republican, Shoshone, Crow and Promontory (Breternitz 1969:113-24, Frison 1973:82, Husted and Mallory 1967:229, Lehmer 1971:31, Morton 1954:41, Nelson 1967:11, Wood 1967:615-644). More recent synopses of

ceramics on the Western High Plains show that problems with Woodland or Woodland-like manifestations continue to languish (Ellwood 1995:129-138, Johnson and Johnson 1998:211-234). The degree of cultural affiliation with people to the east or the extent of cultural interaction with people they encountered upon arriving here are not clear. Waldo Wedel (1949:330) commented that, "Unfortunately, despite very promising clues from surveys in the area, there has been relatively little systematic excavation on a scale commensurate with the problems involved," an observation unfortunately summing up the situation here today with regard to Woodland ceramic questions.

Cord roughened pottery sherds are relatively common in Eastern Wyoming and Western Nebraska. Archeologists generally call them "Woodland" with little evidence to base that assumption other than their surface treatment. Another problem is we have done little to determine time depth of the Woodland occupation in this area. One notable site in the North Platte valley produced an almost complete cord roughened, straight walled rounded or pointed bottom pot associated with a date of 1750 BP (Zeimens and Tibesar 1979). Another early site in the valley produced similar pottery associated with Basant projectile points (Miller and Waitkus 1987:1-37). A third site with an almost identical vessel yielded a later date of 750 BP (Gill and Lewis 1977:67-73), and a fourth with only fragmentary sherds dated at 1250 BP (Zeimens 2002). Investigations at these and a handful of additional sites in this region have all been salvage work. We have not done systematic research targeting the Plains Woodland problem.

With the Western Plains Historic Preservation Association, Inc, I recently conducted salvage excavations at two sites in the North Platte valley in Wyoming with potential to add to what we know of Late Plains Woodland. One of them, the Korell site, is in what was a meadow next to an old slough draining into a now abandoned channel of the North Platte River three miles west of Lingle, Wyoming. It is a single component site located in a cultivated field where plowing has destroyed much of the site, but a relatively large area remains intact below the plow zone where the terrace sloped down near the edge of the slough.

The Korell cultural layer contained a dense, rich deposit of debitage, bison and deer bone, charcoal, fire fractured rock, and ceramic sherds. Projectile points are very small, thin, and often slightly asymmetrical with side notches placed close to the base. Outer surfaces of the relatively thick pottery sherds are cord roughed. Rim sherds are flat, undecorated and extend straight downward from the orifice. Several partially fired or unfired sherds suggest pottery manufacturing took place here. A variety of stone and bone tools were present. One category of unique stone tools consists of multiple, double-grooved spokeshaves.

The other site, Blevins No. 1, is located roughly 15km due

west of the Korell find on the banks of Little Deer Creek, another tributary of the North Platte River. Looters destroyed a large portion of this single component site, but also produced large quantities of debitage, bison and deer bone, and pottery. We excavated a small sample of intact deposits and took a large sample of artifacts from the looters back dirt. The Blevins projectile points are visually and metrically identical to those from Korell. Several hundred pot sherds and other artifacts from Blevins closely resemble the Korell assemblage. In fact, the assemblages are so much alike one is tempted to consider the possibility that both sites were occupied by the same group.

Radiocarbon dates also suggest the two sites are relatively contemporary. Two dates from charcoal at Korell are 860 BP and 870 BP. Keep in mind the Korell deposits rested in a cultivated field and may have been contaminated from farming chemicals. Two dates from Blevins from charcoal in bone processing features are 1000 BP and 1060 BP.

It is likely not much remains of the Korell site. Blevins No. 1 is spread over a large area and although looting was quite extensive (about 35m²), most appears to remain intact. We salvaged a good sample from the looter's remains, but lack the resources to conduct the thorough and systematic research the site affords. Blevins appears to be relatively safe from further looting for the time being, but a plan for long-term protection is needed and should include excavation of a representative sample of the intact deposits.

References

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 1967 *Archeological Investigations in Northeastern Colorado*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Colorado, Boulder.
 Zeimens, George M.
 1975 48AB301: A Late Prehistoric Period Site in the Shirley Basin of Wyoming. Unpublished Master's thesis, University of Wyoming.
 2002 *A Story of Three Caves or Evidence for Early Archaic Cultural Adaptations in East/Central Wyoming*. Report Prepared for the San Diego Foundation, On file at the Western Plains Historic Preservation Association Museum, Lingle, Wyoming.
 Zeimens, George M. and William Tibesar
 1979 *Archeological Studies for the Missouri Basin Power Project Near Wheatland, Wyoming, a Preliminary Statement*. Manuscript on File Department of Anthropology, University of Wyoming, Laramie.

Kansas State University Investigations at Red Willow Reservoir (Hugh Butler Lake), 2011 by Donna C. Roper

Kansas State University's investigations at late prehistoric sites in Red Willow Reservoir (Hugh Butler Lake) continued during the summer and early fall of 2011. Donna C. Roper, Research Associate Professor at K-State is the Principal Investigator. Fieldwork was directed toward three sites, 25FT56, 25FT354, and 25FT54, and collections from previous work at 25FT54, 25FT32, 25FT80, and 25RW1 have been, are being, or will be reexamined.

25FT56. We conducted formal testing in 2010. It became apparent the extensive debris scatter on the beach probably represents material dispersed from the eroded remains of a lodge. We identified the locations of two pits. We excavated these in 2011, with all fill subjected to flotation. The pit remnants were shallow, but included pottery, bison bone, some botanical remains including maize, and a considerable amount of wood charcoal. No additional features were located during limited hand stripping around the excavated features. Pottery is identifiable as Upper Republican. A series of radiocarbon dates on maize kernels and on interior residue from the pottery vessels is highly consistent and places the occupation in the 1300s.

25FT354. Excavations were initiated here. Debris density was not high, but the scatter was continuous. We recovered projectile point parts, small pieces of debitage, a small quantity of pottery, and fragmentary animal bone, most of it likely bison. The pottery and a projectile point blade suggest a late prehistoric affiliation, but without rim sherds, a more-specific cultural attribution is not possible. Lithic raw materials have a decided western cast and include Hartville Uplift chert, quartzite that is almost certainly Spanish Diggings, and obsidian. Source analysis of the obsidian indicates it is from Obsidian Cliff, Wyoming, and the Jemez Mountains, New Mexico. A single radiocarbon date on bone falls in the last decades of the 1200s.

25FT54. The first collection from previous work we reexamined was Roger Grange's 1961 test excavations. The collection contains a fair quantity of pottery and chipped stone debris. As Grange indicated in his 1980 report, the pottery is Upper Republican. Lithic raw materials include both jasper and Flattop Butte Chalcedony. As work proceeded, it gave the distinct impression Grange may have prematurely halted the excavations. Accordingly, testing consisting of 50-x-50-cm test squares at 5-meter intervals was initiated around the locations of the previous excavations (each of which was confirmed by the finding of disturbed sediments exactly where they should appear) as well as across the terrace on which this site lies. The debris scatter was continuous, if (expectedly) differential, across this area. Importantly, it is almost certain that at least one and possibly two lodges, presumably attributable to people with an Upper Republican culture, are present. We plan further testing, remote sensing, and possible excavation. In the meantime, we obtained a single radiocarbon date on material from a small feature Grange exposed in 1961. The age is essentially identical to the ages of the 25FT56 samples and calibrates to the 1300s.

Other collections from previous investigations. In 1934, A.T. Hill's field party excavated a single partial lodge at a site they called Redwillow 1 (25RW1). Waldo Wedel accounted for it in his report of the 1934 fieldwork, but did not fully describe the work or show illustrations of the lodge or artifacts. The collection is quite small and we reanalyzed it in early 2011. Field records contain a floor plan of the lodge, which was truncated by erosion on the edge of a terrace in the Red Willow Creek valley. A draft of a fuller site report, including the floor plan and idealized feature profiles, is largely complete and will be incorporated into the report of the current work in the valley. A single radio-

carbon date on residue from the exterior of one potsherd is essentially identical to the dates from 25FT56 and 25FT54.

Work is in progress with collections from 25FT32. We do

not have a radiocarbon date, and it is not even certain if the collection contains datable material. We have not initiated reexamination of the large collection from 25FT80.

Paleoindian Projectile Points in the Wallace Newell Collection, Thayer County Historical Museum by Jack L. Hofman

Wallace Newell was born and raised on a farm in western Jefferson County, Nebraska, on Sandy Creek near the Thayer County line. He found his first arrowhead in 1929 and collected artifacts throughout his life, many from the vicinity of his home along Sandy Creek and the Little Blue valley. Wallace died in 1997 and his collection is now curated in the Thayer County Historical Museum in Bell-videre, Nebraska. A newspaper article with the collection indicated one or more archaeologists from Lincoln visited Wallace and looked at his collection. The article does not mention who the archaeologists were or when the visit occurred. This note is to bring awareness of Newell's collection to the archaeological community and to request information about the collection from anyone who might have information about it or records pertaining to it. The collection includes a broad array of prehistoric stone tools including axes and chipped stone artifacts as well as ceramics. Early Archaic side-notched dart points (Logan Creek), corner-notched dart points, bifaces, a Munkers Creek Knife, corner-notched and side-notched arrowpoints, and various tools are on display. Figure 1 includes four Paleoindian projectile points in the collection. These include a Clovis point made from Smoky Hill Jasper (Figure 1c), an Allen point made from Permian chert (Figure 1 b), the blade and tip of a Midland (or Folsom) point of unidentified white chert (Figure 1d), and the blade of a Cody (Scottsbluff) point made from Permian chert (Figure 1a). Metric information for these pieces is provided in Table 1.

The likely find locations for these artifacts are in the Sandy Creek and Little Blue areas of Thayer and Jefferson counties. None of the points exhibit the high degree of polish and weathering which is characteristic of many artifacts found in river gravel, and it is likely these were found on terrace or upland sites. It would be helpful to have more precise information about these pieces and other materials in the Newell collection. If anyone has information about this collection, specific artifacts, or Wallace Newell's collecting locals or sites, we would appreciate hearing from

you. You can contact me at:

Jack Hofman
Anthropology Department
1415 Jayhawk Blvd.
Room 622 Fraser Hall
Lawrence KS 66045
hofman@ku.edu

or

Jackie Williamson
Thayer County Historical Museum
110 9th Street
Belvidere NE 68315
402-768-2147

Acknowledgments. Special thanks to the Thayer County Historical Society for their efforts to care for this important collection, and especially to Debi Aaron who told me about the Wallace Newell collection and assisted with documentation of these pieces.



Figure 1. Paleoindian projectile points in the Wallace Newell Collection. a: Cody point blade fragment; b: Allen point; c: Clovis point; d: Midland or Folsom point tip.

Table 1. Dimensions of Newell Collection Paleoindian projectile points (cm).

Type	Material	Length	Width	Thickness	Base Width	Flute Thick
Clovis	SHJ	5.13	2.43	.73	2.09	.51
Folsom	Unident.	(4.24)	2.02	.534	--	--
Allen	Permian	(5.04)	2.44	.55	2.19	.49
Cody	Permian	(4.12)	2.49	.73	--	--

University of Nebraska State Museum Work at Hugh Butler Lake

For the last several years, the US Bureau of Reclamation has been draining Hugh Butler Lake in Frontier County, Nebraska, to allow work on Red Willow Dam. In the summer of 2011, Dr. Alan Osborn, Curator of Anthropology and director of the Nebraska Archaeological Survey at the University of Nebraska State Museum, and his field crew in-

vestigated archeological sites at the Lake. To see a video produced by Nebraska Educational Telecommunications (NET) showing their fieldwork, visit netnebraska.org/media/media.php?bin=NET&vidgroup=00021719. Dr. Osborn is also assistant professor at the University of Nebraska-Omaha.

Surveyed Areas in Nebraska

Following are three examples of maps completed by Christine Nycz using data stored at the Nebraska State Historical Society.

Nebraska's Prehistory: The Story of the Past 12,000 Years

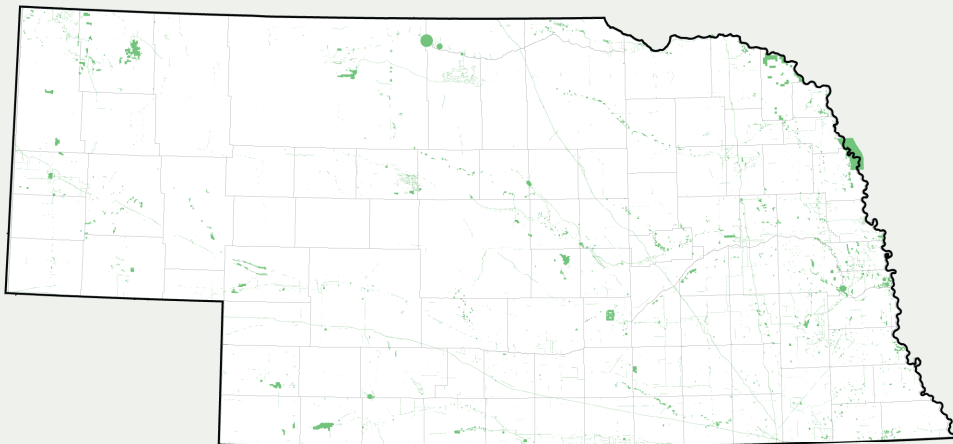
The human occupation of Nebraska spans at least 12,000 years. Throughout this time, various peoples and cultures left their mark on the landscape. Archeology is just one tool that can be used to discover that mark.

Below is a map that shows (in green), the locations of archeological surveys within Nebraska over the past few centuries. Portions of each of the 93 counties have been surveyed for archeological materials.

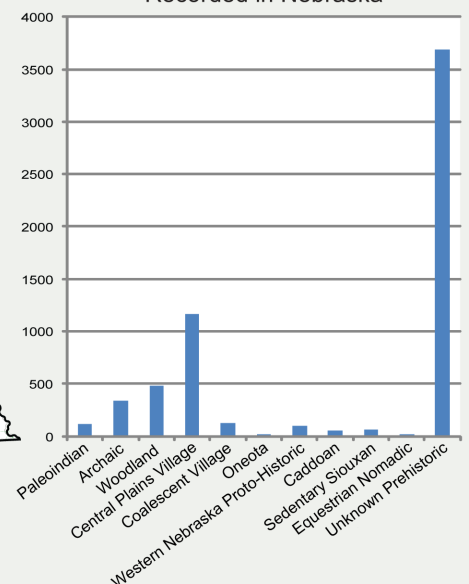
A total of 6,161 prehistoric archeological sites have been located in Nebraska that date from 11,500 B.C. through A.D. 1880, that show evidence of Native American cultures. Over half of these sites (3,684) cannot be traced to a known tribe or cultural group.

The maps in this section tell a story of Nebraska's prehistory. Each map shows the number and density of archeological sites that have been recorded in each county.

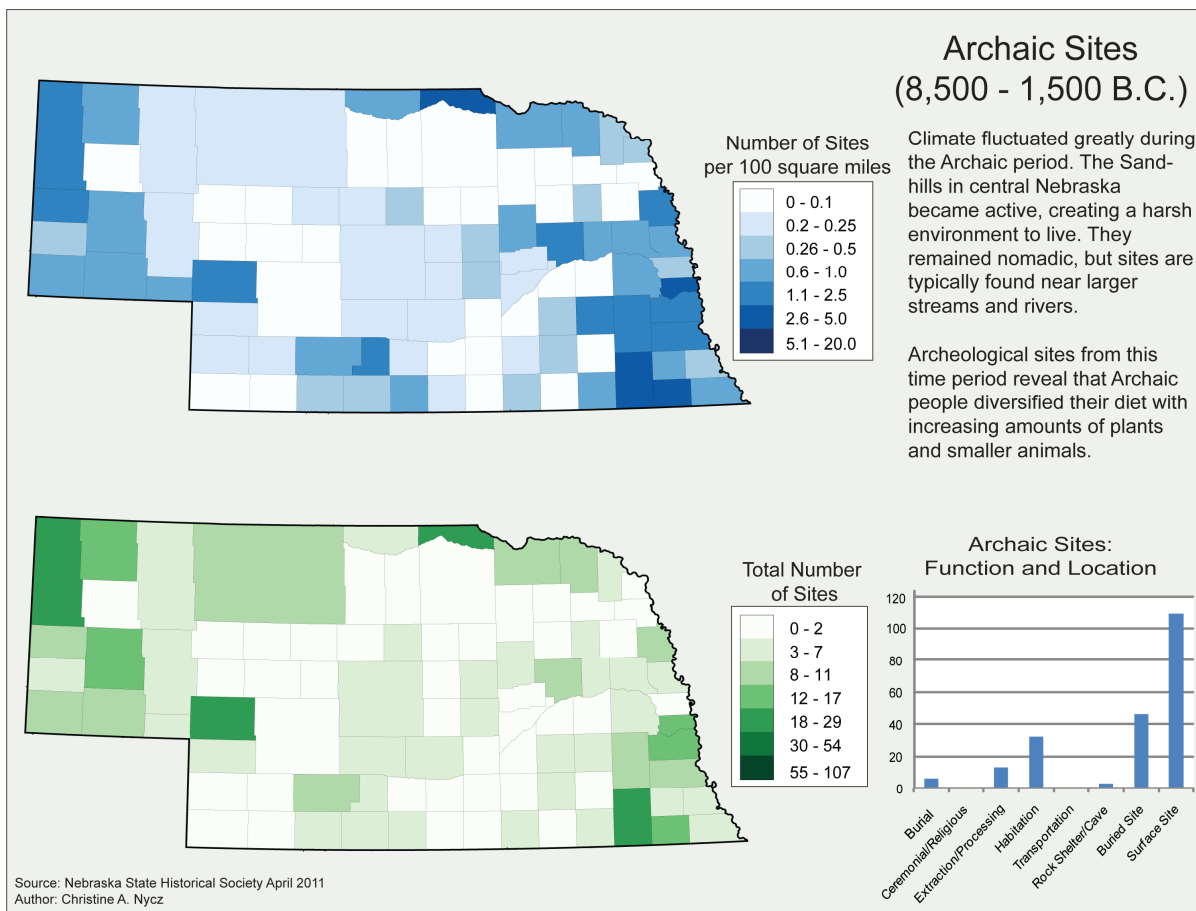
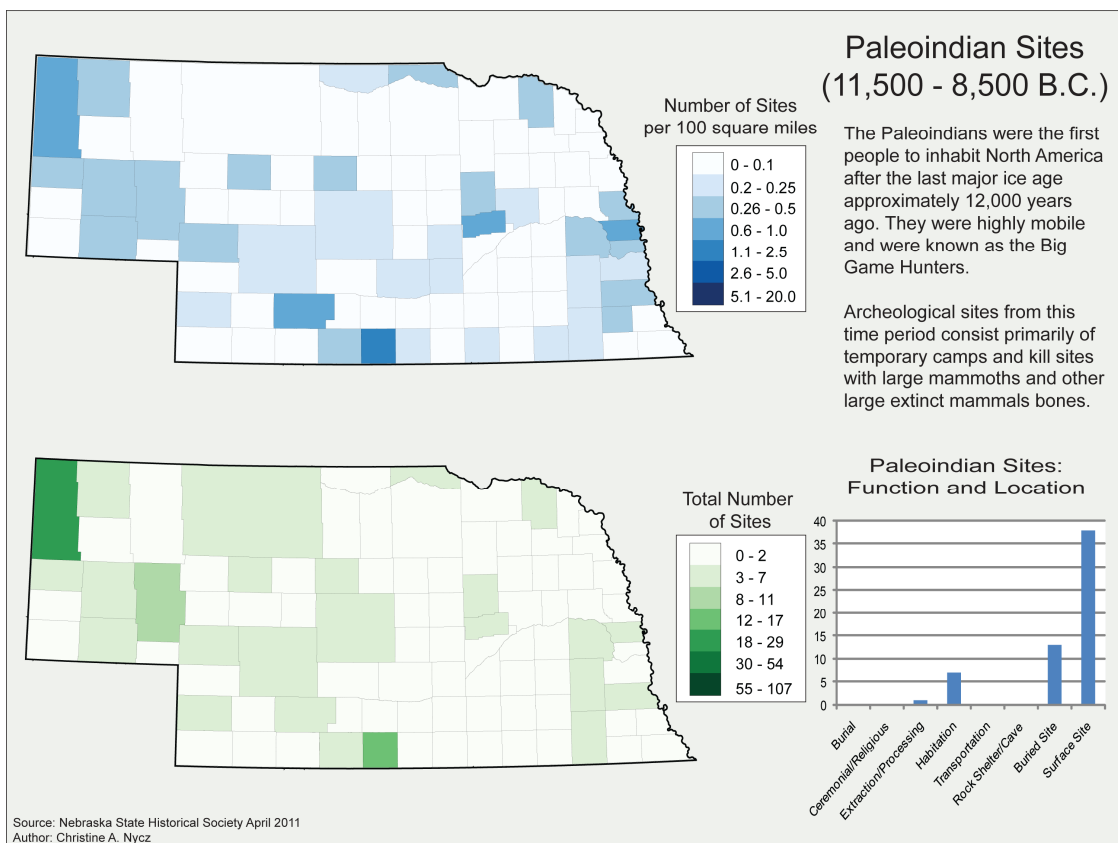
Archeological Surveys Conducted in Nebraska



Total Number of Prehistoric Archeological Sites Recorded in Nebraska



Source: Nebraska State Historical Society April 2011
Author: Christine A. Nycz



When the River Tried to Take Back Its Relics

by Dean Knudsen, Curator of the *Bertrand* Collection

Moving museum objects is always a daunting task. Logistical challenges combined with concern for the protection of artifacts in your care, gives any curator pause. When a situation beyond your control makes it necessary to evacuate an entire collection, the concerns are further multiplied. Such was the case in June of 2011 when the Missouri River rose out of its banks and threatened to inundate DeSoto and Boyer Chute National Wildlife Refuges . home of the steamboat *Bertrand* collection.

A sudden change in the predicted height of the inevitable flooding meant that access to the collection storage spaces and an uninterrupted supply of electricity posed a threat to security and environmental control, so the decision was made to move the collection. A series of phone calls set the effort in motion by arranging for off-site storage, truck rentals, packing supplies and workers. Next, the objects in the collection were prioritized and then the work and long days began.

DeSoto and Boyer employees not needed in the construction of an emergency dike pitched in right away, and in a matter of a day or two they were joined by a growing number of willing workers. Some came from other Fish and Wildlife refuges and offices; some came from the National Park Service; some came from the Iowa Department of Natural Resources but most came from an awe-inspiring group of local teachers, students, members of local county historical societies and concerned citizens.

The Missouri River eventually overcame all efforts to keep it at bay and DeSoto and Boyer Chute National Wildlife Refuges were flooded. Millions of dollars in damage was done, but thanks to the personal commitment and monumental efforts of everyone involved, each and every museum object was brought out to safety just days before that happened. The *Bertrand* Collection is now being temporarily housed in the Omaha area, awaiting plans and decisions about their eventual return to the refuge.

When the day comes that the artifacts that had originally been recovered from a wrecked riverboat in the late 1960s, go back on public exhibit, they will serve as a reminder of a time when people who cared deeply about this unique collection refused to allow the river to reclaim its prize.



The visitor center in flood.



Blair, Nebraska teachers packing objects.

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