



NAPA Newsletter

Winter 2017-2018 Vol. 32

Letter from the President

Dear NAPA Members,

2018 is here whether we are ready or not. NAPA is in its fourth decade and that is an accomplishment in and of itself. We should all be proud that we have endured and prospered under sometimes less than ideal circumstances, so congratulations to us all. I hate to sound like a broken record, but funding for archaeology and all manner of cultural preservation is under attack from the highest levels of government. The current administration seems intent on shrinking and crippling all federal land managing agencies in an effort to open areas up to industrial development. The shrinking of National Monuments, including Bears Ears, is the most visible example, but many millions of acres and unknown thousands of archaeological sites are under threat. On a state level, the administration is intent on shrinking state government, by severely limiting new hires and cutting budgets to state agencies. The lack of funding is detrimental to the preservation of the archaeological record of Nebraska.

Archaeology is important and it is up to all of us to show the public and our elected officials it to be true. The Nebraska Historic Tax Credit survived last year's legislative session's attempts to kill it thanks to the efforts of concerned citizens, proof that together we can make a difference.

The NAPA Board is drafting a letter to express NAPA's position on the importance of archaeology in Nebraska to be sent to our elected officials. I encourage all NAPA members to contact their local state senator and our representatives in Washington D.C. and ask for their support for archaeology in our state.

There is good news amid the bad. Archaeology Month in 2017 was a success. Events were held across the state and reviews were overwhelming positive for those who attended. A blog series related to the sesquicentennial was published on www.nebraskaarchaeology.org. Archaeology Month continues in 2018, and if anyone has ideas for events please contact me. In 2018, NAPA and the NSHS are working on reaching out to local historical societies and museums to improve the identification, curation, and display of their collections. We are pushing ahead with CPA Vol. 16 and are actively searching for papers to fill out the volume. NAPA had a table at the 2017 Plains Conference in Bismarck. While not a moneymaker, we handed out lots of pens, stickers, photo scales, and other items with the NAPA logo. Our presence was certainly felt at the conference. NAPA remains in fine financial shape and that should continue for the foreseeable future.

I extend an invitation to all NAPA members to attend the Annual Meeting on April 6th at 3:30pm it will be at the Nebraska History Museum on 'P' street and Centennial Mall. Members can bring any issue they may have to the board.

Thank you all for being great advocates for Nebraska archaeology.

Nolan Johnson

2017-2019 Board Members

President: Nolan Johnson (archeologist, Highway Archeology Program/NSHS); Vice-President: Ashley Barnett (archeologist, MWAC/NPS); Secretary/Treasurer: Stacy Stupka (Section 106 Specialist, NDOT); At-Large Members: Laura Bender (Curator, NPS/MWAC), Michael Fosha (assistant state archeologist, SDSHS), Amanda Renner (archeologist, MWAC/NPS), John Risetto, preservation archeologist, NeSHPO/NSHS).

Annual Meeting

Friday, April 6, 2018

3pm

Nebraska History Museum

Centennial Mall & P Streets

Lincoln

Meeting details and agenda will follow at a later date.

2018 Annual Meeting and Board Election

At the annual meeting, we will put together a slate of candidates for the 2018 officer election. Please bring nominations to the meeting, including self nominations. According to our bylaws, the election must occur within 30 days of our annual meeting.

We will also discuss NAPA's role in Archaeology Month happening in September.

Do you have any items you would like brought up at NAPA's annual meeting? Please email them to [NAPA](#) or call 402-471-3230.

Call for Membership

Know someone who may be interested in joining NAPA? Email [NAPA](#), or go to the [NAPA website](#) & click on "Membership Application Form".

Dues Reminder

Membership fees for 2018 are now due! Dues are \$25 for Regular, Dual, and Institutional members. Dues are \$10 for Student, Subscribing, and Affiliated members. A Joint membership with PAK is \$40. Use PayPal or make checks payable to NAPA & mail to: NAPA, PO Box 82554, Lincoln NE 68501-2554.

Don't remember if you've paid your dues? Email [NAPA](#).

Membership Statistics

New Members

Sara Anderson, graduate student, Lincoln, NE

Tom Bryan, Columbus, NE

Shaun Dinubilo, Omaha District, US Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, NE
Terracon, Omaha, NE

Membership Types

Regular (43)
Affiliated (4)
Dual (2)
Institutional (4)
Joint (43)
Student (3)
Subscribing (7)

States with Members

Nebraska (49) Alabama (1) Arkansas (2) Arizona (1) California (1) Colorado (5) Georgia
(1) Iowa (6) Illinois (2) Indiana (1) Kansas (11) Missouri (4) North Dakota (3) New Mexico
(1) Oklahoma (5) Pennsylvania (1) South Dakota (5) Texas (2) Utah (2) Wisconsin (1) Wyoming
(2)

Upcoming Conferences

[Colorado Council of Professional
Archaeologists](#)

March 8-11; Longmont, CO

[Computer Applications and Quantitative
Methods in Archaeology](#)

March 19-23; Tübingen, Germany

[Society for American Archaeology](#)

April 11-15; Washington, D.C.

[Central States Anthropological Society](#)

April 19-21; Bloomington, IN

[Society for Industrial Archaeology](#)

May 31-June 3; Richmond, VA

[American Cultural Resources Association](#)

September 6-9; Cincinnati, OH

[Plains Anthropological Society](#)

October 24-27; San Antonio, TX

[Midwest Archaeological Conference](#)

October 4-6; Notre Dame, IN

[Society for Historical Archaeology](#)

Jan. 9-12, 2018; St. Charles, MO

Workshops and Training Opportunities

National Park Service's 2017 Archaeological Prospection Workshop

The National Park Service's 2018 workshop on archaeological prospection techniques entitled *Current Archeological Prospection Advances for Non-destructive Investigations of the Marksville Prehistoric Indian Site (16AV1), Louisiana*, will be held May 21--15, 2018, at the Marksville State Historic Site in Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana. Lodging will be at the Paragon Casino Resort in Marksville, Louisiana. The lectures will be at a meeting room in the Paragon Casino Resort. The field exercises will take place at the Marksville Prehistoric Indian Site at the Marksville State Historic Site. The site is the type site for the Marksville Culture, a local variant of the Hopewell Tradition. The site contains numerous earthworks built by the indigenous prehistoric people of the southeastern North America. Co-sponsors for the workshop include the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center and the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, as well as the Marksville State Historic Site and the Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology of the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office. This will be the twenty-eighth 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 at the [Midwest Archeological Center's](#) web page. Payment will be made by credit card through the [Friends of NCPTT](#). 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: tel: (402) 437-5392, ext. 141; fax: (402) 437-5098.

Announcements

NAPA Members Elect New Board Members

NAPA welcomes four newly elected officers: Laura Bender, Michael Fosha, Amanda Renner, and John Rissetto. They began their duties on September 1, 2017, and will serve until August 31, 2019.

Bender is a curator at the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service in Lincoln. Fosha is assistant state archeologist at the South Dakota State Historical Society in Pierre. Renner is an archeologist at the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service in Lincoln. Rissetto is a preservation archeologist in the State Historic Preservation Office, Nebraska State Historical Society in Lincoln.

Thank you to outgoing board members Erin Dempsey, Jay Sturdevant, and Courtney Ziska who each served two terms from September 2013 through August 2017.

NAPA Looking for a New Membership Coordinator

Kelli Bacon has decided to step down as NAPA's membership coordinator after serving in that role for about 15 years. That means NAPA is looking for a new membership coordinator. Duties include sending out annual dues

reminders, collecting dues and sending them to the secretary/treasurer, and doing an annual newsletter. The time commitment is a few hours a week around dues notices and the newsletter otherwise the work is sporadic. If you're interested, email [Nolan Johnson](#), President.

Nebraska Archaeology Month

September 2017 marked our fourth annual Nebraska Archaeology Month (NAM), with it proving to be another successful year! NAPA members participated in several activities throughout the state. A special thanks to everyone who donated their time in ensuring this year's success!

If you are interested in becoming a member of the planning committee, or if you or your organization would like to help host or sponsor an event, please contact [Courtney Ziska](#).

Finally, be sure to visit our [website](#) or like us on Facebook in order to stay up-to-date as plans for NAM 2018 are made!

"Like" NAPA on Facebook

NAPA has a Facebook [page](#). Right now, we use it to post meeting announcements, job opportunities, & archeology related articles. "Like" us to get information not included in our newsletter or in emails. We hope to get more participation from our membership & friends as our group grows. If you would like to submit something to the page, email [NAPA](#).

Nebraska Archeological Society Artifact Show

The 14th Annual Nebraska Artifact Show hosted by the [Nebraska Archeological Society](#) will be held in Harvest Hall at the Seward County Fairgrounds in Seward, NE, on Saturday, August 18, from 9am to 5pm. Along with artifact displays, there will be several speakers & activities. Admission for adults is \$3. Children 12 and under are free. For more information, email [Tom Bryan](#), NAS president, or visit their [website](#).

New Chair of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Anthropology Department

We are pleased to announce that Dr. [Sophia Perdikaris](#), an environmental archaeologist specializing in zooarchaeology, sustainability, and climate change, will be joining the Department of Anthropology as Professor and Chair as of January, 2018.

Perdikaris is a professor of biological, ecological and human adaptations to climate change in the circum-Atlantic region – specifically in Barbuda and the Caribbean region, along with areas in the North Atlantic. Her research focus is the effects of human activity on island ecosystems through time, and how people have responded to climatic and environmental change in the past. Her work highlights resilience and adaptation, investigating decisions that enhance or reduce adaptive success. She also takes an applied approach to research, working with local communities in the quest for understanding the current and expected impacts of climate change, including threats to coastal heritage.

"I really enjoyed meeting everyone at UNL and am very interested in partnerships with other institutions and community leaders. I find UNL to be inspiring and the possibilities for research and growth give me great energy."

Prior to coming to UNL, Sophia Perdikaris was a tenured Full Professor and Chair at the Anthropology and Archaeology Department at Brooklyn College of the City University of NY, Doctoral faculty in Anthropology and faculty in the Masters for Liberal Studies – Sustainability Science and Education track. She also has been the Director of the Human Ecodynamics Research Center at the Graduate Center-CUNY and will remain the Director of the Barbuda Research Complex, a science based NGO located in Codrington Barbuda. Perdikaris has greatly enjoyed being part of CUNY, but is really looking forward to the new possibilities and challenges at the UNL Anthropology Department, and to working with members of the Department, students and alumni. She hopes to make a significant contribution to her coastal research from her new home on the prairie. Her two daughters are excited to make Lincoln their new home, too.

Past Meeting Minutes

NAPA Board Meeting – 08/25/17
Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, NE
Meeting Minutes

Present:

Ashley Barnett (Vice President), Nolan Johnson (President), Stacy Stupka (Secretary-Treasurer), Kelli Bacon (Membership Coordinator), Courtney Ziska (At-Large Board Member), Amanda Renner (At-Large Board Member), Laura Bender, John Rissetto, Mike Fosha (via telephone), Katie Turner joined late

- **Announcements**
 - Nolan Johnson called the meeting to order
 - Newly elected At Large board members were inducted and include, John Rissetto, Laura Bender, Amanda Renner and Mike Fosha
 - The Board thanked Courtney Ziska for her exemplary service to the organization.
- **Meeting minutes from 04/14/17 were approved**
- **Membership - Kelli Bacon**

110 total members – 101 are active

1 institutional member (K-State)

- Discussion: membership stays constant
 - Notices to pay dues are sent every December
- **Journal Sales**

Since April, 2 CPA's sold at the Nebraska Archeological Society Artifact Show

2016 – 2017 sales: 5 total requests + 2 events = 37 journals / CDs sold

17 CPAs/CDs + 19 sold at the Plains Conference + 1 sold as the Nebraska Archeological Society Artifact Show

- Discussion: NAPA does sell journals on the website. Kelli will look into offering journals on JSTOR
 - This could be a benefit for membership
 - There could be copyright issues
 - Kelli noted that people stop paying membership dues if a journal does not come out for a couple of years
 - We don't get enough articles to publish every year
 - To increase number of submissions we should remind potential contributors that the CPA would welcome articles with a regional focus; does not need to have overarching national significance
 - Suggestion made to host a student paper competition to increase number of submittals
 1. Could have cash award with deliverable
 2. 2 awards – 1 undergrad and one graduate student
 - Potential Scholarship?
 1. Could we go into equities? Yes, how much can we make? ½% interest, market variability is tough, \$14,000 wouldn't endow the scholarship as we wouldn't want to lose money. Fosha indicated that they often get donations that are specifically earmarked for student awards and others for publication costs
 2. We would have to get our scholarship information out – Johnson will contact Phil Geib. Phil has suggested student scholarships in the past and had some ideas
 3. Nebraska Archaeological Society (NAS) gives out student scholarships – limited to the Nebraska program, UNL Anthro Student Group is not very active
 4. Could announce student competition would happen in 2018
- Outreach, Nolan Johnson
 - Scale bars with north arrows were produced in an effort to partner with avocational groups to encourage them to record and document sites. NAPA members explained to avocational archeologists that the information could be preserved.
 - Johnson is attending the October NAS board meeting
 - NSHS would be happy to house the digital records created by the avocational archeologists, but except in rare cases, would not be interested in curating artifacts.
 - Ziska is stepping off the board and we will need someone to step into an outreach coordinator role.
 - NAPA hosted or had a role in 13 events in 2017 – these include a tour of the Sandhills with Rob Bozell and activities at Hudson Meng, NAS artifact show
 - We will design a new poster for 2018
 - Nebraska Archaeology Blog Posts begin September 1

- We do not have much student outreach right now, this may improve with Geib's presence in the department as access to students will be easier and more consistent
- NAPA FAC September 28 (part of "in reach" efforts)
- NAS Artifact Show went well
 1. Rissetto reported that people just want to know what to do with their artifacts, believes that digital is the way to go, but how do we do it in a responsible way?
 - GIS webstore? Map of Nebraska with photos of materials by county
- Plains Conference is in Bismarck
 - Five NSHS staff members are going
 1. NAPA tables – 2 tables = \$140. After discussion regarding whether or not NAPA should host table to sell CPA's, Johnson requested a vote; all voted in favor of purchasing tables at the 2017 Plains Conference. Johnson will facilitate.
- **Goals for NAPA**
 - What do we want to do?
 - Educate the Public
 - Advocate?
 - Professional Development?
 - Strategic Planning for NAPA?
 - Bender will investigate

Treasurer's Report

Nebraska Association of Professional Archeologists

Treasurer's Report – Stacy Stupka

12/20/17

Transactions

		Beginning Balance: \$8740.32
Reimbursement for postage	Kelli Bacon	-3.12
Reimbursement for stickers	Nolan Johnson	-89.38
Reimbursement for Plains Conference - Journal sales tables	Nolan Johnson	-140.00
Reimbursement for NAPA rulers	Dawn Bringelson	-267.47
Deposits	Membership renewals	144.00
		Ending Balance: \$8384.35

Articles

Quality Services, Inc. (QSI) 2017 Projects

Tara Otto

The following articles are ***Quality Services, Inc. (QSI)*** featured projects for 2017.



Rapid City Downtown Survey

Architectural historian Brenna Moloney recently presented findings of the Rapid City downtown area survey conducted by ***Quality Services, Inc. (QSI)*** for the City of Rapid City from Nov. 2016 to Feb. 2017. The purpose of this survey was to inventory the architecture and present conditions of the commercial buildings within the survey area, identify potentially eligible historic resources within the survey area, prepare or update South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office structure forms for potentially eligible and listed properties, and to make preliminary recommendations for future use, interpretation and development.

The area surveyed is bounded by Omaha Street on the north, St. Joseph Street on the south (except for the block between 4th and 5th Streets where the boundary extends an additional block and a half), 5th Street on the west, and Maple Street on the east. This total area is commonly referred to as East of 5th. East of 5th has a long history of use (having had once used land for storing hay and grain in open lots) and its architecture has not always looked the way that it does today.

A shift in architectural development from the historically significant use of land was noticed in the last two decades of the 19th-Century. The survey area now currently contains primarily 20th-Century commercial architecture, although some domestic, religious and institutional buildings are also present. Some buildings possess historical and visual integrity, meaning the physical characteristics of that building are intact enough to convey the building's history.

After survey of the area, Brenna recommended that twelve buildings within the East of 5th area be considered eligible. Designation of these nominations allows for recognition of the unique architectural and cultural assets present within the survey area, which may allow property owners benefits and opportunities. With these results, it is hoped that the survey will provide the City of Rapid City, the Historic Preservation Commission and other interested parties with information to help guide future development in this area.



Fort Meade Firing Range

QSI architectural historian and archeologist Mark Carpenter recently completed a Fort Meade historic firing range project where he investigated the eligible NRHP (National Register of Historic Places) cultural resource. The Fort Meade firing range site consists of seven earthworks that were once used for small arms. According to the *Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing for the United States Army* (1885), and the guidelines in the *War Department Document #201, Small Arms Firing Regulation for the United States Army* (1906), this type of firing

range was built until the late 1930s by the US Army. Although regulations stated which structures needed to be built at these ranges, variation of structures occurred due to local conditions where each range was built.

The Fort Meade firing range variations include the following: a stone wall and extra shelter building at the target berm, stone-lined depressions in the 200 and 300 yard berms, a lack of firing platform at 400 yards, an offset 600 yard berm, and a berm that does not align with the orientation of the others in the complex. All of these variations make up the seven earthworks of the complex, in addition to a 500 yard berm. The stone wall and extra shelter at the target berm (figure 1) provided protection for scorers and other personnel - allowing for the lowering, changing, and raising of new targets without stopping training.

According to the architecture of the rooms attached to the target berm, structures that were recommended to be built featured in the 1885 and 1906 manuals, and an 1887 newspaper citation on firing ranges, this range was likely constructed in 1886. The stone-lined depressions (figure 2) provided individual protection that could be constructed in a short amount of time and where it was most necessary - in close range firing due to more accurate shots.



Camp Iyatoka

QSI recently conducted a Level III cultural resources inventory at Camp Iyatoka for the SD Army National Guard training site. The project research was developed to determine if any cultural resources of the camp would be affected by military training. Military training at this location involves conducting maneuvers to teach soldiers how to react in typical combat scenarios, which would include pedestrian troop movements. Vehicular movements, if conducted, would be on established developed roadways.

Camp Iyatoka was purchased around 1940 by the Boy Scouts of America and had been developed as a year-round campground. It is located on the western shore of Big Stone Lake, about seven miles northeast of Wilmot, SD. The campground includes: a lodge, garage, foundation structure, gravel pit, outdoor chapel, campfire area, gravel and two-track roads, seven tri-shelter areas (pictured below), two open-sided pavilion shelters, multiple

outhouses, camping and beach areas, and undeveloped hiking trails.

QSI inventory of a 100 acre area within Camp Lyataka included nine unrecorded structures. In addition, the camp was recorded as a site all together. Seven of the nine unrecorded structures included the camp stoves and their covered extensions (referred to as tri-shelters by camp staff). The two remaining unrecorded structures included the lodge and garage. The lodge, garage, and Camp Lyataka itself are recommended not eligible due to lack of historic integrity from refurbishments. The seven tri-shelters, however, remain unevaluated until further research is conducted on whether or not they were built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) - a public work relief program that employed thousands of Americans with environmental projects during the Great Depression. If the shelters were constructed by the CCC, they would have the potential for being eligible as a group for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). However, no evidence indicates that this program was involved at the camp, but instead that the tri-shelters were built using a variation of specifications in a widely available CCC manual.

The seven tri-shelters are all very similar in layout, with some slight differences in the fire boxes. These three bay, open-sided structures are built around a central, multi-unit stove made of igneous cobble with a Portland cement surface. Each shelter has, or once had, three fire boxes with a cement foundation. It is likely that all fire boxes had metal stove inserts; however, some have rusted or become unusable over the years. Each shelter is comprised of a gable-fronted, corrugated metal roof with triangular roof trusses that sit on square beams, supported by round poles. Although future research is needed in order for the tri-shelters to be eligible as a group for the NRHP, they do not need to be avoided by SD Army National Guard activity. However, care is recommended to not damage during training.



Snowy 3D Seismic Survey

QSI has conducted archeological and paleontological inventories to determine potential effects the Snowy 3D Seismic Project would have on these types of resources. The project area is approximately nine miles southwest of Edgemont, SD. The inventory consisted of 392 miles of pedestrian transects in a 100 ft. wide corridor on U.S. Forest Service administered lands.

Paleontology: Forty-three fossil sites were recorded during the paleontological survey, 25 of which were recommended to have specimens collected or be protected from project activities based on Forest Service guidelines. Of the 43 sites, one was recorded in the Carlile Shale geological unit, nine in the Niobrara Formation, and 33 in the Pierre Shale Group. A total of 108 specimens were recorded within these sites. Some of the localities recorded during the survey included marine reptiles, *Baculites* casts and shells, petrified wood, and *Cretoxyrhina* (shark) teeth.

Archeology: During the archeological survey, over 50 new sites and 12 previously recorded archeological sites were documented within the project area. One newly recorded site was a prehistoric hearth, discovered because of flooding. It was a rare opportunity to find this feature, with a narrow window to salvage any data because of the precarious location - exposed in a cut bank in a narrow neck of an outside meander. The bell-shaped hearth pit or earth oven feature was located at a significant depth with the top buried 180-240 cm below surface. With a high potential for data recovering, this site is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

because it is likely to yield important prehistoric information including radiocarbon dating along with information on plants and animals that were being utilized by the people here. Pictured on the right is a close-up profile view of the prehistoric hearth located in a cut bank.





Snowy 3D Fossil Collection

During the **QSI** paleontological inventory for the Snowy 3D Seismic Survey project, 25 of the 43 fossil sites that were recorded were recommended to have specimens collected or be protected from project activities based on Forest Service guidelines. Recently, **QSI** revisited these 25 sites of recommendation to excavate and collect fossils from each. At the time of collection, 5 of the 25 sites had experienced significant erosion. Of the remaining 20 sites, 141 specimens were collected and will be curated at the Museum of Geology at the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology. Fossil collection was based on the following three criteria: rarity (specimens not commonly found in rock formations), completeness/quality (well preserved representatives of abundant invertebrate material), and vertebrate material (sharks, fish, marine reptiles, birds, and pterosaurs).

QSI collected fossils from the localities to prevent any adverse effects to paleontological resources within the project area, as the proposed survey has potential to expose fossils at the ground surface. After collection was complete, all sites were cleared for the seismic survey project to proceed. Five sites are recommended for long term monitoring and prohibited from use of motor vehicles as there is potential for more fossils to be present under the ground surface. Figure 1) Petrified wood - collected because of its rarity, not commonly found in the Pierre Shale. Figure 2) Plesiosaur limb and fin - articulated and in-situ. Figure 3) Mosasaur jaw and teeth - these fossils were also part of a specimen that included mosasaur vertebrae, skull elements, ribs, limb elements, podials, and other associated bone scatter. Figure 4) Mosasaur tail - articulated and in-situ. Figure 5) Mosasaur pelvic girdle, vertebrae (insert), and costae - all associated with one another and in-situ.



Deadwood 3D Scan

QSI recently conducted a 3D scan of two architectural structures in Deadwood, SD. The 21 Taylor Avenue structure is a gable roof outbuilding built into the slope of a hill with exposed rafter beams on the south side. The City of Deadwood wanted this structure recorded before it is to be demolished. The other structure, located at 27 Lincoln Avenue, is a 1½ story outbuilding with an Italianate main house including some architectural elements from later styles such as Craftsman square porch columns, an American Foursquare massing, and Queen Anne decorative treatments. Both structures are contributing resources in the Deadwood National Historic Landmark District and are associated with the initial growth period of Deadwood in the late 1800s. This scan data is used to document anomalies such as shifts in level, tilt and surface wrinkles in a topographic style leveling map. It provides a clean, accurate database used for CAD (computer aided design) development in 2D and 3D modeling and preserves an accurate digital record of the historic structures. Figure 1) Test scan output image of 27 Lincoln Avenue. Figure 2) **QSI** employees Jana Morehouse and Nick Dierks using the FARO 3D terrestrial LiDAR scanner.



Homestead Rest Area

QSI recently conducted a Level III cultural resource inventory for the Homestead Rest Area near Vermillion, SD. The survey was performed in preparation for improvements to the rest area which include demolition and replacement of the main building with a new Comfort Station and Welcome Center, water infrastructure upgrades, modifications to the grounds and rebuilding/updating the picnic pavilions.

A record search indicated one structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) within the project area - a sculptural concrete tipi. It is located near the Homestead Rest Area's main building and was listed on the NRHP in 2014. The tipi was designed by Sioux Falls architect Ward Whitwam in the 1960s and built in the late 1970s. It is one of nine identical structures constructed between 1968-1979 within the state. Demolition and alteration of the Homestead Rest Area's buildings and grounds will potentially impact the tipi's design, setting, and feeling - compromising its historical integrity. However, a determination of no adverse effect to the tipi was proposed if mitigation recommendations and future design changes are implemented in consultation with the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office.

Thorough documentation of the site's present setting before construction commences is recommended. This includes photography, mapping, and archival preservation of Whitwam's original plans. Photogrammetry and laser scanning are also suggested to capture landscape features and relationships of objects to one another. In addition to documentation, new building and landscape designs compatible with the spirit of Ward Whitwam's tipi are preferred.

The Nebraska State Historical Society
State Archeology Office
Rob Bozell



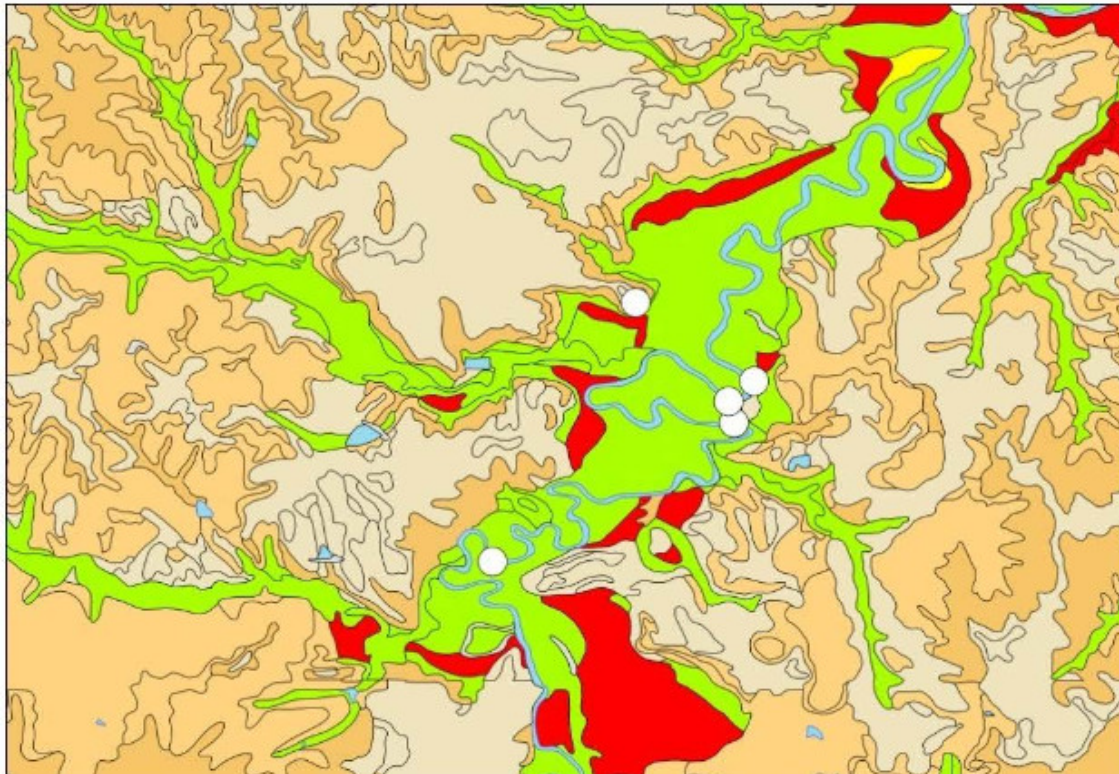
Participants in THPO field training.



THPO field training, test excavations at Ponca Tribe of Nebraska Community Center.



Matt Hill and University of Iowa students exposing architectural debris on floor of Dismal River lodge near Mullen .



Example of Deeply Buried sites GIS predictive tool. Areas in red have a high potential for buried archeological deposits .

The NSHS partnered with the University of Iowa, Department of Anthropology (Matt Hill) and the National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center (Adam Wiewel) during year 2 of our SHPO-sponsored Sand Hills Archeology project. This year, the project focused on limited surface survey along the Middle Loup River near Mullen and reinvestigation of the Humphrey site. Humphrey is a Dismal River culture (Plains Apache) type site tested by the NSHS in the late 1940s. Geophysical survey and limited excavations revealed the site retains well-preserved subsurface earth and timber lodge floors dating to the 1600s.

Office staff completed all work with Rolfe Mandel and Tony Layzell (University of Kansas) on a multi-year Nebraska Department of Transportation funded research project to develop a GIS-based tool to better address where deeply buried archeological sites are likely to occur in Nebraska stream valleys. The project will assist archeologists and planners to be better informed about the location of sites not normally identified with traditional surface survey and shallow shovel testing.

The NSHS again took the lead in developing Nebraska Archeology Month 2017. Staff attended events and made presentations at a variety of venues across the state. We also wrote a series of blog posts related to the archeology of early Nebraska in celebration of our sesquicentennial anniversary (1867-2017).

Over the past year, our Highway Cultural Resources Program completed Section 106 investigations and prepared compliance documents on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Nebraska Department of Transportation (NDOT) for over 200 proposed transportation projects statewide. Our office also completed several small

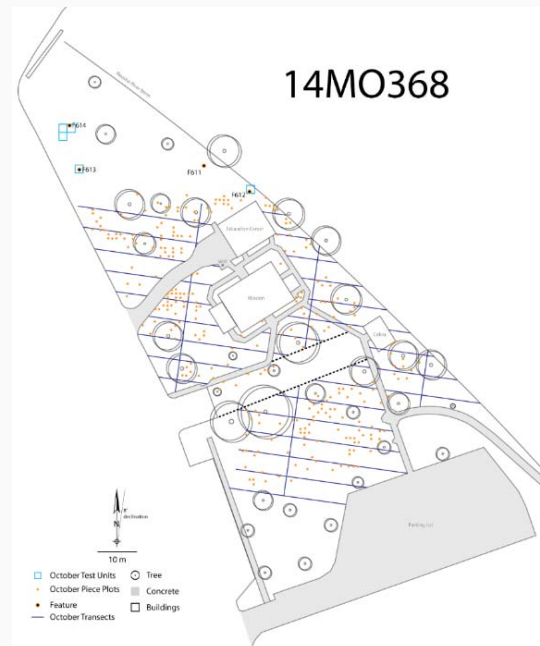
scale surveys for the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, HDR Inc., and several other consulting firms.

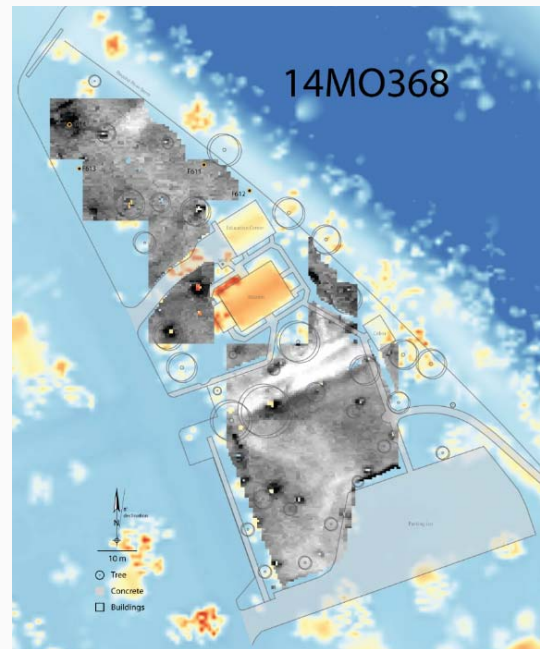
Our office hosted a NAGPRA compliance consultation summit with tribes from Nebraska and surrounding states and representatives of the NSHS, Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and the University of Nebraska State Museum. The focus of the two-day meeting was disposition of culturally unaffiliated human remains and associated funerary objects. The NSHS also repatriated affiliated remains to the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe. We also co-hosted a two-day field methods training with the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska for Tribal Historic Preservation Officers.

The NSHS is continuing work under contract for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Reclamation to re-house archeological collections we hold for them. Work in 2017 has focused on the Leary Site collection as well as materials that Donna Roper had been working on prior to her passing.

Preliminary Investigations at the Kaw Mission (14MO368)

Tricia Waggoner and David Maki





The Kaw Mission was constructed in 1851 to serve as a labor school for the children of Kansa Indians on their new reservation. It served in this capacity for three years. After that it served as a school for the white children of the community, a hotel, a place to stop along the Santa Fe Trail, a personal home, and finally a tourist attraction and museum. The property has been owned by the State of Kansas since 1951 and has never had any archeological investigations until now. Starting in the summer of 2016 investigations began and include metal detector survey, test excavations, and geophysical survey. These investigations will guide future work.

In January of 1846 the Kansa signed a new Treaty with the United States Government ceding two million acres of land for a smaller reserve and thirty years of annuity payments ([Bureau of Indian Affairs 1846](#)). Part of that payment was set aside for "...the purposes of education in their own country..." In November 1847, a 256,000-acre reservation on the Upper Neosho Valley was selected to be the new home for the Kansa ([Parks 2014:21](#), [Unrau 1971:164](#)) and the Kansa started to transition from their villages on the Kansas River to the Council Grove area. This area already had some white settlers and shops that served travelers on the Santa Fe Trail ([Parks 2014:22](#), [Unrau 1971:165](#)). In 1850 the Methodist Episcopal Church South undertook the construction of a mission building ([Unrau 1971:165-166](#)). That building was two stories, constructed of local limestone with walnut trim and wood floors and stairways, and measuring 35 by 50 ft ([Johnson 1851](#), [Unrau 1971:165](#)). It was completed in February 1851. At the same time two out buildings were constructed; one was a workshop or blacksmith shop made of logs and measuring 18 by 20 ft, and the other was a log smoke house or kitchen made of loges and measuring 15 by 15 ft ([Johnson 1851](#), [Parks 2014:37](#)). The Mission was operated as a Manual Labor School for three years, at the same time the local white children attended the Mission for education as well ([Parks 2014:45-52](#)). During this time, the Mission also provided hospitality to travelers passing though on the Santa Fe Trail ([Parks 2014:45](#)).

After the Mission stopped functioning as a Manual Labor School Thomas Huffaker, who was the teacher at the school, and his wife continued to reside there. The building was remodeled around 1926 by Thomas Huffakers son Carl Huffaker and the State of Kansas acquired the building from him in 1951, one hundred years after the building was completed. Since then it had been a museum run by the Kansas Historical Society.

There are many research questions we wish to address with this project:

1. Can we find evidence of the different uses that were reported for the Kaw Mission (Mission School for Kaw boys, school house for area white children, council house, court house, private residence, tourist attraction, and museum)?
2. What can archeology teach us about changes in how the property was used over time?
3. Is there any evidence of Kansa influence at the Mission?
4. Is there any evidence of uses of the property not previously recorded (e.g. Civil War era camp)?
5. How did different communities (e.g. white and Kaw) view, use, and interact with the Kaw Mission and how did that change over time?
6. Is there evidence of a relationship with the Santa Fe Trail?
7. From what era and how intact are the intact cultural deposits?
8. Can we locate the out-buildings that were on the grounds, can we determine their function, and can we determine when they were constructed and razed?
9. What is the effect of repeated flooding and other impacts of the property?
- 10.

During the 2016 Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) field school work started at the Kaw Mission State Historic Site (14MO368), a site that has undergone no archeological investigations in the past. Volunteers from the Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA) helped staff archeologist Tricia Waggoner conduct a metal detector survey of the Mission grounds. Metal detector and records crews descended on the Mission and carefully laid out a grid of transect lines aligned to magnetic north. Each metal detectorist was assigned a transect and flagged each metal detector hit as he moved along the line. Then the records crew went behind the detectorists and excavated every third flag to get a sample of the types of metal artifacts present. Once the detectorists were finished with their transects, they assisted the records team. Modern junk was discarded, and there was plenty of modern junk: aluminum cans that had been shredded by a lawn mower, modern pennies and nickels, round wire nails, and bread bag twist ties. But among the trash were items that showed the history of the site, both its early history and its time as a tourist attraction. Each item was assigned a piece plot number, the location was recorded with a GPS receiver. In addition, some areas that had a concentration of artifacts were probed with a soil core to get an idea of the general stratigraphy of the site and to look for areas where that stratigraphy was different. Though the work ended after only two days, the results were very promising (Figure 1). It is clear that there are intact cultural features on the grounds and that more work is needed.

Figure 1. Map of 14MO368 showing the location of metal detector transects, piece plots, and features.

During the survey four features were discovered. Two were middens and contained a variety of artifacts; one was a possible camp site from the 1940s, and the other might be the location of the workshop/blacksmith shop. The existence of a workshop is known from historical records (Johnson 1851), but the location has not been known for sure. Each feature was assigned a feature number, and the location was recorded.

An event known as the KAA Fall Fling was held on October 21-23 at the site in order to continue investigations. Forty-nine members of the Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA) donated 775 hours of labor to a project aimed at learning

more about the history of the site.

The metal detector survey of the grounds was continued using the same protocol as the survey conducted the previous spring and test excavation units were laid out over some of the features discovered during the metal detections survey (Figure 2). The location of the test excavations was based on metal detection conducted back in June. Excavations over the weekend tested three of the possible features. One (Feature 612) proved to be a midden with a lot of small domestic goods dating to about 1900, another (Feature 613) may have been an activity area from the mid-1800s, and the third (Feature 614) contains a lot of waste from a blacksmith shop. A large amount of coal, coke, slag, and clinkers was found in this area.

Figure 2. Map of 14MO368 showing the location of metal detector transects, piece plots, features, and test units.

Finds from the metal detector survey that took place at the October even, in particular some surprises in the front yard, have opened up avenues for future research. According to early plat maps, the area had been plotted for development, and we were looking for house remains and domestic goods. While no evidence of houses was present, artifacts associated with a military camp were recovered. Among the most exciting finds were a French gunflint, a Civil War infantry button (Figure 3), and a grape shot artillery ball. More work is needed to clarify the meaning of these discoveries.

Figure 3. Infantry Button from the front yard of the Mission.

A geophysical investigation was conducted at Kaw Mission State Historic Site during the week of April 17th, 2017. The investigation was conducted by Archaeo-Physics, LLC under the direction of the Kansas State Historical Society. Three different sub-surface imaging methods were used during the investigation: magnetic field gradient; electrical resistance; and magnetic susceptibility survey. Results from the magnetic susceptibility survey clearly identified an area that contained enhanced concentrations of ferromagnetic minerals in the soil in the northwest portion of the survey grid. Enhanced magnetic mineral content is typically a sign of nearby fire-altered features. Electrical resistance data from this area identified rectilinear patterning, which likely represents evidence of buried structure foundations. Taken together, these data strongly suggest the geophysical investigation has located the remains of the blacksmith shop at the Kaw Mission.

Figure 4. Electrical Resistance Survey with the blacksmith shop visible in the northwest corner of the site.

Future work will take place in 2018 and will include extensive excavations of the known features, a shovel testing survey of the front (south) yard, and additional metal detection survey.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

1846 Treaty with the Kansa. At http://www.doi.gov/ost/tribal_doc_archive or <http://digital.library.okstate.edu>

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Recent Archeological Investigations in Northwest Nebraska

Jason M. Kruse and Erin R. Hughes

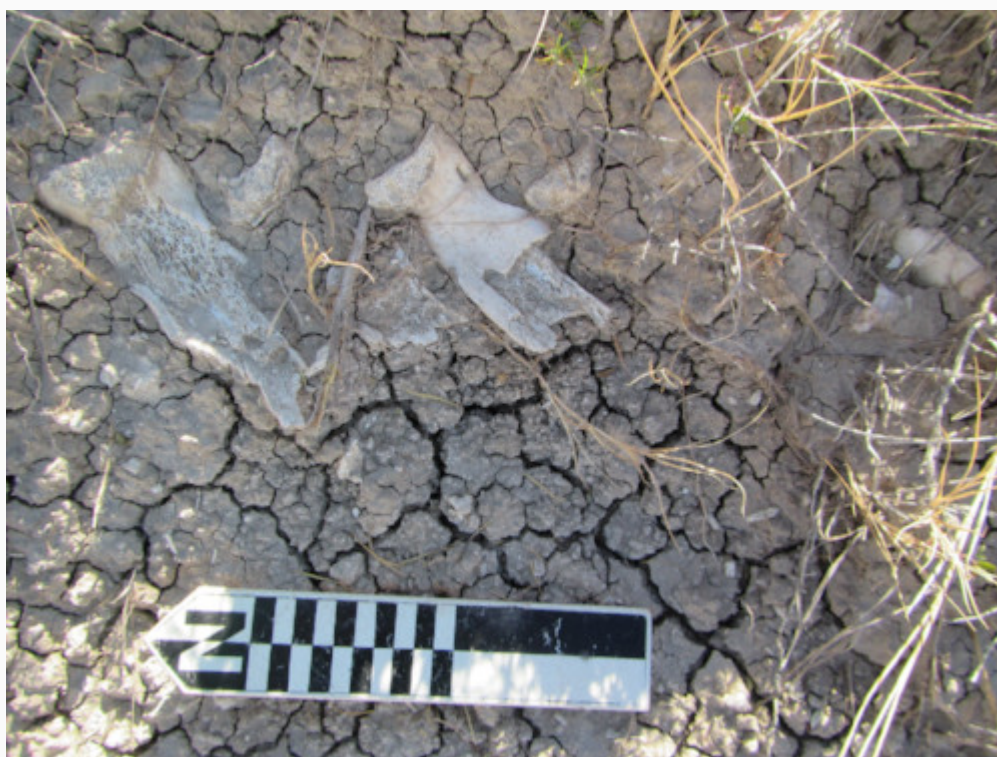


Figure 1. Scapula cache at site 25SX770, facing east.

This past fall (2017), the Archeology Laboratory, Augustana University, Sioux Falls, South Dakota conducted the first half of a large-scale 6,000 acre survey project in Sioux County sponsored by the Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS). Between mid-October and early November two field sessions examined approximately 3,600 acres. The results from those two sessions have been astounding. At just over half way through the study, 94 field numbers were assigned. A number of sites were combined with three previously recorded sites and some newly discovered sites were combined together into larger sites, bringing the official number of identified and revisited sites to 88.

While it is not uncommon in this region to discover a substantial number of sites, what does heed attention, is the number of large sites, the number of sites containing intact features, and the number of sites with one or two buried horizons that

yielded cultural material. A large number of the sites recorded during the fall survey exhibited cultural material eroding out of one or two buried B-horizons. The upper B-horizon is at a fairly shallow depth with the top of it starting at ca. 30 cmbs. The lower B-horizon is moderately deep with the top of it starting at a depth of ca. 80 cmbs. Both buried B-horizons are 20 to 30 cm thick. While the depth or presence of the horizons varies from landform to landform and site to site, conjointly they also present a minor complication. The study area is within badland formations, which have great variance in the amount of erosion in a short distance across the landforms. Given that this area has that high variance in erosion, it was noted that some of the sites had artefactual material from the two identified buried cultural horizons intermingled. This complication is also welcome, as it demonstrates the fact that this particular project area has experienced two significant periods of occupation, assumingly at this point, during the Archaic and Central Plains periods. However, we are only just over halfway through this study. We still have a considerable amount of data to examine and further field work to conduct. We plan to have some of our questions in regards to the two Buried B-horizons more firmly addressed by late spring/early summer.

Many of the sites recorded by the Augustana crew are in the preliminary stage of recordation and discovery. An example of the one of the largest sites discovered during the fall of 2017 is site 25SX770. This site demonstrates the size and complexity of many of the sites the Augustana crew is encountering during the course of the survey. Site 25SX770 covers approximately 156 acres and contains a huge number of hearth features in all stages of preservation, extensive artifact concentrations, and one perplexing bone cache feature (Figure 1). At this time, site 25SX7700 is identified as an early-middle archaic site based on two projectile points recovered from the central portion of the site. No diagnostic material dating to a later time period such as woodland or Central Plains was observed within the site boundary. With the geomorphological assessment planned for later this spring we will be submitting AMS samples from this site. Hopefully we have dating results back by the time the next newsletter is published.

Another curiosity that has the investigators interest peaked is the fact that there appears to be a gap in cultural affiliations represented by the diagnostic artefactual material observed and recorded in the field. Currently prehistoric sites can be associated with a category or one of four time periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Central Plains and Unknown Prehistoric. No diagnostic material has been identified that represents the presence of woodland or late prehistoric time periods. This phenomenon was also recognized in Augustana's nearly 13,000 acre survey in the southern Black Hills near the town of Dewey in 2007 (Kruse et al 2007). As this project progresses, we hope to at least provide some data to begin to understand the absence and presence of certain time periods in this region of the plains.

Reference:

Kruse, Jason M., and Timothy V. Gillen with John R. Bozell, Linda Palmer and Austin A. Buhta
2007 *A Level III Cultural Resources Evaluation of Powertech (USA) Incorporated's Proposed Dewey-Burdock Uranium Project Locality within the Southern Black Hills, Custer and Fall River Counties, South Dakota*. Archeology Laboratory, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.



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