



35th Flint Hills Archaeological Conference

Program and Abstracts

**Room 13, Leasure Hall
Kansas State University**

March 22-23, 2013

35th Flint Hills Archaeological Conference



Manhattan, Kansas 2013

SPONSORS:

Department of Sociology/Anthropology/
Social Work
Kansas State University

Historic Preservation Fund grant

Association of Professional Archaeologists of
Kansas

Partial funding for this Conference is provided by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior through an Historic Preservation Fund grant from the Kansas Historical Society. Content and opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Kansas Historical Society.

Program

Friday Morning, March 22, 2013

8:00 am Registration & Refreshments

8:30 Opening Remarks by Conference Organizers

8:40 Timothy Weston - *Historic Trail Sites in Kansas: Preliminary Findings and Research Potential*

9:00 Sandra V. Barnum, David I. Cain, Matthew T. McCullor, and Timothy M. Meade - *Steamboats, the Corps and the Mighty Mo'*

9:20 Marjorie Duncan, Don G. Wyckoff, and Paul Benefield - *The Grouse Creek Site on the Flint Hills' Western Edge: The Calf Creek Component*

9:40 Don G. Wyckoff, Michael Taylor, Peggy Colgate, and Byron Sudbury - *The Anthony Miles Site, Nowata County, Oklahoma: A Heat Treating Feature on the East Edge of the Flint Hills*

10:00-10:20 **BREAK**

10:20 David T. Hughes and Donald J. Blakeslee - *Walnut River Archaeology Program*

10:40 Stephanie Manes - *Protecting Historically Significant Lands in Kansas – The Role of Local Land Trusts*

11:00 Valerie Wright - *Kansas Land Trust and Conservation Easements*

11:20 Discussion

11:30 am-1:00 pm **LUNCH**

Friday Afternoon, March 22, 2013

1:00 Jim D. Feagins - *A Human Phalange and Metacarpal Necklace: A Probable Indigenous Trophy from the Plains*

1:20 Barbara Halliwell - *Down in the Dumps: Examination of a Burned Limestone Feature at Quarry Creek, a Kansas City Hopewell Site, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas*

1:40 Mary J. Adair - *The Temporal Range of Mound Burials in the Lower Republican River Valley: The Schultz Phase*

2:00 Greg Kauffman – *Stable Isotope Analysis of a Middle Woodland Population from North Central Kansas*

2:20 William Silcott - *The Resser Gorget*

2:40-3:00 **BREAK**

3:00 Tricia Waggoner - *Mitigation of Fool Chief's Village (14SH305)*

3:20 Emily Jones and Katherine Coriell - *A Comparative Look at Mapping of the Tobias Site From Current Archaeological Survey To Waldo Wedel's Survey in 1940*

3:40-5:00 Special Session: *Project Archaeology: Engaging Learners and Creating Stewards*

3:40 Virginia Wulfkuhle (Kansas)

3:50 Lauren Ritterbush (Kansas)

4:00 Gail Lundeen (Missouri)

4:10 Lynn Alex (Iowa)

4:20 hands-on activities

6:00-8:30 **EVENING RECEPTION**

Flint Hills Discovery Center, 315 South 3rd Street, downtown
Manhattan (heavy hors d'oeuvres and cash bar)

Saturday Morning, March 23, 2013

8:00 am Registration & Refreshments

8:30 Lynn Alex - *Archaeology and Heritage Preservation along the Loess Hills National Scenic Byway, Iowa*

8:50 Sarah J. Trabert - *What Can Dismal Pottery Do for You? A Review of Dismal River Aspect Culinary Ceramics and What They Have to Say about Spanish Colonialism on the Plains*

9:10 Susan C. Vehik - *Little River Focus Council Circles: Investigating Symbolism and Function*

9:30 Donna C. Roper - *The Inception of Village Life in Central Kansas - Some Lessons from Radiocarbon Dates and Pottery*

9:50 Alison M. Hadley - *Replication of Pipe Tools*

10:10-10:30 **BREAK**

10:30 Laura Luz Lopez - *Analyzing the Relationship Between Vessel Volume and Shape*

10:50 Michelle Whitman - *Sandals – The New Moccasins? Prehistoric Footwear of the Great Plains*

11:10 Donald J. Blakeslee - *Type II Errors, or “My Dad Visited Teotihuacan and All He Brought Me is This Industrial Waste”*

11:30 Emily Jones - *An Overview of Wichita Red Slip Bottles*

11:50 Sheila J. Hauser - *Possible Garden of Evening Star Symbology on a Great Bend Ceramic Pot and its Possible Uses in Ceremonies*

12:10 Discussion and Concluding Business

**Plan now to attend the 36th Flint Hills Conference in
spring 2014 at Fort Osage, Missouri**

Abstracts

SPECIAL SESSION ABSTRACT

Project Archaeology: Engaging Learners and Creating Stewards

Project Archaeology is a national heritage education program, founded by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for educators and their students. Project Archaeology was developed for three purposes: to develop awareness of our nation's diverse and fragile archaeological sites, to instill a sense of personal responsibility for stewardship of these sites, and to enhance science literacy and cultural understanding through the study of archaeology. Project Archaeology operates under a partnership between BLM and Montana State University in Bozeman.

Project Archaeology is now in a major transitional period. The program is expanding from the American West to all 50 states, building a network of educators, archaeologists, and historic preservationists to develop materials and distribute them in every state. In this session four Project Archaeology state coordinators and facilitators from Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri will discuss their state programs. Session attendees then will participate as learners in a Project Archaeology stewardship activity.

INDIVIDUAL PAPER ABSTRACTS

Adair, Mary J. (University of Kansas) – *The Temporal Range of Mound Burials in the Lower Republican River Valley: The Schultz Phase*

Seventeen AMS radiocarbon age determinations were recently obtained from seven burial mounds located in the lower Republican River Valley of north central Kansas, excavated in the 1920s and 1930s by amateur Floyd Schultz. The temporal placement of these mounds have been difficult to determine, based in part on the mixed diagnostic artifacts in the mound fill and the lack of consistent stratigraphic contexts. Eleven of the new dates provide clear evidence that the primary interments occurred during the early part of the Middle Woodland period. Four dates suggest that subsequent Late Woodland groups may have used the existing mounds as burial locations or that Late Woodland artifacts became mixed in the mound fill. The remaining 15th century date on animal bone is an outlier to dating the burials.

Alex, Lynn M. (Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa) – *Archaeology and Heritage Preservation along the Loess Hills National Scenic Byway, Iowa*

Over the last 5 years, the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, engaged in a series of grant-funded projects to establish the national significance of archaeological sites along the Loess Hills National Scenic Byway in western Iowa. Focused on the late prehistoric Middle Missouri Tradition villages at the mouth of the Big Sioux and Central Plains Tradition settlements at the Platte-Missouri confluence, these multifaceted endeavors created new opportunities for collaborative research, educational programming, historic preservation, and engaged stewardship with American Indians and local communities that promise to continue well into the future.

Alex, Lynn M. (Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa) – Presentation for the Project Archaeology Special Session

For more than a decade, The University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist's commitment to Project Archaeology has created a cadre of over 200 trained facilitators and educators, contributions to the National Program in the preparation of new curricular materials and service on the National Leadership team, and dozens of place-based workshops and training opportunities. Statewide partnerships for these endeavors include area educational agencies, school districts, museums, county conservation boards, tribes, and historic sites including Ft. Atkinson Historic Site and the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library and Museum. Project Archaeology teacher training has been creatively written into line-item funding on a number of grants and contracts as a way to address public involvement in the historic preservation process. Through a state-based conservation education grant, the OSA is currently preparing a supplementary Project Archaeology curricular unit centered around shelter types utilized by indigenous people in the Midwest.

Barnum, Sandra V., David I. Cain, Matthew T. McCullor, and Timothy M. Meade (US Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha and Kansas City Districts) – *Steamboats, the Corps and the Mighty Mo'*

Through its history, the Missouri River has offered an interior access to the upper Midwest. From the mid-1800s, steamboats, ferries and barges were busily carrying commerce, products, and people along the river. But the Missouri River we know today was very different back then; the river's waters were shallow with many bends, currents and sandbars. Boats were specially designed to travel the Missouri with flatter bottoms and powerful engines to fight the current.

As the Missouri River rose and fell, it meandered in different locations, sometimes more than a mile from the river channel today. In 1897 the Report of the Chief of Engineers incorporated a report of the Missouri River Commission, which included a list of steamboat wrecks on the Missouri River, from the opening of steamboat navigation up to 1897. The list totaled nearly 300 wrecks and about 275 boats lost to the Mighty Mo'.

For the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, knowledge of these boat wrecks has been, and is, critical. Historically, unsalvaged wrecks posed navigation hazards. Today, as the Corps pursues many construction projects along the river reaches, and maintains navigation channels, the potential for uncovering one of these historic wrecks is always taken into consideration.

The Corps' goal is always to protect, preserve, and respect these potential discoveries. To that purpose, the agency utilizes a number of resources to pinpoint the locations of reported steamboat wrecks. These include historic documents research, the creation of historic river maps and potential site location overlays for GIS and Google Earth, and onsite magnetometer survey. Recent discoveries at Tobacco Island and during the Cora Island and Jameson projects illustrate recent management and preservation challenges associated with this special type of historic property.

Blakeslee, Donald J. (Wichita State University) – *Type II Errors, or "My Dad Visited Teotihuacan and All He Brought Me is This Industrial Waste"*

We are all trained to be on the lookout for what statisticians call Type I errors, or false positives – accepting a false proposition as true. Regardless of the methodology used or the subject being studied, Type II errors also can occur, resulting in a true proposition being rejected. I apply these concepts to the reported presence of six truly exotic items in collections from the Paint Creek site of the Great Bend Aspect.

Duncan, Marjorie (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Don G. Wyckoff (Oklahoma Museum of Natural History), Paul Benefield (Oklahoma Archeological Survey) – *The Grouse Creek Site on the Flint Hills' Western Edge: The Calf Creek Component*

Several years ago when south-central Kansas had some extreme flooding, a Middle Archaic Calf Creek complex site was exposed. The site covers less than a half-acre on the floodplain of Grouse Creek in Cowley County, Kansas. Analysis is underway of the more than 300 points and point fragments primarily knapped from various stages of heated Florence Formation flint. Reliance upon heat-treating experiments has allowed us to distinguish nine different categories of Florence usage among these basally notched points. Although the majority of the artifacts are local materials, exotic source materials are also present. This paper will present the initial analysis of the Calf Creek component from 14CO120, the Grouse Creek site.

Feagins, Jim D. – *A Human Phalange and Metacarpal Necklace: A Probable Indigenous Trophy from the Plains*

A human finger, toe, and hand bone (phalanges and metacarpal) necklace was analyzed from the Harry Trowbridge collection at the Wyandotte County Museum, Bonner Springs, Kansas. In 1945, Trowbridge obtained this rare artifact from W.R. Honnell (1860-1946). Honnell served as the Indian agent to the Pottawatomies, Sac and Fox, Ioways, and Kickapoos from 1899 to 1902, and his family had been associated with various tribes long before that date. This most unusual ethnographic artifact, called the “Honnell-Trowbridge Necklace,” was recently analyzed and documented as part of a Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) compliance and enhancement study.

For many centuries, various human body parts have been collected as trophies by people from every continent of the world. Necklaces incorporating tanned human fingers and/or finger, toe, and hand bones were occasionally made by the Plains and other Native American tribes during the 1800s and possibly earlier. Just as scalps and other body parts were often obtained as a result of conflict with tribal and later Euroamerican enemies, the finger necklaces are a part of this trophy-taking mentality. Most human scalps, heads, hands, feet, etc. were taken, then danced over in celebration and soon discarded. However, a few items, such as pieces of scalps attached to shirts or placed in medicine bundles, attached to bridles, etc. were intended to be used for longer periods of time. The phalange necklaces were in the latter category. While once relatively common, human trophies are generally rare today as most have not survived and even fewer have been adequately described in the literature. This is unfortunate, as they do have a story to tell—in this case, a story about violence, perhaps revenge, intrigue or other motives, and reflect certain culture viewpoints toward trophy-taking during a portion of the nineteenth century. This paper presents background for these poorly known ethnographic artifacts and attempts to supply (at this late date) information on the Honnell-Trowbridge Necklace. A brief discussion relative to NAGPRA is presented.

Hadley, Alison M. (University of Kansas) – *Replication of Pipe Tools*

Experimental archaeology can be a productive way to understand the behaviors that produced the archaeological record pertaining to pipes. In the study presented here, chipped stone pipe tools were replicated and used to saw, drill, and engrave red pipestone. The resulting experimental collection aided in the identification of pipestone wear and residue on stone tools from Great Bend Aspect (GBA) sites in south-central Kansas. This replication was one facet of a larger dissertation research project to determine the role of red pipestone pipe technology in social reproduction and change for the GBA. The entire project will combine lithic, use-wear, residue, and mineralogical analyses, as well as ethnographic interviews to understand the organization of stone pipe technology.

Halliwell, Barbara (Kansas State University) - *Down in the Dumps: Examination of a Burned Limestone Feature at Quarry Creek, a Kansas City Hopewell Site, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas*

Quarry Creek, a well-preserved Kansas City Hopewell site in northeastern Kansas dating to AD 250-400, was excavated by the Kansas Archaeological Field School in 1991, 2010, and 2012. Among the finds of the 2010 excavation was Feature 11, an approximate 3.5 square-meter concentration of burned limestone covering much of two levels of four units, and extending to their northeast. It was officially interpreted as a hearth debris dump, but I hypothesized that it was a ceramics-firing and stone-working area. To test this, I listed criteria for what should be found in the materials relating to the units comprising Feature 11. I compared the masses of recovered cultural items by unit and depth, and charted field-numbered items vertically and horizontally. I examined the artifacts and accompanying field notes, and reviewed Havana and Kansas City Hopewell literature to compare that information to the laboratory analysis. The results showed my hypothesis to be incorrect. Feature 11 is most likely a hearth debris pile. It is similar to the one described by Pullen at the nearby Aker site. There are also multiple deposits of burned limestone in other units at Quarry Creek. Perhaps there will prove to be evidence of limestone hearths in future excavations of Quarry Creek or nearby McPherson, similar to the hearth found at Diester.

Hauser, Sheila J. (Wichita State University) – *Possible Garden of Evening Star Symbolism on a Great Bend Ceramic Pot and its Possible Uses in Ceremonies*

A pot with a design engraved onto four sides, with a handle on two sides, and which is also of a much smaller than average size for the region and time period pot was found at a Great Bend Paint Creek site near Lindsborg, Kansas. I will use FTIR testing to determine if the pot was used ceremonially for consuming black drink or if it can be determined what else might have been contained within this vessel. I will obtain some *Ilex vomitoria* and get a recipe for the black drink, preferably a recipe used by the Pawnee, create a base line for the testing to be sent in with the sample of ceramic to determine if the pot ever contained the drink.

Hughes, David T., and Donald J. Blakeslee (Wichita State University) – *Walnut River Archaeology Program*

About three years ago, we began to explore focusing our energies as researchers and within the institution on the Walnut River of Cowley and Butler Counties in South-Central Kansas. Since that time, we have been able to clarify the locations of some sites, expand the database of known sites through informant interviews, and examine possible multi-component early and middle ceramic sites that were being exposed by stream erosion. Students have explored one deeply buried multi-component site, and begun to evaluate an upland site of the ceramic period. In addition to general information about sites and their content, we are starting to build models site distribution that can rely on ecological and hydrological data to understand site locational choices.

Jones, Emily (Wichita State University) – *An Overview of Wichita Red Slip Bottles*

There are many examples of ceremonial bottles all throughout the archaeological record, but never before from the Wichita. The bottles found have red slip and decorative handles. The focus of the study on the red slip bottles is the ceremonial use and decorative motif. In my research I have compared several different ceramics with characteristics similar to the bottles found at the Great Bend Complex. This study has opened a new awareness in the Wichita past, and can give greater insight into the use and manufacturing of these ceramics.

Jones, Emily, and Katherine Coriell (Wichita State University) – *A Comparative Look at Mapping of the Tobias Site From Current Archaeological Survey To Waldo Wedel's Survey in 1940*

While doing the survey of the Tobias Site in July 2012, the survey team noted several possible and definite features at the site. After doing the survey, GPS coordinates were plotted on a scatter chart and overlaid on a 2004 Google Earth photo of the site. Next, comparisons were made to the survey done by Waldo Wedel in 1940. This resulted in a complete view of the area and deeper understanding of the features of the site. With more Great Bend discoveries being made, such as houses, cache pits, stone tools, pottery, and shell, revisiting Tobias has become necessary. Further collected information

can be used in any future excavations to paint a better picture of life among the people who lived not only at Tobias, but also life among the Great Bend people as a whole.

Kauffman, Greg (University of Kansas) – *Stable Isotope Analysis of a Middle Woodland Population from North Central Kansas*

Twenty-five human and animal isotope values were obtained from six sites located in the Lower Republican River Valley. Radiocarbon dates acquired from twelve of those samples indicated a temporal range dating to the Middle Woodland period. It is well established that $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ isotope values can be used to interpret individual paleodiet when compared with faunal and botanical remains from the archaeological record. The results of this isotopic analysis suggest the use of local flora and fauna to support a hunting and gathering mode of subsistence. Additional interpretations are offered considering the osteological and paleopathological data.

Lopez, Laura Luz – *Analyzing the Relationship between Vessel Volume and Shape*

Detailed analysis of ceramics can help answer many questions about the lives of the people who used and made those objects. There are relationships between vessel size, household size, status, and wealth, but is there a more basic relationship between vessel shape and volume? To answer this question a variety of pots will be measured and the effective volume (the volume up to the neck) calculated using the slices method. Whereby, the vessel is divided into slices and the volume of each is calculated using the formula for the volume of a truncated cone. From there vessel volume will be looked at in comparison with vessel shape in order to determine any pattern or relationship.

Lundeen, Gail (Project Archaeology State Coordinator, Missouri) - Presentation for the Project Archaeology Special Sessions

Project Archaeology has been active in Missouri since 2008 with the enthusiastic support of the Missouri Archaeological Society, Jackson County Parks & Rec, Harry S. Truman Library and Museum, and Lindenwood University. Nine workshops in various locations and a

variety of formats have been conducted. Educators and archaeologists have been introduced to the Investigating Shelter curriculum. Efforts to assist professional and avocational archaeologists in speaking to groups of children in informal settings have resulted in a half-day workshop that emphasizes the skills of an archaeologist and the importance of stewardship of archaeological resources. The dedication of many individuals who donate their time to bring archaeology education to the public is a testimony to the high quality materials Project Archaeology has developed.

Manes, Stephanie A. – *Protecting Historically Significant Lands in Kansas – The Role of Local Land Trusts*

Private Land Trusts play a crucial role in protecting land forever through the use of perpetual conservation easements. While there are currently over 1,700 registered land trusts in the United States, Kansas has only six. Fortunately, the scale at which land is being protected with conservation easements in Kansas exceeds that of most states and is successfully protecting entire landscapes rather than just small scenic properties. This presentation identifies the large scale conservation efforts ongoing in various portions of the state, and discusses many of the historical and archaeological assets that have been protected as a result. Although the focus areas within which Kansas land trusts are operating contain abundant evidence of Native American occupation, the cultural and historic significance of these sites are generally not prioritized in either the initial easement site selection or the long term monitoring or stewardship of the easement. Presented are ways that Kansas land trusts can collaborate with the archaeological and historical community to leverage funding for archaeological resource protection while also preserving the context within which these sites have meaning to modern society – the vast native landscapes of Kansas.

Ritterbush, Lauren (Kansas State University) - Presentation for the Project Archaeology Special Sessions

Kansas State University has been supportive of Project Archaeology through cooperative efforts of the Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work in the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Education, and the Kansas Historical Society. This has resulted in the training not only of three archaeology and education

facilitators, but also numerous student and active teachers. In addition to active teacher workshops, pre-service secondary social studies educators have been exposed to and directly training in at least one Kansas Project Archaeology curricular unit each semester. As these students become established in the classroom, they have the resources to take Project Archaeology and its important messages about archaeology, past human societies, and archaeological stewardship to future generations.

Roper, Donna C. (Kansas State University) – *The Inception of Village Life in Central Kansas: Some Lessons from Radiocarbon Dates and Pottery*

The neolithization process in central Kansas spanned a period of some centuries of the second millennium and was on-going throughout that time. Some cultigens and pottery use had appeared earlier and a sedentary farming economy emerged early in the millennium as cultigen use intensified to the point of partially defining the economy, pottery was reengineered to be a primary food preparation and presentation technology, and permanent housing was constructed. It was only after several centuries, however, that actual villages emerged. I discuss the timeline and schedule of some of the changes that occurred during the long process leading to the inception of village life and then turn to a consideration of some changes in the pottery that accompanied this shift. These changes run much deeper than simply adjustments to readily observable form and decoration, and affect manufacturing and technofunctional properties of the vessels. Using data from 14RC410, a fifteenth-century site in the upper Little Arkansas River valley, I briefly consider provenance and several manufacturing details relative to their implications for reflecting a coalescence of previously scattered small-scale social entities. Greater attention, however, is directed toward bringing a performance perspective to the role of pottery in the changing dietary and social milieu of the fifteenth century.

Silcott, William (Wichita State University) – *The Resser Gorget*

This presentation will focus the analysis of an incised “pole and vine” motif on a Kansa stone gorget. By tracing mythological and artistic similarities between the Kansa and both neighboring groups and those further in the American Southeast, the attempt will be made to show a

level of consistency that suggests a set of shared beliefs and patterns. With this established, I hope to place this evidence within the larger debate of Kansa origins, supporting the theory of a Southern migration.

Trabert, Sarah J. (University of Iowa) – What Can Dismal Pottery Do For You? A Review of Dismal River Aspect Culinary Ceramics and What They Have to Say About Spanish Colonialism on the Plains.

Dismal River aspect (A.D.1675-1725) groups living in Kansas during the Protohistoric period were poised at an important crossroads where economies, identities, practices, goods, and people intersected. This geographic and social location also meant that they likely experienced cultural, economic, and demographic change and disruption stemming from their connection to Puebloan groups in the U.S. Southwest following Spanish colonization. This paper summarizes what we think we know about this group of people and their ceramic technology and what recent re-analyses of collections from Kansas can tell us about the down-the-line effects that European colonization likely had on Native peoples living on the Great Plains. Social identities and boundaries were likely much more fluid during this period than what our archaeological borders permit, and this research is part of a larger project that is exploring the complexity of identity and social interactions during the volatile Protohistoric period on the Great Plains.

Vehik, Susan C. (University of Oklahoma) – *Little River Focus Council Circles: Investigating Symbolism and Function*

All sorts of suggestions have been presented regarding the purpose behind the council circles found at Little River focus sites. Ignoring Mark Zimmerman and his Celtic Israelites, these facilities have been proposed to be temples or religious centers or not to be any such thing at all. Or, perhaps they were residences of elites who dabbled in religion. Or, possibly they were forts. Or, maybe they were men's lodges. Or, yet maybe they functioned together to monitor solstices.

The present study addresses the possible symbolism of the council circles in general before addressing the symbolism and function of the individual council circle houses. Problems and potential in using Caddoan ethnography as an explanatory device are considered. An analysis of one structure is considered in detail. Although the council

circles seem unlikely to have monitored solstices, the council circles and their houses were likely dedicated to certain ideas and astronomical bodies.

Waggoner, Tricia (Kansas Historical Society) – *Mitigation of Fool Chief's Village (14SH305)*

This presentation is a brief update on the ongoing excavations at Fool Chief's Village (14SH305) archaeological site. This site is undergoing mitigation for Section 106 compliance by the Kansas Department of Transportation. Fool Chief's Village is a Kansa village occupied between 1830 and 1844. Though excavations are ongoing, some conclusions about house structure and dominant faunal remains can be drawn.

Weston, Tim (Kansas Historical Society) – *Historic Trail Sites in Kansas: Preliminary Findings and Research Potential*

The Kansas Historical Society is currently involved in a project with the National Park Service to nominate Santa Fe and Oregon/California Trail sites to the National Register of Historic Places. Numerous sites on both trail systems have been visited and documented. Some exhibited clear surface features, such as prominent ruts, while others had been greatly diminished through modern disturbance. Potential for additional research, including archeological investigations, will be discussed.

Whitman, Michelle (Wichita State University) – *Sandals: The New Moccasins? Prehistoric Footwear of the Great Plains*

Ancient fashion is an area of study not thoroughly explored, especially for prehistoric footwear. Footwear correlates with geographical environment to a large degree, but has much variation due to diffusion between tribes and fashion styles. Moccasins are the most common footwear for the Northwest Coast, Northern Plains, and Southeast regions. Sandals were predominant mainly in Mesoamerica. What is present is an impression of a sandal print in a fragment of daub from prehistoric Central Kansas. The closest sandals to this site are from the Colorado Plateau (Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Arizona), Missouri, and Arkansas. This sandal impression is unique in that it is the first bit of evidence of such footwear from this region.

Wright, Valerie (Kansas Land Trust) – *Kansas Land Trust and Conservation Easements*

The Kansas Land Trust is a non-profit organization that protects and preserves lands of ecological, agricultural, scenic, historic, or recreational significance in Kansas. Through conservation easements we enable private landowners to leave a conservation legacy for future generations. In perpetuity through this legal tool, the Kansas Land Trust sustains private land ownership and protects the conservation values of these properties. A conservation easement is a legal agreement between a landowner and an authorized organization that restricts the type and amount of development that may take place on the landowner's property. A conservation easement provides a practical, legal, and effective means for a private landowner to forever protect the significant conservation values of a property, while retaining title to the land itself. Landowners may choose from a variety of legal strategies to protect their property. Each conservation easement is unique to the site and the landowner's goals and wishes. KLT helps choose a protection strategy that meets the landowner's conservation and financial needs.

Wulfsuhle, Virginia A., (Kansas Historical Society) – Presentation for the Project Archaeology Special Session

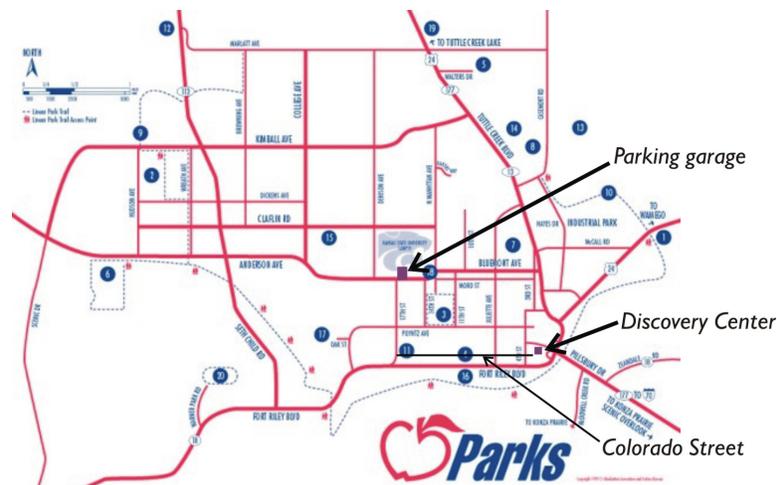
Kansas joined the national Project Archaeology network in 2003. The Pawnee earthlodge investigation included in the national publication *Project Archaeology: Investigating Shelter* is based on Kansas' own Pawnee Indian Village (14RP1). In developing Kansas-specific resources, the Kansas Historical Society chose to adopt the national themes of shelter, subsistence, and migration because they are a perfect fit for Kansas archaeology. In consultation with the Kansas State Department of Education and a teacher advisory group, the Kansas materials were designed as content reading units and are correlated with state curriculum standards and now with the Common Core. Distribution to Kansas educators has been accomplished through teacher workshops, teacher in-service trainings, education conference presentations, electronic media, and many other venues.

Wyckoff Don G., Michael Taylor, Peggy Colgate (all University of Oklahoma), and Byron Sudbury (Ponca City, Oklahoma) – *The Anthony Miles Site, Nowata County, Oklahoma: A Heat Treating Feature on the East Edge of the Flint Hills*

Since 2005, visits to Opossum Creek, a tributary to the Verdigris River in Nowata County, Oklahoma, have revealed the presence of a multi-component site, some of which is deeply buried in a cumulic soil exposed in the creek bank. Flooding in July of 2007 exposed a nearly 3 meter long burned rock feature. Erosion of this feature exposed 9 large bifaces of heat-treated Florence flint. An AMS date on charcoal taken from this feature attest to an age of some 4300 years ago. A section of a large, bulbous stemmed biface found nearby is of similar material and is believed the likely product of those who created and used this feature. Subsequent geoarchaeological study at the site has enhanced understanding of the depositional sequence there, and phytolith study of the cumulic soil provides some paleoenvironmental information.

Directions to Flint Hills Discovery Center:

From the Parking Garage, proceed east on Anderson, which soon becomes Bluemont, to Fourth Street at the roundabout. Take the first exit off the roundabout (as if making a right turn). Go to Colorado Street and turn left one block and cross Third Street into the parking lot. OR, go south on 17th Street to Colorado Street and then east to FHDC.





Conference co-organizers:

Lauren W. Ritterbush

Brad Logan

Donna C. Roper

Thanks to Scott Shackelford for assistance with
the conference website

Conference logo: Ceramic vessel from 14GE600. Kansas State University collections; the original currently is exhibited at Flint Hills Discovery Center.