

NEBRASKA ARCHEOLOGY MONTH – SUNDAY WITH A SCIENTIST AT MORRILL HALL

Winter 2019  
Volume 33

# Nebraska Association of Professional Archeologists

## NAPA Business

### A Letter from the President

by Nolan Johnson

Dear NAPA Members,  
2019 began with many of our members furloughed due to the partial government shut down. Hopefully there is nowhere to go but up from there. It is no secret the hostility on both state and federal levels to “regulations” and the perception of how they slow progress. It is up to all of us to make the public and our politicians see the value in archeology and what we all do. I could not think of a better group than NAPA with whom to do this.

The NAPA Board is working hard on two items to keep NAPA moving forward. The board has begun the process of amending the NAPA bylaws. Details on this can be found in a separate section. Also, the board has been asking ourselves, what is the purpose of NAPA, and how can we achieve it. To further that discussion a survey has been created to engage the members. Details on that follow in a separate section.

Archaeology Month in 2018 was a success. Events were held across the state and reviews were overwhelmingly positive for those who attended; we handed out lots of pens, stickers, photo scales, and other items with the NAPA logo.

Archaeology Month continues in 2019, and if anyone has ideas for events please contact me. In October 2019 History Nebraska will debut a new exhibit focusing on the questions most asked of archeologists. The exhibit is being curated by NAPA members Rob Bozell and Nolan Johnson.

CPA Vol. 16 is printed and we are in the process of handing them out and will mail the rest soon. We are actively searching for papers to fill the next volume so if you have a paper you would like to see published be sure to submit it to the editors.

NAPA had a strong 2018 Plains Conference in San Antonio. Not only did many NAPA members present papers at the conference three NAPA members were elected to the Plains Anthropological Society Board of Directors; Mike Fosha as Vice-President and Courtney Ziska and Dr. Lauren Ritterbush as a board members. Our presence was certainly felt at the conference. NAPA remains in fine financial shape, thanks to all our members, and that should continue for the foreseeable future.

I extend an invitation to all NAPA members to attend the Annual Meeting in April. Members can bring any issue they may have to the board.

Thank you all for being great advocates for Nebraska Archaeology!

### Proposed Bylaw Changes

At the Dec. 14, 2018 Board Meeting the NAPA Board voted to make two changes to the NAPA Bylaws. The bylaws currently contain the old and outdated information.

The first change is simply to reflect the new name and address, History Nebraska (formerly the Nebraska State Historical Society) 5050 N. 32<sup>nd</sup> St. Lincoln, NE 68504, of the archeology division of History Nebraska.

The second and more substantive change is to remove the term limits from the three offices, President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer, as well as the four At-Large Board seats. Currently all positions are limited to two consecutive terms of two years. The NAPA Board believes that if an individual has the desire and energy to serve for longer than four years they should be free to do so.

Elections will still be held every two years. Both these items will be on the agenda of the 2019 Annual Meeting to be held in April. After the meeting the proposed changes will be placed on the ballot and sent to NAPA members. A 2/3 majority of votes received is necessary to change the bylaws.

Any member who wishes a copy of the current Bylaws or the exact wording of the proposed changes can email President Nolan Johnson at [Nolan.johnson@nebraska.gov](mailto:Nolan.johnson@nebraska.gov)

## NAPA Membership Survey

In recent months, the NAPA Board has been asking itself: what is the role of NAPA in 2019 and beyond?

Many good ideas have been discussed, more than NAPA could ever hope to implement. Ideas are not the problem, but rather, what should the focus of our organization be?

The Board wants to find something on which to focus NAPA's energy. To help us achieve this the Board has developed a short survey for NAPA members. Clicking the link below will take you to the survey. It's short, and it will only take a few minutes to complete.

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/LG979Dg>

The survey must be completed by **March 31, 2019** and the results will be on the agenda at 88th annual meeting on April 19.

We hope the results of this survey will help the Board understand what members want from NAPA. The board would like to thank all members for the time and help on this project.

Sincerely,  
NAPA Board of Directors

## Free Stuff for NAPA Members!

NAPA will send a free back issue of CPA to all new members and renewing members who pay their 2019 dues.

Some back issues have limited numbers, and all requests will be on a first come first served basis. Vol. 1 and Vol. 2 are out of print. A complete list of back issues and articles can be found here:

### CPA Back Issues

To select a back issue simply email Nolan Johnson at [Nolan.johnson@nebraska.gov](mailto:Nolan.johnson@nebraska.gov) and your selection will be mailed to you.

### CURRENT NAPA BOARD MEMBERS

Nolan Johnson, President  
Ashley Barnett, Vice President  
Stacy Stupka, Secretary/Treasurer  
Laura Bender, At-Large  
Mike Fosha, At-Large  
Amanda Renner, At-Large  
John Risetto, At-Large



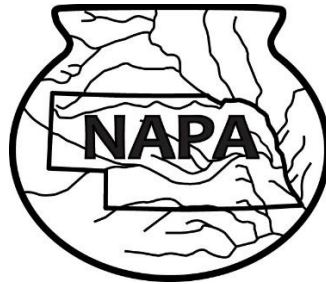
*Rob Bozell presents a program on the Nebraska Phase at Fontenelle Forest during Archaeology Month.*

## CPA, Volume 16

Central Plains Archeology Volume 16 is out!

This volume features a lengthy article regarding the 1939 excavations in Nebraska's Davis Creek Valley, as well as four shorter articles.

Thanks to all contributors, reviewers and editors for this achievement. A special thanks goes to Nicholas Fogerty, Archeology Division of History Nebraska for his work on journal layout and assembly.



## Third Thursdays

Join us at the Happy Raven for Third Thursdays! It's a great opportunity to connect with members of our archeological community; you can talk shop or not! The Happy Raven was just chosen by CraftBeer.com readers as the Best Beer Bar in Nebraska. So there's that.

We meet every Third Thursday at 4:30. The Happy Raven is located at 122 N 11<sup>th</sup> Street, Lincoln.

Our next Third Thursday will be April 18<sup>th</sup>.

### ACTION ITEMS!

- Complete Survey Monkey
- Pay 2019 Membership Dues
- Attend Annual Meeting, April 19, 3pm
- Enjoy the new CPA
- Attend Third Thursdays at the Happy Raven

### YEARLY MEMBERSHIP RATES

Regular Membership: \$25  
Dual Membership: \$25  
Student Membership: \$10  
Subscribing Membership: \$10  
Affiliated Membership: \$10  
Institutional Membership: \$25

For category descriptions, please go here:

[NAPA Membership](#)

NAPA

88 active members

TERRY STEINACHER



### NAPA Annual Meeting

The 2019 NAPA Annual Meeting will be held at April 19<sup>th</sup> at the Nebraska History Museum. The meeting is open to all NAPA members and all are encouraged to attend.



### Thanks!

To everyone who made contributions to this newsletter and who answered last minute pleas for photographs.

#### ARCHEOLOGY VS ARCHAEOLOGY

That is the question. Both are used in this newsletter and reflect each author's choice. Because it's just a newsletter.

## ASA T. Hill Award

The Asa T. Hill Award recognizes an individual or organization "for an outstanding research project or interpretation of an archeological site or sites in the field of Great Plains archeology." No one could be more deserving of such an honor than Dr. Terry L. Steinacher, who served for many years as History Nebraska Preservation Archeologist and Highway Archeologist.

Terry worked as the Highway Archeologist from 1973-1978. During that period, he received his Master's degree in Anthropology from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. During 1978-1981 Dr. Steinacher worked for the University of Nebraska as project director for several large-scale archeological survey and excavation projects along the Missouri River in South Dakota. From 1982-1987 Terry attended the University of Oklahoma completing course work for a PhD in Anthropology. He also worked for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District.

Terry returned to History Nebraska in 1987 as Preservation Archeologist where he was stationed at Fort Robinson. Shortly thereafter, Terry earned his Ph.D. in 1990 with a detailed analysis of artifacts from the complex Sommers site along the Missouri River in central South Dakota. During his 28 year tenure as Preservation Archeologist Terry can be credited with an extensive update of History Nebraska's archeology program: Most notably he:

- Built the SHPO review and compliance archeology program
- Was the senior author of the Nebraska State Archeology law (still our favorite un-funded mandate)!

- Was the principal motivating force behind development of the Nebraska archeological site Geographic Information System (GIS)
- Wrote the Nebraska Section 106 Procedures Manual for Archeology
- Developed a program that has resulted in the survey of hundreds of thousands of acres of Nebraska recording several thousand new archeological site. This is a program which continues today.
- Spearheaded a park-wide survey of all standing buildings and archeological ruins in and around Fort Robinson.
- With former State Archeologist Gayle Carlson, led major excavation of several barracks at Fort Robinson.
- Being stationed in western Nebraska, Steinacher was called in to excavate various inadvertent discoveries including a 4500- year old burial exposed near Sidney.
- During this period, Terry also published major articles and book chapters on Great Plains archeology.

Terry has made extraordinary contributions to Great Plains archeology, both for his scholarship and methodological rigor, and for his administrative acumen in developing and guiding the Historic Preservation Archeology program for nearly three decades.

**Congratulations Terry!**

## New Archeology Videos

Under the direction of State Archeologist Rob Bozell, History Nebraska has produced two new videos designed to help the public understand how sites are formed, how archeologists locate sites and how they determine when and where to excavate.

Entitled "How Do Archeologists Know Where to Dig?" and "Uncovering History With Archeological Excavation", the videos are well done and offer stunning scenes of Nebraska and great explanations for the public regarding why we do what we do. Kudos to all involved!

Check them out here: <https://youtu.be/O2zQSnrJ7ik> & <https://youtu.be/6HOcYpaK8lo>



# Updates from UNL

by Phil Geib

## Humphrey Site - Lab Analysis

UNL graduate and undergraduate students in the archaeological lab analysis course this fall semester helped to document the artifacts recovered from recent excavations at the Plains Apache Humphrey Site. This is a continuation of a collaborative project between History Nebraska and the UNL Anthropology Department.

A paper stemming from this collaboration was recently published online in *Plains Anthropology* and soon to appear in print. It concerns obsidian use in the Sand Hills of Nebraska, specifically by Plains Apache, with Phil Geib and Courtney Ziska as coauthors, Richard Hughes as senior author (Investigating Dismal River obsidian use in central Nebraska).

### DATES TO REMEMBER



- MWAC's Anniversary Events (throughout the rest of the year)
- Flint Hills Conference – March 15 & 16, Lincoln, NE
- NAPA Annual Meeting – April 19, Lincoln, NE
- NPS Prospecting Workshop – May 20 – 24, New Castle County, DE
- UNL Field School – May 20 – June 28, Boulder, UT
- KATP – June 1 – 16, Rice County, KS
- Nebraska Archeology Month, September

## UNL's 2019 Field School

The upcoming UNL field school (Summer 2019) will take place in the canyon country of SE Utah, outside of the town of Boulder. The



field school will focus on a Fremont habitation site located on private land.

The Fremont culture developed in Utah after the diffusion of maize from populations living further south on the Colorado Plateau.

The Fremont shared many cultural traits with ancestral Puebloans to the south, but also had unique characteristics and lifeways. The site has never received archaeological study, so our initial objectives concern basic questions about settlement, subsistence, and chronology.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

Phil Geib

[pgeib2@unl.edu](mailto:pgeib2@unl.edu)

[UNL Archaeological Field School](#)

## A Few Words from Dale Henning

by Dale Henning

Apparently due to an active life away from my laboratory/office, I still have two reports that languish in the background.

Not happy at all with some conclusions I came to 60 years ago in my MA thesis, I have undertaken to analyze collections from the Correctionville Oneota sites (located just downstream of Correctionville, Iowa, on the Little Sioux River). I had previously focused on the ceramics and now am working with all the cultural materials that are curated at the Sanford Museum, Cherokee, Iowa. The collections have expanded over the decades, so this project is taking more time than I had planned on.

The stratified Woodland/Great Oasis Beals village site located on Mill Creek just north of Cherokee, Iowa is one of those projects that offers interesting information on that sequence as well as evidence for some interaction with one or both of the Mill Creek villages, Phipps and Brewster, that are located along that creek. Perhaps this will be the year that sees those projects finished.

There have been all manner of diversions. We have taken extended trips to Norway, Scotland and Britain and to Portugal, both well worth the time. And, we plan for at least one more overseas venture in the coming year = 'do it while it's possible'.

Good fortune with health and general outlook has favored both Barbara and me -- I daily wonder how much longer this can last!



*Phil Geib demonstrates flint knapping during Sunday with a Scientist at Morrill Hall*

## Nebraska Archeology Month

The State Archeology Office participated in Nebraska Archeology Month 2018 activities. Staff attended events and made presentations at several venues across the state. With the help of our friends and colleagues from Augustana University and the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office, we also hosted a two-day public archeology weekend near Fort Robinson. The event featured test excavations at the Red Cloud Agency site, a free family fun day for kids, and evening lectures.

## Red Cloud Agency Volunteers



*Joint Humphrey Site excavation crew from History Nebraska, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, University of Iowa and University of Oklahoma.*

## History Nebraska State Archeologist Office

by Rob Bozell and Trisha Nelson

### 2018 UNL Field School: A Collaboration

The State Archeology Office partnered with the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Anthropology Department (Archeology Field School) for the third and final field season of the Sand Hills Archeology Project.

The field school was under the direction of Dr. Phil Geib. Teams surveyed 2820 acres along the upper Snake River in Cherry County discovering 105 new archeological sites. In follow-up to the 2017 season, additional excavation work was also done at the Plains Apache Humphrey Site along the Middle Loup River.

Dr. Sarah Trabert of the University of Oklahoma and Dr. Matt Hill of the University of Iowa and several students joined us at Humphrey.

Funding for this project was provided by the State Historic Preservation Office.

### New Program Manager

History Nebraska welcomes Courtney Ziska to her new position as the Highway Cultural Resources Program manager. Courtney began her new duties in February 2019.

## Collections

History Nebraska is currently a repository for several archeological collections under the authority of federal agencies such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

In 2018, the USBR funded the completion of one cataloging/rehousing project and the beginning of another.

The first project focused on materials collected on Bureau land by the late Donna Roper, largely from the Medicine Creek Reservoir; the second involves processing materials collected under the direction of Dr. Steve Holen from 25FT177, the La Sena mammoth site.

Additionally, the BIA funded the completion of a 3-year project to catalog and rehouse collections taken from Indian Affairs administered lands in Thurston and Richardson counties in Nebraska, as well as a small collection of ceramics from Buffalo County, SD.

## State Archeology Office

The State Archeology Office continued consultation with a variety of tribes and federal agencies regarding repatriation of unaffiliated remains and funerary objects. Several NAGPRA notices were published this year which set the stage for several large repatriations planned for the summer of 2019.

Staff also completed several small scale surveys for the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission and other consulting firms.



From left, Kirk Brown, Stacey Severson and Polly Wimberly. Stacey is holding a very rare chipped glass cutting/sawing tool found at the dig.



Much appreciated collaboration at Red Cloud Agency provided by, from left, Jason Kruse, Erin Hughes, Carlie Peterson, and Emma Behling (Augustana University) and John Risetto (Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office).

# 137 projects

## Highway Archeology

Over the past year, the program completed Section 106 investigations and prepared compliance documents on behalf of the Nebraska Department of Transportation (NDOT) for 137 proposed transportation projects statewide.

# Happy Birthday MWAC!

by Dawn Bringelson

This July marks the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC). To celebrate, MWAC will host a series of events, including monthly speakers, a public archeology event at Homestead National Monument, and an Open House. Visit <https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1740/events.htm> for event details.

## History

The Center was established on July 1, 1969 from staff and offices of the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys. Since then, MWAC staff have completed over 1, 100 archeological projects.

"This anniversary is an important milestone for us. We're excited to have MWAC alumni return to share their memories as we plan for the years ahead" - **Ann Bauermeister, Center Manager**

## Speaker Series

The speaker series will kick off March 13 at 4:30 PM in Room 124 of the Robert V. Denney Federal Building, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, Nebraska. Learn about some of MWAC's most notable projects and find out why the Center is a leader in the study and preservation of archeological resources within the National Park Service.

All events are free and open to the public. For events in the Denney Federal Building, visitors must have a valid photo ID and pass through a security screening area. Limited visitor parking is available on the ground floor of the Federal parking garage at the corner of N Street and Centennial Mall.



MWAC staff photo taken to mark the Center's 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 1984



Homestead National Monument



Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site

# NPS Archeological Prospecting Workshop

by Steven DeVore

The National Park Service's 2019 workshop on archaeological prospecting techniques entitled *Current Archeological Prospection Advances for Non-destructive Investigations of the Fort Casimir Site, Delaware*, will be held May 20--24, 2019, at the Fort Casimir site in New Castle County, Delaware.

Lodging will be at the Best Western Plus Newark/Christiana Inn in Bear, DE. The cost for the lodging is \$109.00 per night. The lectures will be at a meeting room to be announced. The field exercises will take place at the Fort Casimir Site.

The fort was a Dutch Colonial Fort established under Peter Stuyvesant in 1651. It was captured by the Swedes in 1654 and renamed Fort Trefalldighet. The Dutch recaptured it in 1655 and renamed it Fort New Amstel. In 1664, the English forced the Dutch to relinquish control of the New

Netherlands colony. The British abandoned the deteriorated fort in the 1680s.

Co-sponsors for the workshop include the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center, Northeast Regional Office, and the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, as well as the Delaware State Parks and the New Castle Historical Society.

This will be the twenty-ninth 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 <http://www.nps.gov/mwac/>. Payment will be made by credit card through the Friends of NCPTT at

[Friends of NCPTT](#)

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

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  
[steve\\_de\\_vore@nps.gov](mailto:steve_de_vore@nps.gov)



# Progress At the Powars II Paleoindian Red Ochre Mine

by George Frison, University of Wyoming and George Zeimens, Western Plains Historic Preservation Association

Erosion at the Powars II site is an ongoing process and a problem that we have wrestled with now for several years. In 1986 we were able to excavate a test trench 2m long into the edge of the cultural deposits but we were not allowed back into the site until 2014, so the site languished and continued to erode for 28 years. During that time the edge of the deposits eroded back until now the 1986 trench is entirely gone. Abating the erosion is one of our main goals for the site. Dealing with erosion is a difficult problem since the site is situated on a 35° rocky and slippery slope some 12m above the ground below. Any attempt to stop the erosion will be very expensive.

The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) damaged the Powars site during mine reclamation work at the Sunrise Iron Mine in the 1980's. DEQ uses Abandoned Mine Land (AML) funds to reclaim abandoned mines.

In 1986 we postulated that since the site had been damaged by historic mining and again by DEQ that Powars should qualify for AML funds for site preservation. DEQ did not concur with that claim but did cease reclamation in the vicinity of the site.

*"...a 13,000 year old mine, the oldest mine in America."*

Today the DEQ crew of the 1980's is gone and the agency is staffed with an entirely new administration. And lo, the new crew has not only agreed that the site qualifies for AML money, they have agreed to engineer the entire preservation project. In fact, they are excited by the opportunity to reclaim a 13,000 year old mine, the oldest mine in America. Work will begin this spring, the erosion will be abated and perhaps we will even get a building over the site.

For the past two summers we have been carefully excavating a test unit into the deposits. In this area of the site it appears that we are working through Paleo mine tailings that are mixed culturally. Hopefully we will eventually find well stratified datable deposits as we work back into the mine.



Good stratified deposits at Powars II have the potential to address critical problems with regard to the cultural chronology of the Early Paleo period. Clovis, Goshen, Midland, Folsom, Agate Basin and Hell Gap folks all left ample evidence for their presence at Powars II.



# Kansas Archeology Training Program

by Kansas Historical Society

The Kansas Historical Society and the Kansas Anthropological Association will hold the annual Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) at the Tobias site near Lyons in Rice County June 1-16, 2019. The site dates between AD 1400 to 1700 and was inhabited by the ancestors of the modern-day Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

Tobias was likely a part of the region of Quivira seen by Coronado in 1541. Portions of the Tobias site previously were excavated by the Smithsonian Institution in the mid-1900s and during the 1977 and 1978 KATP field schools. The 2019 field school will be an opportunity to further explore the Tobias site using current technology and methods.

The annual KATP field school is an opportunity for the public to work alongside professional and avocational archeologists in finding and excavating archeological sites and processing the resulting artifacts in the lab. No experience is necessary—just a desire to learn.

Volunteers can attend for a few days or the entire 16 days of the field school. Participants must be at least 12 years old and children aged 12-17 must be accompanied by a parent or responsible adult. Classroom courses on archeology are also offered and can be taken for college credit through Emporia State University for an additional fee. Artifacts found at the site will be processed in a laboratory located in Lyons.

The registration fee for members of the Kansas Historical Society and the Kansas Anthropological Association is \$35 for standard participants, \$25 for participants 65 or older, \$15 for all students currently enrolled at a middle school, high school, or college. For students enrolled for college credit through Emporia State University there is no fee. The nonmember fee is \$90.

Registration will be available online through [kshs.org](http://kshs.org) from March 1, to May 25, 2019. Registration is limited based on activity on a day-by-day basis.

A full schedule of evening programs will be held in Lyons and vicinity; admission to the programs is free and open to the public.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

Nikki Klarmann

[Kshs.archeologyoutreach@ks.gov](mailto:kshs.archeologyoutreach@ks.gov)

785-272-8681, ext. 266

[kshs.org/katp](http://kshs.org/katp)





# Some Results of an Archeological Investigation in Northeast Nebraska

by Lynette Rossum, Austin Buhta and Jason Kruse

In the fall of 2017 and the spring of 2018, the Archeology Laboratory, Augustana University, Sioux Falls, South Dakota conducted a 6,000-acre archeological survey in Sioux County, Nebraska. The project was sponsored by History Nebraska through the State Historic Preservation Office. The study resulted in an appreciable number of documented sites. In all, Augustana recorded 109 new sites and revisited 4 previously recorded sites. At this preliminary stage, a minimum of 52 sites demonstrate some degree of potential to yield additional information.

It is not uncommon in this eroded badlands region to discover a substantial number of sites, but what was notable, was the number of very large sites, the number of sites containing intact features, and the number of sites with one or two buried soil horizons that yielded cultural material. Many 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, starting at ca. 30 cmbs. The top of the lower B-horizon is moderately deep, starting at a depth of ca. 80 cmbs. Both buried B-horizons are 20 to 30 cm thick. The complex badlands landscape in the study area displays great variance in the degree of erosion within even short distances. The depth or presence of the buried soil horizons varies from landform to landform and site to site. In some cases, the erosional processes have resulted in the intermingling of artifacts from the two identified buried cultural horizons. During the initial phase of the survey, evidence of the cultural affiliation of the people who once occupied the area was based largely on diagnostic material observed in the field. Following completion of the 2018 fieldwork, a number of samples from intact features and sediment from the buried soil horizons were submitted for AMS dating (see Kruse et al. 2018: Appendix E).

Three sites and the associated range of dates

five from charcoal recovered from hearths and one from bone recovered in situ with lithic material. At this point, we have established at least four occupation periods. The first two date to approximately 480 and 660 <sup>14</sup>C yr BP, respectively; both dates are based on hearth charcoal recovered from the surface or near-surface (30 cmbs). Samples from hearth fill yielded ages of 1176 ± 23 and 1458 ± 22 <sup>14</sup>C yr BP, thereby establishing an approximate occupational timeframe. The charcoal samples were collected from depths ranging from ca. 60-90 cmbs. It is hoped that additional AMS samples can be submitted to obtain a second set of dates. The bone and lithics were recovered from a depth of



An overview of 25SX770

are briefly discussed here. The first two sites clearly demonstrate the variance in erosion that can lead to the intermingling of cultural material from different periods. Site 25SX745 is primarily a surface scatter that also retained the base of an eroded hearth. Notably, the feature was largely expressed on the surface of an eroded landform. However, a fair amount of charcoal was recovered from the nearly destroyed hearth feature; it yielded an age of 2845 ± 29 <sup>14</sup>C yr BP. The second site, 25SX802, produced an intact hearth feature in a nearly vertical cut at a depth of ca. 80 cmbs. Once again, a substantial amount of charcoal was recovered. The sample yielded a radiocarbon age of 1632 ± 28 yr BP. These two sites, separated by more than 1,000 years, are located on the same very wide and long terrace sequences that stand well above the modern flood plain. However, the rate of erosion in the two localities is very different.

Site 25SX770 is a massive ca. 160-acre site containing numerous hearth features and at least three buried cultural components. Six dates were obtained from cultural features,

ca. 1.5 mbs. The bone yielded an age of 2150 ± 28 <sup>14</sup>C yr BP. Unfortunately, the exceptionally wet field conditions prevented completion of a geomorphological profile on the larger and steeper sections, as they were literally inaccessible. Hopefully, the upcoming field season will find us back at site 25SX770 while it is dry and conditions permit us to carefully detail the stratigraphy of the cultural occupations. Geophysical and geomorphological investigations are both planned at site 25SX770 in 2019.

## Reference:

2018 Kruse, Jason M., Erin R. Hughes, and Rolfe D. Mandel

*An Archeological Survey and Geomorphological Assessment of Select Lands in Sioux County, Nebraska.* Archeological Contract Series 298. Archeology Laboratory Augustana University, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Submitted to History Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.